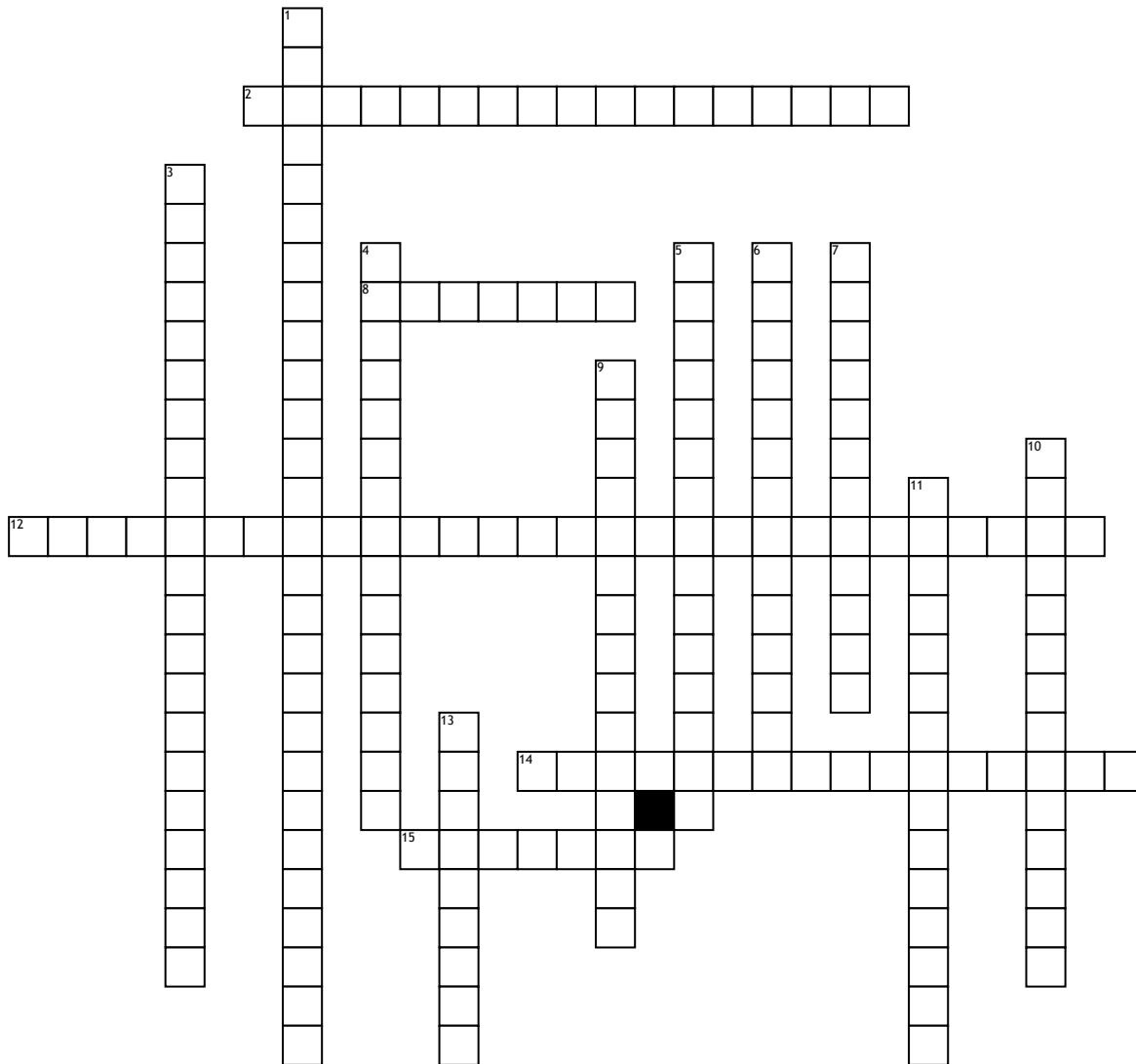


Defenses Against Assault and Battery



Across

2. a bodily harm the consequence of which is so grave that it is regarded as differing in kind, and not merely in degree, from other bodily harm.

8. Consent can be expressed or _____.

12. "Consent negatives the wrongful elements of a defendant's act and prevents existence of a tort." (Case name)

14. when a person voluntarily relinquishes the right to be free from harmful or offensive contact or imminent apprehension of such contact

15. A consents to sexual intercourse with B, who knows A is ignorant to the fact that B has a venereal disease. B is subject to liability to A for _____.

Down

1. Balance between the interests the actor is protecting and the injury or harm threatened by others.

3. Used by courts to determine the reasonableness of actions of the party being attacked.

4. • When two parties expressly or impliedly agree to fight the consent of one is not vitiated merely because the other strikes the first blow. (Case name)

5. when an actor manifests a willingness or appearance that one could reasonably assume as consent.

6. The principle that one is justified in the use of deadly force to protect one's home and its inhabitants from intruders, without being obliged to retreat.

7. Omission of relevant information, misrepresentation, fraudulent concealment, mistake, and excessive force all vitiate consent. (Case name)

9. An actor is privileged to use _____, not intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily harm, to prevent or terminate another's intrusion upon the actor's land or chattels.

10. a contact that is not "consistent with the understood rules of the game."

11. arises where tort law grants an individual the privilege to use threats or to contact others in ways that would ordinarily be treated as assault or battery

13. POLICY: The law values the interest of _____ more highly than personal property