

FP.C&G.3.7

Summarize the importance of the right to due process of law for individuals accused of crimes (e.g., habeas corpus, presumption of innocence, impartial tribunal, trial by jury, right to counsel, right against self-incrimination, protection against double jeopardy, right of appeal).

Students will understand:

1. Individuals have the responsibility to be aware of their rights in order to ensure fair and equal treatment under the law. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights, individual responsibility)
2. Governments have a responsibility to ensure that citizens are aware of their rights in order to ensure fair and equal treatment under the law. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights, individual responsibility)
 - a. For example: the government has an obligation to explain to individuals their right to due process and their protections under the law (i.e., Miranda, rules and procedures of the judicial system, expectations on the crafting and enforcing of contracts, etc).
3. Citizen protections, under the law in democratic systems, are designed to prevent unreasonable, unfair, or arbitrary treatment by the government. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)

Students will know:

1. The constitutional and legal protections against the abuse of power by the government (such as the 8th Amendment).
2. The legal rights and responsibilities that citizens possess. (due process, equal justice under the law, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)
3. The adversarial nature of the judicial process protects individuals' rights and freedoms. (due process, equal justice under the law, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)
4. How the rights of those accused of a crime have evolved over time. (due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights, equal justice under the law).
 - a. For example: Miranda rights, interpretation of the 4th and 14th Amendment
5. Methods by which citizens can be made aware of their rights. (individual responsibility)