

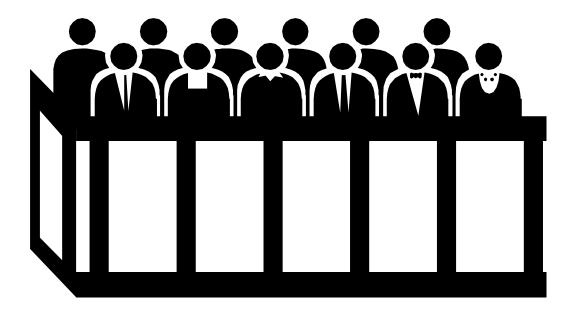
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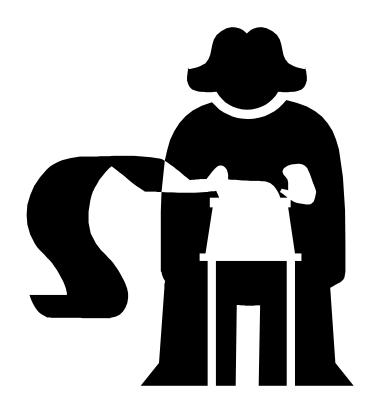


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CHARACTERS IN THE COURTROOM

Learning Objectives: Students will

- 1. State the positions and responsibilities of all the officers of the court.
- 2. Utilize problem solving skills through the use of analysis and evaluation.

TEKS: SS 3.17C, 4.21B, 5.24B

Materials Needed: Duplicated and laminated copies of the "Characters in the Courtroom" Learning Stations (#1 - #9) attachment, copies of the "Who's Who in the Courtroom Identification Sheet" attachment for each student in the class

Vocabulary: bailiff, court reporter, defendant, defense attorney, judge, juror, prosecuting attorney, witness

Teaching Strategy:

- 1. Preceding the lesson, tape the "Characters in the Courtroom" Learning Stations on the walls of the classroom.
- 2. Tell students that various people in the courtroom have special responsibilities to make sure that trials are fair and that everyone is treated equally.
- 3. Give each student a "Who's Who in the Courtroom Identification Sheet." Explain to students that there are learning stations on the walls of the classroom. Each learning station states the characteristics of one of the positions of a character in the courtroom. Using the information at each station, students should match the responsibilities listed on each station with the appropriate position listed on the identification sheet.
- 4. Allow time for students to visit each station and record their findings on the "Who's Who in the Courtroom Identification Sheet." Students may work in pairs, or work independently.
- 5. After students have visited each station, debrief the activity by discussing the correct answers and the importance of each courtroom character.
- 6. Attach a label with the name of one of the courtroom characters on the back of each student in the class. (Students should not see the labels that are put on their backs. The names of the various courtroom characters may be used more than once.)

- 7. Instruct students that they are going to play a game called "Who Am I?" Students will interact with classmates and try to determine which character they are by asking classmates questions about the job their characters perform. Their questions may only be answered by "yes" or "no," and students are not allowed to ask specifically, "Am I the judge?" Questions can only cover information about their jobs. Students may only ask each classmate two questions. When students think they have figured out who they are, they should return to their seats.
- 8. Ask each student to state who he or she thinks he or she is and why. Discuss the questioning strategies students used and the number of questions asked before discovering their identity.

Extension for Gifted/Talented: Have students create a "Wanted Poster" for one of the characters in the courtroom. Posters should state the characteristics and responsibilities that their selected person should possess. A picture of the character described should also appear on the poster.

LEGAL TERMS

Acquittal Juror

Affidavit Misdemeanor

Bailiff Motion

Bench trial Municipal courts

Burden of proof Not guilty

Charge to the jury Objection

City ordinance Opening statement

Class C misdemeanor Overrule

Closing arguments Perjury

Contempt of court: Prosecutor

Counsel Reasonable doubt

Court clerk Rebuttal

Crime Subpoena

Criminal case Sustain

Cross-examination Summons

Defendant Testimony

Defense attorney Verdict

Direct examination Voir dire

Evidence Witness

Felony

Judge

Judicial branch

LEGAL TERMS Words Defined

Acquittal—A court decision of not guilty

Affidavit—A written statement made by a witness that is sworn to be true

Bailiff—The court official who maintains order in the courtroom

Bench trial—A trial conducted by a judge only; no jury

Burden of proof—The requirement to prove a disputed fact in court

Charge to the jury—Instructions to the jury by the judge

City ordinance—A law passed by a city, or county government that may be prosecuted as a crime

Class C misdemeanor—A crime punishable by fine only

Closing arguments—An attorney's last remarks to the jury, a summary of his or her case that calls the jury's attention to important testimony

Contempt of court—Willful disregard for orders made by the judge

Counsel—The legal representative of another; an attorney

Court clerk—Manages the court and handles paperwork

Crime—An act which the legislature has made unlawful by passing a statute declaring all <u>future</u> such acts to be illegal

Criminal case—A case in which someone is charged in court with having violated a criminal statute

Cross-examination—The questioning of a witness by the attorney representing the opposing side

Defendant—The person being charged with a crime in court

Defense attorney—The attorney representing the defendant

Direct examination—The questioning of a witness by the attorney who called him or her to testify

Evidence—Proof presented in court through witness testimony or exhibits

Felony—A crime for which a person can be sent to a state or federal prison; typically punishable by more than one year in prison

Judge—The person who decides questions of law, rules on objections, and instructs a jury at the close of a case

Judicial branch—The governmental branch that interprets law and resolves disputes

Juror—A citizen who serves on a jury which decides the outcome of a court case

Misdemeanor—A crime punishable by fine and/or up to one year in jail

Motion—Application in court made by a lawyer to obtain a rule in favor of his or her client

Municipal courts—Courts created by the Texas Legislature in each incorporated city of the State that hear violations of city ordinances and Class C misdemeanors that occur within the city limits

Not guilty—The determination in a criminal case for the defendant; not enough proof to find the defendant committed the crime

Objection—When an attorney for one side feels the other attorney has violated a rule of evidence

Opening statement—A statement made by both sides at the beginning of the trial, which gives a brief introduction of what each side intends to prove

Overrule—When the judge disagrees with an objection made by one of the attorneys in court

Perjury—Knowingly telling a lie in court after having sworn to tell the truth

Prosecutor—A lawyer who handles the criminal case on behalf of the State or city

Reasonable doubt—The degree of proof required for a determination of guilt in a criminal trial

Rebuttal—An additional argument given by the prosecution after the defense has presented its closing argument

Subpoena—A court order to appear as a witness in a trial

Sustain—When the judge agrees with an objection that is made by one of the attorneys

Summons—An order to serve as a potential juror in court

Testimony—Evidence presented under oath by witnesses at a trial

Verdict—The decision made by a judge or jury as to the outcome of a trial

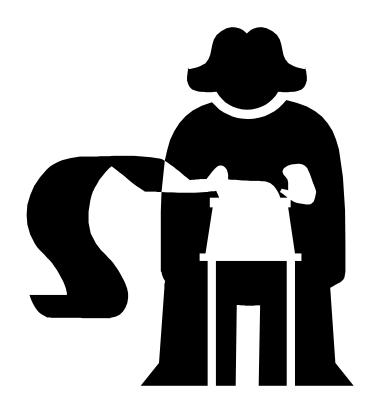
Voir dire—The process of selecting a jury; from a French phrase meaning "to see and to say"

Witness—A person who testifies in court



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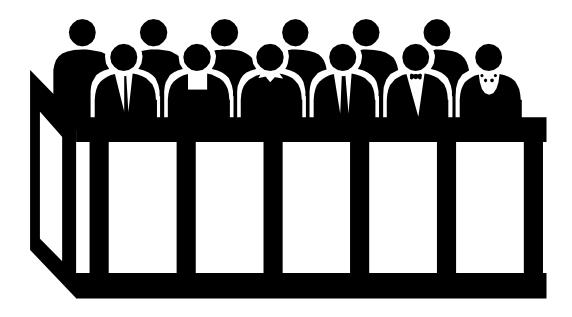
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WHO'S WHO IN THE COURTROOM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

Directions: Write the number of the Learning Station beside the name of the person that the information describes.

Bailiff
Court Reporter
Defendant
Defense Attorney
Judge
Juror
Prosecuting Attorney
Witness