

CJ-110

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to CJ-110, Introduction to Criminal Justice. This course is designed around four key themes:

1. The field of criminal justice is interdisciplinary and shares elements from criminology, sociology, law, history, psychology, and political science.
2. Criminal justice involves public policies that are developed within the framework of the democratic process.
3. The concept of a social system is an essential tool for analyzing the way criminal justice is practiced.
4. American values, the foundation on which criminal justice in a democracy is based.

Students are provided a strong foundation of information about criminal justice. The course aims at providing both the essential content and the critical tools involved in understanding criminal justice.

This course is up-to-date and appealing. Students can take advantage of the vast resources available. They are directed to original sources and databases that augment information being presented in the course.

This course also includes a comparative perspective which describes a component of the criminal justice system in another country.

We hope you will find this course a valuable learning experience.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this course are to provide the student a comprehensive body of information and an examination and analysis of theories, views, and key issues of Introduction to Criminal Justice.

Upon successful completion of this course, you will be able to:

- ◆ Examine and demonstrate an understanding of the framework for analyzing how society through police, courts and corrections attempts to deal with the problem of crime.
- ◆ Examine and discuss crime and justice as Public Policy Issues.
- ◆ Examine and explain that the police are the key unit of the criminal justice system.
- ◆ Examine and discuss the process by which guilt is determined in accordance with the law's requirement.
- ◆ Examine and discuss the processes and underlying philosophies of the punishment that separates the convicted from the acquitted.
- ◆ Determine whether justice is served by processes that are more like bargaining than the adversarial combat between two lawyers.
- ◆ Examine and discuss how the American System of Criminal Justice deals with offenders.
- ◆ Outline the development of corrections.
- ◆ Examine and discuss youth crimes in the United States.
- ◆ Outline the options for juvenile corrections.

LEARNING RESOURCES

This course utilizes a textbook and a Study Guide. The textbook is the primary source for the course. The Study Guide is prepared in conjunction with the textbook. The Study Guide is designed to guide and direct your learning activities to an understanding of the theories, concepts, principles

LESSON I

CHAPTER 1: CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA

This Lesson covers Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4.

INTRODUCTION

This is the first of four Chapters that discuss crime and the criminal justice system. The main focus of this Chapter is on crime and justice in America.

This Chapter begins with its opening page focused on the tragic events of September 11, 2001. It explains that the Gallop Pole, June, 2002 listed terrorism, national security, and fear as the problem facing the country.

This Chapter examines crime and justice in a democracy and how to deal with its problems. It also explores public policy issues of crime and justice.

1. Americans agree that criminal justice policies should control crime and should protect the rights of individuals.
2. Americans often disagree about policies to deal with crime.
3. It will be a challenge to find ways to remain true to the principles of justice while operating a system that can protect, investigate, and punish.

The Chapter examines Packer's two models of the criminal justice process:

1. **The Due Process Model:** The emphasis is on freedom and justice.
2. **The Crime Control Model:** The emphasis is on efficiency and order.

EXERCISES

(NO RESPONSE REQUIRED)

Memory Challenge. No response required. Fill-in-the-blank.

1. _____ wants to criminalize the dangerous acts of the wealthy.
(Reiman)
2. Political leaders are greatly influenced by _____. (Public opinion)
3. _____ want stricter enforcement of the law. (Conservatives)
4. _____ want to respect the values of due process and justice.
(Liberals)
5. Laws in the U.S. begin with the premise that all people - the guilty and the innocent - have _____ rights.
6. The _____ _____ model emphasizes efficiency and the capacity to catch offenders. (crime control)
7. The _____ _____ model emphasizes freedom. (due process)
8. Megan's Law requires that _____ _____ register their addresses for display on the internet. (sexual offenders)
9. Crimes that are prohibited by government are called _____. (mala prohibita)
10. Crimes that are wrong by nature are called _____ _____. (mala in se)
11. _____ crimes are committed in the context of a legal business or Profession. (Occupational)
12. Edwin Sutherland developed the concept of _____ crime. (white collar)
13. _____ crime refers to a framework within which criminal acts are committed. (Organized)

EXERCISES

(NO RESPONSE REQUIRED)

Memory Challenge. No response required. True & False.

1. Crime and justice are public policy issues even if government ignores such issues. (False)
2. Reiman urges that the dangerous acts of the affluent and white collar offenders be criminalized. (True)
3. In a democracy, it is easy to maintain public order and protect individual freedom. (False)
4. Conservatives believe in stricter law enforcement of the law by expanding police forces and passing laws requiring swift and certain punishment for criminals. (True)
5. American laws reflect the desire to prevent unnecessary deprivations of liberty. (True)
6. The crime control model assumes that the system operates to emphasize efforts to repress crime. (True)
7. The due process model is not concerned with freedom or liberty. (False)
8. All countries of the world have the same definitions of rape as a crime. (False)
9. There is general agreement about precisely which behaviors to punish as crimes. (False)
10. If we could eliminate criminal behavior among poor people, the national crime problem would be effectively solved. (False)
11. Most types of occupational crime are profitable and do not come to the public's attention. (True)
12. Italian Americans are responsible for organized crime. (False)