

The
Crime Story
Master Class

Pages & Platforms





storypath.me



Developmental Editors



Rachelle Ramirez



Anne Hawley



Are you writing a
Crime story?



Grappling with:



Grappling with:

- Story structure?



Grappling with:

- Story structure?
- Scattered scenes that don't hang together?



Grappling with:

- Story structure?
- Scattered scenes that don't hang together?
- What exactly constitutes a Crime story?



Grappling with:

- Story structure?
- Scattered scenes that don't hang together?
- What exactly constitutes a Crime story?
- Crime as a supporting Story Type?



You're in the
right place.



A young woman with dark hair and a bright smile is peeking out from behind a large, solid red rectangular sign. She is holding the top and bottom edges of the sign with her hands. The sign has a thin purple border.

Today you'll learn:





Today you'll learn:

1. What Crime stories are *for*.





Today you'll learn:

1. What Crime stories are *for*.
2. The many subtypes of Crime.





Today you'll learn:

1. What Crime stories are *for*.
2. The many subtypes of Crime.
3. Crime story essentials.





Today you'll learn:

1. What Crime stories are *for*.
2. The many subtypes of Crime.
3. Crime story essentials.
4. Building Crime essentials into your story.



Before we start...





Tools





Tools,
not
rules.



What are Crime
stories *for*?



We are storytellers.



We are storytellers.



We are storytellers.



But why tell stories
about crime?



Self-actualization

desire to become the most that one can be

Esteem

respect, self-esteem, status, recognition, strength, freedom

Love and belonging

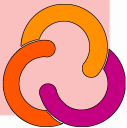
friendship, intimacy, family, sense of connection

Safety needs

personal security, employment, resources, health, property

Physiological needs

air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, reproduction









What are Crime Stories *for*?

- Remind us that where humans are, there's crime.







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- Reinforce cultural norms of justice & injustice.









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- Address wrongdoing where laws fail.





What are Crime Stories *for*?

- Remind us that where humans are, there's crime.
- Reinforce cultural norms of justice & injustice.
- Give a sense of order and security.
- Address wrongdoing where laws fail.
- Teach us that cleverness and diligence can solve the puzzle.





What do Crime stories have in common?



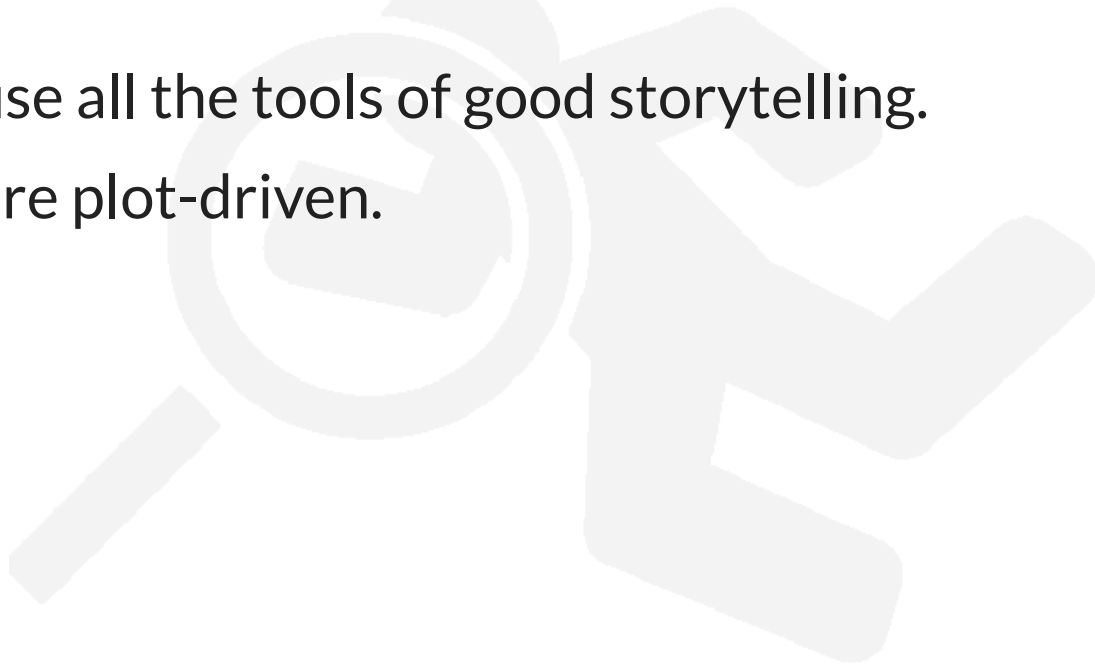
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 - An unfair act that's not illegal, calling for poetic justice, **OR**
 - An unsolved mystery that's simply personal to the protagonist.



How do the Crime
subgenres differ?



They vary by:



They vary by:

- Protagonist's profession (LEO, sleuth, PI, lawyer, journalist, criminal).



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- Type of crime and criminal (murderer, serial killer, “white collar”).



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- Protagonist's profession (LEO, sleuth, PI, lawyer, journalist, criminal).
- Type of crime and criminal (murderer, serial killer, “white collar”).
- Setting (real-world, fantasy, science fiction, historical).



Crime subtypes





Murder Mystery





- Protagonist is a private citizen.





- Protagonist is a private citizen.
- Works alone or with a sidekick.





