



**QUEEN'S
UNIVERSITY
BELFAST**

FACULTY OF
**ARTS, HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES**

Study Abroad UG Sample Module List*

By Theme

Please note, generally Level 3 modules are final year classes and will usually require demonstration of prior academic learning related to the class. The relevant academic School will make a final decision on a Study Abroad applicant's suitability for a class of study.

*Modules subject to change. Students are advised that not all modules will necessarily be offered in each academic year. Also, the delivery of a module may be subject to a minimum number of enrolments as well as unforeseen circumstances (e.g. illness of a member of staff). The range and content of modules may change over time and students' choice of optional modules may also be limited due to timetabling constraints.

- **THEME: CRIME AND JUSTICE**

SEMESTER ONE: FALL	
Module Details	Description
LEVEL 1	
CRM1001 Introducing Criminology	The module offers a general introduction to criminology and some of the key debates and topics in the subject. The first half of the course (weeks 1 – 6) introduces some essential background materials for those pursuing study in criminology including an overview of historical and contemporary crime and crime control, the workings of the criminal justice system, sources of information on crime and criminals and an introduction to some theoretical concepts in criminology. The second half of the course (weeks 8-11) introduces a number of key debates and issues in criminology – many of which can and will be studied in greater depth in second and third year criminology modules.
LEVEL 2	
CRM2001 Criminological Theory	This course introduces students to the main theories of crime and deviance. It takes a historical approach to exploring the main developments in criminological theory.
CRM2005 Crime and Society <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i>	This course is about crime, the social and political circumstances in which crime definitions are created, the types of crimes that people commit, the social settings in which crime

	occurs and the alternative explanations for criminal behaviour.
LEVEL 3*	
CRM3001 Punishment, Penal Policy and Prison <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i>	<p>The aim of this module is to provide students with a critical understanding of the nature and issues surrounding punishment, penal policy and imprisonment. There is a concentration on the use of imprisonment, and the problems associated therewith, but other forms of punishment (or 'treatment' of offenders) are also considered. The module will explore the theories behind punishment – the justification for applying penal sanctions to transgressors of the criminal law –before focussing on how the use of prison has come to dominate the penal landscape in many modern societies. Some of the specific issues associated with the modern use of prison will as be explored. For example, issues such as prison violence, order and control, accountability, equality and diversity and the effects of imprisonment. Alternatives to imprisonment will also be considered in light of more general issues in the sociology of punishment and control. Throughout the course issues will be considered in terms of international (and historic) comparisons and contexts with, where applicable, specific reference to Northern Ireland will be made.</p>
CRM3005 Psychological Perspectives on Crime <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i>	<p>This module examines the contribution of psychology to our understanding of crime, criminals and the operation of the Criminal Justice System. The course is organised around three basic themes. The first theme considers psychological theories of crime and offending behaviour. It will examine how neuropsychology, psychological characteristics and psychological disorders help explain patterns of offending behaviour. It will also consider the social psychology of group offending. The second theme considers the psychological dimensions of more serious and violent crime, including murder, sexual violence and terrorism. The final theme considers the intersection of psychology and the criminal justice system, from the initial investigation of crimes through to the sentencing and rehabilitation of offenders.</p>
CRM3006 Criminal Justice in Transition <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i>	<p>This module will critically examine the notion of criminal justice in transition and will focus on the Northern Ireland experience. It will be shaped around five themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Justice during the Conflict: Diplock courts, internment, emergency legislation, informers, supergrass trials, paramilitary imprisonment. 2. Criminal Justice at the Sharp End: collusion, shoot-to-kill, torture, miscarriages of justice. 3. Criminal Justice in Transition: reform, restorative justice. 4. Criminal Justice and Dealing with the Past:

	<p>release and re-integration of ex-prisoners, current approaches to dealing with the past (inquiries, HET, OPONI, coroner's courts, ICLVR), a formal truth process, amnesty, apologies.</p> <p>5. Criminal Justice and Transforming the Past: use of spaces of controversy - Maze debate.</p>
<p>LAW3093 International Criminal and Transitional Justice <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i></p>	<p>Since the Second World War international criminal justice has emerged as a body of law to hold individuals responsible for mass atrocities. This module aims to introduce students to the key questions on the relationships between international law, justice and the transition from conflict in the 21st century through an exploration of law, criminological and social theory and case studies. The module adopts a broad interdisciplinary approach to mapping these connected issues and draws on a range of source and geo-political contexts (Latin America and Africa). It touches on contemporary controversies with international justice and domestic political conflicts, such as the intervention of the ICC in Palestine, criminal responsibility child soldiers, and reparations by multinational corporations.</p>

