

BURAK BORA ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2026

# **PRISON BREAK: The Trial of Lincoln Burrows- Illinois Circuit Court**

**STUDY GUIDE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE**

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### **Welcome Letter From the Under Secretary General**

The Dearest Participants of Burak Bora Anatolian High School Model United Nations Conference,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the 8th annual session of BBALMUN.

The coolest, greatest, bestest participants,  
I am delighted to welcome you all to the Trial of Lincoln Burrows!

It is a great honor for me to serve as the Under Secretary General of this committee, where you will take part in one of the most flawlessly designed cases in the television industry. We have worked diligently for your benefit and I promise that you will find the experience enjoyable and enlightening. As you participate in the committee, you will not only engage directly with the case but also discover some delightful surprises we have in store for you.

I want to give a big shoutout to the whole BBALMUN family but especially I want to thank my academic assistant Yağmur for her unwavering dedication and hard work. Our dearest SG Ecrin (my daughter) thank you for always being by my side and for being a wonderful leader, I will always be so proud of you. Our dearest HOC Deniz (my son) thank you for always being my source of joy, I will be by your side in every success you achieve.

Special thanks to my former and elderly team; Vahap Cihan Horansuyu and Duru Güvenç you are the most special people that BBALMUN has brought into my life, thank you for being by my side.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about the study guide, committee, conference or anything else. I cannot wait to meet you all!  
With my best regards,  
Our committee is gonna be legen.. wait for it...

*Elif Aydın*

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### **Welcome Letter From the Academic Assistant**

Esteemed participants of The Trial of Lincoln Burrows,

It is an honour to be a part of the BBALMUN academic team and the academic assistant of this unique committee of BBALMUN'26. Last year I was a juror in this committee and was confused at first but later had so much fun. With this committee I earned the chance to dive deep into the universe of Prison Break and enjoyed every bit of it. I would like to thank my dear Under Secretary General Elif for this great trial idea and everything she's done. I would also like to give a shoutout to our SG Ecrin for being such a great mentor about MUN. Last but not least shoutouts to my fellow academic assistants Nur, Cem, Aysu and Elif Nisa you guys are the best!

Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any confusion about the procedure or the study guide. I suggest everyone watch or rewatch Prison Break before coming!

Best regards,

*Yağmur Sıla Düztaş*

*yagmursiladuztas@gmail.com*

## **KEY WORDS**

### **Aggravating Circumstances**

Aggravating circumstances refers to the factors that increase the severity or culpability of a criminal act. Typically, the presence of an aggravating circumstance will lead to a harsher penalty for a convicted criminal.

Some generally recognized aggravating circumstances include heinousness of the crime, lack of remorse, and prior conviction of another crime. Recognition of particular aggravating circumstances varies by jurisdiction.

## **Ballistics**

Ballistics is the field of mechanics concerned with the launching, flight behaviour and impact effects of projectiles, especially weapon munitions such as bullets, unguided bombs, rockets and the like; the science or art of designing and accelerating projectiles so as to achieve a desired performance.

## **Capital Offense**

A capital offense is a criminal charge that is punishable by the death penalty. It is not necessary that the actual punishment imposed was the death penalty, but rather a capital offense is classified as such if the permissible punishment prescribed by the legislature for the offense is the death penalty. Although crimes punishable by death vary from state to state, generally, capital offenses include first-degree murder, or murder with special circumstances.

## **Coercion**

Compulsion; force; duress. It may be either actual, (direct or positive.) where physical force is put upon a man to compel him to do an act against his will, or implied, (legal or constructive.) where the relation of the parties is such that one is under subjection to the other, and is thereby constrained to do what his free will would refuse.

## **Confession**

A confession is defined as a voluntary admission, declaration or acknowledgement (made orally or in writing) by one who has committed a felony or a misdemeanor stating that they committed the crime/offense or participated in its commission.

## **Fifth Amendment**

The Fifth Amendment creates a number of rights relevant to both criminal and civil legal proceedings. In criminal cases, the Fifth Amendment guarantees the right to a grand jury, forbids "double jeopardy," and protects against self-incrimination. It also requires that "due process of law" be part of any

proceeding that denies a citizen “life, liberty or property” and requires the government to compensate citizens when it takes private property for public use.