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- Story is focused on the puzzle.





- Protagonist is a private citizen.
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- Usually takes place in a small crucible.





- Protagonist is a private citizen.
- Works alone or with a sidekick.
- Story is focused on the puzzle.
- Usually takes place in a small crucible.
- Goal is restoration of community order.





THE FIRST DR. SIRI PAIBOUN MYSTERY SET IN LAOS

THE CORONER'S LUNCH



"A WONDERFULLY FRESH AND EXOTIC MYSTERY."
—THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

PASSPORT
TO CRIME
\$9.99



COLIN COTTERILL





SECRETS
OBSESSION
BETRAYAL

SLEEP WELL MY LADY KWEI QUARTEY







- Protagonist is a lawyer or intern.





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- Story is focused on criminal conviction.





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- Story is focused on criminal conviction.
- May be defending the wrongly accused.
- Criminal may be a corporate entity.
- Goal is social justice.





全民的焦点 全盘的骗局 9.13 引爆真相

余男

孙红雷

郭富城

SILENT WITNESS

全民目击

非行导演作品

```

// 1. 从文件中读取数据并求和
// 2. 将结果输出到控制台
// 3. 程序结束

#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // 打开文件
    fstream file("input.txt");
    if (!file.is_open())
    {
        cout << "无法打开文件！" << endl;
        return 1;
    }

    // 读取文件内容
    int sum = 0;
    int num;
    while (file.getline(&num, 10, '\n'))
    {
        sum += num;
    }

    // 输出结果
    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;

    // 关闭文件
    file.close();

    return 0;
}

```

编译选项: g++ 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0 7.0 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.0 12.0 13.0 14.0 15.0 16.0 17.0 18.0 19.0 20.0 21.0 22.0 23.0 24.0 25.0 26.0 27.0 28.0 29.0 30.0 31.0 32.0 33.0 34.0 35.0 36.0 37.0 38.0 39.0 40.0 41.0 42.0 43.0 44.0 45.0 46.0 47.0 48.0 49.0 50.0 51.0 52.0 53.0 54.0 55.0 56.0 57.0 58.0 59.0 60.0 61.0 62.0 63.0 64.0 65.0 66.0 67.0 68.0 69.0 70.0 71.0 72.0 73.0 74.0 75.0 76.0 77.0 78.0 79.0 80.0 81.0 82.0 83.0 84.0 85.0 86.0 87.0 88.0 89.0 90.0 91.0 92.0 93.0 94.0 95.0 96.0 97.0 98.0 99.0 100.0

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Journalism





- Protagonist is a journalist.





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- Story is focused on large questions of justice.





- Protagonist is a journalist.
- Story is focused on large questions of justice.
- Goal is to expose crime *and* rise in status.





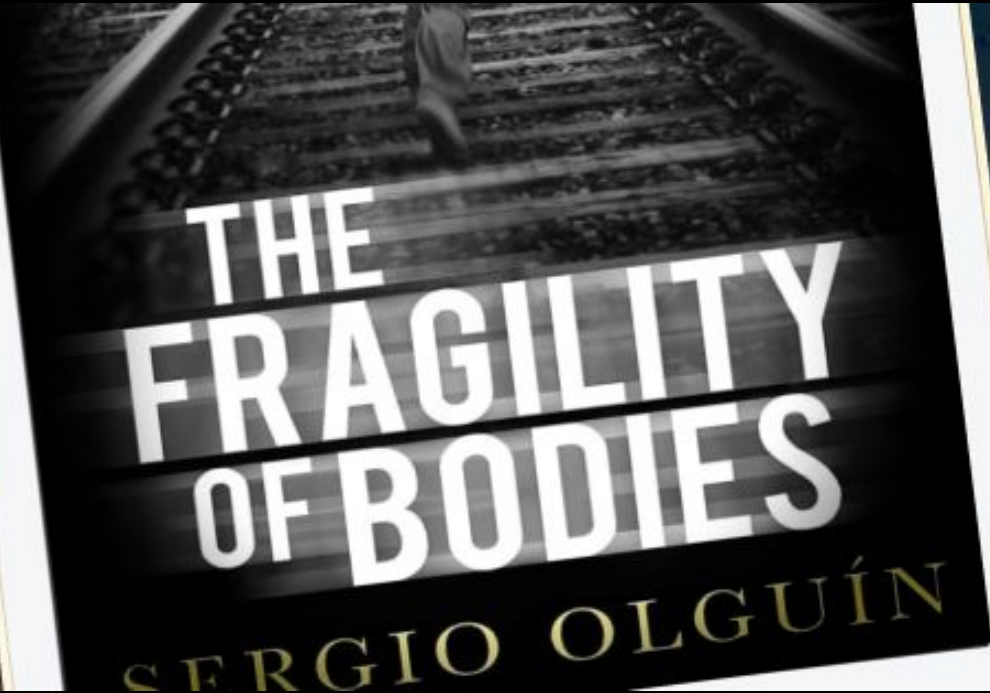
- Protagonist is a journalist.
- Story is focused on large questions of justice.
- Goal is to expose crime *and* rise in status.
- Crime is often scandalous (corruption, sex offenses).





