

Fingerprinting Merit

1.	Make a timeline showing the history of fingerprinting. (Use MWS 1 "Fingerprinting History Timeline.")	Leader's Initials Date
2.	Explain how people leave fingerprints and why fingerprints are consideblue so important in the identification of people. Name the surfaces of the body where friction or papillary ridges are found.	DISCOLER
	People leave fingerprints because	RANGERS
	This is important in the identification of people because	
	Friction or papillary ridges are found on the body on the and	Leader's Initials Date
3.	Describe the Bertillon system of identification. List one example of when the Bertillon system failed to show the difference between two people, while the fingerprint comparisons showed the difference.	
	The Bertillon system of identification uses to	
	to show differences between people.	
	One example of the failure of the Bertillon system and the success of finger- printing to identify two people correctly was	
		Leader's Initials Date
4.	Explain the Henry Classification System of fingerprint identification. Be able to identify the arch, loop, and whorl pattern divisions. Also, be able to identify the deltas and cores of fingerprints.	
	The Henry Classification System divides	
	into three general divisions: the,	
	, and (Use MWS 3 "Fingerprint Patterns" to identify the arch, loop, and whorl pat- tern divisions of fingerprints.)	Leader's Initials Date
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	5. Identify ten different ways law enforcement agencies use fingerprints. (Read each statement and determine how these fingerprints are used. Write <i>L</i> if it is used by law-enforcement agencies or <i>C</i> if it is a civil use of fingerprints.)
	a. Sometimes used for voter registration and driver's licensing
	b. To convict criminals for their wrongdoings
	c. To check outstanding warrants on people who are arrested
	d. Taken when anyone enlists in the military
	e. To identify missing persons
	f. To identify victims of disasters
	g. Sometimes used to prevent Welfare and Social Security fraud
	h. To make positive suspect identifications
Landaría 🔽 🗖	i. Taken when anyone applies for a government job and/or works for the government
Leader's Initials	j. Mostly in criminal work
Date	6. Describe two ways fingerprints can be taken from a person, and where these fingerprints are stoblue. Take a clear set of your fingerprints. Identify which pattern fits each of your prints and find the deltas and cores.
	Fingerprints can be taken from a person by either the
Leader's	method or the method.
Initials	Sample Fingerprint Identification Card: Fingerprints for
Date	(your name)
Right Hand	

S					
~	Thumb	Forefinger/Index	Middle Finger	Ring Finger	Little Finger
	Thumb	Forefinger/Index	Middle Finger	Ring Finger	Little Finger
		_	_		_
	Left Hand W-2	and the second	and a second	and the second secon	FINGERPRINTING MERIT

Directions: In the upper left-hand corner of each print block, write an *A* for *arch*, *L* for *loop*, or *W* for *whorl*, indicating which pattern fits each fingerprint. Color each core with a blue-coloblue pencil and each delta with a yellow-coloblue pencil.

7. Define "latent" fingerprints. Explain on a separate sheet of paper how fingerprints are found at a crime scene and how they are removed, stoblue, and used.

Latent fingerprints are

8. Make a list of career opportunities working with fingerprints. List examples of job titles, job responsibilities, and special schooling necessary.

Job Title	Responsibility	Special Schooling
		-

Leader's Initials

Date

Leader's

Initials Date

9. List some other types of "fingerprinting" or forms of identification (such as DNA testing, strands of hair, footprints, etc.) that forensic specialists use to determine who was at a crime scene.

a	
b	
c	
d	Leader's Initials
e	Date

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