

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
Homework Exam Review

THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION JUSTICE

Name: _____ Period: _____ Row: _____

THE MAIN IDEA BEHIND AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. The criminal justice system (_____ and _____) is huge, complex, and widespread.
- 2-4 Its purposes are to:
 2. _____ (police),
 3. _____ (courts),
 4. _____ (corrections).
5. If there is any reasonable doubt, verdict must go in _____.
6. The burden of _____ is on the prosecutor.
7. The defense doesn't have to show why the accused _____.
8. The defense only has to _____.

EXPLAINING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

9. Crime can be prevented by punishing an offender severely enough to outweigh any _____.
10. This principle of punishment is sometimes referred to as " _____," or getting what one deserves for _____.
11. The _____ school of criminology looks at physical or "internal" _____.
12. Some criminologists believe that people may inherit a _____.
13. The biological approach views _____, not punishment, as a possible cure for _____.
14. Some people believe that crimes are committed because of _____ pressure, such as pressure to _____.
15. Poor living conditions and lack of jobs may encourage some persons to resort to crime as one way to _____.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OVERVIEW

16-18. List the 3 goals of the criminal justice system:

16. To prevent _____.
17. To arrest and _____.
18. To protect _____.

19-20 There are two separate criminal justice systems.

19. The first system is for _____.

20. The second is for _____ (minors).

21. The police are responsible for _____. (***Their primary role***)

22. Courts administer the law and _____.

23. Courts stand for the principle that "_____".

24-27. Courts of justice are expected to fulfill four essential duties:

24. Serve as a _____

25. Settle _____

26. Protect _____

27. Punish _____

28. Corrections deals with the punishments of _____.

29-35. Punishment is known as a sentence and may consist of one or more of the following items:

29. _____ (prison or jail)

30. _____

31. _____

32. _____

33. Community _____

34. _____

35. Electronic _____

THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

36. Today's law enforcement officer has many _____.

37-40. An officer must try to:

37. Prevent _____

38. _____ laws

39. Protect _____

40. Perform social _____

41. In deciding whom to arrest, a police officer _____ (good judgment).

42. Whether or not to arrest a person and what type of charges to file on an arrested person are _____.

43. The patrol officers of the 21st century have the latest _____ innovations

to _____.

44. The police officer who makes a legal arrest, gets the _____, identifies _____, writes a good report, and acts as a truthful, effective witness has _____.
45. The officer whose case most often result in a _____ is the officer who concentrates on making an _____, who pays attention to detail, and who _____.

THE ROLE OF OUR COURT SYSTEM

46. The courts administer justice by _____.
47. A trial is a process by which the _____ and _____ surrounding a case are reviewed and _____.
48. The outcome of this process is called a _____.
49. A dispute brought before a court is referred to as a _____, a _____, or a _____.
50. The federal courts especially the Supreme Court, have assumed the role of _____.

There are two-basic types of courts:

51. Trial courts hear cases and _____.
52. Appeals (appellate) courts review the procedures and penalties of the trial courts to see _____.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM

Federal courts decide cases that involve:

53. the United _____.
54. the United States _____.
55. _____ between states.
56. controversies between the United States and _____.
57. United States Supreme Court consists of the _____ Justice of the United States and _____.
58. There are twelve Regional _____.
- _____ - There are ninety-four judicial districts that handle the following cases:
58. Robbing a _____
60. Bringing _____
61. Mail fraud or _____
62. Destroying _____
63. Income tax _____

64. United States Bankruptcy Courts try to give an _____ a “fresh” start.
65. United States Court of International Trade hear cases involving international _____.

United States Court of Federal Claims

66. Maintains jurisdiction over _____ against the United States.
67. Hears disputes over _____.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE COURT SYSTEM

68. Most states have chosen models that resemble the four-tier _____.

The four-tier system consists of:

69. courts of limited _____ the lowest level courts.
70. courts of _____ jurisdiction.
71. courts of intermediate _____ jurisdiction.
72. and, courts of _____.
73. Courts of limited jurisdiction frequently are not courts of record (courts in which the _____).
74. Most courts of limited jurisdiction also perform non-criminal functions, such as processing _____ suits, accepting _____, and performing _____.
75. The general trial courts of the state judicial system are the workhorses of the _____.
76. General trial courts are courts of record since they maintain a full _____ (a word-for-word recording of the proceeding) for every _____.
77. Most states have an _____ court that acts in a similar capacity as the United States Court of Appeals.
78. These appellate courts review cases for judicial error in _____ and _____ rights violations.
79. Each state determines the number of judges that sit on the court of last resort, typically _____ to _____ justices.
80. The state court of last resort has appellant jurisdiction and acts much like the _____.
81. After a criminal defendant has exhausted all appeals in the state court system, he or she can appeal the case to the _____.

CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY

82. The main goal of corrections is to _____.

83. The idea is to hinder, _____, neutralize, or _____ the offender so future harm to society _____.
84. The correctional system comprises the entire range of punishment and _____.
85. The system includes jails, _____, community _____ programs, reformatories, _____ institutions, probation, and _____.
86. There are two basic correctional _____ used to justify imprisonment of inmates.
 87. First the rehabilitative philosophy contends that the purpose of confinement is to _____.
 88. Many prisons have counseling, group therapy, psychiatric, and medical treatment _____.
 89. The second philosophy holds that prisons exist to _____ offenders and to prevent them from _____ crimes against the public by _____ them up.

PROBATION AS AN ALTERNATIVE

90. Probation is a legal arrangement which allows a person convicted of a _____ offense to be released, under certain _____ by the _____, _____.
91. One important aspects of probation is the gathering of _____ concerning the _____ so that the judge may determine if probation is _____, feasible, and _____.

A personality and social background investigation is instituted by the probation officer covering the following items:

92. history of the offender including the _____.
93. family background to include _____.
94. previous employment record _____.
95. a personality evaluation of the offender describing _____, _____, and other _____.

When juveniles are involved, the following general terms of probation may be imposed:

96. no truancy from _____.
97. maintain obedience to all lawful authority including _____, _____, _____.
98. keep regular hours at home (no _____).
99. refrainment from _____.
100. refrainment from _____.
101. a cooperative _____.

PAROLE FROM PRISON

102. Parole is a method whereby a convicted _____ is released from a _____ institution prior to the _____.
103. It is a type of _____ release which means that the offender has to conform to specific rules and _____.
104. Parole occurs after the offender has been _____.
105. The offender must serve a designated period of his _____.
106. Failure to comply with terms of the parole will result in the parole being revoked and the _____.

PRESIDENTIAL AND GOVERNORIAL PARDON

107. Pardon is the official release from legal _____ of an offense and is under the complete control of the _____ of the United States and _____.
108. The full pardon rectifies legal wrongs that are recognized by the _____.
109. In federal cases, the President of the United States is the only one who may exercise the _____ of _____, known as _____.
110. A pardon cannot apply retroactively to allow one who paid a fine to recover the same, or to allow one who has served a term of imprisonment to obtain _____.
111. A pardon does not restore to a person convicted of an infamous crime rights of citizenship, unless such _____.

REPRIEVE – STAY OF EXECUTION

112. Reprieve is the act of postponing the _____.
113. Reprieves are granted by an _____ court.