- Protagonist is a journalist.
- Story is focused on large questions of justice.
- Goal is to expose crime *and* rise in status.
- Crime is often scandalous (corruption, sex offenses).
- Many true crime stories in this category.





The book cover features a black and white photograph of a person walking away on a set of railroad tracks that recede into the distance. The title 'THE FRAGILITY OF BODIES' is printed in large, bold, white, sans-serif capital letters across the middle of the cover. Below the title, the author's name 'SERGIO OLGUÍN' is written in a smaller, gold-colored, serif font.

THE FRAGILITY OF BODIES

SERGIO OLGUÍN





STIEG LARSSON'S

THE GIRL WITH THE
DRAGON TATTOO





Police Procedural





- Protagonist is a law enforcement official.





- Protagonist is a law enforcement official.
- Driven by desire to get wrongdoers off the street.





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- Usually part of a team with public resources.





- Protagonist is a law enforcement official.
- Driven by desire to get wrongdoers off the street.
- Usually part of a team with public resources.
- Crime is usually a violent felony.



视频VIP

DETECTIVE 绅探

你
粽
我
粽

今
晚
开
工



BEN AARONOVITCH

CARTMEL • SULLIVAN • GUERRERO

RIVERS OF LONDON



DETECTIVE STORIES

"Fresh,
original,
and a wonderful
read. I loved it."

—CHARLAINE
HARRIS

MIDNIGHT RIOT

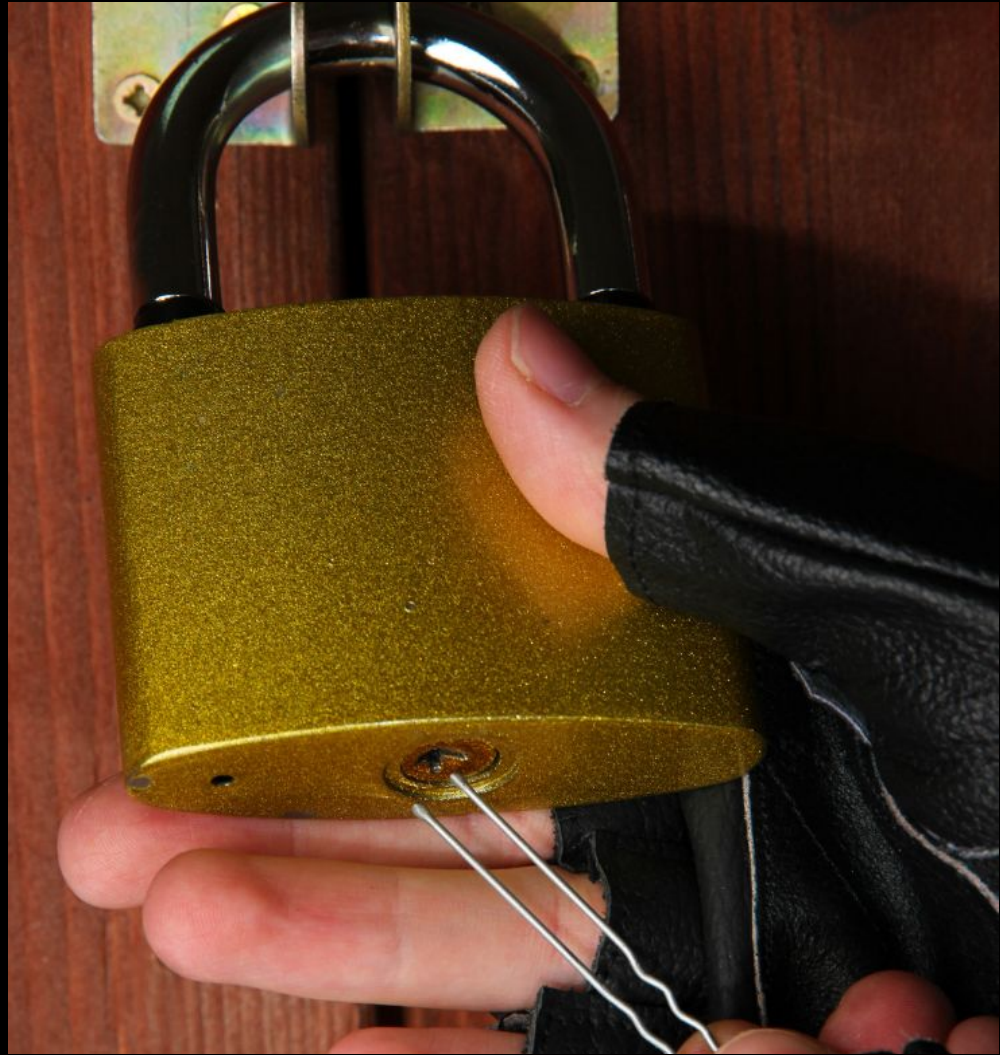
BEN AARONOVITCH
Author of *Moon Over Soho*





Caper & Heist





- Protagonist is or becomes a criminal.





- Protagonist is or becomes a criminal.
- Seeks justice outside the law, against another criminal.





- Protagonist is or becomes a criminal.
- Seeks justice outside the law, against another criminal.
- Forms a team with private resources.





- Protagonist is or becomes a criminal.
- Seeks justice outside the law, against another criminal.
- Forms a team with private resources.
- Crime is nonviolent white-collar.

