

RESIN Schema Library HRF

Quizlet 9

Version: Feb 3, 2022

Scenarios

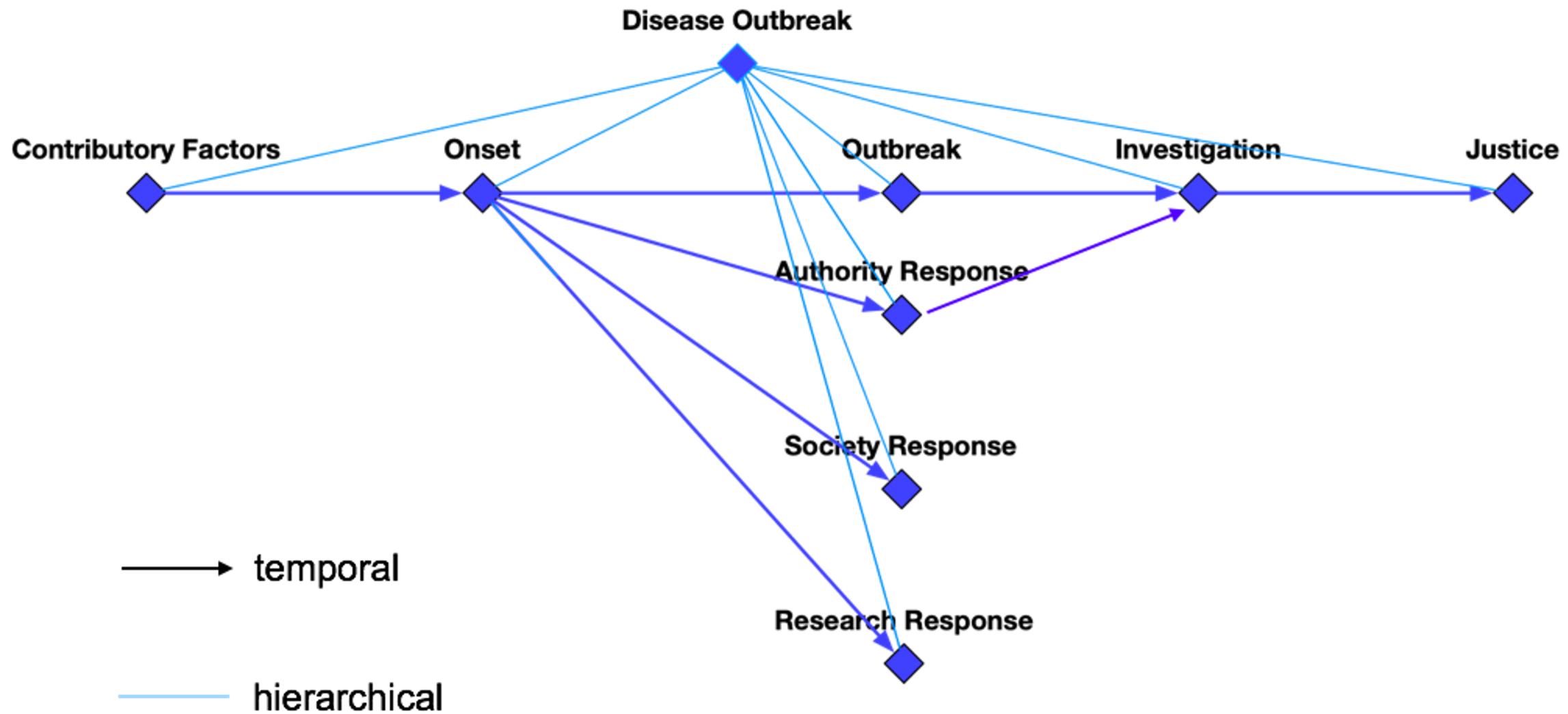
- Disease Outbreak
- IED Bombing
- Terrorist Attack
- Kidnapping
- Business Change
- Election
- Sports Games
- Mass Shooting
- Civil Unrest
- International Conflict

Disease Outbreak Schema

Quizlet 9

Sha Li, Manling Li, Ghazaleh Kazeminejad, Michael Regan, Susan Brown, Martha Palmer, Jiawei Han, Heng Ji
{shal2,hengji}@illinois.edu

Overview



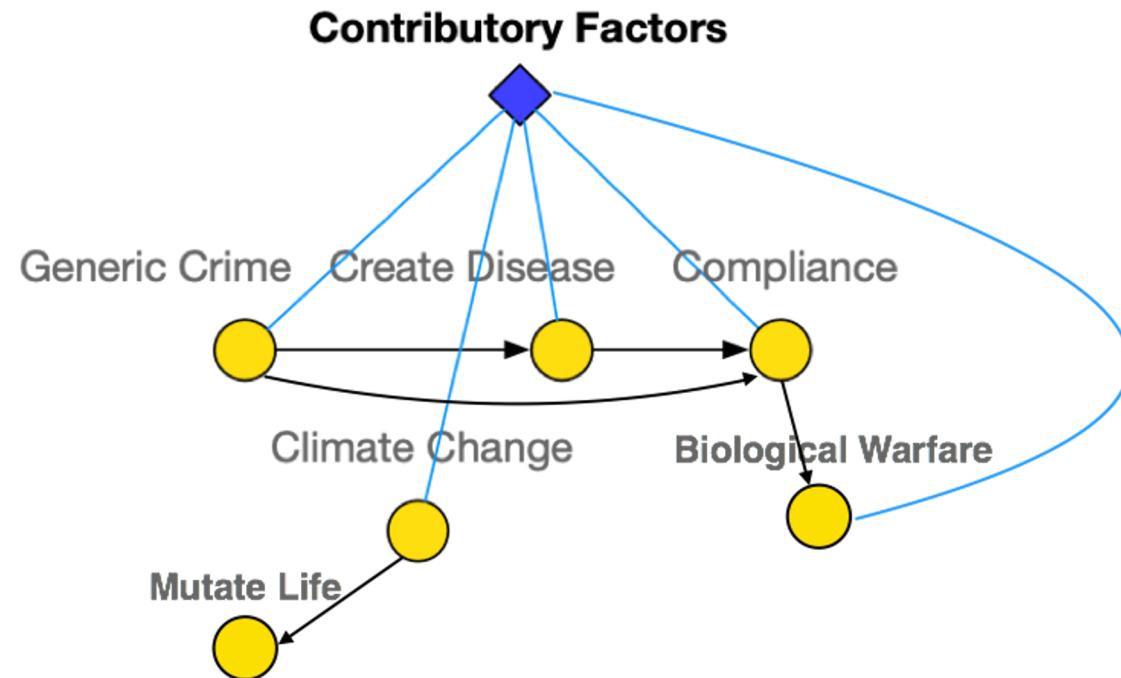
Contributory Factors

Generic Crime: The disease outbreak could be the result of a crime, i.e., someone polluting the water with a chemical

Compliance: Compliance to a rule or regulation. Often negated, for example violating health regulations.

Biological Warfare: The disease outbreak may result from the use of biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, insects, and fungi with the intent to kill, harm or incapacitate humans, animals or plants as an act of war

Mutate Life: The virus may undergo an alteration in the nucleotide sequence of the genome during the disease outbreak



Onset

Consume: Consumption of a substance by an organism.

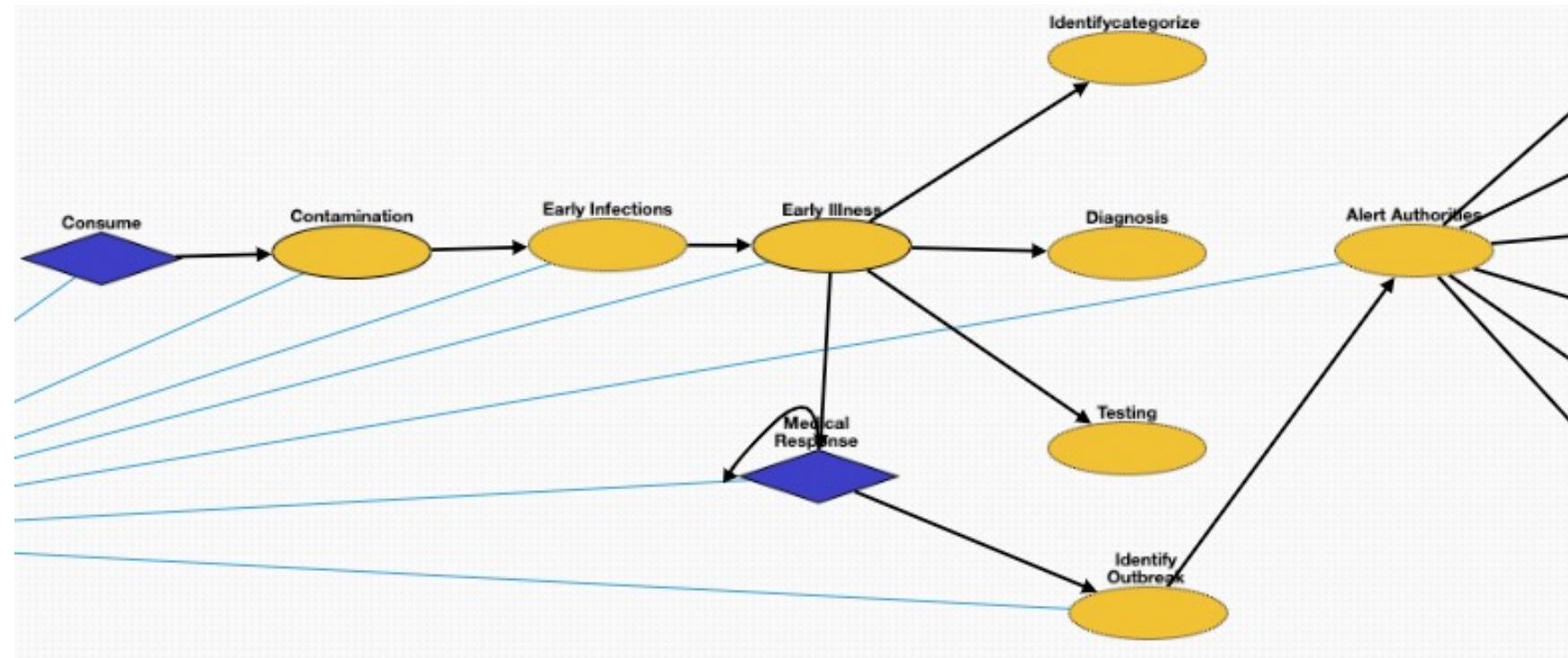
Contamination: Presence of an unwanted constituent, harmful substance or impurity in a material, physical body, or environment

Infections: Invasion of an organism's body tissues by the virus. People can be infected by the virus in the disease outbreak

Early Illness: Abnormal condition that negatively affects the structure or function of all or part of an organism due to the virus in the disease outbreak

Identify Outbreak: Detecting a possible outbreak. Usually accompanied by an announcement.

Alert Authorities: Alerting and reporting the detected outbreak to state and local public health authorities



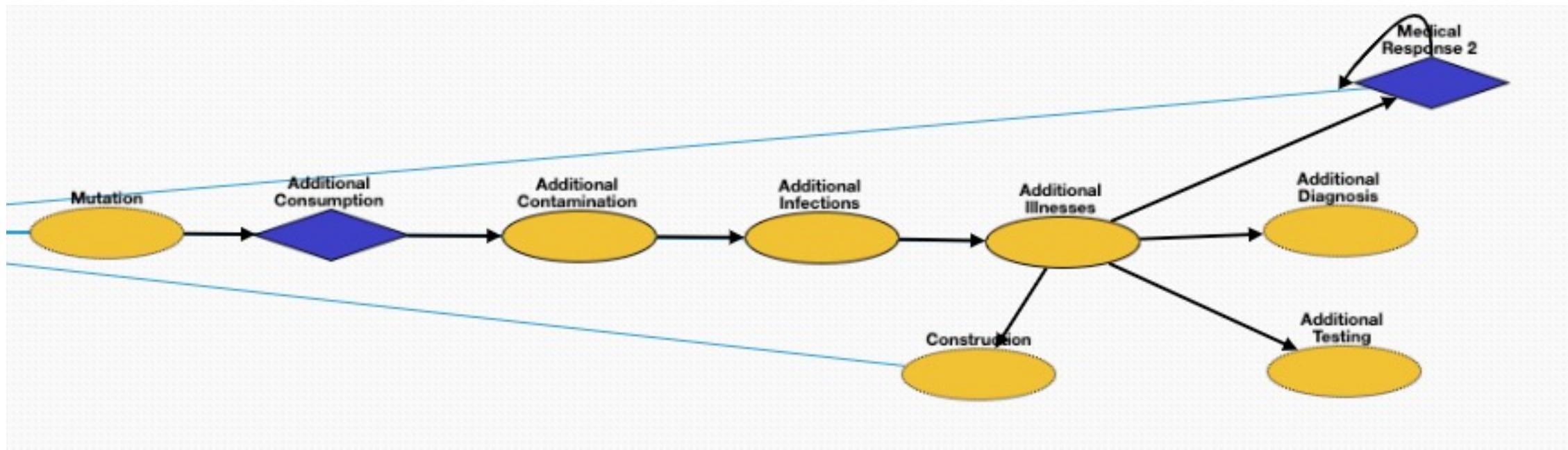
Outbreak

Mutations: The virus may undergo an alteration in the nucleotide sequence of the genome during the disease outbreak

Infections: Invasion of an organism's body tissues by disease-causing agents. People can be infected by the virus in the disease outbreak

Illness: Abnormal condition that negatively affects the structure or function of all or part of an organism due to infection of the virus in the disease outbreak

Construction: Field hospitals may be constructed to accommodate patients during the outbreak



Medical Response

Testing: A viral test checks specimens from your nose or your mouth to find out if you are currently infected with the virus

Diagnosis: Medical diagnosis on infection of the virus in the disease outbreak

Treatment: Attempted remediation of a health problem due to infection of the virus in the disease outbreak

Tracing: Contact tracing identifies persons who may have come into contact with an infected person during the disease outbreak

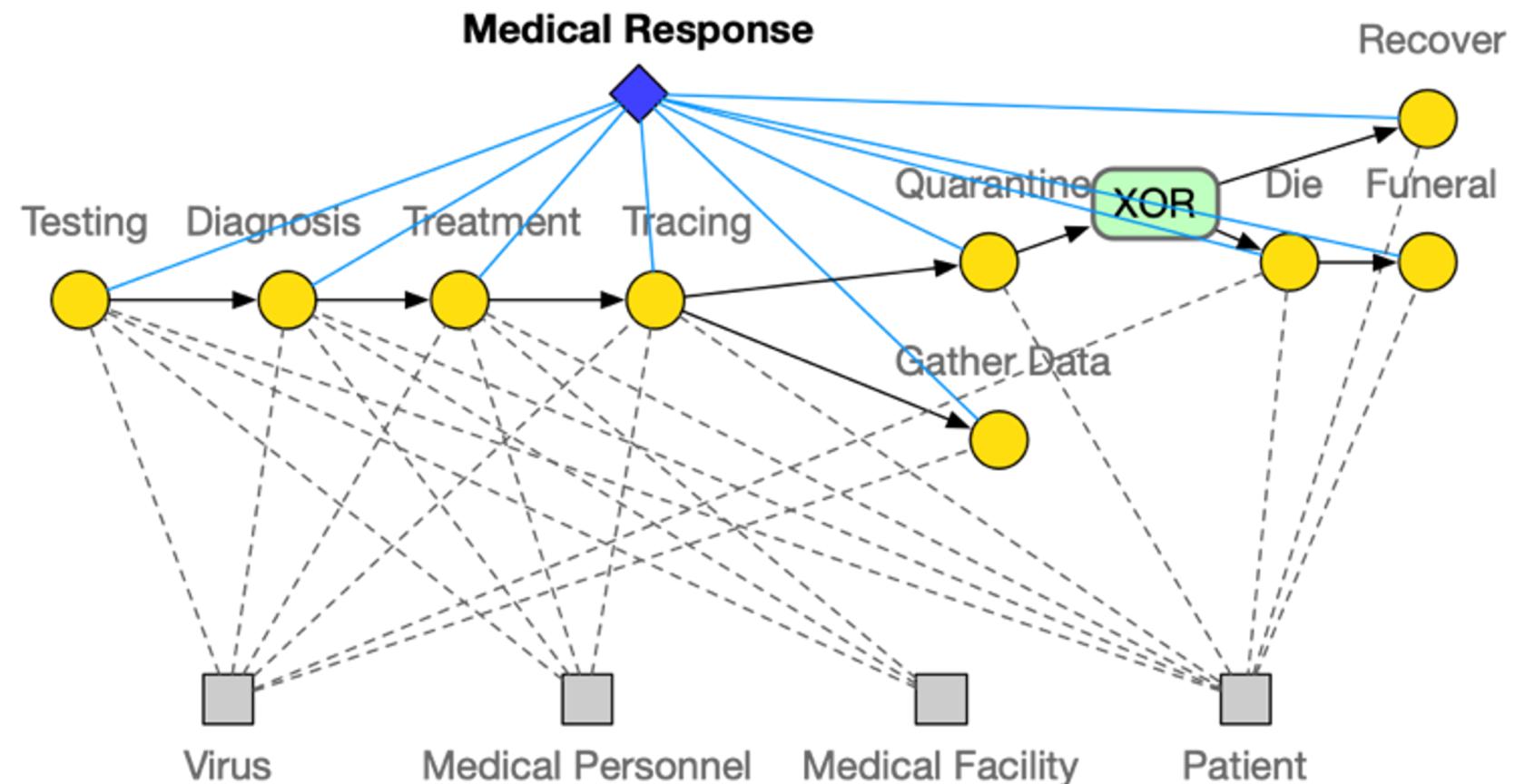
Quarantine: Restriction on the movement of people, animals and goods which is intended to prevent the spread of the disease

Gather Data: Epidemiologic data collection

Die: Patients may die from the infection of the virus

Recover: Patients may recover from the infection of the virus

Funeral: A ceremony for patients died in the disease outbreak



Research Response

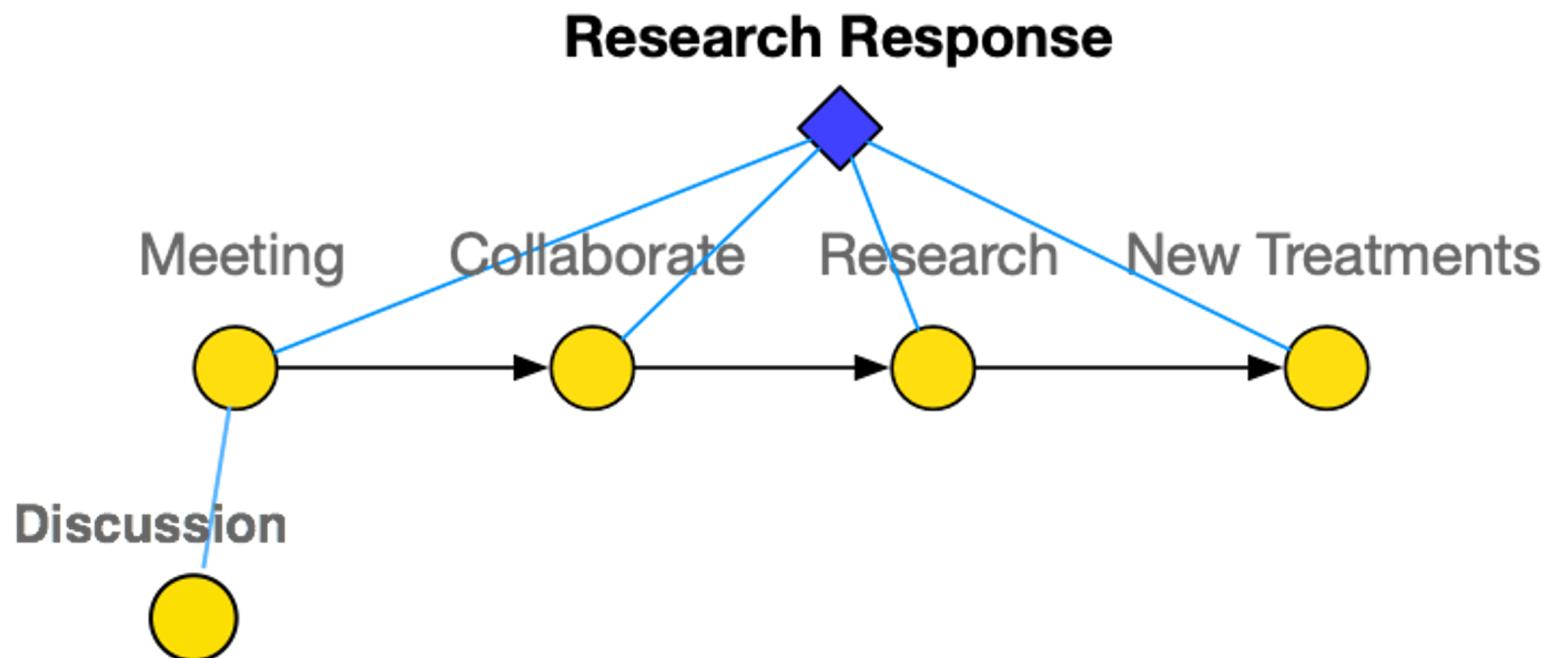
Meeting: Academic conference or scientific conference for conducting research on fighting the virus

Collaborate: Research collaboration on finding treatment for the virus

Research: Conducting research fighting the disease outbreak

New Treatments: Developing effective treatment or cure for the disease

Discussion: conversation between two or more people on responding to the disease outbreak



Authority Response

StartPosition: Officials are assigned to monitor, prevent, contain, and mitigate the disease outbreak

Destruction: The government destroys the source of the disease, for example, Haiti demolished the fishing nuts where the Cholera epidemic started.

Gov Health Decree: Legislations were issued fighting the disease outbreak by government

Debunk Misinformation: Debunking misinformation related to the disease outbreak

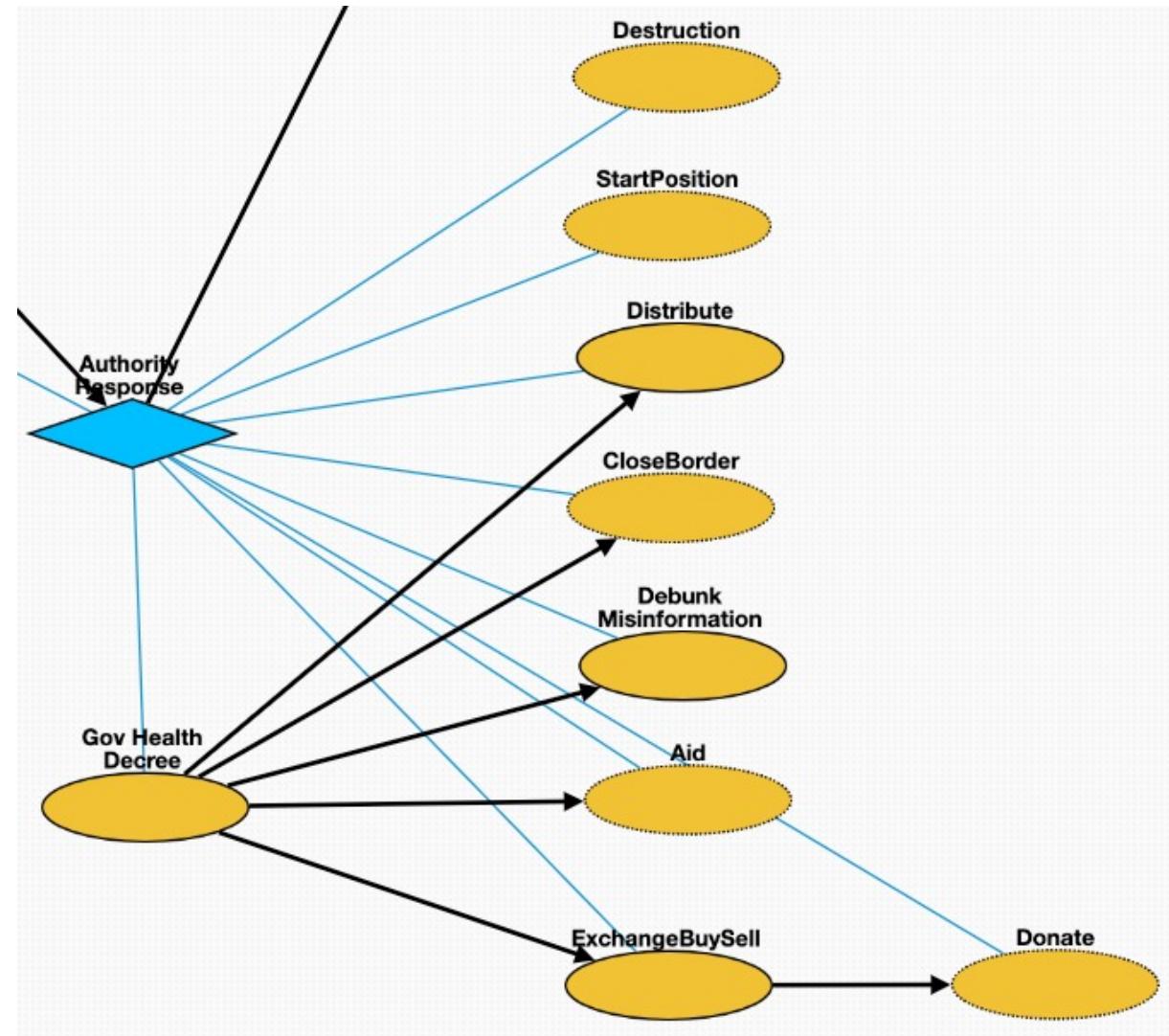
Close Border: Border were closed to slow the spread of the virus

Distribute: Distributing the vaccines of the virus

Financial Aid: Financial assistance with food, housing and bills

ExchangeBuySell: Buying, selling or exchanging goods related to the disease outbreak

Donate: Charitable activities related to the disease outbreak



Society Response

Alert Population: Alerting population of the exposure of the virus

Educate: Sharing and educating related knowledge for fighting the disease outbreak

BuySellExchange: Buying, selling or exchanging goods related to the disease outbreak

Demonstrate: Protests over responses to the disease outbreak

BusinessClose: Business close due to the disease outbreak

BusinessReopen: Business reopen due to the disease outbreak

Comply: Complying to the government legislations

Limit Travel: Restrictions on traveling to slow down the spread of the virus

Social Distancing: Keep physical distance to prevent the spread of the disease

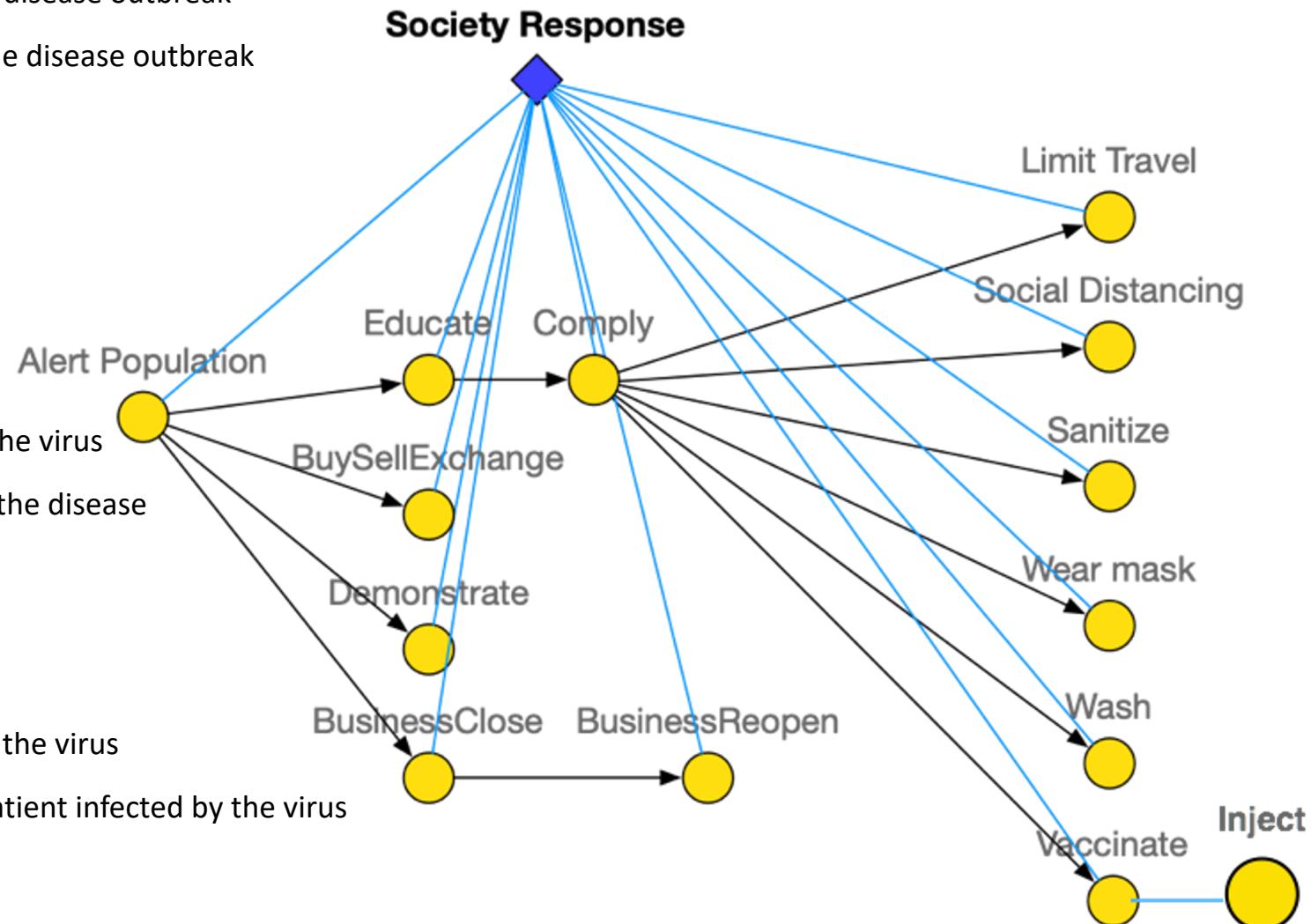
Sanitize: Disinfection to prevent infection of the virus

Wear Mask: Wearing masks to prevent the spread of virus

Wash: Washing hands to prevent infection

Vaccinate: Vaccine intended to provide acquired immunity against the virus

Inject: The act of administering a liquid, especially a drug, into a patient infected by the virus using a needle and a syringe



Investigation

IdentifyCategorize: Investigation of the disease outbreak includes identify the source of the virus as well as the suspect of the creator

Contact: Make contact with the suspect

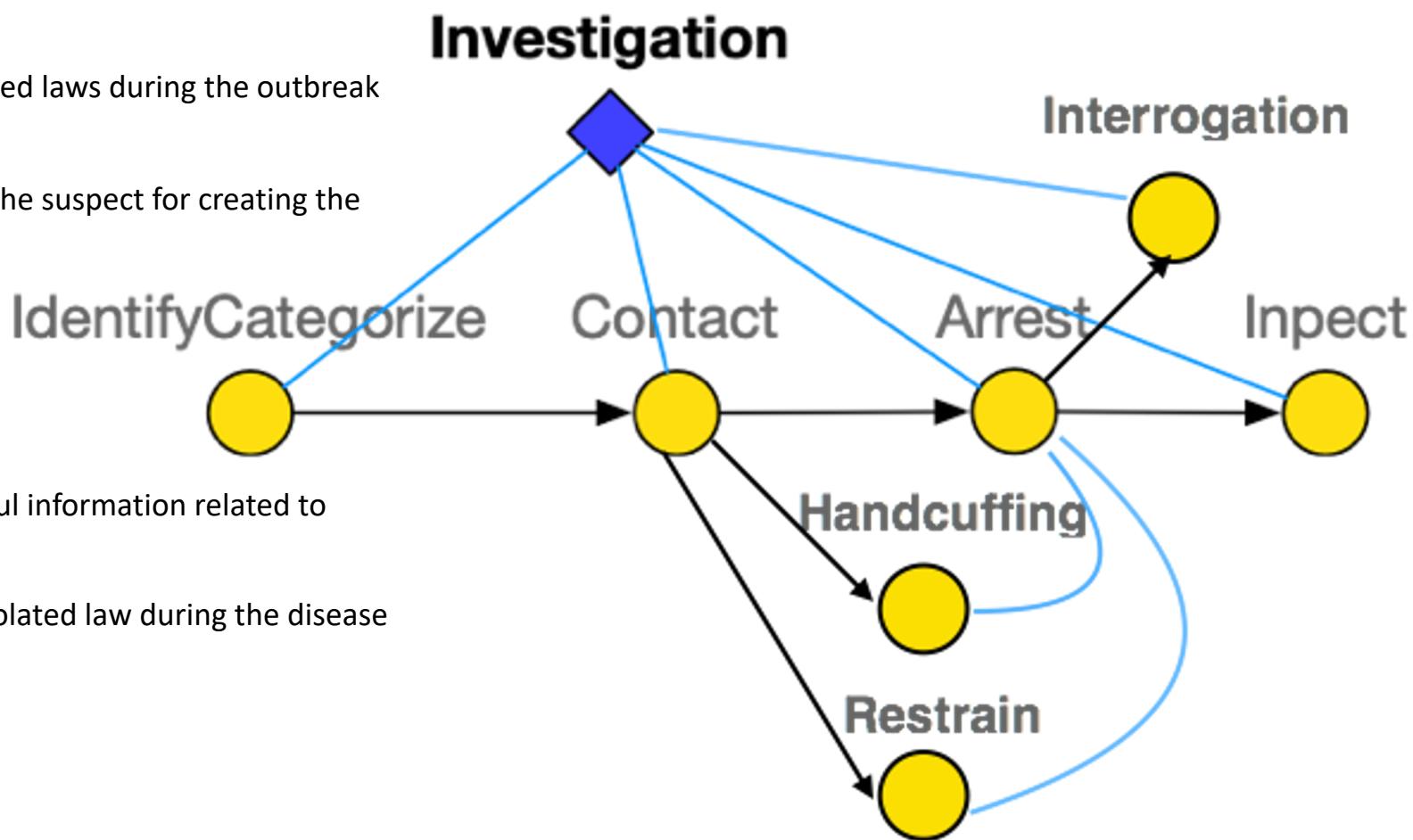
Arrest: Taking the suspect who created the virus or violated laws during the outbreak into custody

Inspect: Organized examination or formal evaluation on the suspect for creating the virus

Interrogation: Interviewing with the goal of eliciting useful information related to suspected crime during the disease outbreak

Handcuffing: Using handcuffs to secure a suspect who violated law during the disease outbreak

Restrain: Physical restraint on the suspect



Civil Justice

File Complaint: Plaintiff files a complaint to initiate a lawsuit

Answer: In law, a solemn assertion in opposition to someone or something by the defendant

Discovery: Pre-trial procedure in common law countries for obtaining evidence

Motion: In US law, a procedural device to bring a limited, contested issue before a court for decision

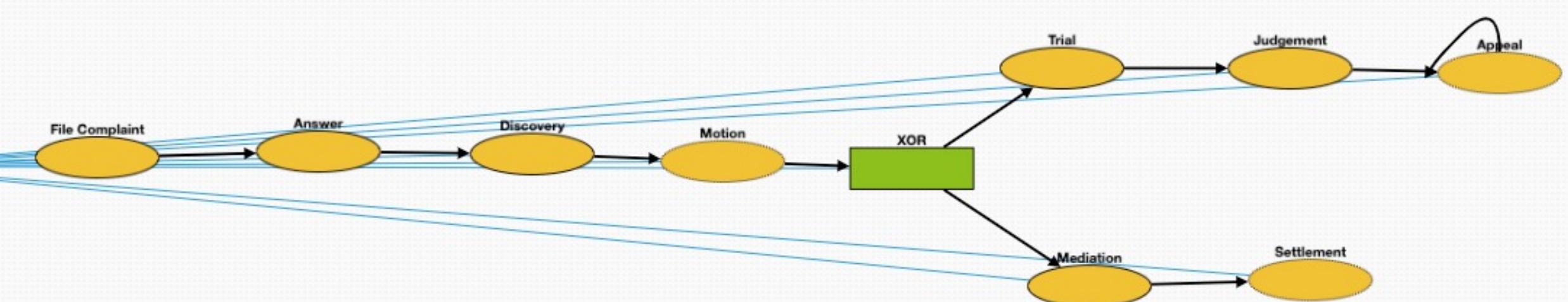
Trial: Coming together of parties to a dispute, to present information in a tribunals on the case of creation of the virus

Judgement: The formal decision made by a court following a lawsuit

Appeal: Resort to a superior court to review the decision of an inferior court or administrative agency

Mediation: Dispute resolution with assistance of an impartial third party moderator through the use of communication and negotiation techniques

Settlement: The dispute is resolved through a payment of money.

