

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

Engineering Science – using physics, engineering and mathematics in order to develop an understanding of an event.

Behavioral Science – a scientific discipline such as sociology, anthropology or psychology, in which the actions and reactions of humans and animals are studied.

Pathology – the scientific study of disease and its causes, processes and effects.

Jurisprudence – to study everything there is to know about law and its place in all of society.

Toxicology – Branch of science concerned with poisons, their nature, effects and antidotes.

Physical Anthropology – the study of dealing with the genetic aspect of human development and its physical variations.

Odontology – branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy and development of teeth.

Criminilistics – they collect physical evidence at crime scenes, receive it at the lab, perform tests and many times testify in court.

Scientific Method – process by which a question is asked, a hypothesis is made and then the hypothesis is tested to form a conclusion.

Expert Witness – individual whom the court determines to possess knowledge relevant to the trial that is not expected of the average lay person.

Lochard Exchange Principle – the idea that when someone comes into contact with something else that trace evidence will be left behind that can prove the encounter.