

Year 12 Criminology Mastery Guide

Week	Content taught	Independent work	Further reading and opportunities
1	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse different types of crime (1.1) White collar crime State crime Technological crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the specification and unit outlines Research an example of a state crime beyond the examples from lessons. Outline in accordance with the law why this is classified as a state crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity – White collar crime Find out about Edward Sutherland's work in this area. Activity - Technological crime Find out more about 'Cyber violence is a growing threat, especially for women and girls', European Institute for Gender Equality, 19 June 2017.
2	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse different types of crime (1.1) Hate Honour Unit 1: Reasons crimes are unreported (1.2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fear Shame Disinterest Lack of knowledge Complexity Culture-bound crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity - Hate crime Activity - Honour crimes Activity - Domestic abuse Activity - Reporting online bullying Activity - The impact of media interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete your controlled assessment preparation (see page 17 of the textbook for ideas of how to do this). Complete wider reading on Claire's Law and the case that resulted in the law being changed. Research an example of an honour crime conviction from the UK and explain, with reference to the law, why this was classified as an honour crime.
3	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime Explain the consequences of unreported crime (1.3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ripple effect FGM Decriminalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify three types of crime that might go unreported and explain the consequences of this Activity - Decriminalisation Activity - Crime in your areas Activity - Broken Windows theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete your controlled assessment preparation (see page 22 of the textbook for ideas of how to do this). Research the work of Wilson and Kelling and find out about some ways local authorities have tried to address the 'Broken windows' theory. Find out about the first FGM conviction in the UK and explain, with reference to the law, why this was classified as a crime.
4	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime Describe media representation of crime (1.4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The media and crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity - Crime on TV Activity - Crime in film Activity - Using apps to support crime reporting Activity - Music and Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete your controlled assessment preparation (see page 31 of the textbook for ideas of how to do this). Research a social media criminal conviction case from the UK (this could also be a civil case of libel) and explain, with reference to the law, why this was classified as a crime. Find out how a police force gives advice to support members of the public to report offences such as harassment via social media.

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5	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the importance of media representations on the public perception of crime (1.5) Moral panic Changing public concerns and attitudes Stereotyping of criminals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity - The impact of media coverage Activity - Moral panic Activity - Stereotyping of criminals Activity - Riots 	Complete your controlled assessment preparation (see page 39 of the textbook for ideas of how to do this). Look into news coverage regarding police force's data that has been released linking to stop and search statistics and consider how this could link to Aaron Cicourel's work. Evaluate Lodge and Hood's claim of there being a 'canine class issue' regarding the Dangerous Dogs Act and link to supporting examples and research to justify your position.
6	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the methods of collecting statistics about crime (1.6) The two sources of crime statistics Reliability and validity Reasons for under-reporting Reasons for under-recording Ethics The Crime Survey for England and Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity - Reasons for under-reporting crime Activity - Reasons for under-recording crime Activity - Police recorded statistics Activity - Crime surveys 	Identify some crimes that a victim may be unwilling to report, and crimes where someone may be unaware that they were a victim. Complete research into one of the other sources of crime statistics beyond that of the CSEW and Home Office Statistics (use page 46 of the textbook to help you). Complete your controlled assessment preparation (see page 47 of the textbook for ideas of how to do this).
7	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare campaigns for change (2.1) Campaigns to change a policy Campaigns to change the law Campaigns to change the priorities of agencies Campaigns to achieve changes in funding Campaigns to change awareness Campaigns to change attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a campaign for change and establish the purpose and what was achieved Activity - Comparing campaigns 	Research and find an example of a policy change 'Unlock' has achieved beyond what you have covered within lessons. Complete your controlled assessment preparation (see page 53 of the textbook for ideas of how to do this). Find your own example of a campaign that has led to a change in the law, some examples you may wish to look at include: Awaab's law Sarah's law Ella's law Complete the practice question for 2.1 on page 53 of your textbook
8	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change (2.2) How campaigns use the media to bring about change Blogs and viral messaging - advantages and disadvantages Websites and Social networking – advantages and disadvantages Web banners - advantages and disadvantages Merchandise - advantages and disadvantages Radio, Film and documentaries – advantages and disadvantages Word of mouth, events and print – advantages and disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the most effective ways of a campaign spreading its message? You need to justify your choices with linked examples. Activity - Social networking Activity - Campaign films Activity - Knife crime 	Watch a local or national TV news bulletin each day for two to three days . Make a note of any appearances from members of campaign groups. Record the issue, the campaign and whether the campaign was local or national. Whilst watching TV record any advertisements for campaigns. Summarise your findings. Find an example of a local campaign for change in your area that has been in the local news (the campaign doesn't have to be about crime). Complete the activities on page 60 of the textbook. Complete your controlled assessment preparation question (see page 60 of the textbook for ideas of how to do this).

