

14.06
Issues In Armed Robbery

To sustain the charge of armed robbery, the State must prove the following propositions:

First Proposition: That the defendant [(intentionally) (knowingly) (recklessly)] took property from the person or presence of ____; and

Second Proposition: That the defendant did so by the use of force or by threatening the imminent use of force; and

Third Proposition: That the defendant carried on or about his person a dangerous weapon or was otherwise armed with a dangerous weapon at the time of the taking.

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that each of these propositions has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant guilty.

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that any one of these propositions has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant not guilty.

Committee Note

720 ILCS 5/18-2 (West, 1992) (formerly Ill.Rev.Stat. ch. 38, §18-2 (1991)).

Give Instruction 14.05.

When the alleged weapon in question is not inherently dangerous, give Instruction 4.17. See *People v. Skelton*, 83 Ill.2d 58, 414 N.E.2d 455, 46 Ill.Dec. 571 (1980).

In *People v. Jones*, 149 Ill.2d 288, 297, 595 N.E.2d 1071, 1075, 172 Ill.Dec. 401, 405 (1992), the Illinois Supreme Court held that “either intent, knowledge or recklessness is an element of robbery even though the statutory definition of robbery does not expressly set forth a mental state.” Accordingly, the Committee has modified this instruction to include those three mental states as alternative elements of this offense.

The Committee no longer believes that it is necessary to identify in the instruction the specific property alleged to have been taken from the victim.

Insert in the blank the name of the victim.

When accountability is an issue, ordinarily insert the phrase “or one for whose conduct he is legally responsible” after the word “defendant” in each proposition. See Instruction 5.03.