

Criminology Curriculum Map							
A. Formal Curriculum Key Stage 5							
Core Content & Skills		By the end of key stage FIVE we want all students of Criminology to know and do the following things: we want learners to have substantive knowledge in types of crimes, the reasons crimes go unreported, the media representation and impact on crime, statistical mechanisms for recording and reporting on crime, an awareness of campaigns for change, theories of crime, jobs roles within the criminal justice system, investigation techniques, types of evidence, rights of individuals, the trial process, rules of evidence admissibility, the role of lay people, how laws are made, models of criminal justice, forms of social control, forms of punishment, the role of CJS agencies and their limitations. We want them to have disciplinary knowledge within campaigns for change, being able to develop their own campaign, able to assess evidence and trial outcomes for validity and apply theories of crime to forms of punishment.					
Prior Knowledge & Skills		In KS5, students of Criminology will build on the following prior learning: learners will build on a variety of substantive and disciplinary knowledge gained in KS4 from subjects including history to include societal changes over time and their reasons for occurring. In RSHE students require an understanding of fundamental British values, politics and group dynamics to include prejudice and discrimination. Disciplinary knowledge in English is essential to build on existing essay skills to demonstrate level 3 and higher aptitude in writing.					
Future knowledge		The Curriculum in KS5 Criminology will prepare students for the following future learning: Criminology learners will be able to assess a variety of situations for validity; they will be able to follow media and politics with a critical eye and understand that there are a multitude of reasons why a person may commit a crime. Criminology will give learners an understanding of human nature and how government plays an integral part in how we live out lives. Learners will have an understanding of differing cultural norms and values which will aid them in their future endeavours both in the workplace and their personal life.					
Year 13	Key knowledge, skills and concepts TAUGHT, REVISED, REVISITED AND LEARNT	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
		Crime scene to court room – requirements of the CPS, the trial process, admissibility of evidence, key influences in the outcome of a case, examining evidence for validity and	Crime scene to court room – requirements of the CPS, the trial process, admissibility of evidence, key influences in the outcome of a case, examining evidence for validity and	Crime and punishment - process of law making, organisation of the CJS, models of criminal justice, forms of social control, aims and forms of punishment, limitations of	Crime and punishment - process of law making, organisation of the CJS, models of criminal justice, forms of social control, aims and forms of punishment, limitations of	Crime and punishment - process of law making, organisation of the CJS, models of criminal justice, forms of social control, aims and forms of punishment, limitations of	

		drawing conclusions.	drawing conclusions.	agencies in achieving social control.	agencies in achieving social control.	agencies in achieving social control.	
	Key assessment points		WC 07.12.26 – Official controlled assessment week			TBC	
Year 12	Key knowledge, skills and concepts TAUGHT, REVISED, REVISITED AND LEARNT	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
		Changing the awareness of crime - types of crime, reasons and consequences of crimes being underreported. The media representation of crime and the consequences of such. Statistical mechanisms for reporting crime.	Changing awareness of crime – comparison of a range of campaigns for change, methods for campaigning for change, developing a campaign for change.	Theories of crime – the social construction of crimes, theories of crime to include individualistic, sociological and biological, policy development, social norms and campaigns for change.	Theories of crime - the social construction of crimes, theories of crime to include individualistic, sociological and biological, policy development, social norms and campaigns for change.	Theories of crime - the social construction of crimes, theories of crime to include individualistic, sociological and biological, policy development, social norms and campaigns for change.	Crime scene to court room – roles within the CJS, investigation techniques, types of evidence, rights of individuals, lay people with the CJS
	Key assessment points		WC 15.12.25 – Official controlled assessment week			Thursday 24 th May – Official External Unit 2 examination	
B. Holistic development (trips/events/other cultural capital activities)							
London trip to Houses of Parliament and the Old Bailey							