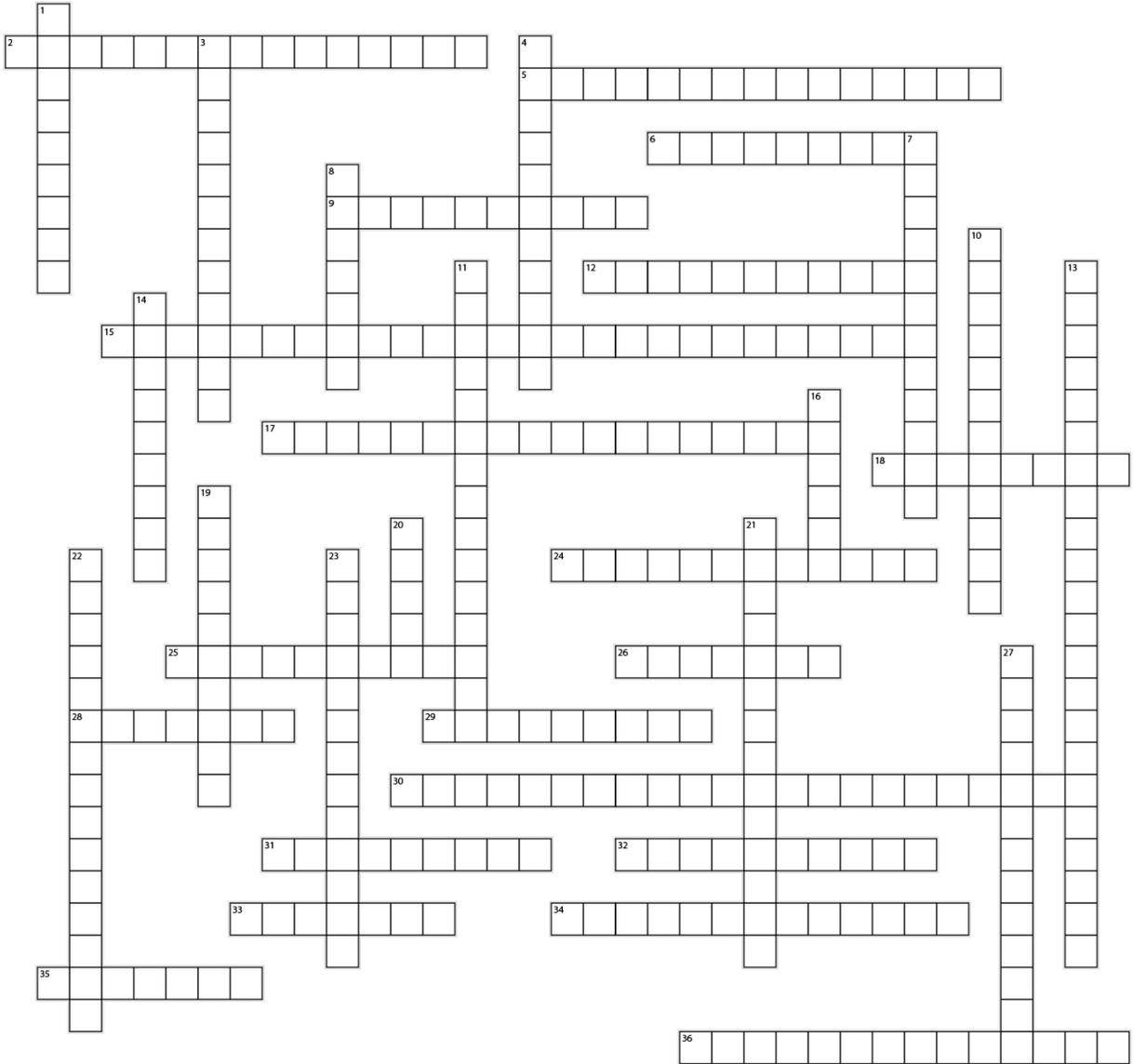


# Key Term Crossword



## Across

2. An ancient code instituted by Hammurabi, a ruler of Babylonia, dealing with criminal and civil matters.
5. A defense that attempts to give physical or psychological reasons that a defendant cannot comprehend his or her criminal actions, their harm(s), or their punishment.
6. The physical action of a criminal

9. offense. "Guilty deed."
9. The use of extreme means by law enforcement to pressure someone to break the law.
12. The coexistence of actus reus and mens rea.
15. Refers to the burden of proof in a civil trial, which requires that more than 50 percent of the evidence be in the plaintiff's favor.
17. A defense in which the defendant must

provide evidence that excuses the legal consequences of an act that the defendant has been proven to have committed.

18. The law that governs private rights as opposed to the law that governs criminal issues.
24. The type of law that is enacted by legislatures, as opposed to common law.
25. In most jurisdictions, an infraction is a minor civil offense that is not serious enough to warrant curtailing an offender's freedom.
26. The published decisions of courts that create new interpretations of the law and can be cited as precedent.
28. An area of the law that deals with civil acts that cause harm and injury, including libel, slander, assault, trespass, and negligence.
29. A code of laws that deals with crimes and the punishments for them.
30. Refers to the highest level of proof required to win a case; necessary in criminal cases to procure a guilty verdict.
31. In the context of criminal justice, the government cannot punish any individual without strict adherence to clear, fair, and defined rules, laws, and procedures.
32. "Great Charter"; a guarantee of liberties signed by King John of England in 1215 that influenced many modern legal and constitutional principles.
33. In legal terminology, the state of a child who has not yet reached a specific age; almost all states end infancy at age 18.
34. "Body of the crime"; the criminal offense.
35. A law enacted by a legislature.
36. Law that describes which behaviors have been defined as criminal offenses.

## Down

1. Laws that are based on customs and general principles and that may be used as precedent or for matters not addressed by statute.
3. An order to have a prisoner/detainee brought before the court to determine if it is legal to hold the prisoner/detainee.
4. A minor criminal offense punishable by a fine and/or jail time for up to one year.
7. The doctrine under which courts adhere to legal precedent.
8. "Guilty mind"; intent or knowledge to break the law.
10. The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which guarantee fundamental rights and privileges to citizens.
11. An offense composed of acts necessary to commit another offense.
13. Additional conditions that define a given criminal offense.
14. A prior legal decision used as a basis for deciding a later, similar case.
16. An offense punishable by a sentence of more than a year in state or federal prison and sometimes by death.
19. The criminal law specifies the prosecution by the government of a person or people for an act that has been classified as a criminal offense.
20. A defense that involves the defendant(s) claiming not to have been at the scene of a criminal offense when it was committed.
21. Prosecution of a defendant in the same jurisdiction for an offense for which the defendant has already been prosecuted and convicted or acquitted.
22. Responsibility for a criminal offense without intention to break the law.
23. Law that specifies how the criminal justice system is allowed to deal with those who break the law or are accused of breaking the law.

27. Sexual activity conducted with a person who is younger than a specified age or incapable of valid consent because of

mental illness, mental handicap, intoxication, unconsciousness, or deception.