

Leigh Noffsinger & Nicole Kim  
Street Law Lesson Plan  
Criminal Law Wrap-Up  
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I. GOALS

- A. Provide a fun way to review basic concepts of criminal law.
- B. “Test” students’ understanding and knowledge of criminal law material.

II. OBJECTIVES

A. Knowledge Objectives

1. Students will demonstrate their knowledge of search and seizure, police investigation, basic trial process, and Washington law.

B. Skill Objectives

1. Students will be able to respond to questions under pressure (time and competition).
2. Students will be able to think on their feet, and contribute to their teams’ success.

C. Attitude Objectives

1. Students will feel that they understand their basic rights in dealing with the police.
2. Students will feel empowered in their knowledge and understanding of how the criminal justice system works.

III. CLASSROOM METHODS

A. Game Show

1. Explain the game: Rather than taking a written test, your understanding of criminal law is going to be “tested” in the First Annual Street Law Jeopardy Family Feud.
2. Here are the game rules (put on overhead):
  - a. Like family feud, each team will compete together, with each person taking a turn to answer the posed question. One person representing each family will come to the front at a time.
  - b. Like Jeopardy, the team that wins a question gets to choose the category and point value of the next question.
  - c. Correct answers range in value from 100 to 500 points.

- d. A wrong answer results in one strike against the family.
  - e. If your family get three strikes, you automatically lose.
  - f. The first family to reach 1000 points wins.
  - g. Prizes will be awarded!
3. Divide students into six teams of five (or six) each. (Count off one to six.)
  4. Get into groups and come up with your “family” name.
  5. Arrange seats so at front of the room there are 5-6 seats in a row on each side of the room, with the “audience” facing the front.
  6. Recruit a score keeper for the game; have score keeper write family names on board.
  7. Recruit a Vanna White to cross off the categories/values already asked.
  8. Start game one.
    - a. Each family sends up one person.
    - b. Family #1 chooses category and value.
    - c. Ask question.
    - d. First person with answer ring bell.
    - e. If person gets wrong, give other team a chance.
    - f. Record score. Vanna White crossed value off overhead, like on Jeopardy.
    - g. Next team player comes to front.
    - h. Representative from team who won last question gets to choose category and point value for next question.
  9. Do games two and three with other teams.
  10. If time, do a run off between the top scoring teams.

#### IV. EVALUATION

1. Students’ correct answers to game questions.

# **STREET LAW JEOPARDY FAMILY FEUD GAME RULES**

1. Like family feud, each team will compete together, with each person taking a turn to answer the posed question. One person representing each family will come to the front at a time.
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3. Correct answers range in value from 100 to 500 points.
4. A wrong answer results in one strike against the family.
5. If your family get three strikes, you automatically lose.
6. A family wins by reaching 1000 points or having the most points when time is called.
7. Prizes will be awarded!



# STREET LAW JEOPARDY FAMILY FEUD

ARREST	POLICE INVESTIGATION	THE COURT SYSTEM	THE U.S. CONSTITUTION	TRIAL	WASHINGTON LAW
100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500	500

# Game Show Questions

This occurs when a person suspected of a crime is taken into custody.	Arrest	100	Arrest
A court order commanding that a specified person be taken into custody.	Arrest warrant	100	Arrest
A reasonable belief that a person has committed a crime.	Probable cause.	100	Arrest
Often based on commonly held notions concerning typical age, race, personal appearance, and mannerisms of a drug dealer.	Drug courier profile.	100	Arrest
What is the formal process of making a police record of an arrest called?	Booking	100	Arrest
An arrested person can usually be released after putting up an amount of money known as what?	Bail	100	Arrest
The definition of arrest.	Circumstances in which a reasonable person would not feel free to leave.	200	Arrest
What is the purpose of bail?	To assure the court that the defendant will return for trial.	200	Arrest
The two ways a person can be taken into custody.	1) By an arrest warrant, 2) When police have probable cause to believe the person committed a crime.	300	Arrest
What federal law can prevent someone from being freed on bail if charged with a federal felony offense and believed to be dangerous?	The Bail Reform Act	300	Arrest
If a police officer believes, based on his or her experience, that a person is behaving suspiciously and is likely to be armed, the officer may do what?	Conduct a stop and frisk (also known as a "pat down").	100	Police Investigation
What has the U.S. Supreme Court said about garbage left on the curb?	That people do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy in garbage left on the curb, and that police may search it without a warrant.	200	Police Investigation
What law requires police to provide accommodations, such as sign language interpreters or a transcription service, to people with disabilities?	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	200	Police Investigation

