|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SS.7.C.3.8 Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | Define the following   * writ of certiorari: a court order that allows the Supreme Court to choose which cases it wants to hear * jury: group of twelve that hears a case and issues a verdict. Must have unanimous decision to determine guilt * precedent: a ruling in a previous case that is used as a basis for a ruling in a similar case or decision * judicial review: the power of the Supreme court to declare a law unconstitutional * jurisdiction: power of the courts to hear a case * appeal: a request for a higher court to review your case * verdict: a decision in a court case * dual court system: a court system made up of federal and state court systems |
| **SS.7.C.3.11 Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can explain each level of the:  Federal/State Court System   * + Supreme Court     - Level: 3 highest level (final decision)     - Type of jurisdiction: original/appellate/ *JUDICIAL REVIEW*     - Who hears the case: panel of 9 Justices   + Appeals/Circuit Courts     - Level: 2 middle level     - Type of jurisdiction: appellate jurisdiction reviews cases for error     - Who hears the case: panel of 3 judges   + District/Trial Courts     - Level: 1 lowest level     - Type of jurisdiction: original jurisdiction     - Who hears the case: judge and jury   I can identify the extra court level for the state system.   * The local or county courts   I can compare the appellate and trial courts   * + Define appellate court: reviews a lower court’s decision to look for an error   + Define trial court: the first court to hear a civil or criminal case. A judge and a jury hear evidence and decide a verdict   I can identify how amendments 5, 6, 7, & 8 are related to the court system.   * 5: due process, no self-incrimination, no double jeopardy, right to a grand jury * 6: **right to a lawyer**, public and speedy trial, know accusations, confront witnesses, a fair(impartial) jury * 7: right to a jury during a civil trial * 8: no cruel and unusual punishments or excessive fines or bail |
| **SS.7.C.3.12 Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases Marbury v. Madison, Gideon v Wainwright, In re Gault** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can explain why this a Landmark case? (case that has legal significance)  Marbury v Madison   * Established judicial review for the U.S. Supreme Court   Gideon v. Wainwright   * Provides everyone with a lawyer according to the 6th amendment   In re Gault   * Established due process for juveniles   Miranda v. Arizona   * Protects your right to no self-incrimination according to the 5th amendment and established the procedure of Miranda Warnings |
| **SS.7.C.3.10 Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can understand the importance of the following document.   * Code of Hammurabi   First written set of laws  I can identify the following sources of law   * + Constitutional Law: laws based on the constitution   + Statutory Law: Laws created by congress and state legislatures   + Common/Case Law: laws based on traditions and court case precedents   I can identify the following types of law   * + Civil Law: settle disputes between people usually about money   + Criminal Law: breaking the law by committing a crime   + Military Law: laws that apply to people in the military only   (ex. Court Marshall)   * + Juvenile Law: Laws that apply to anyone under the age of 18 |
| **SS.7.C.3.8 Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.** | | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** | |
| **Habeas Corpus**  Plea Bargain- The process in which a defendant agrees to plead guilty to a less serious crime in order to receive a lighter sentence | I can define the following terms   * Plaintiff- The person who files a lawsuit (Civil) * Defendant- The person who is being sued or accused of a crime * Prosecution- The government in its role as the party who starts the legal   proceedings against someone charged with a crime and is charged with proving that persons guilt   * Misdemeanor- Minor crime which a person can be fined a small amount or spend up to one year in jail * Felony- More serious crime such as murder, kidnapping, robbery, or assault   I can identify the steps of the criminal trial process  Pre-Trial   * Arrest: Police arrest and book a suspect * Preliminary Hearing: Suspect appears before judge for explanation of charges. Bail is set. * Indictment: Grand jury (or judge) hears evidence and formally charges the suspect with a crime (Capital Cases Only) * Arraignment: Defendant enters a plea of guilty or innocent. If plea is innocent the trial date is set. If plea is guilty a plea bargain is accepted.   Trial   * Opening Statements: Prosecution and Defense outline their cases * Presentation of Evidence: Prosecution presents its evidence first then it is the defenses turn. During this time witness can be called and examined. * Closing Statements: Prosecution and Defense summarize their cases * Jury Deliberation: Jury meets in secret to discuss the case. Jury must unanimously agree beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty * Verdict & Sentencing: If defendant is found not guilty they are acquitted or goes free guilty the judge sentences them with a punishment ranging from probation, fines, community service, or imprisonment. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SS.7.C.3.8 Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | Define the following   * writ of certiorari: * jury: * precedent: * judicial review: * jurisdiction: * appeal: * verdict: * dual court system: |
| **SS.7.C.3.11 Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can explain each level of the:  Federal/State Court System   * + Supreme Court     - Level:     - Type of jurisdiction:     - Who hears the case:   + Appeals/Circuit Courts     - Level:     - Type of jurisdiction:     - Who hears the case:   + District/Trial Courts     - Level:     - Type of jurisdiction:     - Who hears the case:   I can identify the extra court level for the state system.  I can compare the appellate and trial courts   * + Define appellate court:   + Define trial court:   I can identify how amendments 5, 6, 7, & 8 are related to the court system.   * 5: * 6: * 7: * 8: |
| **SS.7.C.3.12 Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases Marbury v. Madison, Gideon v Wainwright, In re Gault** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can explain why this a Landmark case? (case that has legal significance)  Marbury v Madison  Gideon v. Wainwright  In re Gault  Miranda v. Arizona |
| **SS.7.C.3.10 Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can understand the importance of the following document.   * Code of Hammurabi   I can identify the following sources of law   * + Constitutional Law:   + Statutory Law:   + Common/Case Law:   I can identify the following types of law   * + Civil Law:   + Criminal Law:   + Military Law:   + Juvenile Law: |