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|  **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
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| **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
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| **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
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| **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
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| **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 processPre-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.
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| **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 MadisonGideon v. WainwrightIn re GaultMiranda 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:
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