According to the U.S. Supreme Court, what two factors must be present before police officers may use deadly force?	1) The force is necessary to prevent the suspect from escaping, and 2) probable cause exists "to believe the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical harm to the officer or others."	300	Police Investigation
What is the "knock and announce" requirement?	Requires police officers who are executing a search warrant to knock, announce their purpose and authority (that they are police officers), and request admission.	300	Police Investigation
What are the two exceptions to the "knock and announce" rule?	When circumstances present a threat to the officers or where evidence would likely be destroyed if advance notice were given.	300	Police Investigation
What did the U.S. Supreme Court say in the case Escobedo v. Illinois?	That even a voluntary confession is inadmissible as evidence if obtained after the defendant's request to talk to an attorney has been denied.	400	Police Investigation
Explain the "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule.	This exception says that the "exclusionary rule should not apply to bar evidence obtained by police acting in reasonable reliance on a search warrant ...later found to be invalid."	400	Police Investigation
Name four situations where police need not obtain a search warrant before conducting a search.	Search incident to lawful arrest, stop and frisk, consent, plain view, hot pursuit, vehicle searches, emergency situations, border and airport searches.	500	Police Investigation
This occurs when someone who has been charged with a crime missed a scheduled court appearance.	The judge will issue a warrant for re-arrest.	100	
What is a sworn statement of facts and circumstances?	An affidavit.	100	The Court System
If a person posts \$1000 bail and fails to return, what happens?	The court will keep the \$1000.	100	The Court System

This is a formal request that a court make a ruling or take some other action.	A motion.	100	The Court System
What is an unsecured bond? (also known as a citation release or release on one's own recognizance)	When a person is arrested for a minor offense and then is released without having to post any bail.	200	The Court System
If a police officer uses too much force or makes an unlawful arrest, the accused may bring a civil action for a violation of what law?	The Civil Rights Act	200	The Court System
How many people sit on a grand jury?	16 to 23	200	The Court System
What is the formal accusation filed with the court by a prosecutor that details the nature and circumstances of a criminal charge?	The information.	200	The Court System
This is a plea by the defendant that does not admit guilt but also does not contest the charges.	Nolo contendere	200	The Court System
What is the name for a motion to exclude evidence that was illegally obtained?	A motion to suppress evidence.	200	The Court System
What is judicial intergrity?	An idea that the courts should not be parties to lawbreaking by the police.	200	The Court System
This is a process of negotiation among the accused, the defense attorney and the prosecutor that grants certain concessions to the accused in exchange for a guilty plea.	Plea bargaining	200	The Court System
How are jury panels selected?	From voter registration or tax lists.	200	The Court System
The U.S. Supreme Court has rules in a number of recent cases that attorneys may not try to exclude jurors based solely on their _____.	race	200	The Court System
Who pays the bill for a pubic defender?	The government	200	The Court System
Name three factors a judge would consider in determining whether to release a defendant on personal recognizance.	nature and circumstances of the crime, family and community ties, financial resources, employment background, prior criminal record.	300	The Court System

