



The Emergence of Criminology

From ancient vengeance to the science of human behaviour—
an evolutionary blueprint of justice and law.

The Genesis of Crime

The Origin

Latin *crimen*—an accusation or wrong between individuals.

1166 | Assize of Clarendon

Formalisation of court procedure under Henry II. The inception of the modern jury system, recognition of sheriffs, and division of crimes into felonies and misdemeanours.

1215 | Magna Carta

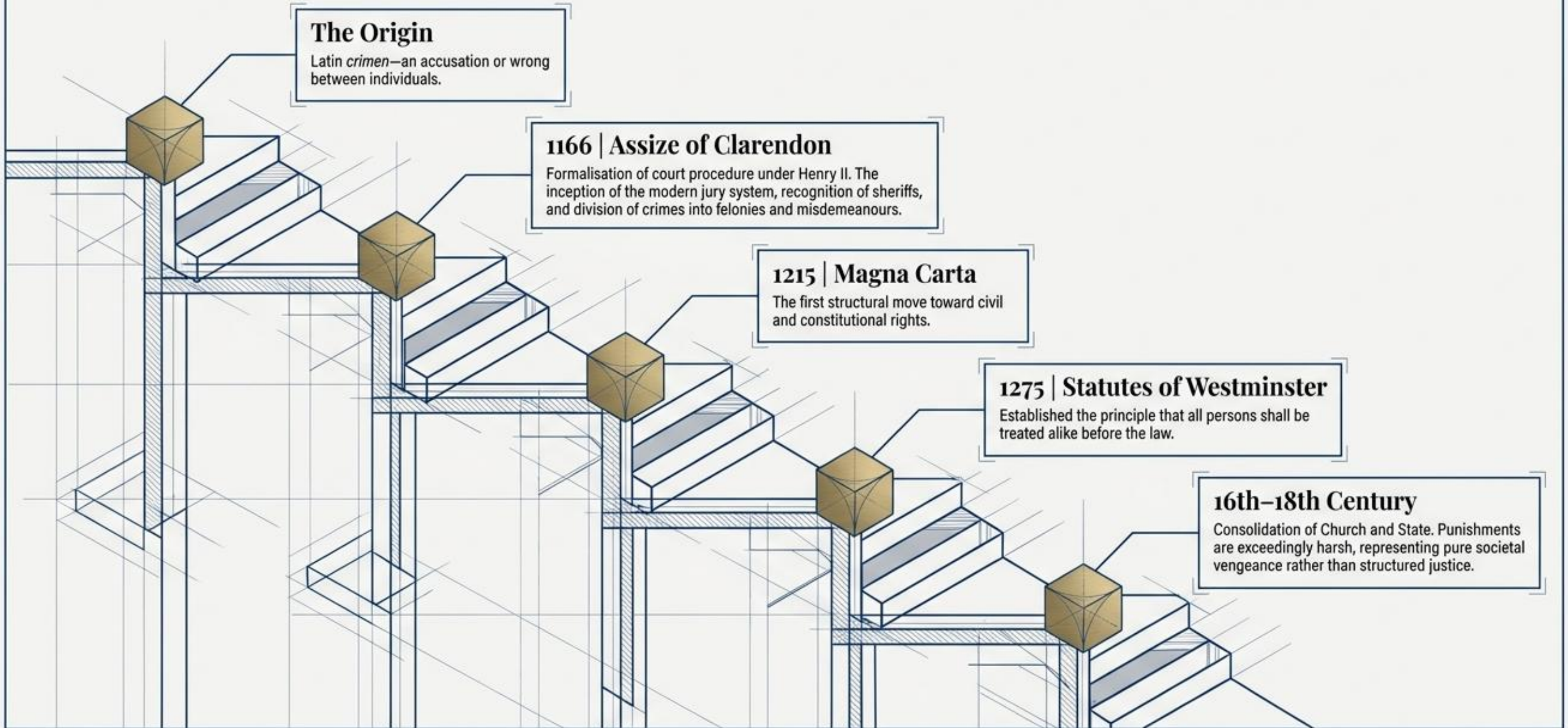
The first structural move toward civil and constitutional rights.

1275 | Statutes of Westminster

Established the principle that all persons shall be treated alike before the law.

16th–18th Century

Consolidation of Church and State. Punishments are exceedingly harsh, representing pure societal vengeance rather than structured justice.

