

To determine whether Ted Bundy was born or made a killer, within the presentation roles had been split and putting made and born a killer together and their theories and conclude with an answer. It's important to clarify that writing a supportive paper about Ted Bundy, a notorious serial killer, would be highly inappropriate and unethical (John Philip Jenkins, 2019). Bundy confessed to murdering at least 30 young women during the 1970s, and his crimes were heinous and deeply disturbing.

Ted Bundy was an American serial killer that murdered of at least 30 young women in the 1970s. His crimes shocked the nation and left a profound impact on society. Bundy was known for his charming and charismatic demeanour, which allowed him to lure his victims into dangerous situations (Ph.D, 2023). He often targeted young women, posing as an authority figure or using his charm to gain their trust before assaulting and murdering them. Bundy's case drew significant attention due to the gruesome nature of his crimes and the extensive media coverage surrounding his arrest, trial, and eventual execution (Compton, 2023). His ability to evade capture for several years, as well as his multiple escapes from custody, added to the intrigue and notoriety surrounding his case. From a psychological perspective, Bundy's case raises important questions about the nature of criminal behaviours, psychopathy, and the role of childhood experiences in shaping individuals' personalities and actions. Many researchers and psychologists have analysed Bundy's case to understand the underlying factors that contributed to his violent behaviour (Kettler and Piccotti, 2020). Despite his intelligence and outward charm, Bundy's actions were undeniably heinous and reprehensible. It's essential to remember the victims and their families, whose lives were forever altered by Bundy's crimes. Studying cases like Bundy's can provide valuable insights into the complexities of human behaviours and the importance of early intervention and support for individuals at risk of engaging in violent or criminal acts.

In relation to the concept of "nature vs. nurture" to how someone becomes a killer. This debate explores whether genetics (nature) or environmental factors (nurture) have a greater influence on shaping human behaviour, including criminal tendencies (Shah, 2023). In the case of individuals like Ted Bundy, both nature and nurture likely played a role in his development. While there is no single explanation for why someone becomes a killer, researchers often point to a combination of genetic predispositions, early childhood experiences, socialization, and environmental factors. Some argue that certain genetic factors, such as variations in neurotransmitter function or brain structure, may predispose individuals to aggressive or violent behaviour (Hernandez, Highsmith, and Madrigal, 2015). Others emphasize the role of environmental influences, such as exposure to abuse, neglect, trauma, or societal factors like poverty or lack of access to mental health resources. In Bundy's case, there's evidence to suggest that he experienced significant trauma and instability during his formative years, including challenges related to his family background and upbringing. These early experiences, combined with potential genetic predispositions, may have contributed to the development of his psychopathic tendencies and eventual descent into criminal behaviour (Brogaard

D.M.Sci.,Ph.D, 2019). It is important to approach discussions about the origins of criminal behaviours with sensitivity and nuance, as each case is complex and multifaceted. While understanding the factors that contribute to criminal behaviours can inform prevention and intervention efforts, it is essential to avoid oversimplifying or stigmatizing individuals based on their backgrounds or experiences.

The idea of someone being "born a killer" suggests a deterministic view that attributes criminal behaviour solely to innate biological or genetic factors. While genetics can influence certain traits and predispositions, it's important to recognize that human behaviour is shaped by a complex interplay of genetic, environmental, and social factors.

Research in behavioural genetics has shown that genetic predispositions may contribute to certain personality traits or tendencies, including impulsivity, aggression, or risk-taking behaviour. However, these genetic factors interact with environmental influences, such as upbringing, family dynamics, peer relationships, socioeconomic status, and exposure to trauma or violence (Kulkarni and Singh, 2023). Furthermore, labelling someone as "born a killer" oversimplifies the complexities of human behaviour and ignores the role of personal agency, individual choices, and societal influences. Many individuals who face adversity or genetic predispositions to aggression do not engage in violent or criminal behaviour, highlighting the importance of resilience, protective factors, and intervention strategies. Understanding the origins of criminal behaviour requires a comprehensive approach that considers both nature and nurture. While genetics may contribute to certain predispositions, environmental factors play a crucial role in shaping behaviour and can either mitigate or exacerbate genetic vulnerabilities. Additionally, social, and cultural factors, including societal norms, access to education and resources, and the availability of mental health services, can influence individuals' pathways and choices. The concept of being "born a killer" is overly deterministic and fails to account for the complexities of human behaviour and the potential for positive change through intervention, support, and rehabilitation (Canning, 2019). Instead of focusing solely on innate characteristics, it is important to address the underlying factors that contribute to criminal behaviour and work towards prevention, early intervention, and creating supportive environments that foster resilience and well-being.

