

Chapter 1

Introduction and History of Victimology

Chapter 1 True/False Questions

1. Victimology as a discipline first emerged in the 1930s.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 1

Level: Basic

2. The victims' movement gained momentum in the United States in the 1980s.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

3. Victimology is a discipline that combines theoretical research with practical experience.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Distinguish between criminology and victimology.

Page number: 3

Level: Difficult

4. The term *victim* is inconsistently applied in the various arenas of federal criminal law.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Distinguish between criminology and victimology.

Page number: 2

Level: Intermediate

5. Primitive laws usually contained two premises: (1) acts that injured others were considered private wrongs, and (2) the injured party was entitled to take action against the wrongdoer.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 4
Level: Difficult

6. The Code of Hammurabi is considered one of the first known attempts to establish a written code of conduct.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 4
Level: Basic

7. The Code of Hammurabi did not provide for victims.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 4
Level: Basic

8. The Mosaic Code was based on the assumption that men were superior to women.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 5
Level: Intermediate

9. The Justinian Code distinguished between two major types of laws: public laws and private laws.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 5
Level: Difficult

10. Common law is a traditional body of unwritten legal precedents created by court decisions throughout the Middle Ages in England.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

11. The only crime defined in the U.S. Constitution is treason.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 6

Level: Difficult

12. One of the major contributing forces for the victim rights movement in the past several decades has been the feminist movement.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 6

Level: Difficult

13. Sexual assaults are in reality a way for the perpetrator to control, dominate, and humiliate the victim.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

14. One factor that hindered the awareness of the plight of victims was that society became more conservative and concerned about crime in general.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 8

Level: Difficult

15. Mendelsohn came to the conclusion that there was usually a weak interpersonal relationship between the offender and the victim.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

16. In 1948, in an early classical text, *The Criminal and His Victim*, Mendelsohn explored the relationship between the “doer,” or criminal, and the “sufferer,” or victim.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

17. From 1984 to the present, the victims’ movement has been characterized by a decrease in the professionalism of the victims’ service advocates and providers.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 15

Level: Intermediate

18. In 1982, President Carter appointed a Task Force on Victims of Crime.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

19. The Victims’ Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified during President Clinton’s term in office.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 16

Level: Basic

20. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) mandated that various professions form partnerships and work together to respond to all forms of violence against women.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. One of the most controversial areas of victimology has been and continues to be the concept known as
 - a. victim participation.
 - b. victim naming.
 - c. victim blaming.
 - d. restitution.

Answer: c.

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

2. Hindelang and his colleagues examined exposure and guardianship as they relate to victimization. They call this theory the _____ approach to victimization, which argues that the likelihood of becoming a victim depends on an individual's lifestyle.
 - a. life
 - b. real
 - c. homogeny
 - d. lifestyle

Answer: d.

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

3. Karmen correctly points out that victimologists view the dynamics of the victim's role in society from a _____ perspective.
 - a. humanistic
 - b. multidisciplinary
 - c. single
 - d. criminology

Answer: b.

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

4. Marvin E. Wolfgang conducted the first major study of victim precipitation when he focused on _____, studying both the victim and the offender as separate entities and as mutual participants.
 - a. rapes
 - b. homicides
 - c. kidnapping
 - d. suicides

Answer: b

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

5. Which of the following was NOT one of Von Hentig's psychological types of victims?
- a. Mentally defected
 - b. Depressed
 - c. Wanton
 - d. Acquisitive

Answer: a.

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 Fill in the Blank

1. Von Hentig established a typology of victims. The classification was based on psychological, _____, and biological factors.

Answer: social

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

2. Many scholars credit _____ with coining the term *victimology*.

Answer: Mendelsohn

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

3. The _____ movement alerted us to centuries of discrimination and violence directed against women.

Answer: feminist

Objective:

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

4. The researcher _____ asserts that rape is an act used by men to maintain their dominance over women through the use of force.

Answer: Brownmiller

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 6

Level: Difficult

5. Von Hentig theorized that a large percentage of victims, because of their acts or _____, were responsible for their victimization.

Answer: behavior

Objective: Distinguish between criminology and victimology.

Page number: 9

Level: Difficult

Chapter 1 Matching

Match the key words or phrases with the associated phrase.

1. His typology was one of the first attempts to focus on victims of crimes rather than to simply examine the perpetrator.	a. Marvin Wolfgang
2. <i>The Criminal and His Victim</i>	b. William Ryan
3. Appointed a Task Force on Victims of Crime	c. Mendelsohn
4. <i>Blaming the Victim</i>	d. Von Hentig
5. In Philadelphia, he conducted the first major study of victim precipitation.	e. Reagan

1. c. p. 9

2. d. p. 9

3. e. p. 15

4. b. p. 13

5. a. p. 10

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1 Essay Questions

1. Explain Mendelsohn's theory of victimization.

Answer: His approach examined five factors: exposure, guardianship, proximity, attractiveness of targets, and definitions of specific crimes. According to this theory, exposure and guardianship are aspects of the lifestyle theory. Mendelsohn classified victims into six distinct categories: Completely Innocent Victim, Victim with Minor Guilt, Victim Who Is as Guilty as the Offender, Victim More Guilty Than the Offender, Most Guilty Victim, and Imaginary Victim.

