**Prosecutor**—the district attorney who tries to prove the guilt of the defendant

**Defense Counsel**—the lawyer who represents the defendant and tries to prove innocence

**Verdict**—the final decision made by the jury

**Foreman**—a juror chosen to lead a jury and deliver the verdict to the judge

**Convict**—to find the defendant guilty of the crime

**Acquit**—to find the defendant innocent

**Reasonable Doubt**—This is the element in law that states that if some uncertainty exists, a juror must vote to acquit. Because jurors were not there to see the crime, they cannot be one hundred percent certain who is guilty; however, even without being certain, they may vote to convict if they believe the defendant committed the crime. If they have a real question in their minds as to the defendant’s guilt or innocence, this is “reasonable doubt,” and they should vote to acquit.

**Innocent until proven guilty**—a fundamental principal of law that means the state must prove guilt; the suspect does not have to prove innocence

**The Fifth Amendment**—a fundamental principle of law which states that a person cannot be forced to testify against him or herself in a court of law

**Double Jeopardy**—a fundamental principle of law that states that a person cannot be tried twice for the same crime; this means that if a defendant is acquitted, that person cannot be tried again for the same crime, even if evidence arises that proves that person’s guilt

**Cross-examine**—to question a witness by the opposing counsel

**Deliberate**—to consider or discuss carefully

**Premeditated**—planned or plotted in advance

**Homicide**—the killing of one person by another

**Hung Jury—**lack of agreement among jurors when instructed that a unanimous decision is required; a hung jury would require a retrial.