

Georgia's Government

JUDICIAL

BRANCH

Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities

Appellate Courts

1. Supreme Court: Highest court in the state and is made up of 7 justices elected to six-year terms.

- Georgia's Supreme Court may hear cases involving the constitutionality of a law, disputes over elections, death penalty convictions (all), titles to land, etc.

2. Court of Appeals: Second highest court in the state. It hears appeals from judges who...

Brain Wrinkles



Georgia State Supreme Court Building



JUDICIAL BRANCH CLOZE Notes 3

Jurisdiction: Jurisdiction is the power, right, or authority to...

- Georgia's adult justice system consists of courts of general jurisdiction and appellate courts.

General Jurisdiction: Georgia's general jurisdiction trial court is the...

- It handles all civil cases, including divorce and child custody cases, and all criminal cases.

Limited Jurisdiction: The three limited jurisdiction courts are state...

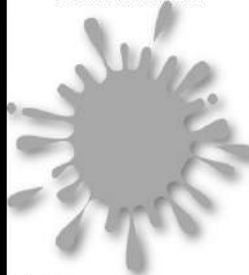
- State trial courts exercise limited jurisdiction over such as...
- Probate trial courts exercise limited jurisdiction over...
- These courts also supervise election ballots.
- Magistrate courts exercise limited jurisdiction over arrest and search warrants, and...
- These courts...

Appellate Jurisdiction: The two appellate jurisdiction courts are the...

- Neither court holds jury trials or hears testimony.
- The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction over...
- It hears appeals for all claims for damages and criminal cases (except felonies).
- The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over...

Muddiest Point

What is the most confusing part of the topic that we're studying. Write something that you don't understand below.



Georgia's Judicial Branch: Trial Courts

Directions: Complete the chart below with information that you learned during the presentation.

	Jurisdiction	Jury	Judges	Symbol
Superior Courts				
State Courts				
Probate Courts				

FLIPPED

Directions: Create accurate review questions for the six answers below.

<p>The answer is APPELLATE COURTS</p> <p>What is the question?</p>	<p>The answer is CIVIL LAW</p> <p>What is the question?</p>	<p>The answer is JURISDICTION</p> <p>What is the question?</p>
<p>The answer is JUDGES</p> <p>What is the question?</p>	<p>The answer is TRIAL COURTS</p> <p>What is the question?</p>	<p>The answer is CRIMINAL LAW</p> <p>What is the question?</p>

STANDARDS:

SS8CG4 The student will analyze the role of the judicial branch in Georgia state government.

- a. Explain the structure of the court system in Georgia including trial and appellate procedures and how judges are selected.
- b. Explain the difference between criminal law and civil law.
- c. Describe the adult justice system, emphasizing the different jurisdictions, terminology, and steps in the criminal justice process.
- d. Describe ways to avoid trouble and settle disputes peacefully.
- e. Evaluate how the judicial branch fulfills its role in interpreting the laws of Georgia and ensuring justice in our legal system.

TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

JUDICIAL BRANCH GLOZE NOTES 1

Judicial Branch

- This branch _____ and makes sure that they are applied properly and uphold the constitution.
- The _____ make up the judicial branch of Georgia's government.
- Georgia has two main kinds of courts: _____.
- Georgia's court system is organized into _____ with 2 appellate-level courts and 5 trial-level courts.

Appellate Courts

- The appellate courts look over judgements made by lower courts and _____.
- They _____ from lower courts rather than trying cases for the first time.
- Appellate courts make sure that _____ and do not go against Georgia's Constitution.
- There are _____ in Georgia: the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.
- 1. Supreme Court: _____ and is made up of 7 justices elected to six-year terms.
- Georgia's Supreme Court may hear cases involving the constitutionality of a law, disputes over elections, _____ (all), titles to land, etc.
- 2. _____: Second highest court in the state and is made up of 12 judges who work in panels of three to hear cases.

Trial Courts

- In trial courts, peoples' actions are _____.
- The actions can be judged in one of two ways: by a _____, or simply by a judge.
- Trial courts hear and try cases for the _____.
- The _____ are: superior, state, juvenile, probate, and magistrate courts.
- 1. Superior Courts: Can hear almost _____; have a judge and jury
- 2. State Courts: Have jurisdiction over _____ and civil cases; have a judge and jury
- 3. Juvenile Courts: Have jurisdiction over delinquent _____ and deprived children under 18; no jury
- 4. Probate Courts: Handle _____ such as will and administration of estates; may have a jury
- 5. Magistrate Courts: Handle small civil claims of \$15,000 or less, _____, arrest warrants, etc.; no jury

JUDICIAL BRANCH GLOZE NOTES 2

Judges

- Georgia's judges are either _____.
- Judges in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, superior, state, and probate courts are _____ at the state, local, and county level.
- Most magistrate judges are elected, but some are appointed by _____.
- Juvenile court judges are appointed by _____.

2 Types of Law

- Trial courts oversee cases dealing with the two types of law
- Criminal law deals with _____ and society. Ex: murder, robbery, DUI
- Civil law _____ where one person or group says that another person or group has somehow done them wrong. Ex: divorce, contracts, property ownership, injuries.

Criminal Law

- A criminal case is _____, who claims that a person or group has committed a crime.
- The government's prosecuting attorney seeks to _____ or jury that the defendant (person accused) both committed a crime and wanted to commit the crime.
- The defendant has a _____ to defend himself.
- If the defendant is _____ of breaking the law, he can be punished by being put in jail or made to pay a fine, or both.
- Criminal law defines _____.
- Crimes for which the punishment is less than a year in jail are called _____.
- Crimes with punishments of one year or more in jail are more serious and are called _____.
- Guilt is harder to prove in a criminal case because the prosecutor must prove that the defendant is guilty " _____".

Civil Law

- A civil case is introduced by a private party (plaintiff) _____.
- The plaintiff brings their complaint to the court's attention and tries to convince either a judge or a jury that their _____.
- The defendant may be _____.
- If the plaintiff proves guilt of the other party by a "preponderance of evidence", then the defendant may have to _____.
- Most civil cases are _____, and people found guilty in civil cases never have to go to jail.

