




Preparation for - Criminology

Topic: AC 2.2

Key Question: How effective are campaigns relating to crime?



Key Terms:
 Law
 Campaign
 Hate crime
 Radicalism

 What to watch	 What to read	 What to do
<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-manchester-56200707#:~:text=New%20anti%2Dterrorism%20legislation%20in,and%20venues%20to%20improve%20security.</p> <p>This is a BBC report, embedded in which is a short video recorded by the woman behind .Martyn's Law</p>	<p>Martyn's Law Proposed new legislation to provide better protection from terrorism for the British Public. Foreword by Figen Murray, mother of Martyn Hett Our life as an ordinary family ceased on 22nd May 2017 when our son Martyn was murdered in a terrorist attack at the Manchester Arena. As a parent I might have been excused if I had disintegrated at that point. But I tried not to do that, but instead to channel my experience to help others. Exactly what that would mean I didn't at the time know, but a year later after a theatre trip in Manchester where no security checks were performed, I knew that pushing for improved security was where I would focus. I had wrongly assumed that since the attack in May 2017, venues would have learnt their lesson and would have put stringent security checks in place. I was devastated to see that this was not the case. It felt as if what happened in Manchester on that fateful night had been forgotten. I never set out to be an activist or to stir things up. However, the threat level to the UK from terrorism is currently stated as 'Severe'. This means that a terrorist attack is 'highly likely'. As a parent who lost her son, I know only too well that nobody is immune from violence of this nature. We cannot predict when and where an attack can happen. So as well as trying to track down terrorists before they commit atrocities, we also need to get</p>	<p>Research the background to the terrorist attack. FIND OUT;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) When it happened b) Where it happened c) Who caused the situation and what happened to him d) What was the outcome in terms of damage, injury to victims etc e) Why the term 'hate crime' was applied here f) Whether or not the terrorist was 'radicalised' g) What the Campaign 'Martyn's Law' was all about and how it was conducted

better at protecting the public from the attacks we cannot foil. That means putting in place basic security procedures so that every venue and public space has a plan. Of course, what this would look like will be dependent on the venue and the circumstances. Martyn's Law doesn't advocate a one size fits all approach, it's all about having a plan relevant to the threat. It seems absurd to me that we have legislation that sets out how many toilets a venue must have and how food must be prepared, but nothing that holds those same venues responsible for having basic security in place. Martyn's Law isn't going to stop terrorism. Nothing can do that. But I do hope that if the government legislate for Martyn's Law then it will mean simple common sense security will make it much harder to inflict mass casualties and fewer people will have to suffer what I and the parents of the Martyn's Law Proposed new legislation to provide better protection from terrorism for the British Public. Foreword by Figen Murray, mother of Martyn Hett Our life as an ordinary family ceased on 22nd May 2017 when our son Martyn was murdered in a terrorist attack at the Manchester Arena. As a parent I might have been excused if I had disintegrated at that point. But I tried not to do that, but instead to channel my experience to help others. Exactly what that would mean I didn't at the time know, but a year later after a theatre trip in Manchester where no security checks were performed, I knew that pushing for improved security was where I would focus. I had wrongly assumed that since the attack in May 2017, venues would have learnt their lesson and would have put stringent security checks in place. I was devastated to see that this was not the case. It felt as if what happened in Manchester on that fateful night had been forgotten. I never set out to be an activist or to stir things up. However, the threat level to the UK from terrorism is currently stated as 'Severe'. This means that a terrorist attack is 'highly likely'. As a parent who lost her son, I know only too well

that nobody is immune from violence of this nature. We cannot predict when and where an attack can happen. So as well as trying to track down terrorists before they commit atrocities, we also need to get better at protecting the public from the attacks we cannot foil. That means putting in place basic security procedures so that every venue and public space has a plan. Of course, what this would look like will be dependent on the venue and the circumstances. Martyn's Law doesn't advocate a one size fits all approach, it's all about having a plan relevant to the threat. It seems absurd to me that we have legislation that sets out how many toilets a venue must have and how food must be prepared, but nothing that holds those same venues responsible for having basic security in place. Martyn's Law isn't going to stop terrorism. Nothing can do that. But I do hope that if the government legislate for Martyn's Law then it will mean simple common sense security will make it much harder to inflict mass casualties and fewer people will have to suffer what I and the parents of the of victims suffered.

<https://hssecurity.com/martyns-law-and-the-future-of-event-security/>



What to submit





Please research the background to the Ariana Grande terrorist attack and submit a c500 word paper explaining why Martyn's Law is being passed by the Government, how the need for it was brought to Government notice and what it seeks to do.

