Introduction to Criminal Justice

Mid-Term Exam

Part One

1. The criminal justice system goes into effect when a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is reported to or observed by the police.
2. Criminal defendants plead guilty to the charges against them in an agreement called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What is the difference between an **arrest** and a **booking**?
4. What is the difference between a **misdemeanor** and a **felony**?
5. What is the legal definition of crime?
6. What are the Bill of Rights?
7. What does the 4th Amendment protect?
8. What rights does the 5th Amendment protect?
9. What rights does the 6th Amendment protect?
10. What rights does the 8th Amendment protect?

11.What does the 14th Amendment guarantee?

12. Define negligence.

13. What does the First Amendment guarantee?

1. Identify the ruler who is known for providing the First Code of Laws to society.
2. How did we get introduced to the concept of a “Sheriff”?

16. What do the first three Articles of the U.S. Constitution establish?

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an explanation that tells why or how things are related to each other.
2. What is common law?
3. During the times of Biblical Israel, crime was equated to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

20. Define substantive law and procedural law.

**Part Two - Mid Term Exam**

**Match the terms with the definition. Write the letter of the term in the answer column.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. Jurisdiction | g. Arraignment |
| b. Arrest | h. Probable Cause |
| c. Booking | i. Bail |
| d. Misdemeanor | j. Preliminary Hearing/Trial |
| e. Felony | k. Plea Bargaining |
| f. Defendant | l. Parole |

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The administrative recording of an arrest. Typically, the suspect’s name, the charge and perhaps the suspect’s fingerprints or photograph are entered in the police blotter.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The conditional release of prisoners before they have served their full sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. A standard of proof that requires evidence sufficient to make a reasonable person believe that, more likely than not, the proposed action is justified.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. A pretrial stage to hear the information indictment and to allow a plea.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. A politically defined geographical area.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The seizing and detaining of a person by lawful authority..

 \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A person against whom a legal action is brought, a warrant is issued, or an indictment is found.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. A less serious crime generally punishable by a fine or by incarnation for not more than one year.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The practice whereby a specific sentence is imposed if the accused pleads guilty an agreed-upon charge or charges instead of going to trial.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Usually, a monetary guarantee deposited with the court to ensure that suspects or defendants will appear at the later stage in the criminal justice process.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. A relatively serious offense punishable by death or by confinement in a prison for more than one year.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. In a felony case, a pretrial stage at which a judge determines whether there is probable cause.

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| a. Murder | j. Arson |
| b. Manslaughter | k. Extortion/blackmail |
| c. Aggravated assault | l. Receiving stolen property |
| d. Forcible rape | m. Fraud |
| e. Robbery | n. Forgery |
| f. Kidnapping | o. Counterfeiting |
| g. Larceny/theft | p. hate crime |
| h. Burglary |  |
| i. Embezzlement |  |

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Entering a building or occupied structure to commit a crime therein.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. The unlawful killing of another human being with malice aforethought.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Purposely setting fire to a house or other building.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Knowingly accepting, buying, or concealing goods which were illegally obtained by another person.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. The act of having sexual intercourse with a woman, by force and against her will.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. A crime committed against a person or property which is motivated by race, religion, or ethnic origin, sexual orientation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. The fraudulent making of a false writing having apparent legal significance.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. The unlawful taking and carrying away of another person’s property, with the intent of depriving the owner of that property.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Under federal law, falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or other security of the United States, with intent to defraud.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. The unlawful killing of another human being without malice aforethought.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. The willful taking or converting to one’s own use another person’s money or property, which was lawfully acquired by the wrongdoer by reason of some office, employment, or position of trust.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Theft from a person, accompanied by violence, threat of violence, or putting the person in fear.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 25. The unlawful taking and carrying away of a human being by force and against his or her will.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 26. The obtaining of property from another by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 27. The false representation of a matter of fact, whether by words or by conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of that which should have been disclosed, which deceives and is intended to deceive, and causes legal harm.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 28. An assault committed (1) with the intention of committing some additional crime, (2) with peculiar outrage or atrocity, or (3) with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

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| **Key Term** | **Definitions** |
| Criminal Law \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The rights of people suspected of or charged with crimes.
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| Civil Law \_\_\_\_\_ | B. A politically defined geographical area. |
| Due Process of Law \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. An illegal substance or object.
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| Precedent \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The willful telling of a lie while under oath.
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| Bill of Rights \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A formal means of social control that involves the use of rules. The function of the rules is to set limits to the conducts of the citizens and to define conditions of deviance or unacceptable behavior, which are enforceable by the courts and police.
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| Contraband \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
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| Probable Cause \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Another formal means of social control that involves the use of rules. The function of the rules pertains to resolving conflicts between individuals.

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| Perjury \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A case that forms a potential basis for deciding the outcomes of similar cases in the future: a by-product of decisions made by trial and appellate court judges, who produce case law whenever they render a decision in a particular case. This body of recorded decisions has become known as Common Law.
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| Jurisdiction \_\_\_\_\_ | I. The amount of proof necessary for a reasonably intelligent person to suspect that a crime has been committed or that items connected with criminal activity can be found in a particular place. It is the standard of proof needed to conduct a search or to make an arrest.  |
| Legal Definition of Crime \_\_\_\_\_ | J. An intentional violation of the criminal law or the penal code committed without defense or excuse and penalized by the state.  |

Part Two

On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions in essay form. Answers must be written in complete sentences.

1. Identify the three major independent agencies that work together to form the Criminal Justice System. Provide an example of a “function” which each major element is responsible for.

2. Identify and compare the two general types of law practiced in the United States.

3. What is the importance of the Magna Carta for American criminal law.

4. How did Cecare Beccaria influence the development of our criminal justice system?

1. Explain how the English contributed to the development of our present criminal justice system.