What does a grand jury do?	Determine whether there is sufficient cause to believe a person has committed a crime and should be made to stand trial.	300	The Court System
Confirmation of an informant's tip.	Corroboration	100	The U.S. Constitution
"No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal to be a witness against himself." Where does this quote come from?	The Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution	100	The U.S. Constitution
Under the Fourth Amendment, an arrest is considered _____.	A Seizure.	200	The U.S. Constitution
The right to remain silent comes from what part of the U.S. Constitution?	The Fifth Amendment	200	The U.S. Constitution
"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against _____ and _____ shall not be violated . . ." -- Fourth Amendment	unreasonable searches and seizures	200	The U.S. Constitution
What right does the Sixth Amendment give?	The right to counsel (a lawyer).	200	The U.S. Constitution
Name the 1966 U.S. Supreme Court case that said when police make arrests, they must inform people of their constitutional rights.	Miranda v. Arizona	200	The U.S. Constitution
When must police inform suspects of their Miranda rights?	Before custodial questioning begins.	200	The U.S. Constitution
The police must give Miranda warnings only if _____.	they want to use the suspect's statements at trial.	200	The U.S. Constitution
Where does the right not to be subjected to excessive bail come from?	The Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution	200	The U.S. Constitution
What is the Exclusionary Rule?	A rule that says any evidence illegally seized by law enforcement officials cannot be used to convict the accused at trial.	200	The U.S. Constitution
What guarantees the right to trial by jury?	The Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution	200	The U.S. Constitution

What assures defendants the freedom from self-incrimination?	The Fifth Amendment	200	The U.S. Constitution
What is the "public safety" exception to Miranda?	Says that police may ask questions necessary to ensure public safety before advising suspects of their Miranda rights.	300	The U.S. Constitution
What 1961 U.S. Supreme Court case extended the exclusionary rule to state courts?	Mapp v. Ohio	300	The U.S. Constitution
"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a _____ and _____ trial..." -- Sixth Amendment	speedy and public	300	The U.S. Constitution
This occurs when a jury in a criminal trial is unable to agree on a verdict.	Mistrial.	100	Trial
A court order requiring a person to appear in court to testify.	A subpoena	200	Trial
The right to confront and cross-examine witnesses comes from this.	The Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution	200	Trial
If granted this, a witness cannot be prosecuted based on information provided in his or her own testimony.	Immunity.	200	Trial
Testifying against yourself at trial is called what?	Self-incrimination	200	Trial
What does "jury nullification" mean?	A jury deciding to disregard the law and the judges' instructions when they believe they must do so to dispense justice.	300	Trial
When police have a warrant in Washington, when may they arrest the subject of the warrant?	Any time.	100	Washington Law
What is the Washington Locker Search Statute?	A statute dictating when student lockers may be searched.	100	Washington Law
Is the Washington constitution the same as the U.S. Constitution?	No.	100	Washington Law
In Washington, when may police arrest without a warrant?	When they have probable cause to believe a felony has been committed.	200	Washington Law

What court held that school officials could not search a student's luggage without individualized suspicion of wrongdoing?	Washington Supreme Court	200	Washington Law
On what objective is the Washington Exclusionary Rule based?	Protecting individuals' privacy rights	300	Washington Law
What organization has filed a lawsuit in Washington challenging random drug testing of student athletes?	American Civil Liberties Union	300	Washington Law
Under the Washington Constitution, courts ask two questions when determining whether probable cause to arrest exists after an informant's tip. What are they?	How did the informant know? What is the basis for believing informant's credibility?	300	Washington Law
What Washington Supreme Court decision held that a search of student luggage was not permissible unless individualized suspicion existed?	Kuehn v. Renton School District	400	Washington Law
In this case, a warrantless search of a student's locker was found to be justified because school officials had reasonable grounds to believe the student was selling marijuana.	State of Washington v. Slattery	400	Washington Law
Name three factors Washington courts consider in determining whether exigent circumstances exist that justify a warrantless arrest not in a public place.	seriousness of offense, likelihood suspect is armed, reasonably trustworthy info that suspect is guilty, strong reason to suspect person is at home, suspect likely to escape if not swiftly caught, entry made peaceably, hot pursuit, fleeing suspect, danger to arresting officer or public, mobility of vehicle, mobility or destruction of evidence, whether arrest results from ongoing investigation	500	Washington Law

