

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 knowingly 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, or was otherwise armed with [(a dangerous weapon other than a firearm) (a firearm)] at the time of the taking.

[or]

Third Proposition: That the defendant, during the commission of the offense, personally discharged a firearm [that proximately caused (great bodily harm) (permanent disability) (permanent disfigurement) (death) to another person].

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that each one 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

Committee Note and Instruction Approved January 24, 2014

720 ILCS 5/18-2 (West 2013), amended by P.A. 91-404, effective January 1, 2000, by inserting the subsection (a)(1) designation, and inserting “other than a firearm” following “dangerous weapon” in subsection (a)(1); adding subsections (a)(2) through (a)(4); and in subsection (b) inserting “in violation of subsection (a)(1)” in the first sentence, and adding the second, third, and fourth sentences.

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 (1980).

Specific intent to permanently deprive is not an element of the offense of robbery. *People v. Banks*, 75 Ill.2d 383, 388 N.E.2d 1244 (1979).

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.

Use applicable bracketed material.

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. Give Instruction 5.03.