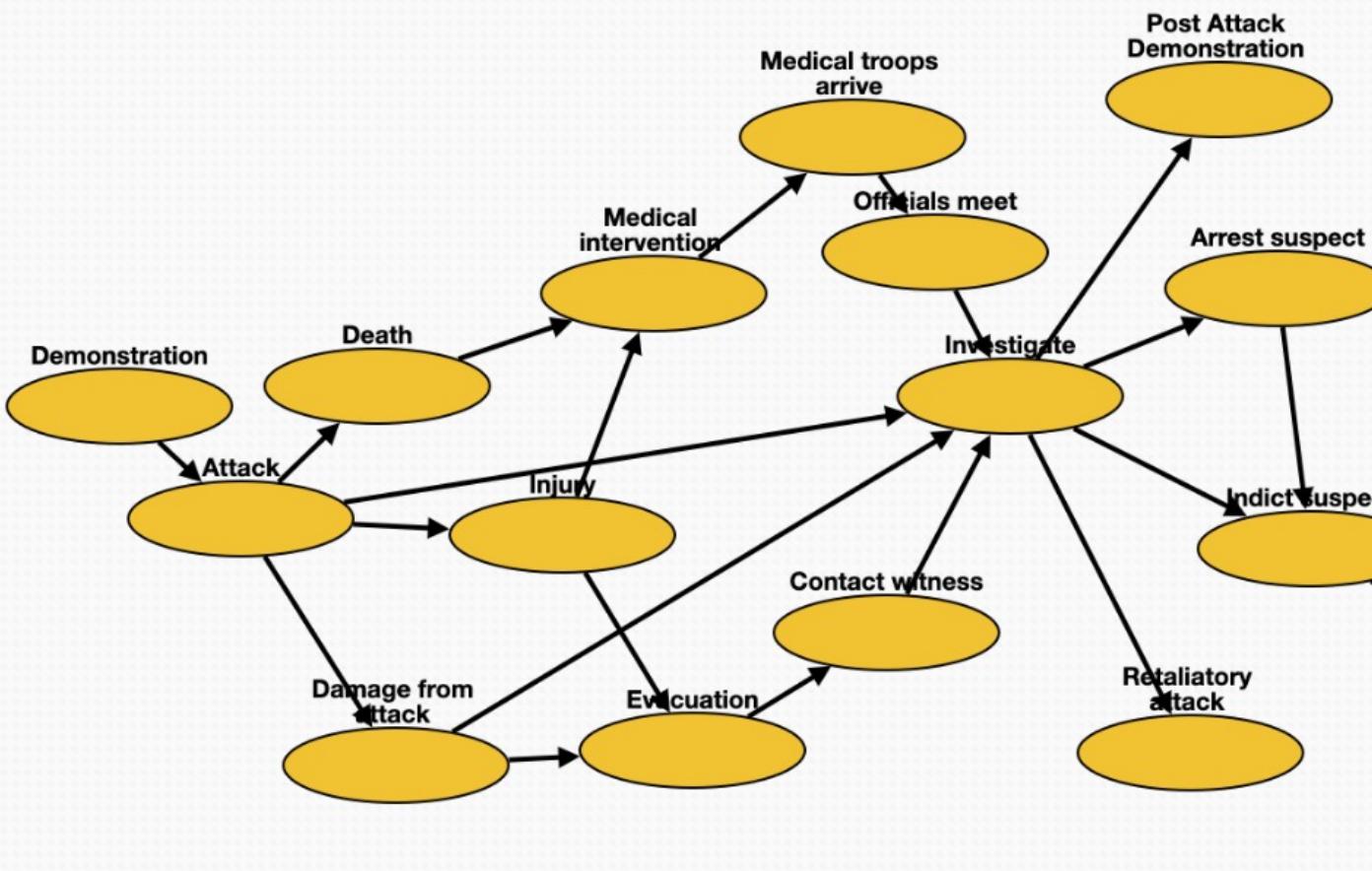


RESIN IED Attack Schemas

Quizlet 9

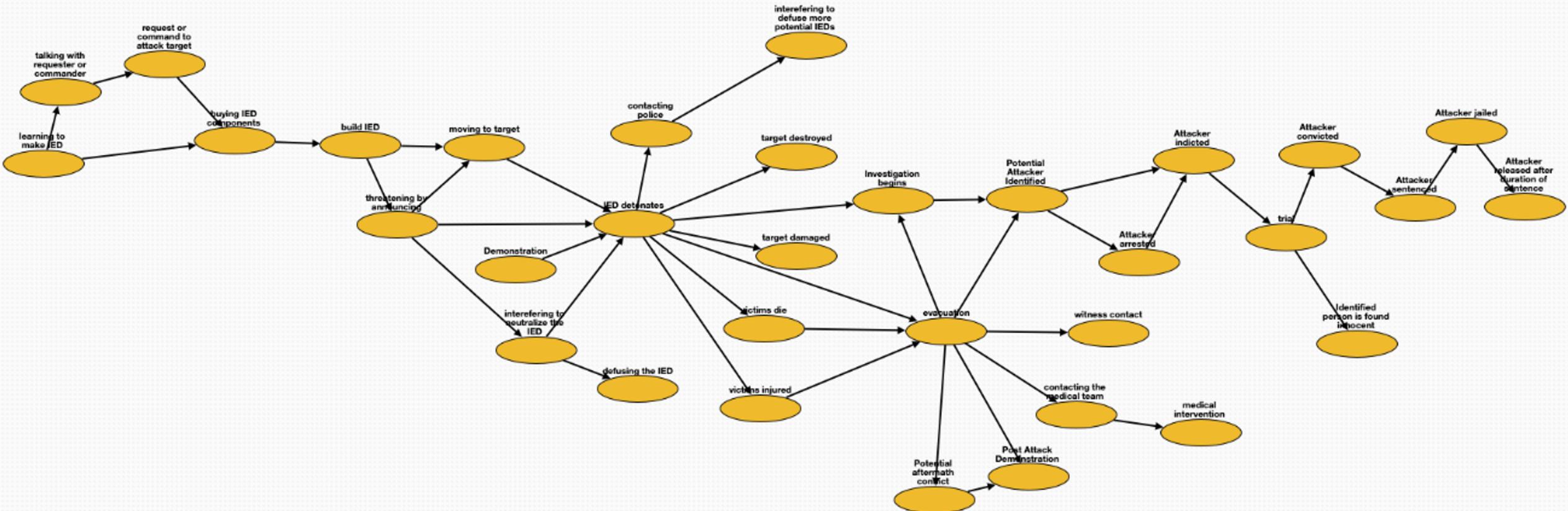
General Attack Schema

Attack	Q1174599	attack happens
Damage from attack	Q481609	damage from the attack
Acquit defendant	Q1454723	acquittal of the attacker
Death	Q4	death of the victims
Medical troops arrive	Q7590	medical team arrives
Injury	Q193078	injury of victims

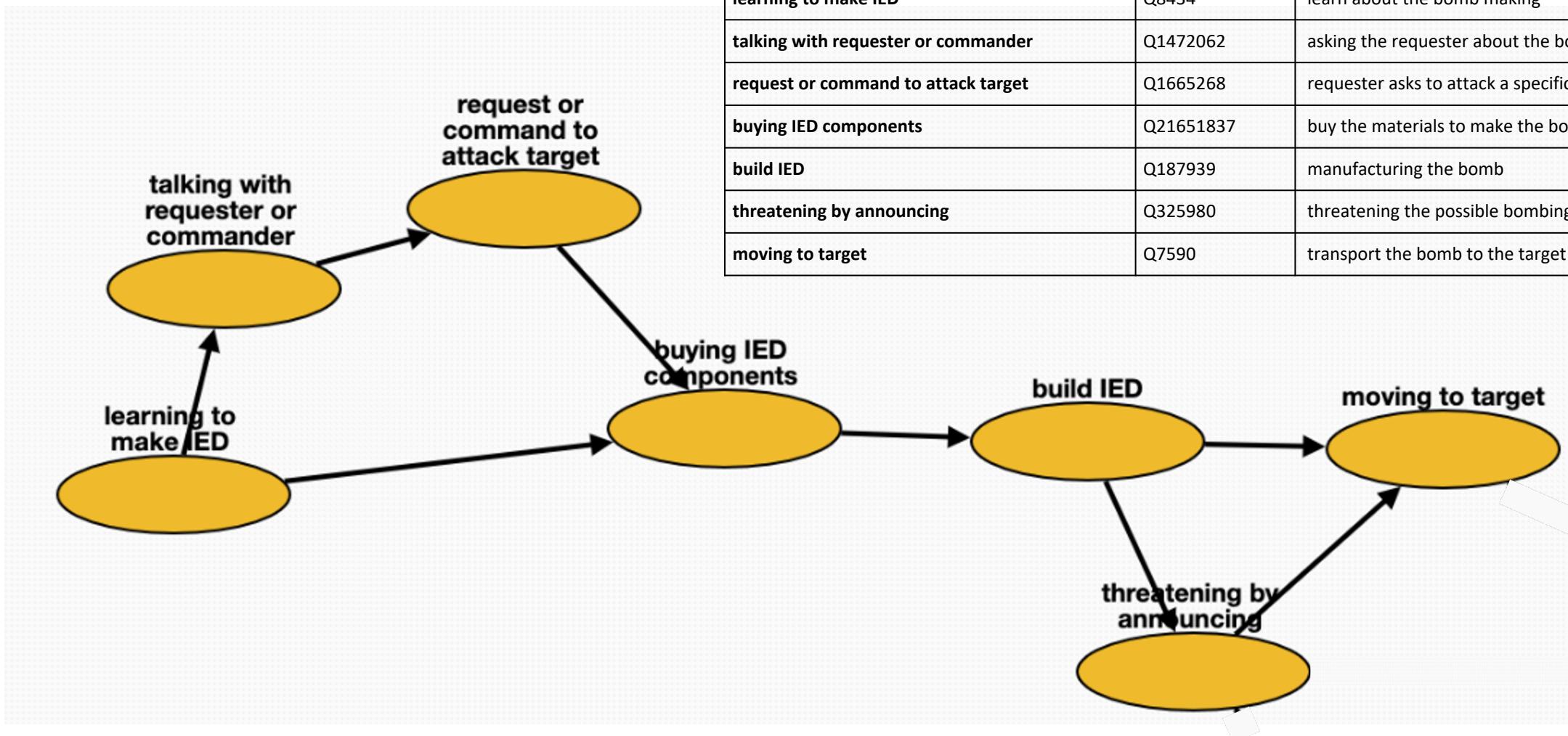


Medical intervention	Q179661	treatment of the victims
Arrest suspect	Q1403016	arrest suspects
Try in court	Q545861	legal_hearing
Officials meet	Q21170798	meeting with officials
Investigate	Q1964968	criminal_investigation
Evacuation	Q606332	emergency_evacuation
Contact witness	Q11024	communication with witness
Demonstration	Q175331	demonstration that triggered the attack
Post-Attack Demonstration	Q175331	demonstration after the attack
Retaliatory attack	Q1174599	attack after the previous attack
Indict suspect	Q19357312	accusation of the attacker
Correspondence	Q1472062	remote_communication
Convict accused	Q2916183	conviction of the attacker
Broadcast decision	Q567303	announcement
Issue sentence	Q1763090	sentence

General IED Schema Overview

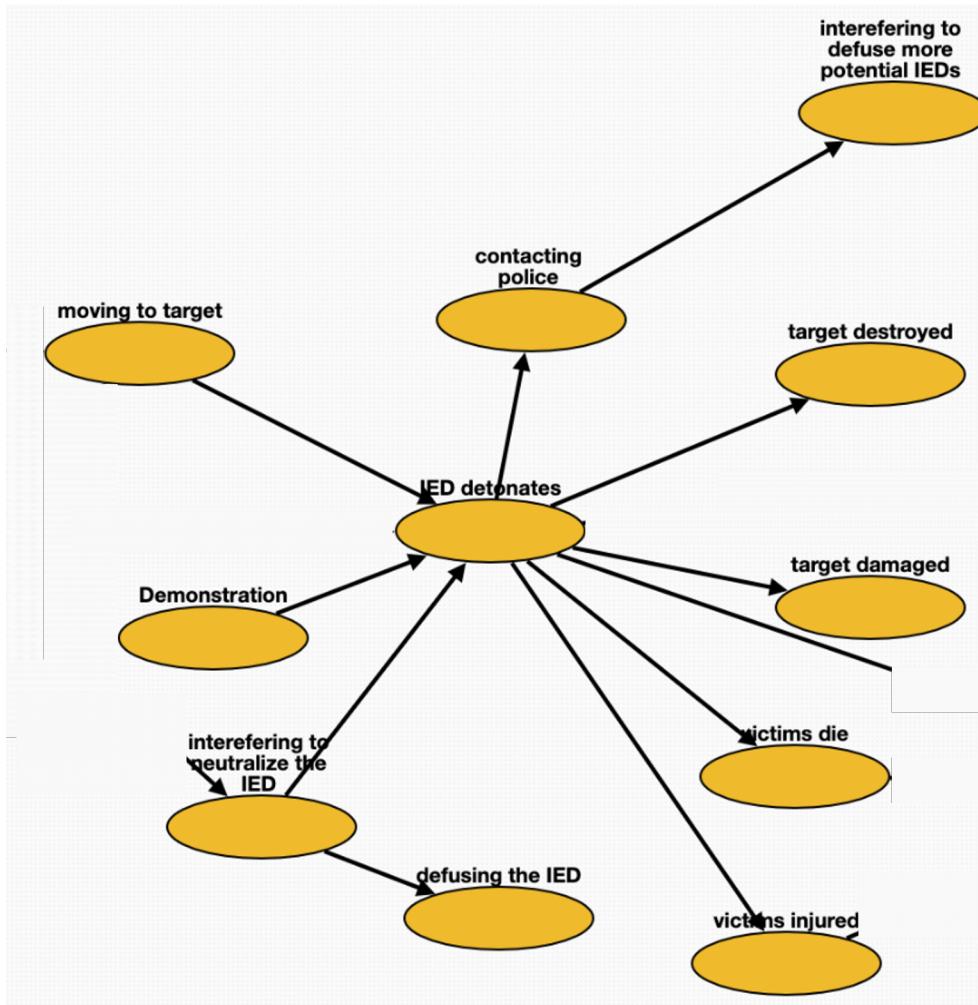


General IED Schema Part 1: Background



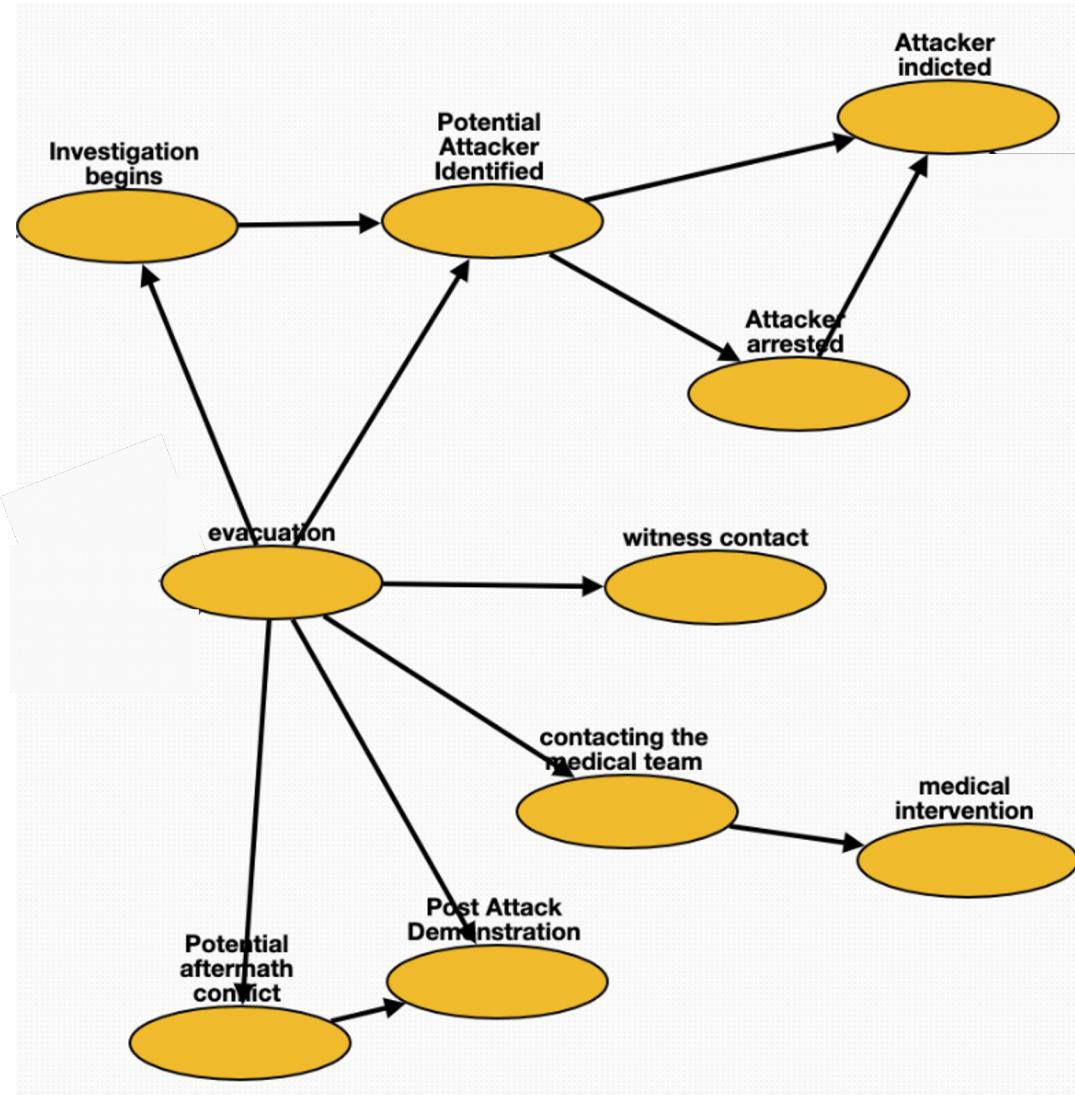
learning to make IED	Q8434	learn about the bomb making
talking with requester or commander	Q1472062	asking the requester about the bomb plan
request or command to attack target	Q1665268	requester asks to attack a specific target
buying IED components	Q21651837	buy the materials to make the bomb
build IED	Q187939	manufacturing the bomb
threatening by announcing	Q325980	threatening the possible bombing
moving to target	Q7590	transport the bomb to the target

General IED Schema Part 2: Detonation



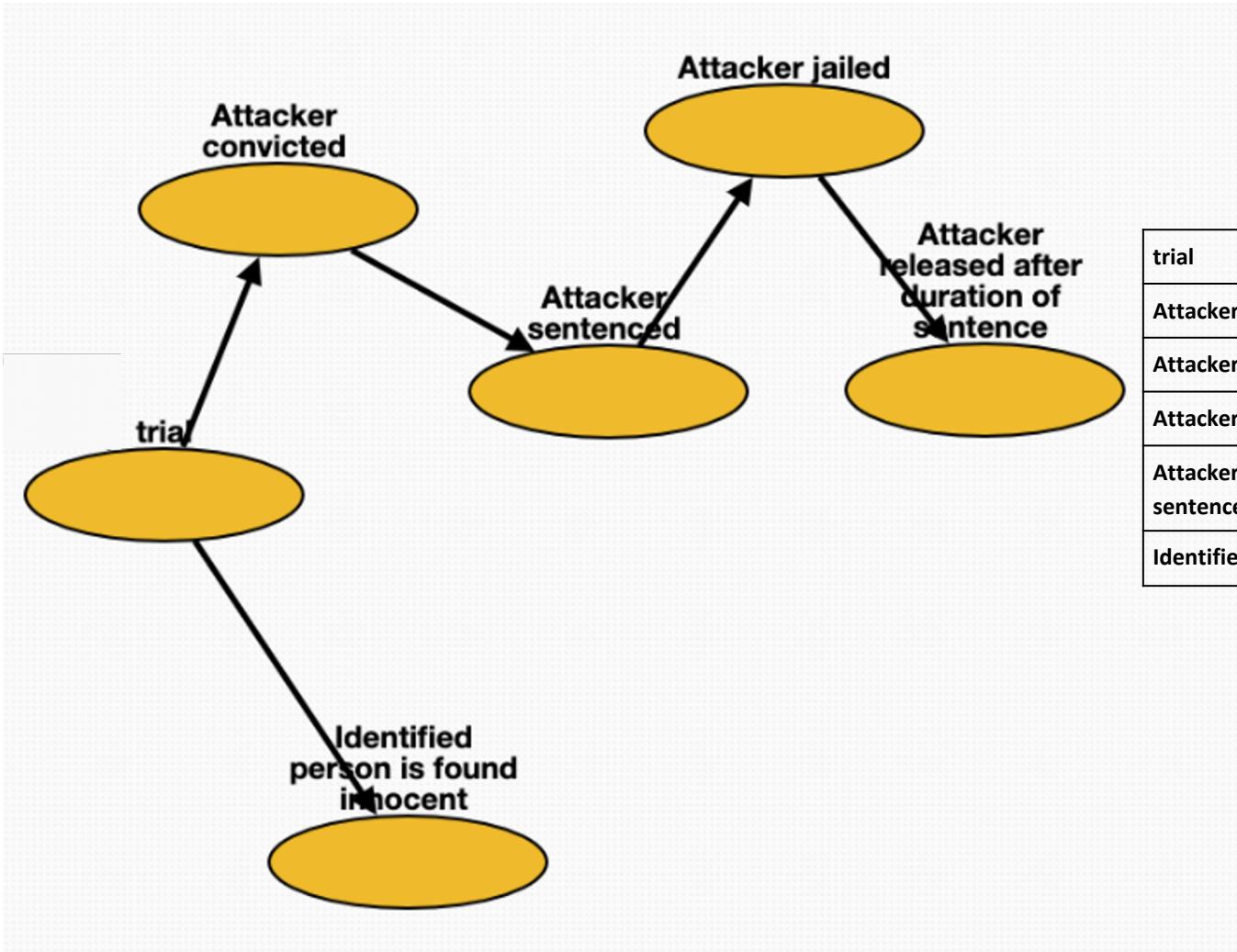
moving to target	Q7590	transport the bomb to the target
interefering to neutralize the IED	Q16515105	interefer the bombing
defusing the IED	Q649416	leave the bomb
IED detonates	Q891854	bomb attack starts
target destroyed	Q17781833	destruction of the target
target damaged	Q481609	damage of the target
victims injured	Q193078	injury of victims
victims die	Q4	death of victims
interefering to defuse more potential IEDs	Q16515105	interefer other remaining bombs
Investigation begins	Q1964968	criminal investigation
Demonstration	Q175331	demonstration that triggered the bomb

General IED Schema Part 3: Aftermath1



Investigation begins	Q1964968	criminal_investigation
evacuation	Q606332	emergency_evacuation
witness contact	Q11024	communication with witness
A demonstration event happening after the detonation event.	Q175331	demonstration after the bombing
Potential aftermath conflict	Q1174599	attack after the bombing
evacuation	Q606332	emergency_evacuation
contacting the medical team	Q1472062	contacting the medical team
contacting police	Q1472062	contacting the police
Intelligence identified ibrahim hussein berro as bomber at some place.	Q3265221	identification of the bomber
Attacker indicted	Q19357312	accusation of the bomber

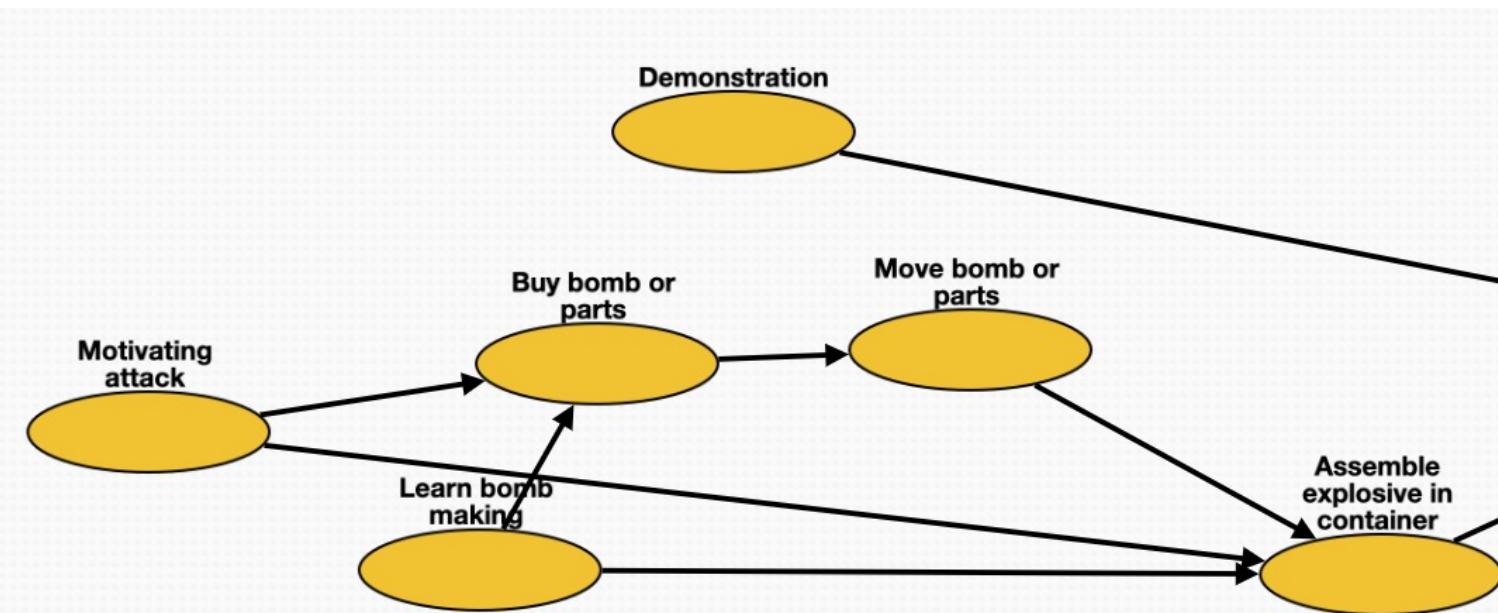
General IED Schema Part 4: Aftermath2



trial	Q545861	legal_hearing
Attacker convicted	Q2916183	conviction of the bomber
Attacker sentenced	Q1763090	sentence of the bomber
Attacker jailed	Q1403016	arrest of the bomber
Attacker released after duration of sentence	Q3237993	release the bomber from prison
Identified person is found innocent	Q3237993	release the innocent people

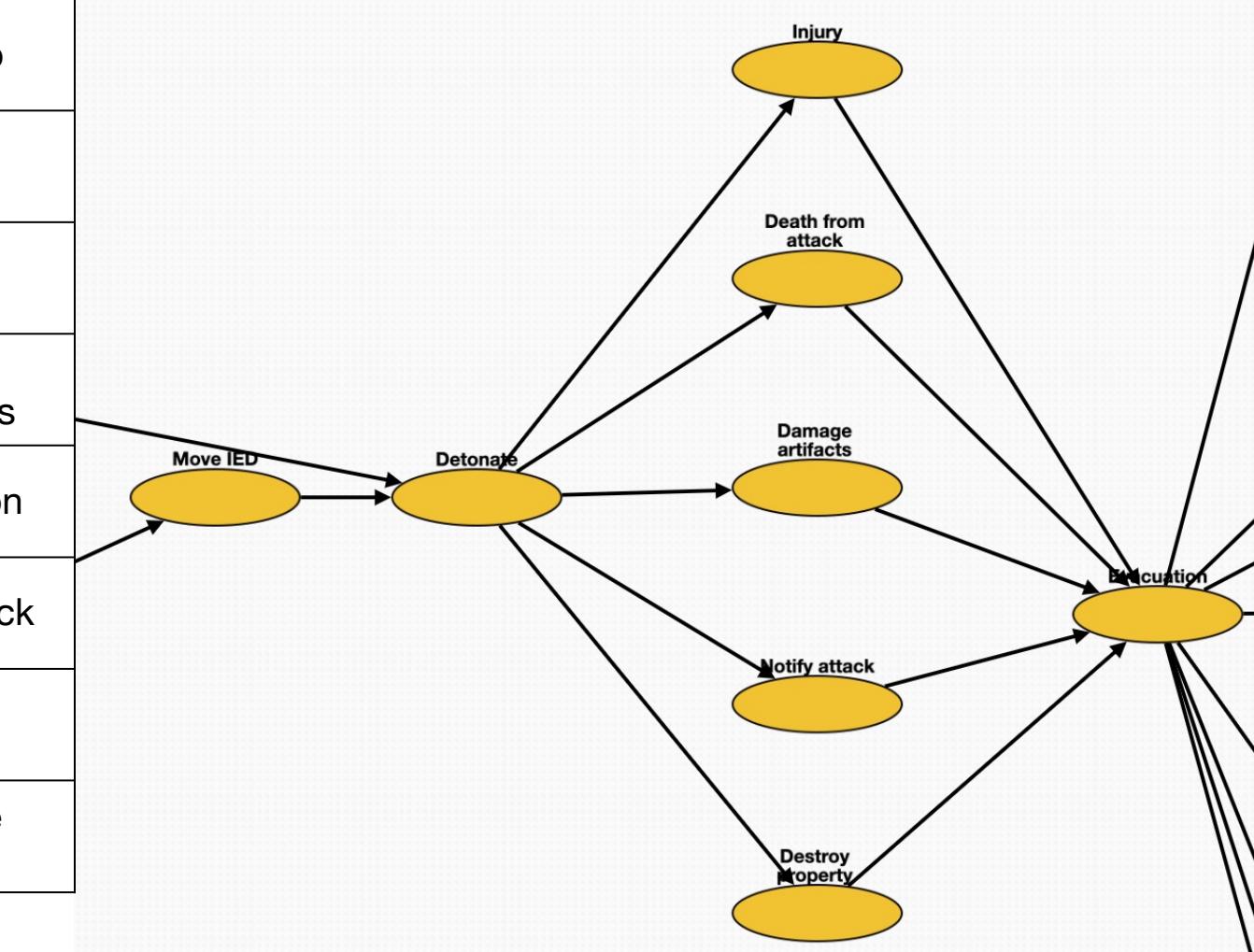
Backpack-IED Schema Part 1

Learn bomb making	Q8434	learn about the bomb making
Motivating attack	Q1174599	the bomber starts to want to attack people
Buy bomb or parts	Q21651837	but materials for the bomb
Move bomb or parts	Q7590	transport the bomb
Assemble explosive in container	Q187939	manufacturing the bomb
Demonstration	Q175331	demonstration that triggered the bomb