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.

Page number: 15-16

Level: Difficult

2. How did the victims' rights movement begin?

Answer: The victims' rights movement began as a small group of volunteers who themselves were crime victims and who had been victimized a second time as a result of their involvement with the criminal justice system. This small group of volunteers has grown and become a powerful force in America that continues to expand and change the way we view victimology.

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.

Page number: 19

Level: Difficult

3. What role has the feminist movement played in the victims' movement?

Answer: The movement alerted us to centuries of discrimination and violence directed against women. By speaking out, feminists forced us to realize that women were victims not only of violent crime on the streets of cities, but also of sexual harassment within the work environment and family violence within the home. Many of the crimes suffered by women are distinct from those suffered by men. Many of these crimes, although sexual in nature, are in fact nothing more than aggressive assaults that have little to do with sex. Sexual assaults are in reality a way for the perpetrator to control, dominate, and humiliate the victim.

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

4. Explain the importance of the Code of Hammurabi.

Answer: The Code of Hammurabi is considered one of the first known attempts to establish a written code of conduct. The code established rules regarding theft, sexual relationships, and interpersonal violence, and it was intended to replace blood feuds with a system sanctioned by the state. The code established certain obligations and objectives for the citizens of Babylon to follow.

Objective: Discuss how laws have affected victims.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

5. What are the key points in the opportunity model of victimization?

Answer: This approach examines five factors: exposure, guardianship, proximity, attractiveness of targets, and definitions of specific crimes. The opportunity theory links dimensions of social inequity to criminal victimization. It involves exposure to potential offenders; proximity between where victims or targets reside and where potential offenders are found; guardianship, which involves the effectiveness of persons or objects in preventing crime; target attractiveness, which is the desirability of persons or property to potential offenders; and definition of certain crimes, which establishes the difficulty in committing certain acts.

Objective: Distinguish between the various victimology theories.
Page number: 11
Level: Difficult

Chapter 1 Critical Thinking

1. Why was the discipline of victimology slow in developing?

Answer: There was an issue as to whether the victim was at fault in some manner. Victims lacked organizations to advocate on their behalf. Our laws did not generally support the rights of victims.

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.
Page number: 2-3
Level: Difficult

2. What is the issue involved in “blaming the victim” approach?

Answer: It is the most controversial area of victimology and includes victim blaming, victim responsibility, or victim perception. Some of the world’s most prominent victimologists established classifications that included victims as a cause of criminal acts. This tends to shift the blame from the criminal to the victim.

Objective: Understand social forces that have impacted on the development of victimology.
Page number: 12
Level: Basic

Chapter 2

An Overview of the Justice System

Chapter 2 True/False Questions

1. Under our system of justice, a person determined to be a perpetrator of crime loses all their rights.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Understand the principle of federalism and how it affected the structure of our court system.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

2. Not only does an offender have a right to an attorney, but also the courts have held that the attorney must be competent.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Understand the roles and responsibilities of each party in the criminal justice system.

Page number: 30

Level: Intermediate

3. Prisons are used for pretrial detention, holding after sentencing, and incarceration of persons who are not being sentenced to prison.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

4. A *nolo contendere* is similar to a guilty plea and carries the same criminal sanctions as a guilty plea.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Explain the basic differences between a criminal and a civil trial.

Page number: 34

Level: Difficult

5. The plea of *nolo contendere* can be used in any subsequent civil action to establish liability against the defendant.
 - a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the basic differences between a criminal and a civil trial.

Page number: 34

Level: Difficult

6. Probation allows the perpetrator to remain out of confinement so long as he or she meets certain conditions.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 31

Level: Intermediate

7. A peremptory challenge may only be used by the defense to excuse a prospective juror without stating the reason for the dismissal.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 34

Level: Basic

8. Adjudication is the ability of the court to enforce laws and punish individuals who violate those laws.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Understand the principle of federalism and how it affected the structure of our court system.

