**Unit 6 – Legal Process**

Vocabulary

Acquittal

Arraignment

Bail

Discovery

Due process

Grand jury

Hung jury

Indictment

Injunction

Parole

Plaintiff

Plea bargain

Prosecution

Settlement

Tort

Critical Thinking

1. Law enforcement and the Courts
2. What types of law enforcement agencies and courts work at the federal level of government? (p. 225-230, 244-247)
3. What types of law enforcement agencies and courts work at the state level?
(p. 384-391)
4. What types of law enforcement and judicial officers work at the local level? (p. 403-409)
5. Individual Protections
	1. Why is the writ of habeas corpus one of the most basic legal rights? (p. 436)
	2. How do both the 5th and 14th Amendments guarantee due process of law? (p. 437)
	3. Describe the 4th Amendment exclusionary rule established in Mapp v. Ohio. (p. 438)
	4. Identify the main parts of the Miranda warning and explain how it is related to the 5th and 6th Amendments. (p. 795)
	5. What was the Court’s reasoning behind its decision about the 6th Amendment in Gideon v. Wainwright? (p. 459)
	6. What was the effect of Furman v. Georgia on states that use the death penalty? How was the decision related to both the 8th and 14th Amendments? (p. 440, 793)
	7. Make a chart to summarize the Amendments and their related Supreme Court cases.
6. Criminal Cases
	1. Explain the difference between a felony and misdemeanor. Include specific examples of each type of crime and the punishments that result from them. (p. 432, 453)
	2. Identify 3 ways that a criminal case can end before it goes to trial. (p. 440, 456)
	3. Describe the process of jury selection. (p. 457)
	4. How does the jury reach a verdict? (p. 458)
	5. What are the three main functions of criminal penalties? (p. 453)
	6. Give at least 3 examples of how the legal system tries to reduce the number of criminals confined in prison. (p. 454-455)
	7. Make a diagram to summarize the process of a criminal case.
7. Juvenile Cases
	1. Explain the two main types of juvenile cases. (p. 462)
	2. What is the difference between diversion and detention? When would the court choose one of these options over the other for a juvenile delinquent? (p. 462-463)
	3. Identify 5 differences between adult and juvenile trials. For each, explain why there is a difference. (p. 463)
8. Civil Cases
	1. What is the purpose of a lawsuit? (p. 432)
	2. Give examples of tort law and family law. (p. 433)
	3. Describe the discovery process. (p. 450)
	4. Why are most civil suits settled before they ever go trial? How are they resolved in the pretrial phase? (p. 450-451)
	5. Explain the “preponderance of evidence” standard for verdicts in civil trials. Why is it lower than for criminal trials? (p. 451)
	6. What would be the result if the judge or jury decides in favor of the defendant? The plaintiff? Can either side appeal the decision? (p. 451)
	7. Make a diagram to summarize the process of a civil case.