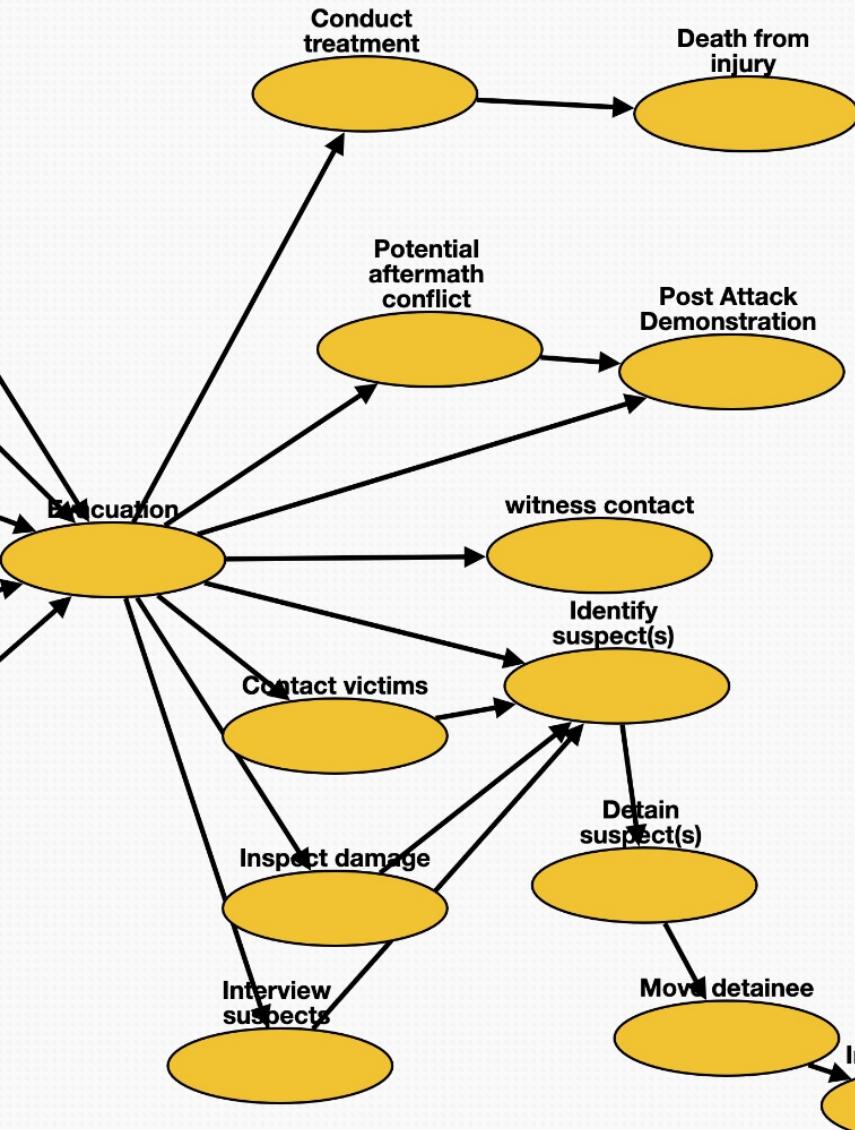
Backpack-IED Schema Part 2

Damage artifacts	Q481609	damage by the bomb
Injury	Q193078	victim injury
Detonate	Q891854	bomb attack
Destroy property	Q17781833	destruction of the surrounding properties
Evacuation	Q606332	emergency evacuation
Death from attack	Q4	death due to the attack
Move IED	Q7590	transport IED to the attacking target
Notify attack	Q1472062	announcement of the attacking event

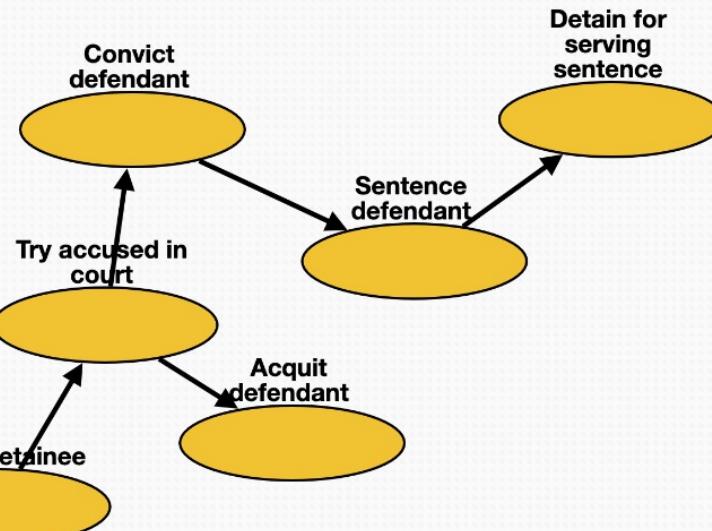


Backpack-IED

Schema Part 3

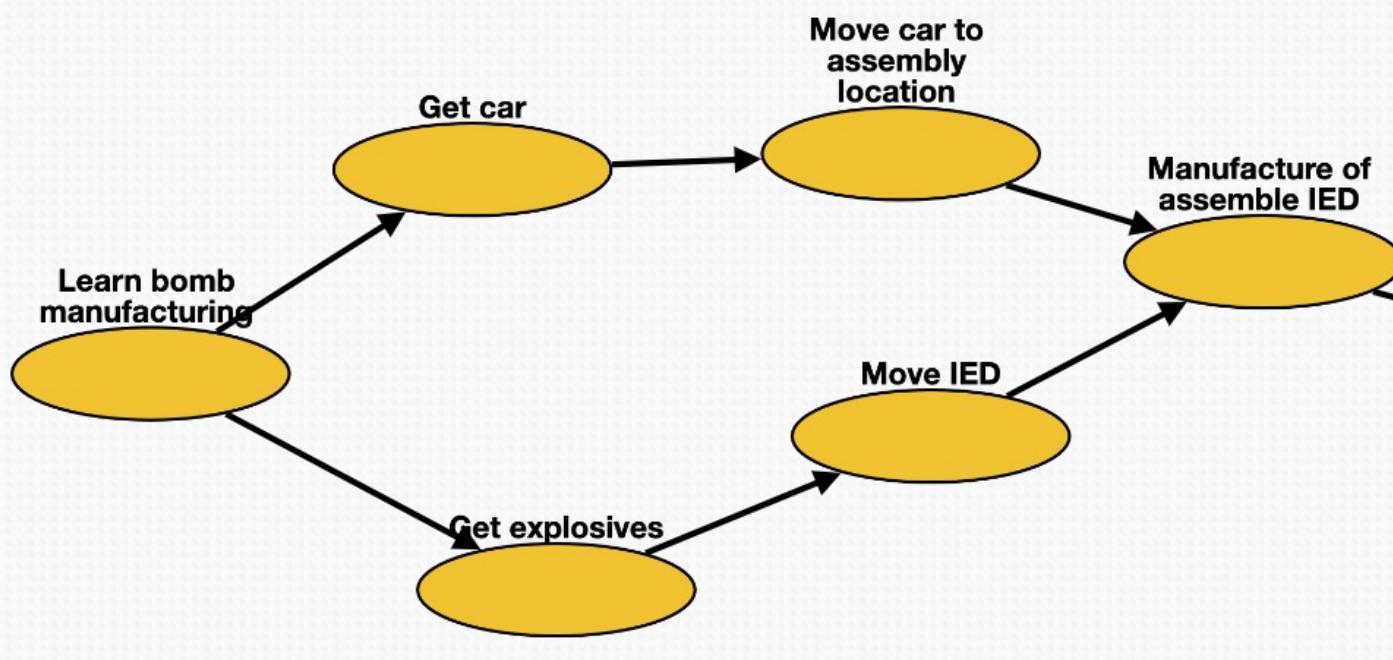


Potential aftermath conflict	Q1174599	attack after the bombing
Post-Attack Demonstration	Q175331	demonstration after the bombing
Conduct treatment	Q179661	treatment for victims
Evacuation	Q606332	emergency_evacuation
witness_contact	Q11024	communication with the witness
Identify suspect(s)	Q3265221	identification of the bomber
Notify attack	Q1472062	notification of the attack
Contact victims	Q11024	communication with the victims
Inspect damage	Q193181	observation of the demage
Interview suspects	Q21170798	meeting with suspects
Move detainee	Q7590	transport the detainee
Indict detainee	Q19357312	accusation of the bomber
Detain suspect(s)	Q1403016	arrest the bomber
Try accused in court	Q545861	legal_hearing
Acquit defendant	Q1454723	acquittal of the bomber
Convict defendant	Q2916183	conviction of the bomber
Sentence defendant	Q1763090	sentence of the bomber
Detain for serving sentence	Q1403016	arrest the bomber

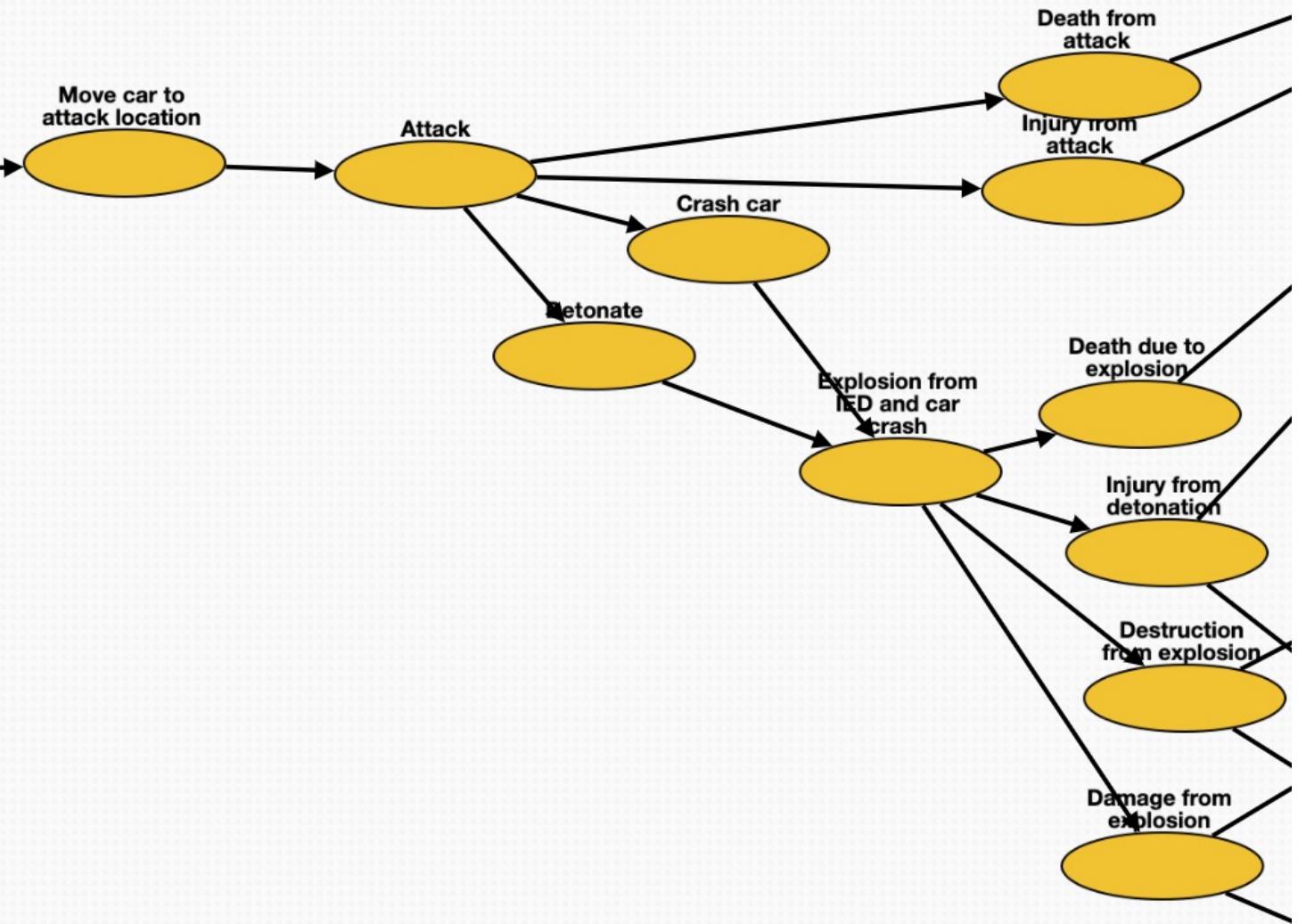


Car-bombing IED Schema Part 1

Learn bomb manufacturing	Q8434	learn about bomb making
Get explosives	Q21651837	buy the materials to make the bomb
Get car	Q21651837	buy the vehicle
Manufacture of assemble IED	Q187939	manufacturing the bomb
Move IED	Q7590	transport the bomb to some place
Move car to assembly location	Q7590	transport the vehicle to some place



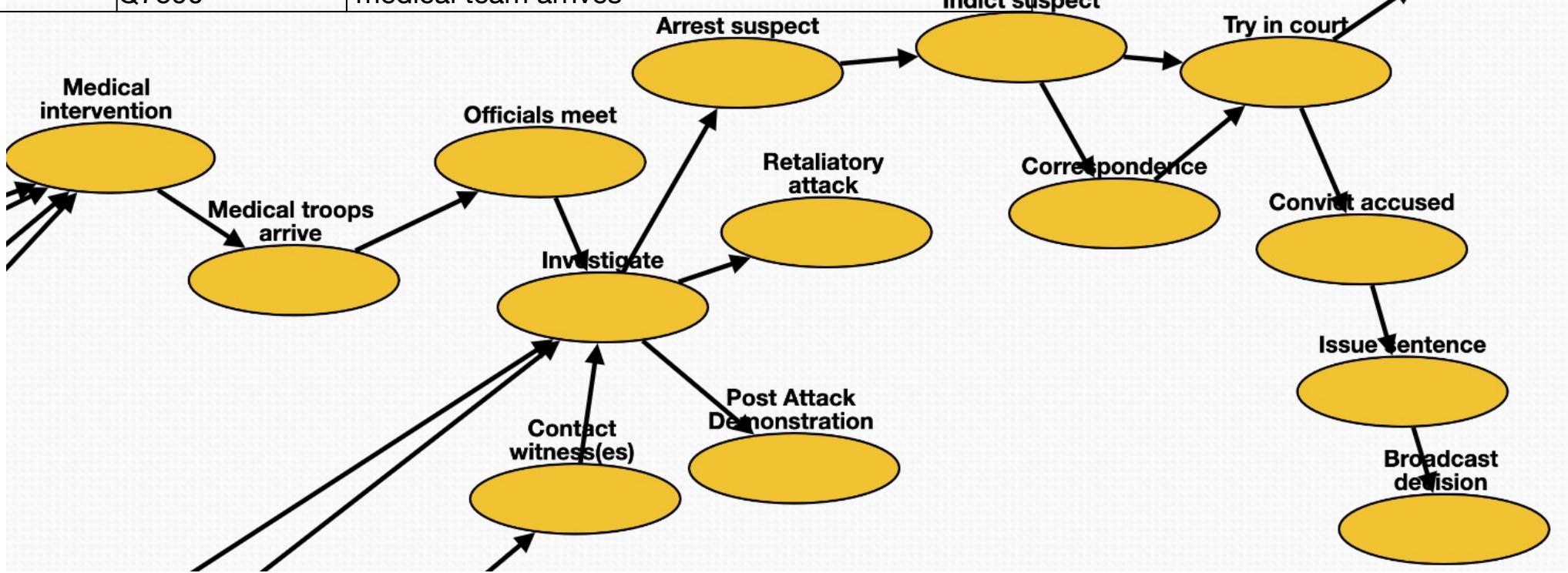
Car-bombing IED Schema Part 2



Attack	Q1174599	attack
Detonate	Q891854	bomb_attack
Crash car	Q11822042	crash the car and the bomb
Explosion from IED and car crash	Q179057	explosion
Injury from attack	Q193078	injury from the attack
Destruction from explosion	Q17781833	destruction from the explosion
Damage from explosion	Q481609	damage from the explosion
Death from attack	Q4	death from the attack
Injury from detonation	Q193078	injury from the explosion
Medical intervention	Q179661	treatment for victims
Death due to explosion	Q4	death from the explosion
Move car to attack location	Q7590	transport the car to attack people

Car-bombing IED Schema

Acquit defendant	Q1454723	acquittal of the attacker
Medical intervention	Q179661	treatment for the victim
Contact witness(es)	Q11024	communication with the witness
Try in court	Q545861	legal_hearing
Officials meet	Q21170798	meeting with officials
Investigate	Q1964968	criminal_investigation
Retaliatory attack	Q1174599	attack after the bombing
Arrest suspect	Q1403016	arrest the bomber
Indict suspect	Q19357312	accusation of the bomber
Correspondence	Q1472062	remote_communication with witness
Convict accused	Q2916183	conviction of the bomber
Broadcast decision	Q567303	announcement of the final decision
Issue sentence	Q1763090	sentence of the bomber
Medical troops arrive	Q7590	medical team arrives

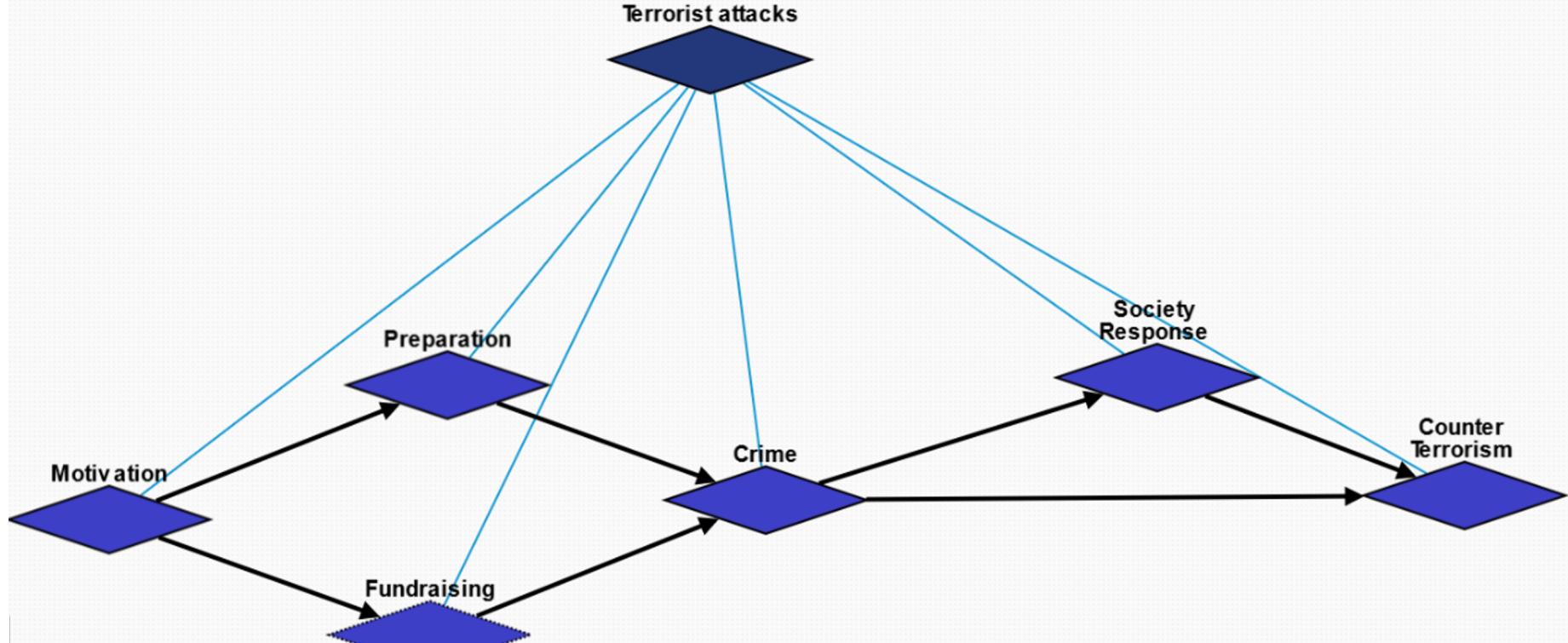


RESIN Terrorist Attacks Schema

Quizlet 9

Iris Liu, Sha Li, Michael Regan,
Susan Brown, Martha Palmer, Heng Ji

Overview



→ temporal

— hierarchical

Motivation

Injustice: Injustice, whether objective or perceived, towards a group or individual.

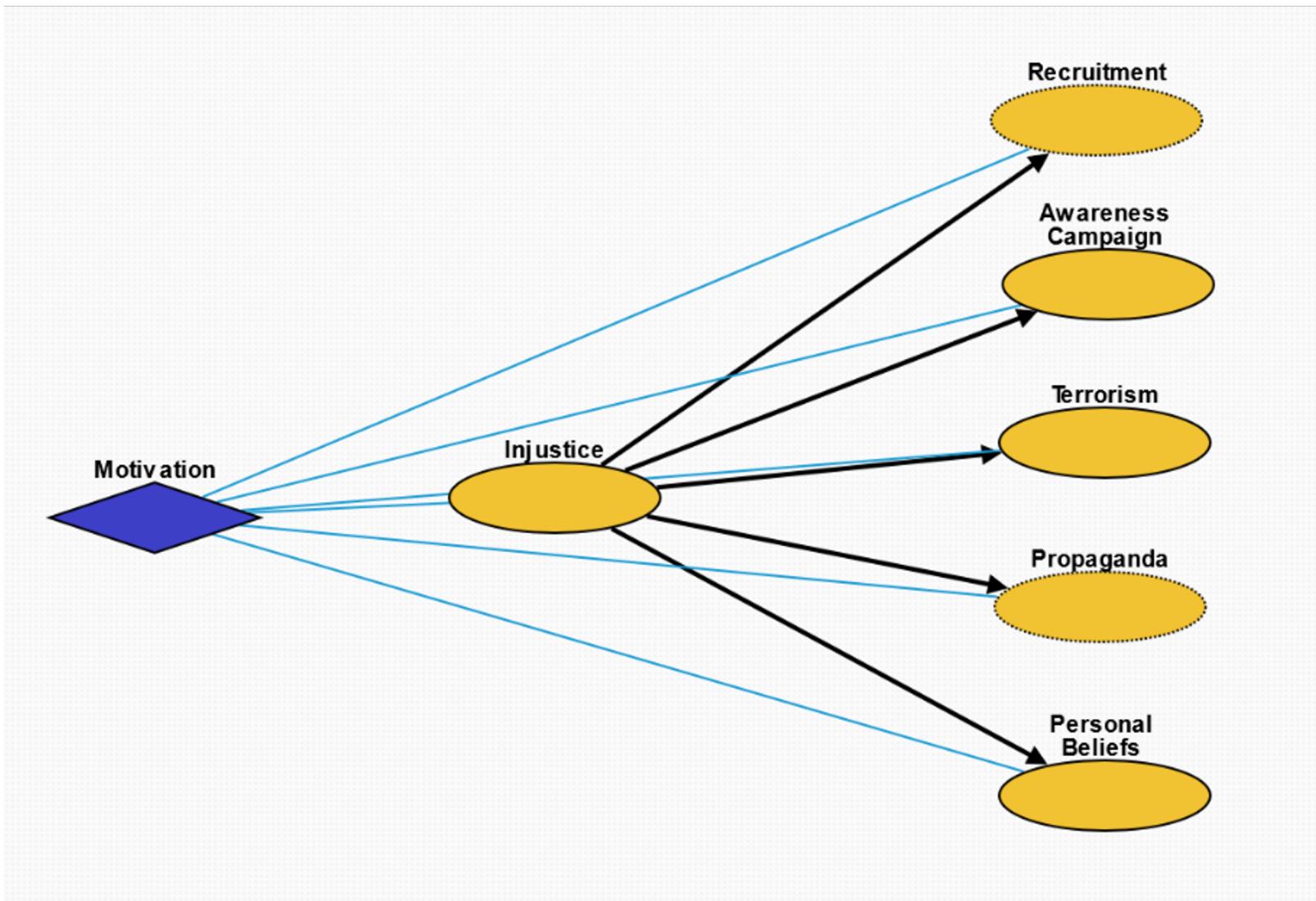
Recruitment: Inspire people to join the cause.

Propaganda: Crime as propaganda to inspire people for the cause.

Awareness Campaign: Raise awareness and receive attention from the media on the cause.

Terrorism: Incite fear in the general population.

Personal Beliefs: Personal beliefs that something about the world is inherently wrong.



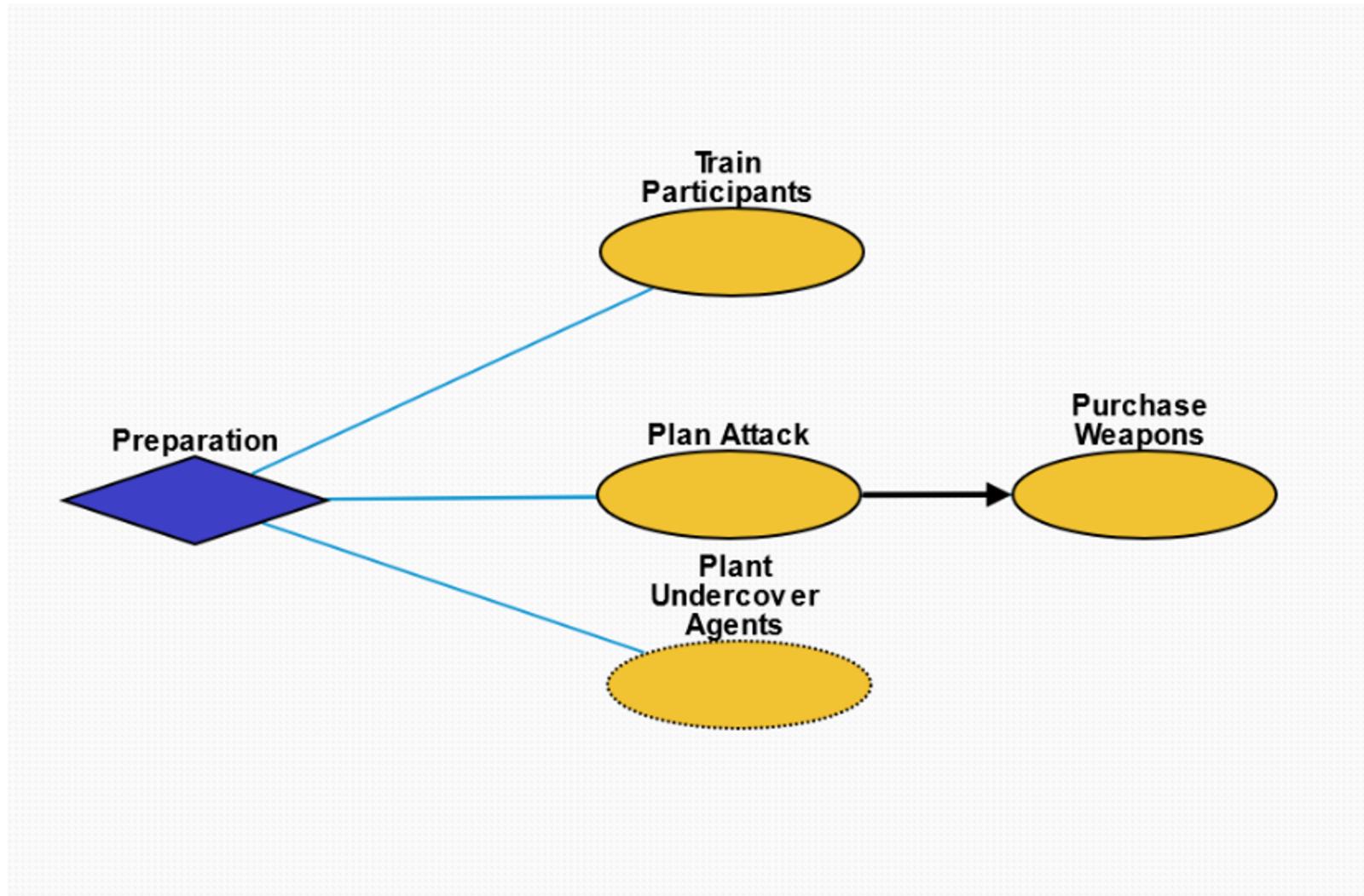
Preparation

Train Participants: Train participants who will execute the attack.

Plan Attack: Plan the specifics of attack.

Purchase Weapons: Obtain weapons for the crime.

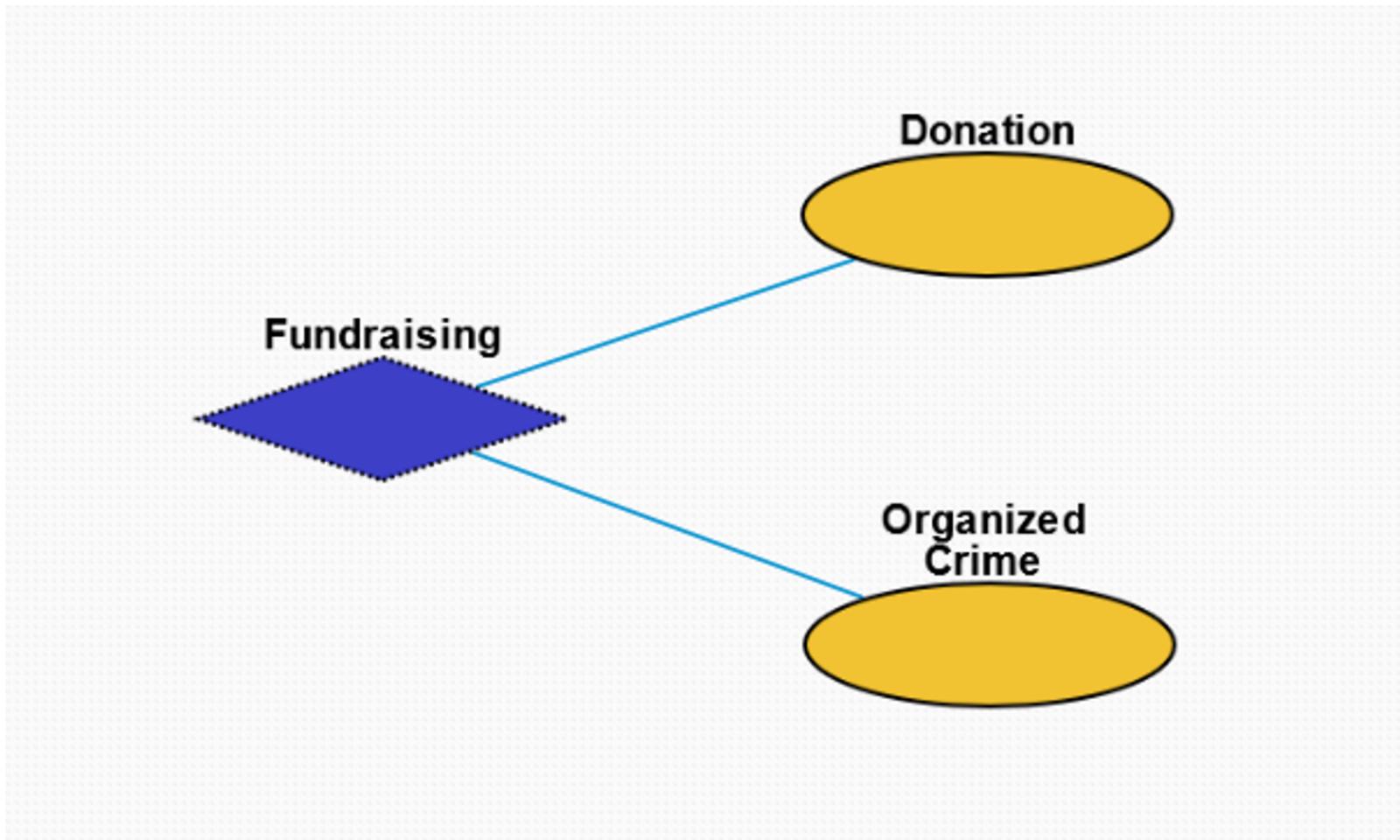
Plant Undercover Agents: Plant spies in the target group to obtain information.



