

# CJ-310

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

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### INTRODUCTION

Welcome to CJ-310, Administration of Justice. This course is designed to provide a range of information about the criminal justice system and to teach criminal justice students fundamental concepts of a continually developing discipline.

The course offers multimedia information that the student can easily access to add a wealth of updated news, statistics, legal information and web-sites to assist in research, writing and learning.

The course is divided into five parts which include:

- Part 1            Overview of justice as it relates to criminal justice in the United States.
- Part 2            Review the history of policing, explores police management, the activities and legal surroundings.
- Part 3            Describes the courts, the courtroom work group, the criminal trial and sentencing.
- Part 4            Examines prisons, probation and corrections.
- Part 5            Addresses special issues and the future of criminal justice.

Throughout the course, you have the opportunity to examine and analyze data, to enlarge on your understanding and sharpen your critical thinking skills to apply concepts to real world situations.

This course provides an excellent student of criminal justice today. It blends the past and the future.

We hope you will find the course a learning experience, enjoy.

## 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 the administration of justice.

- ◆ Examine and summarize justice as it relates to criminal justice in the United States.
- ◆ Describe the criminal justice process.
- ◆ Consider due process and individual rights.
- ◆ Evaluate and identify sources of data.
- ◆ Explore theoretical explanations of crime.
- ◆ Determine sources of criminal law.
- ◆ Establish the types of law.
- ◆ Identify and become familiar with the categories of crime.
- ◆ Describe general features of crime.
- ◆ Examine elements of specific criminal offenses.
- ◆ Establish types of defenses to a criminal charge.
- ◆ Provide an overview of policing history and structure.
- ◆ Evaluate law enforcement from federal to state-level agencies.
- ◆ Consider private protective services.
- ◆ Discuss police management.
- ◆ Identify contemporary policing, issues and challenges.
- ◆ Emphasize professionalism and ethics.
- ◆ Investigate abuse of police power.

## **COURSE OBJECTIVES (continued)**

- ◆ Review search and seizure.
- ◆ Examine arrest and searches incident to arrest.
- ◆ Study the American court history.
- ◆ Explore and determine pretrial activities.
- ◆ Acknowledge the courtroom work group.
- ◆ Interpret the American Bar Association Standards of Professional Responsibilities.
- ◆ Clarify the role of the non-professional courtroom participants.
- ◆ Understand criminal sentencing.
- ◆ Review types of sentencing.
- ◆ Explain victim impact statements.
- ◆ Specify traditional sentencing options.
- ◆ Survey probation, parole and community corrections.
- ◆ Observe prisons and jails.
- ◆ Consider private prisons.
- ◆ Clarify prisoners' rights.
- ◆ Summarize special issues of criminal justice: juvenile justice; drugs and crime; multinational criminal justice.
- ◆ Perceive the future of criminal justice.

## MEMORY CHALLENGE

(NO RESPONSE REQUIRED)

**Memory Challenge.** No response required. Fill in the Blank.

1. Under certain circumstances involving criminal threats to public safety, \_\_\_\_\_ suggest that the interests of society should take precedence over individual rights. **public-order advocates** (p.6)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a perspective on the study of criminal justice that assumes that the system's subcomponents work together harmoniously to achieve that social product we call justice. **consensus model** (p.13)
3. The crime-control model was first brought to the attention of the academic community by \_\_\_\_\_. **Herbert Packer** (p.22)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are those who seek to protect personal freedom within the process of criminal justice. **Individual-rights advocates** (p.6)
5. Jerome Skolnick's classic study of clearance rates provides support for the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_. **criminal justice nonsystem** (p.13)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the step of the criminal justice process that occurs immediately after arrest. **Booking** (p.16)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an ideal that embraces all aspects of civilized life and that is linked to fundamental notions of fairness and to cultural beliefs about right and wrong. **Social justice** (p.18)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal criterion residing in a set of facts and circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe that another person has committed a specific crime. **Probable cause** (p.18)
9. The use of sanctions and rewards available through a group to influence and shape the behavior of the group's members is termed \_\_\_\_\_. **social control** (p.5)
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ assumes that the criminal justice system's subcomponents function primarily to serve their own interests. **conflict model** (p.13)

## MEMORY CHALLENGE (continued)

12. An indictment is a formal written accusation submitted to the court by a grand jury alleging that a specified person has committed a specified offense. (True)
13. A concurrent sentence is one that consists of two or more sentences that have been imposed simultaneously after conviction for more than one offense, and that there are to be served at the same time. (True)
14. Judges can reject a guilty plea from a defendant if they think the plea was made under duress. (True)
15. Every criminal defendant, even those who commit petty offenses, has a right under the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, to a trial by jury. (False)
16. A trial is the examination of the issues of fact and law in a case for the purpose of reaching a judgment of conviction or acquittal of the defendant. (True)
17. Public-order advocates seek to protect personal freedoms within the process of criminal justice. (True)
18. Public-order advocates seek to protect personal freedoms within the process of criminal justice. (False)
19. Social justice is an ideal that embraces all aspects of civilized life. (True)
20. Criminology is the scientific study of crime causation and prevention, and of the rehabilitation and punishment of offenders. (True)
21. Herbert Packer is credited with creating the crime-control model of criminal justice. (True)
22. Civil justice concerns itself with fairness in relationships among citizens, government agencies, and businesses in private matters that involve contractual obligation, business dealings, hiring practices, and equality of treatment. (True)