Exam format: The exam will have 30 multiple-choice questions that will be worth 50% of the total. For the other 50% of the exam, you will choose 5 out of 6 short answer questions. **Part I: Review of previous terms/concept and short answer questions. About 1/3 of the final will have questions from earlier parts of the course**

What is criminology?	How are UCR data *collected*?	Body types and crime (ectomorphic, endomorphic, mesomorphic).
Criminology vs. Criminal Justice	How are crime data *presented*?	What does evolutionary theory predict about the association between criminology and gender and age.
Criminology and Deviance	Calculating crime rate	Differential association, favorable/unfavorable definitions associated with law conformance
Criminology and Delinquency	Be able to state a few problems with UCR	Social Learning Theory and Temporal Sequence
Social Rules/ Laws	Dark Figure of crime	Attachment, commitment, involvement, belief
Systems of Social Control (rules, sanctions, actors)	Know the general difference between occasional and professional thieves	Stain/Anomie Conformity, innovation, ritualism, rebellion, retreatism
Forces Influencing the generation of laws	Preferred cars to steal (details unimportant)	Consensus and functional views of law
Crime vs. Criminals	Robbery: definition	Career criminals
Unilateral, Bilateral, Trilateral Controllers	Rape: definition, laws historically biased to benefit males	Age and crime: variant and invariant hypotheses
Differences between Criminal and Tort Law	Date Rape/ Marital Rape	Difference between early and modern biological theories of crime
Felonies and Misdemeanors	Definition of different types of murder	Cross-sectional vs. longitudinal studies Structural vs. Processual criminological theories
Male in Se/ Mala Prohibitum	Instrumental and expressive homicide (which is more common?)	Cohort studies and crime
Actus reus: (Commission of illegal act, Omission to legally act, Words)	Hate crime: definition, who are the targets Terrorism: definition, purpose, strategies	Routine Activities Theory: consumer goods, activity patterns
Mens rea: General intent, specific intent, transferred intent, constructive intent		
Strict liability	"Aging out" of crime	
M'Naghten Rule	Absolute/marginal deterrence	
When is self-defense a good legal excuse to commit a crime?	Brutalization effect	
Aggregate crime statistics	Perceptual measures of deterrence	
Uniform Crime Reports	Pure and partial rationality	
	Bentham, Beccaria, Sutherland, Lombrosso,	
	Atavism/ stigmata	

Part I cont.: Essay questions from earlier part of course.

1.) Review the concepts of social control (rules, sanctions, and actors; bilateral, unilateral, trilateral social controllers) and how these are important when *defining* crime and deviance.

2.) Review the different methods that are used to measure crime (UCR, NCVS, self-report), and know two (2) **advantages** and two
(2) **disadvantages** of both.

3.) Review the correlates of crime with respect to class, age, gender, ethnicity/race, and criminal careers.

4.) Review the *main* theoretical concepts, and policy implications for the following theories: deterrence theory, routine activities theory, evolutionary theory, Akers's social learning theory, Hirchi's control theory. In general, I expect you to review less of the details within each of these categories as in midterm #2, but expect you remember the general attributes of them.

Part II: New Material covered AFTER exam 2 (about 2/3 of the exam).

Terms and concepts :

Boot camps	More guns could REDUCE crime
Celebrated cases; Wedding cake model	Diversion programs
Liberals and conservatives/ crime	Probation programs
Courtroom work groups	Three-strikes laws
Criminal law/criminal process	More guns less crime?
Crime control/due process models	Crack cocaine and drug policy
Plea bargaining	Moffit's integrated theory to explain continuity and change.
Kansas city experiments	Life course and stability of deviance/crime
Selective/gross incapacitation	Scope and parsimony with respect to criminological theories, hypothesis testing vs. "how much" questions
Mandatory sentencing / Three-strikes laws	Primary deviance and secondary deviance in labeling theory
Drugs and decriminalization	African Americans and Discrimination in Justice System
Conservative/Liberal Doctrines	Prison incarceration rates and economic cycles
Due process	What do feminists believe will happen as Women are liberated from forces producing gender inequality?
Statistic to know: there are an estimated 200 million # of guns in circulation in the U.S. Robert Merton	"American Dream" and crime Strain theory Social Disorganization and Culture of Honor

Part II cont.: Short Essay Questions

1.) Review the theoretical concepts, empirical validity, and implications for policy for the following theories: social disorganization theory, Strain Theory, Labeling Theory, Conflict Theory, Feminist theory, Integrated theory (especially Sampson and Laub and Moffit's theories).

2.) I will give you three (3) of the propositions listed on pages xvi-xviii in the Walker textbook, and expect you to write about two (2) of them. I WILL CHOOSE FROM THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITIONS AS NUMBERED IN THE BOOK (1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 30, 35, 37, 40, 41, 45). I will expect that you are able to justify the proposition based on Walker's arguments and what you have learned in class. You can reject the proposition (state that it is likely false in your opinion), but you must be prepared to explain why.

3.) You should read the Walker book, and develop knowledge about **conservative** and **liberal** positions about crime and justice. Once again, *all* the facts and details are not important, but you should prepare to answer a question that asks you to compare justice policies between liberals and conservatives. Of course, you will do better if you can incorporate some facts and details about justice programs and their effectiveness.

4.) Be able to discuss **conservative** and **liberal** perspective with regards to guns and drugs.