intent doctrine" and was thought to concern _____ rather than causation. That is, my intent to kill was satisfied, even though I actually killed Y and not X.

III. HOMICIDE

A. MURDER

1. At common law, murder was defined as the **killing of a human being by another human being with** _____.

2. The **elements** of murder are the following:

   a. ***Actus reus*:** the killing of a human being (forbidden _____) by another human being (attendant _____).

   b. ***Mens rea*:** the killing must have been done with "malice aforethought." Aforethought required some degree of _____.

   c. **Causation:** the defendant's act must have been the cause of or must have resulted in _____.

3. **Categories.** Murder included killings in the following **four** categories, each accompanied by a different _____ **and each satisfying the standard of "malice aforethought"**:

   a. **Intent to kill**—the defendant's actual intent was to kill the other person. It was not enough to show that a _____ person would have known that death would result.

   b. **Intent to cause serious bodily injury**—the defendant must have intended to cause _____ bodily injury to the victim. It was not enough that the defendant should have known his actions would likely cause such result.

   c. **"Depraved-heart" murder**—the defendant must have evinced an extremely _____ disregard for human life. Intent to kill was not required.

   d. **Felony murder**—the defendant must have intended to commit a felony (*see* Section III.D).

4. **First degree murder vs. second degree murder.**

SAMPLE PAGE: Interactive Criminal Law, Outline with Blanks

© 2009 Interactive Legal Tools