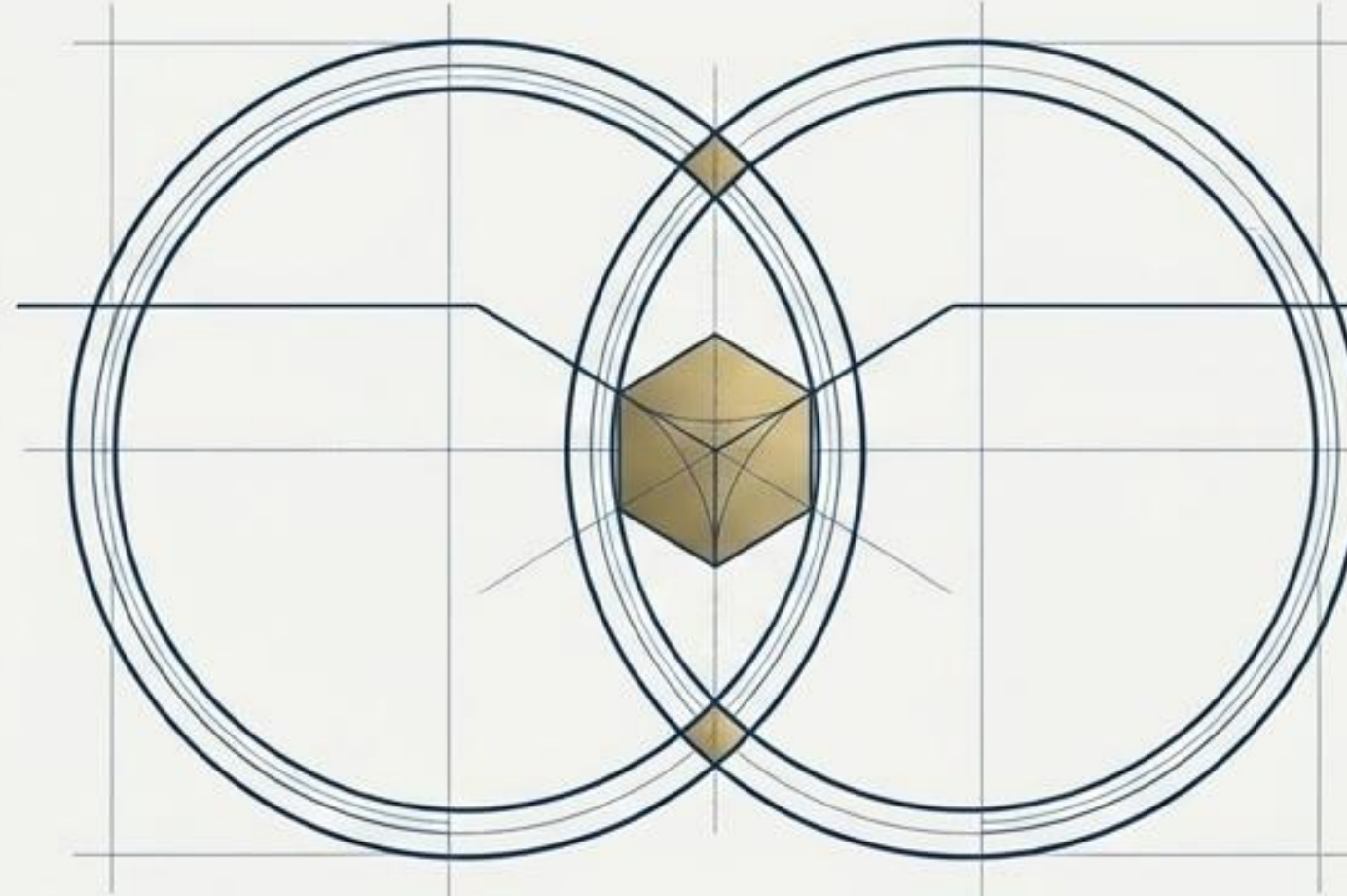


Defining the Discipline: Science or Art?

The Autonomous Science

Manned by academic and research scholars (Menninger, Carrol).

Relies on rigorous behavioural science methods.



The Applied Art

Administered by practitioners welding theory and law (Sutherland, Cressey).

Based on social sciences with liberal contributions from religion and law.

The Societal Canvas

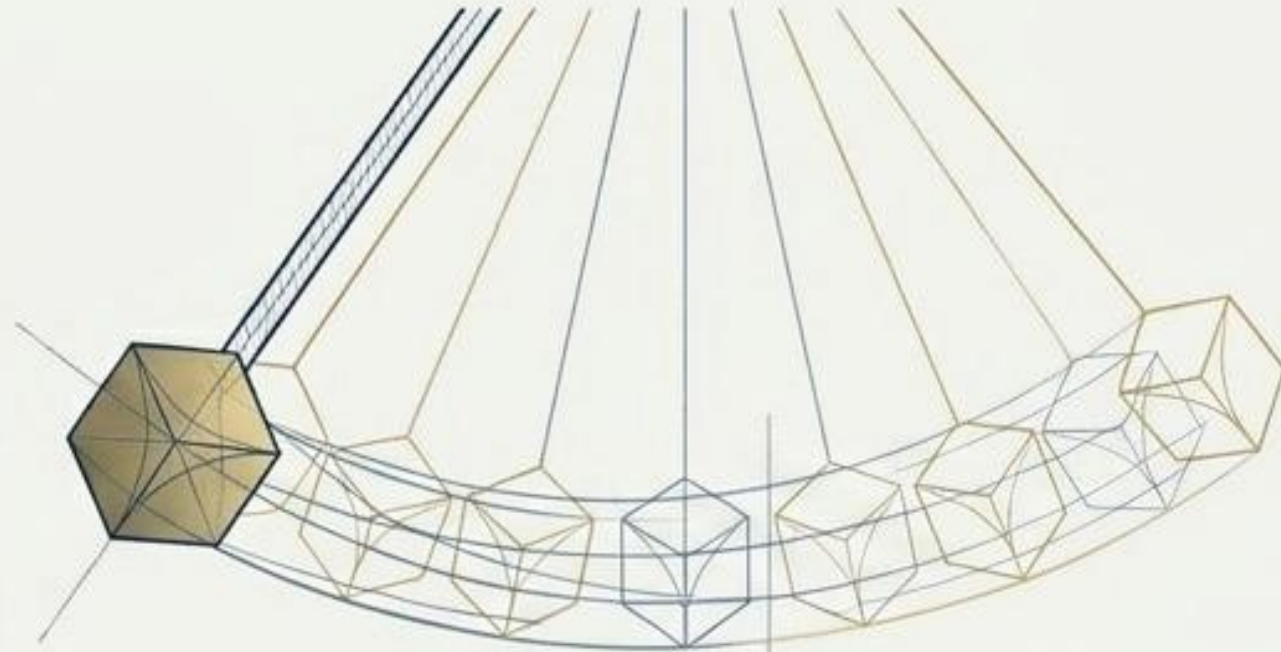
The Consensus Model

Assumes stability, integration, functionality, and consensus.

The Conflict Model

Assumes change, conflict, dysfunctionality, and coercion.

The Great Paradigm Shift



Pre-18th Century

Focus: Vengeance

Objective was purely the protection of the sovereign and society through extreme physical retribution.

Classical School (1760s)

Focus: The Act

The pendulum swings to the legal offence itself. Driven by absolute free will and equal punishment.

