

# Year 12 Criminology Bilton School Planning for Progress over Time Programme of Study

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		Term 1					Term 2		Term 3		Term 4		Term 5		Term 6																																	
		Unit 1 Changing awareness of crime					Unit 1 Changing awareness of crime		Unit 2 Criminological Theories		Unit 2 Criminological Theories		Unit 2 Criminological Theories		Unit 3 Crime Scene to Courtroom																																	
		01/09/2025	08/09/2025	15/09/2025	22/09/2025	29/09/2025	06/10/2025	13/10/2025	20/10/2025	HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK	03/11/2025	10/11/2025	17/11/2025	24/11/2025	01/12/2025	08/12/2025	15/12/2025	HOLIDAY: 2 WEEKS	05/01/2026	12/01/2026	19/01/2026	26/01/2026	02/02/2026	09/02/2026	HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK	23/02/2026	02/03/2026	09/03/2026	16/03/2026	23/03/2026	HOLIDAY: 2 WEEKS	13/04/2026	20/04/2026	27/04/2026	04/05/2026	11/04/2026	18/05/2026	HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK	01/06/2026	08/06/2026	15/06/2026	22/06/2026	29/06/2026	06/07/2026	13/07/2026			
		Intro, 1.1 types of crime	1.1 type of crime	1.1. types of crime	1.2 reasons for unreported crimes	1.3 consequences of unreported crime	1.4 media representation of crime	1.5 impact of media representations	1.5 impact of media representations	Half Term	1.6 collecting stats	2.1 campaigns for change	2.1 campaigns for change	2.2 effectiveness of media used for campaigns	2.2 effectiveness of media used for campaigns	3.1 plan a campaign	3.2 design materials	Christmas Holidays	3.3 justify a campaign	UNIT 1 controlled assessment (7th & 8th Jan)	1.1 Compare criminal behaviour and deviance	1.2 Explain the social construction of criminality	1.2 Explain the social construction of criminality	Retest for UNIT 1 Controlled Assessment (4th and 5th Feb)	2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality	Half Term	PPE	PPE	2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality	2.2 Describe individualistic theories of criminality	2.2 Describe individualistic theories of criminality	2.3 Describe sociological theories of criminality	Half Term	2.3 Describe sociological theories of criminality	3.1 Analyse situations of criminality	3.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality	4.1 Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development	4.2 Explain how social changes affect policy development	4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making	UNIT 2 EXAMINATION 15th May	1.1 Evaluate the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations	Half Term	1.1 Evaluate the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations	1.1 Evaluate the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations	1.1 Evaluate the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations	1.2 Assess the usefulness of investigative techniques in criminal investigations	1.2 Assess the usefulness of investigative techniques in criminal investigations	1.3 Explain how evidence is processed
		Practice brief – Mr & Mrs Q					Practice brief – unseen brief																																									
Learning outcomes		By the end of Unit 1 students will be able to: Analyse different types of crime Explain the reasons that certain crimes are unreported Explain the consequences of unreported crime Describe media representation of crime Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime Evaluate methods of collecting statistics about crime Compare campaigns for change Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change Plan a campaign for change relating to crime Design materials for use in campaigning for change Justify a campaign for change										By the end of Unit 2 students will be able to: Compare criminal behaviour and deviance Explain the social construction of criminality Describe biological theories of criminality Describe individualistic theories of criminality Describe sociological theories of criminality Analyse situations of criminality Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development Explain how social changes affect policy development Discuss how campaigns affect policy making																																				
How LO are assessed		Controlled assessment plan at the end of each section										Practice exam questions																																				
Homework		Research tasks embedded into the lessons. Complete booklet for the relevant sections and research cases										Research tasks embedded into the lessons. Complete booklet for the relevant sections and research cases																																				
Key Vocabulary/literacy opportunities																																																
Connected knowledge		C & C – Black History Month and Family Diversity. Sociological and Psychological Theories including Functionalist, Marxist and biological.																																														
C & C		Link to all topics. All topics interlink.																																														
Literacy		Unit-Specific Reading: The WJEC Criminology course requires reading specific case studies, real-life examples, and theoretical explanations of crime and deviance. Each unit—whether about criminological theories or understanding the criminal justice system—contains explicit reading elements in the form of textbooks, case materials, and legislation. Reports and Studies: Students are often asked to read crime reports, legal documents, and studies related to criminal justice reforms or crime statistics, which help them engage with the real-world applications of criminological concepts. Reading Laws and Policies: Criminology involves understanding laws and policies which students need to read and interpret, such as criminal statutes, sentencing guidelines, and policing strategies.																																														

