

Victims and Victim Rights Assistance

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **History**
Time Period: **Semester 1 & 2**
Length: **1 week**
Status: **Published**

Standards

SOC.6.1.12.A.2.d	Explain how judicial review made the Supreme Court an influential branch of government, and assess the continuing impact of the Supreme Court today.
SOC.6.1.12.A.14.b	Analyze how the Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution to define the rights of the individual, and evaluate the impact on public policies.
SOC.6.1.12.A.14.c	Assess the merit and effectiveness of recent legislation in addressing the health, welfare, and citizenship status of individuals and groups.
SOC.6.1.12.A.14.d	Analyze the conflicting ideologies and actions of political parties regarding spending priorities, the role of government in the economy, and social reforms.
SOC.6.1.12.A.16.a	Examine the impact of media and technology on political and social issues in a global society.
SOC.6.1.12.D.2.b	Explain why American ideals put forth in the Constitution (i.e., due process, rule of law, and individual rights) have been denied to different groups of people throughout time.
SOC.6.1.12.D.5.c	Assess the effectiveness of public education in fostering national unity and American values and in helping people meet their economic needs and expectations.
SOC.6.1.12.D.14.b	Assess the effectiveness of actions taken to address the causes of continuing urban tensions and violence.
SOC.6.3.12.CS1	Determine the credibility and value of information, while also considering context, point of view, and multiple perspectives.
SOC.6.3.12.CS3	Collaboratively evaluate possible solutions to problems and conflicts that arise in an interconnected world.
SOC.6.3.12.CS4	Critically analyze information, make ethical judgments, and responsibly address controversial issues.
SOC.6.3.12.CS7	Take actions that result in a more just and equitable society.

Enduring Understandings

- Those most vulnerable to crimes can be estimated so that precautions and education can help potential victims.
- Members of protected classes are often victims of criminal activity, including physical altercations and mental abuse.
- Government, psychological, and social work agencies provide support for victims of crime.
- Self-defense is sometimes used by people to explain criminal actions.
- Look at examples of cold cases - both solved years later and those that remain unsolved.

Essential Questions

- How can a person recover emotionally and/or physically after being the victim of a crime?
- What types of crimes have a stronger impact on victims than others?
- Who is most vulnerable to crime?
- What have been trends in types of crime committed over time?
- When can people justify crime in self-defense?
- What happens when a case goes cold?

Knowledge and Skills

- Rights of Victims through legislation and services, such as victim advocates.
- Most vulnerable victims to crimes
- How does class, race, gender, and sexual orientation play into crimes committed?
- Stand Your Ground Laws
- Cold Cases

Resources

- The US Constitution
- Greene, Larry and Miller, Roger LeRoy, Criminal Justice in Action 11th Ed. Massachusetts: Cengage, 2022.
- Croddy, Marshall and Hayes, Bill. Criminal Justice in America 5th Edition. Los Angeles, California: Constitutional Rights Foundation, 2012.
- Hayes, Bill. Criminal Justice in America 3rd Edition. Los Angeles, California: Constitutional Rights Foundation, 2000.
- Seigel, Larry J. and Worrall, John L. Introduction to Criminal Justice 17th Edition. Boston, Massachusetts: Cengage, 2022
- C-Span Classroom

- C-span.org/rights of accused
- Websites Supreme Court Cases
 - Landmarkcases.org, Oyez, supremecourt.gov, uscourts.gov, law.cornell.edu, njcourts.gov
- Council on Criminal Justice
- Websites related to Criminal Justice, Scenarios, Current Issues
 - apnews.com, reuters.com, Politico
- Federal, State, and Municipal agency websites
- Wall Street Journal
- Speakers from law enforcement agencies, attorneys, victims agencies, more

Transfer Goals

- Multiple perspectives will be analyzed as students determine the role of both victims and potential victims of crime.
- Faced with unsolved crimes, students will be exposed to the reality that sometimes resources need to be used differently, used in different ways, or to rely on technology.

Assessments

- Readings and Questions on background information of each topic to check comprehension, clarify content, and promote analysis
- Group activities, Simulations, Debates, Graded discussions
- Scenario Analysis and Comparison to Supreme Court decisions
- Writing investigative Reports
- Presentations and peer teaching
- Career Research
- Connecting with Experts in the Field

- Decipher Statistics

Formative:

- Exit Tickets
- Openings and Closings (Do-Nows/Warm-ups)
- Strategic Questioning - higher order thinking/Historical Thinking Skills
- Think-Pair-Share
- Jigsaws
- Socratic Seminars
- Discussions
- Participation
- Four Corners
- One Minute Papers
- Google Forms
- Turn and Talk
- Response Logs

Alternative:

- Portfolios
- Creative projects - students apply knowledge
- Movie analysis
- Primary source analysis
- Concept maps
- Simulations

Benchmarks:

- SGOs: Writing Process Primary source analysis (must be submitted in oncourse by October 25, revised

if necessary by January 25, and 2nd SGO completed by March 25)

- Activities using Historical Thinking Skills
 - Comparison
 - Causation
 - Continuity and Change over Time
 - Point of View
 - Multiple Perspectives
 - Argumentation
 - Intended Audience
 - Stances

Summative:

- End of Unit Performance Tasks with Rubrics
- Projects
- Presentations/Speeches

Modifications

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72fit8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit>