**Law Enforcement DC Review 1**

**Section 2 April 13 – 17, 2020 Review**

***Review the below information along with previous submissions, and then take the quiz, I will send the answers out with the first presentation next week.***

**46. The criminal justice system uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to alleviate pressures on the system.**

* **Discretion**

**47. In the crime control model judges operate on the presumption of guilt which means any suspect brought before the court is:**

* **More likely guilty and not guilty**

**48. The due process model relies heavily on the courts and their role in upholding:**

* **The legal procedures of establishing guilt.**

**49. The media can distort reality by:**

* **The subjects they choose to cover.**

**50. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a serious crime that has a sentence of more than one year.**

* **Felony**

**51. Any crime that is not a felony and punishable by a fine or confinement of up to one year is a:**

* **Misdemeanor**

**52. In the various classifications of law, three of the most important distinctions can be made between:**

* **Civil and Criminal Law**
* **Felonies and Misdemeanors**
* **Crimes “Mala in Se” and “Mala Prohibita”**

**53. All law can be divided into two categories:**

* **A) Civil Law**
* **B) Criminal Law**

**54. The primary goal of the criminal justice system is:**

* **protecting society from harm by preventing and prosecuting crimes.**

**55. The \_\_\_\_\_ prosecutes a person who commits a criminal act.**

* **state**

**56. Civil law Includes all types of laws:**

* **other than criminal law.**

**57. Under civil law, the government provides a forum for the resolution of:**

* **torts or private wrongs.**

**58. In civil law, the injured party in a civil suit is called:**

* **the plaintiff.**

**59. The injured party or plaintiff tries to prove a wrong has been committed by the accused party, who is called:**

* **the defendant.**

**60. Civil cases must only be proven to have the:**

* **preponderance of the evidence, (51%).**

**61. Criminal cases must be proven:**

* **beyond a reasonable doubt.**

**62. Felonies are serious crimes punishable by:**

* **death or imprisonment in a federal or state penitentiary for one year or longer.**

**63. Misdemeanors are crimes punishable by:**

* **a fine or confinement for up to a year.**

**64. “Mala in Se” crimes are said to go against:**

* **“ natural, moral and public” principles of a society.**

**65. Examples of Mala in Se crimes are Murder , Robbery , Rape, etc., or crime which are considered crimes anywhere in the world.**

**66. “Mala Prohibita” crime is considered wrong only:**

* **because it has been prohibited, and may reflect the moral standard of the time.**

**67. Examples of Mala Prohibita crimes are marijuana use , prostitution, gambling, etc. which are based on the morals of the culture.**

**68. Criminal law normally requires that the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”, the Latin phrase meaning “ the body of the crime”, be proved before person can be convicted of wrongdoings.**

* **“Corpus Delicti”**

**69. Corpus Delicti” is proof that:**

* **a specific crime has actually been committed by someone.**

**70. “Corpus Delicti” Consist of the basic elements of any crime:**

* **1. Actus Reus or Guilty act**
* **2. Mens Rea or a guilty intent**
* **3. Concurrence – the coming together of the criminal act in a guilty mind**

**71. Most crimes require an act of commission; that is a person must:**

* **do something in order to be accused of a crime.**

**72. This prohibited act is referred to as the:**

* **“Actus Reus” or guilty act**

**Vocabulary Review**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | *Actus reus* | N | Strict Liability |
| B | Civil law | O | Uniform Crime Report |
| C | *Corpus delicti* | P | Victim Surveys |
| D | Dark figure of crime | Q | Murder and non-negligent manslaughter |
| E | Hate crime law | R | Manslaughter by negligence |
| F | Inchoate Offenses | S | Robbery |
| G | Index Crimes | T | Aggravate assault |
| H | *Mala in se* | U | Burglary |
| I | *Mala prohibita* | V | Larceny-theft |
| J | *Mens Rea* | W | Motor vehicle theft |
| K | Negligence | X | Arson |
| L | Part II Offenses |  |  |
| M | Self reported Surveys |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | A descriptive term for acts that are made illegal by criminal statute and are not necessarily wrong in and of themselves. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | A descriptive term for acts that are inherently wrong, regardless of whether they are prohibited by law. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Mental state, or intent. A wrongful mental state is as necessary as a wrongful act to establish criminal liability. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | A failure to exercise the standard of care that a reasonable person would exercise in similar circumstances. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | A method of gathering crime data that relies on participants to reveal and detail their own criminal or delinquent behavior. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | A guilty (prohibited) act. The commission of a prohibited act is one of  the two essential elements required for criminal liability, the other element being the intent to commit a crime. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Those crimes reported annually by the FBI in its Uniform Crime Report. Index crimes include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Also known as Part I crimes |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | An annual report compiled by the FBI to give an indication of criminal activity in the United States. The FBI collects data from the local, state, and federal agencies in preparing this report. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Conduct deemed criminal without actual harm being done, provided that the harm that would have occurred is one that the law tries to prevent. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | A term used to describe the actual amount of crime that takes place. The “figure” is “dark” or impossible to detect, because a great number of crimes are never reported to the police. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | A method of gathering crime data that directly surveys participants to determine their experiences as victims of crime. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | The body of circumstances that must exist for a criminal act to have occurred. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | All crimes recorded by the FBI that do not fall into the category of Part one offenses. Include both misdemeanors and felonies. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | The branch of the law dealing with the definition and enforcement of all private and public rights, as opposed to criminal matters. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without the intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Certain crimes, such as traffic violations, in which the defendant is guilty regardless of her or his state of mind at the time of the act. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | the killing of another person through gross negligence. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. |