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9	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan a campaign for change relating to crime (3.1) Controlled assessment preparation for an underreported or hidden crime White collar, moral, state crime, technological crime and individual crime (hate crime, honour crime and domestic abuse) You will need to make decisions about: Justification of your choice of practice campaign Aims or objectives Target audience Methods and materials Finances Timescale Any other resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity - Types of change Generate SMART targets for your practice campaign Link your aims and objectives Engaging your target audience activity (page 64 of your textbook) Financial plan activity (page 64 of your textbook) 	Review your work from unit 2.1 and 2.2 and note any features of previous campaigns for change that you would like to include. Activity - Planning your practice campaign *In the controlled assessment you will need to produce campaign materials. Although you can take in notes from this work you will not be allowed to take in previously designed materials.
10	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing materials for use in campaigning for change (3.2) Structuring your information Using images and other ways of capturing attention Using persuasive language for effect Considering your target audience Aligning your materials with your campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity - Layouts Activity - Persuasive language 	Activity - structuring your information (see page 67 of your textbook). Review the websites of the campaigns you compared in 2.1 and 2.2 and look at the materials they produced.
11	Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting your case for action for your practice campaign (3.3) Justify the need for action for your practice campaign <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name and tagline Your methods Target audience Designs and why they would be effective Finance - how will it be financially viable? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a justification for your practice campaign Identify what persuasive language you have used and explain why this language will be effective in helping you achieve your aims 	Complete your controlled assessment preparation question – page 73 of your textbook Get your file and notes ready for your controlled assessment preparation using the guidance on page 74 of your textbook and the AC checklist on page 75. Pay attention to how the controlled assessment is divided into part one (3 hours) and part 2 (5 hours).
12	Addressing misconceptions and gaps in knowledge for your controlled assessment preparation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing controlled assessment materials and responding to feedback 	Preparing controlled assessment materials and responding to feedback.

Terminology			
White collar crime	Refers to crimes committed by non-manual workers. These crimes utilise non-violent methods for financial gains and can be occupational (crimes committed against employers) or customers) and corporate (committed on behalf of a company against other staff, customers or the environment).	Illegal drug use	Illegal drug use refers to the purchase of and/or consumption of controlled substances. There are three classifications of controlled substances: Class A drugs: most dangerous and includes heroin and cocaine Class B: includes cannabis and ketamine Class C: includes strong painkillers
Embezzlement	The theft or misuse of funds that are placed in the trust of an individual or the company they work for.	State crimes	Crimes that are committed by the state or agents acting on behalf of the state against the citizens or citizens of other nations.
Tax evasion	The illegal non-payment or underpayment of taxes.	Genocide	The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
Money laundering	The transfer of money to conceal the origins of how that money was obtained.	Torture	The deliberate infliction of painful physical or psychological acts against an individual.
Moral crimes	Moral crimes are crimes that go against the accepted morality of society.	Imprisonment without trial	Sometimes referred to as internment, it is where a person is held for a period as they are suspected of national security offences.
Prostitution	Prostitution is the business or practice of engaging in sexual activity in exchange for payment.	War crimes	Crimes committed during the process of war and violate the laws of conflict.
Vagrancy	Vagrancy is the act of being homeless.	Human rights violations	Crimes that violate the European convention of human rights.
Illegal gambling	Gambling is legal in the UK through licensed bookmakers, some activities (legal and illegal) may be open to exploitation.	Technological crimes	Crimes that are crimes that use modern communications technology to commit crimes against individuals.

Terminology			
Cyberbullying	Bullying online and any form is anti-social behaviour over the internet or via mobile device.	Reliability	Reliability is the ability to repeat a piece of research and obtain the same or similar results.
Online hate crime	Similar to cyberbullying but it is based upon one individual showing a specific prejudice against an individual or group based on characteristics such as: ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, beliefs or disability).	Validity	Validity links to the piece of research to accurately measure what it is supposed to measure.
Individual crimes	Crimes where an individual or group commits a criminal act against another individual.	Ethics of research	Ethics of research refers to the moral codes and guidelines that researchers must commit to when undertaking any form of research.
Hate crime	A crime that is motivated by prejudice towards another individual's gender, sexuality, ethnic background, disability, or religious affiliation.	Crown Prosecution Service	The principal agency for conducting criminal prosecutions in England and Wales. The agency is headed by the Director of Public Prosecutions.
Honour crime	Acts targeted against another member of the family. These can be physical, psychological, sexual or financial. Honour crimes are committed against a person believed to have brought dishonour upon those committing the act.	European Convention of Human Rights	An international convention to protect human rights and political freedoms in Europe. It was drafted in 1950 by the council of Europe and came into force on 3rd September 1953.
Domestic abuse	Acts targeted against another member of the family. These can be physical, psychological, sexual or financial.	Morals	Standards of behaviour that link to what is right and wrong in society.
Decriminalisation	The process of making an illegal act no longer illegal.	National Crime Agency	A national law enforcement agency in the UK. It is the lead agency against organised crime; human, weapon and drug trafficking; cybercrime; and economic crime that goes across regional