JUDICIAL BRANCH GLOZE NOTES 3

Jurisdiction

- Jurisdiction is the power, right, or authority to _____ of jurisdiction: general, limited, and appellate.
- Georgia's adult justice system consists of courts of _____

General Jurisdiction

- Georgia's general jurisdiction trial court is the _____, felony cases, and divorce are all handled by the superior court.

Limited Jurisdiction

- The three limited jurisdiction courts are state trial courts, _____, and magistrate courts.
- State trial courts exercise limited jurisdiction over misdemeanors or criminal cases, such as _____, and civil cases.
- Probate trial courts exercise limited jurisdiction over _____, wills, guardianships, and estates.
- These courts also supervise election ballot printing and _____.
- Magistrate courts exercise limited jurisdiction over minor civil claims, bad checks, arrest and search warrants, and _____.
- These courts _____.

Appellate Jurisdiction

- The two appellate jurisdiction courts are the _____ and the Supreme Court.
- Neither court holds jury trials or hears new material as all cases have been _____.
- The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction over _____ courts in the adult justice system.
- It hears appeals for civil claims for _____, damages, and criminal cases (except felonies).
- The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over appeals related to wills, divorce, and cases where a _____ was or may be given.

JUDICIAL BRANCH GLOZE NOTES 4

1. Arraignment

- A suspect has his first court appearance between _____ after an arrest.
- The _____ involved and decides whether or not there is probable cause for the arrest.
- The suspect is _____ under Georgia law.
- During the arraignment, the suspect can have a lawyer, but _____ on his behalf at this point.

2. Bail

- Bail is set if the _____ in nature or if the suspect is not likely to run away.
- The suspect can go about his daily business until his _____.
- If the suspect is out on bail, but does not return when scheduled, a _____ for his arrest and he will be put in jail.
- If bail is not set, or he is unable to pay the bail, the suspect is _____ until the court date.

3. Commitment Hearing

- If the suspect pleads "not guilty" to the charges when asked by the judge, it is the state prosecutor's job to show that there is "probable cause" that a _____.
- If the judge decides that there isn't enough evidence, the _____.
- If there is enough evidence, the judge will _____.

4. Preparing for Trial

- During this step, both sides, the defense (for the suspect) and the prosecution (for the state), _____.
- The _____ during this time.
- Continuances, or postponements, might be filed during this time, and a _____ can be set.

5. Plea Bargaining

- The prosecution sometimes offers a _____ to the suspect.
- If the defense accepts the plea bargain, the suspect agrees to plead "guilty" in exchange for a _____ and there would be no trial.
- If the defense feels they have a strong case, they do _____ and the trial date stands as is.

6. The Trial

- Both the prosecution and defense _____ at the trial.
- It is up to the prosecution to _____ beyond a reasonable doubt that a crime was committed.
- The defense tries to make the jury _____ of the accused.
- The defendant _____ of all, some, or none of the charges.

JUDICIAL BRANCH GLOZE NOTES 5

Avoid Trouble

- There are _____ and stay out of the criminal justice system:
- Choose friends with _____ similar to your own.
_____ and alcohol.
- _____ at home, school, and in the community.
- Can you think of other ways to avoid trouble?

Settle Disputes

- In order to _____, there are many things that you can do:
- Respect other _____ and their opinions.
- Never let a disagreement _____ ask someone else (a mediator) to help resolve the conflict.
- Try to see the person's point of view and be _____.

Interpreting Law

- It is the role of Georgia's judges to interpret and _____ to individual cases and circumstances.
- One way that the judicial branch fulfills its role is that the Supreme Court may rule that a law passed by the legislative branch is _____.
- Also, when a state law is unclear, the Supreme Court has the _____ of the law.
- This is an _____ by the judiciary branch on the other two branches of government.

Ensuring Justice

- The judicial branch is charged with _____ under the law for all of Georgia's citizens, and for _____ of the law.
- It is responsible for ensuring justice in our legal system by making sure that _____, deciding guilt or innocence in a fair manner, and designating punishment that fits the crime.

Georgia's Government

JUDICIAL

BRANCH



Judicial Branch

- This branch interprets the state's laws and makes sure that they are applied properly and uphold the constitution.
- The state's courts make up the judicial branch of Georgia's government.
- Georgia has two main kinds of courts: trial courts and appellate courts.
- Georgia's court system is organized into seven levels with 2 appellate-level courts and 5 trial-level courts.



Appellate Courts

- The appellate courts look over judgements made by lower courts and handles their appeals.
- They only hear cases appealed from lower courts rather than trying cases for the first time.
- Appellate courts make sure that trials are fair and do not go against Georgia's Constitution.
- There are two types of appellate courts in Georgia: the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals

Appellate Courts

1. Supreme Court: Highest court in the state and is made up of 7 justices elected to six-year terms.

- Georgia's Supreme Court may hear cases involving the constitutionality of a law, disputes over elections, death penalty convictions (all), titles to land, etc.

2. Court of Appeals: Second highest court in the state and is made up of 12 judges who work in panels of three to hear cases.

Georgia State Supreme Court Building



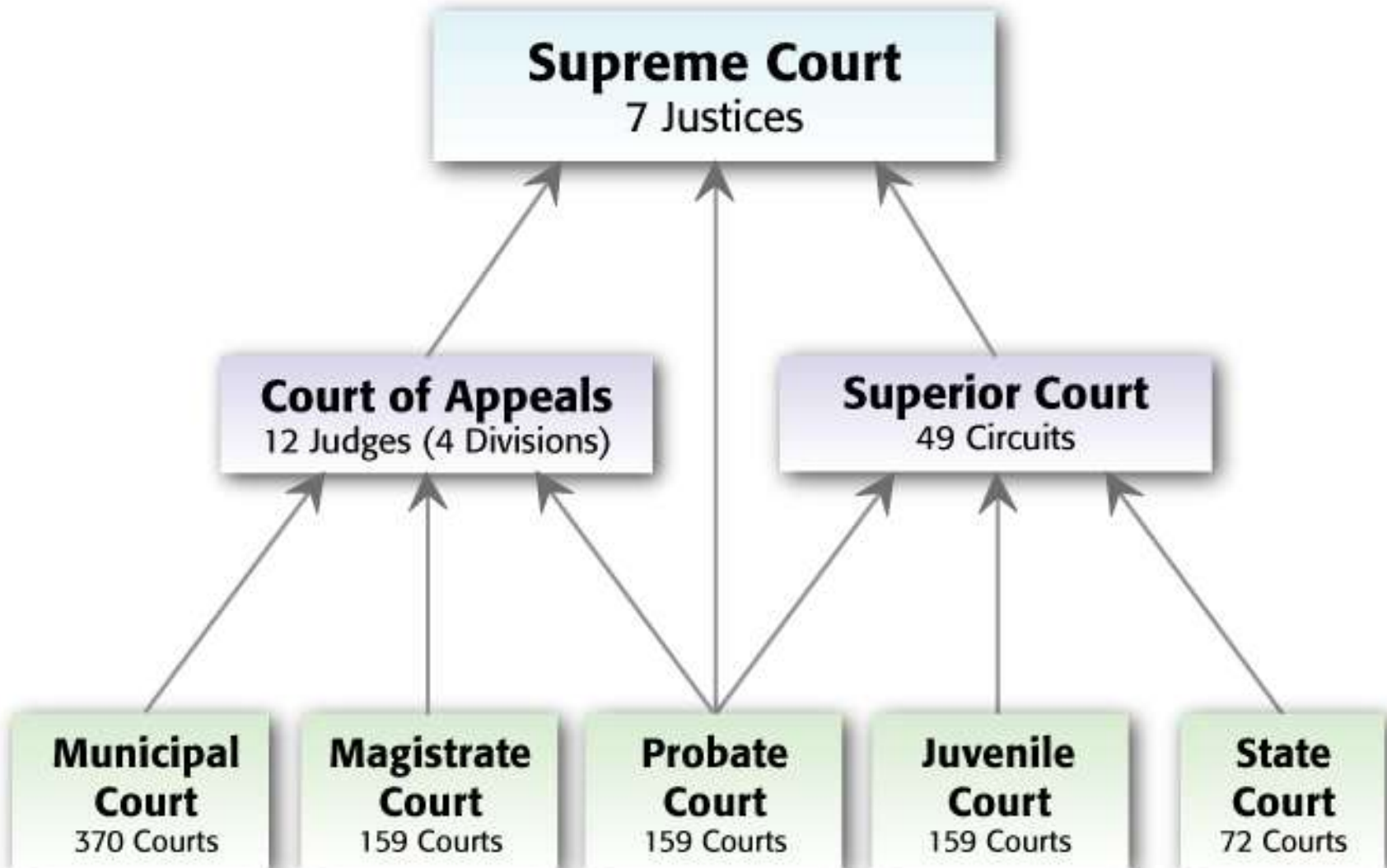
Trial Courts

- In trial courts, peoples' actions are measured against the law.
- The actions can be judged in one of two ways: by a group of citizens called a jury, or simply by a judge.
- Trial courts hear and try cases for the first time.
- The five trial-level courts are: superior, state, juvenile, probate, and magistrate courts.

Trial Courts

1. **Superior Courts:** Can hear almost any civil or criminal case; have a judge and jury
2. **State Courts:** Have jurisdiction over misdemeanor violations and civil cases; have a judge and jury
3. **Juvenile Courts:** Have jurisdiction over delinquent children under 17 and deprived children under 18; no jury
4. **Probate Courts:** Handle administrative matters such as wills and administration of estates; may have a jury
5. **Magistrate Courts:** Handle small civil claims of \$15,000 or less, bad checks, arrest warrants, etc.; no

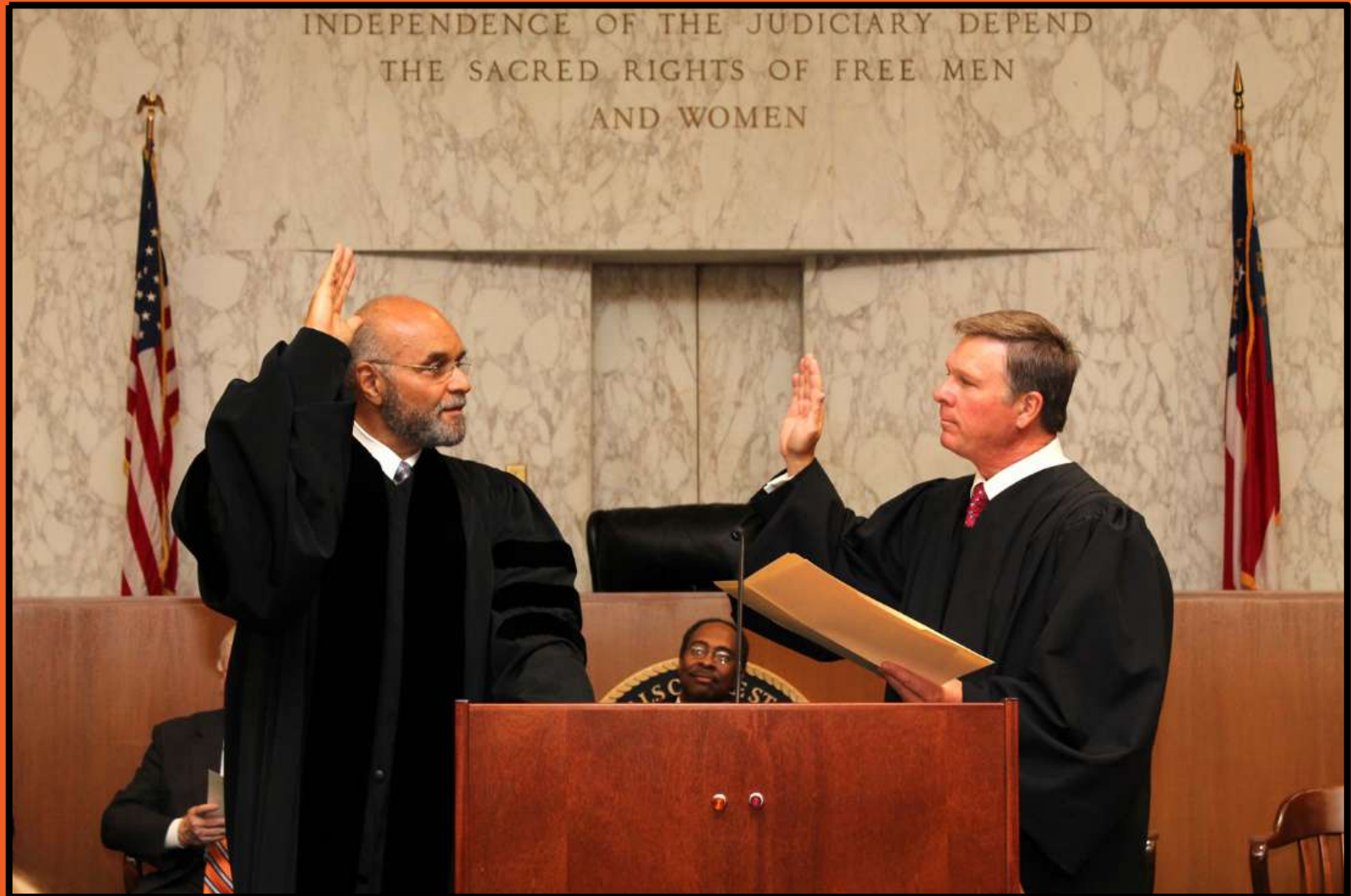
The Georgia Court System



Judges

- Georgia's judges are either elected or appointed.
- Judges in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, superior, state, and probate courts are elected to their positions at the state, local, and county level.
- Most magistrate judges are elected, but some are appointed by local legislators.
- Juvenile court judges are appointed by superior court judges

Chief Judge of the Georgia Court of Appeals in the court's Atlanta courtroom



Two Types of Law:

CRIMINAL

&

CIVIL

2 Types of Law

- Trial courts oversee cases dealing with the two types of law—criminal law and civil law.
- Criminal law deals with actions that harm people and society. Ex: murder, robbery, DUI
- Civil law handles private disputes where one person or group says that another person or group has somehow done them wrong. Ex: divorce, contracts, property ownership injuries



CIVIL LAW

If found liable,
the defendant
has to
compensate
the plaintiff.

Vs.



CRIMINAL LAW

If found guilty,
the accused
can be
incarcerated
and fined.

Criminal Law

- A criminal case is introduced by the government, who claims that a person or group has committed a crime.
- The government's prosecuting attorney seeks to convince the judge or jury that the defendant (person accused) both committed a crime and wanted to commit the crime.
- The defendant has a right to testify to defend himself.
- If the defendant is found guilty of breaking the law, he can be punished by being put in jail or made to

Criminal Law

- Criminal law defines two classes of crimes.
- Crimes for which the punishment is less than a year in jail are called misdemeanors.
- Crimes with punishments of one year or more in jail are more serious and are called felonies.
- Guilt is harder to prove in a criminal case because the prosecutor must prove that the defendant is guilty “beyond a reasonable doubt”.

Civil Law

- A civil case is introduced by a private party (plaintiff) seeking monetary damages.
- The plaintiff brings their complaint to the court's attention and tries to convince either a judge or a jury that their complaint has a real basis.
- The defendant may be forced to testify.
- If the plaintiff proves guilt of the other party by a "preponderance of evidence", then the defendant may have to pay money to the plaintiff.
- Most civil cases are resolved out of court, and people found guilty in civil cases never have to go to

Criminal Law

An injury to the public

Prosecuted by government

Attorney provided, if defendant cannot afford one

Burden of proof is beyond a reasonable doubt

Conviction may result in civil disabilities or loss of liberty

Penalties potentially include loss of liberty

Civil Law

A private injury or wrong

Plaintiff sues defendant

Parties must provide their own attorneys

Burden of proof is preponderant of the evidence

No civil disabilities and no loss of liberty

Penalties are typically monetary

Georgia's JURISDICTIONS

Jurisdiction

- Jurisdiction is the power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law.
- Georgia's adult justice system consists of courts of three different types of jurisdiction: general, limited, and appellate.

General Jurisdiction

- Georgia's general jurisdiction trial court is the superior court.
- Land disputes, felony cases, and divorce are all handled by the superior court.

Limited Jurisdiction

- The three limited jurisdiction courts are state trial courts, probate trial courts, and magistrate courts.
- State trial courts exercise limited jurisdiction over misdemeanor criminal cases, such as traffic violations, and civil cases.

Limited Jurisdiction

- Probate trial courts exercise limited jurisdiction over marriage licenses, wills, guardianships, and estates.
 - These courts also supervise election ballot printing and vote counting.
- Magistrate courts exercise limited jurisdiction over minor civil claims, bad checks, arrest and search warrants, and ordinance violations.
 - These courts do not have jury trials.

Appellate Jurisdiction

- The two appellate jurisdiction courts are the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.
- Neither court holds jury trials or hears new material as all cases have been heard in lower courts.

Appellate Jurisdiction

- The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction over appeals from superior and state courts in the adult justice system.
 - It hears appeals for civil claims for child custody cases, damages, and criminal cases (except felonies).
- The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over appeals related to wills, divorce, and cases where a sentence of death was or may be

Steps in the
**CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
PROCESS**

1. Arraignment

- A suspect has his first court appearance between 24 and 48 hours after an arrest.
- The judge reviews circumstances involved and decides whether or not there is probable cause for the arrest.
- The suspect is read his rights under Georgia law.
- During the arraignment, the suspect can have a lawyer, but no evidence is presented on his behalf at this point

2. Bail

- Bail is set if the crime is non-violent in nature or if the suspect is not likely to run away.
- The suspect can go about his daily business until his court date.
- If the suspect is out on bail, but does not return when scheduled, a warrant is issued for his arrest and he will be put in jail.
- If bail is not set, or he is unable to pay the bail, the suspect is held in jail until the court date.

3. Commitment Hearing

- If the suspect pleads “not guilty” to the charges when asked by the judge, it is the state prosecutor’s job to show that there is “probable cause” that a crime was committed.
- If the judge decides that there isn’t enough evidence, the case may be dropped.
- If there is enough evidence, the judge will set a trial date.

4. Preparing for Trial

- During this step, both sides, the defense (for the suspect) and the prosecution (for the state), gather evidence.
- The jurors are also chosen during this time.
- Continuances, or postponements, might be filed during this time, and a new trial date can be set.

5. Plea Bargaining

- The prosecution sometimes offers a plea bargain to the suspect.
- If the defense accepts the plea bargain, the suspect agrees to plead “guilty” in exchange for a lighter sentence and there would be no trial.
- If the defense feels they have a strong case, they do not accept the plea and the trial date stands as is.

6. The Trial

- Both the prosecution and defense argue their cases at the trial.
- It is up to the prosecution to prove to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that a crime was committed.
- The defense tries to make the jury doubt the guilt of the accused.
- The defendant may be found guilty of all, some, or none of the charges.

Ways to
Avoid Trouble
and
Settle Disputes
Peacefully

Avoid Trouble

- There are many ways to avoid trouble and stay out of the criminal justice system:
- Choose friends with morals and values similar to your own.
- Avoid drugs and alcohol.
- Obey rules at home, school, and in the community.
- Can you think of other ways to avoid trouble?

Settle Disputes

- In order to settle disputes peacefully, there are many things that you can do:
- Respect other people's differences and their opinions.
- Never let a disagreement grow into violence—ask someone else (a mediator) to help resolve the conflict.
- Try to see the person's point of view and be willing to compromise.

Judicial Branch:
Interpreting
Laws &
Ensuring
Justice

Interpreting Law

- It is the role of Georgia's judges to interpret and apply state laws to individual cases and circumstances.
- One way that the judicial branch fulfills its role is that the Supreme Court may rule that a law passed by the legislative branch is unconstitutional.
- Also, when a state law is unclear, the Supreme Court has the final say about the meaning of the law.
- This is an important check by the judiciary branch

Ensuring Justice

- The judicial branch is charged with ensuring equal protection under the law for all of Georgia's citizens, and for enforcing the rule of the law.
- It is responsible for ensuring justice in our legal system by making sure that laws are constitutional, deciding guilt or innocence in a fair manner, and designating punishment that fits the crime.

TEACHER INFO:

- Print off the Judicial Branch charts for each student. (Print front-to-back so that the charts “stay together”.)
- They should complete the charts after discussing the presentation.
- Check answers as a class when finished.

Georgia's Judicial Branch: Appellate Courts

Directions: Complete the chart below with information that you learned during the presentation.

	Jurisdiction	Jury	Judges	Symbol
Supreme Court				
Court of Appeals				

Georgia's Judicial Branch: Trial Courts

Directions: Complete the chart below with information that you learned during the presentation.

	Jurisdiction	Jury	Judges	Symbol
Superior Courts				
State Courts				
Probate Courts				
Magistrate Courts				
Juvenile Courts				

Georgia's Judicial Branch: Appellate Courts

Directions: Complete the chart below with information that you learned during the presentation.

	Jurisdiction	Jury	Judges	Symbol
Supreme Court	Highest court in GA; reviews civil and criminal cases in trial courts and in Court of Appeals; handles appeals involving death penalty; makes sure elections are fair APPELLATE JURISDICTION	No jury	7 judges; called justices; have been lawyers for 7+ years	Will vary
Court of Appeals	Handles appeals concerning civil and trial cases from superior, state, and juvenile courts APPELLATE JURISDICTION	No jury	12 judges; each have been lawyers for 7+ years	Will vary

Georgia's Judicial Branch: Trial Courts

Directions: Complete the chart below with information that you learned during the presentation.

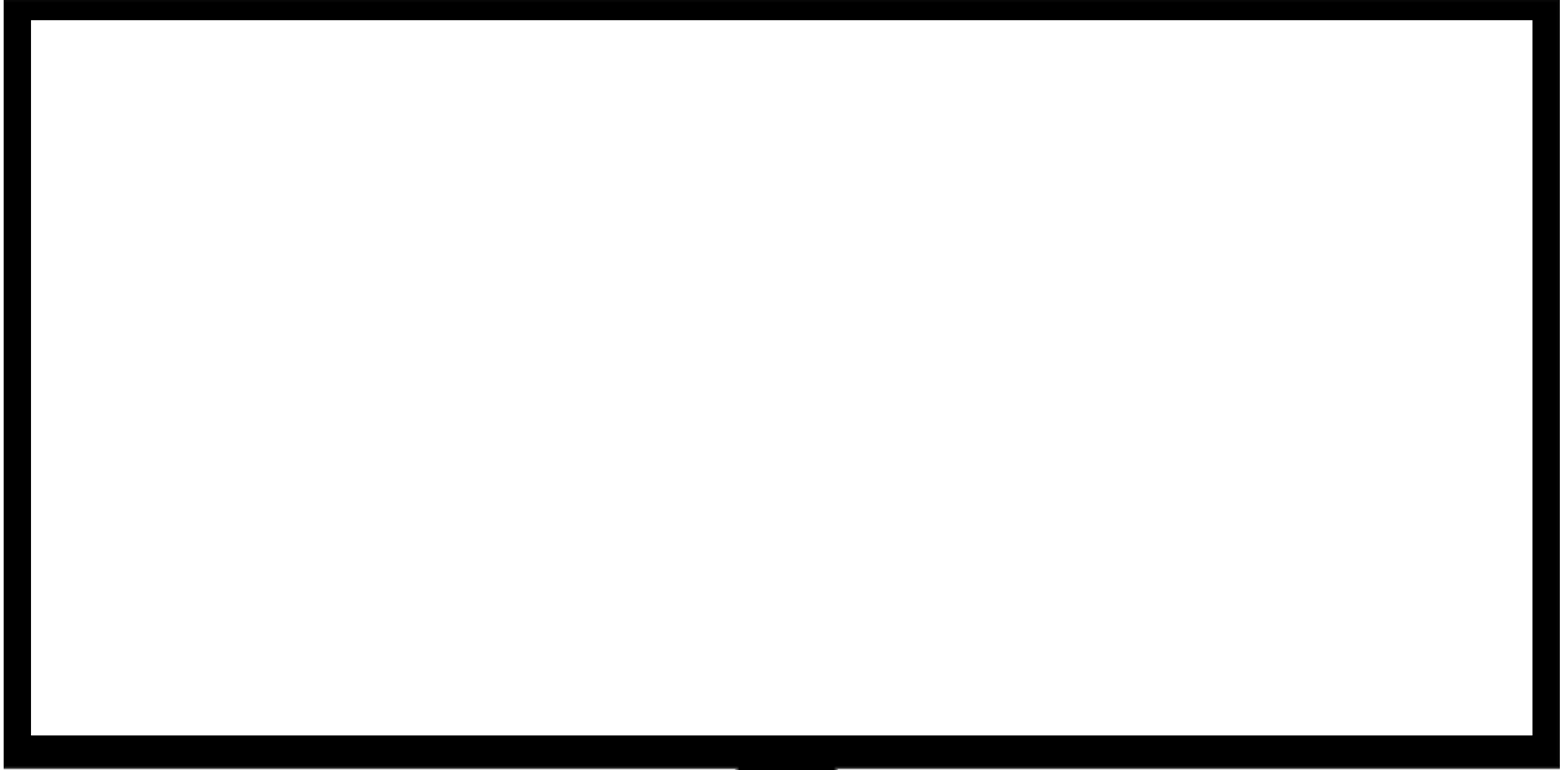
	Jurisdiction	Jury	Judges	Symbol
Superior Courts	Can hear almost any civil or criminal case GENERAL JURISDICTION	Jury trials	Yes—elected to position	Will vary
State Courts	Misdemeanor violations (like traffic violations) and civil cases LIMITED JURISDICTION	Jury trials	Yes—elected to position	Will vary
Probate Courts	Administrative matters likes wills and estates, marriage licenses, guardianships, etc. LIMITED JURISDICTION	Jury trials (sometimes)	Yes – elected to position	Will vary
Magistrate Courts	Handle small civil claims of \$15,000 or less, bad checks, arrest warrants, etc. LIMITED JURISDICTION	No jury trials	Most “magistrates” chosen by people at county level, some appointed by local legislators	Will vary
Juvenile Courts	Delinquent children under 17 and deprived children under 18	No jury trials	Yes-appointed by superior court judges	Will vary