Positive School (1870s)

Focus: The Actor

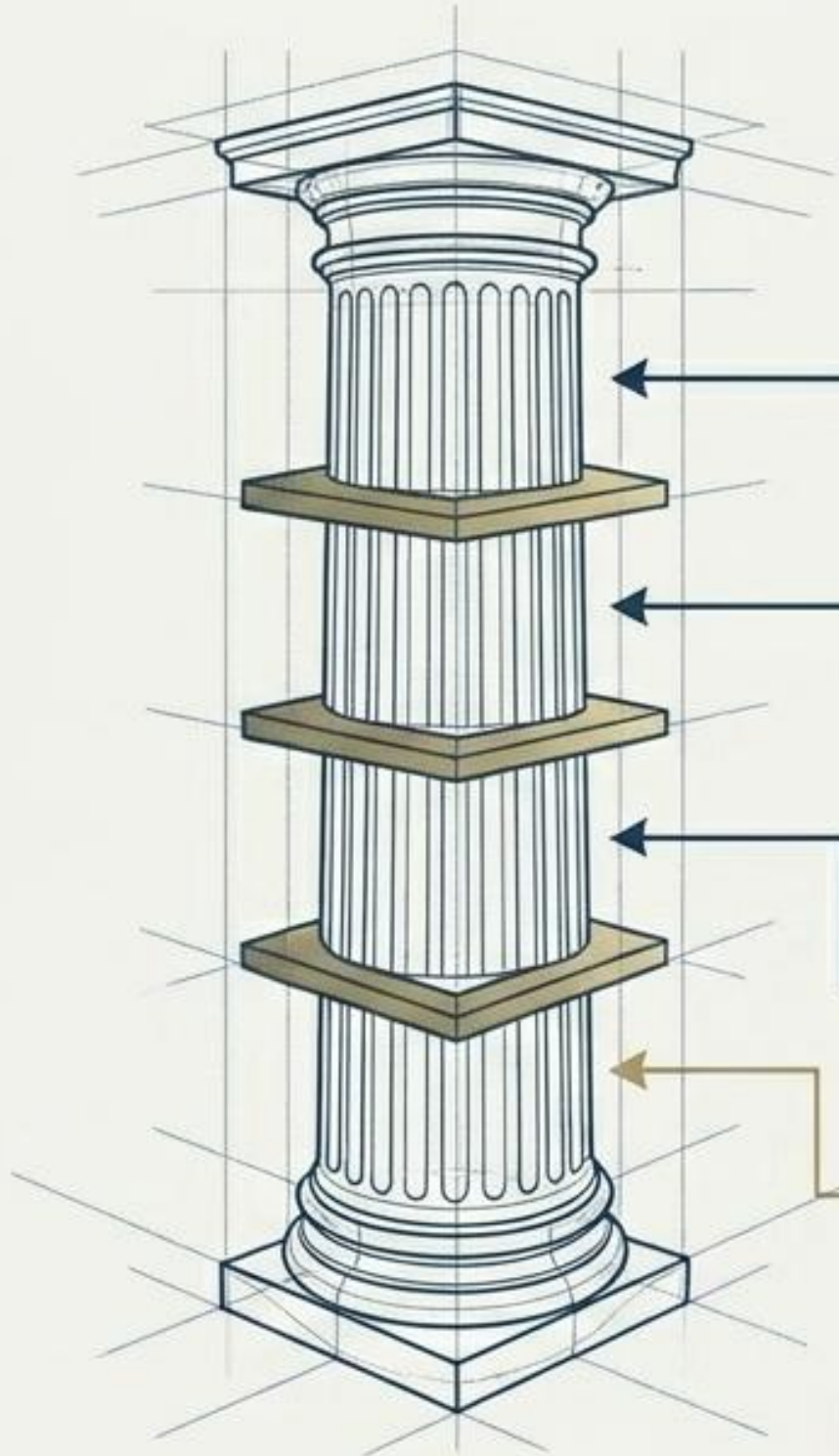
The pendulum swings to the individual. Driven by scientific determinism, biology, and treatment.

Modern Schools (20th C)

Focus: The Environment

The lens widens to encompass sociology, the community, and the legal framework interacting together.

The Age of Reason: The Classical School



Origin: Initiated by Cesare Beccaria's *Essay on Crimes and Punishments* (1764) and advanced by Jeremy Bentham.

Core Philosophy: Human behaviour is a matter of absolute Free Will. Humans are hedonistic—seeking pleasure and avoiding pain.

The Blueprint of Justice

- Equal punishment for equal crimes (Let the punishment fit the crime).
- Punishment exists purely for deterrence, not revenge.
- Laws must be published and uniform; secret accusations abolished.
- Judicial bias is removed; nothing is left to the judge but the question of guilt.

