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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.L1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Low |
| Item | The Code of Hammurabi (1772 BC) includes laws focusing on contracts. What type of U.S. law is based on the Code of Hammurabi? |
| A | civil |
| B | constitutional |
| C | criminal |
| D | military |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.L1 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | Low | |
| Item | The Code of Hammurabi (1772 BC) includes laws focusing on contracts. What type of U.S. law is based on the Code of Hammurabi? | |
| A | civil | ***Correct***-Civil law includes contract law. Civil law concerns private relations between members of a community. |
| B | constitutional | **Incorrect**-Constitutional law focuses on the interpretation and implementation of the U.S. Constitution. |
| C | criminal | **Incorrect-**Criminal law is that type of law that deals with crimes (violations of the law) and the punishments associated with those crimes. |
| D | military | **Incorrect**- Military laws focus on laws and rules that are associated solely with the armed forces. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.M1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | The table below lists examples of laws.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Category A**  Assault  Murder  Theft | **Category B**  Adoption  Contract Disputes  Personal Injury | | **Category C**  Abandonment of post  Conduct unbecoming of an officer  Mutiny | **Category D**  Discrimination  Eminent domain  Treason |   Which list represents military law? |
| A | Category A |
| B | Category B |
| C | Category C |
| D | Category D |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.M1 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate | |
| Item | The table below lists examples of laws.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Category A**  Assault  Murder  Theft | **Category B**  Adoption  Contract Disputes  Personal Injury | | **Category C**  Abandonment of post  Conduct unbecoming of an officer  Mutiny | **Category D**  Discrimination  Eminent domain  Treason |   Which list represents military law? | |
| A | Category A | **Incorrect**-The examples of laws presented in Category A are examples of criminal law. Terms such as “murder” and “theft” are crimes. |
| B | Category B | **Incorrect**-The examples of laws presented in Category B are examples of contract law. Terms such as “contract” are connected with civil law issues. |
| C | Category C | ***Correct***-The examples of laws presented in Category C are examples of military law. Terms such as “officer” and “post” are connected with military issues. |
| D | Category D | **Incorrect**-The examples of laws presented in Category D are examples of constitutional law. Terms such as “treason” are identified in the U.S. Constitution. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.M2 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | Which situation would **most likely** lead to a civil case? |
| A | A person robs another person at gunpoint. |
| B | A person is caught breaking into a house. |
| C | A person breaks a leg at a friend’s house. |
| D | A person fails to stop at a red light. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.M2 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate | |
| Item | Which situation would **most likely** lead to a civil case? | |
| A | A person robs another person at gunpoint. | **Incorrect**-Robbing someone at gunpoint is a crime; a criminal case would most likely result from this event. |
| B | A person is caught breaking into a house. | **Incorrect**-Breaking into someone’s house is a crime; a criminal case would most likely result from this event. |
| C | A person breaks a leg at a friend’s house. | ***Correct***-The event presented is not a crime although it is likely that someone would seek compensation for the medical issues and physical challenges associated with a broken leg. The broken leg may have resulted from been something at the friend’s house, such as a broken stair, that was the homeowner’s fault. |
| D | A person fails to stop at a red light. | **Incorrect**-Traffic laws are criminal matters. Failing to stop at a red light is a crime. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.M3 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | The graph below illustrates juvenile arrest rates for motor vehicle theft.  Source: Adapted from the U.S. Department of Justice  Which type of law is illustrated the graph? |
| A | civil |
| B | constitutional |
| C | criminal |
| D | military |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.M3 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate | |
| Item | The graph below illustrates juvenile arrest rates for motor vehicle theft.  Source: Adapted from the U.S. Department of Justice  Which type of law is illustrated the graph? | |
| A | civil | **Incorrect-**Persons who violate contract law are not arrested. Most of the time persons who violate contract law are sued. Further, theft is not a violation of civil law. Theft is a violation of criminal law. |
| B | constitutional | **Incorrect**-Governments violate constitutional law when they pass laws or take actions, such as with executive orders, that violate the constitution. Individuals do not violate constitutional law. |
| C | criminal | ***Correct***-Persons who violate criminal law are arrested. The graph shows a downward trend since the late 1980s in the number of juveniles arrested for motor vehicle theft. |
| D | military | **Incorrect**-Persons who violate military law are members of the armed forces. Juveniles age 10-17 are not members of the armed forces. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.H1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 |
| Cognitive Complexity | High |
| Item | The passage below is from a U.S. Supreme Court opinion announcement.  In 1989 the court held in Stanford versus Kentucky that the Constitution allows states to impose the death penalty on an offender who is 16 or 17 years old when he committed the crime.  In the interpretation of its terms we have established …the necessity of …standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society.  Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments forbid imposition of the death penalty on offenders who are under the age of 18 when their crimes were committed.  Source: *Roper* v. *Simmons* (2005)  According to the passage, which action did the U.S. Supreme Court find constitutional? |
| A | The death penalty may be imposed only on adults. |
| B | The death penalty may be imposed only on juveniles. |
| C | The death penalty may be imposed on both adults and juveniles. |
| D | The death penalty may be imposed on neither adults nor juveniles. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.10.H1 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.10 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | High | |
| Item | The passage below is from a U.S. Supreme Court opinion announcement.  In 1989 the court held in Stanford versus Kentucky that the Constitution allows states to impose the death penalty on an offender who is 16 or 17 years old when he committed the crime.  In the interpretation of its terms we have established …the necessity of …standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society.  Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments forbid imposition of the death penalty on offenders who are under the age of 18 when their crimes were committed.  Source: *Roper* v. *Simmons* (2005)    According to the passage, which action did the U.S. Supreme Court find constitutional? | |
| A | The death penalty may be imposed only on adults. | ***Correct***-The last statement in the passage states that no person may be executed who committed their crimes while they were juveniles, as an interpretation of the 8th and 14th amendments. |
| B | The death penalty may be imposed only on juveniles. | **Incorrect-** The U.S. Supreme Court established that executing persons who committed their crimes as juveniles violates social standards of decency. |
| C | The death penalty may be imposed on both adults and juveniles. | **Incorrect**-The U.S. Supreme Court decided, in Roper v. Simmons (see “Source”) that executing persons who committed their crimes when they were 16 or 17 was unconstitutional even though an earlier Court, in the 1989 case of Stanford versus Kentucky found that executing persons who committed their crimes at age 16 or 17 was constitutional. |
| D | The death penalty may be imposed on neither adults nor juveniles. | **Incorrect-**The U.S. Supreme Court allowed the death penalty to continue for those persons who committed their crimes as adults. |