TEACHER INFO: Instant Replay

- Print off the Court System Instant Replay handout for each student.
- The students will draw a scene depicting ONE of the courts in action. (They should use information that they learned during the presentation when creating their scene: jurisdiction, jury?, judge, etc.)
- In the textbox, they will write a play-by-play (short summary) of what is happening in the scene.

Court System Instant Replay

Directions: Review Georgia's court system by drawing a scene depicting ONE of the courts in action on the TV below. Next, write a play-by-play breakdown of the scene in the textbox.

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for writing a play-by-play breakdown of the scene drawn on the TV screen. The box is positioned in the lower half of the page, below the TV frame.

TEACHER INFO: Law Foldable

- Print off the Law foldable for each student.
- The students will cut the template out along the thick, outside lines.
- Next, they will cut along the thin lines that divide each word, stopping at the gray rectangle.
- They should attach the side of the template (gray rectangle) to their notebooks.
- They will now be able to open up each flap and write information about each type of law underneath.
- In the box on the front, they should draw an illustration or symbol to represent each type of law.

2 Types of Law

**CRIMINAL
LAW**



**CIVIL
LAW**

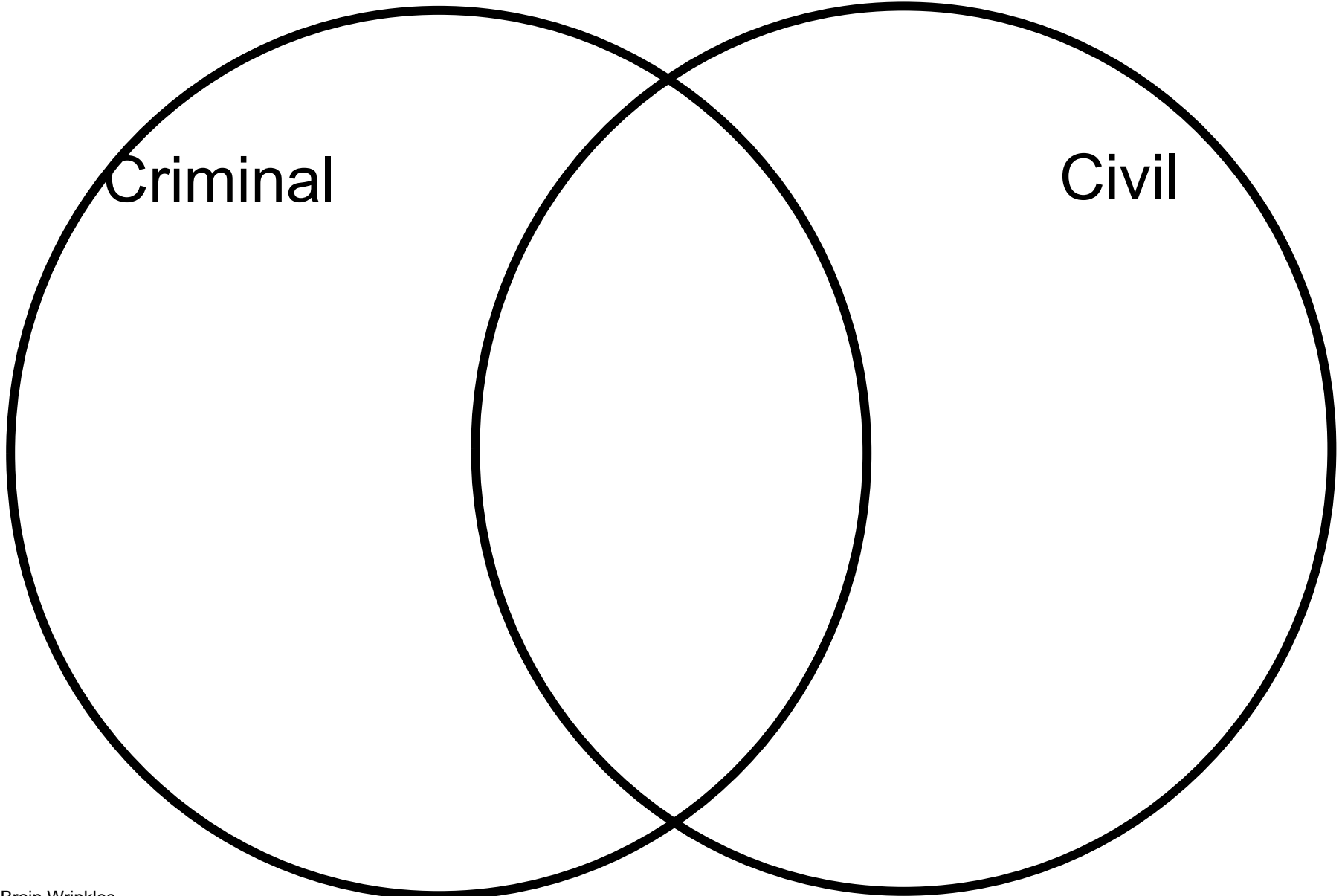


TEACHER INFO: Law Venn Diagram

- Print out the Venn diagram page for each student.
- Have students work with partners to compare & contrast civil law and criminal law.
- Check answers as a class when finished.

