

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
Homework Exam Review

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND MORALITY

Name: _____ **Period:** _____ **Row:** _____ **Score:** _____

I. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY LAWS OFFENSES

1. Public order and safety laws are intended to protect the general public by dealing with behavior not necessarily considered morally wrong; however, it _____.
2. These laws have developed as a result of common law crimes aimed at keeping the peace and _____.
3. These offenses are considered to be acts that are not inherently bad, but are considered crimes only because the law _____.
4. Public order and safety offenses are distinguishable from other crimes because most of them do not require a _____.
5. Public order and safety offenses are usually strict liability offenses, which means that if the defendant committed the elements of the crime, his or her _____.
6. Whenever law enforcement officers and emergency medical technicians are at the scene of an accident, management of the scene of the accident _____.
7. "Management of the scene of an accident" means the coordination of operations which occur _____.
8. In most jurisdictions, any voluntary action that disturbs a community's peace without lawful justification or _____.
9. These actions are generally categorized under the offense of _____.
10. Breach of the peace offenses include _____, rout, _____, and _____ conduct.

Unlawful assembly, in most jurisdictions, may occur under either of the following circumstances:

11. When two or more people gather together with the _____.
12. When two or more people gather together with a _____, _____.
13. Any use of force or violence, _____, or any threat to use force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by two or more persons acting together, and _____, is a riot.
14. A riot is an unlawful assembly that fulfills the participants' common purpose of violently _____.
15. Every person remaining present at the place of any riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, after the same has been _____, is guilty of a criminal act.

16. Modern disorderly conduct laws include behavior that disturbs the safety, health, or morals of others, or that are _____.
17. Disorderly conduct includes any person who unlawfully fights in a public place or challenges another _____.
18. A "public place" has been defined in case law as any place which is open to public view, hence a person may be arrested for this _____.
19. Disorderly conduct includes any person who _____ and willfully disturbs another person by loud and _____ noise.
20. Disorderly conduct includes any person who uses offensive words in a public place which are inherently likely to provoke an _____.
21. Every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs, any public officer, peace officer, fireman, or EMT, in the discharge or _____, is guilty of a criminal offense.
22. A nuisance encompasses anything that endangers life or health, gives offense to the senses, violates laws of decency, or _____ use of property.
23. It is unlawful to maintain, permit, or allow a public _____.
24. Criminal prosecution is one remedy for a nuisance; however, the most common approach is by a _____.
25. Criminal prosecution may also be brought for other types of nuisances, such as for the maintenance of disorderly houses, nuisances in streets or highways, and interference with the _____.
26. Nuisance statutes have also been used to close _____ and other establishments used for drug use.
27. Courts also routinely find that _____ parlors constitute a nuisance subject to abatement or other remedies.
28. It is unlawful to throw, drop, pour, deposit, release, discharge, expose in, upon or about any theater, restaurant, place of business, _____ or any place of public assemblage: substance or matter of any kind which is injurious to person or _____, or is nauseous, sickening, irritating or _____.

III. PUBLIC MORALITY OFFENSES

29. Some public morality offenses, such as _____ and _____, are geographically restricted to certain areas of the United States.
30. There is considerable public debate about whether some of these offenses, such as gambling, and prostitution, are victimless _____.
31. The term pornography refers to sexually explicit material that is generally protected by First Amendment guarantees of _____.
32. Although the law may regulate pornography, it does not make the _____, or _____ of it a crime.
33. The term obscenity refers to the legal definition of certain materials that are not protected under the _____.

