Criminology
Unit 2: Criminological theories

What is the focus for this unit?
The focus of this unit is to explore and understand the social constructions of criminality by comparing criminal behavior and deviance to then explain how crime is socially constructed. Students will then explore the different theories about crime from a biological, sociological and psychological perspective, students will then be able to evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain the causes of criminality. Finally students will explore the use of policy and how social changes can inform the development of policy.

What will students achieve by the end of this unit?
At the end of this unit, students will sit an external exam which is marked by WJEC.

Learning outcome	Lesson title	Assessment Crieria	What will the students know by the end of the lesson?	HPL	Careers
L01 - Understand social constructions of criminality.	Comparing criminal behaviour and deviance.	AC1.1 Compare criminal behaviour and deviance.	Compare criminal behaviour and deviance: Criminal behaviour • social definition • legal definition • formal sanctions against criminals • variety of criminal acts Deviance • norms, moral codes and values • informal and formal sanctions against deviance • forms of deviance Understand: how criminality and deviance is defined; acts that are criminal; acts that are deviant; acts that are both criminal and deviant; the implications of committing a criminal and/or deviant act.	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice Collaboration Concerned for society*	Criminologist Sociologist Police

			Synoptic links: Students should also understand the impact of reporting on public perceptions of crime and deviance		
L01 – Understand social constructions of criminality.	Explain the social construction of criminality	AC1.2 Explain the social construction of criminality	Explain the social construction of criminality including the following: • how laws change from culture to culture • how laws change over time • how laws are applied differently according to circumstances in which actions occur • why laws are different according to place, time and culture *Synoptic links: Students should understand how media and campaigns for change contribute to social constructions of criminality and unreported crime.*	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice Collaboration Concerned for society*	Criminologist Sociologist Police
L02 – Know theories of criminality.	Describe biological theories of criminality	AC2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality	Describe biological theories including: • genetic theories such as; Jacobs XYY study, twin and adoption studies physiological theories such as; Lombroso, Sheldon	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice Collaboration Concerned for society*	

LO2 – Know theories of criminality.	Describe individualistic theories of criminality	AC2.2 Describe individualistic theories of criminality	Describe individualistic theories including: • learning theories e.g. Bandura • psychodynamic e.g. Freud psychological theories e.g. Eysenck	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice* *Collaboration* *Concerned for society*	
LO2 – Know theories of criminality.	Describe sociological theories of criminality	AC2.3 Describe sociological theories of criminality	Describe sociological theories including: • social structure e.g. Marxism, functionalism • interactionism e.g. labelling realism e.g. left and right realism	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice* *Collaboration* *Concerned for society*	
LO3 – Understand causes of criminality	Analyse situations of criminality	AC3.1 Analyse situations of criminality	Analyse situations relating to: • different types of crime • individual criminal behaviour Have knowledge of a range of crimes for example, crimes against the	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives	

			person/property, white collar, corporate crime, etc. Analyse a range of crimes and criminal behaviour and understand possible causes through the application of the theories learned for LO2.	*Practice* *Collaboration* *Concerned for* *society*	
LO3 – Understand causes of criminality	Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality	AC3.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality	Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality including: • individualistic • biological sociological	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice* *Collaboration* *Concerned for* *society*	

LO4 – Understand the causes of policy change	Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development	AC4.1 Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development	Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development.
			Criminological theories
			• individualistic
			• biological
			• sociological
			Policy development
			• informal policy making
			• formal policy making
			     o crime control policies
			     o state punishment policies
				Fluent thinking
				Big picture thinking
				Meta cognition
				Seeing alternative perspectives
				
				Practice
				Collaboration
				Concerned for
				society	

			Apply their knowledge of each of the theories and assess their use in informing policy on crime. This could include, for example, penal populism, zero tolerance, CCTV, restorative justice, multi-agency approach.		
LO4 - Understand the causes of policy change	Explain how social changes affect policy development	AC4.2 Explain how social changes affect policy development	Explain how social changes affect policy development including: • social values, norms and mores • public perception of crime • structure of society e.g. demographic changes cultural changes	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice* *Collaboration* *Concerned for society*	
LO4 - Understand the causes of policy change	Discuss how campaigns affect policy making	AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making	Discuss how campaigns affect policy making including: • newspaper campaigns • individual campaigns • pressure group campaigns *Synoptic links: Students should use their knowledge and understanding of campaigning for change learned through Unit 1 to consider its effect on different types of policies.*	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice* *Collaboration* *Concerned for society*	

LO4 – Understand the causes of policy change	Preparing for the Unit 2 exam	All of the above	Revise for the unit 2 exernal exam	Fluent thinking Big picture thinking Meta cognition Seeing alternative perspectives *Practice Collaboration Concerned for society*	
Unit 2 external exam					