

## Protections in Our Justice System

*Directions:* Read the following hypothetical (not real) scenario. Underline the text that demonstrates a protection in our justice system, and **label** what the protection is. You should find all 8 protections.

A woman named Danielle Hope is mugged in Chicago and calls the police with a description of her attacker. She describes him as a “tall African American male with a red baseball cap and facial hair.” Police are driving around the area 3 hours later and they see John Brown, a man that matches the description. He is walking into a bar. The police approach the man, arrest him, and while they are handcuffing him, they read him his Miranda rights. When they get to the jail, they put him into a room to ask him questions about where he went that night. John Brown refuses to answer any questions until he speaks with a lawyer first. Since John Brown doesn’t have any money to hire a lawyer, the officers call a lawyer that is paid for by the government. The lawyer says he is on his way. Meanwhile, they put John Brown back into the cell where he waits for another 4 hours. During this time, the detective calls the judge, describes the situation, and requests a search warrant for the man’s house. He writes up the warrant, faxes it to the judge, who signs it, and faxes it back. The detective then accompanies the police officers to the man’s apartment. They pick the lock and enter. After searching for several minutes, they find a woman’s purse. Inside, they find her wallet with Danielle Hope’s drivers’ license and credit cards. They arrest the man and put him in a cell at the local jail. The detective takes the purse and files it away as evidence. The trial date is set for the next week. The name of the trial is *John Brown vs. Illinois* since he violated a state law. The prosecuting lawyer for the state of Illinois meets with the judge and John Brown’s lawyer, the defending lawyer to go over the facts of the case and interview 100 randomly chosen citizens of Chicago who must report to the court. Each potential juror is interviewed and asked questions to screen out anyone who may know John Brown or Danielle Hope. They also screen for people who seem to hold prejudice against black people, tall males, or women. They describe the man and ask each person to say whether they believe he is innocent or guilty. People who find no fault with the man before hearing the facts of the case are chosen. The judge and lawyers agree upon 12 people who are required to come to the trial for jury duty. They are not paid or rewarded in any way and their duty to the court is required. At trial, the prosecuting lawyer for the state of Illinois calls the woman as a witness. The woman identifies him as person who robbed her. Then, John Brown’s lawyer gets to question. He asks her to tell the jury the exact time that she believes she was mugged and questions her about her broken glasses—was she able to see the man clearly when her glasses were cracked during the mugging? The trial lasts a single day. After the cross-examination, the jury is dismissed to a private room where they must deliberate or decide whether John Brown is innocent or guilty. After several hours, they all agree that there is no doubt that John Brown is guilty. They report their determination to the judge back in court. The judge considers the nature of the crime, taking into consideration that this is John Brown’s first arrest, and sentences him to 2 years in prison. While he is in prison, John

Brown receives three meals a day and is allowed to use the restroom upon request. During the day, he cleans toilets, scrubs floors, and exercises. He is very lonely and depressed, but healthy.