

<p>Representatives: Leaders elected by the people to make rules and laws for them.</p>	<p>Republic: The people run the government by having representatives and by voting. No more Kings!</p>
<p>Constitution: Rule of Law for the nation. States have constitutions too.</p>	<p>Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the U.S. They protect many important rights of the people.</p>
<p>Executive Branch: Led by the President, this branch is supposed to make sure people obey the laws and that laws are enforced.</p>	<p>Legislative Branch: The representatives in this branch (elected by voters) have the power to make laws.</p>

<p>Judicial Branch: The courts have the power to decide whether laws meet 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.</p>	<p>Federal: National, the entire United States.</p>
<p>Executive Order 9066: An order by the President that called for the internment of the Japanese following the bombing in Pearl Harbor.</p>	<p>Espionage: The use of spies by a government to discover the military secrets of other nations.</p>
<p>Military Necessity: An action that the military takes to keep harm from the people.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Life, Liberty, Property: The way you live, freedom and the things you own.</p>	<p>Internment Camp: A prison camp to keep people like enemy aliens, prisoners of war, etc.</p>
<p>Sabotage: To injure or attack.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Declaration: An announcement or a statement. “Declaration of Independence”, a “Declaration of War”.</p>	<p>Internment Camp: A prison camp to keep people like enemy aliens, prisoners of war, etc.</p>

<p>Defendant: The person who is a accused of a crime and is “defending” himself or herself.</p>	<p>Plaintiff: The one who brings the <u>complaint</u> to court.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Issei: Japanese people who have emigrated (moved) to the U.S.</p>
<p>Nisei: The children of the Issei who are born in the United States</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>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.</p>	
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