Fundraising

Donation: Monetary donation from supporters.

Organized Crime: Criminal enterprises for the purpose of profit.



Crime

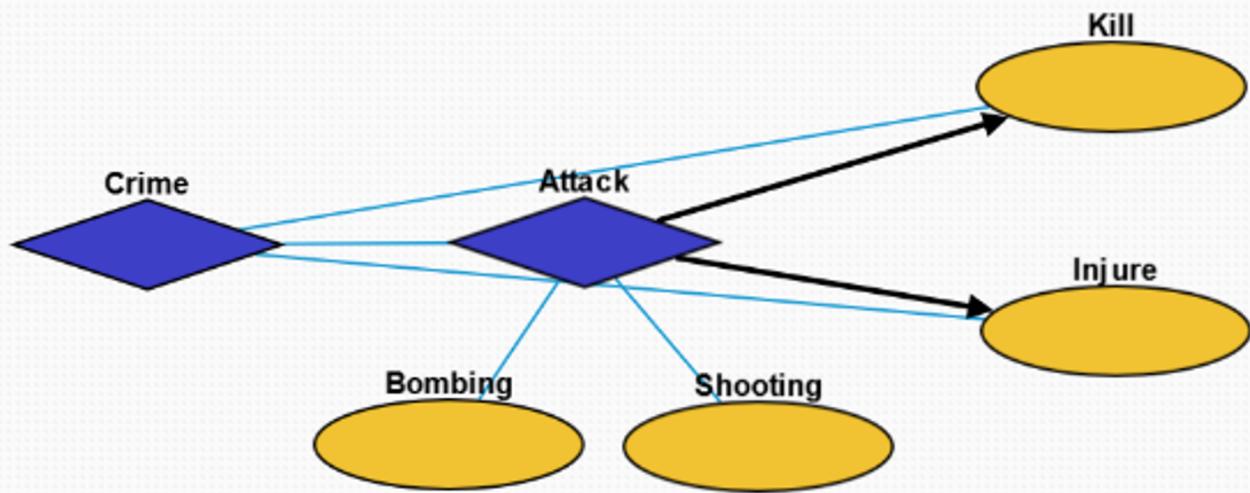
Attack: Terrorist action to injure another organism.

Bombing: Action whereby a bomb is used to kill one or more people or to damage or destroy objects

Shooting: Act or process of firing firearms or other projectile weapons

Kill: Killing an individual or group.

Injure: Injuring an individual or group.

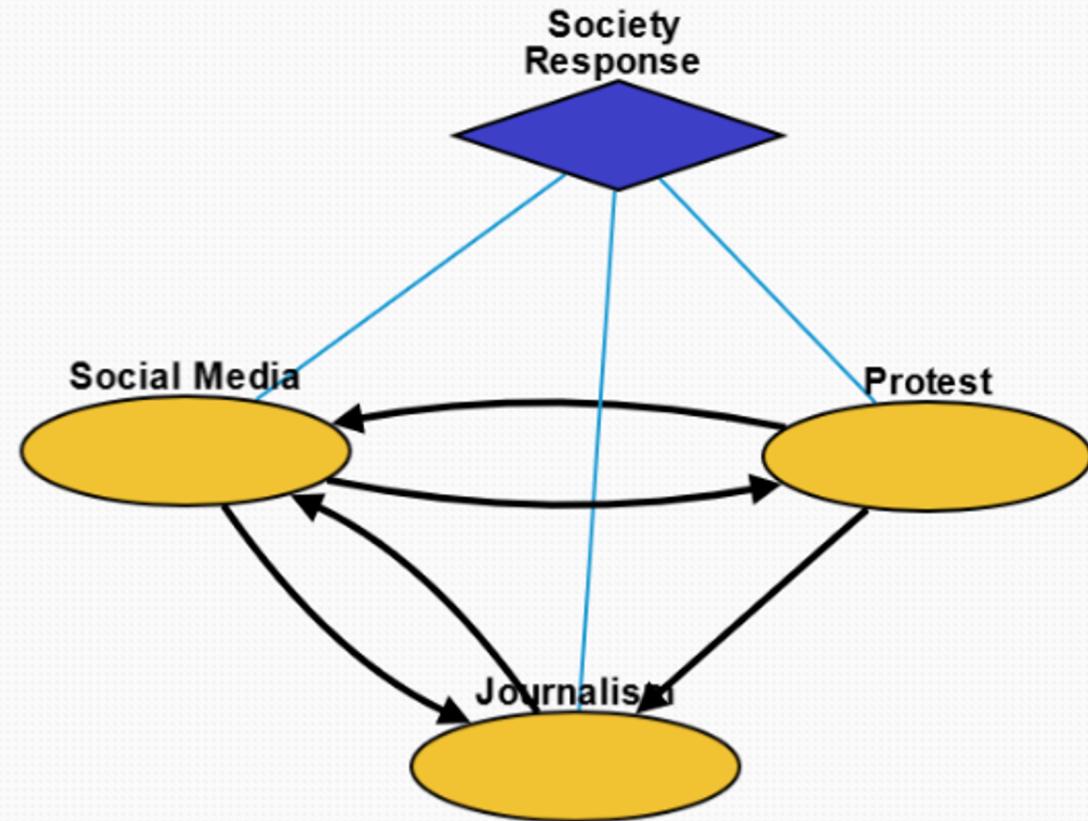


Society Response

Social Media: Interaction among people in which they create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks.

Protest: Collective action by people to protest the terrorist attack and injustice.

Journalism: Investigation and reporting of events, issues and trends to a broad audience.



Counter Terrorism

Legislation: Laws enacted against terrorism.

Target Hardening: Process of securing or strengthening security of an area suspected to be targeted by terrorism.

Military Action: Control of people by others through violence in order to prevent further terrorist activity.

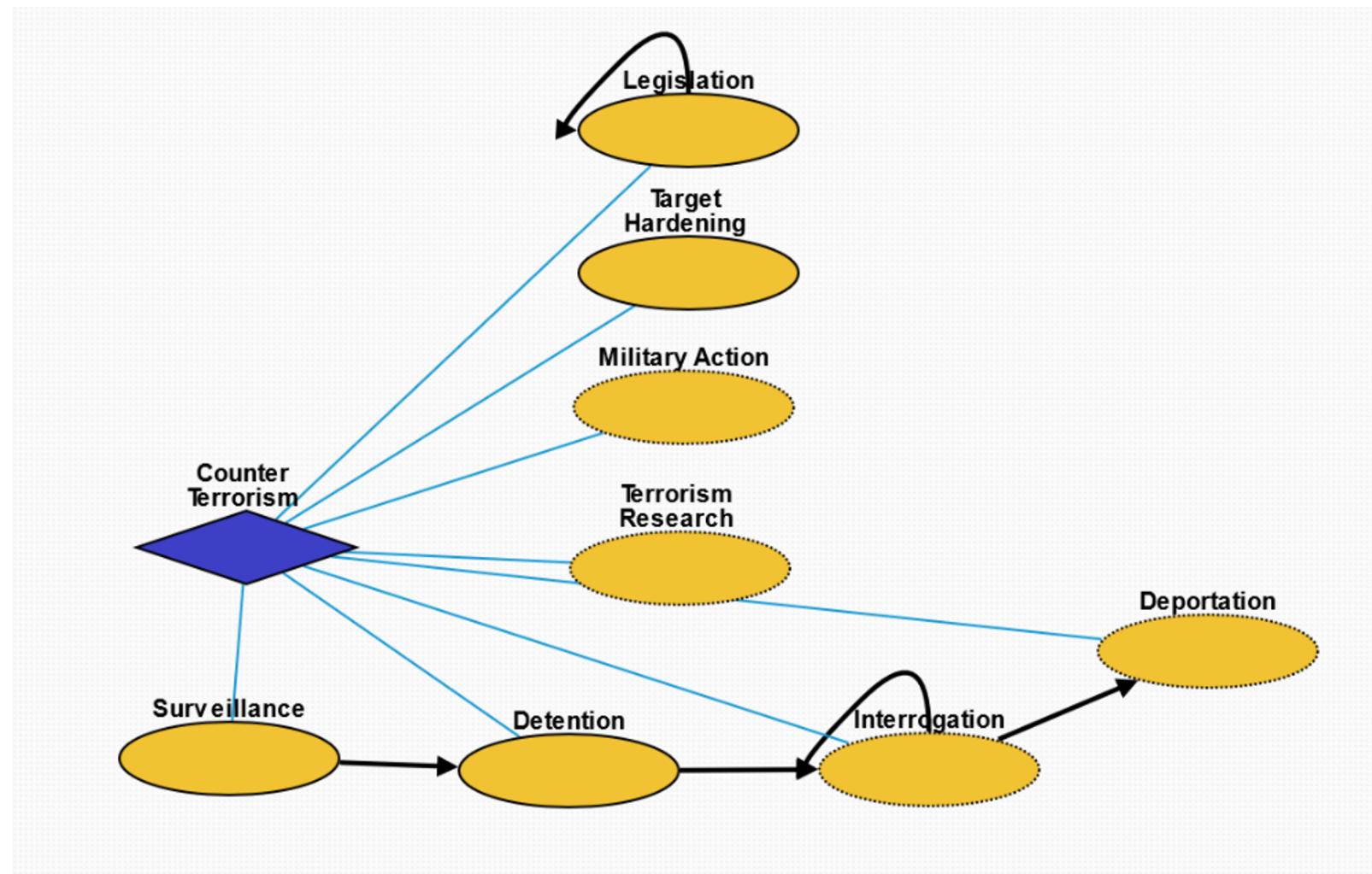
Terrorism Research: Systematic research into the cause of terrorism and its impact as well as preventative measures.

Surveillance: Monitoring of behavior, activities, or other changing information, for the purpose of influencing, managing or directing.

Detention: Removal of the freedom of liberty by a state.

Interrogation: Interviewing employed by law enforcement officers, military personnel, and intelligence agencies with the goal of eliciting information about affiliation with any terrorist group.

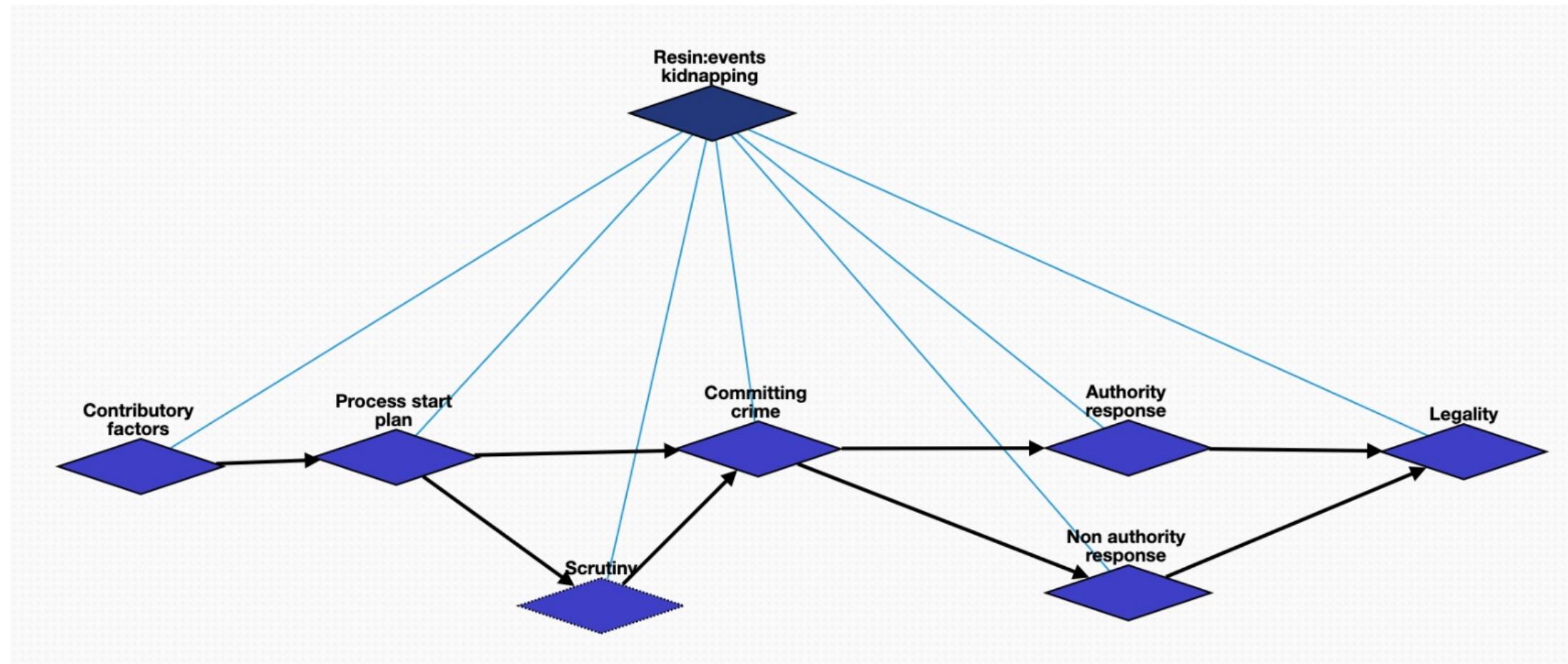
Deportation: Expulsion of the people from a place or country.



RESIN Kidnapping Schema

Quizlet 9

Overview



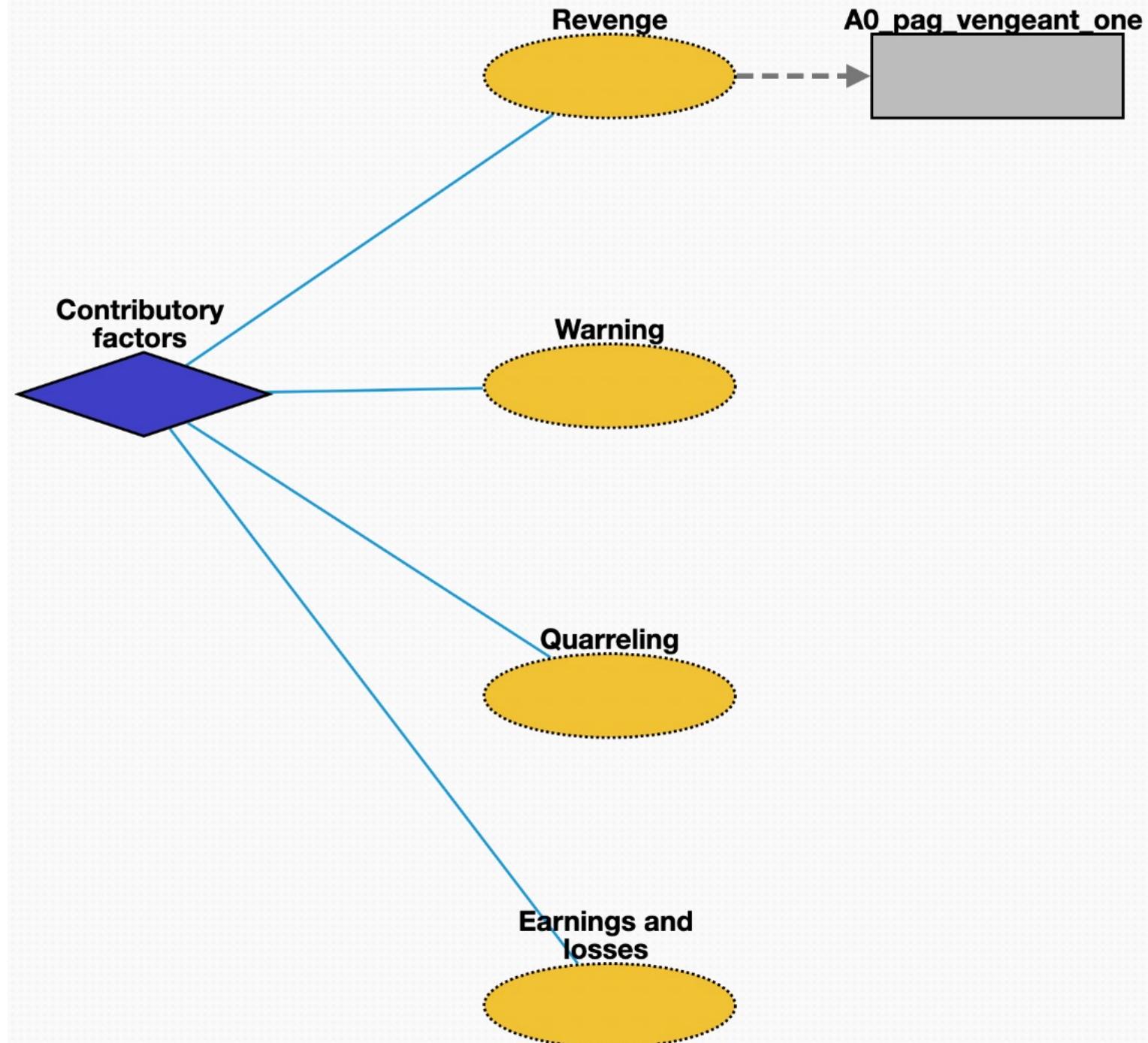
Contributory factors

Revenge: harmful action in response to a grievance

Earnings and losses: consumption and savings opportunity gained by an entity within a specified timeframe

Warning: preventative measure taken to ensure someone's health

Quarreling: struggle for agency or power in society



Planning

Choosing victim: act of selecting one or more victims

Choosing location: act of selecting location where to kidnap victim

Cause to be included guards: employment of personnel needed to guard victim

Getting weapons: purchase of weapons needed for crime

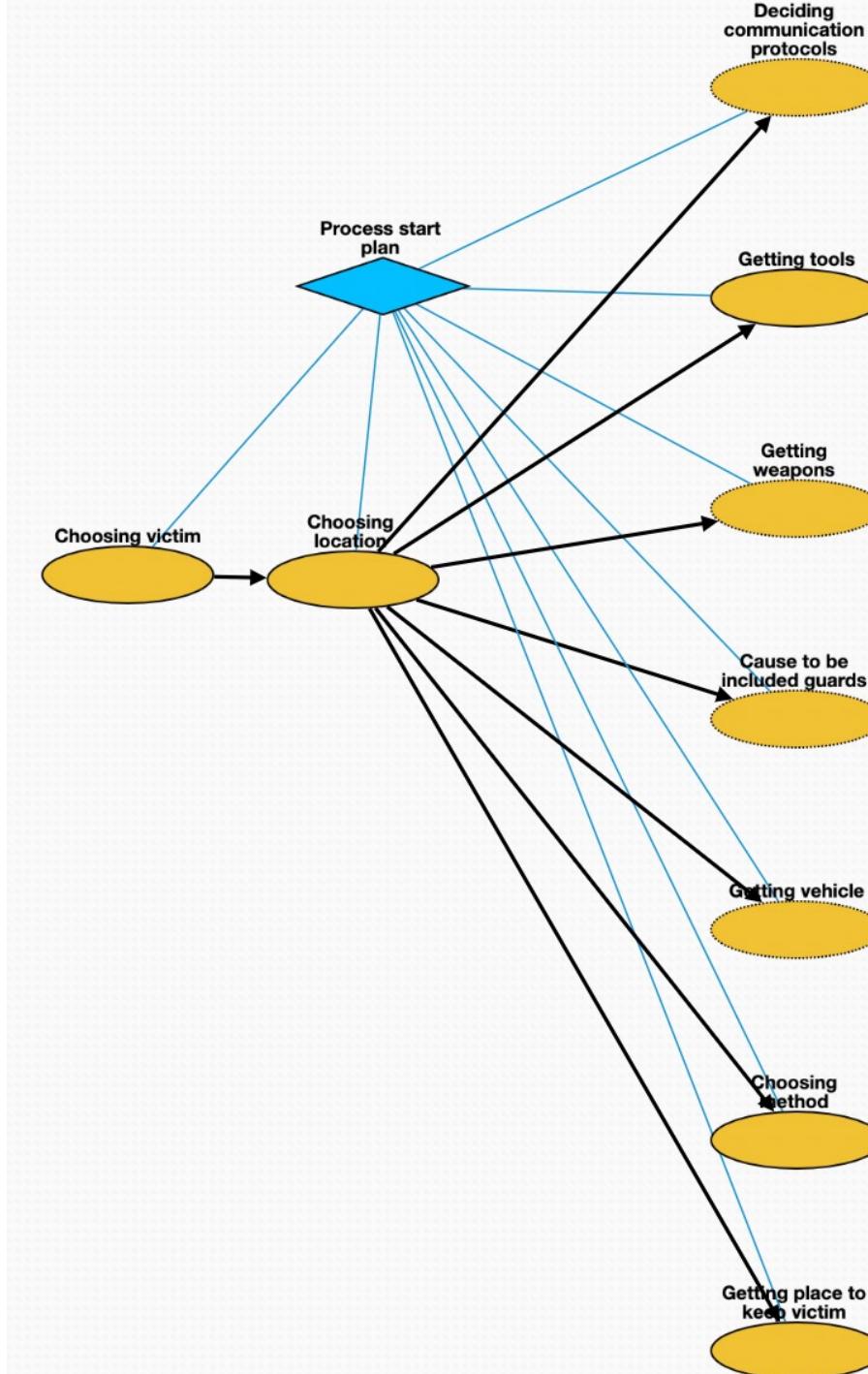
Getting place to keep victim: acquisition of location where victim will stay

Deciding communication protocols: deliberation about how kidnappers should communicate before, during, and after the crime

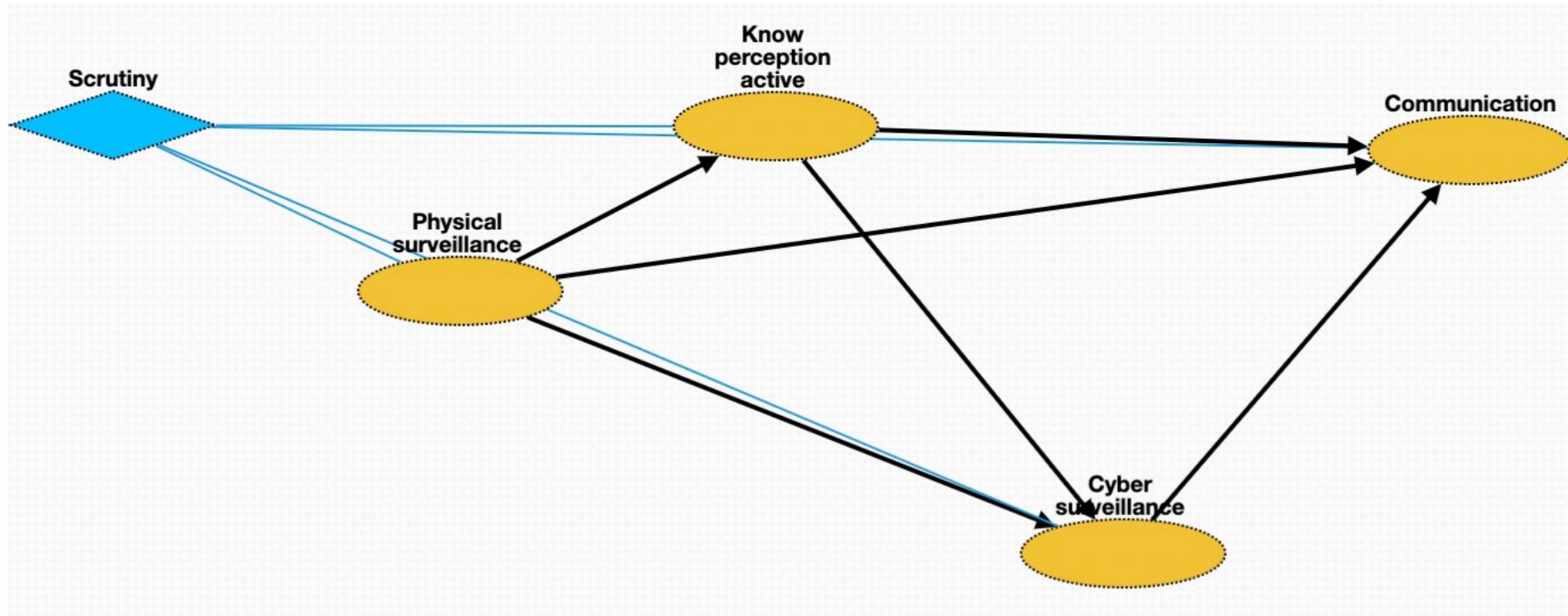
Getting tools: purchase of tools necessary for crime

Choosing method: act of judging the merits of multiple kidnapping methods and selecting one or more of them

Getting vehicle: purchase of vehicle needed for crime



Scrutiny



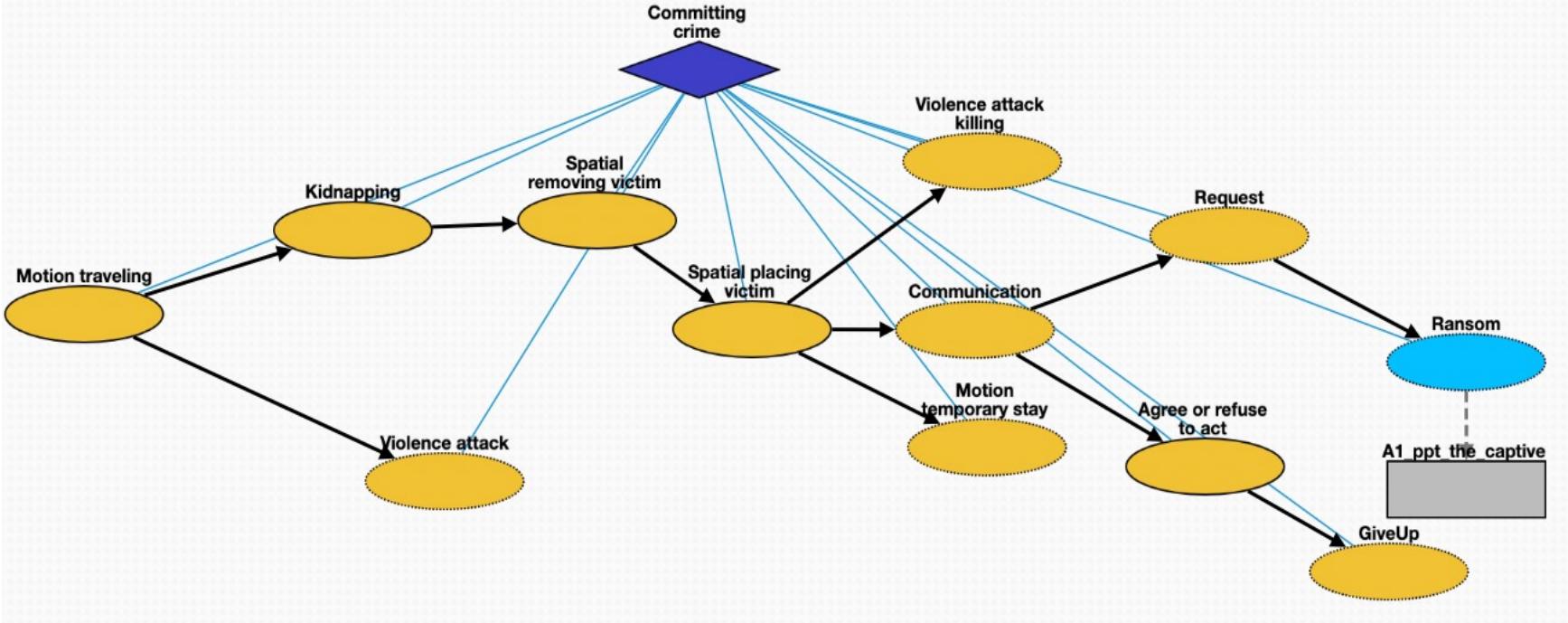
Physical surveillance: monitor of behavior, activities, or other changing information about victim

Know perception active: mental process; act of recognizing attributes of victim

Cyber surveillance: clandestine acquisition of confidential information about victim via online resources

Communication: act of conveying intentions about kidnapping to other members of criminal network

Committing crime



Motion traveling: movement of kidnapper from a place to location where is planned

Attack: control of victim by kidnapper

Kidnapping: taking away or transportation of a person against that person's will

Removing victim: process removing the victim from a location

Placing victim: net movement of victim from one location to another

Killing: death of victim as a result of action by kidnapper

Temporary stay: short stay of victim in safehouse or other location

Communication: act of conveying intended meanings from kidnapper to authorities or non-authorities

Request: act of asking formally for something in return for safety of victim

Ransom: practice of holding a prisoner or item to extort money or property

Agree or refuse to act: understanding between entities to follow a specific course of conduct

GiveUp: form of surrender when kidnapper decides to stop crime

Authority response

Physical surveillance: monitoring of behavior, activities, or other changing information about kidnapper

Traveling: movement of authorities to location of kidnapper or victim

Finding: physical finding of location of kidnapper or victim

Communication: act of conveying intended meanings between authorities

Expressing publicly: revealing of restricted information about crime to public

Request: act of asking formally for demands of kidnapper

Negotiation: meeting held between authorities and kidnapper

Influence: umbrella term of influence and mode of communication

Helping: cooperation between authorities and people impacted by crime

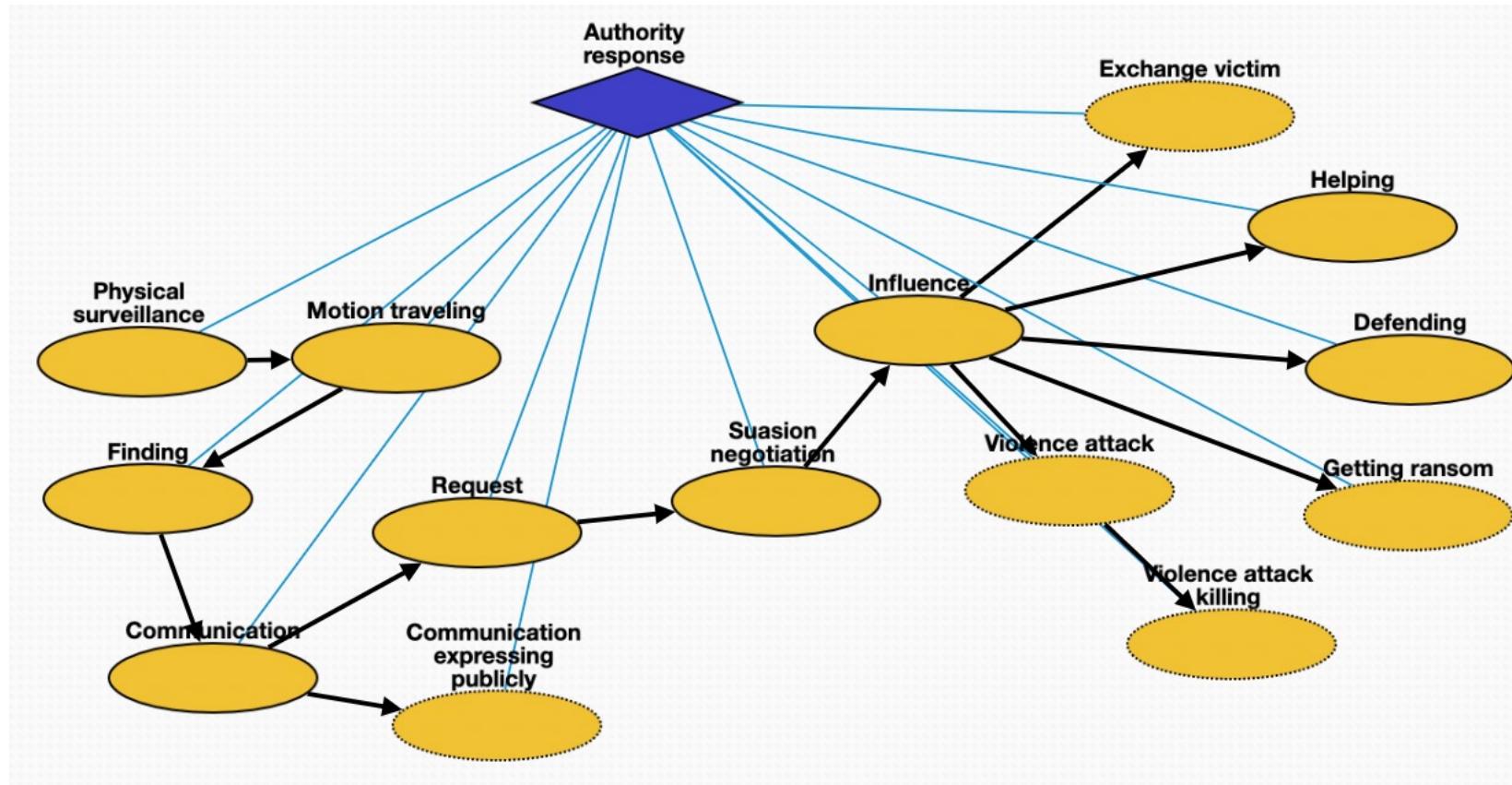
Defending: act of protecting victim from attack

