**STUDY GUIDE**

**SWAY OVERVIEW**

According to the overview, theory is a statement about what?

According to the overview, scientific theory is distinguished by its focus on what kind of “somethings”?

According to the overview, something is empirical if you can do what to it?

According to the overview, is the “something” that affects something else the independent or dependent variable?

According to the overview, is the “something” affected by something else the independent or dependent variable?

According to the overview, a theory is better if it is more valid and more of what else?

According to the overview, is crime the independent or dependent variable in criminological theory?

True or false (according to the overview): The vast majority of criminological theories make statements about why communities, individuals, and situations are more likely to have or commit crime.

True or false (according to the overview): Criminological theories only focus on empirical somethings.

True or false (according to the overview): Criminology is a discipline.

According to the overview, the current section of the course focuses on which discipline(s)?

True or false (according to the overview): Bentham argues that a building’s architecture affects what people do.

According to the overview, what words are synonymous with inspection?

According to the overview, what is the purpose of inspecting?

True or false (according to the overview): The Panopticon’s design is only useful for controlling prisoners.

True or false (according to the overview): Panopticism is a type of power now ubiquitous in society.

According to the overview, is Clarke’s article most focused on reducing crime in communities, individuals, or situations?

According to the overview, the theoretical basis for situational crime prevention are what two theories?

According to the overview, does Bentham’s Panopticon most closely reflect the community-, individual-, or situational-level of analysis?

According to the overview, does Foucault’s work most closely reflect the community-, individual-, or situational-level of analysis?

According to the overview, what is/are the dependent variable of the theories examined in this section?

According to the overview, what is/are the independent variable of the theories examined in this section?

According to the overview, there is more crime in a community, in a situation, or committed by a person if there is what?

True or false (according to the overview): Rational choice theory is only used to at the community- and individual-level of analysis.

**BENTHAM. PANOPTICON**

Where was Bentham when he wrote these letters?

What family member of Bentham came up with the architectural design?

Bentham thinks the architectural design will be useful for controlling inmates and who else?

Bentham thinks the architectural design will be useful for any building in which what is important?

According to Bentham, what is the next best thing to nonstop inspection?

True or false (according to Bentham): The architectural design is square.

True or false (according to Bentham): The prisoners are in solitary confinement.

A “warden” is most synonymous with what role in Bentham’s prison?

Correctional officer

According to Bentham, how will the prison get light?

True or false (according to Bentham): The prisoners will be able to see if they are being watched.

According to Bentham, why should a list be made of a prisoner’s infractions before punishing any one offense?

According to Bentham, who will live with the chief inspector in the prison lodge?

According to Bentham, who else will the inspector watch from the lodge?

According to Bentham, why will his prison require fewer employees?

True or false: Bentham thinks it is a bad thing to have unparalleled amounts of control inside his prison.

True or false: Bentham thinks a problem with his prison is it will result in a lot of illness.

According to Bentham, who will be allowed inside the prison he envisions?

According to Bentham, what type of prison administration would not want their prison open to the public?

**FOUCAULT. DISCIPLINE & PUNISH**

Foucault’s work begins by describing measures taken when what first appeared in a town?

According to Foucault, what substance was poured around the rooms in which people had been quarantined?

With respect to the plague, what actions does Foucault describe as constituting a “compact model of the disciplinary mechanism”?

According to Foucault, what gave rise to disciplinary projects?

According to Foucault, rituals of exclusion called for binary divisions between people, whereas disciplinary projects called for what?

According to Foucault, is Bentham’s *Panopticon* the architectural figure of discipline or exclusion?

According to Foucault, the panoptic mechanism arranges spatial unities that make it possible to do what?

According to Foucault, the major effect of the Panopticon was to induce what in the inmate?

According to Foucault, the power of an inspector to see inmates without himself being seen is an “important mechanism” that does what two things?

According to Foucault, the Panopticon also does the work of a naturalist in what way?

True or false (according to Foucault): The Panopticon is an unprivileged place for experiments on men and for analyzing with complete certainty the transformation that may be obtained from them.

In each of the Panopticon’s applications, according to Foucault, in what ways does it make possible to perfect the exercise of power?

According to Foucault, for what reason does the increase in power afforded by the Panopticon have no risk of degenerating into tyranny?

According to Foucault, panopticism is the general principle of a new ‘political anatomy’ whose object and end are what?

According to Foucault, is panopticism associated with the image of discipline as a blockade or a mechanism?

According to Foucault, the discipline-mechanism is a functional mechanism that improves the exercise of power by making it what?

According to Foucault, the extension of the discipline-mechanism into all of society involved what three changes/processes? (Hint: these are italicized and found over several pages, though you need to know what the italicized parts mean, which you can only figure out from reading those sections.)

True or false (according to Foucault): Discipline is a type of power.

Foucault writes that one can speak of the formation of a disciplinary society as a movement that stretches from the enclosed disciplines to what?

According to Bentham, the formation of the disciplinary society is connected with what three broad historical processes? (Hint: these are numbered and found over several pages, though all are mentioned in a single sentence. But to know what they mean, you’ll have to read the pages)

**CLARKE. SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION**

According to Clarke, what are the key parts of how “situational prevention” is defined?

