**IV. Jury Duty**

1. Due Process Amendments
* **5th Amendment –**
* **Self-Incrimination -**
* **Eminent Domain** –
* **6th Amendment** –
* Gives defendants the right to a fair and speedy trial
* **Gideon v Wainwright (1963) –**
* **7th Amendment** –
* **Civil Cases –**
* Less than 1% of civil cases are decided by juries
1. Steps in Criminal Cases
* Criminal cases begin with police gathering enough evidence to convince a judge to issue a warrant
* Arrested person is taken to the police station, fingerprinted, and photographed
* Person is brought to a judge ASAP and charged with a crime
* **Grand Jury –**
* **90% -**
* After grand jury indictment the judge reads the formal charges at an arraignment
* At arraignment the defendant pleads guilty, not guilty, not guilty by reason of insanity, no contest
* In felony cases defendants may choose between a jury trial and a trial heard by a judge
* Majority of felony cases are decided by a jury

1. Serving on a Jury
* If you are registered to vote or have a driver’s license you are eligible to serve on a jury
* Must be 18
* Must be able to speak English and have never been convicted of a felony
* **Jury Summons –**
* If you do not show up to the jury summons you are breaking the law and could be fined or put in jail
* Potential jurors are interviewed by the judge and lawyers on both sides of the case
* People who serve on a jury cannot be punished by their employers and must be paid
* States usually set limits to how often people may be called to serve on a jury
1. The Decision
* Jury meets in a closed room to decide their verdict
* To reach a guilty verdict, the jury must find evidence **beyond a reasonable doubt** – In most states the jury must be unanimous
* **Hung Jury –**
* **“Not Guilty” –**
* **“Guilty” Verdict** –