

Vocabulary

Representatives: Leaders elected by the people to make rules and laws for them.

Republic: The people run the government by having representatives and by voting. No more Kings!

Constitution: Rule of Law for the nation. States have constitutions too.

Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the U.S. They protect many important rights of the people.

Executive Branch: Led by the President, this branch is supposed to make sure people obey the laws and that laws are enforced.

Legislative Branch: The representatives in this branch (elected by voters) have the power to make laws.

Judicial Branch: The courts have the power to decide whether laws met the Constitution, and when conflicts come up, they decide if a law has been broken. The courts also decide how to punish people who have broken the law.

Federal: National, the entire United States.

Military Necessity: An action that the military takes to keep harm from the people.

Constitutional War Powers of Congress and the President: During times of war, the Constitution allows Congress and the President to take certain actions to protect the people.

Executive Order 9066: An order by the President that called for the internment of the Japanese following the bombing in Pearl Harbor.

Espionage: The use of spies by a government to discover the military secrets of other nations.

Sabotage: To injure or attack.

Due Process of Law: This is the requirement in the Constitution that the government must follow certain rules so that trials and other legal actions are fair.

Life, Liberty, Property: The way you live your life, freedom and the things you own.

Internment Camp: A prison camp to keep people like enemy aliens, prisoners of war, etc.

Declaration: An announcement or a statement. "Declaration of Independence", a "Declaration of War".

Plaintiff: The one who brings the complaint to court.

Defendant: The person who is accused of a crime and is "defending" himself or herself.

Appeal: If a defendant has lost in a criminal case, he/she may "appeal" by taking the case to the next level of the court structure.

Issei: Japanese people who have emigrated (moved) to the U.S.

Nisei: The children of the Issei who are born in the United States.

Burden of Proof – the defendant is "innocent" until proven guilty. The Plaintiff has the "burden" to prove the guilt of the defendant with clear evidence.

Beyond a reasonable doubt – After hearing all of the evidence in a trial, and using common sense, jurors must be practically positive of the guilt of a defendant before deciding on the verdict.