Exchange victim: voluntary exchange of victim for other person or resource

Getting ransom: money made available to secure safety of victim

Attack: attempt to control situation by authorities

Killing: act of killing the kidnapper or accidental killing of victim



Non-authority response

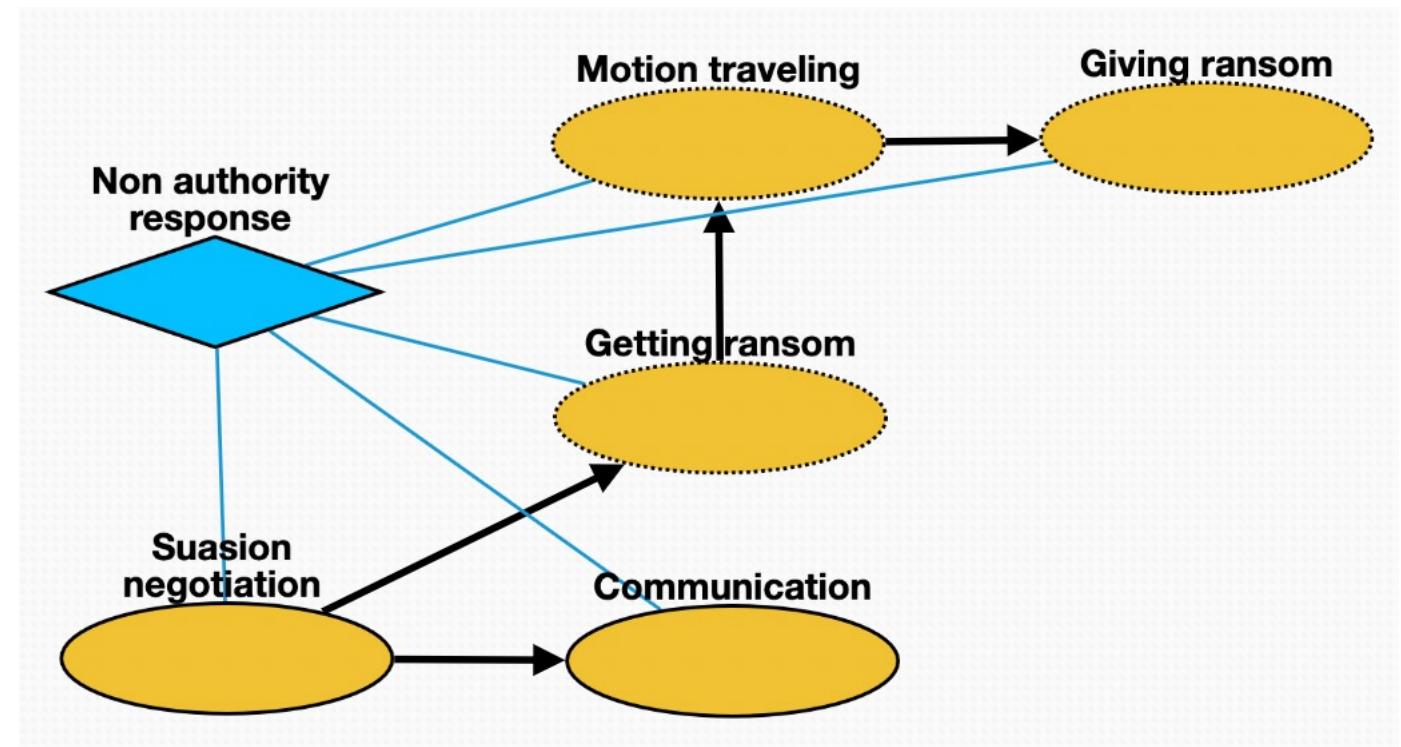
Negotiation: meeting held between non-authorities and kidnapper

Communication: conveying meaning between non-authorities and kidnapper

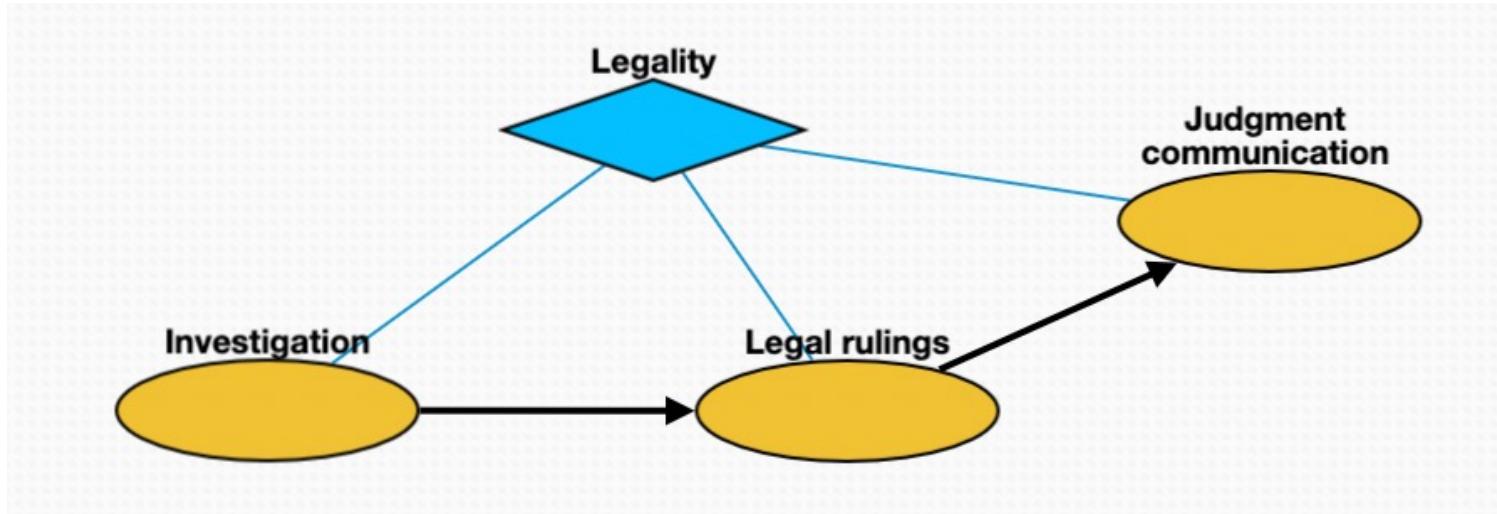
Getting ransom: procuring money to secure safety of victim

Traveling: movement of non-authorities to location for delivery of ransom

Giving ransom: handing over ransom to kidnapper



Legality



Investigation: investigation of crimes by police

Legal rulings: proceedings in any civil lawsuit or criminal prosecution

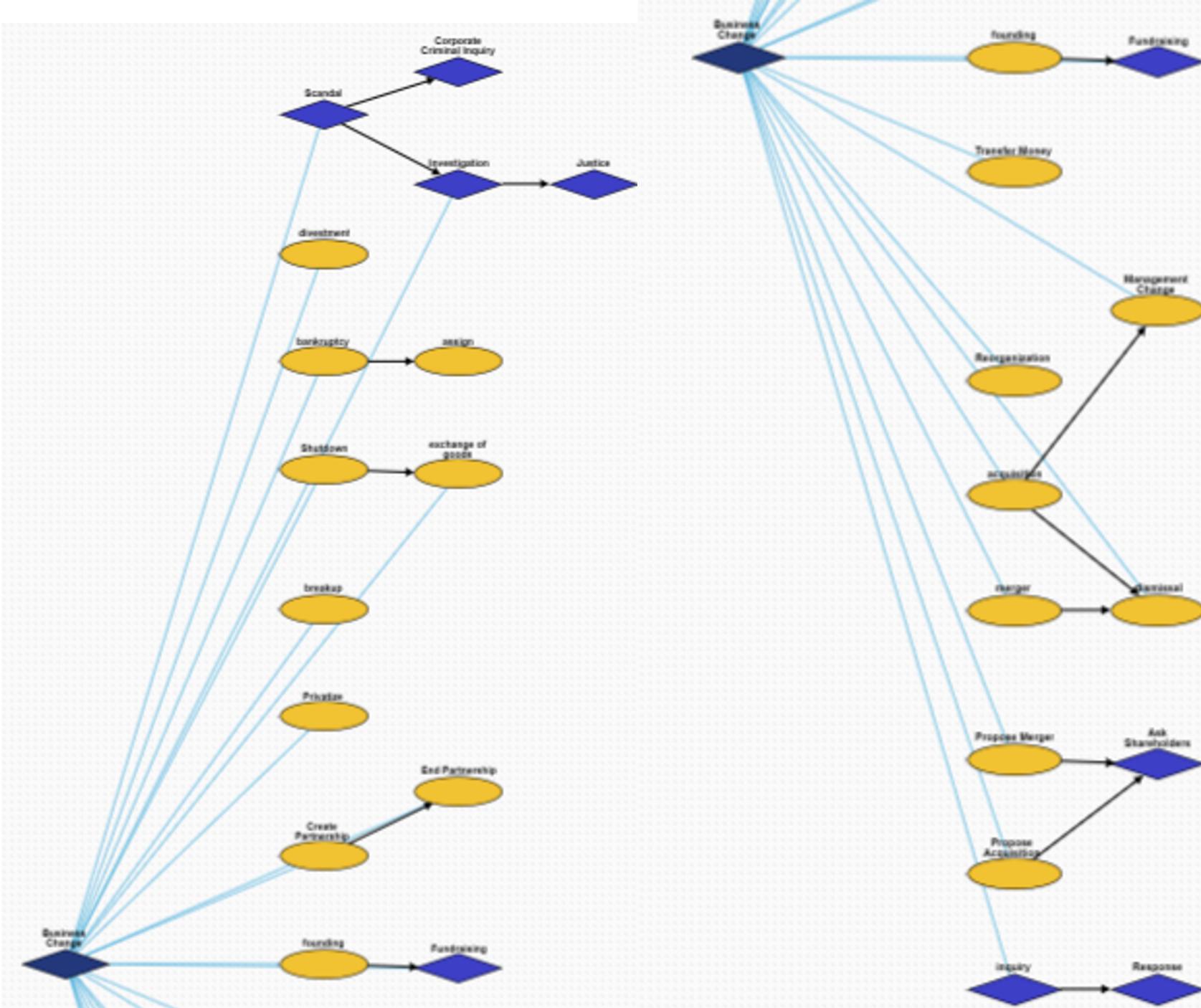
Judgment communication: instruction directed by law, judgment or administrative act to defendant or litigant to obey a certain behavior

Business Change Schema

Quizlet 9

Carl Edwards
{cne2}@illinois.edu

Overview

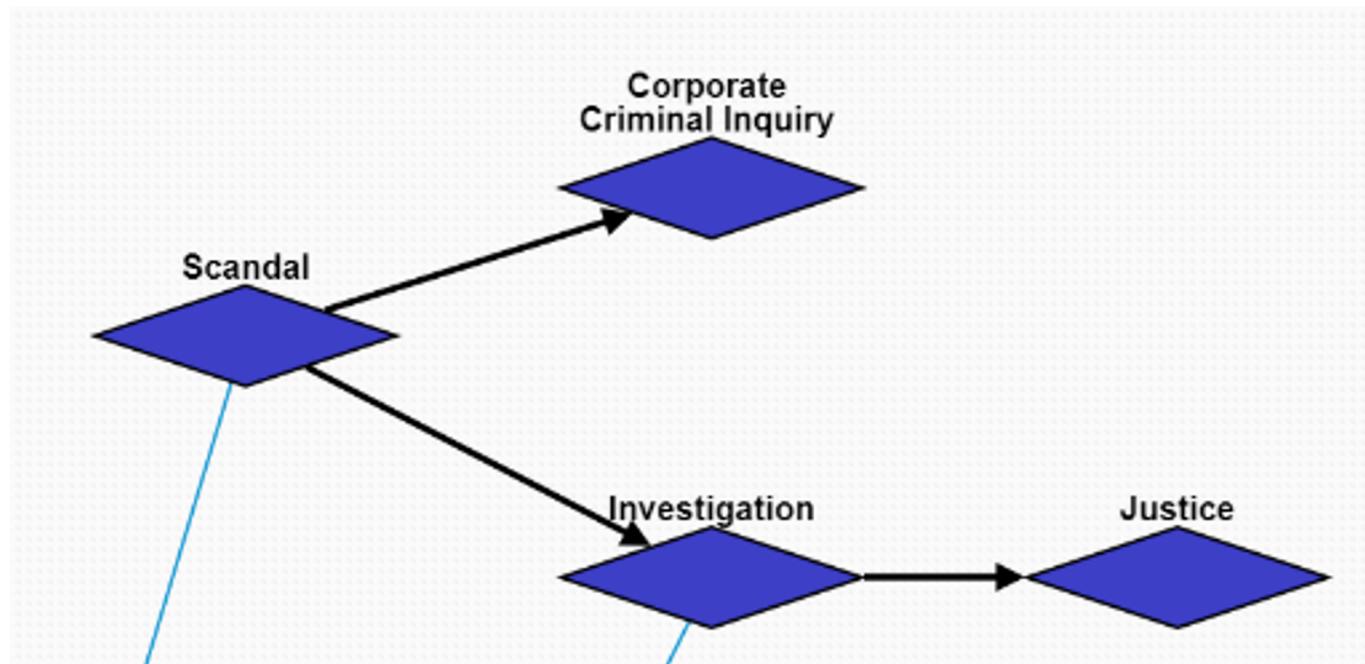


Scandal

Scandal: A scandal occurs at the company.

Investigation->Justice: This branch involves the investigation and justice of an individual person.

Corporate Criminal Inquiry: This branch involves the company as a whole being investigated for crimes.



Investigation

This is the same as Criminal Justice in Quizlet 8.

Identifycategorize: Identification of the suspect.

Contact: Make contact with the suspect

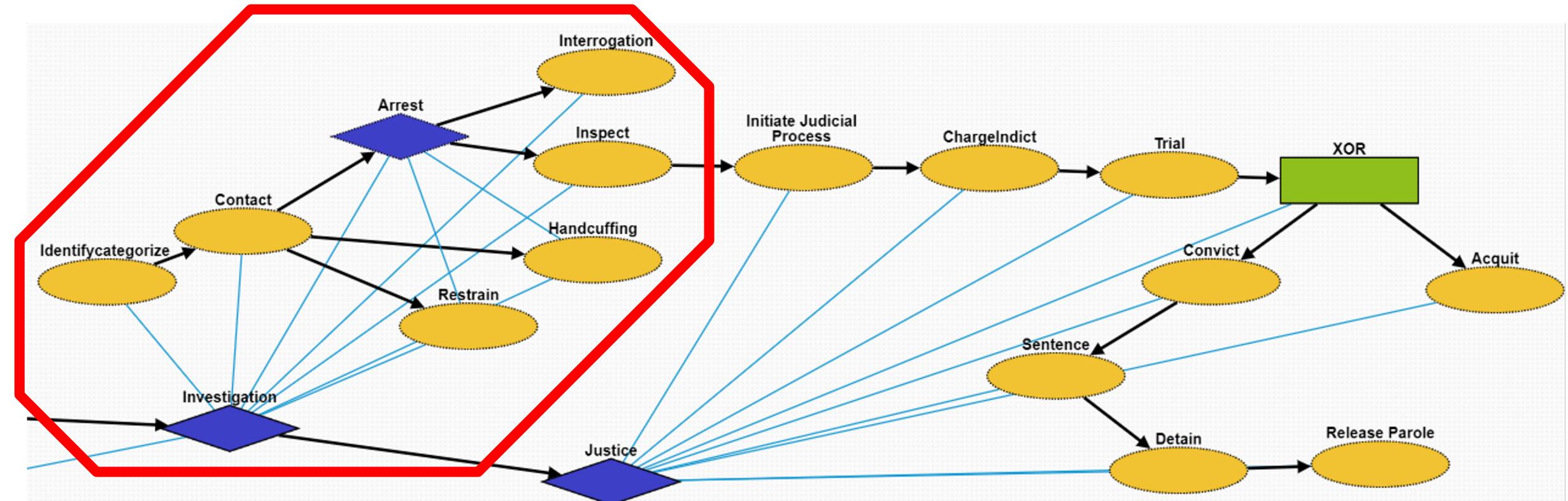
Arrest: Taking the suspect who violated laws during the outbreak into custody

Handcuffing: Using handcuffs to secure a suspect who violated law

Restrain: Physical restraint on the suspect

Interrogation: Interviewing with the goal of eliciting useful information related to suspected crime

Inspect: Organized examination or formal evaluation on the suspect



Justice

This is the same as Criminal Justice in Quizlet 8.

Initiate Judicial Process: Initiate a legal proceeding on the suspect.

ChargeIndict: Formal accusation made by a governmental authority on the suspect.

Trial: Coming together of parties to a dispute, to present information in a tribunals on the case.

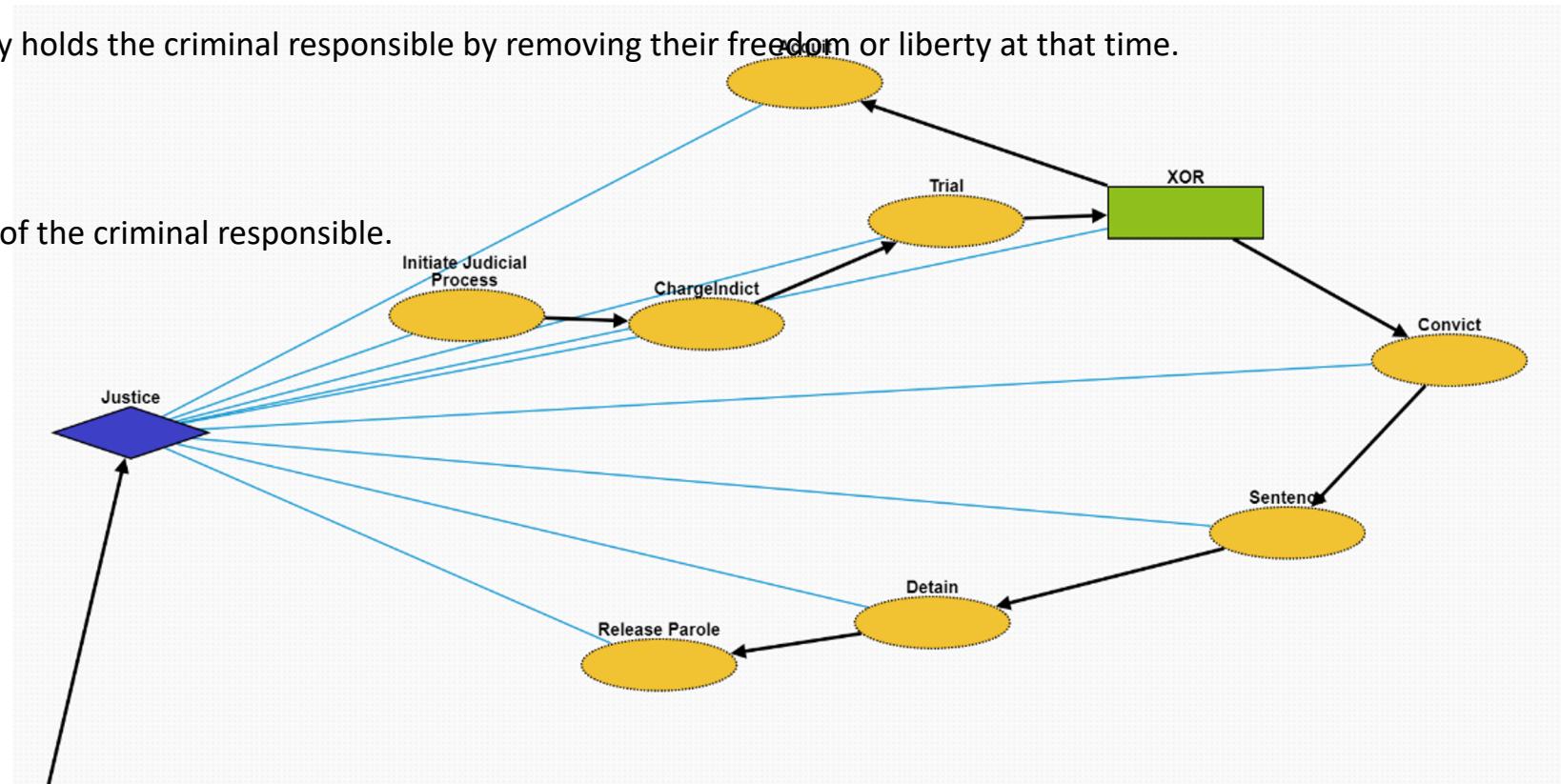
Acquit: In common law jurisdictions, an acquittal certifies that the accused is free from the charge of an offense, as far as the criminal law is concerned

Convict: A state or private citizen lawfully holds the criminal responsible by removing their freedom or liberty at that time.

Sentence:

Detain:

Release Parole: Release or early release of the criminal responsible.



Corporate Criminal Inquiry

Corporate Criminal Response: A response to a corporate criminal investigation. Created to distinguish from criminal response against people.

CorporateCriminalXOR: Node to enable XOR children.

agreement: The government decides a corporation broke the law.

rejection: The government decides a corporation did not break the law.

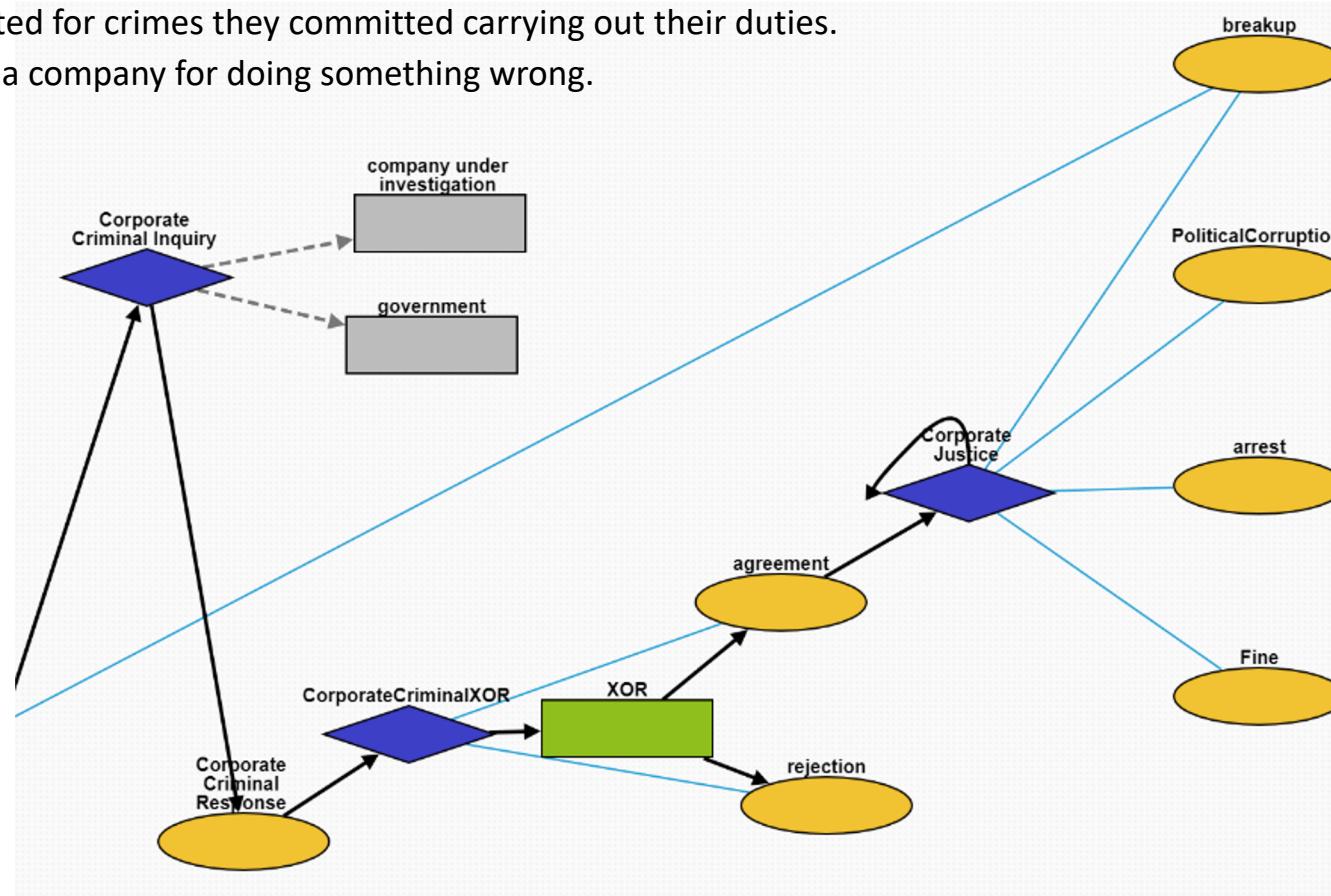
Corporate Justice: Government actions taken as a result of investigating a corporation.

breakup: Government breaks up a company.

PoliticalCorruption: The execs send money to their politician friends who pull some strings.

Arrest: Executives are arrested for crimes they committed carrying out their duties.

Fine: The government fines a company for doing something wrong.



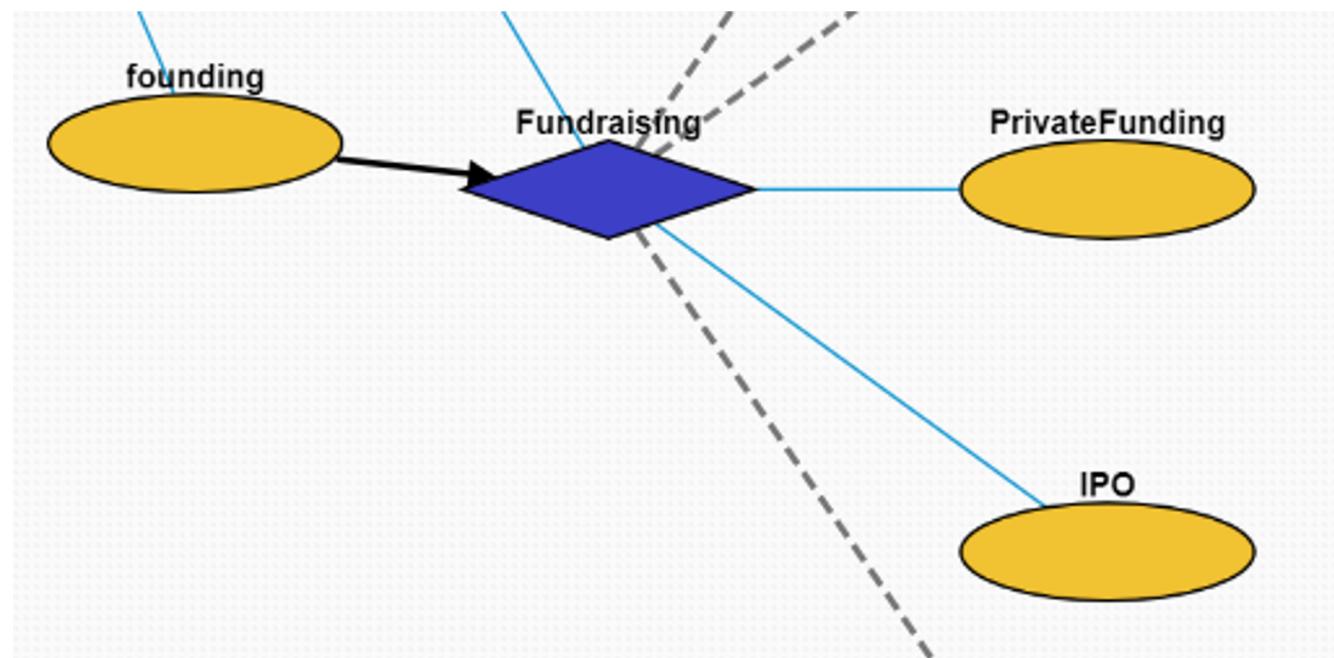
Fundraising

founding: A company is founded.

Fundraising: The company raises money for some goal.

PrivateFunding: The company raises money from private investors (the opportunity is not available to the public).

IPO: The company becomes publicly listed on a stock exchange.



Bankruptcy

assign: Government assigns a trustee to the bankruptcy case.

trial: A bankruptcy case begins.

Government Bailout: The government loans a lot of money to a company when it's 'too big to fail' without damaging the economy.

bankruptcy actions: Different actions taken when the company is undergoing the bankruptcy process.

Reorganization: The company is reorganized.

End Partnership: Two companies decide to end their partnership.

ExitBankruptcy: A company leaves bankruptcy.

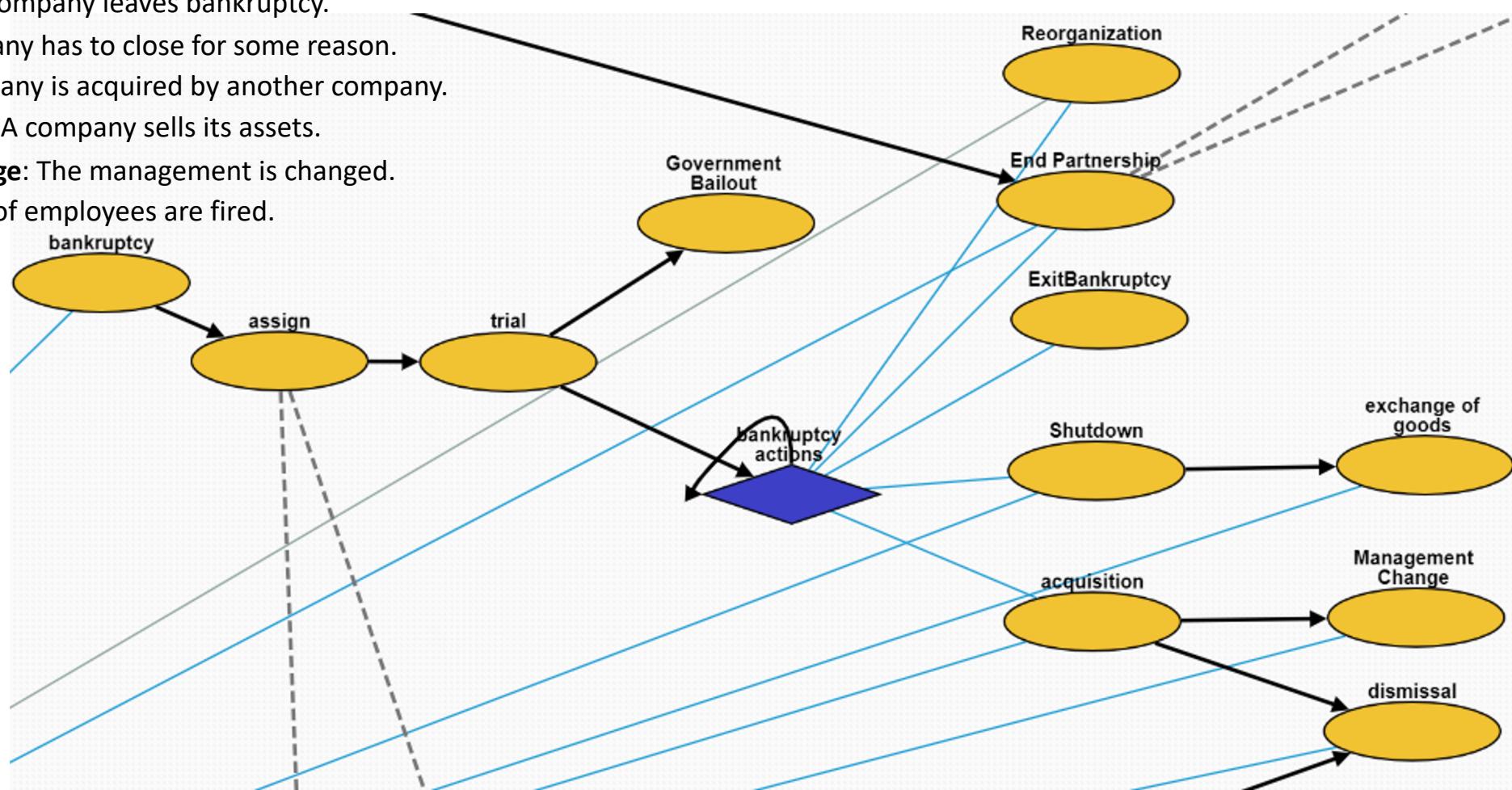
Shutdown: A company has to close for some reason.

acquisition: A company is acquired by another company.

exchange of goods: A company sells its assets.

