C&E Review Name:

A. district attorney/ prosecutor B. defense attorney C. plaintiff D. defendant E. judge

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2. Attorney who represents the person in #1 above.
3. Attorney who represents the state (govt.) in a criminal trial.
4. Person who makes sure the laws are followed in a trial.
5. People who can make opening statements (two answers)
6. Person listed above who would NOT be present in a criminal trial.
7. This is the person with the greatest burden of proof in a criminal trial.
8. This is the person who initiates (begins) a civil case.
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F. bail G. grand jury H. arraignment I. trial jury J. indictment

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2. Group of people who decide whether there is enough evidence for a trial
3. Group of people who might be hung after a vote
4. This ensures that a person will return to court for their trial date
5. This is a legal accusation of a crime (similar to an impeachment)
6. This is when a person is officially charged with a crime and states a plea
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1. Name two outcomes that can happen after a judge declares a mistrial.
2. Name two conditions under which a police officer can arrest a suspect.
3. Describe what good attorneys do during the process known as *voir* *dire*.
4. Why do most people choose a plea bargain? (Don’t use the example from the Tulia case where some people pled guilty because they didn’t believe they would have a fair trial.)
5. Explain the two main components of “Miranda Rights.” Make sure you state the two cases that these rights are based on, and what parts of the Bill of Rights they refer to.

Identify these cases

1. “Jane Roe” appealed to the Supreme Court because Texas law did not allow her to have an abortion.
2. A student was searched for drugs at school and she sued, claiming a violation of the 4th Amendment. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the school, saying the search was reasonable.
3. The Supreme Court over turned the earlier *Plessy* decision and declared that separate facilities were inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional.
4. A man was convicted based on his own confession to a crime, but the police had never stated that he had a right to remain silent. The court overruled his conviction.
5. When a young black girl was denied attendance at the white school closest to her home, she took her case to court to challenge the constitutionality of the doctrine of “separate but equal.”
6. A man who was a slave but later lived for many years in free territory sued for his freedom. The Supreme Court denied his claim, saying that he had no right to sue because he was not a citizen.
7. A man was denied the right to a lawyer because he was poor. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and they agreed that poverty was not a reason to deny him his sixth amendment right to counsel.
8. When a black man was refused admittance to a whites-only railroad car, he took the case to court saying that separate facilities violated the 14th amendment.
9. A woman was arrested because the police found illegal material during a search without a warrant. The Supreme Court ruled that evidence gained illegally cannot be used against a defendant.
10. During WWII, many people of Japanese descendent were forced into concentration camps for the duration of the war because the government was concerned they would be a threat to national security.
11. The Supreme Court ruled that it was acceptable to limit individual rights during a war time to protect national security. (This could also be Schenck v. US, but I want the other case)
12. The Supreme Court ruled that separate but equal facilities are constitutional

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| Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)Korematsu v. United States (1944) | Brown vs. Board of Education (1954)Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) | Mapp v. Ohio (1961)New Jersey v. TLO (1985)  | Miranda v. Arizona (1966)Roe V. Wade (1973) |