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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 procedure given for the supreme court to hear case * jury: group of twelve that hears a case and issues a verdict * precedent: an ruling in a previous case that is used as a basis in a new case * judicial review: the power of the Supreme court to declare a law unconstitutional * jurisdiction: power of the courts to hear cases * 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     - 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 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 Warning |
| **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   + Juvenile Law: Laws that apply to anyone under the age 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** |
|  | 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: |