

Name: _____

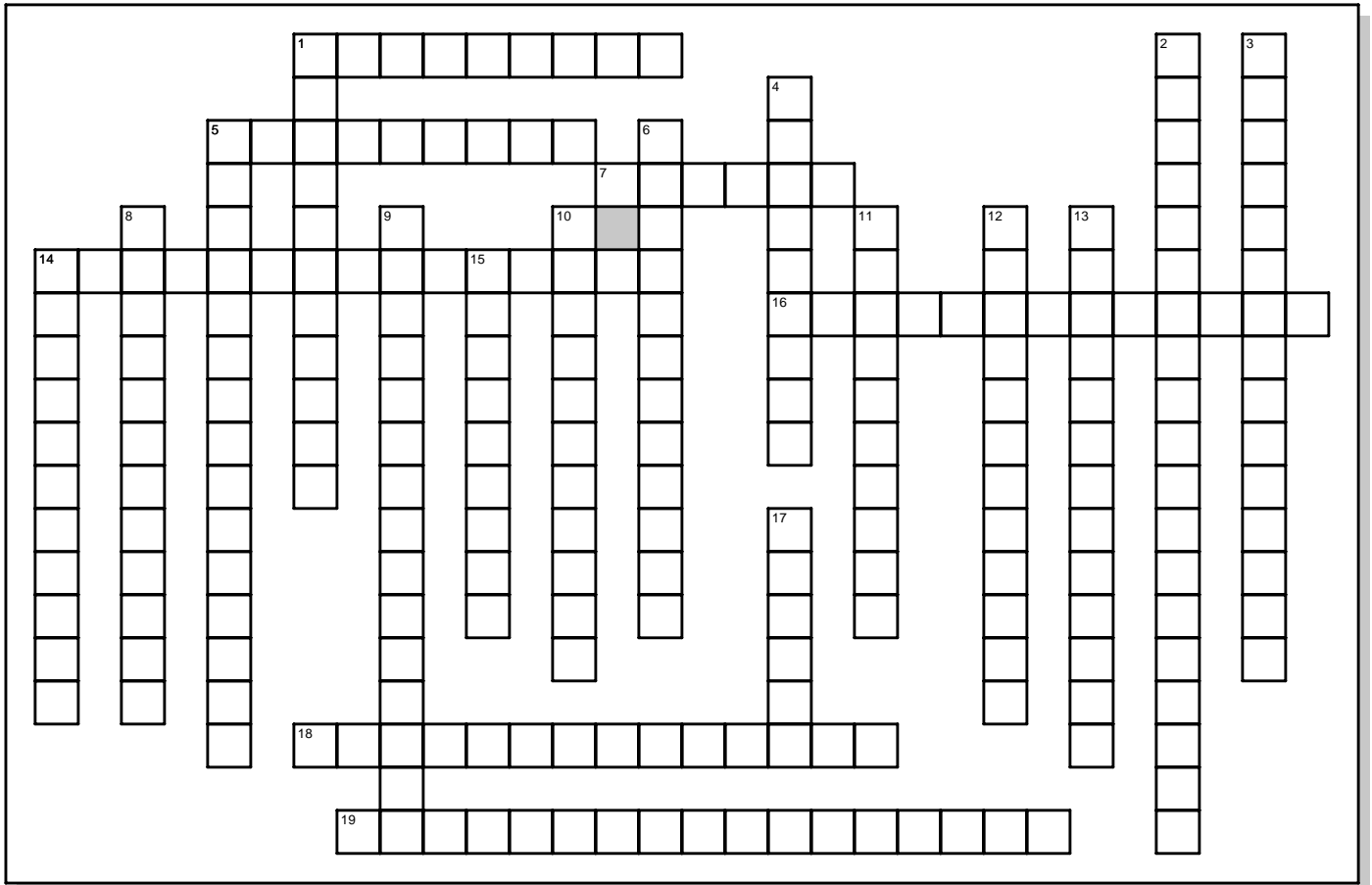
Class: _____

Date: _____

Perspectives on Crime

Perspectives on Criminal Justice

Instructions: Complete the crossword puzzle. Use the clues to help identify the words.



Across

1. The least serious level of criminal conduct that usually only prescribes a fine as punishment.
5. Requires states to notify communities when a sex offender moves in. (New Jersey)
7. A serious crime that is punishable, generally speaking, by incarceration for more than one (1) year.
14. The legislative act of making an act or omission, not otherwise criminal, a crime. Example: Possession of Silly String.
16. Allows for commitment of repeat sexoffender to mental hospitals if they are deemed too dangerous to release after prison term has ended. (Kansas)
18. Those who study the causes of crime and the treatment of offenders.
19. The legislative decision to change a crime into a non-criminal act. Usually, this occurs as social mores and folkways change.

Down

1. Seeking justice through lawless violence.
2. The fact that there is no society on the earth that is absent of crime.
3. The management of police, courts and corrections and the study of causes of and treatment for crimes.
4. Proposed to end parole for all violent felons. (New Jersey)

5. Public perceptions of crime and its victims are based largely upon media images which focus on atypical sensational incidents.
6. A vigilante commuter on the New York subway system who shot five unarmed black youths in a subway after they asked him to give them five dollars. He became a hero and then was convicted of wrongly wounding the five men, including one who was paralyzed. This event brought fear of crime to the forefront of American Society and in particular New York City.
8. A convicted murderer from Massachusetts who while on furlough raped a woman and stabbed her fiance. The Republican presidential candidate, George H.W. Bush, used this event to embarrass and win the election against Democrat Michael Dukakis, by suggesting that he was soft on crime and willing to let murderers out of jail.
9. Offenses in which the "offender" and the "victim" are the same individual or in which the behavior is consensual. (examples prostitution, gambling, drug use)
10. A lesser offense that is punishable, generally speaking, by imprisonment for one year or less.
11. The use of accuracy, fairness and reliability in criminal procedure to protect individual rights.
12. Unfairly blaming and punishing a person or group for crimes.
13. A french sociologist, known as the father of modern sociology, who wrote that " Crime is present not only in the majority of societies of one particular species but in all societies of all types." He also wrote the "Crime is normal."
14. A code (written) that categorizes all crimes and punishments by type.
15. Enhanced penalties for repeat child sex offenders. (Texas)
17. Forms of conduct that society prohibits in order to maintain order.