1) Was the use of force justified in the following situation? Defendant was awakened around midnight by noise in the hallway of his apartment building. He walked into the hall, where he saw a man loudly knocking at a neighbor's door. Defendant told the man to leave, and after an exchange of words, Defendant claims the man threw a punch at him. Defendant then struck the man, knocking him down a flight of stairs. At Defendant's trial for assault he contends he was privileged to use force because the other man was in Defendant's castle." As a result, Defendant contends, he had no duty to retreat. Is Defendant correct?

2) When a person rents furniture for home use from a rent-to-own company, the rental agreement states that unless the renter elects to purchase the furniture, it must be returned at a stated period, or at once in the event of a default in rental payment.

If a renter misses several payments, but does not return the rented furniture to the rental company, can the renter be prosecuted for theft? If so, what must the prosecution prove?

3)In every state, the penalty for possession of controlled substances with the intent to deliver (sell) is much greater than possession for personal use.

As noted in this chapter, proof of intent to deliver is frequently done by circumstantial evidence. Is there sufficient evidence for proof of intent if: (1) the police observe a "frantic" woman flag down defendant's SUV, reach into the SUV and hand something to the driver, and take something from the driver?

The driver is subsequently stopped and police find 2.5 grams of crack cocaine hidden in the ceiling of the SUV. (2) The police search the SUV and find neither cash nor packaging, nor do they find drug paraphernalia like a crack pipe. If this isn't enough proof, what additional factors convinced the court the de fendant intended to sell the crack cocaine?