What is your definition of forensic science? 

Students will:
- Define and distinguish between forensic science and criminalistics
- Discuss the early history of forensics and how it has evolved over time.

Announcements:
- Safety Contract-Signed, ASAP!!
- Safety Exam
  - Absent/retakes

Essential Questions:
- What do you think forensic science is all about?
- How has forensic science evolved?

History of Forensic Science

How to take Cornell Notes

Forensic Science:
- is the application of science to the criminal and civil laws that are enforced by police agencies in a criminal justice system.
- Forensic comes from Latin word “forum” a community meeting place that was also a place for public justice
- “scientists must supply accurate and objective information that reflects events that have occurred at a crime scene” (Saferstein, 2008)
What kind of scientists are involved in Forensic Science?

Forensic science is the application of science to those criminal and civil laws that are enforced by police agencies in a criminal justice system.

Criminalistics is the application of scientific techniques in collecting and analyzing physical evidence in criminal cases.

When did people start doing forensic science?

Evidence of fingerprints in early paintings & rock carvings made by prehistoric humans.

Pre-historic picture writing of a hand with ridge patterns is discovered in Nova Scotia.

In ancient China, thumb prints are found on clay seals.


When did people start doing forensic science?

Alphonse Bertillon

- French scientist, devised the first personal identification system,
  - he dubbed his system as “anthropometry”
  - His method combined detailed measurement and classification of unique features with frontal and profile photographs of suspects—and which recorded the information on standardized cards in orderly files. (seen on the next slide)

**He is known as the father of criminal identification.

A photograph from Alphonse Bertillon's photo album from his exhibition at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.
Bertillon card for Thomas Conway, arrested for larceny (measurements)

Police departments throughout Europe and the United States adopted Bertillon’s system in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The suspect’s full-face and profile photographs appear on one side of the card; name, measurements, and other information are on the reverse.

New York City Municipal Archives (Visible Proofs)

Bertillonage

Bertillon's system was based on five primary measurements:
1. Head length;
2. Head breadth;
3. Length of the middle finger;
4. The length of the left foot;
5. The length of the "cubit" (the forearm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger).

Each principal heading was further subdivided into three classes of "small," "medium" and "large."

The length of the little finger and the eye color were also recorded.

Measurable You!

Materials:
- Per person:
  - Lab book (composition book)
  - Pen/pencil
  - Anthropometric Measurement Sheet/Bertillonage Measurement diagram
- Per Pair:
  - String
  - Meter stick

Vocabulary

Anthropometry:
- The study of human body measurements especially on a comparative basis, or for use in anthropological classification and comparison.

Bertillonage:
- A complex method of measuring and categorizing individuals

Question:

How well does the Bertillonage/anthropometry system work in correctly identifying a person?

Handout:
- Anthropometric Measurement Sheet/Bertillonage Measurement diagram

Measurements:
- How will the measurements be collected in a scientific manner?

Closing Question

In this class, what will really be studying, Forensic Science or Criminalistics? Why?