### **Illinois Circuit Court**

Illinois Circuit Court is the main trial court in the state of Illinois and handles most legal cases, including criminal, civil, family, and traffic matters. Illinois is divided into 24 judicial circuits and each circuit court has judges who hear cases, examine evidence, listen to witnesses and make decisions based on state law.

### **Illinois Compiled Statutes**

The Illinois Compiled Statutes are the official collection of laws passed by the state legislature in Illinois. They organize state laws by subject, such as criminal law, education, health and transportation which makes it easier for everyone to find and understand legal rules.

### **Mitigating Factors**

A mitigating factor, also called a mitigating circumstance or extenuating circumstance, is any fact or circumstance that lessens the defendant's severity or culpability of a criminal offense. Unlike justification or excuse defenses, mitigating factors only affect the defendant's sentence. Mitigating factors include an ability for the criminal to reform, developmental disability, an addiction to illegal substances or alcohol that contributed to the criminal behavior, and past good deeds, among many others. Recognition of particular mitigating factors varies by jurisdiction.

### **Plea Bargain**

Many successful criminal prosecutions in the United States end not with jury trials, but with plea bargains. Plea bargains are agreements between defendants and prosecutors in which defendants agree to plead guilty to some or all of the charges against them in exchange for concessions from the prosecutors. These agreements allow prosecutors to focus their time and resources on other cases, and reduce the number of trials that judges need to oversee.

In plea bargains, prosecutors usually agree to reduce a defendant's punishment. They often accomplish this by reducing the number of charges or the severity of the charges against defendants.

### **Probable Cause**

Probable cause is a requirement under the Fourth Amendment that must generally be satisfied before police may make an arrest, conduct a search, or

obtain a warrant. Probable cause exists when the facts and circumstances within an officer's knowledge would lead a reasonable person to believe that a crime has been committed (for an arrest) or that evidence of a crime is present in a specific location (for a search).

## **Project Justice**

Project Justice is an organization focused on wrongly convicted people with the death penalty. Nick Savrinn works as a lawyer in this organization.

## **Right against Self-Incrimination**

Right against Self-Incrimination is in the Fifth Amendment, often referred as "Pleading the fifth", which protects individuals from being forced to provide incriminating information about themselves. Right against Self-Incrimination is a right of an accused individual, being able to remain silent, being able to not prove innocence against prosecution proof. In a criminal proceeding, the fact that an accused individual chooses not to testify cannot be used as an admission of guilt; unless there is sufficient proof to decide guilt.

## **Solitary Confinement**

Solitary confinement, also known as isolation or administrative segregation, is when a prisoner is placed in a cell away from other prisoners, with limited contact with others. Prisoners are usually placed in solitary confinement as a form of internal discipline for serious infractions (e.g. fighting) and minor infractions (e.g. getting caught with contraband). Prisoners may be placed in solitary confinement in an attempt to keep the general population safe, but also to keep them safe from others.

## **Verdict**

A verdict is the formal decision or judgment rendered by a court at the conclusion of a trial or legal proceeding. It represents the culmination of the entire legal process. Verdicts are reached by a judge or a jury, depending on the type of trial and jurisdiction.

# **BIOGRAPHY**

## **a. Lincoln Burrows**

Lincoln Burrows was born on March 17, 1970, in Chicago, Illinois. He was adopted by the parents of Michael Scofield, Aldo Burrows and Christina Rose

Scofield, as both of his biological parents died in a plane crash. Thereafter, their father Aldo Burrows left them when he was young, and their mother Christina Rose Scofield died because of cancer. Burrows became his brother Michael's sole guardian. He dropped out of Morgan Park High School in his Sophomore year. Subsequently, he began to commit minor crimes. He used to work at Ecofield, which is the company of Terrence Steadman. He is married to Lisa Rix. He has a son named Lincoln Burrows Jr. He separated from his wife when Lincoln was young. He borrowed \$90,000 in order to pay for his brother Michael's university education. It is known that he was fired from Ecofield a few weeks before the murder. He is currently accused of the murder of the Vice President, Caroline Reynolds' brother, Terrence Steadman.