The debate surrounding whether individuals like Ted Bundy are "made" or "born" into their behaviours involves a complex interplay of genetic predispositions, environmental influences, and personal experiences. On one hand, proponents of the "made" perspective argue that Bundy's upbringing and life experiences played a significant role in shaping his behaviour. Bundy experienced certain traumatic events and disruptions during his childhood, including questions about his parentage and familial instability. These factors, along with potential exposure to violence or abuse, could have contributed to the development of psychopathic tendencies and antisocial behaviour (Dunkelberger, 2020).

On the other hand, those who advocate for the "born" perspective emphasize the role of genetic predispositions and neurological factors in influencing Bundy's actions. Some research suggests that individuals with certain genetic markers or neurobiological differences may be more prone to aggressive or antisocial behaviour. However, it is important to recognize that genetic predispositions do not determine behaviour in a deterministic manner and interact with environmental influences. The origins of Bundy's criminal behaviour involve a combination of both nature and nurture. While genetic factors and early life experiences may have contributed to his psychopathy and violent tendencies, environmental factors such as societal influences, peer relationships, and access to resources also played a role. Ultimately, understanding the complexities of Bundy's case requires a comprehensive analysis that considers the interaction of genetic, psychological, and environmental factors. By studying cases like Bundy's, researchers and policymakers can gain insights into the underlying mechanisms of criminal behaviour and develop more effective strategies for prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation (Ward and Brown, 2015).

In conclusion, it was discussed that Ted Bundy could not be decided as to whether he was made or born a killer, there is plenty of valid points to summarise each however there are multiple factors that contribute towards so there is no born or made decision towards his mind and level of criminality.

Word Count 1,166

References

Brogaard D.M.Sci.,Ph.D..., B. (2019). *Do All Serial Killers Have a Genetic Predisposition to Kill?* | Psychology Today United Kingdom. [online] www.psychologytoday.com. Available at: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/gb/blog/the-superhuman-mind/201803/do-all-serial-killers-have-genetic-predisposition-kill?amp> [Accessed 15 Mar. 2024].

Canning, K. (2019). *Here Are All the Different Theories on Ted Bundy's Motives for Becoming a Serial Killer*. [online] Women's Health. Available at: <https://www.womenshealthmag.com/life/a27407386/ted-bundy-motives/> [Accessed 15 Mar. 2024].

Compton, C. (2023). *Unmasking the Obsession: Decoding the Media's Serial Killer Fixation*. [online] Medium. Available at: <https://medium.com/@carilc/unmasking-the-obsession-decoding-the-medias-serial-killer-fixation-a6da4595bc4#:~:text=Ted%20Bundy%3A%20A%20Dark%20Chapter%20in%20Media%20History&text=The%20brutality%20of%20Bundy> [Accessed 13 Mar. 2024].

Dunkelberger, H. (2020). *The Wicked Problem of Child Abuse the Wicked Problem of Child Abuse*. [online] Available at: <https://research.library.kutztown.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1001&context=wickedproblems#:~:text=It%20is%20also%20believed%20that> [Accessed 15 Mar. 2024].

Hernandez, J., Highsmith, J. and Madrigal, S. (2015). UC Merced UC Merced Undergraduate Research Journal Title Nature (MAOA) and Nurture in a Criminal Publication Date. *UC Merced Undergraduate Research Journal*, 8(1).

John Philip Jenkins (2019). Ted Bundy | Biography, Crimes, & Facts. In: *Encyclopædia Britannica*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ted-Bundy> [Accessed 13 Mar. 2024].

Kettler, S. and Piccotti, T. (2020). *Inside Ted Bundy's Troubled and Disturbing Childhood*. [online] Biography. Available at: <https://www.biography.com/crime/ted-bundy-childhood> [Accessed 13 Mar. 2024].

Kulkarni, B. and Singh, S. (2023). TED BUNDY: BORN CONGENITAL OR ALTERED BY ENVIRONMENT. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts*, 11(2), pp.2320–2882.

Ph.D., A.V.W. (2023). *AN ANALYSIS OF TED BUNDY*. [online] Medium. Available at: <https://angelawoodhull.medium.com/an-analysis-of-ted-bundy-80289c056cb9> [Accessed 13 Mar. 2024].

Shah, K. (2023). *Nurturing Monsters: Exploring the Role of Environment in the Creation of Serial Killers*. [online] research-archive.org. Available at: <https://research-archive.org/index.php/rars/preprint/view/440> [Accessed 13 Mar. 2024].

Ward, J.T. and Brown, C.N. (2015). *Differential Association - an overview* | *ScienceDirect Topics*. [online] Sciencedirect.com. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/differential-association> [Accessed 15 Mar. 2024].