Preparation for - Criminology

Topic: AC1.1

<p>Key Terms: Honour-based violence</p>
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Key Question: What is 'honour crime' and why is it often under-reported?




 What to watch	 What to read	 What to do
<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fccNYsW4QA</p> <p>This is a Youtube video of a talk given by a young woman to undergraduates at Manchester University on the topic of 'honour' crimes against women. There are other similar listings beside this one on the desktop.</p>	<p>https://www.theguardian.com/society/2021/may/23/no-one-believed-my-sister-was-in-danger-how-race-leaves-abused-women-at-risk</p> <p>This is an article published in the Observer newspaper on 23.05.21. It relates to the death of a young black woman stabbed to death by her husband</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From the research material provided, explain what is meant by the term 'honour killing' 2. Describe the problem that has been identified with regard to the police response to requests for help from those at risk of honour-based violence 3. Explain why so many of the victims of honour-based crime are forced to return to their torturers
 <p>Please submit a short explanation of the problems faced by women who find themselves in situations in which their well being is at risk because of controlling partners. (No more than 500 words)</p>		

Preparation for - Criminology

Topic: AC1.1

Key Question: What constitutes a 'hate crime'?

Key
Terms: Discrimination;
Prejudice' race; Ethnicity;
Hate crime

 What to watch	 What to read	 What to do
<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6JHZsb7ys9k</p> <p>This is a short Youtube video in which a victim of racial abuse is talking about her experiences. The title is 'Racial Abuse victim told 'you guys are the virus'</p> <p>There are a number of other similar Youtube videos which would be good to watch - they are listed on the screen beside this one.</p>	<p></p> <p>Danny Baker(a celebrity broadcaster with a large Twitter following) is being investigated by police after posting a 'racist' tweet about the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Carry out research into the meaning of the expression 'racial hatred' and find three examples of 'hate crimes' that have been committed recently2. Explain what happened in the hate crimes that you have discovered, and in particular - what happened to the victim and what happened to the person/people committing the crimes.

Royal Baby, shortly after Meghan Markle and Prince Harry(Now the Duke and Duchess of Sussex) unveiled son Archie Harrison Mountbatten-Windsor. The 61-year-old tweeted a photo of a couple holding hands with a chimpanzee to his 501k Twitter followers, alongside the caption: 'Royal baby leaves hospital'. And a statement by Metropolitan police confirmed they are launching an investigation into the deleted post, which is being 'reviewed and assessed by specialist officers, as a result of an allegation received by the Metropolitan Police Service on Thursday May 9 in relation to a tweet published on the May 8, for which Baker has now apologized, claiming that he did not understand the connotations of the photo.



What to submit




Please create a poster or pamphlet which would be suitable for a student to receive, to help them to understand why it is both anti-social and illegal to mistreat people, by causing them mental or physical distress because of their ethnicity.

Preparation for - Criminology

Topic: AC1.5

Key Question: To what extent does the media shape the view of the people about e.g immigrants?

Key Terms: Border Force; Human Rights; Deportation; Home Secretary

 What to watch	 What to read	 What to do
<p>https://t.co/H8VdYbdbF5 pic.twitter.com/dKOWKs4amY</p> <p>This is a Human Rights Programme Twitter feed instituted by Victoria Derbyshire on BBC TV in May 2020</p>	<h2>The Deportation of Chevon Brown – A Breach of Human Rights?</h2> <p>It can be difficult to find easy to understand examples of the state breaching individual human rights, but the recent deportation of Chevon Brown might just be one such example.</p> <p>In February 2020 Chevon Brown was deported to Jamaica from the United Kingdom.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain what Chevon Brown did that brought him to the attention of the Police. To what extent do you think he was 'criminal and to what extent' stupid?2. Research and outline the role of Border Force UK3. Outline the grounds on which Chevon was to be deported4. Explain why he does not want to be deported



Chevon moved to the UK to be with his father when he was 14

He had just been released from Prison having served 8 months of a 14 month sentence for dangerous driving and driving with no insurance.

He was 21 when he decided to take his car for a spin, despite being a learner driver with no insurance, and when he saw police, he says he panicked, and sped up, which led to a 5 minutes high speed chase, and he puts his actions down to stupidity, and he's paid the ultimate price.

Britain has the right to deport foreign citizens who have been sentenced to 12 months or more in prison, under the UK Borders Act, which came into force in 2007, unless doing so would infringe their human rights, by sending them back to a country where their life would be at threat, for example.