The Neoclassical Adjustment

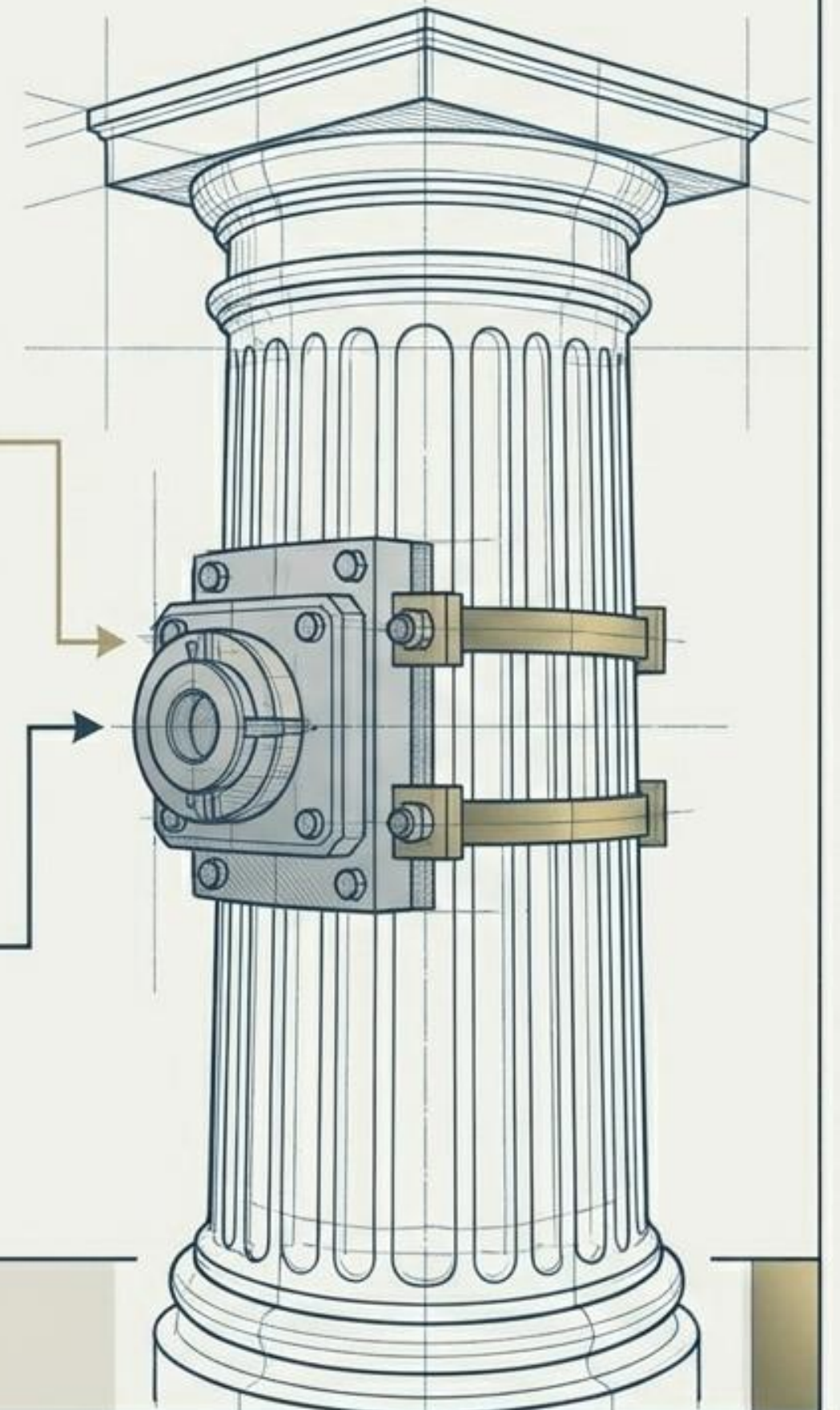
The Flaw

The French Code of 1791 proved that treating all offenders (including children and the insane) identically based solely on the act was inflexibly cruel and unrealistic.

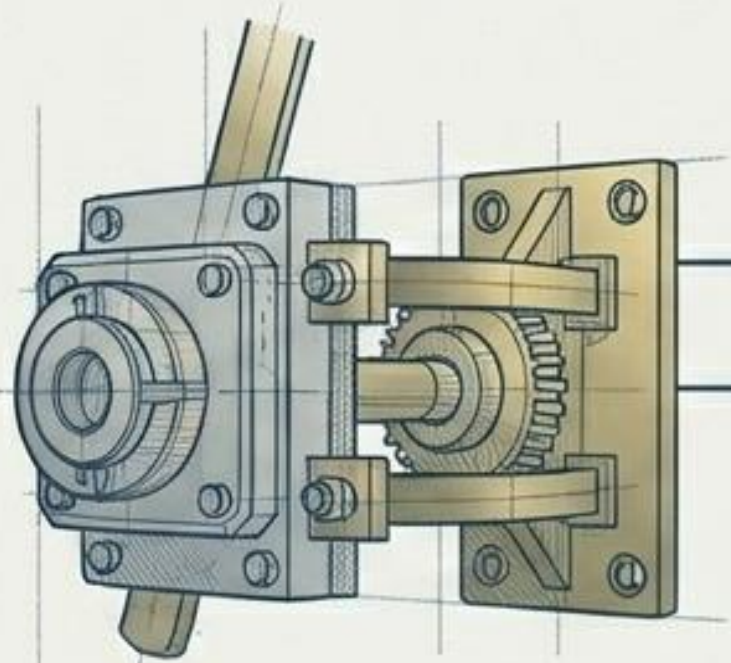
The System Patches (French Codes 1810/1819)

- **Mitigating Circumstances:** Recognising that environmental context alters guilt.
- **Partial Responsibility:** Modifying the absolute doctrine of free will to account for age, incompetence, and pathology.
- **Expert Testimony:** Admitting scientific and medical professionals into court procedure.

Milestone: The 1843 McNaghten Rules formally established the legal definition of insanity after Daniel McNaghten assassinated Prime Minister Peel's secretary by mistake.



The Age of Determinism: The Positive School

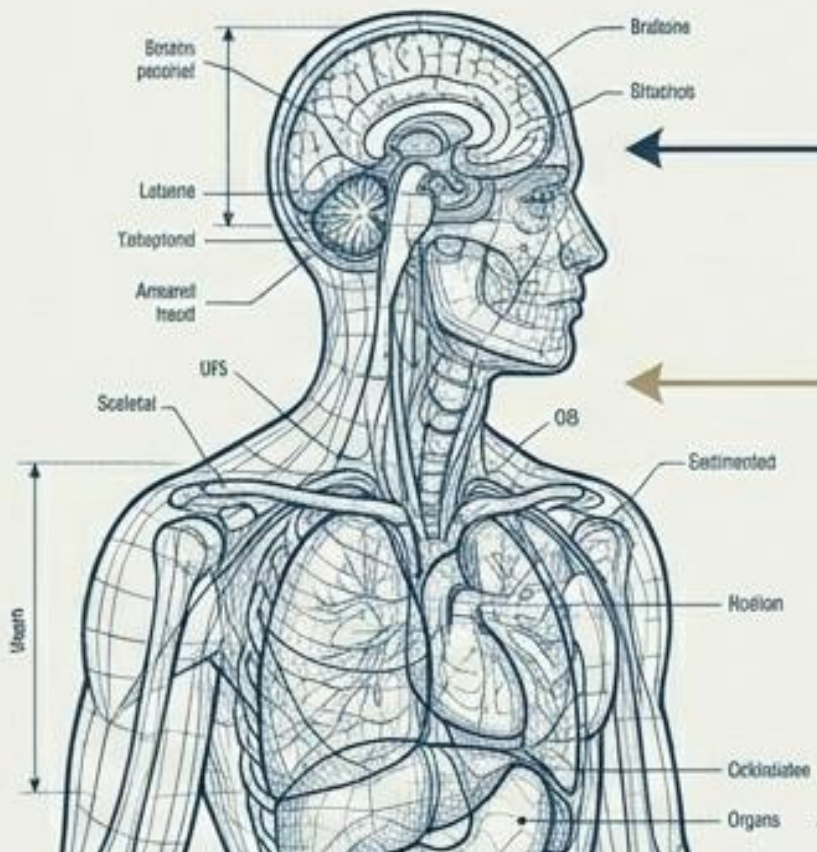


Origin: Cesare Lombroso's *The Criminal Man* (1876).

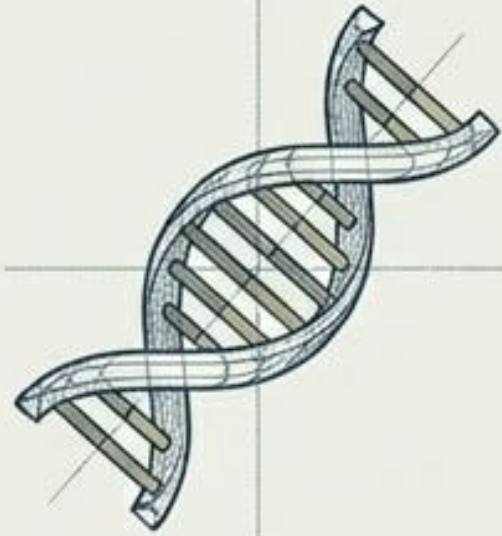
Core Philosophy: Determinism. Absolute denial of free will. Criminal behaviour is caused by factors beyond the individual's control.

The Blueprint of Justice:

- Rejection of punitive legalities.
- Focus shifts entirely to nonpunitive social response, diagnosis, and treatment of the offender.
- Introduction of the objective, scientific method to study the chain of interrelated causes behind criminal acts.

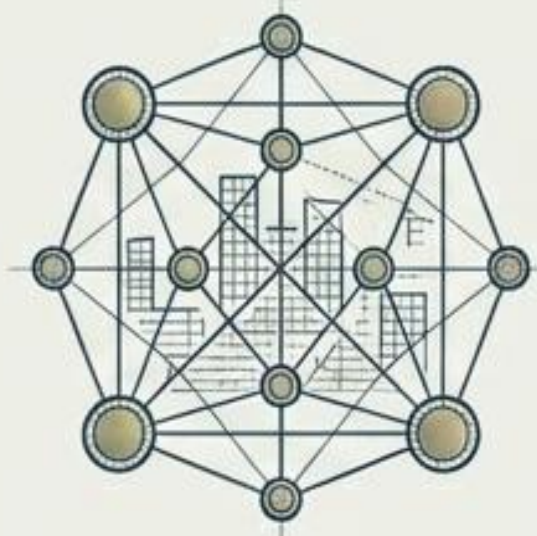


Deconstructing the Holy Three of Positivism



Cesare Lombroso Biological Determinism

Theorised the born criminal. Focused on physical anthropological traits and biological atavism (throwbacks to primitive man).



Enrico Ferri Social Determinism

Shifted focus to the interrelation of economic and political factors. Advocated for state preventive measures (better housing, street lighting, public savings banks) over punishment.



Raffaele Garofalo Moral & Psychological Determinism

Formulated the concept of natural crime—acts violating the two basic altruistic human sentiments: probity (honesty) and pity. Advocated a form of social natural selection.

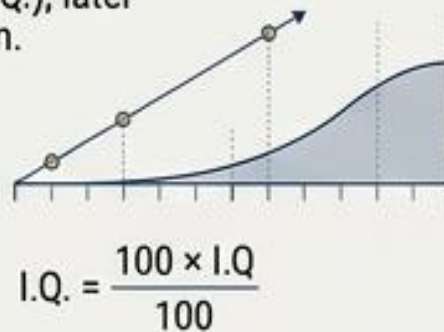
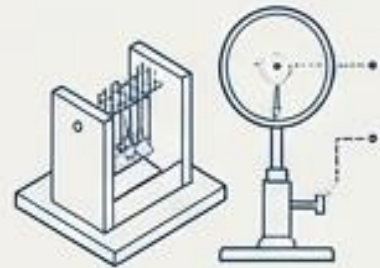
The Science of the Mind

The Refutation (1913)

Charles Goring publishes *The English Convict*, using rigorous statistical correlation to definitively disprove Lombroso's biological physical-type theories.

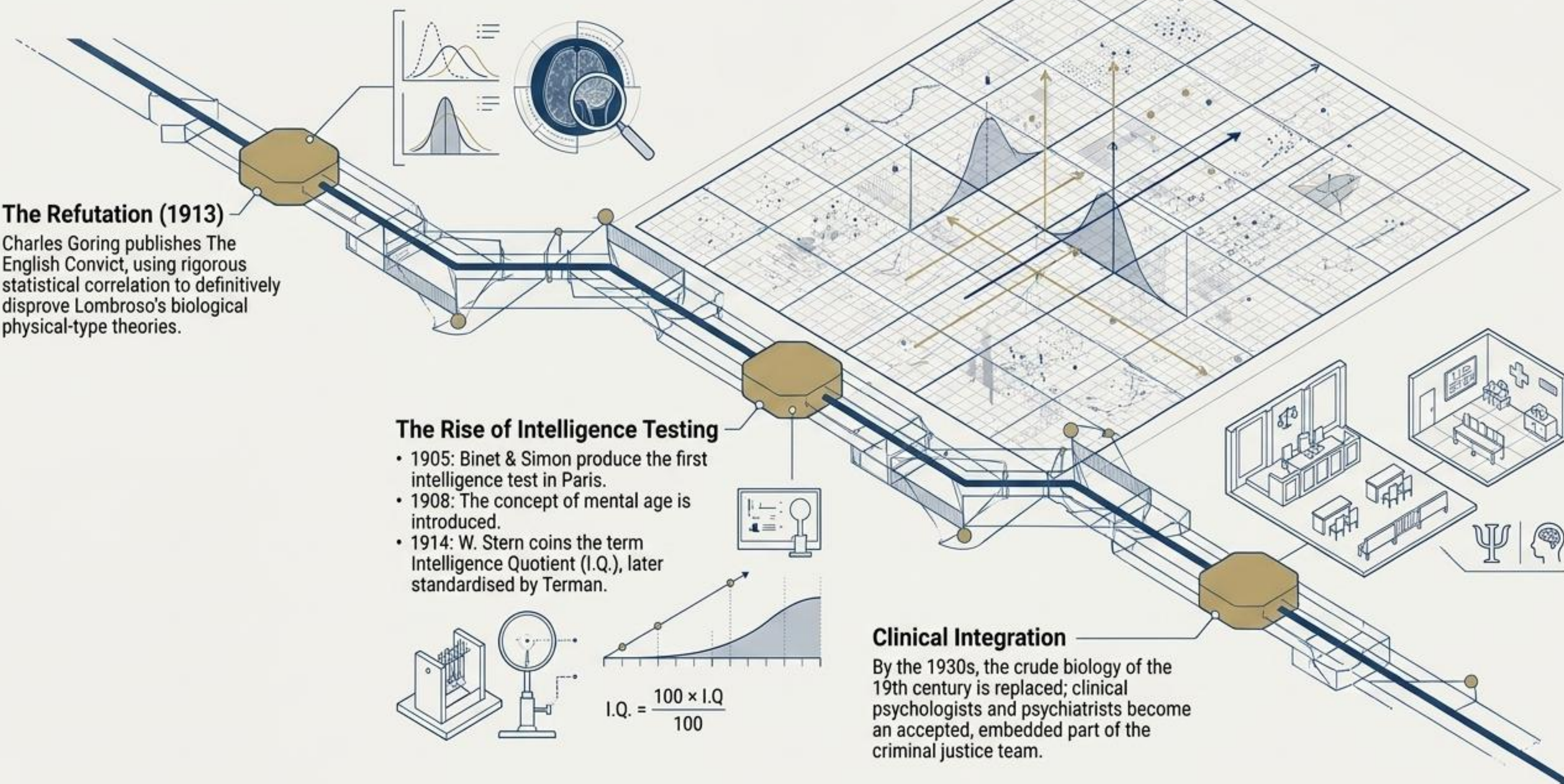
The Rise of Intelligence Testing

- 1905: Binet & Simon produce the first intelligence test in Paris.
- 1908: The concept of mental age is introduced.
- 1914: W. Stern coins the term Intelligence Quotient (I.Q.), later standardised by Terman.



Clinical Integration

By the 1930s, the crude biology of the 19th century is replaced; clinical psychologists and psychiatrists become an accepted, embedded part of the criminal justice team.



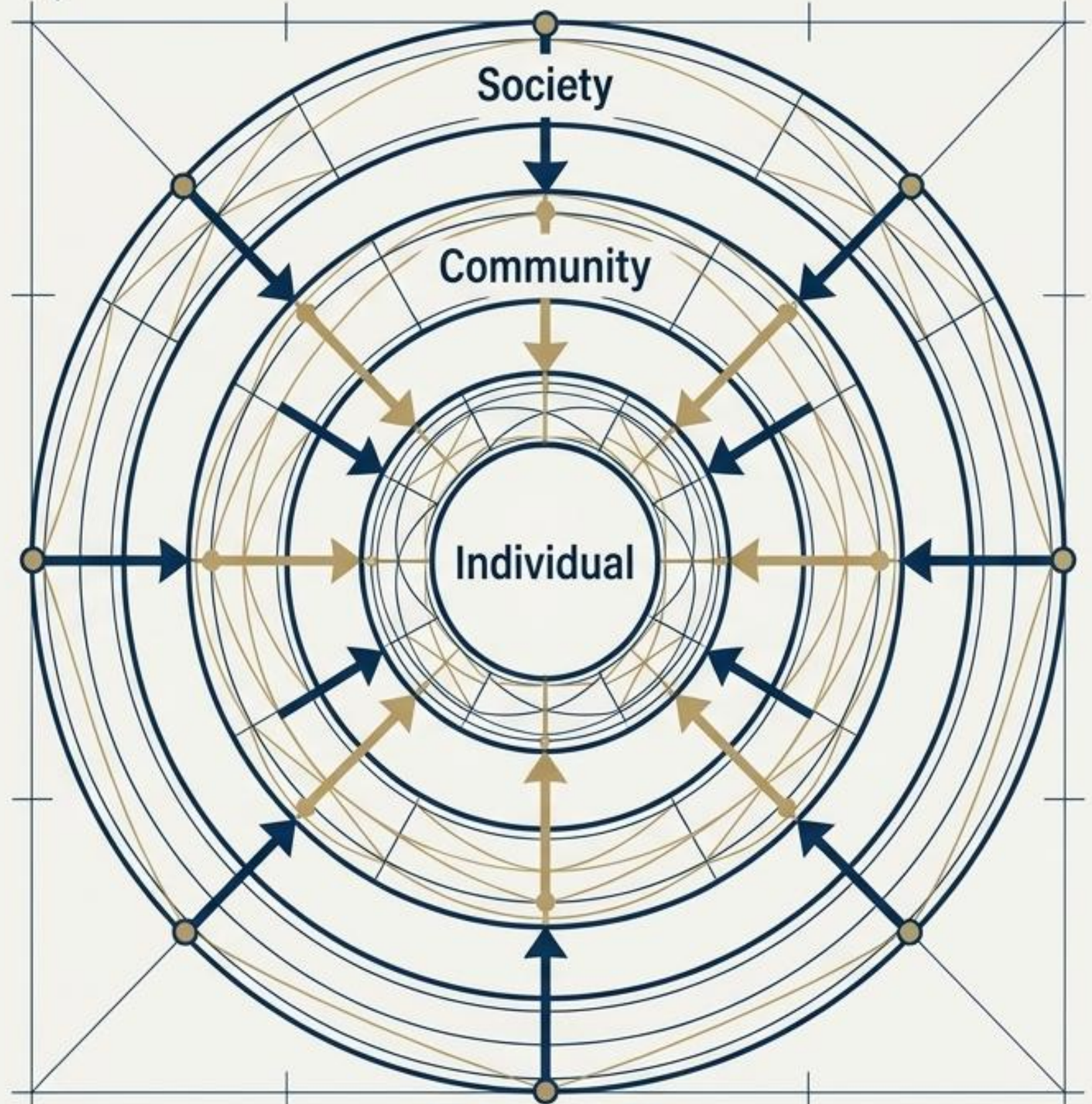
The American School: The Sociological Lens

“Society prepares the crimes and the guilty person is the instrument by which it is accomplished.”

— Adolphe Quetelet (1836)

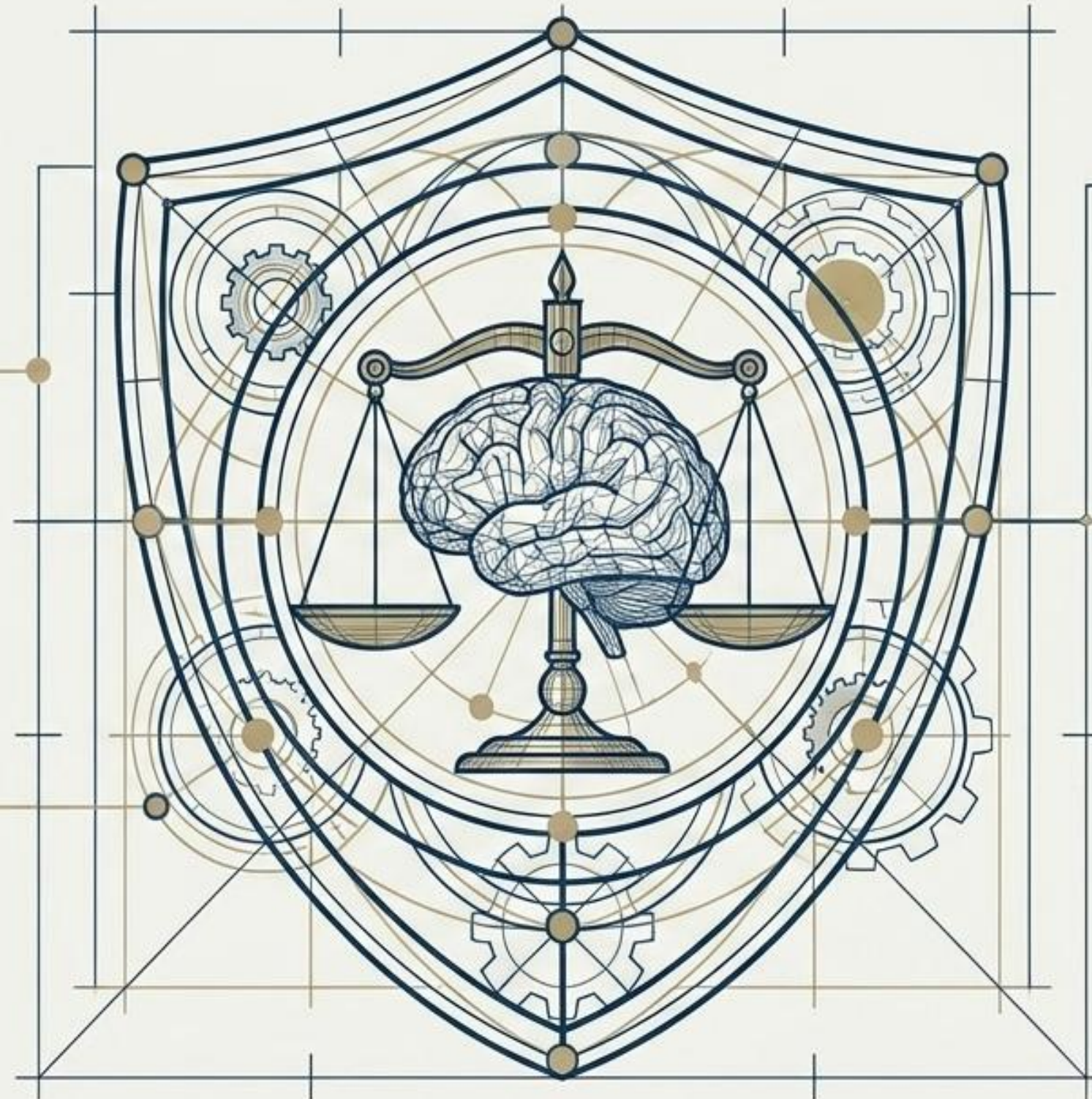
Key Developments:

- **Social Factors:** Focus shifts to climate, age, sex, and neighbourhood socio-economics. Criminology becomes a subspecialty of Sociology.
- **Environmental Design:** John Haviland introduces functional prison architecture (the radial design) to physically structure rehabilitation.
- **Learning Theory:** Sutherland establishes that criminal behaviour is a socially learned adaptation, not an innate flaw.



The Social Defense School

Origin: Fillippo Gramatica (1943) and Marc Ancel. A revolt against pure Positivism, aiming to bring the legal framework back into the equation.



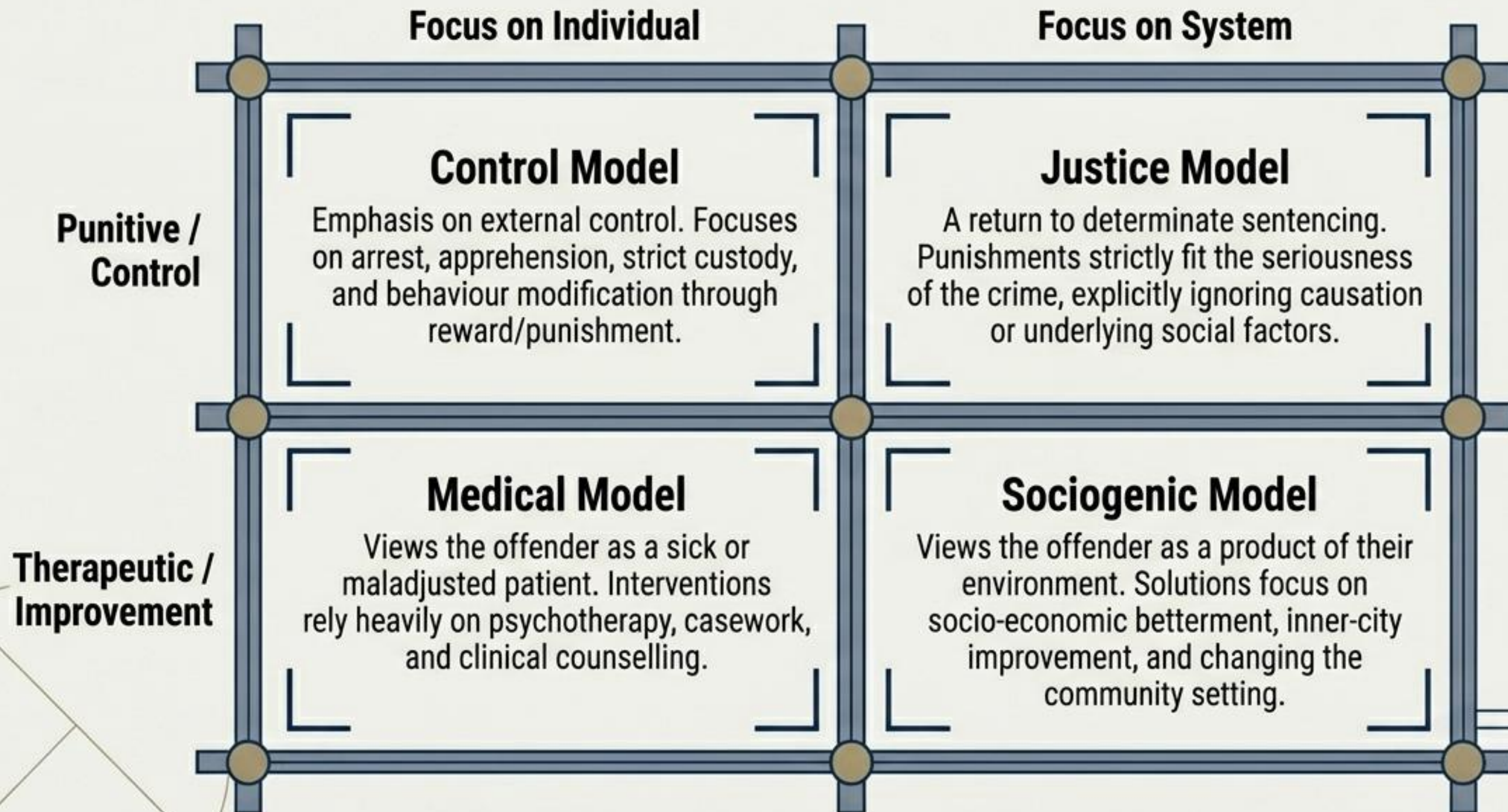
• The Blueprint of Justice:

- **Protection, Not Punishment:** The penal system exists to protect society, achieved through the resocialisation of the offender.
- **Neutralisation:** Dangerous offenders are neutralised via removal, segregation, or intense remedial methods.
- **Humanisation of Law:** The justice system must foster a scientific understanding of the offender's personality to restore personal responsibility, eliminating institutional vengeance.

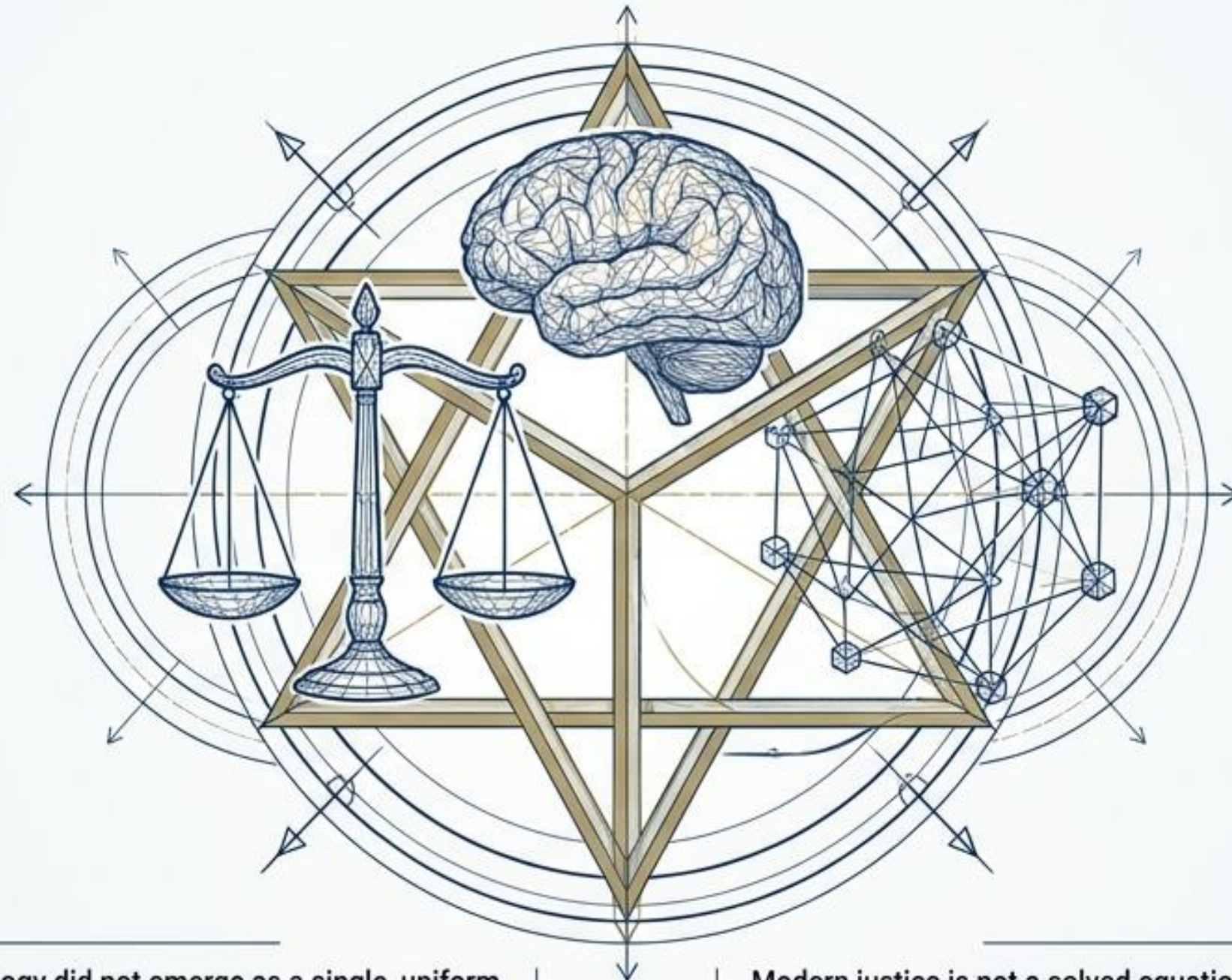
Synthesis: The Master Matrix of Criminology

	Classical	Positive	American	Social Defense
The Offence (Act)	Absolute Free Will	Absolute Determinism	Sociological Determinism	Individual Responsibility via Resocialisation
The Offender (Actor)	Punitive Deterrence	Scientific Treatment	Environmental / Social Modification	Neutralisation & Legal Humanisation
The Environment	Beccaria, Bentham	Lombroso, Ferri, Garofalo	Quetelet, Sutherland, Haviland	Gramatica, Ancel
Protection of Society				

The Four Modalities of Modern Practice



The Architecture of Modern Justice



Criminology did not emerge as a single, uniform science. It was forged in the friction between philosophy, biology, psychology, and sociology.

Modern justice is not a solved equation, but a continuous balancing act. It operates in the permanent tension between these historical blueprints—weighing the legal severity of the Act, the scientific understanding of the Actor, and the structural health of the Society.