#### **b. Terrence Steadman**

Terrence Steadman was the high-profile founder of EcoField, a multi-billion dollar alternative energy corporation, and the brother of current Vice President Caroline Reynolds. Lincoln Burrows is believed to be the perpetrator of his death.

#### **c. Caroline Reynolds**

Caroline Reynolds was a high-ranking political figure serving as the Vice President of the United States and a former U.S. Senator from Illinois. She was born in Illinois. She is the sister of the owner of the Ecofield, Terrence Steadman. She was the national face of the "Energy Independence Act," a legal push heavily supported by her brother's firm, EcoField.

#### **d. Michael Scofield**

Michael Scofield was born on October 8, 1974, in Chicago, Illinois. He is the younger brother of Lincoln Burrows. After his mother's death, he moved in with the family of his brother's close friend, Veronica Donovan. While they enjoyed a favorable living, it didn't last long. This has led to their transition through different foster care systems, where Michael endured a variety of traumatic incidents. Eventually, he graduated from Morton East High School. With financial resources provided by his brother, he continued his academic life. He studied Civil Engineering and graduated Magna Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Science from Loyola University, Chicago. Later on, he became a structural engineer. He worked with well-known architecture companies.

#### **e. Veronica Donovan**

Veronica Donovan was born June 19, 1972, in Chicago, Illinois. She went to the same high school as Lincoln Burrows. It is known that they were on good terms. Then she received her Bachelor of Arts in political science from the University of Illinois. Thereupon, she obtained her Juris Doctor from Baylor Law School in Texas. She worked as a real estate lawyer. She is engaged to Sebastian Balfour.

#### **f. Nick Savrinn**

Nick Savrinn is a lawyer who graduated from Duke University and Columbia Law School with a Juris Doctor. After graduating, Savrinn had many offers, though he was most eager to work for Project Justice. He vindicated thirteen clients during his time in Project Justice.

### **TIMELINE**

#### **Incident Leading to Arrest**

On the night of the incident an anonymous call was placed reporting the sound of multiple gunshots being heard from a parking lot. Officials arrived at the given location and located the victim. He was identified as the Vice president's brother Terrence Steadman. He was found unresponsive in his parked vehicle. In addition to this, the same reporter claimed they had seen an individual described similar to Lincoln Burrows, fleeing from the crime scene right after the gunshots. After the report forensic units made a thorough investigation in the parking lot and a discarded firearm was found. Initial ballistic testing confirmed that this weapon was used in the assassination. Further analysis on the firearm showed that there were latent fingerprints later on prosecution matched with the suspect, Lincoln Burrows. This discovery provided the physical evidence needed to back up the anonymous 911 call.

#### **Arrest and Initial Charges**

Following the identification of the primary suspect, an arrest warrant was given to the law enforcement. Lincoln Burrows was taken into custody shortly after the incident. He was arrested based on probable cause, as law enforcement officials identified him as the person seen in the surveillance footage fleeing the crime scene. Lincoln Burrows was arrested under the first-degree murder of Vice-president's brother, Terrence Steadman.

### **BACKGROUND**

#### **a. Formative Years**

Lincoln Burrows' life serves as a harrowing blueprint of accumulated psychological trauma, where a relentless cycle of loss and forced maturity profoundly scarred his formative years. The initial tragedy of losing his biological parents in a plane crash instilled a deep-seated sense of existential insecurity and abandonment, introducing him to a world that felt prematurely cruel. This instability was further intensified by the double betrayal of his adoptive father's

departure and his mother's terminal illness, likely resulting in Complex Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (C-PTSD). By stepping into a parental role for Michael, Lincoln underwent a process of parentification, sacrificing his own emotional development and stunting his personal growth to become a shield for his brother.

