**Prosecution Preparation**

*Complete the following script in preparation for your trial. Make sure to include what you will be doing in the “actions” column. Public speaking should include more than just talking. Be creative, dramatic, and interactive! In order to “win” the trial, the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that there is probable cause and that they have obtained multiple pieces of evidence that link your client to the crime scene.*

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| **Slide** | **Script** | **Action** |
| Opening Statement | *How would you feel if the sanctuary that is your home were to be invaded by a vile criminal? Our homes are our asylum, a refuge away from the rest of the world. By the laws of this country we have the right to privacy within our own homes. This is what is what is at stake today.*  *On April 9, 2019, Frank Gaines returned to his home after being away on work to find that not only was his home broken into, but that sensitive corporate material on his computer were stolen. I will prove to you today that Jason Szarnack not only had probable cause to commit this crime, but also had fingerprints, hair, blood, and ink samples that link him directly to this heinous crime.* | Overly dramatic, emotional appeal to the jury.  Pace back and forth in front of jury. |
| Probable Cause | *As indicated in an April 13th search warrant, our fine police force had probable cause to believe that Jason Szarnack was involved with a reported burglary at the home of Frank Gaines, 322 W West Dr., Easton, PA. Mr. Gaines left his home on Monday, April 5, at approximately 6:15 p.m. and returned on Friday morning at approximately 8:45 a.m from a business trip. Mr. Szarnack is a rival Pfizer representative who was aware of Mr. Gaines travel schedule and was seen near Mr. Gaines’s home on Wednesday, April 7, around 6pm by Mr. Gaines’s neighbor, Emily Lutz. Mr. Szarnack is in competition with Mr. Gaines for a promotion at work and a colleague of theirs, James Morris, has reported open animosity between the two. Mr. Szarnack is physically capable of committing the reported burglary, so as a suspect, he had the means, motive, and opportunity to commit the crime.* | Hold the search warrant in hand dramatically.  Show video reenactments of rivalry between Gaines and Szarnack. |
| Evidence #1 Introduction | *Forensics analysis has also led us to multiple pieces of evidence that directly place Mr. Szarnack at the scene of the crime. The first piece of evidence is a fingerprint that was lifted from Mr. Gaines’s kitchen island where his computer was previous located before being stolen. I will prove to you that this fingerprint clearly matches the left thumb print of Jason Szarnack.* | Show diagram from crime scene report in addition to animated thumb print from crime scene and Szarnack. |
| Evidence #1 Background | *In order to understand our analysis of these fingerprints, you need to know how we classify them. Fingerprints can be classified as arches, loops, or whorls…. (go on to describe the process for analyzing fingerprints)* | Split into multiple slides to show each type of fingerprint and different ridge characteristics. |
| Evidence #1  Findings | *Here are photographs of the evidence #2a (the fingeprint from the crime scene) an Jason Szarnacs left thumb print. Both fingerprints were classified as whorls due to their circular tendencies around the core of the fingerprint. The specific class of whorl could not be determined due to the absence of deltas. 7 matching ridge characteristics were found. Matching forks are located at A & C, matching eyes are identified at points B and G, matching ending ridges were found at E and F, and a matching island is located at D. These 7 matching ridge characteristics provide more than the minimum number of 6 matches necessary to prove the two fingerprints to be identical. This is our first piece of evidence linking Jason Szarnack to the scene of the crime, but certainly not our last piece of evidence.* | Show each print and animate in circles and labels as I talk about each matching ridge characteristic. |
| Evidence #2 Introduction | Introduce your second piece of evidence. What is it? Where was it found? |  |
| Evidence #2 Background | Give the jury background knowledge to be able to understand the second piece of evidence that you will present. |  |
| Evidence #2  Findings | Present the jury your evidence so that they know beyond a reasonable doubt that it matches the defendant. |  |
| Evidence #3 Introduction | Introduce your third piece of evidence. What is it? Where was it found? |  |
| Evidence #3 Background | Give the jury background knowledge to be able to understand the third piece of evidence that you will present. |  |
| Evidence #3  Findings | Present the jury your evidence so that they know beyond a reasonable doubt that it matches the defendant. |  |
| Evidence #4 Introduction | Introduce your fourth piece of evidence. What is it? Where was it found? |  |
| Evidence #4 Background | Give the jury background knowledge to be able to understand the third piece of evidence that you will present. |  |
| Evidence #4  Findings | Present the jury your evidence so that they know beyond a reasonable doubt that it matches the defendant. |  |
| Closing Statement | Review the evidence against the defendant. Close with an action statement. |  |