

## **COMPULSORY QUESTIONS**

1. **NARRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY.** Based on the compulsory literature, provide a definition and an explanation of narrative criminology. In your answer, address the following aspects:

1.1 The relevance given to stories.

1.2 The relationship established between stories and harm/violence/crime.

2. **MICROSOCIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE.** Explain the following sentences: *“Research usually relies on theory to justify starting with pre-commitments to independent variables, background factors, or structural conditions that will explain historically and geographically varying phenomena, which are treated as dependent, fungible, superficial upshots, or otherwise secondary and essentially inferior. I propose that we start by trying to describe the phenomena to be explained as they exist for the people living them”* (Katz, 2002: 255). Include in your explanations:

2.1 What is the difference between background and foreground approaches in the study of violence/crime?

2.2 How does the term “confrontational fear/tension” relate to the first approach? Provide an example of the use of this term.

3. **CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY (CASE STUDY: INCELS).** Explain the following sentences: *“Simply stated, cultural criminology is a well-established theoretical, methodological, and interventionist approach to the study of crime that places crime and its control squarely in the context of culture; that is, it views crime and the agencies and institutions of crime control as cultural products—as creative constructs”* (Aspden & Hayward, 2015, p. 237). Include in your answer:

3.1 The main interest of cultural criminology.

3.2 The main difference between cultural and narrative criminology.

## **ELECTIVE QUESTIONS (CHOOSE 4 or 5)**

4. **CASE STUDY: SEXUAL VIOLENCE.** Explain this paragraph: *“The detailed analysis of the talk of this convicted rapist has led to the identification of two main ‘practical ideologies’ that he uses to account for his interaction with the victim. These ideologies serve to construct a version of events that makes the role and motive of the victim ambiguous, that casts doubt on the role of the perpetrator, and that identifies Nathan’s accomplice as the ‘real’ rapist”* (Lea & Auburn, 2001). In your explanation:

4.1 Explain the meaning of “practical ideologies”.

4.2 Discuss the implications of these findings for treatment programs.

5. **CASE STUDY: VIOLENCE TALK.** What does it mean that an “interview is a site for the construction of identity” (Presser, 2004, p. 82)? When explaining this, please include:

5.1 The role of storytelling.

5.2 The effect of “narrative gratification” (Jackson-Jacobson) in storytelling.