Management Change: The management is changed.

dismissal: A bunch of employees are fired.



Propose Acquisition/Merger

Propose Acquisition: One company proposes acquiring another company.

Propose Merger: Two companies decide to try and become one company.

Ask Shareholders: The companies ask their shareholders for approval.

Shareholder Response: The shareholders respond.

- There is also a XOR version to indicate only one child answer.

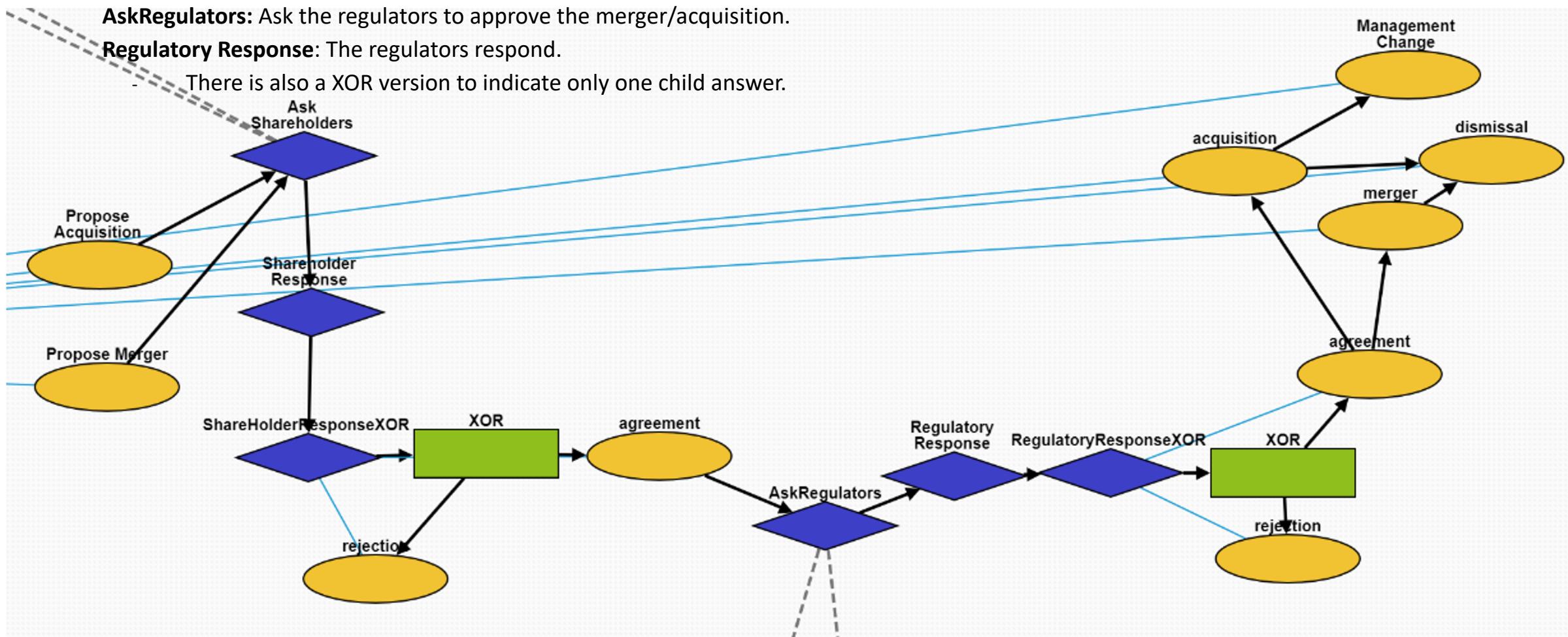
agreement: A positive response.

rejection: A negative response.

AskRegulators: Ask the regulators to approve the merger/acquisition.

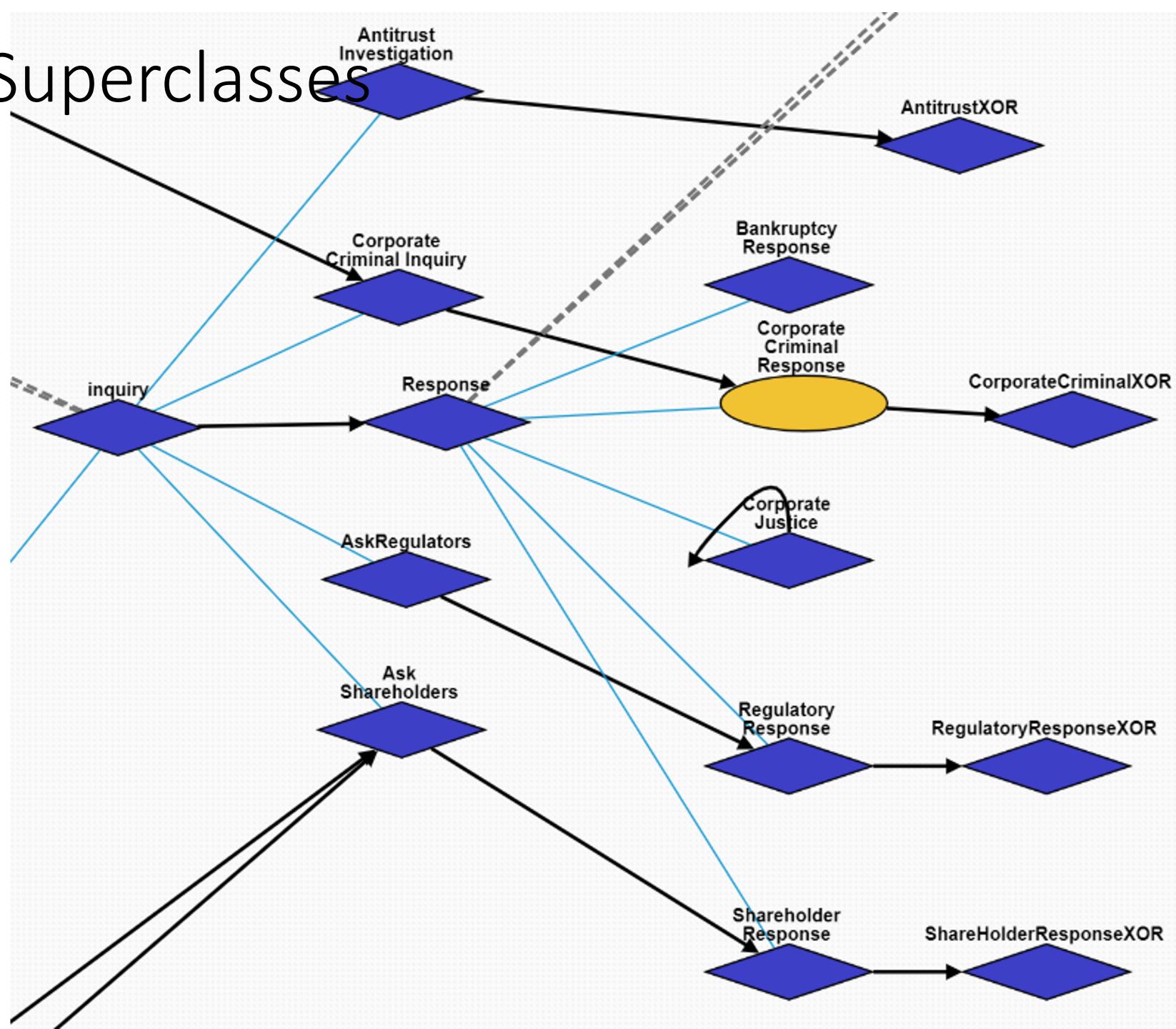
Regulatory Response: The regulators respond.

- There is also a XOR version to indicate only one child answer.



Inquiry/Response Superclasses

Overall hierarchy structure of Inquiry and Response



Antitrust Investigation

Antitrust Investigation: The government investigates whether a company is a monopoly.

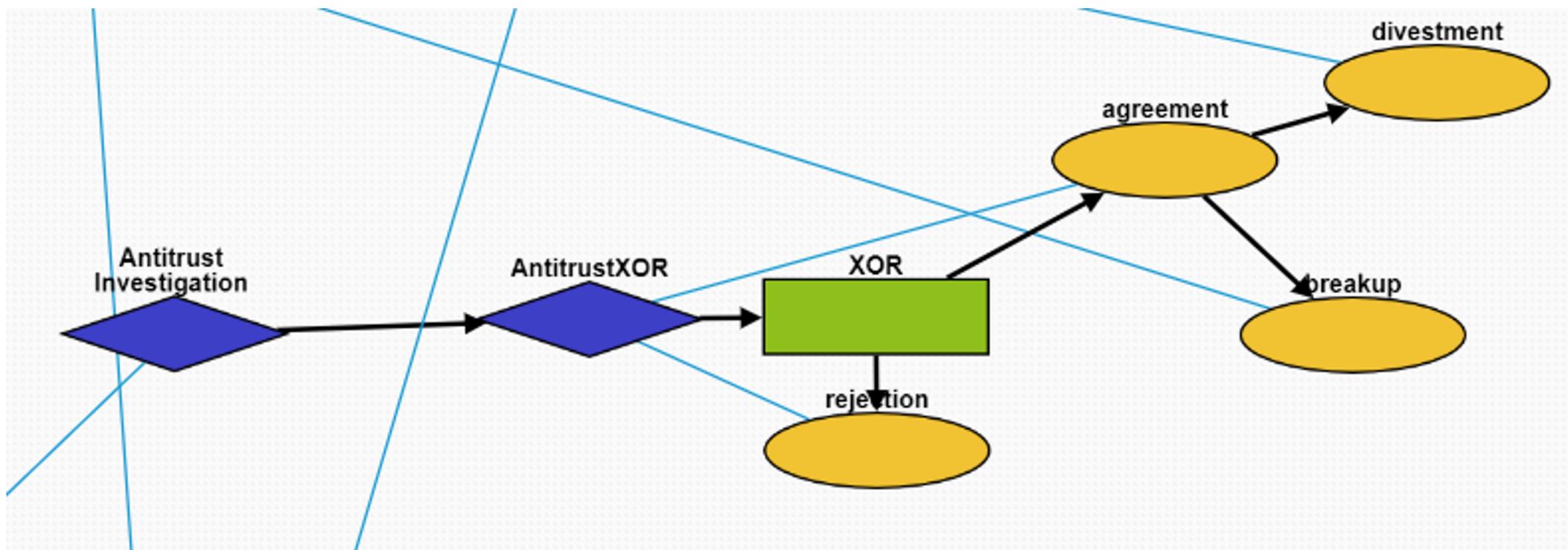
- There is also a XOR version to indicate only one child answer.

agreement: A positive response.

rejection: A negative response.

divestment: The company is forced to sell off parts of its business by the government.

breakup: The company is broken up into smaller pieces by the government.



Other Business Change Events

divestment: A company divests assets.

Shutdown: A company shuts down.

exchange of goods: A company sells assets.

breakup: A company breaks up into smaller companies.

Privatize: A public company's stocks are bought up and it becomes private again.

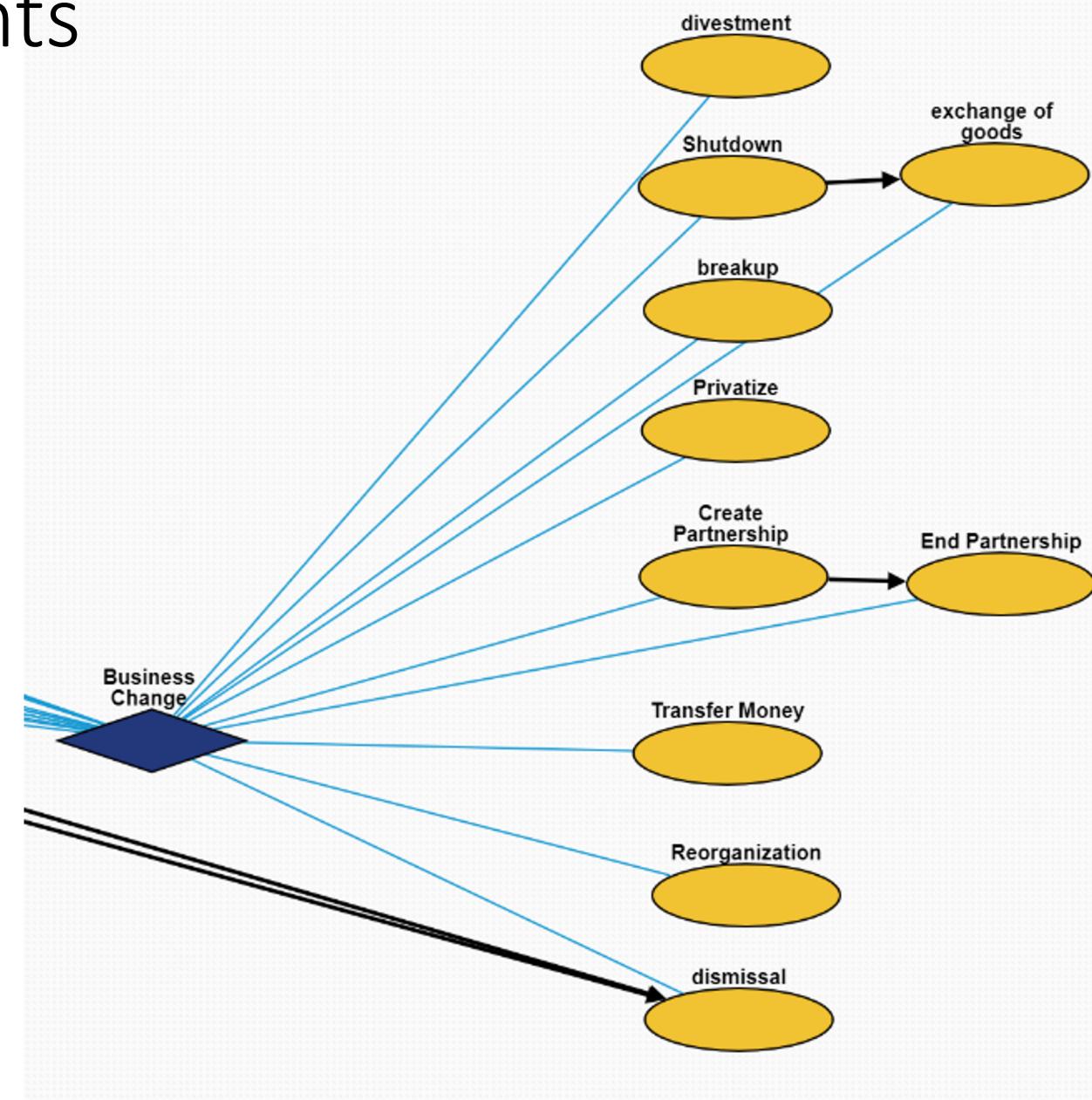
Create Partnership: Two companies partner together to do something mutually beneficial. They remain separate entities.

End Partnership: Two companies stop working together.

Transfer Money: Money is transferred between two parties. This can be internal in a company.

Reorganization: The structure of a company is reorganized.

dismissal: Workers are fired.

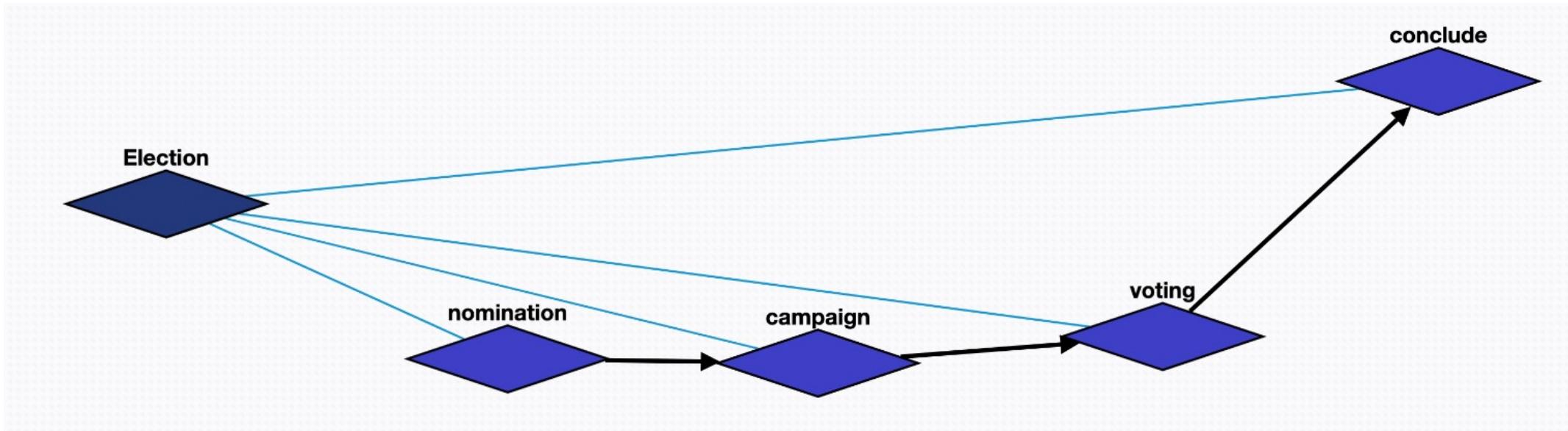


RESIN Election Schema

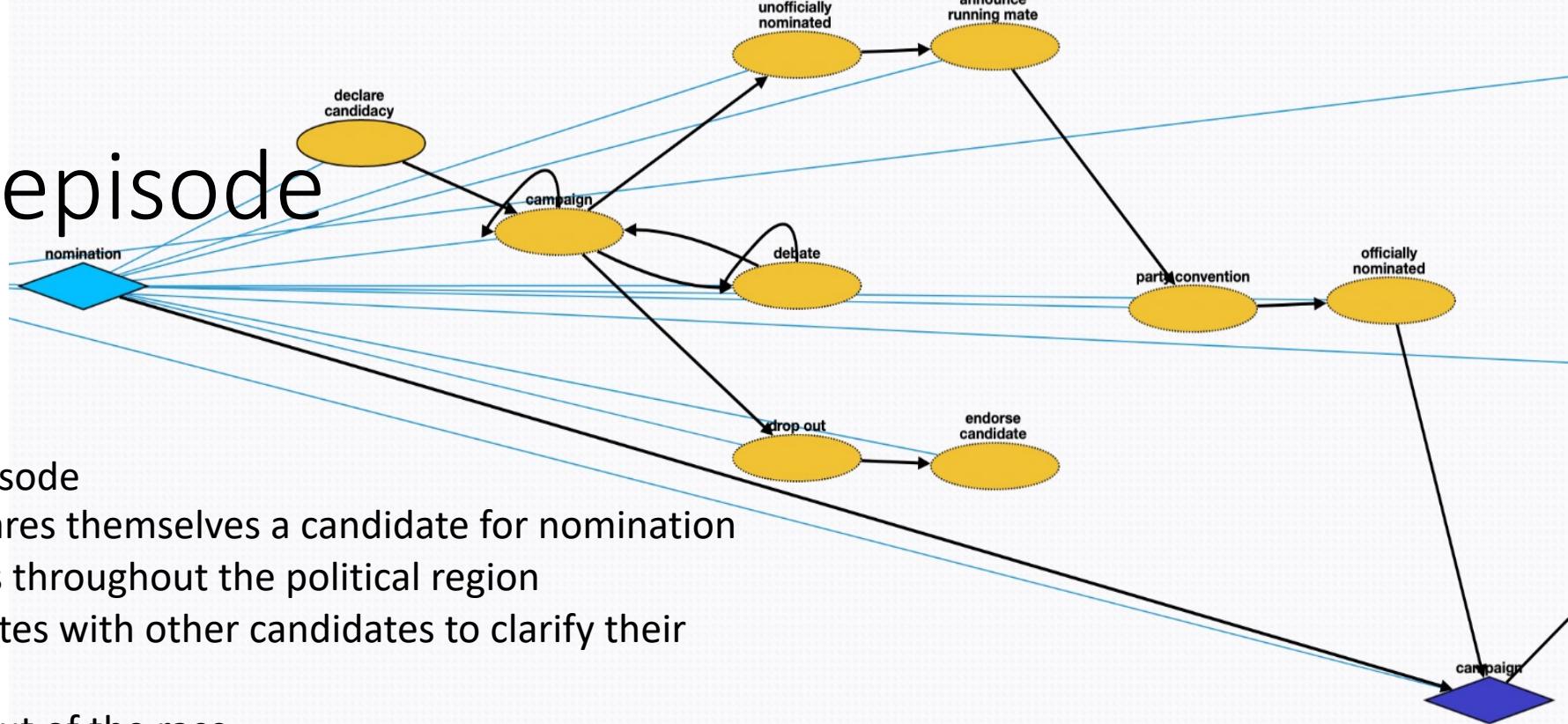
Quizlet 9

Charles Yu

Overview



Nomination episode



nomination – container for the episode

declare candidacy – a person declares themselves a candidate for nomination

campaign – a candidate campaigns throughout the political region

debate – a candidate attends debates with other candidates to clarify their political platform

drop out – a candidate may drop out of the race

endorse candidate – a candidate who has dropped out will typically endorse a different candidate whose views best align with theirs

unofficially nominated – a candidate is unofficially nominated (i.e., they received a majority of votes already)

announce running mate – a candidate will announce their running mate for their ticket

party convention – a political party will hold a convention to discuss their overall platform for the election

officially nominated – a candidate is officially declared a party's nominee

campaign – next episode

Campaign episode

campaign (diamond shape) – container for the episode

speech – a candidate will give a speech about their platform to generate hype and support

campaign (ellipse shape) – candidate will hold rallies or meet and greets to generate support

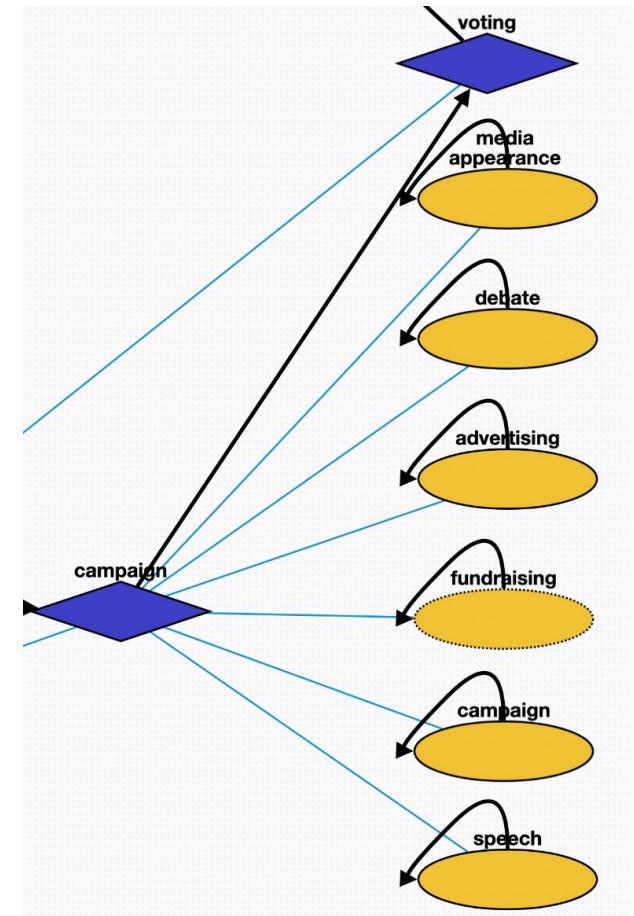
fundraising – candidate will raise funds to support their campaign

advertising – candidate will run advertisements to reach a wider audience

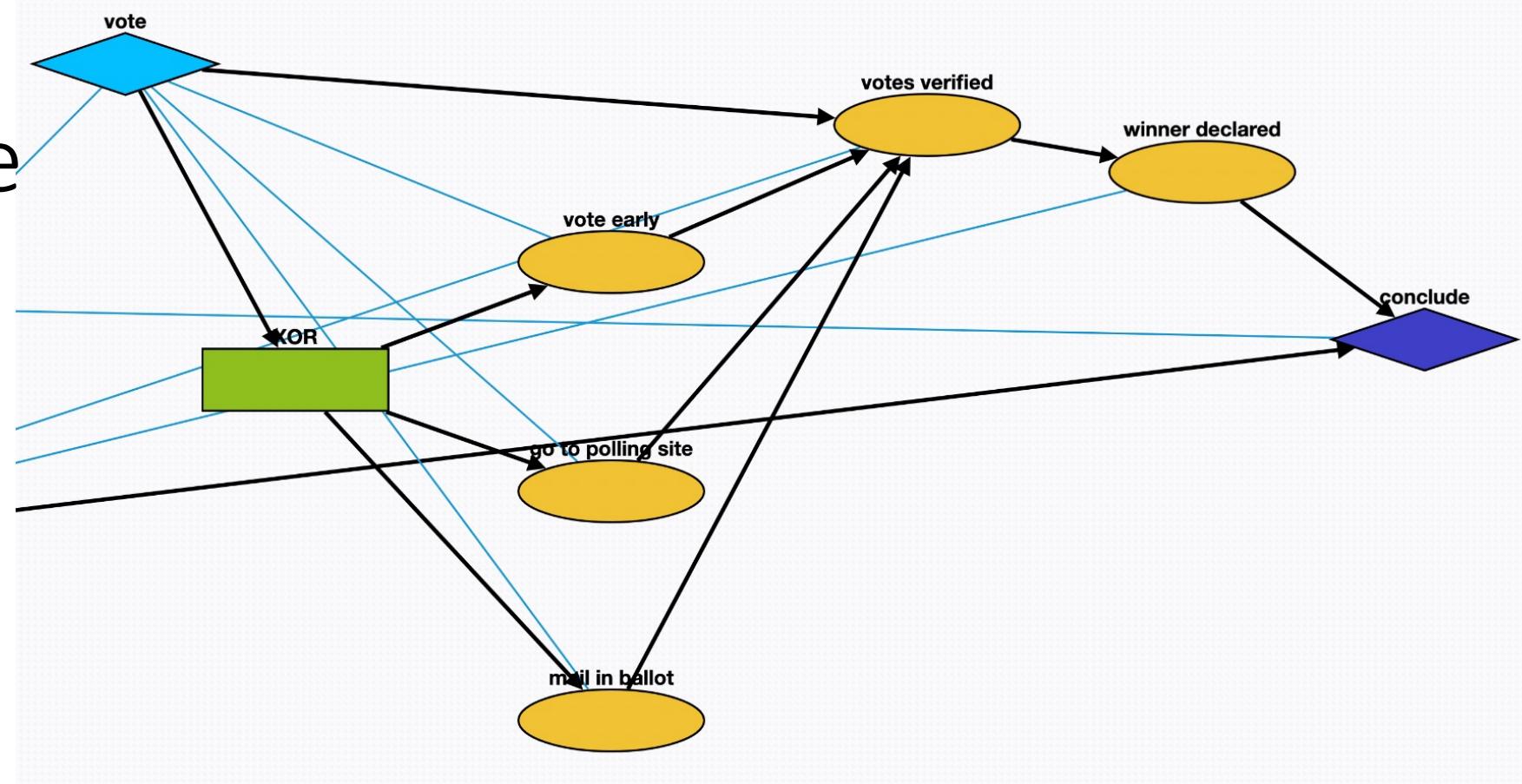
debate – candidate will attend debates with other candidates

media appearance – candidate will appear in the media via interviews and events

voting – next episode



Vote episode



vote – container for the episode

vote early – some voters will follow a special process to vote early

go to polling site – some voters will vote on election day at the polling site

mail in ballot – some voters will mail in a ballot to vote

votes verified – votes are counted and verified to prevent fraud

winner declared – the winner of the election is declared based on the votes

conclude – next episode

Conclude episode

conclude – container for the episode

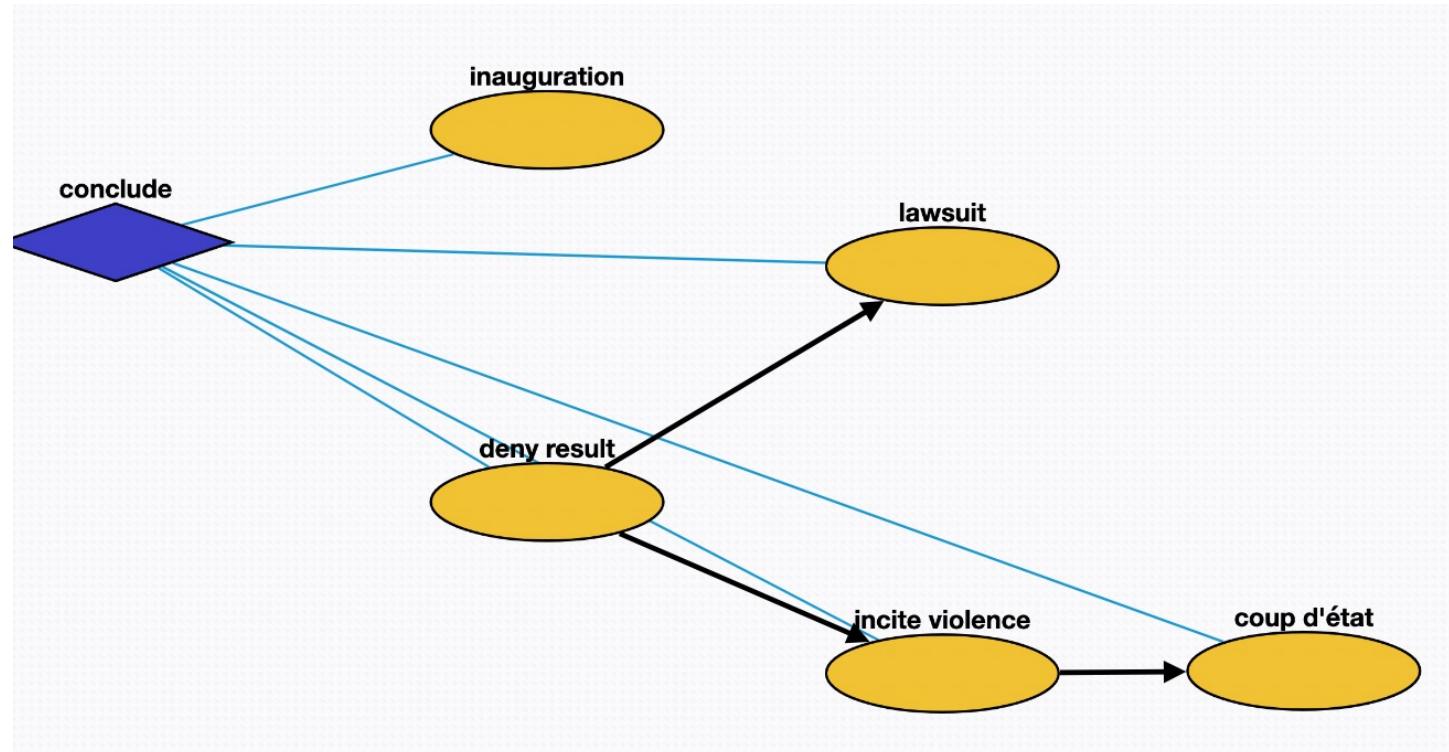
inauguration – the winner of the election is inaugurated

deny result – a loser of the election may deny the result of the election

incite violence – a loser of the election may incite violence to try to overturn the result

