1. Juror Descriptions (pg. 3)
2. Character Analysis: The Jurors (pgs. 4-6)
3. Evidence Analysis Chart (pg. 7)
4. Read and Reflect (pgs. 8-9)
5. Vocabulary (pgs. 10-11)
Juror Descriptions

Foreman (Juror No. 1): He is a small, petty man who was impressed with the authority he has and handles himself quite formally. He is not overly bright, but dogged.

Juror No. 2: He is a meek, hesitant man who finds it difficult to maintain any opinions of his own. He is easily swayed and usually adopts the opinion of the last person to whom he has spoken.

Juror No. 3: He is very strong, very forceful, extremely opinionated man within whom can be detected a streak of sadism. Also, he is a humorless man who is intolerant of opinions other than his own, and accustomed to forcing his wishes and views upon others.

Juror No. 4: He seems to be a man of wealth and position, and a practiced speaker who presents himself well at all times. He seems to feel a little bit above the rest of the jurors. His only concern is with the facts in this case and he is appalled by the behavior of the others.

Juror No. 5: He is a naïve, very frightened young man who takes his obligations in this case very seriously and who finds it difficult to speak up when his elders have the floor.

Juror No. 6: He is an honest but dull-witted man who comes upon his decisions slowly and carefully. He is a man who finds it difficult to create positive opinions, but who must listen to and digest and accept those opinions offered by others, which appeal to him most.

Juror No. 7: He is a loud, flashy, glad handed salesman type who has more important things to do than sit on a jury. He is quick to show temper and equally quick to form opinions on things about which he knows nothing. He is a bully, and, of course, a coward.

Juror No. 8: He's a quiet, thoughtful, gentle man -- a man who sees all sides of every question and constantly seeks the truth. He is a man of strength tempered with compassion. Above all, he is a man who wants justice to be done, and will fight to see that it is.

Juror No. 9: He is a mild, gentle old man, long since defeated by life, and now merely waiting to die. He recognizes himself for what he is, and mourns the days when it would have been possible to be courageous without shielding himself behind his many years.

Juror No. 10: He is an angry, bitter man -- a man who antagonizes almost on sight. He is also a bigot who places no value on any human life save his own. Here is a man who has been nowhere and is going nowhere and knows it deep within him.

Juror No. 11: He is a refugee from Europe. He speaks with an accent and is ashamed, humble, almost subservient to the people around him. He will honestly seek justice because he has suffered through so much injustice.

Juror No. 12: He is a slick, bright advertising man who thinks of human beings in terms of percentages, graphs and polls, and has no real understanding of people. He is a superficial snob, trying to be a good fellow.
CHARACTER ANALYSIS: The Jurors

Based solely on the jurors’ looks, what observations can you make? List them here:

_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Are these observations stereotypes? Why or why not?

_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUROR</th>
<th>Characterization—What details do you know about this character?</th>
<th>Order in Which He Decides to Vote “Not Guilty”</th>
<th>Arguments/Reasoning Regarding the Defendant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror #12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## EVIDENCE CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIECES OF EVIDENCE</th>
<th>Arguments in favor of “GUILTY”</th>
<th>Arguments in favor of “NOT GUILTY”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witness #1: Woman Across the “L” Train</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witness #2: Old man in apartment below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stab Wound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and Reflect

**DIRECTIONS:** What follows are pieces of evidence used at the trial of the defendant. **EXPLAIN** how jurors *discounted* the evidence thereby creating "reasonable doubt" in the juror's minds.