This tumultuous upbringing left an indelible mark on Lincoln's psychological well-being. The cumulative trauma manifested in various challenges, including profound trust issues, attachment anxieties, and emotional instability. Struggling to cope with his complex emotions, Lincoln often struggled in interpersonal relationships and exhibited impulsive behavior. This inherent instability, combined with a lack of traditional support systems, ultimately rendered him highly susceptible to external pressures and contributed significantly to his eventual descent into criminal activity.

## **b. The Allegations Against Lincoln Burrows**

According to the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS), the allegations against Lincoln Burrows would fall under the following criminal classifications:

**Murder:** *Pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/9-1*, a person is guilty of first-degree murder when they kill an individual without lawful justification, intending to cause death or great bodily harm, knowing that their acts create a strong probability of such an outcome, or attempting/committing a forcible felony other than second-degree murder.

First-degree murder is punishable by a term of imprisonment of not less than twenty (20) years and not more than sixty (60) years. A sentence of natural life without the possibility of parole may be imposed if specified aggravating factors are present. Furthermore, this offense is subject to capital punishment, with a sentence of death being a statutory option where aggravating circumstances are proven by the State.

**Theft:** *Pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/16-1*, a person commits theft when they knowingly obtain or exert unauthorized control over the property of the owner with the intent to deprive the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property.

Penalties are contingent upon the classification of the offense, based on the value of the property stolen. Sentences range from up to three hundred sixty-four (364) days in a county jail and/or a fine for a Class A Misdemeanor (value under \$500) to four (4) to fifteen (15) years in the

Department of Corrections for a Class 1 Felony (value exceeding \$500,000).

**Criminal Damage to Property:** *Pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/21-1*, a person commits criminal damage to property when they knowingly damage any property of another without their consent, with certain exceptions or under specific conditions delineated by the statute.

Penalties are based on the value of the damage inflicted. A Class A Misdemeanor (damage under \$300) carries a sentence of up to three hundred sixty-four (364) days in jail. Higher values escalate the offense to felonies, with potential sentencing ranges from one (1) to seven (7) years in prison (Class 2 Felony for damage exceeding \$100,000).

**Possession of Drug Paraphernalia:** *Pursuant to 720 ILCS 600/3.5*, it is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess drug paraphernalia (e.g., equipment used for ingesting/inhaling controlled substances), with intent to use it, knowing that it will be used in violation of the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.

The violation is a Class A Misdemeanor, carrying a potential penalty of up to three hundred sixty-four (364) days in jail and a mandatory minimum fine of \$750.

**Battery:** *Pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/12-3*, a person commits battery if they intentionally or knowingly without legal justification and by any means (1) cause bodily harm to an individual or (2) make physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with an individual.

Simple battery is classified as a Class A Misdemeanor, punishable by a sentence of up to three hundred sixty-four (364) days in jail and/or a fine not to exceed \$2,500.

### **c. Social and Political Context**

In 2005, Illinois was a state marked by significant socio-political turmoil and a prevailing sense of distrust toward institutional authority. In major urban centers like Chicago, long-standing issues of socio-economic inequality and racial disparities in policing were prominent social concerns, fueling community cynicism. Politically, the landscape had recently been shaken by high-profile corruption scandals involving state officials, which had severely eroded public confidence in the integrity of government.

Within this environment of heightened tension and political volatility, the impending presidential election cast a long shadow over Illinois. The aggressive, high-stakes campaign of then-Vice President Caroline Reynolds was heavily invested in securing the state, making Illinois a critical battleground. Her campaign relied heavily on a "tough-on-crime" platform to project an image of unwavering strength and control. This national political pressure trickled down to the state level, placing immense pressure on Illinois officials to deliver swift justice and visible order.

## **ROLE OF THE JURORS**

In contrast to other Model UN committees, Jurors will not assume the role of representing a specific country, organization, or delegation. Instead, they will adhere to a set of consistent and overarching legal principles in order to reach a decision that is mutually satisfactory for all parties involved.

Jurors are required to take notes during the trial, which should include procedural information. Although the Registrar will record the minutes, the Court should not solely depend on them, as no juror can recall every single detail.