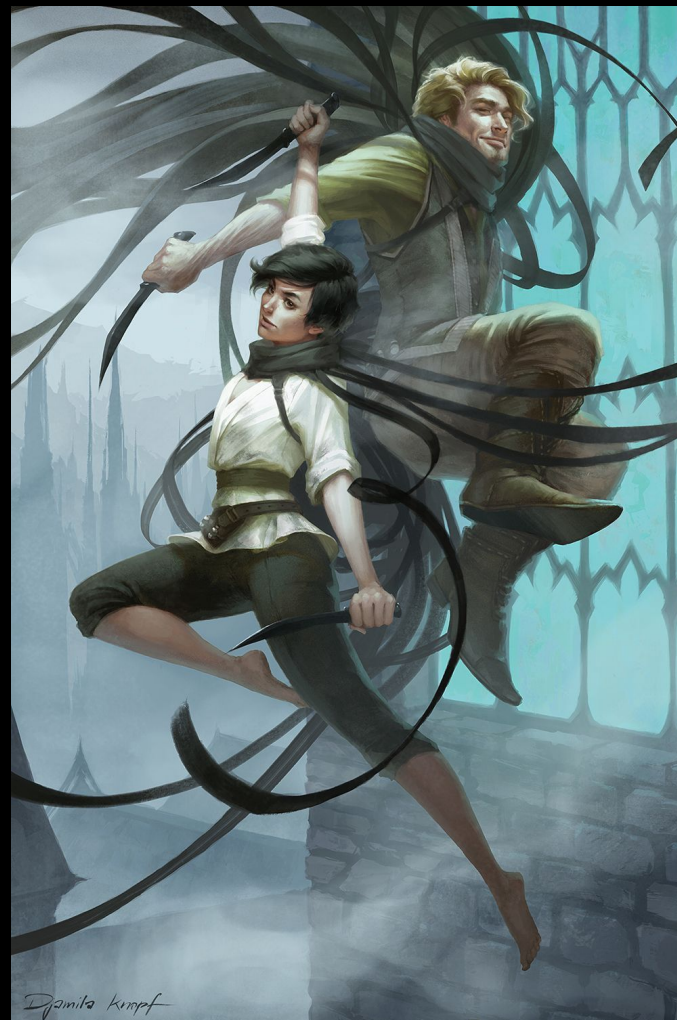
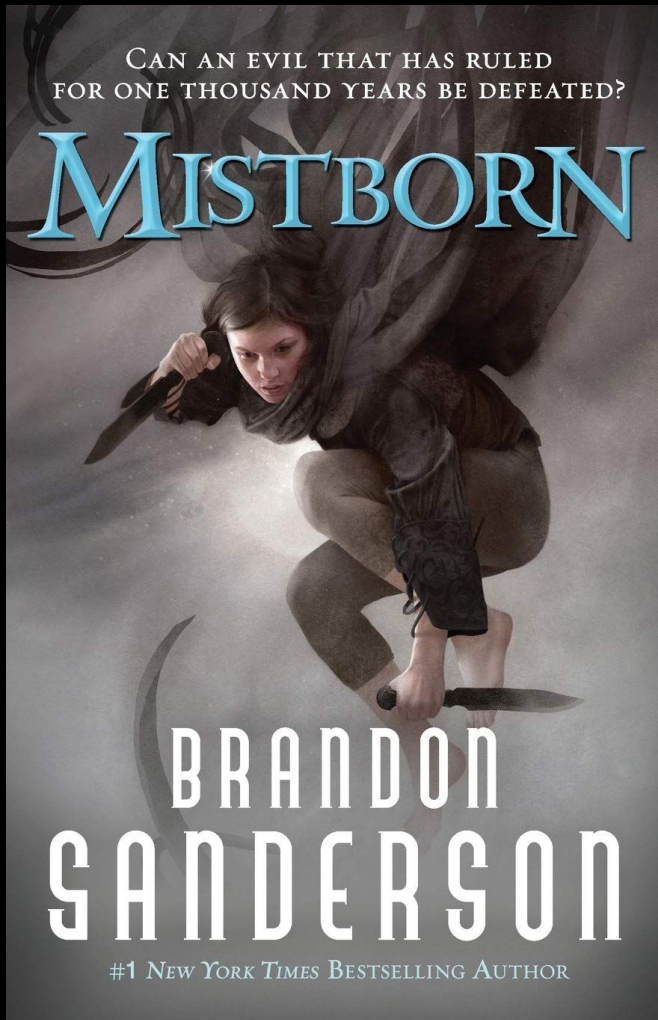