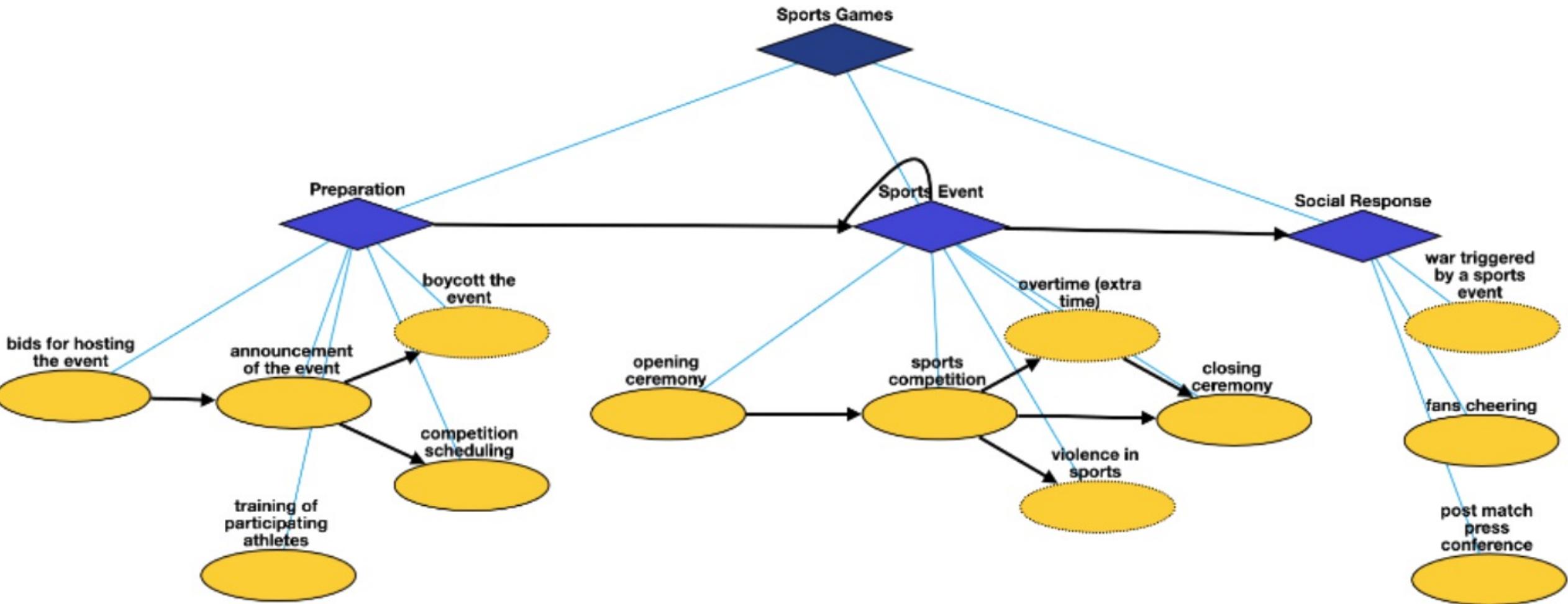
lawsuit – a loser of the election may sue in order to attempt to overturn the result

coup d'état – a loser of the election may attempt a coup



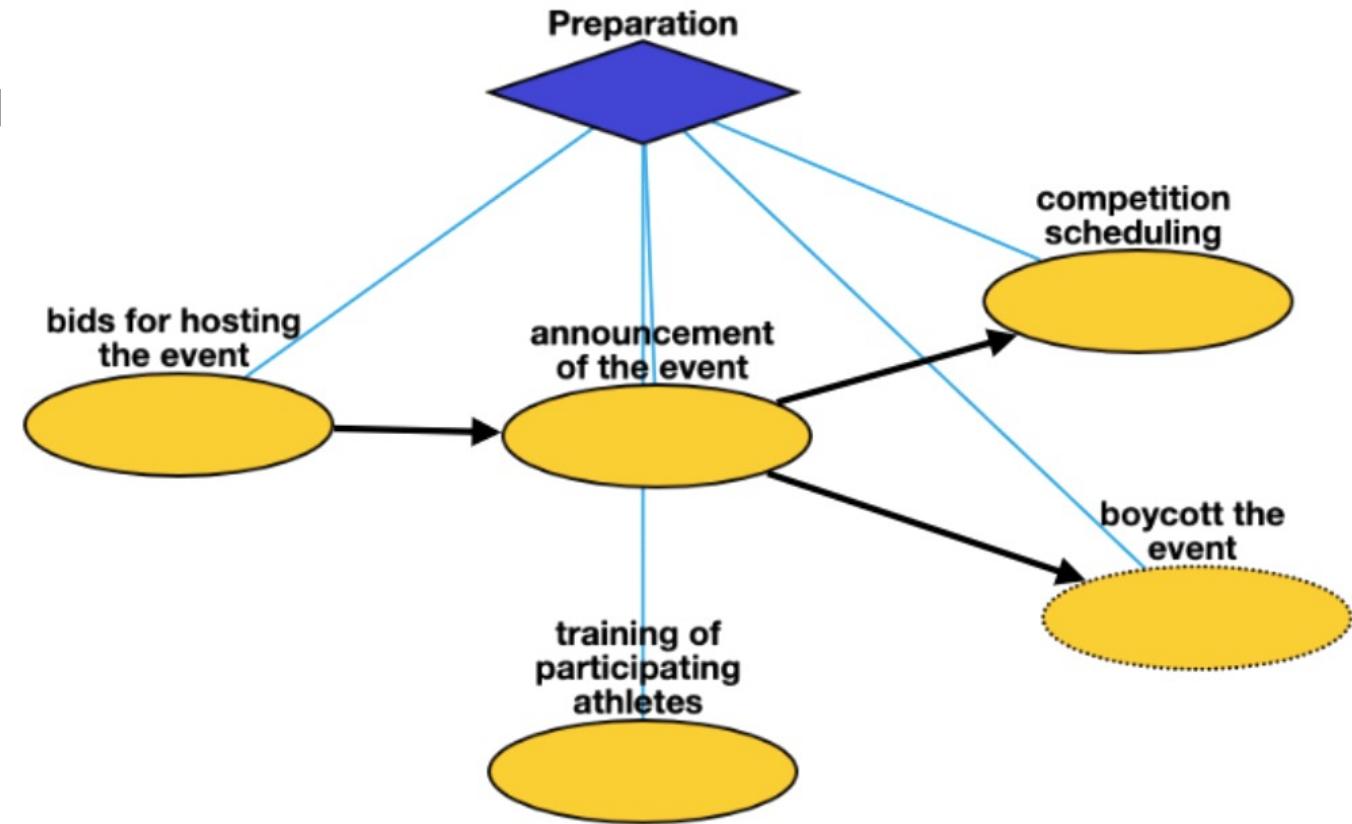
RESIN Sports_Games Schema

Overview



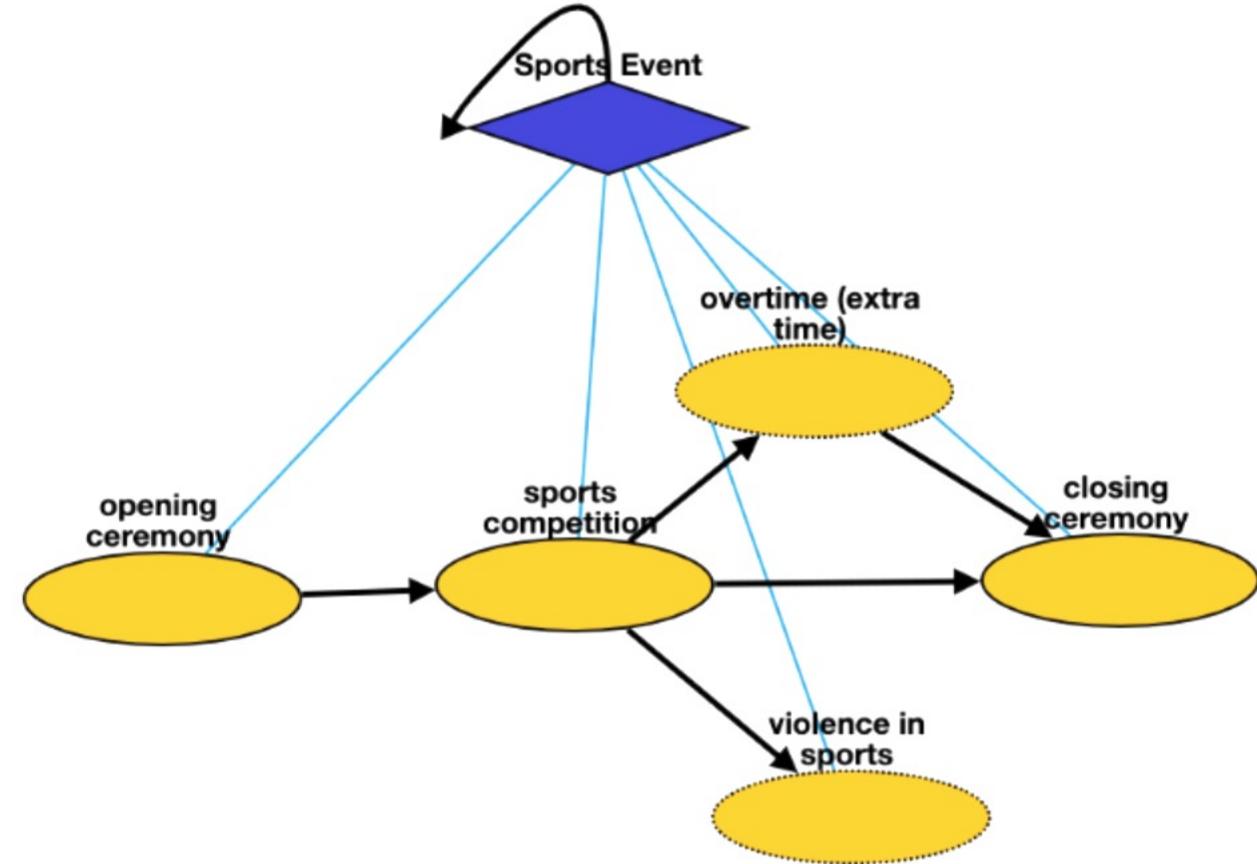
Preparation

- **Bids for hosting the event:** for major sports events, such as modern Olympics games and various National Games, nations or cities should put forth bids for hosting the event.
- **Announcement of the event:** the decision of bids are typically announced through a press conference.
- **Competition scheduling:** to schedule the grouping and matching of participating teams, and settling down the time and location of matches.
- **Boycott the event:** sometimes certain nations or individual athletes will boycott a sports game for political or humanitarian reasons.
- **Training of participating athletes:** before major competitions, athletes needs specific training to achieve better performance.



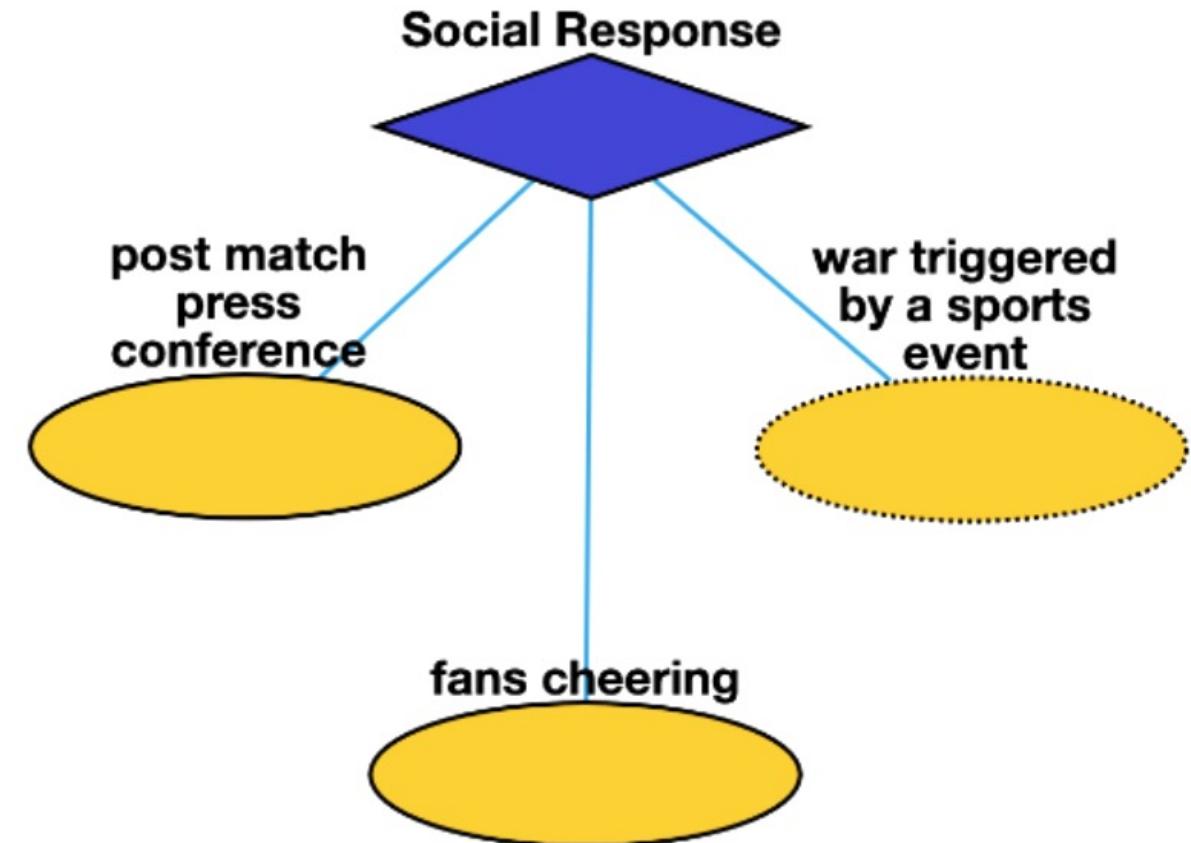
Sports Event

- **Opening ceremony:** opening ceremony represents the official commencement of a major sports event.
- **Sports competition:** a specific competition in which the participants rival with each other to win the game
- **Overtime (extra time):** Overtime or extra time is an additional period of play specified under the rules of a sport to bring a game to a decision and avoid declaring the match a tie or draw where the scores are the same.
- **Violence in sports:** violent and often unnecessarily harmful intentional physical acts committed during, or motivated by, a sports game. This may include violence between athletes or fan violence.
- **Closing ceremony:** the official ceremony which marks the end of the sports event.



Social Response

- **Post-match press conference:** athletes and coaches are usually invited to press conference to express feelings after a match is completed.
- **Fans cheering:** fans of the winning team / athlete cheering to express happiness and excitement.
- **War triggered by a sports event:** in very rare cases, the riots happened in a sports game will escalate to wars between participating nations, such as the 1969 Football War between El Salvador and Honduras.

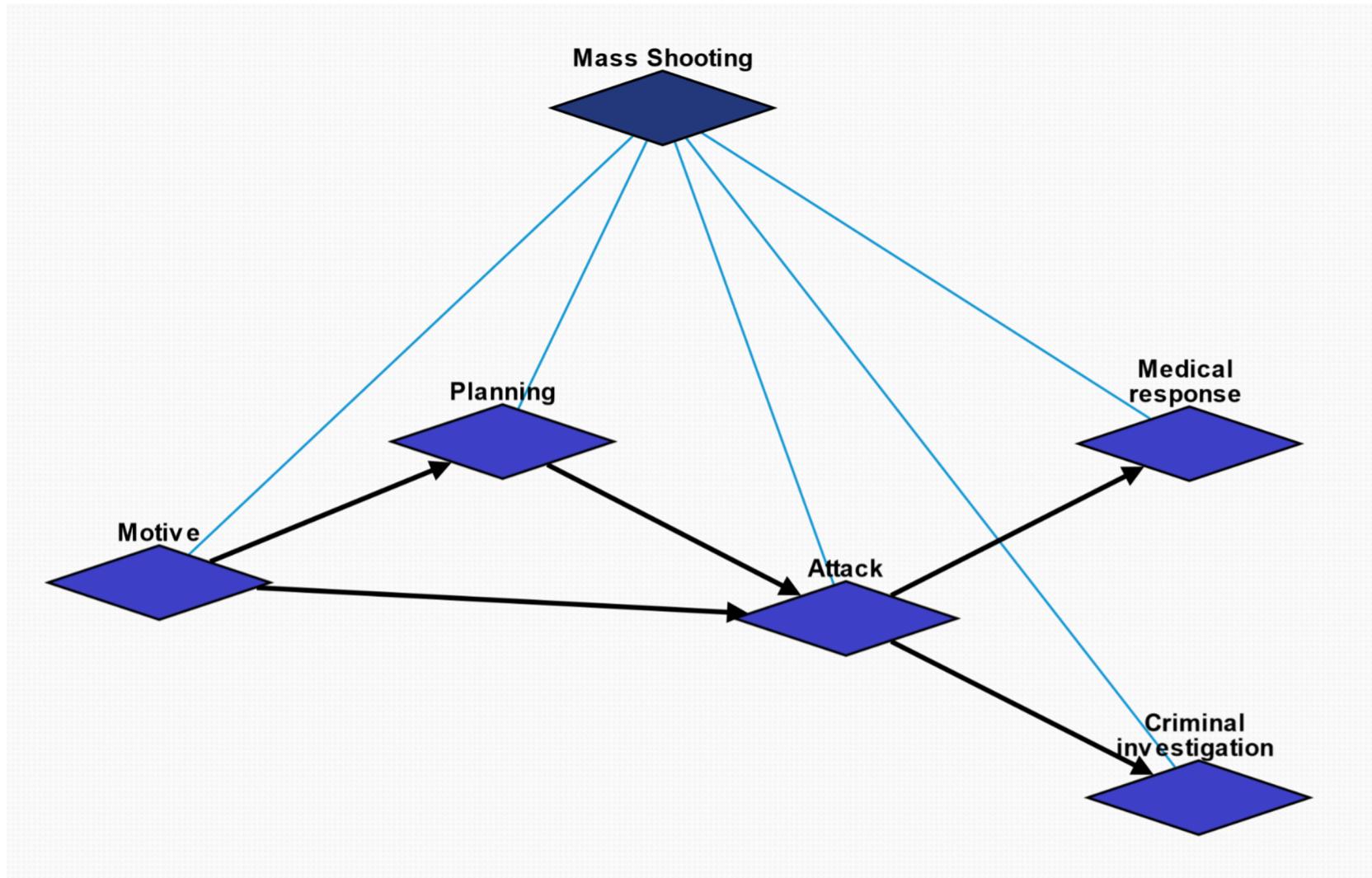


RESIN Terrorist Mass Shooting Schema

Quizlet 9

Ghazaleh Kazeminejad, Sha Li, Iris Liu, Michael Regan,
Susan Brown, Martha Palmer, Heng Ji

Overview



→ temporal

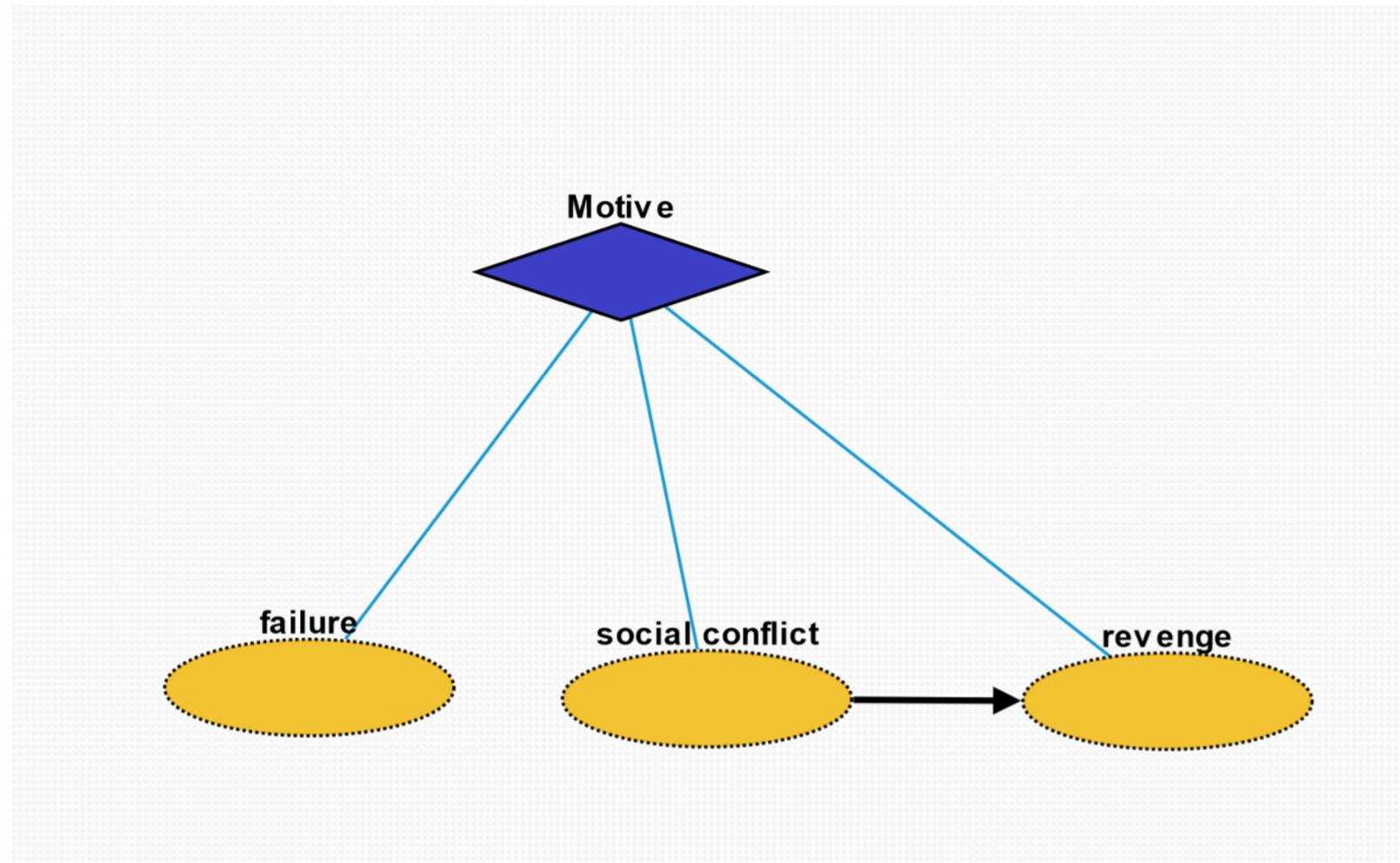
— hierarchical

Motive

Failure: state or event of not meeting a desirable or intended objective, relative to a particular observer or belief system

Social conflict: struggle for agency or power in society, when two or more actors oppose each other in social interaction

Revenge: harmful action in response to a grievance



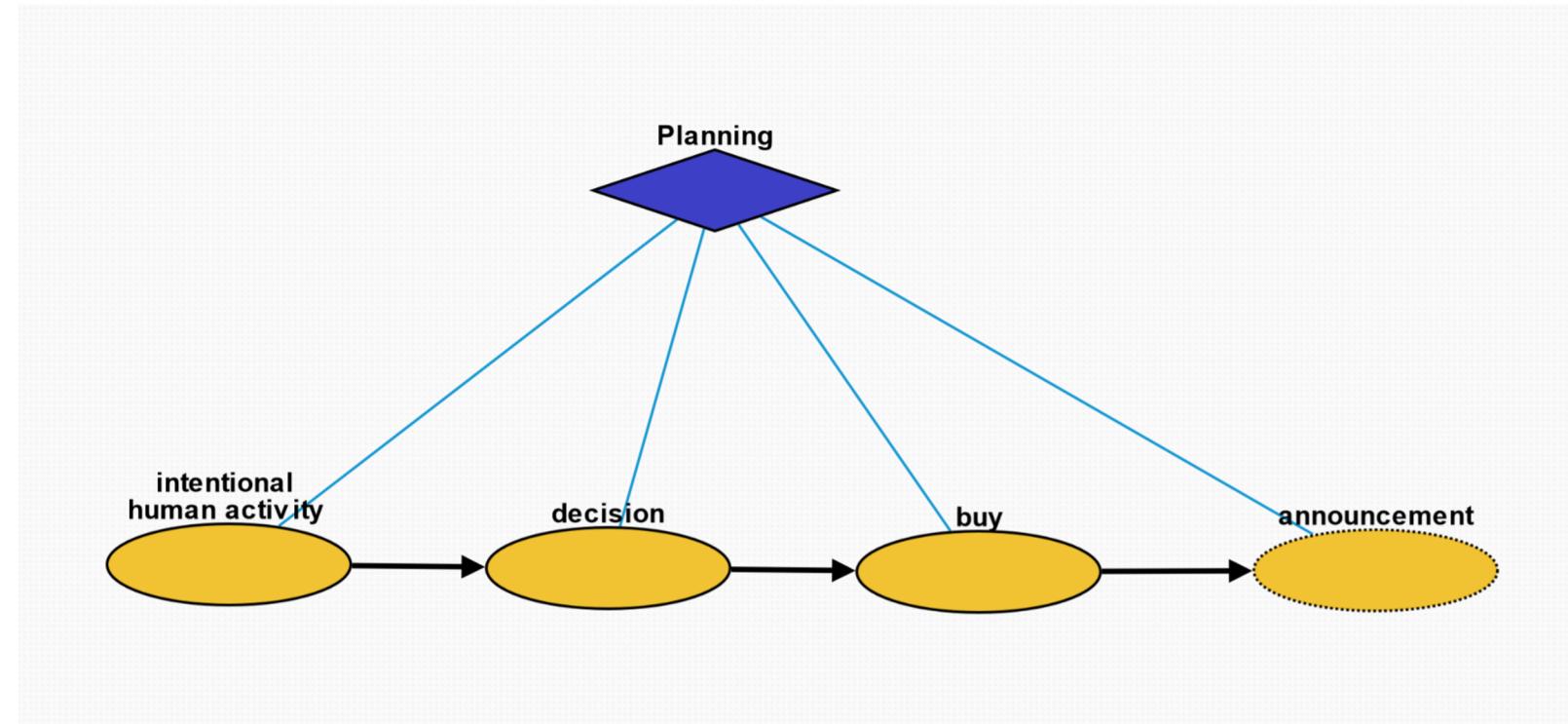
Planning

Intentional human activity: human activity driven by purposeful motives

Decision: result of deliberation

Buy: purchase weapon for crime

Announcement: printed, spoken, or published statement or notice of intent of mass shooting



Attack

Motion: change in position of an object over time; a body is said to be in motion if it changes its position with respect to its immediate surroundings

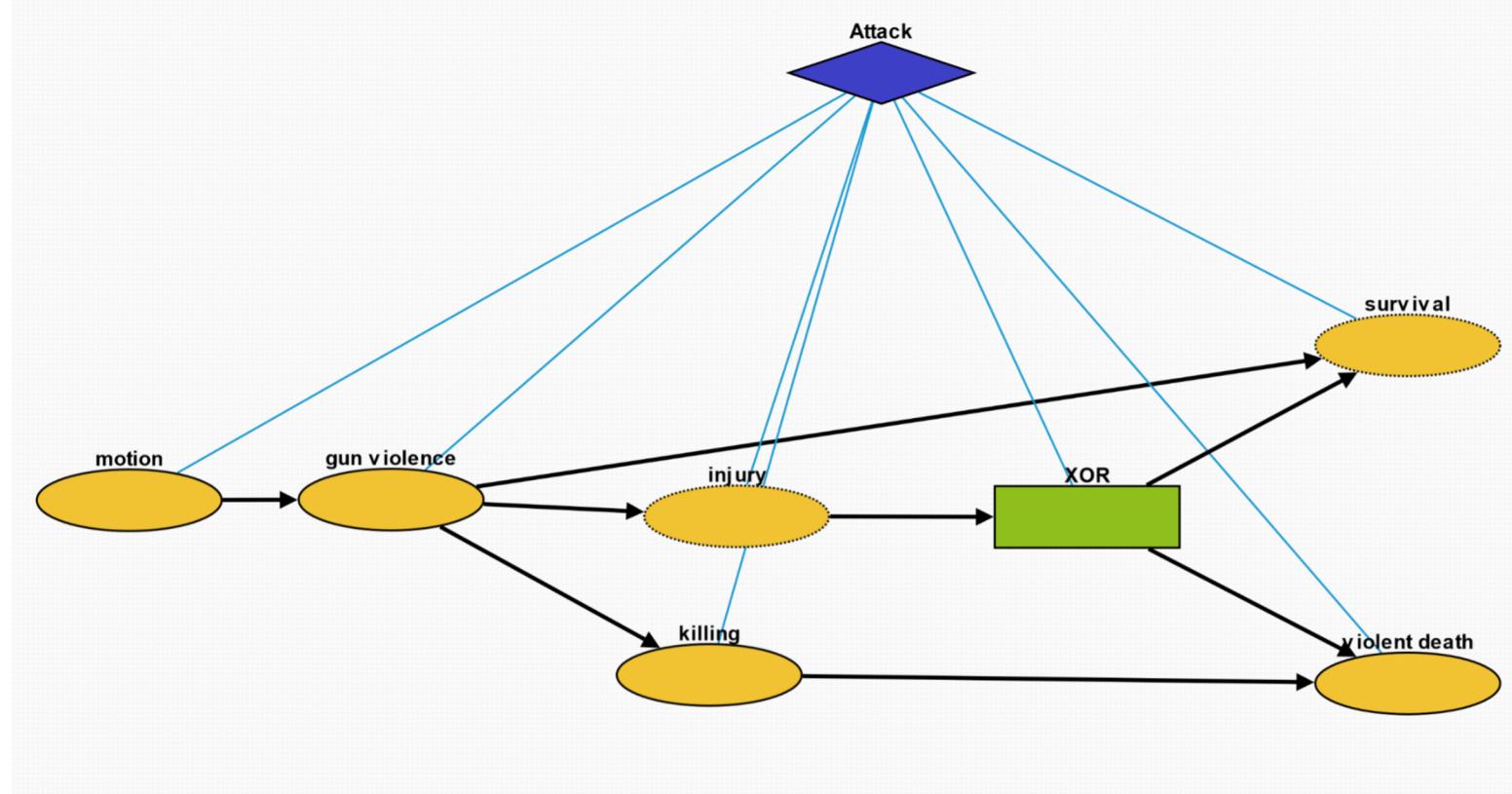
Gun violence: broadly defined as violence committed with the use of a gun

Injury: physiological wound caused by shooter

Killing: act of killing a living being

Survival: act of being still alive after a threatening or dangerous situation

Violent death: death caused by violence through the shooting



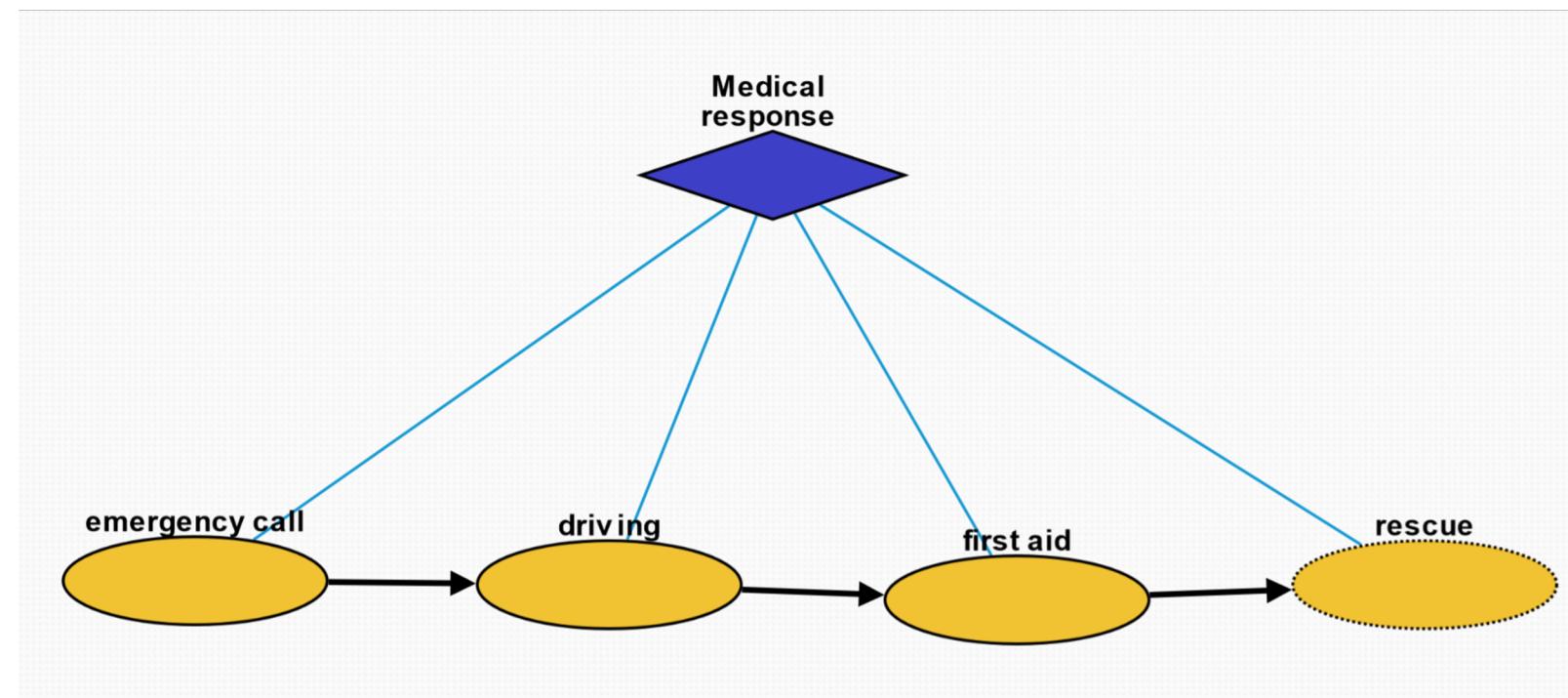
Medical Response

Emergency call: way of contacting an emergency call center usually by a phone to an emergency telephone number