1. The old man hears the kid shout, “I’m going to kill you!” and hears the thump of the body.

2. The old man gets out of his bed, walks down the hall and sees the boy running down the stairs.

3. The angle of the stab wound
4. The uniqueness of the knife

5. The woman, across from the “L” train, who saw the actual murder.

6. The phrase, “I’m going to kill you...”
Vocabulary

*From the Play*

**Act I**

*Dogged* – persistent; stubborn

*Naïve* – unsophisticated; lacking in worldly wisdom

*Subservient* – submissive

*Defendant* – in law, the person accused

*Unanimous* – showing complete agreement

*Monopoly* – exclusive control

*Counsel* – lawyer

*Abstain* – voluntarily refrain from
Act II
Motives – the emotions or impulses that cause a person to act in a certain way

Simulated – taking on the appearance of

Sadist – one who takes pleasure in hurting someone else

Ensuing – following

Sheepishly – with embarrassment

Technicality – a minor detail affecting a legal decision

Discrepancy – a fault or error in calculation

Act III

Arrogance – pride; self-importance

Acquittal – the judgment of a judge or jury that a person is not guilty of a crime as charged

Intimidate – to discourage or inhibit by making threats

Conceivable – able to be pictured mentally and believed

Writhing – squirming, moving in twisting movements
12 Angry Men Legal Terms

Alibi - A defense that asserts that the defendant could not have committed the crime because the defendant was somewhere else when the crime took place.

Bailiff: An officer from the sheriff's department who maintains courtroom order and jury custody. Sometimes also known as a deputy.

Beyond a reasonable doubt: In a criminal case, the accused's guilt must be established "beyond a reasonable doubt." Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you with an abiding conviction that the charge is true.

Capital punishment - A sentence of death.

Defendant - The person against whom a lawsuit is filed. In some types of cases (such as divorce) a defendant may be called a respondent.

Defense - 1) A general term for the effort of an attorney representing a defendant during trial and in pretrial maneuvers to defeat the party suing or the prosecution in a criminal case. 2) A response to a complaint, called an affirmative defense, to counter, defeat, or remove all or a part of the contentions of the plaintiff.

Degree of proof: The amount of proof necessary to prove a case. In a criminal case, such proof must be beyond a reasonable doubt.

Deliberations: After a trial, the jury goes into its assigned private room to think about and discuss evidence and testimony to help it reach a verdict.

Evidence: Any type of legal proof presented at trial through witnesses, records, and/or exhibits.

Exhibit: Document or material object produced and identified in court as evidence in a case. Each of these documents or objects is ordinarily given an identifying letter or number in alphabetical or numerical sequence when it is offered as evidence.

Foreman: Often called the "presiding juror." At the beginning of deliberations, the jury votes to select one of its members to be the foreperson. The foreman's duty is to preside and see that discussion during deliberations is carried on in a free
and orderly manner, that the case and issues are fully and freely discussed, and that every juror is given a chance to participate in the discussion. As the deliberations conclude, the foreperson counts the votes and completes and signs the verdict form.

**Impartial**: Without bias, prejudice, or other preconception. The members of a jury should have no opinion about or vested interest in a case at the start of the trial and should base its verdict only on competent legal evidence presented during the trial.

**Juror** - A person who serves on a jury. Lists of potential jurors are obtained from sources such as voter registration rolls, telephone directories, and department of motor vehicles' lists. Individuals who are selected to serve on a jury receive from the court a very small fee for their time and sometimes the cost of traveling from home to court.

**Motive** - The probable reason a person committed a crime, as when one acts out of jealousy, greed, or revenge. While evidence of a motive may be admissible at trial, proof of motive is not necessary to prove a crime.

**Prosecution** - 1) In criminal law, the government attorney charging and trying the case against a person accused of a crime. 2) A common term for the government's side in a criminal case, as in "The prosecution will present five witnesses," or "The prosecution rests" (completed its case).

**Unanimous**: Twelve jurors serve on a jury trial, except when the parties in civil or misdemeanor cases agree that there may be fewer than 12. A decision is unanimous when the full jury in a criminal case has agreed upon the verdict. Once a verdict has been reached, the jury is brought back into the courtroom. The verdict must be in writing, signed by the foreperson, and be read to the jury by the court clerk or the judge.

**Witness** - A person who testifies under oath at a deposition or trial, providing firsthand or expert evidence.