

Anoka-Hennepin Secondary Curriculum Unit Plan

Department:	Social Studies	Course:	Criminal Justice	Unit 3 Title:	Criminal Court	Date Created:	
Assessed Trimester:	1	Pacing:	11-16	Grade Level(s):	11-12	Last Revision Date:	

Course Understandings: *Student will understand that:*

- the criminal justice system in america is an ever evolving system which adapts to our changing culture
- the role of the criminal justice system is a balance between individual rights and public safety.
- the police, courts, and corrections systems exert a great deal of authority over the US population.
- as technology has advanced the criminal justice system has advanced as well.

DESIRED RESULTS (Stage 1) - WHAT WE WANT STUDENT TO KNOW AND BE ABLE TO DO?

<div>Established Goals</div> <p>The United States is based on democratic values and principles that include liberty, individual rights, justice, equality, the rule of law, limited government, common good, popular sovereignty, majority rule and minority rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.2.3.1 Analyze how constitutionalism preserves fundamental societal values, protects individual freedoms and rights, promotes the general welfare, and responds to changing circumstances and beliefs by defining and limiting the powers of government.9.1.2.3.3 Define and provide examples of foundational ideas of American government which are embedded in founding era documents: natural rights philosophy, social contract, civic virtue, popular sovereignty, constitutionalism, representative democracy, political factions, federalism and individual rights.9.1.2.3.5 Analyze the tensions between the government’s dual role of protecting individual rights and promoting the general welfare, the struggle between majority rule and minority rights, and the conflict between diversity and unity. <p>The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.4.6.3 Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the United States Constitution.9.1.4.6.4 Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the United States Constitution. <p>The primary purposes of rules and laws within the United States constitutional government are to protect individual rights, promote the general welfare and provide order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.4.7.1 Describe the purposes, types, and sources of laws and rules. <p>Public policy is shaped by governmental and non-governmental institutions and political processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.4.8.1 Evaluate the impact of political parties on elections and public policy formation. <p>Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">11.12.1.1 Cite specific textual visual or physical evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole. <p>Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">11.12.2.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas. <p>Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">11.12.7.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, spatially, aurally, physically as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem. <p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">11.14.2.2 Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.		
Transfer		
Students will be able to independently use their learning to: (product, high order reasoning)		
Students		
Meaning		
Unit Understanding(s): Students will understand that: <ul style="list-style-type: none">the United States Court System is designed to uphold Constitutional rights of those accused of a crime.the United States has a dual court system.the members of the court system exercise discretion in the course of their occupation.	Essential Question(s): Students will keep considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none">How is the criminal justice system reactive in nature?How have contemporary Supreme Court decisions changed the balance of individual rights and public safety in society?What is legitimate police authority?How does the court protect constitutional rights?What is the purpose and or role of the corrections system?	
Acquisition		
Knowledge - Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Define and provide examples of foundational ideas of American government which are embedded in founding era documents: natural rights philosophy, social contract, civic virtue, popular sovereignty, constitutionalism, representative democracy, political factions, federalism and individual rights.Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the United States Constitution.Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the United States Constitution.Describe the purposes, types, and sources of laws and rules.	Reasoning - Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Analyze how constitutionalism preserves fundamental societal values, protects individual freedoms and rights, promotes the general welfare, and responds to changing circumstances and beliefs by defining and limiting the powers of government.Analyze the tensions between the government’s dual role of protecting individual rights and promoting the general welfare, the struggle between majority rule and minority rights, and the conflict between diversity and unity.Analyze how constitutionalism preserves fundamental societal values, protects individual freedoms and rights, promotes the general welfare.	Skills - Students will:

Common Misunderstandings <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trial and appeals courts• Criminal Justice terminology is universal	Essential new vocabulary		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defense Attorney (public defender)• Prosecutor (district attorney)• jurisdiction (subject/geographic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• plea bargain• appeal (appellate) courts• bail	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• voir dire