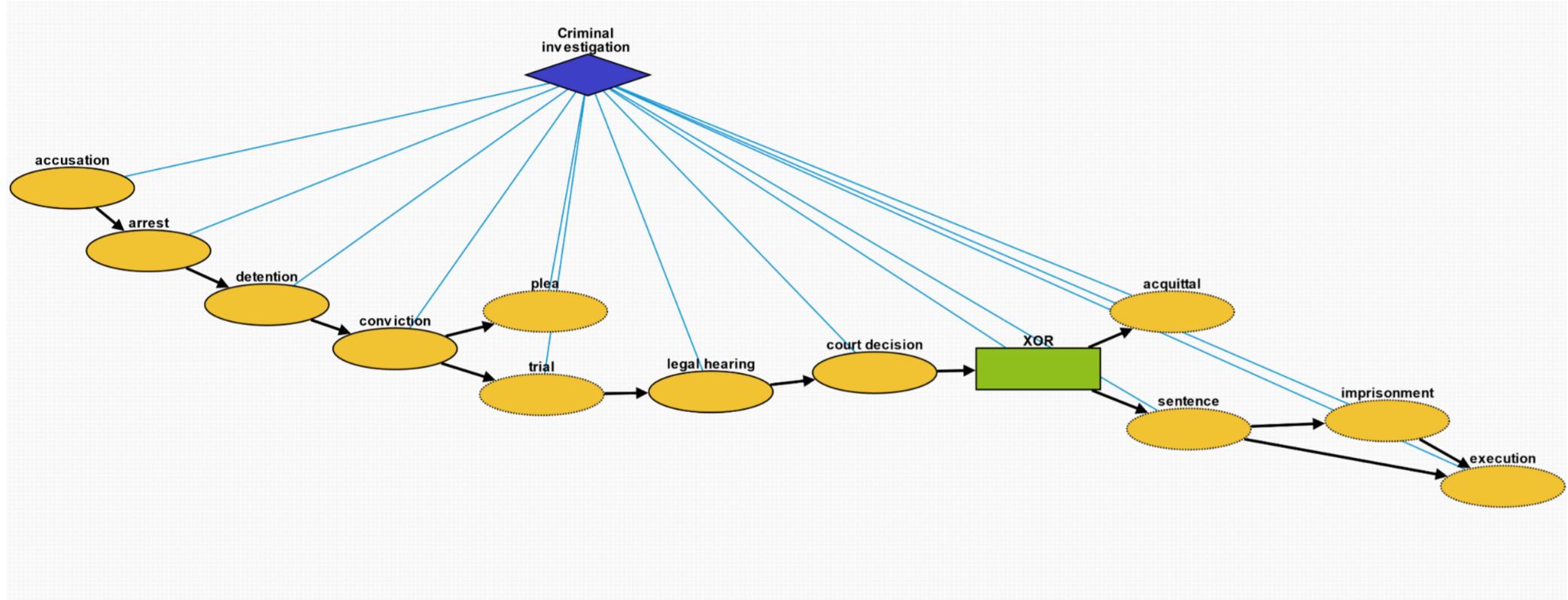
Driving: operation of a vehicle to the crime scene

First aid: first and immediate assistance given to any person suffering from shooting injury

Rescue: comprises responsive operations that usually involve the saving of life, or prevention of injury



Criminal Investigation



Accusation: act of accusing or charging another with a crime

Arrest: detention of a person and taking them into custody, usually because it has been suspected of committing a crime

Detention: removal of the freedom of liberty by a state

Conviction: verdict that results when a court of law finds a defendant guilty of a crime

Plea: answer to a claim made by someone in a criminal case under common law using the adversarial system

Trial: coming together of parties to a dispute, to present information in a tribunal

Legal hearing: A legal hearing about the crime

Court decision: formal decision made by a court

Acquittal: the legal result of a verdict of not guilty

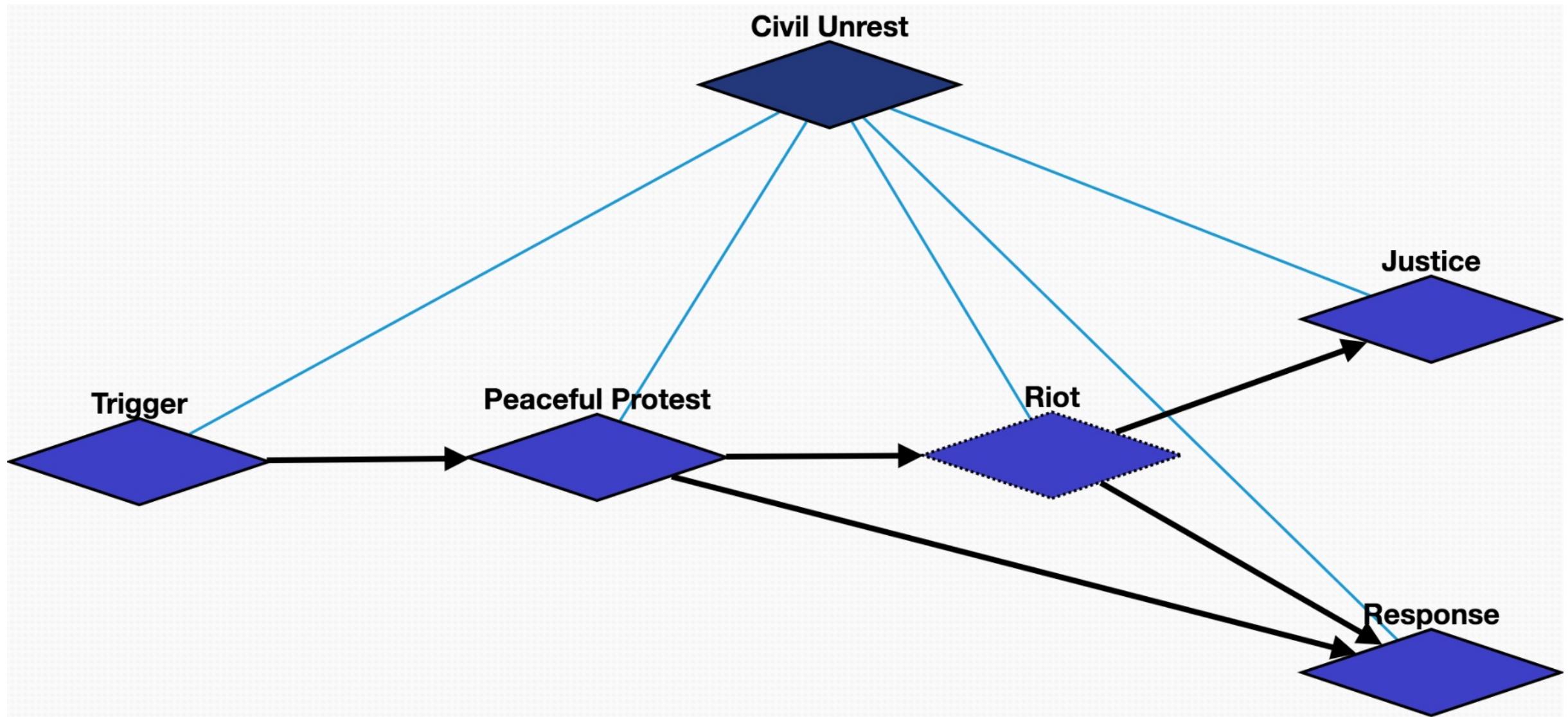
Sentence: decree of punishment in law

Imprisonment: restraint of a person's liberty by judicial or other detention

Execution: homicide as capital punishment

RESIN Civil Unrest Schema

Overview



Trigger

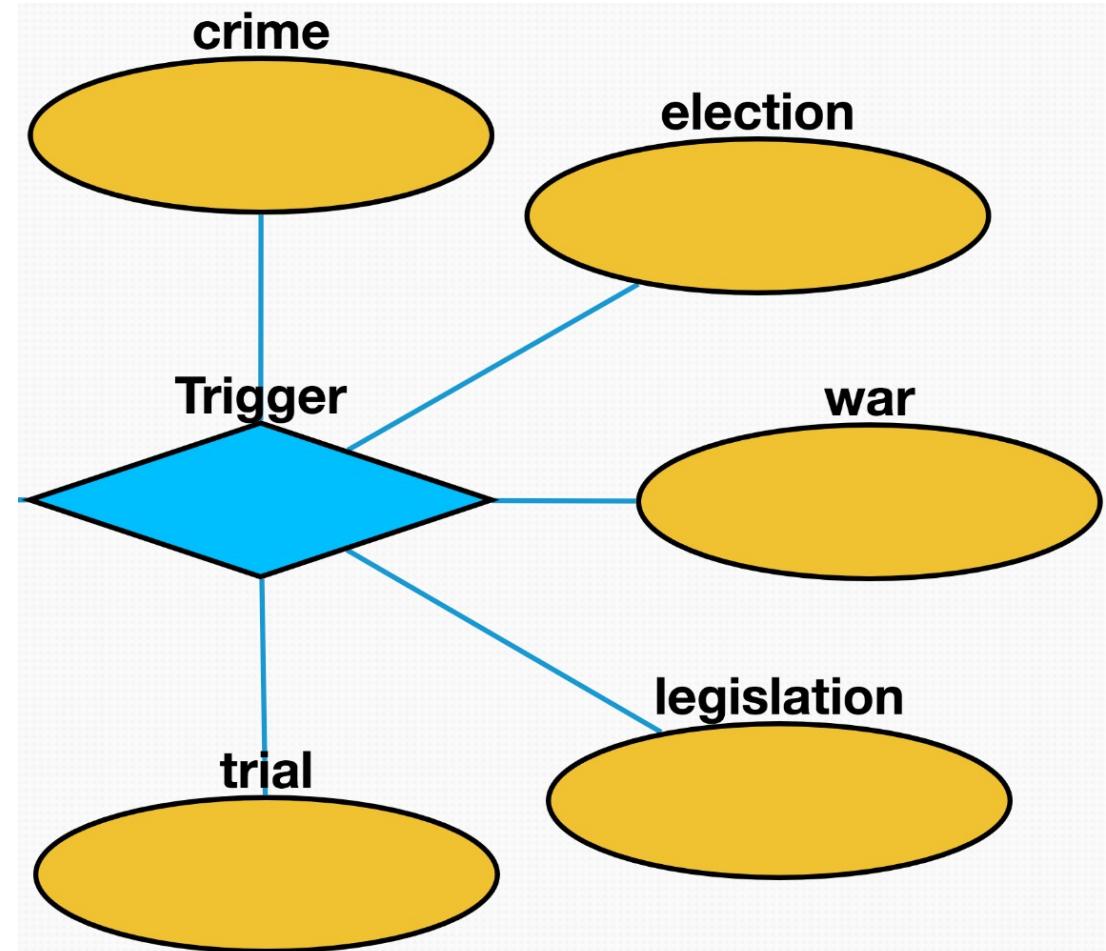
Crime: crimes that seriously threaten social security and cause widespread concerns

Election: the results of the election did not meet the expectations of some people or the fairness of the election was questioned

War: people suffer from injustice or protracted wars

Legislation: the legal provisions are unreasonable or against the requirements of some people

Trial: trials of legal cases do not meet public expectations



Peaceful Protest

Inquiry: people seek more information about the trigger

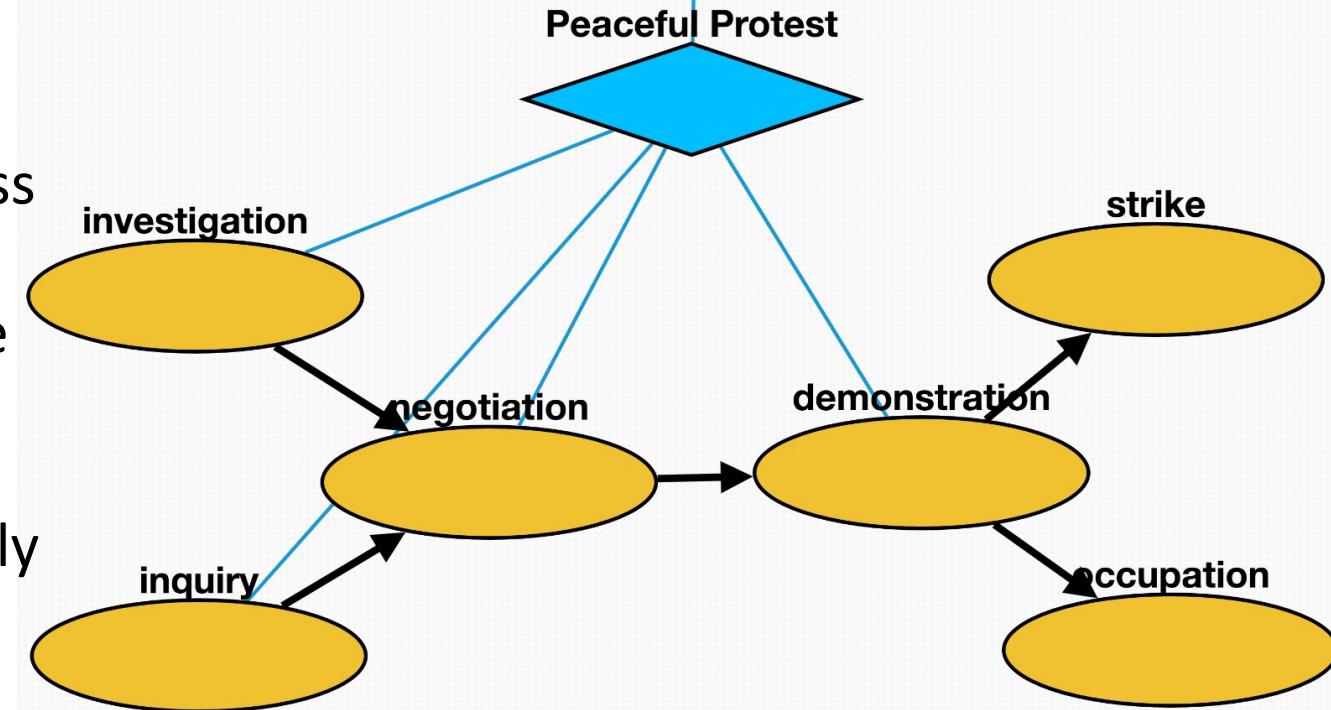
Investigation: people investigate the process or truth of the trigger

Negotiation: protesters try to communicate and negotiate to look for a solution

Demonstration: protest activity taking the form of a public gathering of people in a rally or walking in a march

Strike: workers refuse to work as a typical form of protest to gain a concession

Occupation: protesters hold public spaces or critical infrastructure as an act of protest



Riot

Clash: Protesters clash with police

Disperse: police ordered the crowd to disperse

Robbery: protesters looted surrounding shops or residents

Arson: protesters set fire to surrounding buildings or objects

Destruction: protesters causing damage to residents' property

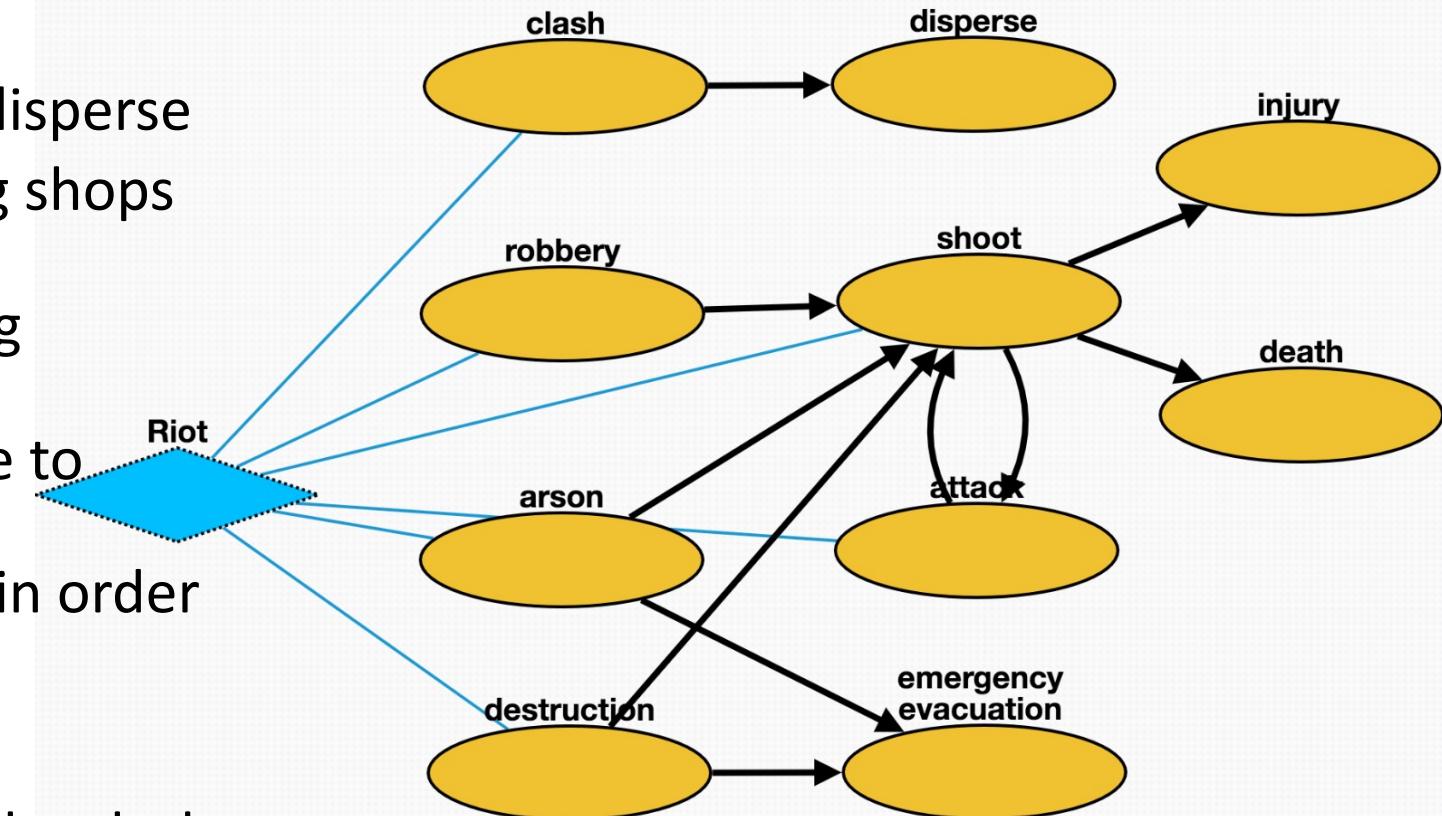
Shoot: police shoot criminals to maintain order

Injury: people get injured in conflict

Death: people die in conflict

Attack: protesters attack police during the clash

Emergency_evacuation: residents evacuated from burning or destroyed buildings



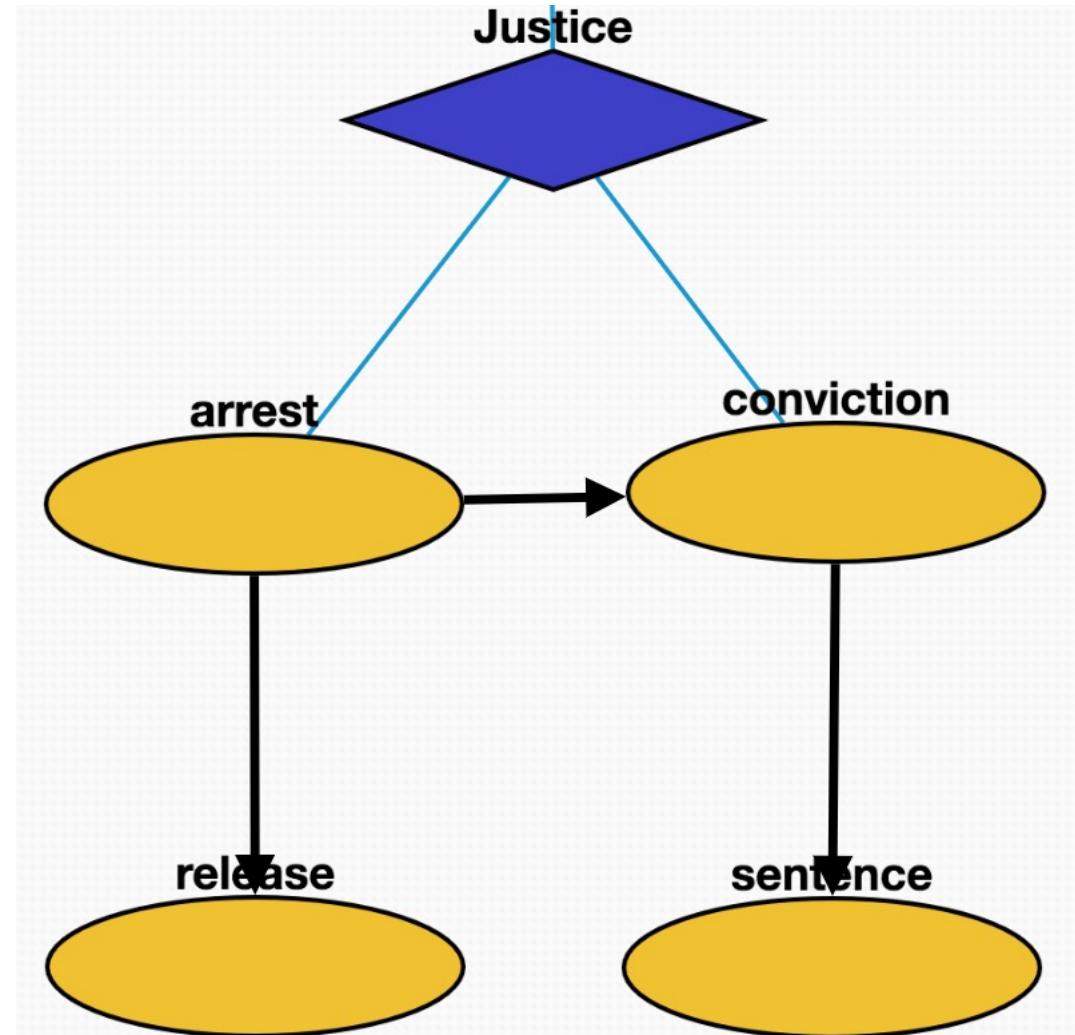
Justice

Arrest: police arrest some criminal or protester

Conviction: protester guilty of breaking the law

Sentence: protesters for breaking the law sentenced

Release: protesters with minor or no offenses released

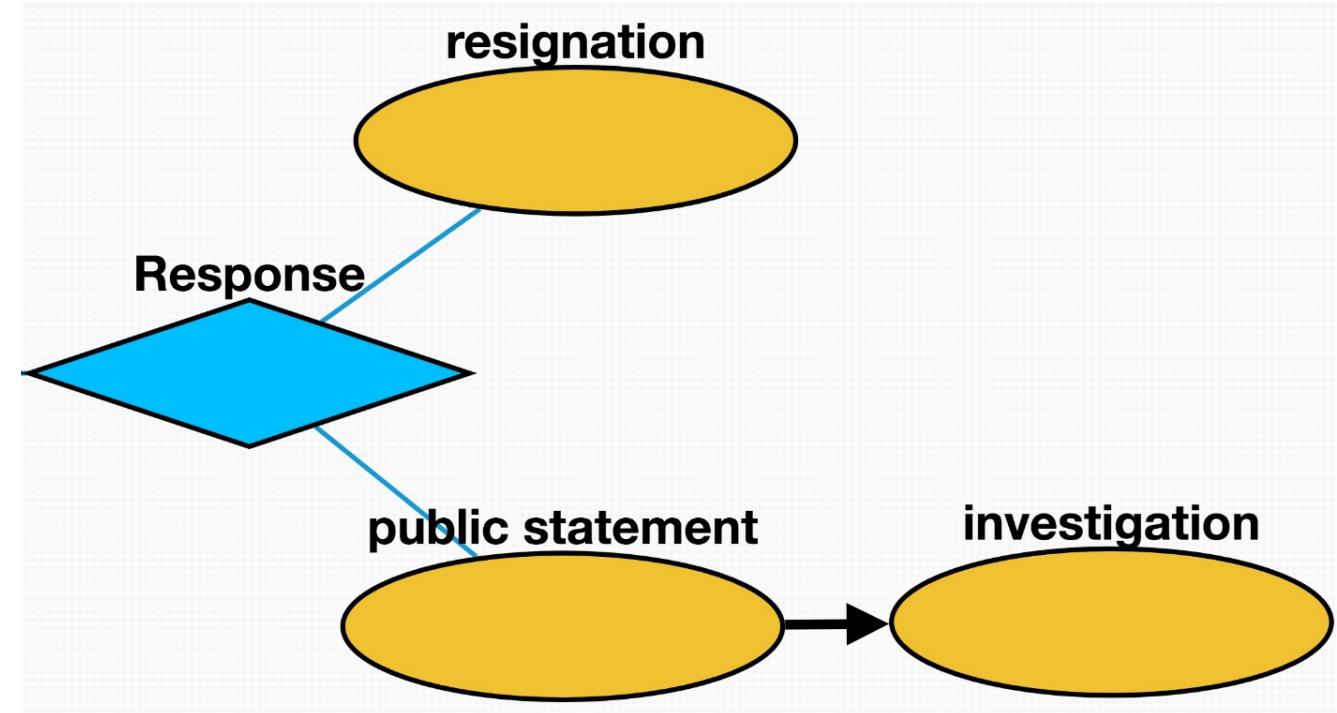


Response

Resignation: the directors responsible for the incidence resign from the position

Public statement: the head of government makes a public speech to call for clam and provide resolutions to the problem

Investigation: head of government promises to re-investigate to meet public expectations



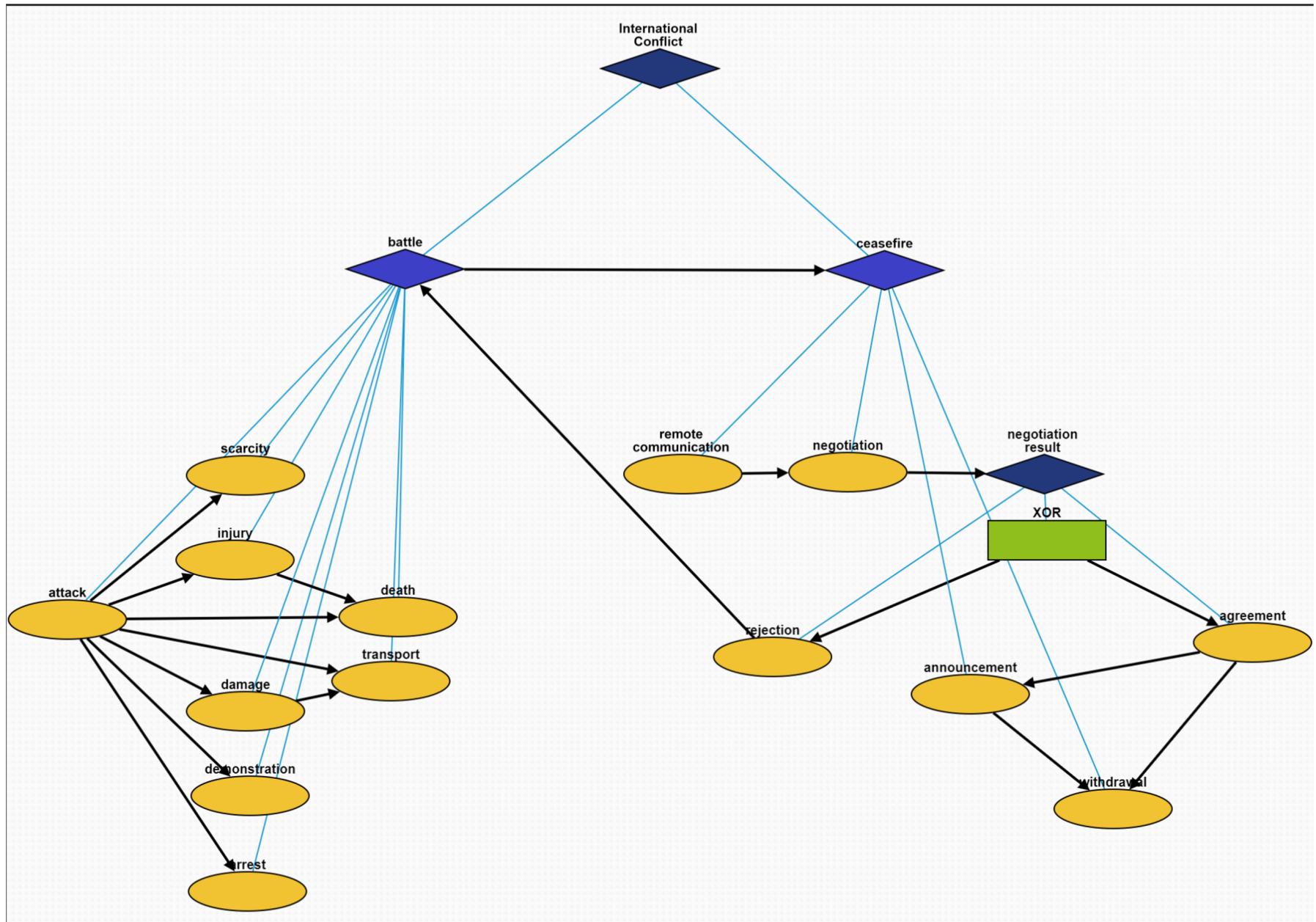
RESIN International Conflict Schema

Qi Zeng

Overview

→ temporal

— hierarchical



Battle Episode

Attack: A conflict between two countries

Scarcity: Food or resource shortage caused by the attacks

Injury: Victims get injured because of the attacks

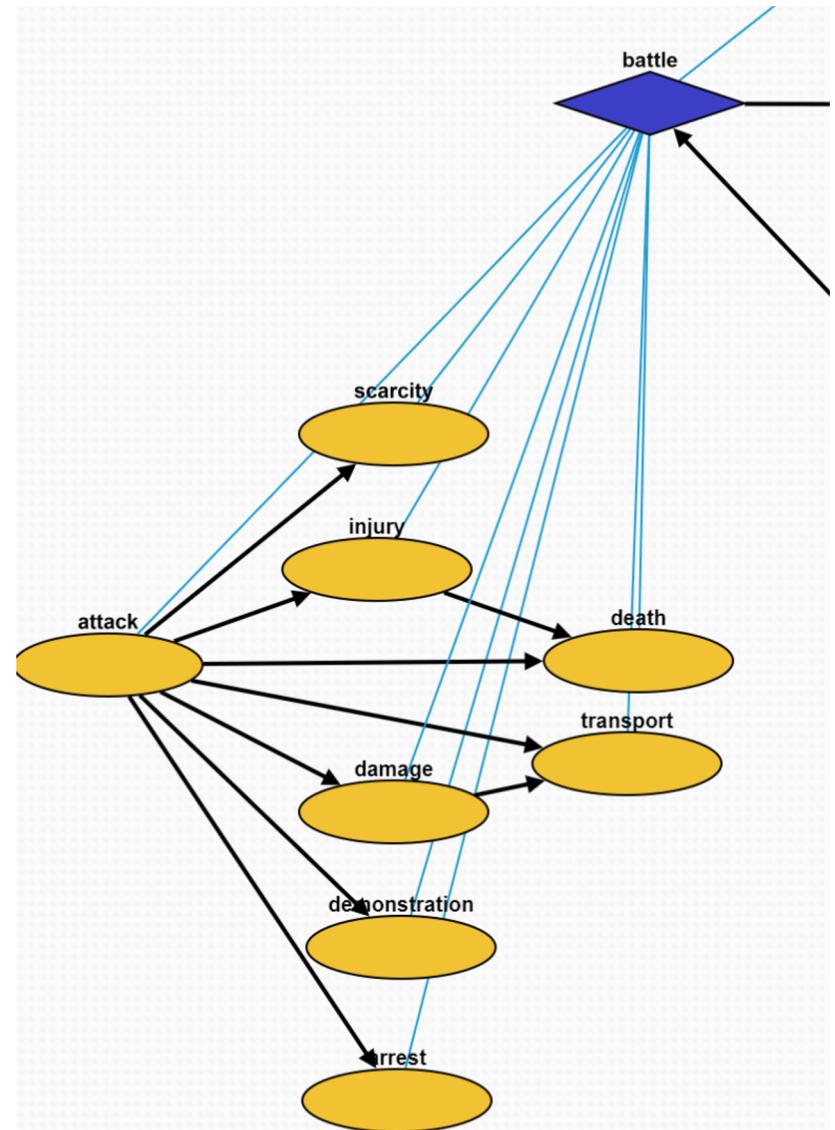
Death: Victims die because of the attack

Damage: Constructions are damaged because of the attack

Transport: Victims have to migrate to other places

Demonstration: People demonstrate to against the battle

Arrest: People triggering this attack is arrested



Ceasefire Episode

Remote Communication: A third-party organization requests ceasefire

Negotiation: Battle participants negotiate a ceasefire agreement

Negotiation Result: a container

Rejection: Battle participants do not reach an agreement

Agreement: Battle participants reach an agreement

Announcement: The ceasefire agreement is announced

Withdrawal: The attacking army is withdrawn