Chevon was 14 when he moved to Britain with his father on a Jamaican Passport. Despite having 'indefinite leave to

remain' in the UK, he is still technically a Jamaican national, and so the UK had the right to deport him.

The problem is, he no longer has any friends or family in Jamaica, and his father is remaining in the UK, with his other children.

Since returning to Jamaica, Chevon says he doesn't feel safe. "I am nervous walking down the street," he says. "Anything could happen – every day people die here."

According to UN data, Jamaica had a murder rate of 47 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2016. In the UK, the rate was 1 per 100,000.

Chevon was deported along with 40 other criminals, many of whom had committed more serious offenses, such as murder, and he says the Jamaican media as labelled them all with the same brush, so it is difficult for him to make friends or find a job.

"I'm labelled a murderer, a drug trafficker and a rapist"

Chevon Brown was deported from the UK to Jamaica last year, alongside other convicted criminals, after serving time in prison for dangerous driving

He says his life has become a "complete mess"

**What to submit**




Please write a letter to the Home Secretary, Pritti Patel, to explain your views about whether or not Chevon Brown should be deported, and the grounds you have for saying whatever you do decide to say - you can be 'for' or 'against'

Preparation for - Criminology

Topic: AC3.1

Key Terms: Mens Rea; Actus Reus; Cannibalism; Contract

Key Question: How can the public make its voice heard when dealing with crime?

 What to watch	 What to read	 What to do
<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tZYvv_s5R-s</p> <p>This is a short video which explains how the Crown Court in England works. If you become really uninterested, you could also watch the sister programmes, which are on the Magistrates Court and the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Fagan v Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis [1969] 1 Q.B. 439</p> <p>Actus reus – assault of policeman – car driven on to policeman’s foot</p> <p>Mens rea – intention to injure the policeman</p> <p><u>Facts</u></p> <p>Fagan was in his car when he was approached by a police officer who told him to move the vehicle. Fagan did so, reversed his car and rolled it on to the foot of the police officer by accident. The officer forcefully told him to move the car off his foot at which point Fagan swore at him and refused to move vehicle and turned the engine off. Fagan was convicted of assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty. Fagan subsequently appealed the decision.</p> <p><u>Issues</u></p>	<p>This task is intended to give you something to smile about as you read the cases. There are serious intentions behind the task, though. They are as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As criminologists, it is important always to remember that the legal system relates to the lives of real people-we can forget that when dealing with the more difficult aspects of legal wording etc at times. These cases demonstrate that ‘little people’ make law 2. As criminologists, we also need to remember that a crime is only a crime if there is a law against it - these laws have to come from somewhere and we will be studying how they develop etc over time, but these cases do show how the law can be made as a result of events 3. Criminology requires a degree of knowledge about UK history, because our laws are set in an historical framework - a criminologist must understand that, and must also be willing to read and to interpret some longer pieces of information than are often used in some other subjects.

Fagan appealed on the basis that there cannot be an offence in assault in omitting to act and that driving on to the officer's foot was accidental, meaning that he was lacking intent to commit a crime when the act causing damage had occurred. The legal issue here was whether the prosecution had proven facts which had amounted to an assault. For an assault to be committed both actus reus and mens rea must be established at the same time.

Held

It was agreed that an omission cannot establish an assault. The court held that: Fagan's crime was not the refusal to move the car but that having driven on to the foot of the officer and decided not to cease the act, he had established a continual act of battery. This meant that actus reus and mens rea were present and as such, an assault was committed. Fagan's conviction was upheld.

**Lifeboat case: is murder allowed by necessity?
(Queen vs. Dudley and Stephens)**

12 September 1884, Queens bench Division

SO - what to do;

1. From the first case (Fagan) - what do you think of the initial verdict and of the verdict on appeal - was it fair?
2. A traditional 'law of the sea' has always said that eating the flesh of dead shipmates is Ok after a shipwreck and when there is no other alternative - the cabin boy's parents did not blame these sailors, but they went to prison - should they have done so, in your opinion?
3. That poor woman and her snail experience in case 3 - here is the difficult bit - what principle was established in law because of her case?

A man who, in order to escape death from hunger, kills another for the purpose of eating his flesh, is guilty of murder; although at the time of the act he is in such circumstances that he believes and has reasonable ground for believing that it affords the only chance of preserving his life.

Four shipwrecked men, lost at sea on a small rowboat with no food or water became the perfect legal storm and, ultimately, a watershed moment on how far man can go with justifying murder of one for the sake of many in the name of necessity. The three oldest, led by the captain, killed the youngest and the weakest, the cabin boy, so as to give themselves a chance to survive until rescue.

