Criminal law

Student’s Name

Institution

***Item 1: People often say, “I was robbed”, when technically they only had property taken from them. Based on your new found exposure to both, explain the difference between being robbed and having property taken from you and how one may turn into the other. Give a brief example or scenario to illustrate your answer?***

Being robbed means that something is taken from you by the use of force or through threats and violence. Having property taken from you means that you acquired the property unlawful or lawful and it is taken either by the authority or any person for a specific reasons. Being robbed is an unlawful act, which is punishable by the law (Spooner, 2015). It happens when a property is taken away through the use of force from the rightful owner. However, a property can be taken from someone if such property was acquired through unlawful means. For instance, the government has taken the properties of a former civil servant he acquired illegally when in the office.

***Item 2: Explain the difference between Treason and Espionage as well as provide an example of each using outside research.***

Treason is crime or charge for betraying a country and it is mostly for attempting to kill or overthrow a sovereign or a government (Doyle, 2016). It is also crime related to giving aid or comfort to the enemy of the United Sates. Espionage is the crime of willingly or knowingly spying your country for other foreign nation. It involves gathering, transmitting sensitive information such as defense and other related information to another nation.

***Item 3: The Antiterrorist Crimes identify a specific offense of providing material support or resources to terrorists (§ 2339) as listed under the USA Patriot Act (2001). Identify the elements of the crime and provide your opinion as to if you believe the crime is vague or adequately identifies unacceptable conduct.***

 The antiterrorist crime act specifies the actions which can be regarded as providing support to terrorist. These actions include a person who knowingly conspire to support the terrorism activities by providing assistant such housing, finances, and any other logistic to the terrorism activities are liable for such as acts (Randolph, 2015). It is also states that failure to inform the authority of terrorist activities is a crime punishable by the law. It is therefore, important for any individual to inform the authority of any suspicious activities, which can be regarded as terrorist without any failure.

# References

Doyle, C. (2016). Terrorist Material Support: An Overview Of An Overview Of 18 U.S.C. §2339A And §2339B. *Congregational Law* , 3-15.

Randolph, J. (2015). A Double Due Process Denial: The Crime Of Providing Material Support Or Resources To. *International Journal Of Crminology* , 1-35.

Spooner, L. (2015). Treasn And Espionage . *The Oonstitution Of No Authority* , 2-14.