

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

### 7) Durkheim described anomie as:

- Industrial Revolution
- Same jobs, same income values > move everyone into the big city (therefore, different social levels, different norms - therefore leading to Anomie)

### 10) Subcultural and opportunity theories investigate what?

- #1 Delinquent Subcultures > Desired status, if we cannot reach that desired status it causes status strain > therefore more likely to end up as a delinquent
- If you can't reach your status, you're more likely to fall into a gang because they can give you the status
- #2 Crimes of passion and subculture of violence >

### 12) Instrumental Marxism describes... while structural Marxism describes ...

- Criminal justice system is an instrument of the rich
- Marx = different social classes
- Rich are the ones creating/developing social classes
- Oppressing poor
- Example: Making it illegal to sleep under a bridge

### 13) James feels guilty all the time so he robs a store just to be punished. James has a ..... super ego.

- Theorist: Freud > crime happens because of this "super ego"
- Super Ego = Morals (Balancing - "Moral Compass")
- Harsh: Because you're feeling so bad, you go out to do something punished
- Weak: Monster to your wills, you go out and do anything (Example: See and iPod you want, you go take it)
- Deviant: Super ego works, but you learned different values than what is socially acceptable (Example: Parents were bank robbers, you learned that robbing a bank is okay)

### 15) What did Bandura use to prove his Social Learning Theory?

- Had a study, where he had kids playing with this bobo doll, then he would have kids watch an adult play with the bobo doll (they would punch it etc.) then put the kids back in the room
- Kids (even non-violent kids) started to hit and punch the bobo doll
- Modelling: Learning behaviours by others (Monkey see monkey do)
- Curious Learning: We learn by observing others get either punished or rewarded

### 17) Edwin Sutherland argued that crime comes from:

- Criminal behaviour is learned through criminal norms
- Who we hang out with/who we associate ourselves with is how we learn criminal behaviour
- Hanging with criminals = learning criminal norms = thinking it's okay
- Start to imitate criminal behaviour

### 23) In Becker's rule breaking process who creates the social rules?

- Moral Entrepreneurs: People in charge
- People who created the rules/laws

## SHORT ANSWER

### 1. List and explain three crimes of domination and three crimes of accommodation and resistance.

Quinney's typology of Crime

- Crime is constructed to serve those in power
- When one group is in power, they are creating the laws
- To oppress those not in the ruling class
- Those in power commit those crimes in domination and the oppressed commit accommodation

#### **Domination:**

- 1) Crimes of Control (Example: Police violence)
- 2) Crimes of Government (Warfare, Political Assassination)
- 3) Crimes of Economic Domination (White Collar, Pollution)

#### **Accommodation:**

- 1) Predatory Crimes (Example: Burglary(stuck up on the street) or theft)
- 2) Personal Crimes (Example: Robbery(home), homicide)
- 3) Crimes of Resistance (Example: Sabotage)

### 2. Describe Cloward and Ohlin's theory on differential opportunity and delinquent subcultures.

3 Different Subcultures

- People have different access to illegitimate opportunities
- People reply to the strains in different ways
- People have different opportunities to commit crime/learn crime in different subcultures

#### **Criminal Subculture**

- Stable neighbourhoods
- Youth are socialized into criminal activities through older "role models"
- Example: Younger kids look up to the older kids in the neighbourhood

#### **Conflict Subculture**

- People are from disorganized neighbourhood
- People do crime for social status and reputation
- Youth violence and aggression
- Prove yourself through violence
- Example: In the hood > you must commit crimes to protect yourself

Retreatists Subculture

- You are unsuccessful in legit and illegit subculture (Example: Not straight A student)
- Therefore tried to join a gang or criminal subculture > didn't work out > turn to drug use
- "Coping method"

**3. In one or two sentences describe Merton's anomie theory. Also, name the 2 parts of society and list and explain the five ways people respond to the strain caused them.**

**Anomie theory** - Whens theres a disjunction between social goals and the means to acquire them

**Societies Goal:** \$\$

**Means:** Work Hard

5 Ways:

*Conformity* > Accept goals and means (Power/Wealth)

*Innovation* > (Lots of crime happening) > Accept goals, but either choose not too or cannot follow the socially accepted means

*Ritualism* > Reject goals, but accept the means (Example: Goal isn't to be rich, but I'm going to work hard to achieve that goal) \*Different goal\*

*Retreatists* > Reject the goals

*Rebellion* > Reject the goals and mean (Change the goals and means)

**4. In Agnew's General Strain Theory list and explain the three types of strain.**

*3 Things that Cause Strain:*

- Failure to achieve positively valued goals
  - Disparity between aspirations and achievements
  - Disparity between expectations and achievements
  - Disparity between what is perceived as fair and what the outcome is
- Denial or removal of positively valued achievements
- Exposure to negative or noxious stimuli

**5. What is new historicism? Describe and provide examples.**

**New Historicism:** Every human action is a network of material practices

- Way of challenging the way we think
- New way of looking at things
- New way to address criminology and address factors in society
- Basically saying that everything that is happening is a network (like a computer) every act of unmasking uses to tools it condemns

\*\*\*\*\***WILL BE ON EXAM: Garland Culture of Control**\*\*\*\*\*

**6. List and explain the 4 factors that make it hard to identify the victim of green crimes.**

**1) Time**

- Not always easy to tell when crime happens
- Hard to tell when things have occurred
- Not always documented
- Example: Coral reef died

**2) Location**

- Not illegal everywhere
- Example: If it's illegal to dump waste in US waters, they can go elsewhere to where it's legal and dump it there
- Places that have low population
- Poor areas: don't have the power to do anything about it > may not realize they're being victimized
- Bribes to poorer population

**3) Causation**

- Example: Coral Reef > Someone dumped thousands of gallons of toxins into the ocean and it died
- How do we know that it was the toxic waste that killed the coral reef?
- How can we prove the cause?
  - Extremely difficult to do so
  - Hard to prove

**4) Non-Human Factors**

- Not caring about environmental or animal species
- Overall not caring
- Those in power don't care about the environment, they care about what people want and profit and businesses
- What keeps our country functioning?
- If the companies stop making profit... economic collapse
- Therefore do not care about environment