Page number: 46

Level: Basic

9. Parole is the conditional release of an inmate from a prison or other form of correctional institution back into the community.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 47

Level: Basic

10. Retribution involves the concept that criminal sanctions such as imprisonment deter members of the public and convince them that they should not commit crimes.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 74

Level: Basic

11. During the trial, the prosecutor has the right to make the first opening statement.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

12. The prosecution has the right to speak last, in summation during closing arguments, at a trial.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

13. The prosecutor has the responsibility of developing and reading to the jury their instructions before the deliberations.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 35

Level: Intermediate

14. If the perpetrator is indigent in a felony case, the judge will appoint an attorney to represent him at the government's expense.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Understand the roles and responsibilities of each party in the criminal justice system.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

15. The U.S. Constitution contains no provision guaranteeing the right to a jury trial; this is merely a practice of the courts.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

16. The process of questioning a single witness can take days during a criminal trial.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

17. U.S. Supreme Court decisions require the suspect to testify if called on by the prosecution.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

18. The defense attorney is not required to call any witnesses as part of the defense process.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Discuss how the juvenile court system functions.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

19. Usually, the judge sentences a convicted person immediately after the announcement of the jury's decision to convict.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 36

Level: Basic

20. Closing arguments are not evidence; they are arguments of persuasion.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 36

Level: Basic

21. A large corporation, such as Wal-Mart, may only be sued in a civil action in a court within the corporate headquarters' state.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the various stages of a civil trial.

Page number: 29

Level: Intermediate

22. The first step in filing a civil action is to request permission to seek damages through the office of the prosecutor.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the various stages of a civil trial.

Page number: 37

Level: Basic

23. A civil action may seek an injunction.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the various stages of a civil trial.

Page number: 37

Level: Intermediate

24. A motion for summary judgment may be granted by the prosecutor, effectively ending the case.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the various stages of a civil trial.

Page number: 39

Level: Basic

25. It is commonly accepted that the most important motion in a civil case is one for summary judgment.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Explain the basic differences between a criminal and a civil trial.

Page number: 39

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Civil law includes a wide variety of subjects including ____, which are injuries that do not involve contracts.
- a. property
 - b. civil rights
 - c. torts
 - d. family

Answer: c.

Objective: Explain the basic differences between a criminal and a civil trial.

Page number: 37

Level: Basic

2. The concept of ____, a constitutional mandate that requires fairness in judicial proceedings, applies to both criminal and civil actions.
- a. answer
 - b. due process
 - c. complaint
 - d. deposition

Answer: b.

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 37

Level: Intermediate

3. The geographic district in which a case can be heard and which is closely associated with jurisdiction.
- a. Tort
 - b. Venue
 - c. Demurrer
 - d. Personal jurisdiction

Answer: b.

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 37

Level: Difficult

4. The mandate of _____ may prevent a person from being able to file a civil action against a corporation in a jurisdiction, unless the defendant company has some sort of minimum contacts in that state.
- a. due process
 - b. demurrer
 - c. *in personam* jurisdiction
 - d. complaint

Answer: a.

Objective: Explain the basic differences between a criminal and a civil trial.

Page number: 37

Level: Difficult

5. The role of _____ is assigned in our criminal justice system to the trial judge.

- a. determining justice
- b. apprehending the perpetrator
- c. interpreting the Constitution
- d. committing executions

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

6. The role of _____ is assigned in our criminal justice system to the U.S. Supreme Court.
- a. determining justice
 - b. apprehending the perpetrator
 - c. interpreting the U.S. Constitution
 - d. committing executions

Answer: c.

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

7. Courts that only hear and decide certain limited legal issues are referred to as
- a. trial courts.
 - b. courts of general jurisdiction.
 - c. courts of limited jurisdiction.
 - d. courts of last resort.

Answer: c.

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 24

Level: Intermediate

8. During _____ the suspect's name, offense, and other information is entered into the police records.
- a. parole
 - b. citation
 - c. arrest
 - d. booking

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 32

Level: Basic

9. The process of _____ refers to taking a suspect into custody in a manner prescribed by law.
- a. parole
 - b. citation
 - c. arrest

d. booking

Answer: c.

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 32

Level: Basic

10. The conditional release of an inmate from a prison or other form of correctional institution back into the community is referred to as

- a. parole.
- b. citation.
- c. arrest.
- d. booking.

Answer: a.

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

11. The concept of _____ is that justice is administered according to fairness, as contrasted with the strict rules of law.

- a. adjudication
- b. equity
- c. probation
- d. jurisdiction

Answer: b.

Objective: Understand the principle of federalism and how it affected the structure of our court system.

Page number: 25

Level: Difficult

12. Justice under the concept of _____ focuses on reducing the offender's criminal propensities by counseling, therapy, and vocational training while he or she is incarcerated.

- a. deterrence
- b. rehabilitation
- c. retribution
- d. incapacitation

Answer: b.

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 36

Level: Difficult

Chapter 2 Fill in the Blank

1. The closing argument is the final opportunity for the attorneys to address the ____.

Answer: jury

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

2. Once the defense has finished presenting its evidence, the prosecution has the opportunity to present ____ evidence.

Answer: rebuttal

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

3. Once both sides have rested, the judge reads the ____ to the jury.

Answer: instructions

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

4. ____ are formal, out-of-court procedures in which one party questions others regarding the facts surrounding the case.

Answer: Depositions

Objective: Describe the various stages of a civil trial.

Page number: 40

Level: Intermediate

5. The most important ____ is called a summary judgment.

Answer: motion

Objective: Describe the various stages of a civil trial.

Page number: 40

Level: Basic

6. ____ are written inquiries to the other side asking specific questions.

Answer: Interrogatories

Objective: Describe the various stages of a civil trial.

Page number: 41

Level: Intermediate

7. Once the petition is filed, many jurisdictions hold a show cause or ____ hearing.

Answer: detention

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 41

Level: Intermediate

8. An ____ or jurisdictional hearing is used to determine if there is sufficient evidence to determine that the allegations in the petition are true.

Answer: adjudicatory

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 42

Level: Difficult

9. Most state courts are now divided into ____ levels.

Answer: three

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 24

Level: Basic

10. ____ courts are courts where civil and criminal cases start and finish.

Answer: Trial

Objective: Explain the basic differences between a criminal and a civil trial.

Page number: 24

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Matching

Match the key words or phrases with the associated phrase.

1. The court systems in the United States are based on this principle.	a. Jurisdiction
2. The courts that normally hear all major civil or criminal cases	b. Chancery courts
3. The concept that justice is administered according to fairness, as contrasted with the strict rules of law	c. Prosecuting attorney
4. The ability of the court to enforce laws and punish individuals who violate those laws	d. Sixth Amendment to U.S. Constitution
5. Equity courts in early English common law	e. Federalism
6. The highest state appellate courts	f. Supreme courts
7. The representation of the people in a criminal trial	g. Equity
8. Right to be represented by counsel	h. Retribution
9. An order to appear before a judge	i. Courts of general jurisdiction
10. Based on the biblical theme of "an eye for an eye"	j. Citation

1. e. p. 23

2. i. p. 24

3. g. p. 25

4. a. p. 23

5. b. p. 25

6. f. p. 25

7. c. p. 29

8. d. p. 30

9. j. p. 32

10. h. p. 36

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 Essay

1. Explain the deterrence theory.

Answer: Deterrence involves the concept that criminal sanctions, such as imprisonment, deter members of the public and convince them that they should not commit crimes.

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 36

Level: Basic

2. Explain the concept upon which the rehabilitation theory is based.

Answer: Retribution is based on the biblical theme of “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.” K. G. Armstrong has argued that retribution is not based on vengeance but rather is the lawful act of the state to protect its members from further injury. Another theory regarding retribution involves the concept of “just desserts.”

Objective: Describe the characteristics of the American court system.

Page number: 36

Level: Basic

3. Explain the concept behind restorative justice.

Answer: Restorative justice promotes maximum involvement of the victim, the offender, and the community in the justice process and presents a clear alternative to sanctions based on retribution and punishment. Restorative justice is based on three principles: (1) All parties (offender, victim, and the community) should be included in the response to crime; (2) government and local communities’ actions should complement each other; and (3) accountability is based on the offender’s understanding of the harm that has been inflicted.

Objective: Describe the various steps in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 44

Level: Difficult

4. How did the concept of victim–offender mediation develop?

Answer: Victim–offender mediation (VOM) has its roots in the Victim–Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) started in Canada in the mid-1970s. The purposes of the original VORP project were to provide an alternative method of dealing with crime, to allow the victim and offender to mutually agree on restitution, to use third parties to facilitate reconciliation, and to resolve the conflict caused by crime.

Objective: Understand the roles and responsibilities of each party in the criminal justice system.

Page number: 45

Level: Difficult

5. Explain the functions of a dispositional hearing in juvenile cases.

Answer: This hearing is to determine where the child should be placed. The court will decide whether the child should be immediately returned to the parents or placed in an out-of-home environment for a specific time. The guiding principle in this hearing is “the best interests of the child.”

Objective: Discuss the phases of a juvenile dependency hearing.

Page number: 43

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Critical Thinking

1. Should juvenile dependency procedures be aligned with civil court procedures?

Answer: There is no set answer; it depends on many factors. Must consider the original purposes of the procedures used in each type of proceeding and whether moving a civil process action or rule would help fulfill the purpose of the dependency procedures. Also should discuss whether separate proceedings are efficient.

Objective: Discuss the phases of a juvenile dependency hearing.

Page number: 42

Level: Intermediate

2. What steps can be taken to make civil trials more efficient?

Answer: Should discuss the purpose of civil courts and how to protect the rights of all parties. Should also discuss the time-consuming aspects of a civil proceedings and what steps may be taken to reduce them or shorten the time aspect.

Objective: Describe the various stages of a civil trial.

Page number: 39-40

Level: Basic