TWO TYPES OF LAW

Compare and Contrast



TEACHER INFO: Criminal Justice Process Foldable

- Print off the Criminal Justice foldable for each student.
- The students will cut the template out along the thick, outside lines.
- Next, they will cut along the thin lines that divide each word, stopping at the gray rectangle.
- They should attach the side of the template (gray rectangle) to their notebooks.
- They will now be able to open up each flap and write information about each step underneath.

Criminal Justice Process

1. Arraignment

2. Bail

**3. Commitment
Hearing**

**4. Preparing for
Trial**

5. Plea

Bargaining

6. The Trial

TEACHER INFO: Criminal Justice Process Storyboard

- Print off the Criminal Justice handout for each student.
- The students will create a storyboard that shows each step in action.
- They will create a suspect who has committed a crime and take the suspect through each step on their storyboard.

Criminal Justice Process Storyboard

Directions: Create a storyboard that shows each step in the criminal justice process in action. Create your own suspect and describe the step-by-step process. Be sure to include factual information about how each step works in your storyboard!

TEACHER INFO: FLIPPED

- Print off the FLIPPED handout for each student.
- The students will write questions for the answers inside of the 6 circles.
- When they are finished, have the students trade papers with an elbow buddy and check each other's questions to make sure that they are correct.

FLIPPED



Directions: Create accurate review questions for the six answers below.

The answer is:
APPELLATE COURTS

What is the question?

The answer is:
CIVIL LAW

What is the question?

The answer is:
JURISDICTION

What is the question?

The answer is:
JUDGES

What is the question?

The answer is:
TRIAL COURTS

What is the question?

The answer is:
CRIMINAL LAW

What is the question?



TEACHER INFO: Comprehension Check

- Print off the Comprehension Check for each student.
- After the lesson, have the students answer the questions. *This could also be used as a quiz.

Georgia's Judicial Branch

Comprehension Check

1. What are the two appellate courts in Georgia?
2. What are the five trial courts in Georgia?
3. What is the highest court in Georgia?
4. Which court can hear almost any civil or criminal case?
5. If you got a bad check from someone, which court would help you?
6. Which court handles misdemeanors like trespassing?
7. If you commit a crime at the age of 14, which court handles your case?
8. Which type of law deals with actions that harm people and society?
9. Which type of case is described: A wife files for divorce against her husband.
10. Which type of case is described: A drunk driver is accused of killing someone in a highway accident.
11. What is Georgia's general jurisdiction trial court?
12. The three limited jurisdiction courts are:
13. The two appellate jurisdiction courts are:
14. What is the basic role of Georgia's judges?
15. Can the Georgia Supreme Court rule that a Georgia law is unconstitutional?

Georgia's Judicial Branch

Comprehension Check

1. What are the two appellate courts in Georgia?
Supreme Court and Court of Appeals
2. What are the five trial courts in Georgia?
Superior, state, juvenile, probate, magistrate
3. What is the highest court in Georgia?
Supreme Court
4. Which court can hear almost any civil or criminal case?
Superior courts
5. If you got a bad check from someone, which court would help you?
Magistrate courts
6. Which court handles misdemeanors like trespassing?
State courts
7. If you commit a crime at the age of 14, which court handles your case?
Juvenile courts
8. Which type of law deals with actions that harm people and society?
Criminal law
9. Which type of case is described: A wife files for divorce against her husband.
Civil case
10. Which type of case is described: A drunk driver is accused of killing someone in a highway accident.
Criminal case
11. What is Georgia's general jurisdiction trial court?
Superior court
12. The three limited jurisdiction courts are:
State trial courts, probate courts, magistrate courts
13. The two appellate jurisdiction courts are:
Court of Appeals and Supreme Court
14. What is the basic role of Georgia's judges?
Interpret and apply state laws
15. Can the Georgia Supreme Court rule that a Georgia law is unconstitutional?
yes

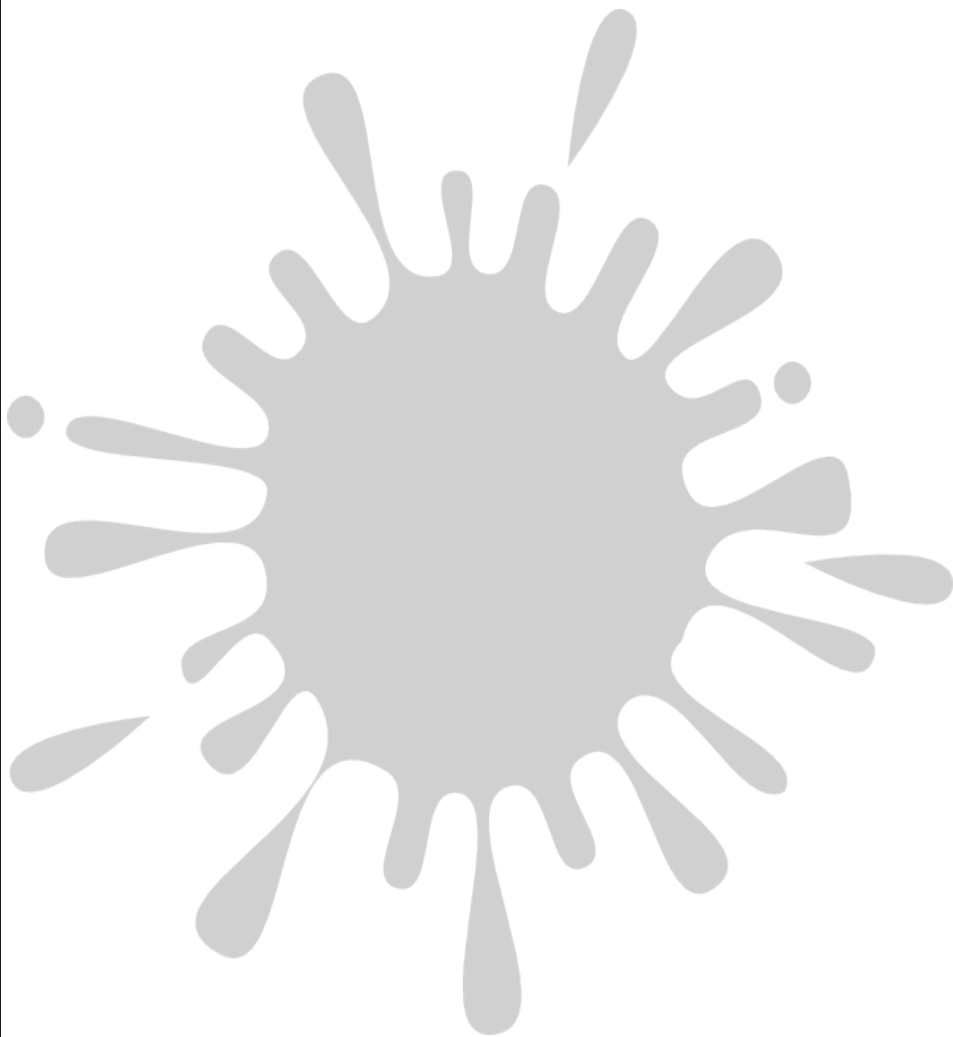
TEACHER INFO: TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- Print out the exit slip page for each student (two-per-page).
- Have the students write down what the most confusing part of today's lesson was for them.
- After class, read over the slips and address the "muddiest points" the next day. This is a helpful slip to use to see what needs to be taught again.

