

CRIMINOLOGY

UNIT 2 KNOWLEDGE

ORGANISER

HOW TO USE:

1. Use this blank version to help your recall. Study the filled in knowledge organiser, then retrieve as much as you can from memory.
2. You can do this an INFINITE number times until you have recalled all of the information correctly!

**AND
DEVIANC
E?**

AC1.1 COMPARE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND

Issues defining crime and deviance

DEVIANCE
Legal definition of crime

Deviance

Sanctions



THE SOCIAL

CONSTRUCTI

ON OF

CRIMINALITY

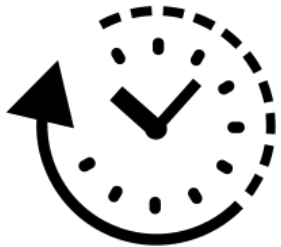
AC1.2 EXPLAIN THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF

CRIMINALITY

How do laws change over time?

How do laws change cross culturally?

Differential enforcement of the law



POLICY

DEVELOPMENTS

T

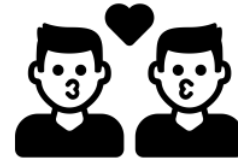
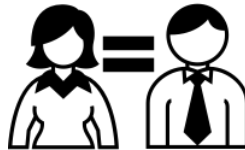
AC 4.2 EXPLAIN HOW SOCIAL CHANGES AFFECT

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Norms, values and social change

Demographic changes

Cultural changes



**THEORIE
S OF
CRIMINA
LITY**

AC2.1 BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

Physiological theories

Sheldon

Lombroso

Genetic theories

Twin studies

Adoption studies

XYY

Brain injuries

Biochemical theories

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF BIOLOGICAL THEORIES:

- ★ CRIME IS CAUSED BY PHYSIOLOGICAL, GENETIC OR NEURAL ABNORMALITIES
- ★ BIOLOGICAL DEFECTS CAN BE INNATE (FROM BIRTH) OR THROUGH INJURY, AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE LITTLE CONTROL OVER THEM

AC2.2 INDIVIDUALISTIC THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

Learning theories

Operant Conditioning

Social Learning Theory

Differential Association

Psychodynamic theories

Psychoanalysis

Maternal Deprivation

Eysenck's personality theory

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF INDIVIDUALISTIC THEORIES

- ★ CRIME IS CAUSED BY INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES BASED ON PERSONALITY TYPES OR EXPERIENCES THAT PEOPLE HAVE.

AC2.3 SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

Marxist theories

Functionalist theories

Left and right realism

Durkheim

Merton

Labelling theories

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

- ★ CRIME IS CAUSED BY STRUCTURAL FACTORS SUCH AS POVERTY, CAPITALISM AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY

CRIME

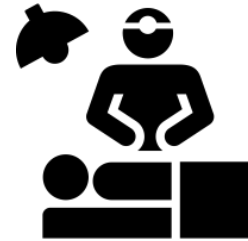
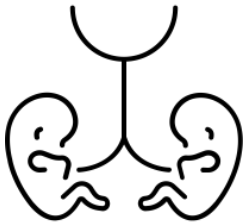
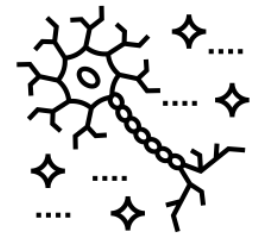
PREVENTION

BIOLOGICAL BASED CRIME PREVENTION

Biochemical

Surgical

Genetic



AC 4.1 ASSESS THE USE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES IN INFORMING POLICY DEVELOPMENT

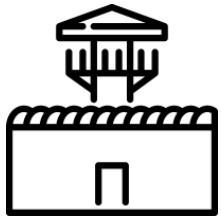
INDIVIDUALISTIC BASED CRIME PREVENTION

Token economy (behavioural modification)

Psychoanalysis

Aversion therapy

Cognitive behavioural therapy



AC 4.1 ASSESS THE USE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES IN INFORMING POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SOCIOLOGICAL BASED CRIME PREVENTION

Penal populism and imprisonment

Situational crime prevention

Environmental crime prevention

Surveillance

Restorative justice

Reducing inequality and democratic
policing

**AC 4.1 ASSESS THE USE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES IN
INFORMING POLICY DEVELOPMENT**

CAMPAIGNS

CAMPAIGNS FOR CHANGE IN LAWS AND POLICIES

Newspaper campaigns

Individual campaigns

Pressure group campaigns



**AC4.3 DISCUSS HOW CAMPAIGNS AFFECT
POLICY MAKING**