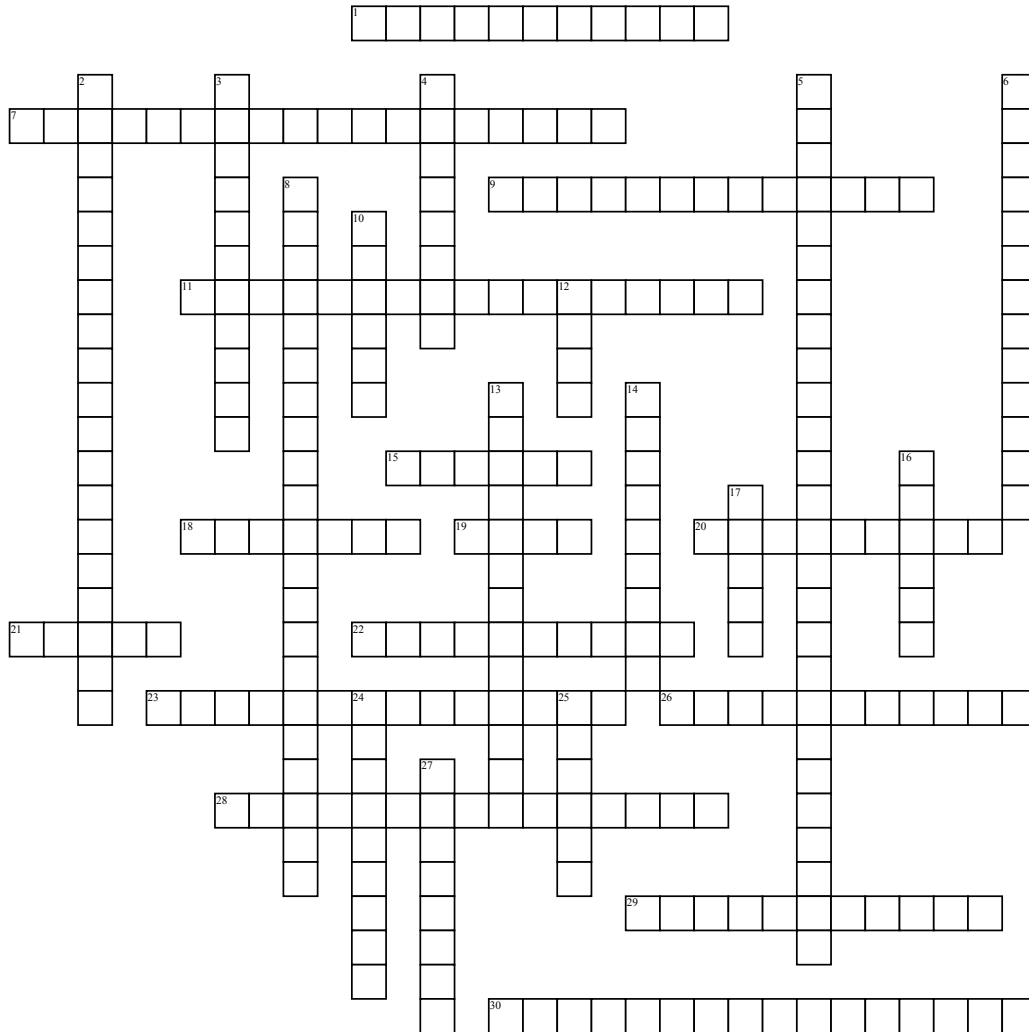


connar's quiz



Across

1. is a formal means of social control that involves the use of rules that are interpreted, and are enforceable, by the courts of a political community.
7. in felony case, a pretrial stage at which a judge determines whether there is probable cause
9. requires evidence to make a reasonable person believe that more likely than not, the proposed action is justified.
11. Congress has passed laws against certain crimes-for example treason, narcotics, violations, extortion, counterfeiting, interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles-that may be enforced and prosecuted in the federal system.
15. conditional release of prisoners before they have served their full sentence
18. is law which is made by the courts and decided by judges.
19. for a crime to occur, there must be an external consequence, or harm
20. a group of citizens who meet to investigate charges coming from preliminary hearings
21. if a defendant pleads quality or not guilty by reason of insanity, a trial date is set
22. the temporary prevention of something from continuing or being in force or effect.

Word Bank

Courts	Probable cause
Crime	Felony
Corrections	Exclusionary Rule
Criminal law	Actus Reus
Preliminary hearing	Trial
Probable cause	Courts

23. Case involving violations of federal law is tried first in the U.S. District Court. (There are 94 Courts). If a case involves both federal and state jurisdictions, a person is arrested by, for example, the FBI is more likely to be tried in a federal court.
 26. 5 types of punishments in the US: fines, probation, intermediate punishments, imprisonment and death
 28. All federal law enforcement agencies belong to the executive branch of government. The major federal police agencies operate out of the Department of Justice and Treasury.
 29. (custody, control, supervision, and security vs. rehabilitation.)
 30. The rule that illegally seized evidence must be excluded from trials in federal courts.
- Down**
2. a standard of proof that is more than a gut feeling. It includes the ability to articulate reasons for the suspicion
 3. is a less serious crimes (punishable by a fine or incarceration in jail for not more than a year.
 4. has 2 aspects: a) the harm must be legally forbidden for a behavior to be a crime and b) criminal law must not be retroactive.
 5. evidence indicating that the thing to be proved is highly probable or reasonably certain.
 6. standard of proof with the least certainty

8. (to control and to prevent crime.)
10. is a serious offense, punishable by crime in prison for more than 1 year.
12. monetary guarantee deposited to the court to ensure the suspects or defendants will appear at a later stage
13. is the amount of proof necessary for a reasonably intelligent person to believe that a crime has been committed or that items connected with criminal activity can be found in a particular place.
14. rather than the offender being incarcerated, offender is retained in the community under the supervision of a probation officer
16. pretrial stages (suspect is a defendant-go before lower court judge for an initial appearance-misdemeanor (immediate trial without a jury).
17. is the intentional violation of the criminal law or penal code, committed without defense or excuse and penalized by the state
24. criminal conduct-specifically, intentional or criminally negligent (reckless) action or inaction that causes harm.
25. (to interpret the law and to apply it to cases)
27. is a means of resolving conflicts between individuals (includes personal injury claims(torts), the law of contracts and property, subjects such as administrative law and the regulation of public utilities).