<p><b>SMSC</b></p>	<p>Spiritual Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding Moral Reasoning in Crime: Criminology encourages students to reflect on the ethical implications of crime and punishment, including the spiritual and moral dimensions of concepts like justice, forgiveness, and rehabilitation.</li> <li>Impact of Crime on Victims: The course covers the emotional and psychological impact of crime on victims, encouraging students to reflect on human suffering and the capacity for resilience and recovery.</li> </ul> <p>Moral Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethical Dilemmas in the Criminal Justice System: Students engage in discussions about the morality of different forms of punishment, the death penalty, restorative justice, and rehabilitation, exploring what constitutes just and fair treatment in the criminal justice system.</li> <li>Moral Responsibility and Crime: Theories of criminal behavior (e.g., biological, psychological, and sociological explanations) encourage students to consider the moral responsibility of individuals who commit crimes and the role of society in addressing criminality.</li> </ul> <p>Social Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime and Social Control: Criminology helps students understand how societies use laws, norms, and institutions to maintain order. This teaches students about social responsibility and the importance of lawful behavior and respect for authority.</li> <li>Social Impact of Crime: Students learn about how crime affects different social groups and communities, fostering an understanding of social cohesion and the role individuals can play in supporting safer communities.</li> </ul> <p>Cultural Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime Across Cultures: The course explores how different societies and cultures define and respond to crime, promoting cultural understanding and respect for diverse approaches to justice and law enforcement.</li> <li>Media Representations of Crime: Criminology includes the study of how crime is portrayed in the media and the cultural narratives that shape public perceptions of criminals and victims, encouraging students to critically reflect on cultural stereotypes and biases.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Values</b></p>	<p>Rule of Law: The entire criminology course is centered on the rule of law, examining criminal behavior, legal systems, and the role of the police and judiciary. Students explore how the legal system upholds societal values, such as justice and fairness, which align with British values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Democracy and Individual Liberty: Criminology covers theories of punishment, human rights, and legal reforms in the criminal justice system. Discussions on sentencing, rehabilitation, and the rights of individuals within the legal system tie into individual liberty and democratic principles.</li> <li>Mutual Respect and Tolerance: Topics related to victims, offenders, and societal responses to crime encourage understanding and empathy for diverse social groups. Students explore issues such as discrimination in sentencing or treatment of minority groups, fostering respect for all individuals regardless of background</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cultural Capital</b></p>	<p>Understanding the Criminal Justice System: Criminology gives students cultural capital by helping them understand how the criminal justice system works in the UK and beyond, including how laws are created and enforced. This enables students to engage with societal debates around crime, justice, and human rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration of Crime in Different Cultures: Students examine how different cultures define and respond to crime, offering them a global perspective on criminal justice and how social norms shape laws and behavior in different societies.</li> <li>Impact of Media on Crime Perception: The analysis of how the media portrays crime and criminals provides insight into how cultural narratives are constructed and how these narratives influence public perception. Understanding media influence is a key aspect of modern cultural capital.</li> <li>Ethical and Moral Debates: The course encourages students to think critically about moral and ethical issues surrounding crime and punishment, helping them to develop their ability to engage in debates on important social issues.</li> </ul>

Trips to the Law courts and internal visit from a forensic expert.