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CRJ386- Restorative Justice

CH.1 Keywords & Review Questions

WORD	BOOK DEFINITION	PERSONAL DEFINITION	REAL WORLD EXAMPLE
INDIGENOUS JUSTICE	Related to informal justice have been studies and reflections on what are called customary, traditional, or indigenous	Justice that isn't done in a formal way but using the past studies to relate to and reflect on	Having a community gathering regarding issues within the neighborhood
INFORMAL JUSTICE	Legal structures and ways of thinking about law are specific to formal and informal proceedings	Gaining justice using informal practices, but can be very formal cases or proceedings	Handling an issue that is illegal but is handled within the school board and not in front of a court
LAWBREAKING	An offense against the government to which the government must respond	Breaking the law in which the necessary reinforcements or authorities have to take action	Trespassing into a private property then getting caught and awaiting for police to arrive
PARADIGM	Example or pattern of something; a model	A way of looking at something using patterns and seeing other reoccurrence that align together	The theory of evolution, such as biology and the evolution of species
PRISON ABOLITION	Usually consists of a group that seek to reduce or eliminate prisons and the prison system, and replace it with rehabilitation	A set of people who advocate ways to use a rehabilitation system rather than the prisons	A group of people protesting to close down the prison systems
RESTITUTION	The law of gains-based recovery	Paying for the damage that the individual cost	A boy breaking into a home and breaking the window, therefore paying financial restitution for the damage he created
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	An approach to justice in which one of the responses to a crime is to organize a meeting between the victim and the offender	A way to seek justice by allowing the offender to find some type of way to gain forgiveness from the victim	A man meeting the woman he hurt, and making peace with her

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VICTIM'S RIGHTS	(1)Increasing services to victims in the aftermath of the crime (2) Increasing the likelihood of financial reimbursement for the harm done (3) Asserting victims' rights to information and intervention during the course of the criminal justice process	Offering better services to victims such as psychological, financial, etc.. As well as providing all the information to the victim and giving them the right to speak on the crime	A woman coming into the police department to report a crime and being able to receive help in all aspects

Review Questions

1. Why are patterns of thinking relevant to the discussion of criminal justice?

“Patterns of thinking are necessary because they give meaning to the myriad bits of data we must deal with in life.” Patterns allow us to also gather all of the information and organize it to better see all of the information collected. It can also limit the way we perceive things.

2. The ancient pattern of thinking was that offenders and their families should help restore community peace by making amends. The contemporary pattern is that crime is lawbreaking and society's goal in responding to the offender should be to reduce future crime. What changes did the shift from the ancient to contemporary approach bring about for crime victims? For offenders?

At first the first approach was restitution which was then replaced by fines by the state, and then came on corporal punishment and the death sentence. But in 1790 prisons were no longer seen as rehabilitation centers and more of a punishment center.

3. In what ways are the critiques of contemporary criminal justice made by the victim rights and prison abolition movements similar? In what ways are they different?

For the victims right critique's a lot of issues that arised is the sole purpose was to focus on the suspect and not the victim, therefore it caused a lot of damage to the victim. For the critique of prison abolition was prison is seen as a place for punishment and not for rehabilitation. But overall these things can be attainable if someone is willing to think outside of the box.

4. Which of the competing views of justice described in this chapter seems most compelling to you? Why?

The most compelling views of the chapter was Informal justice. I think this one was hard to fully comprehend but once you did it was something I could really agree with. I think the fact that justice should always be served but also the fact that it may not need to go to the extremes of the court room but can be handled “in house” is always an option.