Every evidence and detail must be introduced before any determination can be made. Jurors cannot discuss issues with the advocates and witnesses until the conference's end.

### **Notice to the Jurors**

- ★ It is strongly recommended that jurors watch the series "Prison Break" prior to the commencement of the sessions to gain a foundational understanding of the background and context.
  
- ★ Throughout the conference, it will be assumed that jurors are experiencing the case in the first person. Please note that only the evidence and witness testimonies presented by the advocates within the courtroom shall be considered part of the official proceedings.
  
- ★ It is of utmost importance for jurors to maintain an impartial and neutral perspective throughout the process. All final verdicts must be based exclusively on the information provided within the committee,

disregarding any external sources(including the study guide) or prior knowledge.

## **ROLE OF THE ADVOCATES**

The advocates are present as the Prosecution and the Defense parties. The advocates are responsible for making an Opening Statement, preparing a Memorandum, presenting pieces of evidence, preparing and examining the witnesses, and finalizing the case with a closing argument.

Each counsel is limited to submitting a maximum of 15 pieces of evidence. Prior to witness examination, it is the responsibility of each counsel to ensure that the witnesses are adequately prepared by the advocates. It is important for the advocates to remember that witnesses will be expected to respond to questions from both councils. Each party is allowed to present no more than 6 witnesses to the court.

Advocates may employ various tactics to manipulate the court's perception of their case's righteousness. Consequently, Memoranda play a crucial role in the case presentation, but jurors should not solely rely on them to assess the credibility of a party involved.

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

### **Opening Statements**

An Opening Statement serves the purpose of informing the Court about the intended demonstration or proof that will be presented during the course of the case. It is crucial to avoid making assertions or promises to the jurors that cannot be fulfilled. The opposing counsel will ensure that the jurors recall any unfulfilled promises made in the opening statement. It is important to note that each side is allotted a maximum of fifteen minutes, and only one advocate is allowed to deliver the Opening Statement for each side.

### **Memorandum Presentation**

Each counsel will present their Memorandums, which will then be approved by the Chair. Subsequently, each counsel will take the floor to read and elucidate their Memorandum on the screen. During the presentation, advocates are prohibited from including personal or argumentative comments that are not included in the Memorandum. The Memorandums will be subsequently provided to the jurors. It is crucial to comprehend that Memoranda are not regarded as tangible evidence.

### **Evidence Presentation**

Advocates are required to present their evidence on the floor. The opposing counsel has the right to raise objections if they believe the evidence is not authentic or genuine. Objections must be made in the sidebar, away from the chairs' ears. The advocate presenting the evidence must summarize the document's key points and may emphasize specific passages or articles. Advocates are not allowed to discuss how the evidence relates to the case or speculate on its implications.

### **Juror Deliberation**

The Court then commences an in-camera session lasting approximately fifteen minutes. Advocates are required to leave the room during this time. In this procedure, the jurors will carefully assess all pertinent and lawfully admissible evidence presented in the case to determine the proponent that upholds the correct stance.

### **Evidence Discussion**

The court proceeds with an in-camera session lasting approximately twenty-five minutes, which requires the lawyers to leave the room again. Advocates are permitted to converse with their witnesses or carry out other tasks during this session. This period allows the jurors to familiarize themselves with the marked evidence. The Registrar will ensure that each juror has access to every piece of evidence in some capacity. Each juror will be allocated around 10 minutes to examine and assess their respective evidence. Subsequently, commencing with Applicant "1", each juror will present a summary of their findings with regard to the aforementioned evidence to the entire panel of jurors. This entails explaining what the evidence implies, whether it supports the presenting party or undermines their case, and the extent to which the jurors should consider this evidence.

### **Witness Examination**

Witnesses play a crucial role in conferences as they assume the identities of key figures in the case during witness examination. Their statements, which are given under oath, serve as evidence, and it is imperative for jurors to take detailed notes during this process. It is essential for witnesses to have a thorough understanding of the subject matter they are discussing. To ensure their preparedness, advocates have the opportunity to meet and coach their witnesses well in advance. During the examination, witnesses are required to testify solely from memory and are not allowed to refer to any notes. However, they may be presented with marked evidence to comment on. It is important to note that only one advocate per team is permitted to question a witness.