Three days later, the three survivors were rescued, with blood and human flesh under their fingernails and the bottom of their dinghy strewn with the remains of Richard Packer. It happened when a small yacht being sailed to Australia by an experienced English seafarer, Tom Dudley, and his mates Edwin Stephens, Edmund Brooks and the 17-year old cabin boy, Richard Thomas Parker sunk with little warning on the high seas on July 5, 1884.

Suddenly, the four men were crowded in a small dinghy, lost in the middle of the South Atlantic, at latitude 27 degrees 10 south and longitude 9 degrees 50 West: 1,600 miles from Cape of Good Hope, 2,000 from South America. With two tins of turnips and no water, it was a desperate

situation. On July 13, the men began to drink their own urine.

On July 20, Parker gave way to temptation and began to gulp down seawater. It had the inevitable effect. He began to speak deliriously and gave some appearance of imminent death.

When July 24 dawned, with Parker breathing heavily, apparently comatose and sunken into the bottom of the open boat, Dudley had the wherewithal to kill slowly by bleeding him before natural death occurred so as to salvage the blood.

Dudley's evidence:

"No vessel appearing on the morning, I made signs to Stephens and Brooks that we had better

*do it, but they seemed to have no heart to do it,
so I went to the boy, who was lying at the
bottom of the boat with his arm over his face.*

*"I took out my knife-first offering a prayer to God
to forgive us for what we were about to do and
for the rash act, that our souls might be
saved-and I said to the boy, 'Richard, your time
has come.' The boy said, 'What me, Sir?' I said,
'Yes, my boy.'*

*"I then put my knife [into the side of his neck.]
The blood spurted out, and we caught it in the
bailer and we drank the blood while it was
warm; we then stripped the body, cut it open,
and took out his liver and heart, and we ate the
liver while it was still warm. Stephens at that*

time was in the stern of the boat and Brooks in the bow?"

It was a terrible scene when later described by the survivors. "Mad wolves", they described themselves: "We could not have our right reason."

They were rescued on the 29th and by the beginning of September, had been landed at Falmouth, England where, when questioned, they made no secret of what they had done. To some locals, they were heroes. But it was homicide by any definition, as set forth by the verdict

Landmarks in law: the case of the dead snail in the ginger beer

In 1932, Mrs Donoghue was shellshocked when she found a mollusc in her drink. The fallout changed consumer law foreverMrs Donoghue suffered shock

and severe gastroenteritis after discovering a snail in her drink.

The classic case of the decomposing snail in the ginger beer is one of the first judgments law students learn about – and one of the few that most remember throughout their career. *Donoghue v Stevenson* laid the foundation for the modern law of negligence and established the principles of the duty of care. It also still demonstrates [the flexibility of the common law](#).

The facts are simple. At the end of the summer Mrs Donoghue went to a cafe in Scotland with a friend, who ordered her a bottle of ginger beer. Inside the bottle were the decomposed remains of a snail, which couldn't be seen until most of it had been drunk.

As a result, Mrs Donoghue suffered shock and severe gastroenteritis and sued the manufacturer, Mr Stevenson. She said a manufacturer of goods owed a duty to her as a consumer to take care that they contained no noxious elements. She alleged that he had neglected that duty, and was therefore liable for any damage.

Until then, such claims relied on there being a contract between the injured party and the party who had inflicted the damage. But in Mrs Donoghue's case the offending bottle of ginger beer was bought by her friend. As a result, she had no immediate legal rights under contract law to claim compensation.

“Mrs Donoghue embarked on a legal battle that would fundamentally change the way in which we do law in England, delivering more power to the people – or at least the consumer – than ever before,” says Sarah Moore, an associate solicitor in the product safety and consumer law team at Leigh Day.

The House of Lords’ groundbreaking judgment introduced the idea that a duty of care extended outside a contract. “It was also the first case that established the notion that law can protect consumers for defective products – and anybody who uses them,” says John Fanning, a senior lecturer at the University of Liverpool Law School.

In essence, says Moore, the case expanded the principle that one person’s unintentional actions, which cause injury or harm to another, can create a basis for compensation under English law

What to submit





Please create a poster or handout, which you could distribute in the town of Falmouth, either to support or to oppose the case of the sailors who ate the cabin boy. You need to get across your point of view - prison or not prison?

Preparation for -

Topic:

Key Question:

Key Terms:

 What to watch	 What to read	 What to do
 What to submit		