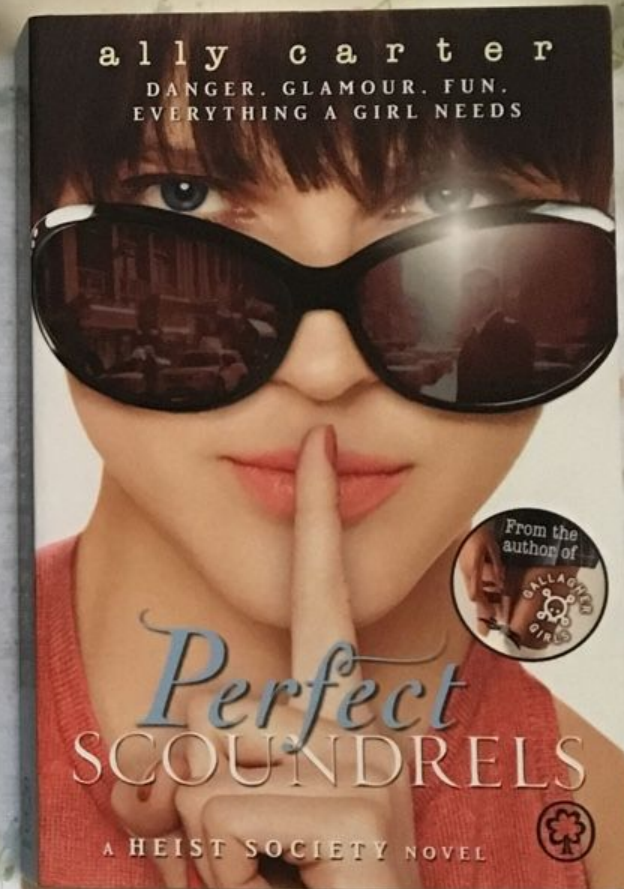
CAN AN EVIL THAT HAS RULED
FOR ONE THOUSAND YEARS BE DEFEATED?

MISTBORN

BRANDON
SANDERSON

#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR







Crime Thriller





- Protagonist may be LEO, lawyer, other.





- Protagonist may be LEO, lawyer, other.
- Criminal has “monster” characteristics.





- Protagonist may be LEO, lawyer, other.
- Criminal has “monster” characteristics.
- Criminal targets the protagonist.





- Protagonist may be LEO, lawyer, other.
- Criminal has “monster” characteristics.
- Criminal targets the protagonist.
- Crime is usually a violent felony.





- Protagonist may be LEO, lawyer, other.
- Criminal has “monster” characteristics.
- Criminal targets the protagonist.
- Crime is usually a violent felony.
- Goal is to save future victims.



NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

THE ALIENIST

"A high-spirited,
charged-up
and unfailingly
smart thriller."

—*Los Angeles Times*

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RED INK



**ANGELA
MAKHOLWA**

Author of *The 30th Candle* and *Black Widow Society*





Crime-like supporting story





- Protagonist's goal is to uncover a hidden truth.





- Protagonist's goal is to uncover a hidden truth.
- Investigative skills and situations come into play.





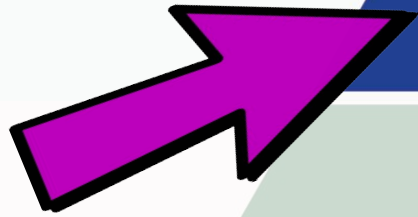
- Protagonist's goal is to uncover a hidden truth.
- Investigative skills and situations come into play.
- Antagonist is not an actual criminal.





- Protagonist's goal is to uncover a hidden truth.
- Investigative skills and situations come into play.
- Antagonist is not an actual criminal.
- Solution restores "order" to protagonist's mind.





