

WHAT IS JUSTICE?

High School level

Grade	Strand	Standard	Code	Benchmark
9	Citizenship and Government	Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	9.1.4.4	Analyze the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the judicial branch

Core Concept: How does the judicial branch of government bring justice to the people?

Preliminary Activities

- Resources exploring key concepts:
 - [Judicial Review | Crash Course Government and Politics #21](#)
 - [Due Process of Law | Crash Course Government and Politics #28](#)
 - [Equal Protection | Crash Course Government and Politics #29](#)
- Use the following links to read summaries of landmark Supreme Court decisions:
 - [Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 \(1803\)](#)
 - [Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643 \(1961\)](#)
 - [Edwards v. South Carolina, 372 U.S. 229 \(1963\)](#)
 - [Loving v. Virginia, 388 U.S. 1 \(1967\)](#)

Discussion Questions

1. Justice can look very different depending on who you ask. How would you define justice? What do you think its goal is?
2. Marbury v. Mason (1803) established the concept of judicial review. What does this mean for the judiciary?
3. How did the Supreme Court exercise the power of judicial review in the case of Edwards v. South Carolina?
4. Fourteenth Amendment protections - what does it mean that you have a right to the "due process" of the law?

5. What did the Supreme Court have to say about the Due Process Clause in *Mapp v. Ohio*? Why is this such an important decision?
6. What does the Equal Protection Clause in the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee? What are some examples of this right that you see in your daily lives?
7. The case of *Loving v. Virginia* is another landmark case involving the Fourteenth Amendment. How were the Equal Protection Clause and Due Process Clause applied by the Supreme Court?