Mass Murder:
Definition: in a single setting, multiple murders are committed; at least 4 murders
     Spree Killers: 2 or more murders through multiple locations
Common Traits in the U.S.: all male, advanced warnings, sense of loss, planned attack, suicide as outcome
     Statistics from CNN report and Minnesota Department of Corrections
Cases: Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold: Columbine High School
       Seung-Hui Cho: Virginia Tech
       Jared Loughner: Tuscon, AZ and Gabrielle Giffords
       James Holmes: Dark Night Rising

Theories of Criminal Behavior:
Sociological Theories: focus on social groups and institutions, group dynamics and organizations, structure of society
    Social Structure: idea that low socioeconomic status leads to greater likelihood of crime
    Social Ecology: Cultural Transmission- criminal behavior is passed on through generations like any other part of culture
    Learning Theory: Edwin Sutherland - Differential Association: proportions in relationships
    Strain Theory: focus on how we respond to unattainable goals in society; unable to reach leads to criminal decisions
    Social Control: the more connected you are to a community, the less likely you are to commit crimes; Social Exclusion
    Labeling Theory: how an individual becomes labeled as a deviant and acts as a result; Primary and Secondary Deviance
    Social Conflict: focus on how those in power maintain control by enforcing laws to protect power against others

Psychological Theories: focus on the individual and personality, how behavior is established, psychopathic/psychotic
    Personality Types: Hans Eysenck- Psychoticism, Extroverts, Neuroticism
    Conditioning: Ivan Pavlov- rewards and punishments to both encourage and discourage criminal behavior
    Behavior Theory: B.F. Skinner: behavior that is rewarded will increase while behavior punished will decrease
    Modeling Theory: Albert Bandura: learn from what we see and how abuse and violence influences behavior
    Psychoanalytic Perspective: Sigmund Freud: the impact of the Id within human personality and criminal behavior
Psychopathic: an individual who knows right from wrong but based on individual desires commits acts
    *Characteristics and Warning Signs
    *Connection to Insanity Defense
Insanity Defense: Legal term establishing idea that the defendant should not be held fully responsible for their actions
    Not Guilty By Reason of Insanity: special verdict in Insanity Defense trial identifying guilt but legally insane
    Incompetence: institutionalized until they are determined capable to participate in proceedings
    Mentally Challenged: an individual with an IQ below 70 may not be executed but is not considered for Insanity Defense
Rules of the Insanity Defense: understand the background and how the rule is applied in the courts
    1. M’Naughten Rule
    2. Irresistible-Impulse Test
    3. Substantial-Capacity Test (ALI Rule)
Insanity Defense Reform Act
    *Attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan by John Hinckley
        *Connection to actress Jodie Foster
    *Burden on the Defense to prove Insanity, notification of defense, special verdict
Guilty But Mentally Ill
    *Held responsible even if they may be ruled insane

Other Resources: Mind of a Rampage Killer
    1. Understand how different studies have been conducted identifying the importance of nurture in early development. (Rat study and “Strange Situation”)
    2. What was the percent given of rampage shooters who take their own life as a final act in their crimes?
    3. What were some of the social factors identified in the video for increasing the risks of violence?