Self-actualization

desire to become the most that one can be

Esteem

respect, self-esteem, status, recognition, strength, freedom

Love and belonging

friendship, intimacy, family, sense of connection

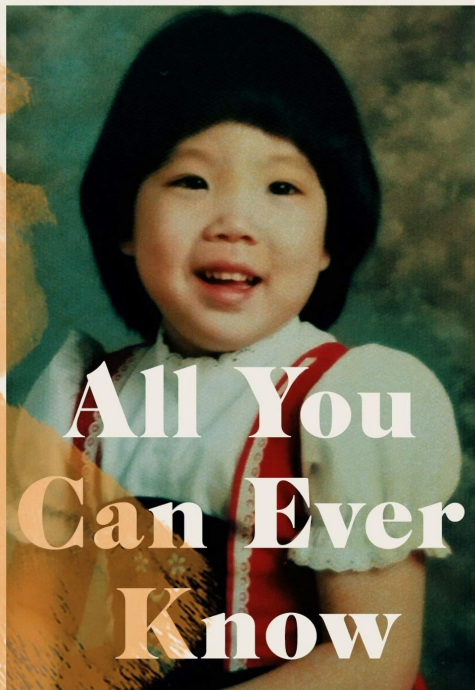
Safety needs

personal security, employment, resources, health, property

Physiological needs

air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, reproduction





All You Can Ever Know

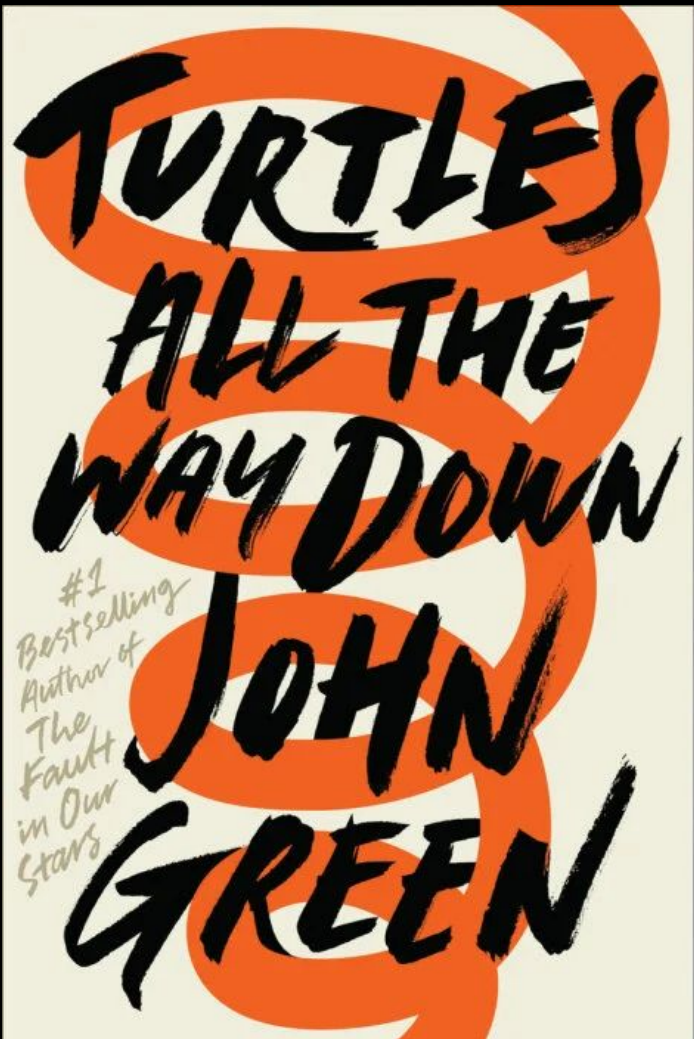
A memoir of adoption

"This book moved me to my very core... required
reading for anyone who has ever had, wanted,
or found a family – which is to say, everyone"

*Celeste Ng, author of *Little Fires Everywhere**

NICOLE CHUNG





Subtypes are important.

They may greatly influence a reader's
decision to read your story.



Know your subtypes.

- Know the trends.
- Read widely & deeply.
- Know what readers expect.
- Do your research.



They have a
structure in
common.



Every good working story:



Every good working story:

- Has a protagonist pursuing a singular **desire**...



Every good working story:

- Has a protagonist pursuing a singular **desire**...
- ...which establishes clear **stakes**...



Every good working story:

- Has a protagonist pursuing a singular **desire**...
- ...which establishes clear **stakes**...
- ...and causes them to undergo a **change** as they pursue it.



Every good working story:

- Has a protagonist pursuing a singular **desire**...
- ...which establishes clear **stakes**...
- ...and causes them to undergo a **change** as they pursue it.
- Has a **premise** that's reflected in every scene.



Every good working story:

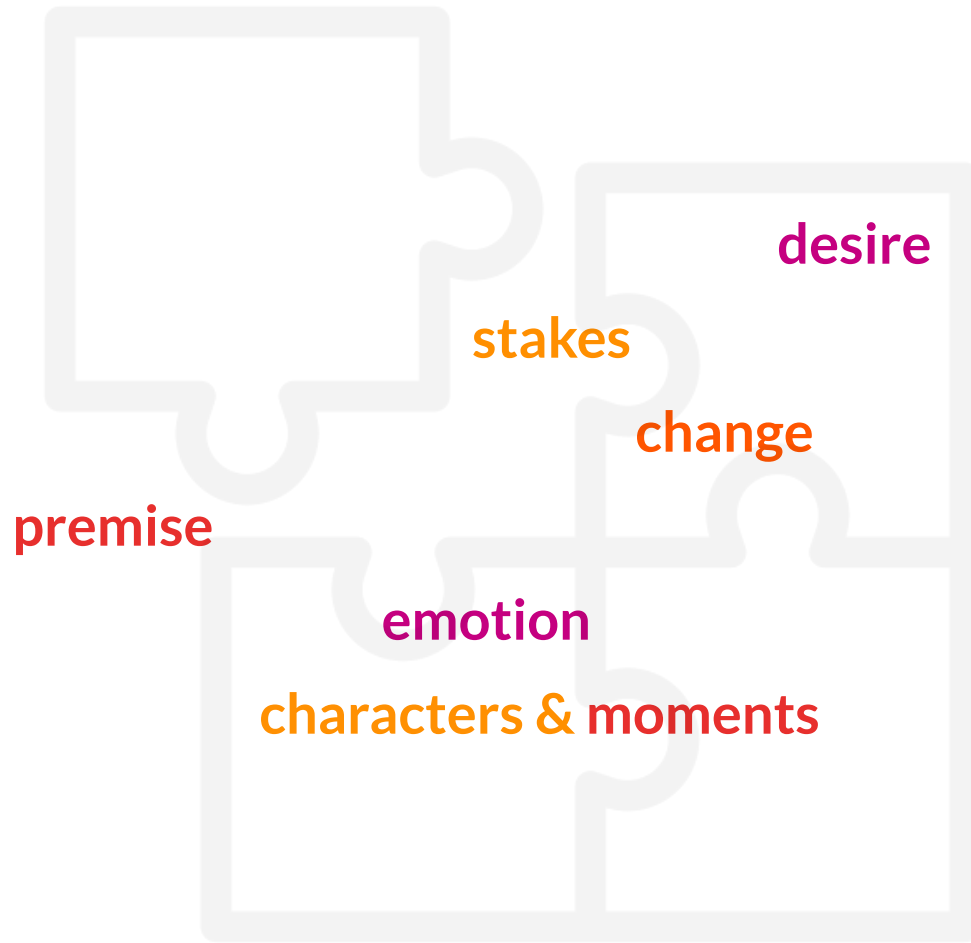
- Has a protagonist pursuing a singular **desire**...
- ...which establishes clear **stakes**...
- ...and causes them to undergo a **change** as they pursue it.
- Has a **premise** that's reflected in every scene.
- Is driving toward the **emotion** your audience expects to feel.



