**Criminal justice test**

1. **Compare and contrast general strain theory and deterrence theory.**

General strain theory states that general strains like anger, negative emotions and frustrations increases the chances of crime occurrence. This is because these negative strains cause a lot of pressure for corrective actions, in which one of the responses to these corrective actions is crime. After perpetration was tested, general strain theory proved that when someone has low self control, the level of strains related to cybercrime perpetration were very high. This therefore proves that the more the negative strains, the higher the chances of cybercrime.

Deterrence theory on the other hand states that an increase in the cost that one has to pay after committing a crime deters that person from committing that crime. This is because, when someone wants to commit a crime and then they remember that they are likely to be arrested or punished, they tend to not commit the crime. When people are aware of the consequences of crime, they are less likely commit the said crime compared to people who are not aware of the consequences of committing the crime.

In terms of cybercrime, deterrence theory has helped minimize crimes in cyber space. This is due to the mechanisms that have been put to prevent adverse cybercrime. This includes punishment, arrest and denial of defence and normative taboos.

1. **What does the term habeas corpus mean?**

Habeas corpus is are Latin words that mean, ‘produce the body’.

Habeas corpus in law is a fundamental Constitutional right that states that a person cannot be taken to prison before they are brought before a court of law, where the reasons for arrest must be brought before the court. The court then decides whether the person is guilty or not, and therefore it is legal for him or her to be put in prison, if guilty.

1. **The basic rights of a U.S. citizen**

The basic right of a U.S citizen are described in the First Amendment. These rights serve to shape the values shared by a people. They include freedom of speech and press, right to freedom of expression, right to assembly, right to freedom of religion and right to petition. These rights can be used to push for political change or social change, and can also be used to oppose change. That is why they are neither categorized as right-wing rights nor left- wing rights.

1. **What is the Bill of Rights?**

The Bill of rights is the first ten amercements of the U.S Constitution. This Bill of Rights constitutes of rights which guarantees essential rights and civil liberties to all U.S citizens, the right to fair hearing or trial, right to freedom of free speech and the right to bear arms. This Bill of Rights also protects the role of the different states making the American Government. The Bill of Rights also sets rules for due process of the law.

1. **The history behind needing probable cause**

Probable cause is explained in the Fourth Amendment, and it the requirement in criminal law, whereby before arresting someone, or conducting a search or getting a warrant, the police must have adequate reason for the arrest, search or warrant.

The need for probable cause arose in the year 1765 on a case against general warrants. This was the case of Entick v. Carrington. Initially, general warrants were used to do any searches, but after this case, reasonable means and cause had to be given before a warrant is given to search or seize private property.