Name:

Muddiest Point

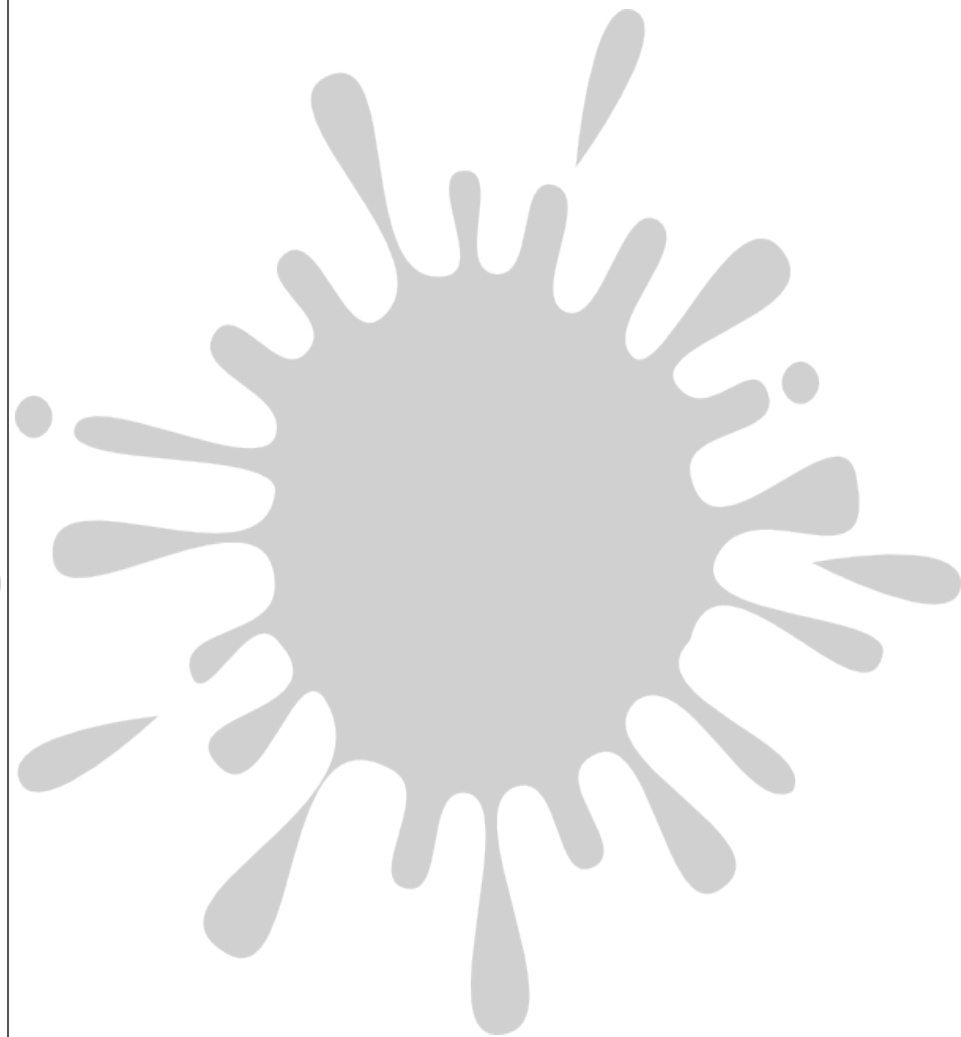
What is the most confusing part of the topic that we're studying. Write something that you don't understand below.



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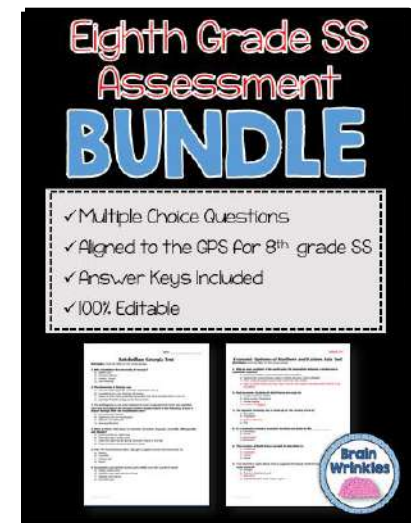
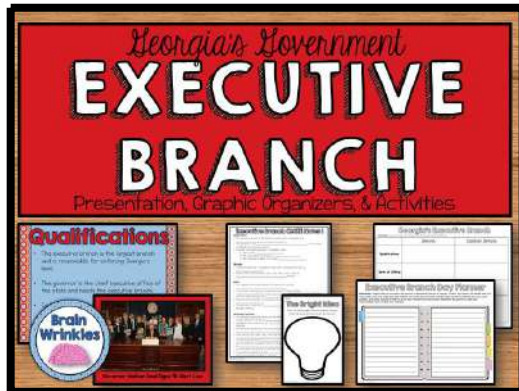
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Thank You!

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