Every good working story:

- Has a protagonist pursuing a singular **desire**...
- ...which establishes clear **stakes**...
- ...and causes them to undergo a **change** as they pursue it.
- Has a **premise** that's reflected in every scene.
- Is driving toward the **emotion** your audience expects to feel.
- Has the specific **characters & moments** the audience for your Story Type expects.







Desire
Stakes
Change
Premise
Emotion
Characters & Moments





Your story will
be on the right
track.





So *you* have a puzzle to solve.





So *you* have a puzzle to solve.

- What are the pieces of a Crime story?





So you have a puzzle to solve.

- What are the pieces of a Crime story?
- How do you put them together?



Crime Essentials





WIDOWS



Desire (Want & Need):



Desire (Want & Need):

- The protagonist **wants** to restore Justice and Order.



Desire (Want & Need):

- The protagonist **wants** to restore Justice and Order.
- Their **need** depends on the supporting Story Type, e.g., to gain knowledge, redemption, or social status.







Stakes:



Stakes:

- **Gain?** Social order, the belief that justice will prevail.
- **Lose?** Restoration of justice, social order, satisfaction of solving the puzzle.



Stakes Continuum:

Justice→Fairness→Unfairness→Injustice→False Justice

Order→Chaos





A faint, light gray background illustration of a person running towards the right. The person is holding a magnifying glass over their chest area. The word "Change:" is written in a bold, orange, serif font, positioned over the magnifying glass.

Change:



Change:

- Result of the pressures faced in the story.



Change:

- Result of the pressures faced in the story.
- Different from the beginning to the end.



Change:

- Result of the pressures faced in the story.
- Different from the beginning to the end.
- Determined by your supporting Story Type.





A faint, light gray background illustration of a person running towards the right. The person is holding a magnifying glass over their chest area. The word "Premise:" is written in a purple serif font, centered over the magnifying glass.

Premise:





Premise:

- The central idea of your story in a cause/effect sentence.



Crime Premise ideas:



Crime Premise ideas:

- Clever investigators restore order by outwitting the criminal.



Crime Premise ideas:

- Clever investigators restore order by outwitting the criminal.
- Good police work results in justice.



Crime Premise ideas:

- Clever investigators restore order by outwitting the criminal.
- Good police work results in justice.
- The rule of law moves society toward justice.



Crime Premise ideas:

- Clever investigators restore order by outwitting the criminal.
- Good police work results in justice.
- The rule of law moves society toward justice.
- Crime pays when people team up to cheat the system but not each other.





Premise statement for *Widows*:

Cheating other criminals with a clever
heist restores justice and order.



Emotion:



Emotion:

- What the reader wants to feel, the reason they choose your type of story.



Emotion:

- What the reader wants to feel, the reason they choose your type of story.
- Crime readers want to feel the security of seeing justice done and safety restored; **OR**



Emotion:

- What the reader wants to feel, the reason they choose your type of story.
- Crime readers want to feel the security of seeing justice done and safety restored; **OR**
- The intrigue of solving a puzzle and feeling more intelligent than the protagonist.







Essential Characters & Moments



Essential Characters:



Essential Characters:

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- Roles may be carried by multiple characters.
- Single character may play multiple roles.



Protagonist:



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- Primary character facing justice and injustice.



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- Actively trying to solve a puzzle and restore order.
- Has characteristics the audience can identify with (deductive brilliance, sophistication, flaws).
- Less powerful than antagonist.
- In caper & heist, becomes the criminal.





Antagonist:



Antagonist:

- The protagonist's opposition, generally the criminal.



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- A step ahead of the protagonist, has information the protagonist wants.



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Antagonist:

- The protagonist's opposition, generally the criminal.
- A step ahead of the protagonist, has information the protagonist wants.
- Motives must be complex & believable.
- If a force or group, must be embodied in a character (politician, hench, or CEO)







Victim:



Victim:

- At least one victim of injustice (character or environment).



Victim:

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- At least one victim of injustice (character or environment).
- Requires rescue from the antagonist or justice because of them.
- Dependent on protagonist for justice.
- In heist & caper, victim is the antagonist.





CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS



Essential Moments:





Crime Essential Moment 1: Setup

An Investigator or Mastermind protagonist is involved in their normal activities, either solving or planning crime.





Crime Essential Moment 2: Inciting Incident

Protagonist is alerted to a crime or crime opportunity, changing their state from business-as-usual to inspired to restore justice.





Crime Essential Moment 3: Act One Peak

The Investigator sees objections to investigating the crime; mastermind may see flaws in the proposed caper.





Crime Essential Moment 4: Act Two Complications

The investigator begins their investigation. The mastermind starts forming a team and planning the heist.





Crime Essential Moment 5: Midpoint Shift

The protagonist realizes they must change their approach to solving the mystery or completing a crime.





Crime Essential Moment 6: Global Peak

Investigator confronts the criminal directly; **OR**
Mastermind faces the antagonist alone to
protect the team.