34. The law punishes the sale, _____, and _____ of obscene material.
35. Obscenity may take the form of a book, _____, newspaper, _____, drawing, _____, motion picture, _____, or _____.
36. The Customs Law of 1842 barred the importation of indecent and _____ prints, _____, lithographs, _____, and _____.
37. The Federal Comstock Act of 1873, named after the anti-vice crusader Anthony Comstock, prohibited the use of the _____.
38. In 1973, the _____ established the test that is used today in determining whether material is obscene. The court provided these guidelines:
 39. Whether the average person, applying contemporary community standards would find that the work, taken as a whole, _____.
40. Whether the work depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically _____.
41. Whether the work taken as a whole, _____, artistic, political, or _____ value
42. Today, both the federal and state governments have enacted laws that make it a criminal offense to _____, _____, or _____.
43. Regulating indecent material on the Internet has _____.
44. There is concern over how to prevent children from encountering sexually explicit materials and discussions _____.
45. The Telecommunications Act of 1996, act bans the transmission of obscene materials to minors under the age of 18 via _____.
47. Child pornography is a highly organized, _____.
48. The Sexual Exploitation Act prohibited the production of any sexually explicit material using a child under the age of 16 if such material was _____, or _____.
49. The Child Protection Act of 1984, which was enacted to extend criminal sanctions for child pornography eliminated the requirement that child pornography distribution be undertaken for commerce, and _____.
50. Current federal law prohibits employing, using, _____, inducing, enticing, or coercing a minor to engage in any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual _____.
51. It is unlawful to knowingly _____ or _____ by computer any visual depictions involving the use of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.
52. Indecent exposure is the unlawful exposure of body parts for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire of himself or herself or of _____.

Indecent exposure and related crimes are covered under a multitude of statutes and given widely varying titles, such as:

53. lewd and _____,
54. public _____,
55. and even appearing on _____.
56. Public exposure may occur on a street, building, beach, or even within a private location, provided that the exposure may be viewed _____.
57. Exhibitionism is the repeated intentional act of exposing one's genitals to an _____.
58. Exposure is for the purpose of _____.
59. Exhibitionists are intentional in what they do, and do not include people who occasionally and _____.
60. Such as by undressing in their own homes and _____.
61. Prostitution is committed when one person agrees to engage in sexual or deviate sexual intercourse in return _____.
62. Prostitution is often referred to as the world's oldest profession and is described in history's earliest _____.
63. The offense of prostitution does not consist of the sexual act itself; rather, it is the agreement to participate in _____.
64. Members of either sex may be convicted of _____.
65. Some jurisdictions make _____ an offense.
66. A person is guilty of solicitation when he or she offers to pay another (as a customer) or to _____ from another (as a prostitute) for sex.
67. The purpose of statutes forbidding soliciting is to prevent prostitutes from standing in public places, trying to _____.
68. Since the crime of prostitution punishes both actors, the patron who solicits a prostitute may _____.
69. Most prostitution cases that go to court today involve police decoys that use solicitation as the _____.
70. Patronizing a prostitute occurs when the prospective patron _____ sexual favors.
71. Most jurisdictions punish the offense of _____ to the same extent as prostitution.
72. The real force behind prostitution is not the _____, but the person who _____ prostitution.
73. These promoters of prostitution are commonly known as pimps, and their activity is called _____.
74. Pimps live off of the earnings of prostitutes, and the _____.

75. The financial gains of prostitution give pimp a motive to encourage and _____.
76. Pimps increase the volume and extent to which _____.
77. Pandering consists of either procuring a female for a place of prostitution or procuring a place for a prostitute in which _____.
78. The principal difference between pimping and pandering is that a pimp _____ for the prostitute and lives off her earnings while a panderer _____ and sets them up in business.
79. Gambling usually involves an agreement that a person will win something based on a certain _____.
80. A person engages in gambling when he or she stakes or risks something of value on the _____.

There are many forms of gambling, including:

81. track _____,
82. state _____,
83. video _____ machines,
84. commercial _____,
85. gambling _____,
86. _____,
87. the rapid growth of _____.
88. Betting and wagering are used _____, and they apply only to forms of gambling that are _____.
89. Betting or wagering is a promise to give something of value upon the determination of an uncertain event, whether or not _____.
90. A common example is _____.