

SS.7.C.2.5 – Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.

Benchmark Clarifications:

- Students will recognize that rights are protected, but not unlimited.
- Students will examine rationales for limited individual rights.
- Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limits on individual rights on social behavior.
- Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights.

Additional Items: appellate process, *ex post facto*, *habeas corpus*, independent judiciary, precedent, privacy, summary judgment

Textbook: Chapter 1, Section 2 (p. 11-16), Chapter 2, Section 1 (p. 30-33)

appellate process	the process of asking a higher court to decide whether a trial was conducted properly
<i>ex post facto</i>	a Latin term meaning “after the fact”
<i>ex post facto law</i>	a law that makes an act a crime after the crime has been committed
<i>habeas corpus</i>	the principle that keeps the government from holding a citizen indefinitely without showing cause
independent judiciary	the principle that decisions from the courts are fair and impartial and are not subject to undue influence from the other branches of government
public interest	common benefit, the general of the public
precedent	a court decision in an earlier case with facts and legal issues similar to those in a case currently before a court
privacy	not in public
safeguard	to protect
summary judgment	a judgment decided by a trial court without that case going to trial; a summary judgment is an attempt to stop a case from going to trial
writ	law

Essential Question:

1. How does the U.S. Constitution safeguard and limit individual rights?