In the article’s opening paragraph, Clarke lists a bunch of measures used to prevent crime, such as target hardening. Then at the opening of the “Theoretical Background” section, he specifies that those measures share what purpose?

Clarke provides a scientific framework for some practical and commonsense thinking about how to deal with crime. What are the framework’s three components? (Hint: the answer is found across sections.)

According to Clarke, the development of situational prevention was stimulated by the criminological research department of what country?

According to Clarke, what two strands of policy research in the United States preceded situational prevention by a few years?

According to Clarke, which reading from this course’s section on rational choice theory most directly guides situational prevention efforts?

True or false (according to Clarke): Involvement decisions are different from event decisions in that the latter are frequently longer processes.

According to Clarke, the routine activity approach states that what three minimal elements are necessary for direct-contract predatory crime:

According to Clarke, routine activity theory has its intellectual roots in what discipline?

What is the first tenant of lifestyle theory mentioned by Clarke?

According to Clarke, what two theories attracted serious scholarly attention to situational prevention?

According to the model outlined by Clarke, what are the three parts of the crime opportunity structure?

According to the model outlined by Clarke, the crime opportunity structure is directly affected by what two things?

According to the model outlined by Clarke, the factors affecting the crime opportunity structure are affected by what other structure?

What two answers does Clarke give to the question of “why not focus preventive effort at the socioeconomic structure level”?

What answer does Clarke give to the question of “rather than attempting to manipulate the opportunity structure, might it not be more efficient to simply raise the risks of offending by heavier punishments”?

According to Clarke, what are four broad techniques of “increasing the effort” involved in committing crime? (Hint: one of them is target hardening.)

According to Clarke, what are four broad techniques of “increasing the risks” involved in committing crime? (Hint: one of them is entry/exit screening.)

According to Clarke, what are four broad techniques of “reducing the reward” involved in committing crime? (Hint: one of them is target removal.)

Under the dispositional assumptions of traditional criminological theory, writes Clarke, situational variables “merely” do what?

According to Clarke, crime displacement is not inevitable if what?

True or false (according to Clarke): Situational prevention is only likely to displace crime to other places, not reduce it in other places.

True or false (according to Clarke): Both “The Left” and “The Right” have criticisms of situational crime prevention.

True or false (according to Clarke): Situational crime prevention cannot be undertaken by the private sector because crime control is the sole responsibility of the government.

**THEORIST VIDEO. CLARKE**

What country was Ron Clarke born in?

According to Ron Clarke, he most recently became interested in what type of crime that relates to his place of upbringing?

While doing his graduate work on psychology at the University of London, Ron Clarke worked at and studied what?

At the place where Ron Clarke worked while doing his graduate work on psychology, when he first got there his superiors only knew one thing they wanted his work to be. What was that? As a hint, he said it had an enormous impact on his career.

How does Ron Clarke “define” himself?

According to Ron Clarke, criminologists frown upon what and why?

When first studying boys who run away (i.e., absconding), he originally thought he could help stop them by doing what?

By the end of studying boys who run away (i.e., absconding), what was the “tremendous insight” he learned by the end of the study?

From early on his career, Ron Clarke collaborated with Derek Cornish on a controlled trial, which later led to their collaboration on rational choice theory. Did they consider their early controlled trial research to be a success or failure?

The “basic idea” behind Ron Clarke’s rational choice and situational crime prevent theories is “economic,” meaning what in Ron Clarke’s words?

According to Ron Clarke, is situational crime prevention thinking much more integrated into policy thinking in the UK (United Kingdom) or “here” (United States)?

What’s the basic idea behind situational crime prevention?

What are the five main ways to reduce the opportunity to commit crime?

According to Ron Clarke, why is the private sector more likely than public sector to use situational crime prevention techniques?

According to Ron Clarke, has there been an increase or decrease in security over the last 30 years?

Which environment change did Ron Clarke call “extremely instructive” because it dramatically reduced the number of suicides?

Ron Clarke says “environmental criminology,” by which he means the study of situational crime prevention, is more successful abroad than in the U.S. because criminology is more “sociological here” and what other reason?

Ron Clarke has studied a variety of crime types, but he says they are “all part of the same thing.” He then goes on to say that what annoys him about most criminology is what?

In terms of figuring out how to prevent crime, why is it important to study specific crimes instead of as a general phenomenon?

Ron Clarke mentions that he and Derek Cornish came up with “good enough theories”. Good enough for what?

What is the first thing that Ron Clarke mentions as being the thing for which he has, in the interviewer’s words, “the most amount of pride”?

Are there more security guards or police officers in the U.S.?

Why does Ron Clarke say that he thinks punishment doesn’t work to reduce crime?

How does Ron Clarke say he thinks you make someone a better person?

According to Ron Clarke, what helps make his collaborations with other research productive?

According to Ron Clarke, why have experimental methods not been useful to criminology?

When asked what he thinks the field should turn its attention to more, what is the first thing Ron Clarke mentions?