Unit 5 Supreme Court

SSCG4 Demonstrate knowledge of the organization and powers of the national government.
   a. Describe the structure, powers, and limitations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, as described in the Constitution.
   b. Analyze the relationship between the three branches in a system of checks and balances and separation of powers.

SSCG13 Demonstrate knowledge of the operation of the judicial branch of government.
   a. Describe the selection and approval process for federal judges.
   b. Explain the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, federal courts and the state courts.
   c. Examine how John Marshall established judicial review through his opinion in Marbury v. Madison and relate its impact.
   d. Describe how the Supreme Court selects and decides cases.
   e. Compare the philosophies of judicial activism and judicial restraint and provide relevant examples (e.g., marriage, 2nd Amendment, death penalty, etc.)

SSCG14 Demonstrate knowledge of the criminal justice process.
   a. Explain an individual’s due process rights (e.g., 4th, 5th, 6th, and 14th amendments).
   b. Categorize different types of crimes.
   c. Analyze the procedures in the criminal justice process.
   d. Examine the different types of sentences a convicted person can receive.
   e. Contrast the procedures related to civil suits with criminal proceedings.
Unit Topics

2. Supreme Court ✔
3. Criminal Justice Process ✔
Levels of Crime

- Petty; usually a fine
- Misdemeanor; up to one year
- Felony; more than one year
Civil Cases

- Civil Cases;
- violation of a citizen rights
- Citizen v Citizen
- Plaintiff v Defendant
Criminal Cases

- Criminal Cases; violate laws of society
- Government v Citizen
- Prosecutor v Defendant
Personal Crimes

• Offense against a person
• Resulting in physical and mental harm to another person
• Assault, battery, homicide
Property Crimes

- Offenses against property and another persons right to own or control personal property.
- Larceny, Burglary, Robbery
Elements of Crime

• Statutory; Crimes against a specific law
• Inchoate; crimes begun, but not completed
• Solicitation; asking someone to undertake an illegal act
• Conspiracy plan with other to commit a crime
Criminal Justice Process

• Steps before government can deny someone their rights
• Due Process-Govt. responsibility
Criminal Justice Process; Investigation and Arrest

• Report of Crime
• Investigation
• Suspect/Rights
• Warrants
• Arrest
Indictment and Arraignment

- 48 hours; taken before judge
- Grand Jury-Indictment
- Arraignment to answer to charges
3. Preliminary Hearing or Grand Jury

- Required by Constitution
- Prosecution presents case to Grand Jury
- Indictment; believe case should go to trial
Bail and Plea Bargain

• Bail - to show for trial
• Plea Bargain - deal to avoid a trial.

*Total number of criminal cases disposed of: 1,670,230.
Trial and Verdict

• Process before a judge/jury; determine guilty or not guilty
• Beyond Reasonable doubt
Sentencing and Appeals

- Sentencing; punishment
- Appeal; based on error at trial

"I'm sorry, but a 'Get Out of Jail Free' card holds no sway in this court."