

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 6: Georgia's Juvenile Justice System

Section 1 Juveniles

Directions: Use the information from pages 127 - 129 to complete the following.

1. This chapter describes the steps taken in the criminal trial of a _____ (a citizen under the age of seventeen). (page 127)
2. In 1906, the _____ General Assembly passed a law that established a special _____ for juveniles.
3. In 1911, _____ County became the _____ county in Georgia to set up a juvenile court.
4. Juvenile courts handle all cases involving deprived and neglected _____ under _____ years of age, _____ and unruly offenses committed by children under _____ years of age, and _____ violations committed by drivers under 18.
5. _____ child is the legal term for a child under the age of eighteen, who is without adequate _____, shelter, or _____.
6. Georgia's Division of Family and Children Services (_____) steps in when it appears that a child may be the victim of _____ or psychological abuse.
7. A _____ ad litem is a person appointed by the juvenile court to represent a child's best interest in any legal proceedings where parents' _____ and the _____ right's appear to be at odds.

8. A child who commits and act that would not be considered a _____ if committed by an adult is called an _____ child or a status _____.
9. An unruly child is one age _____ or under who displays one or more of the following _____: is _____ from school on a regular basis, has _____ away from home, hangs around city streets, highways, or other _____ places between the hours of midnight and 5:00 a.m., and goes to a bar without a parent or guardian and is in possession of _____ beverages.
10. There is a careful _____ for evaluating juveniles whose behavior is unruly.
11. An informal _____ sets up family counseling and a plan of _____ for a child.
12. The informal adjustment period lasts for at least _____ days and may be extended for another ninety days.
13. A juvenile _____ is someone under age seventeen who has committed a delinquent act and is thought to be in need of _____ or rehabilitation.
14. _____ is the process of restoring a person to a useful place in society.
15. A delinquent _____ is the term used to describe an act that would be a crime if committed by an _____. Burglary and car _____ are examples of delinquent acts.

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Section 2 Juvenile Courts and Justice

Directions: Use the information from pages 130 - 134 to complete the following.

1. Juvenile courts have three main areas of jurisdiction: _____ juveniles or status offenders, _____ juveniles, and _____ juveniles.
2. Juveniles who commit certain serious violent _____ (serious crimes such as murder or burglary) are under the jurisdiction of Georgia's _____ courts.
3. Juveniles handled under the juvenile justice system have the same basic _____ rights that other citizens have. Juveniles have the right to have their cases decided _____, just as adults have the right to a _____ trial.
4. Juvenile cases, however, are decided by a _____, not a jury.
5. Juvenile court proceedings can result in _____.
6. They [juveniles] must be notified of the _____ against them; they are protected against _____; they have the right to an _____; and they have the right to _____ and question witnesses against them.
7. _____ juveniles have the right to present a _____, to introduce _____, and to _____ on their own behalf.

8. Most importantly, juveniles have the right to have a _____ or a guardian present at all hearings.
9. Suppose you have a friend, whom we will call "C.J.," who has been stopped on _____ of using a false identification (ID) card to buy beer and _____.
10. Possessing a false _____ is a crime in Georgia. It may be a misdemeanor or a _____, depending upon how it is used.
11. Persons under age _____ - _____ who use a falsely obtained government-issued ID card to enter a bar or to buy _____ may be charged with a misdemeanor.
12. But using the false ID to _____ a check, rent a car, or obtain a _____ card is considered a felony.
13. A police officer has _____ your friend [C.J.]. If the officer has a reasonable suspicion that C.J. may be involved in _____ activity, the officer may ask for identification.
14. _____ suspicion is something more concrete than a " _____ " but less certain than probable cause. C.J. does not have to provide any information other than _____ and _____ date.
15. In our example, let's assume that the police officer is able to _____ that the _____ on the ID card is _____.
16. C.J. will be placed "in _____" (rather than " _____ ") in a regional youth _____ center (RYDC), which is a holding facility for juveniles.

17. A juvenile court officer, designated as an _____ *officer*, will arrive to make an _____ decision. That is the officer _____ the charges and determines the next step in the process.
18. At this point, the officer has _____ options. The officer may (1) recommend to the judge that the case be _____; (2) handle the case through and informal judgment, setting up _____ and other conditions; (3) move the case to a _____ services agency; (4) file a petition for a detention _____.
19. The intake officer also determines whether to _____ C.J. into the custody of parents or guardian or to _____ your friend at the RYDC (where C.J. will be _____ and photographed) or some other facility such as a _____.
20. Within _____ hours of C.J. being detained at an RYDC, a juvenile court judge _____ the intake officer's report and determines how to _____ the case. The judge also decides whether to continue to _____ your friend or to release C.J. on _____.
21. If the action is to file a _____, a court date is set for the adjudicatory hearing. If C.J. is still being detained, the _____ usually takes place within ten days.
22. The _____ hearing is somewhat like a _____.
23. The judge hears the case and decides if the charges that C.J. is accused of committing are a _____ act.

24. If your friend is found _____ guilty, he is released. If your friend is found _____ (beyond a reasonable doubt), the court schedules a hearing to determine the _____.

25. A _____ hearing is similar to _____ in adult court. The _____ determines the remedy or solution for the offense.

26. The judge may (1) _____ C.J. to the custody of parents or a legal guardian with no court supervision; (2) put C.J. on _____; (3) place C.J. in the _____ of the Department of Juvenile Justice; (4) designate C.J. a _____ who should be _____; (5) _____ C.J. to a youth development campus (YDC) or treatment program or turn the case over to the Department of Children Services; or (6) transfer the case to superior _____.

27. _____ is a form of punishment that is served outside of, or in some cases, instead of confinement. Probation comes with _____ and conditions, and the juvenile's _____ is closely monitored.

28. In 1994, the _____ legislature passed an amendment to the Georgia Juvenile Code allowing _____ who are charged with certain _____ crimes to be treated as though they were _____.

29. The _____ most serious crimes (sometimes called the "Seven _____ Sins") are ; _____, voluntary _____, rape, aggravated sexual battery, aggravated child molestation, aggravated sodomy, and _____ robbery if committed with a firearm.
30. _____ describes something that makes the crime worse or more severe.
31. Murder and _____ manslaughter are the most serious of the seven deadly sins. The difference between the two is that murder is the _____ killing of another person. Voluntary manslaughter occurs when someone takes the _____ of another person as a result of sudden, violent _____.
32. Rape, aggravated sexual battery, aggravated child molestation, and aggravated sodomy all involve _____ sexual acts committed _____ consent on unwilling or _____ victims.
33. _____ is a forced sexual act committed unwillingly or without consent.
34. _____ rape occurs when one of the parties has not yet reached the age of consent (_____).
35. The crime of armed _____ occurs when an offender takes the _____ of another person while using a _____ such as a gun, knife, or any weapon that can cause serious bodily _____ or death.
36. A juvenile who was between the ages of _____ and _____ when the crime was committed can be prosecuted and punished as an _____, with a sentence as severe as life in _____.

37. If a defendant is _____ with murder, and the murder was committed when the defendant was under _____ years of age, the prosecutor cannot seek the _____ penalty as punishment.

38. Just because a juvenile has been taken into _____ for one of the seven deadly sins does not mean he or she will be _____ in the adult system.

39. Before an _____, the superior court determines in which court the case will be heard.

40. If _____ of a serious crime in superior court, the _____ may face a _____ sentence and prison time without the _____ of parole.

41. Each person who is found to be _____ in the planning of a crime, or taking part in some way, is considered to be a _____ to the crime. These individuals can be charged with _____ *and* _____.