## Criminal Justice: An Overview of the System

## **Module 5: Courts and Sentencing**

## Section 5.4: The Criminal Trial

**Aggravating Circumstances**: Situational factors that increase the seriousness or culpability of a criminal act, such as the heinousness of the crime.

**Alibi**: A legal defense based on the claim of being elsewhere when a crime occurred.

**Bench Trial**: A trial without a jury, in which the judge serves as the fact–finder.

**Bifurcated Trial**: A trial that has a first phase where guilt is determined, and then a second phase where the sentence is determined.

**Challenge for Cause**: A type of challenge used in the voir dire process that excludes a potential juror for a stated reason that is allowed by law.

**Charge to the Jury**: A judge's explanation of the applicable law to the jury at the conclusion of a criminal trial prior to jury deliberation.

**Circumstantial Evidence**: Evidence that requires an inference be made by the finder of fact.

**Closing Arguments**: A reiteration of each side's important arguments at the conclusion of a criminal trial.

**Confrontation Clause**: A clause of the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution which provides that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right...to be confronted with the witnesses against him."

**Direct Evidence**: Evidence that proves the truth of an assertion without the need for any inferences.

**Double Jeopardy**: The unconstitutional practice of prosecuting a person twice for the same offense within the same jurisdiction.

**Federal Rules of Evidence**: Rules established by the SCOTUS in an effort to codify the many rules of presenting evidence in federal criminal courts.

**Foreperson**: The leader and spokesperson for a jury who is usually responsible for reading the jury's verdict in court.

**Hearsay**: Evidence presented by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question but heard about it from someone else.

**Hung Jury**: A jury unable to reach a decision as to the guilt of the defendant; results in a mistrial.

**Jury Instructions**: A judge's directions to the jury before it begins deliberations regarding the factual questions it must answer and the legal rules that it must apply.

**Jury Nullification**: A finding of not guilty by a jury that believes the defendant does not deserve punishment.

**Mitigating Circumstances**: Situational factors that can serve to reduce the culpability of a criminal act, such as the defendant's age, metal disease, or lack of a prior criminal record.

**Motion for a New Trial**: A request after a legal judgment has been made that a new trial be given because of significant legal errors in the first trial.

**Peremptory Challenge**: A court may grant each side in a civil or criminal trial the right to exclude a certain number of prospective jurors without cause or giving a reason.

**Rebuttal**: The phase of a criminal trial where an effort by one side is made to refute the evidence of the other side.

**Right to a Public Trial**: An individual liberty guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment.

**Right to a Speedy Trial**: An individual liberty guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment; the basic purpose of the right is to prevent accused persons from languishing in jail.

**Right to a Trial by Jury**: An individual liberty guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment; the basic purpose of the right is to prevent accused persons from being found guilty of a crime in an unfair way.

**Right to Confront Witnesses**: The Sixth Amendment guarantees criminal defendants the right to face their accusers in court.

**Right to Notice of Accusations**: The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right of the people to be given fair notice of the charges against them.

Rules of Evidence: Legal rules that govern what, how, and for what purpose evidence can be admitted into court.

**Sequester**: To isolate members of a jury so they are not exposed to outside information about a case.

**Testimonial Evidence**: An oral or written assertion offered into evidence as proof of a fact.

