**Facts to consider as students watch the movie**

Although it may be hard to believe, people sometimes confess to crimes they did not commit. The way a person is questioned during interrogation, as well as the personality of the person involved, may contribute to a false confession.

Interrogation techniques such as yelling or lying about evidence are legal as long as the suspect is not threatened or coerced into confession.

Defendants may plead guilty—even if they are not—in the hopes of reducing the severity of the crime they are charged with or to get a more lenient sentence. This is called plea bargaining.

In real-life court cases, unlike fictional ones on TV or in the movies, it is often difficult to determine the truth of what happened.

Many different kinds of evidence can be used to make a case about a person's guilt or innocence in a crime. Each type of evidence has strengths and limitations.

**Questions after video (10pts)**

1. When interrogating suspected criminals, police are allowed to make accusations, lie about or make up evidence, yell at the suspects or get in their faces.
2. Why do you think it is legal for police to lie when questioning a potential criminal? Do you think that is right?
3. What do you think police should and should not be allowed to do during an interrogation?
4. Before being questioned by police, suspects must be told their Miranda rights, which give them the right to remain silent and to speak to an attorney.
5. Why might these men have waived their rights?
6. How might their story have been different if they had insisted on exercising these rights?
7. In two cases described in detail, DNA tests of hair and bodily fluids did not indicate that the boys in the CBS 60 Minutes interview were at the crime scene. Why didn't the DNA test results help clear these men of the crime?
8. Eventually these boys were found guilty of the alleged crimes in court, even though there was no evidence linking them to the crimes, and DNA evidence linked others to the crimes. How could that happen?
9. In what ways were the following parties responsible for the outcome:
10. The convicted men
11. The police
12. The lawyers
13. The jury
14. How did the possibility of the death penalty play into this story?