

Defining Crime and Deviance		
1	Crime	The breaking of criminal law
2	Examples of crime	Murder, manslaughter, burglary, rape.
3	Deviance	The breaking of social norms
4	Examples of deviance	Spitting, tattoos, swearing

Social Construction of Crime: NEWBURN		
1	Key idea	There is no act that is in itself criminal. It depends on how members of society see it and define it.
2	Labelling	Crime is a label that is attached to certain types of behaviour that are prohibited by the State and are punishable by law.
3	Changes over time	Changes in social attitudes may mean that the law changes over time eg homosexuality
4	Changes between societies	Criminal law varies from country to country and so crime is socially constructed eg LGBT laws in Brunei

Social Construction of Deviance: PLUMMER		
1	Key idea	Deviance is socially defined
2	Non-deviant crime?	The majority of us commit acts of deviance but may not see them as deviant. Eg littering
3	Time	The definition of deviance changes over time. Eg smoking
4	Culture	Deviance is culturally relative. Eg. Alcohol
5	Social group	Some behaviours may only be acceptable in a certain group eg tattoos.
6	Place/context	The definition of deviance depends on where and how it takes place.eg. Fighting.

Theoretical definitions of crime and view of criminal law		
1	Functionalism	Crime is the violation of a legal code-law reflects norms and values
2	Marxism	Crime refers to acts of the powerless-law reflects the interests of the ruling class
3	Interactionism	Crime is a social construct-law is culturally and historically relative
4	Feminism and Critical criminology	Crime is politically informed-law reflects structured inequalities eg gender and ethnicity

Key Vocabulary		
1	Crime	The breaking of criminal law
2	Deviance	The breaking of social norms – societal deviance-considered deviant by most, situational deviance – considered deviant in certain contexts.
3	Social construction	A social phenomena which is not naturally occurring but created by the society in which it is found.
4	Social order	a situation where society is ordered ,runs smoothly and is free from disruption
5	Social control	Ensures people conform to social norms. Informal agents of social control eg. The family, Formal agents of social control eg. The police
6	Sanctions	Positive=Rewards Negative = Punishment