SEMESTER TWO: SPRING	
Module Details	Description
LEVEL 1	
<p>CRM1002 Exploring Criminology</p>	<p>This module uses a variety of different teaching techniques, such as film, videos, field-trips and participant observation to explore a variety of different themes within criminology. The module aims to encourage the students to move beyond the lecture and the text to observe and explore the reality of crime, policing and administration of justice in the real world.</p>
LEVEL 2	
<p>CRM2008 Policing and Society <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i></p>	<p>The module introduces students to the area of policing and explores the main theories, concepts and debates in this field. The first half of the course begins by exploring the origins of policing, the relationship between policing and broader social factors, police work, police culture and concerns about police accountability and legitimacy. The second half of the course will examine the cost of policing, the use of performance indicators, policing controversies, the globalisation of policing methods and the increasing privatisation of policing. In particular, the experiences of Northern Ireland, Britain and Ireland will be used to highlight the importance of these topics.</p>
<p>CRM2006 Crime and the Media</p>	<p>The module is divided into two sections: 'Crime in the News' and 'Fictional Crimes'. The former</p>

<p><i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i></p>	<p>includes discussion of the representation of politically-motivated violence (particularly in relation to Northern Ireland and the Israel-Palestine conflict), news stories of sexual violence (again, with an emphasis on research about Northern Ireland), and moral panics. The latter section will look at how the internet as well as explicitly fictional representations of crime can impact on crime, perceptions of crime and criminal justice processes. This part of the course explores themes of lawlessness, allocation of blame for crime, and the impact of screen violence.</p>
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LEVEL 3*

<p>CRM3007 Criminology Beyond Borders <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i></p>	<p>This module will touch upon some supranational criminological issues in contemporary societies. It aims to consider how crime and justice unfolds outside the remit of the sovereign state. In particular, it will cover the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Crime and Justice Beyond the state: Globalization, and state sovereignty, challenges for crime and justice. -Transnational threats: from the emergence of international crime, to contemporary issues such as terrorism, migration and organised transnational crime as current international threats. -War and its framing: crime, justice or new forms of war; and responses to conflicts. --International Policing: the raise of Interpol, Europol and Frontex; their role and functions; data mining and technology; drones as policing tools; the continuum between war and the restructuring of the security sector. -International Criminal Courts and the crimes of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity; War Crimes; Rape as a Weapon of War.
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<p>CRM3003 Youth, Crime and Criminal Justice <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i></p>	<p>This module explores young people's engagement in antisocial behaviour and crime. It will consider the extent and nature of teenage delinquency, how it changes with age and its association with other adolescent problem behaviours (alcohol and drug use; school exclusion; risky sexual behaviour, etc.). Analysis of official statistics and self-report survey data will be placed within a broader understanding of the social construction of youth, drawing on political, media and other sources. The module will introduce and critically examine major theoretical explanations of youth crime including, radical and realist perspectives (labelling, moral panics, left and right realism), sub-cultural theory (subcultures, counter cultures, consumerism and "style") and developmental/life course perspectives (the work of Farrington, Moffitt, Sampson, and Loeber). In addition, the course will review recent social policy responses to youth crime. These range for early childhood prevention</p>
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	<p>programmes such as Sure Start, school and non-school based education and training programmes, through to the introduction of new police and civil powers such as zero tolerance, curfews, alcohol bans, and ASBOs. Finally, the module will examine the criminal justice response to teenage crime. Contrasts will be made between traditional welfare and justice approaches. Current evidence of the effectiveness and efficacy of current intervention programmes will also be considered.</p>
<p>LAW3056 Contemporary Issues in British and Irish Human Rights <i>*Prerequisites may apply. Students may need to show evidence of previous study.</i></p>	<p>This module will allow students to explore in some depth a variety of issues that raise important and difficult questions in the UK and/or Ireland concerning the extent to which certain claims should be legally protected as human rights claims. It will build on knowledge and skills already transferred to students through their Constitutional Law in Context and Rights and Accountability modules. The content of the module will vary from year to year depending on the issues that are most topical at the time and the staff available to teach on the module, but it is likely that in most years at least two or three weeks of teaching will be devoted to each of the following: (a) the prevention of terrorism, (b) the right to freedom from Torture, (c) the right to education, (d) the right to freedom of expression, and (e) the right to fair trial. The focus will be on how legislative and judicial institutions the UK and Ireland and the European jurisprudence have addressed these matters, with particular emphasis on case law.</p>

*** Modules may require demonstration of prior learning**