The act of questioning one's own witnesses is referred to as direct examination, while questioning the opposing side's witnesses is known as cross-examination and takes place after the opposing counsel's direction.

### **Direct Examination**

The Court introduces the witness, and the Registrar administers the Oath. The side that called the witness may now proceed with direct examination, adhering to the following fundamental rules:

- ★ **Avoid leading questions**, which suggest the desired answer. If a question leads to a yes or no response, opposing counsel should object and raise the issue of "leading the witness."
- ★ **Refrain from asking hearsay questions**, which involve statements or acts made by someone outside the court. Such questions are inadmissible if their truthfulness cannot be tested through cross-examination. The admissibility of evidence testimony depends on its trustworthiness and relevance. Opposing counsel has the right to object and prevent the presentation of hearsay facts to the triers of fact.
- ★ **Ensure that questions are concise**, avoiding lengthy narratives or redundant information.

### **Cross Examination**

Cross-examination serves the purpose of challenging the witness's statements and casting doubt on their credibility. A thorough cross-examination can greatly assist jurors in determining the truth and reliability of the testimony. During cross-examination;

- ★ It is crucial to ask questions that are directly related to the previous questions asked or the testimony provided during direct examination.
- ★ The use of leading questions is encouraged during cross-examination. By leading the witness, the cross-examiner guides them towards providing the desired response.
- ★ It is important to avoid asking hearsay questions during cross-examination. Only questions that are based on firsthand knowledge or personal observation should be posed.
- ★ Ensure that questions are concise, avoiding lengthy narratives or redundant information.

★ In the courtroom, each witness is first examined directly, followed by cross-examination, redirect examination, and recross-examination. This process continues until both sides have no further questions for the witness.

### **Jurors' Questions to Witnesses**

During the course of a witness's testimony, a juror possesses the authority to pose inquiries at any given moment, contingent upon the President's endorsement. However, it would be more advantageous for the jurors at our conference to exercise patience and refrain from questioning the witness until both the direct and cross-examinations have concluded. It is at this juncture that the jurors will be afforded the chance to inquire the witness. Following these inquiries, the advocates will be granted a concise window to pose one or two additional questions.

### **Juror Deliberation**

The court then begins an in-camera session that will last approximately twenty minutes. During this period, advocates must leave the courtroom. In this procedure, jurors will carefully consider all witness statements presented in the case to determine which side advocates the correct position.

### **Evidence Presentation**

Advocates come to the stand and present their evidence. The other advocate may object to the evidence if they would like to. The advocate should state the reason for their objection somewhere away from the jurors.

### **Rebuttal Evidence Presentation**

Advocates reach the floor and present their own evidence in order to invalidate the opposing side's evidence. The maximum number of evidence is determined by the juror and told to the advocates. In this process, which is similar to the process of evidence examination, the number of evidence that advocates can present is limited.

### **Closing Arguments**

It is an opportunity for each side to remind jurors of the evidence and encourage them to rule in their favor. In the closing speech, the parties make a general assessment of the merits and express their wishes to the jurors regarding the decision.

### **Verdict Deliberations**

This is the stage where the jurors negotiate to reach a final decision. Each jurors' decision is collected and counted separately, and then evaluated by the juror and the clerk. For a decision regarding the death penalty, it is necessary for the entire jurors to vote the same, but for a guilty or not guilty verdict, it is sufficient for at least 2/3 of the jurors to vote the same.

### **Objections to Witness Examination**

Both sets of advocates have the right to object to the questions that are asked by the opposing counsel to the witnesses. The advocates may say OBJECTION + the reason (hearsay, leading, argumentative, asked and answered questions) during the presentation and where the jury members may hear.

### **Objections to Pieces of Evidence**

Advocates have the right to object to pieces of evidence presented to the court by the opposing counsel. These objections may arise based on the credibility of the evidence or potential bias. For instance, if the author of the evidence is not disclosed, there could be an objection regarding its credibility.