Crime Essential Moment 7: Resolution

Resolution: The investigator brings the criminal to justice, restoring the legal social order; **OR**

The mastermind and the team get away with the loot for poetic justice.







Putting the elements
together.



Tent poles supporting a four-act structure.



Each act is *about* 25% of the story.

ACT 1

ACT 2

ACT 3

ACT 4

MIDPOINT SHIFT



ACT 1

ACT 2

ACT 3

ACT 4

MIDPOINT SHIFT



ACT 1

MIDPOINT SHIFT



80%

ACT 1

ACT 2

ACT 3

MIDPOINT SHIFT



80%

ACT 1

ACT 2

ACT 3

ACT 4

MIDPOINT SHIFT



There are key events in each act.



Beginning Hook (Act 1):



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- Introduce the protagonist's ordinary world.



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Beginning Hook (Act 1):

- Introduce the protagonist's ordinary world.
- Demonstrate their fear or flaw.
- Demonstrate the injustice, the inciting crime or opportunity to commit a crime.
- Introduce interesting supporting characters.
- Demonstrate what the protagonist wants and needs.
- Make the stakes clear.



Middle Build A (Act 2):



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Middle Build A (Act 2):

- Put clues, red herrings, and obstacles between the protagonist and their goal.
- Make sure the obstacles escalate.
- Create a midpoint shift: protagonist goes from reactive to proactive, changes tactics.



Middle Build B (Act 3):



Middle Build B (Act 3):

- Continue to escalate the complications and raise the stakes.



Middle Build B (Act 3):

- Continue to escalate the complications and raise the stakes.
- Remove the protagonist's hope of restoring justice in an all-is-lost moment.



Ending Payoff (Act 4):



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- Write a climax: protagonist confronts antagonist.



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OR the antagonist outwitting the protagonist (-).

Ending Payoff (Act 4):

- Write a climax: protagonist confronts antagonist.
- Show the protagonist facing their fear or flaw.
- Show the protagonist outwitting the antagonist (+)
OR the antagonist outwitting the protagonist (-).
- Create a resolution showing justice restored, or continued injustice or chaos.



And that is the
Crime story
structure.





This is a
lot to
absorb.





So let's recap.



Today you've learned:



Today you've learned:

- The purposes Crime stories serve in human culture.



Today you've learned:

- The purposes Crime stories serve in human culture.
- Some popular Crime subtypes.



Today you've learned:

- The purposes Crime stories serve in human culture.
- Some popular Crime subtypes.
- All the essential elements of a Crime story.



Today you've learned:

- The purposes Crime stories serve in human culture.
- Some popular Crime subtypes
- All the essential elements of a Crime story.
- How to build those essentials into your story.



Now you have:



Now you have:

- The basics of the Crime story.



Now you have:

- The basics of the Crime story.
- A structural framework for a Crime story.



Now you have:

- The basics of the Crime story.
- A structural framework for a Crime story.
- A plan to finish *your* Crime story.



Congratulations!



THE Happily Ever Author Club

*Build the author career
you've been dreaming about.*



Before the Q&A:

Visit www.storypath.me to get our
guide to the Seven Essential Story Types.
(Crime is just one of them.)

www.storypath.me



Questions & Responses

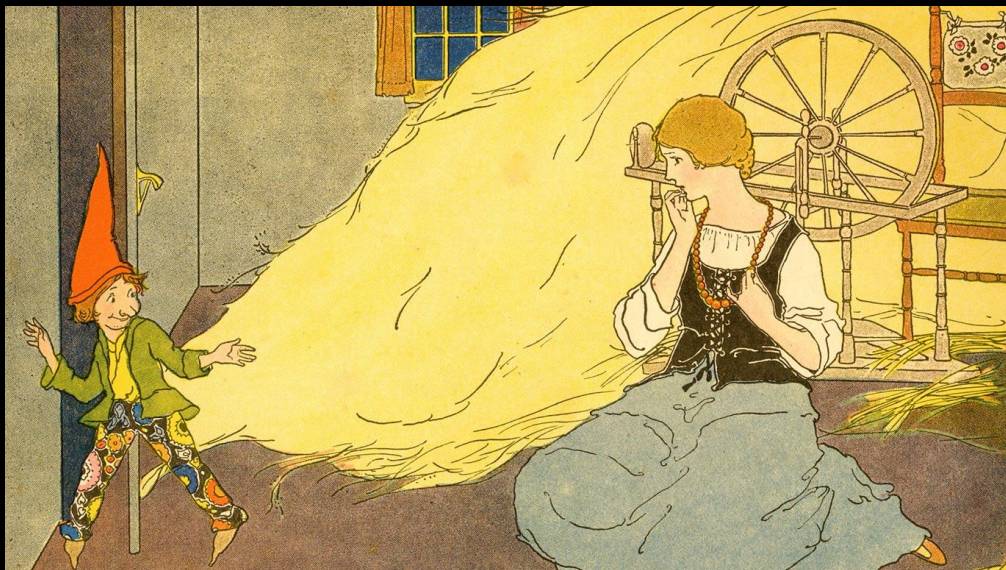


Before we go:

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Rumpelstiltskin





Prometheus







Essential Characters, Situations, & Moments



A word about “Crime.”



