

# Criminology

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Diploma Level 3



# Welcome to Criminology

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- What is criminology and why should you study it?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RI883hZ468&t=187s>

# Criminology induction work

- **What work is being set?**

In order to prepare you for the course ahead and give you a flavour of the work we will be doing in class, we have planned three phases of independent work.

In phase one you will be considering what crime is; in phase 2 you will investigate why people might commit crime and in phase 3 you will investigate some solutions to crime.

- **How long should you spend on this work?**

Each phase should not take you any longer than 5 hours (so 15 in total)

### **Who do I contact if I have a question?**

Miss Fisher: Curriculum leader for Social Science  
[mjf@hardenhuish.wilts.sch.uk](mailto:mjf@hardenhuish.wilts.sch.uk)

## How and when do I submit work?

Phase	Deadline for work to be submitted	How to submit work
1	Monday 21 <sup>st</sup> June	Via Teams assignments upload
2	Wednesday 14 <sup>th</sup> July (July Induction Day)	In person to the subject teacher
3	Thursday 2 <sup>nd</sup> September (September Induction Day)	In person to the subject teacher



# Phase 1 overview

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- For phase 1 you have some tasks to work through-
  - 1) Complete the 'Crime is relative' grid
  - 2) Pick one example of a crime and investigate this further
  - 3) Write a short response to the following, using key terms and examples. In what ways is Crime a complex concept?" (write at least 3 well explained paragraphs)

Throughout the work you will also find links, and suggestions for extra activities that will support you further.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2lIcZPW6oU>

# What is Crime?

- We usually consider Crime as an act that breaks the law of the state, and is therefore subject to punishment (negative sanctions) such as prison or fines.
- What makes it difficult is the fact that Criminal acts are socially constructed, this means that they are created by society. Society decides which acts are or are not illegal, and these definitions change meaning it is relative.
- Relative simply means that it depends on various factors, such the situation in which the act takes place; when it takes place (historical time period) and which country it takes place in (culturally relative).
- For example.....



# Homosexuality

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- **Historical relativity:** Homosexuality was illegal in the UK until the 1960's.
- **Situation:** Homosexuality continued to be illegal in the armed forces until the year 2000.
- **Culturally:** homosexuality continues to be illegal (and in some cultures punishable by death) in over 70 countries.

Have you watched Reggie Yates extreme  
Russia?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xVjV31XRHY>

# Task 1: Crime is relative

For each example below state when it would be a crime, and when it would not be a crime. Remember this can depend on situation, time and place.

Example	Is a crime	Is not a crime
Injecting drugs into yourself		
Walking around naked		
Killing someone		
Taking possessions from someone's house		
Smashing the window of a car		

# Task 2: Independent Research

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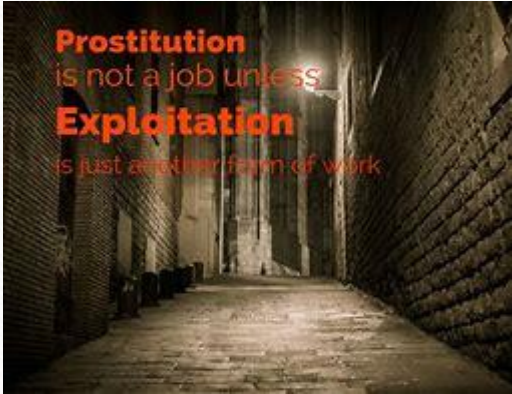
## Choose a crime of your choice

- 1) What is the crime? (the next slide offers some ideas if you are unsure what to research)
- 2) Has this always been a crime? (Historical Relativity) If not, when was it made illegal? If it used to be illegal, when and why was it decriminalised?
- 3) Is it criminal in all situations?
- 4) Is it criminal in all places? (Cultural Relativity)

**Why not create a poster or mind map of your findings? You can use this research in future work**



# MURDER



# Task 3: In what ways is crime a complex concept?



Write an 'essay style' answer to the question using what you have learnt so far.



You must include key terms



You must use your research example and could use other examples we have looked at.

## Extension task: for those who fancy a challenge?

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Add an additional paragraph to your answer:

What impact does the complex definition of crime have?

Tips: Think about how the definition of crime may impact solutions to criminal behaviour? How we research criminal acts? How we view criminals?