The advocate must provide the reason for objection to a piece of evidence in the sidebar, and not in a place where the jurors may hear. The advocates may say "OBJECTION" during the presentation and where the jurors may hear. These objections will be noted by the Registry and will be taken into consideration by the chair. The chair can respond in two ways: They can either "overrule" the objection or "sustain" it. Statements made by the chair cannot be objected to at any time. When an objection is overruled it means that the evidence is properly admitted to the court, and the trial can proceed. When an objection is sustained, the advocate must rephrase the question or otherwise address the issue with the evidence to ensure that the chair only hears properly admitted evidence.

## **INTRODUCTION OF THE JURORS**

### **Judith Rich Harris:**

Judith Rich Harris was born in 1938 in Brooklyn, New York. She was a psychologist and researcher. She is the author of *The Nurture Assumption*, released in 1998. The book was examining the belief that parents are the most important factor in a child's development and refuting the belief with evidence from her research. She earned a bachelor's degree in psychology at Brandeis in 1959. She earned a master's degree from Harvard in 1961. She wrote college textbooks about developmental psychology.

### **Nel Noddings:**

Nel Noddings was born in 1929 in Irvington, New Jersey. She was an educator and philosopher well known for her work in the ethics of care and education. Her bachelor's degree was in mathematics and physical science from Montclair State University. She received her master's degree in mathematics from Rutgers University. Her Ph.D. in education was from the Stanford University Graduate School of Education. She had various contributions to education with her works about the ethics of care and needs while teaching. She received several awards for her teaching excellence while she was in Stanford.

**Lisa C. Klein:**

Lisa C. Klein was born in 1951 in Wilmington, Delaware. She is a professor of engineering at Rutgers University. She earned a bachelor's degree in metallurgy in 1973 and a Ph.D. in ceramics, both from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Her researches were mostly about sol-gel science which is a process used to make ceramics. She has won several awards in engineering.

**Robert Coles:**

Robert Coles was born in 1929 in Boston, Massachusetts. He is an author, psychiatrist, and professor emeritus at Harvard University. He studied English Literature at Harvard. He also studied medicine at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, inspired by the physician William Carlos Williams. Coles authored more than eighty books and 1,300 articles, almost all of them were about human moral, spiritual, and social sensibility and reasoning, mainly in children.

**James Garbarino:**

James Garbarino was born in 1973. His studies are mostly about the causes of violence among children and the ways of rehabilitation. He has done interviews with children who have been convicted of violent crimes in the USA. He has written several books about adolescent behaviors and their families. He has a variety of works about the importance of families and their approaches to children.

**Michelle Fine:**

Michelle Fine has earned her Ph.D. in Social Psychology from Teachers College of Columbia University. She is a professor of Critical Psychology, Women's Studies, American Studies, and Urban Education at the Graduate Center. She works to address theoretical questions under the subject of social injustice related to both people in schools and criminal justice. She has done several research projects about homelessness, hard labour, and general difficulties of people with government aid needs.

**Park Elliot Dietz:**

Park Elliot Dietz was born in 1948 in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. He has done his Ph.D. in sociology and has a degree in psychology from Cornell University. He studied medicine at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine to become a psychiatrist. He worked on workplace violence prevention and forensic patients. He has worked and testified over hundreds of criminal cases and authored over 100 publications. He has written over 600 pages on a forensic patient in 1982, and he has worked on Jeffrey Dahmer's case. He is an expert psychiatrist who helps the FBI and government.

**Becky Pettit:**

Elizabeth M. "Becky" Pettit was born in 1970. She is a sociologist focused on demography. She earned her Ph.D. and her M.A. from Princeton University. Her studies mostly examined social injustice and unfairness. Pettit became an assistant professor in Psychology at the University of Washington.

**Billie Tsien:**

Billie Tsien was born in 1949 Ithaca, New York. She is an architect who worked on academic building projects at Princeton University, the University of California, Berkeley, and more. She earned her Bachelor's of Fine Arts degree from Yale University and a Master of Architecture from UCLA. She also worked on public projects, which include art such as exhibition halls and museums. She owns a company with Tod Williams named "Tod Williams& Billie Tsien Architects".

