Criminal Justice Vocabulary Terms

Across
4. The relationship between the misbehaving private individual and society/government
11. The nighttime breaking and entering of the dwelling house of another, with the intention to commit a crime or theft therein (a felony)
12. A finding of not guilty by a judge or jury.
13. If something has _______ value in a case, then it is an item that can be used to prove guilt or innocence of a subject. In addition, items that have _______value show a crime did in fact take place. If an item does not have _______value, then it is an item that has been ruled out from assisting in an investigation.
17. Statement that contains information about the elements of a crime and that is provided and attested to by a person involved in committing the crime. Can be oral or written.
19. The deliberate taking of one's own life
21. Crimes at a level charged higher than a Misdemeanor
22. Alternative to imprisonment where a person can stay in the community with supervision
26. Someone who takes the law into their own hands, ignoring the criminal justice process.
29. An inmate's early release from prison upon good behavior, as well as meeting conditions throughout the early release.
30. Wrong committed by one person against other that does not require punishment, only entitles the victim to compensation
32. That portion of a residence not open to the public. Sidewalks and alleys are open to the public. But the ________ is reserved for private use by the property owner or the family.
33. A sufficient reason based upon known facts to believe a crime has been committed or involvement in the crime being investigated.
36. Unlawful offer or attempt with force or violence to hurt another
39. Acquittal of the property of another through deception
42. The relationship between private parties only
43. Acquisition of the property of another through deception
44. An agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime
45. ______ is the details; taking the time to make sure all of the details have been examined. For example, when processing a crime scene, officers should use ______
46. _______ are required whenever you are interrogating someone who is in police custody (arrested-detained) about a crime. It is important to note you do not have to read someone their _______ if you are gathering initial information. However, once you start asking crime specific or detailed questions, then the _______ has to be read.

Down
1. _______ are required whenever you are interrogating someone who is in police custody (arrested-detained) about a crime. It is important to note you do not have to read someone their _______ if you are gathering initial information. However, once you start asking crime specific or detailed questions, then the _______ has to be read.
2. A crime with a lower penalty than a felony.
3. Someone who helps another person commit a crime
5. This Amendment protects an individuals right of self incrimination.
6. The wronged individual in a civil case
7. Oral statements that harm reputation
8. Government action against an accused person's criminal conduct
9. A defense to a criminal act that purports the defendant was somewhere other than the place of the crime at the time the crime occurred.
10. It is the physical action of the criminal act.
11. The killing of one person by another, whether intentional or non intentional
14. During an arraignment, it’s a defendant's plea of ______ _______, not admitting to the guilt of the crime, but paying the penalty for it.
16. A Defendant's voluntary guilty plea to an offense charge, for a lesser sentence.
18. An unintentional tort. When a person's failure to use reasonable care causes harm
20. What the plaintiff seeks to win (Money) - damages
23. The loser at a trial asks a higher court to rule the trial judge made an error. The result may be the trial court is affirmed (the winner still wins), reversed (the loser now wins), or reversed and remanded (trial court has more work to do and has to follow the rule of law established by the appeals court).
24. Failure to properly care for a child. Also failure to care for a property or one's actions.
25. The most serious form of criminal homicide (done w/ malice)
27. Questioning of an unwilling person (could be a relative or friend or suspect or even a witness) that is reluctant to give you information and that is suspected of direct or indirect involvement in the crime being investigated.
28. Legal responsibility - the obligation to do or not do something
33. Re-offending [to do the same crime twice]
34. Unlawful offer or attempt with force or violence to hurt another
35. The use or threat of violence directed at people or governments to punish them for past action or to bring about a change of policy that is to the terrorist's liking
37. Responsible for harm
38. This amendment protects against unreasonable searches and seizures.
39. The individual that the charges are against.
40. A group (3 or more) of individuals who conspire and act out activities that our justice system deems illegal.
41. This Amendment protects the freedom of speech, religion, press, and peaceful protest
42. Re-offending [to do the same crime twice]
47. The taking of the property of another out of his or her presence by means of force and violence or the threat thereof

48. The theft of property or money with which one is entrusted with or responsible for