**Chapter 1 Section 1.1 Assessment Questions**

1. Explain how ethical decisions are made.

**Answers will vary but should refer to the different standards people use, such their feelings and opinions, the Golden Rule, or their own ethical character traits.**

1. How can the greatest good principle lead to ethical decisions?

**It concentrates on consequences in a way that leads to ethical decisions.**

1. How can the golden rule principle lead to ethical decisions?

**It tells each of us how to treat people based on rationality and can, therefore, lead to ethical decisions.**

1. What are four ethical character traits?

**Honesty, compassion, integrity, and justice**

1. How is law related to ethics?

**Answers will vary but should refer to the need for law because people do not always make the same ethical decisions with the same results.**

1. Why is law important?

**Answers will vary but should recognize that law helps to maintain stability and justice in a society.**

1. How can ethical and legal conflicts be resolved?

**Answers will vary but should recognize that by looking at the reasons for specific conflicts, those conflicts may be resolved.**

**Chapter 1 Section 1.2 Assessment Questions**

1. What are the various parts of the U.S. Constitution?

**Articles, which establish the national government, and amendments, which outline the rights of the people.**

1. What are the components of common law?

**Based upon previous court decisions**

1. What are the purposes of statutory law?

**To order people to do something or prohibit people from doing things.**

1. How do the courts make laws?

**Using common law, statutory interpretation, and judicial review.**

1. How does the government make administrative regulations?

**Through the use of administrative agencies.**

**Chapter 1 Section 2.1 Assessment Questions**

1. What are the differences among original, appellate, limited and general jurisdiction?

**Original: district courts have authority to try a case the first time it is heard.**

**Appellate: any party to a suit decided in a federal district court may appeal the decision to the federal court of appeals in the circuit where the case was tried.**

**Limited: local courts have jurisdiction only in minor matters such as misdemeanors and civil actions involving small amounts of money.**

**General: general trial courts handle the major civil and criminal cases in each state.**

1. How are the federal courts structured?

**Three tiers:**

* **Lowest—U.S. district courts located throughout U.S.**
* **Middle—U.S. courts of appeals**
* **Highest—Supreme Court**

1. What is the role of the United States Supreme Court?

**The Supreme Court is the highest court with both original and appellate jurisdiction.**

1. How are most state courts structured?

**Tiers of local trial courts, general trial courts, intermediate appellate courts, and supreme courts.**

1. Explain the differences among unruly, delinquent, and abused or neglected juveniles.

**Unruly: minor who has committed an act that would not be a crime if an adult did it.**

**Delinquent: minor who has committed an act that would be a crime if an adult did it.**

**Neglected/abused: homeless, destitute, or without adequate parental car**

**Chapter 1 Section 2.2 Assessment Questions**

1. What are some alternatives to litigation?

**Alternative dispute resolution (ADR)—reactive and proactive methods.**

1. What is the difference between a civil case and a criminal case?

**Criminal: brought by government for offenses committed against public at large.**

**Civil: brought by individuals who believe they have been injured by another party.**

1. What are the steps in a civil lawsuit?

* **attorney investigates the case**
* **possible alternatives to litigation explored**
* **pleadings**
* **pretrial hearing**
* **jury selection**
* **opening statements**
* **evidence introduced**
* **closing arguments**
* **instructions to the jury**
* **verdict and judgement given**

1. How can people exercise their rights when they are arrested?

**By knowing their rights, such as the right to know what crime they are charged with and the right to use a telephone, people are more able to exercise them.**

1. What are the steps in a criminal prosecution?

* **arrest of the defendant**
* **grand jury hands down an indictment**
* **suspect is arraigned**
* **trial opens with jury selection if requested**
* **opening statements are made**
* **evidence is introduced**
* **closing statements are made**
* **instructions are given to the jury**
* **jury announces decision**
* **if guilty, the judge imposes a sentence**

1. How do the courts treat juvenile cases?

**Handled by juvenile court starting with a detention hearing. If the charges are not dismissed at this time, judge conducts an adjudicatory hearing.**