**Martin Seligman:**

Martin Seligman was born in 1942 in Albany, New York. He graduated with a degree in philosophy from Princeton University in 1964. He earned a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1967. He is a psychologist known for his works in. He was recognized for his work on optimism, learned helplessness, and human flourishing. He taught at Cornell University. He was elected president of the American Psychological Association in 1998. He has written more than 350 scholarly publications and 30 books on topics such as education, violence, happiness, and therapy. His works have been acknowledged by the New York Times, Time, Newsweek, USA Today and many other popular magazines.

**Kathryn Lofton:**

Kathryn Lofton was born in 1974. She is a historian focused on religion at Yale University. She researches popular culture in the United States. She has a Ph.D. in Religious Studies from the University of North Carolina. Her earliest works examined the history of Christian Modernism and Fundamentalism and the historiography of African American religions.

**Randall Atlas:**

Randall Atlas is America's only architect- criminologist. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1974 from the University of Florida and a bachelor's in Criminal Justice and Corrections from the University of South Florida. He also has a Ph.D. in criminology from Florida State University. He has written articles about crime prevention and violence in prisons. His works mostly state the importance of safety in design. He has done research about the prisons of Florida. He advises on prison architecture, interior layout, and safety systems to reduce violence and accidents.

**Elizabeth M. Grant:**

Elizabeth Grant was born in 1963 in Mount Gambier, Australia. She is an architectural anthropologist and criminologist. She worked academically in the field of indigenous architecture. She had a degree in architecture from the University of Adelaide. Her master's degree was in Environmental Studies, and later she was awarded a Graduate Degree for her studies. Her studies mostly examined the designs of prison, custodial, and court architecture. She also worked on the housing of indigenous people with disabilities. Grant is a Churchill Fellow, and she provided recommendations for prison interiors that respect cultural practices.

**Sheila Bridges:**

Sheila Bridges was born in 1964 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She is an interior designer and the owner of the Sheila Bridges Design, which she opened shortly after she moved to Harlem, New York, in 1993. She was recognised as America's best interior designer by Times magazine and CNN. She designed beautiful and complex spaces for high-profile clients like the former US President Bill Clinton. She has degrees from Brown University and Parsons School of Design and studied decorative arts in Florence, Italy. She is the author of the book *Furnishing Forward: A Practical Guide to Furnishing for a Lifetime*, released in 2002.

**Marshall Eriksen:**

Marshall Eriksen was born in 1978 in St. Cloud, Minnesota. He is a lawyer who worked in a variety of fields. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 2000 and received his B.A. He is a loyal and reliable lawyer who works tirelessly for his cases. He attended Columbia University Law School to get his Juris Doctor.

**Bruce Wayne:**

Bruce Wayne is a wealthy industrialist. As a child, he witnessed some traumatic events, which led him to help spread justice around the city he lives in, Gotham City. He owns the company Wayne Enterprises, which he inherited from his

father, Dr. Thomas Wayne. He helps point out the social issues encouraging crime in the city with the help of the Wayne Foundation. His vision and mission are to make the world a better place and to prevent any future harm.

**Tony Stark:**

Anthony "Tony" Edward Stark is a billionaire industrialist and the CEO of Stark Industries. He is an inventor ahead of his time. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology(MIT). Stark Industries is in a variety of fields such as Artificial Intelligence(AI), Military Forces, and Defence Industries. Stark Industries is known as the powerhouse of weapons and the newest technology systems of its time.

**John Watson:**

John Watson studied medicine at King's College. He is a former army doctor, and he served as a captain in Afghanistan. The unfortunate event of him being shot in the shoulder was the reason for his discharge from the military. After his recovery, he still suffered from PTSD and started seeing a psychologist. He is still a distinguished doctor who has experienced a variety of patients and has reliably great medical knowledge.

...dary...legendary!

## REFERENCES and FURTHER INFORMATION

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