**LAP 1: Key concepts.**

* All Vocabulary Terms
* What are the three components of the Criminal Justice system?
* Define “Law:”
* Contrast mala in se laws and mala prohibita laws: Examples?
* Explain the difference between criminal and civil law: Examples?
* What is the difference between substantive and procedural law?
* Contrast case law, statutory, and Constitutional Law:
* What did we take from Roman and English justice:
* What ideas were introduced in Magna Carta?
* Name two differences between a felony and a misdemeanor:
* What is the goal of Due Process? Problems?
* Where does most of the “action” in a case occur in the Due Process model?
* What is the goal of the Crime Control model? Problems?
* Contrast nolle pros. and nolo contendre:
* Explain the purpose and types of bail:
* What is considered when setting bail?
* Contrast the types of bail:
* Relate preliminary hearings, grand jury, and indictments?
* What is a motion to suppress?
* What is a motion for discovery?
* What is a motion to dismiss?
* Explain the goals of plea bargaining:

**LAP 2: Key Concepts**

* Vocabulary Terms
* What are the 5 Principles of Criminal Law:
* To convict a suspect of a crime, what is required?
* What is actus reus? Requirements?
* Explain the relationship between legality and ex post facto laws:
* What is mens rea?
* Explain concurrence:
* Contrast with causation:
* What is the role of the principle in a crime?
* What is the role of an accomplice in a crime?
* What is the role of an accessory before the fact in a crime?
* Describe the punishment all three parties could receive:
* What is the role of an accessory after the fact in a crime? Punishment?
* Explain malice aforethought:
* How is mens rea different in First and Second Degree Murder cases:
* How is manslaughter (mens rea) different from murder?
* How is Man 1 different from Man 2 in MO?
* Give examples of crimes to which the Felony Murder Rule would apply:
* Explain the charges of co-conspirators under the FMR:
* Explain the charges against innocents under the FMR:
* What groups are most often victims of crime?
* What groups are most often suspects of a crime?
* What is larceny (ar/ mr)?
* Contrast extortion and embezzlement?
* Give examples of victimless crime:
* Explain ex post facto crimes:
* What is an affirmative defense?
* Contrast necessity and self-defense:
* Explain insanity defenses:
* Why is intoxication hard to prove?

**LAP 3: Key Concepts**

* Vocabulary Terms
* What rights are protected by the 4th Amendment?
* What is required for a search to be reasonable (2)?
* Why are illegal searches prohibited in court?
* What is (what constitutes) a search?
* Explain the Exclusionary Rule:
* By what cases was this established?
* According to the 4th Amendment, what is needed to obtain a warrant:
* Who issues a warrant? Executes a warrant?
* What rules limit consent and explain Drayton?
* Contrast reasonable suspicion and probable cause:
* What are the limits on police during a stop?
* Explain the totality of circumstances:
* Explain State v. Barber:
* What is (what constitutes) a seizure?
* What is needed for police to make an arrest?
* What is a stop?
* What is required to do a stop and search?
* What are officers looking for in a stop and search?
* What was decided in Terry v Ohio (1968)?
* Explain searches incident to arrest (Chimel):
* Explain a Plain View search:
* When can vehicles/ people in vehicles be stopped?
* When can the vehicle be searched?
* Explain abandoned property searches:
* Explain the inevitable discovery exception:
* Explain the good faith exception (US v. Leon):
* When might Miranda not be an issue?
* What are the “six factors” from the video?
* What rights are protected by the 5th Amendment?
* What did Miranda v. Arizona decide?
* What does it mean to Plead the 5th?
* For confessions to be valid and admissible in court, what must be true?
* What are the main phrases when being “read your rights?”
* When does Miranda apply?
* What constitutes custody?
* What constitutes interrogation?
* Explain how to invoke your Miranda rights:
* Explain how to waive your Miranda rights:

**LAP 4: Key Concepts**

* Vocabulary Terms
* What is the only court mentioned in the Constitution?
* What do the 6th and 7th amendment’s guarantee?
* How does the 6th reaffirm Article III of the Constitution?
* What are the three levels of federal court?
* How many federal district courts? Circuit?
* Jurisdiction: What two issues would be heard in state court?
* Jurisdiction: What are the two areas/ levels of state court?
* Explain the adversarial system:
* Who are the two parties in a criminal case? Civil case?
* List several functions of judges:
* What are the functions/ jobs of jurors:
* What are the jobs of a prosecutor outside the courtroom?
* What are the jobs of a prosecutor during court?
* What is the job of the defense attorney?
* Contrast the jobs of court clerks, bailiff, and court reporters:
* Explain what is contained in a summons:
* What does it mean to be sequestered?
* What are the Steps of a Criminal Trial?
* What is the relationship between voir dire and preemptory challenge?
* What is a “removal for cause?”
* What are the five major elements included in an opening statement?
* Who would examine witnesses first? Why?
* Contrast perjury and contempt of court:
* Contrast four typical objections attorneys might use?
* What are the judge’s options following and objection?
* What are elements of a good closing argument?
* What are the jury instructions?
* Explain jury deliberation

**LAP 5: Key Concepts**

* What does the 8th amendment guarantee/ protect?
* List the four goals of sentencing:
* Contrast Retribution and Rehabilitation:
* Compare Incapacitation and Deterrence:
* Contrast (broadly) ancient and medieval sentences for crimes:
* Contrast the PN and NY prison styles:
* Contrast indeterminate and determinate sentences:
* How do presumptive sentences and indeterminate sentences differ?
* Contrast concurrent and consecutive sentences:
* Good Time- (what is it, how get it?)
* Why might a presentence report include a section on “victim impact?”
* What is the purpose of sentencing guidelines?
* On the guidelines (MN and NC), how are prior crimes listed/ calculated (where on the chart)?
* On the guidelines, how is the severity of the crime noted (where on the chart)?
* What do the numbers on the chart signify?
* In MO, what crimes against a person are listed as Class B in MO?
* In MO, what property crimes are Class B?
* In MO, what crime against a person steps down to Class C?
* In MO, what property crime steps down to Class C?
* In MO, what is common of Class D felonies?
* Contrast the intermediate sanctions restitution and forfeiture:
* Contrast the intermediate sanctions house arrest, community service, and boot camps:
* What sanctions would be overseen by a parole officer?
* What is a suspended sentence?
* Jails are run by whom? Why are people there? Problems:
* Prisons are run by whom? Why are people there? Levels of security: