COLORING BOOK INDEX

These coloring pictures were originally created for Law Day coloring contests in Saginaw, Michigan. They may be duplicated but never sold. Each picture comes with information about the picture in the form of statements or questions on each page.

1. The Statue of Liberty
2. Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell
3. Mount Rushmore
4. Your TV Rights
5. Lady Justice
6. Abraham Lincoln
7. A Court Room
8. Possible answers to questions about a Court Room
9. Michigan’s Hall of Justice Learning Center
10. John Adams
11. Bullying
12. The Three Branches of Government
13. Possible answers to questions about Balanced Powers
14. United States Supreme Court
1. In 1876 the right arm and torch was brought to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.
2. Today the Statue of Liberty is located in the New York Harbor and was completed in 1886.
3. It was a gift of international friendship from the people of France to the United States.
4. The height from ground to tip of torch is 305 feet 1 inch.
5. One index finger is 8 feet 1 inch.
1. Independence Hall is in Philadelphia Pennsylvania.
2. The Declaration of Independence was signed here in 1776.
3. The Liberty Bell was in the tower and rung, the first time, March 10, 1753 and cracked.
4. The cracked bell is on display in the Hall. A replica is in the tower.
1. Mount Rushmore is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota.
2. The monument was started in 1927 carved into a mountain to honor 4 presidents. President George Washington, President Thomas Jefferson, President Abraham Lincoln and President Theodore Roosevelt are carved into the mountain.
3. Carving stopped in 1941.
4. The project cost only $1,000,000.
5. The faces are 60 feet high and 500 feet up.
YOUR RIGHTS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is the 21st Century
2. How much TV do you watch a day?
3. Does your Mother or Father have the right to tell you how much time you can watch TV?
4. Does your teacher have the right to tell you how much time you can watch TV?
5. Do they have the right to tell you what shows to watch on TV?
6. Do you watch them anyway?
1. The origin of “Lady Justice” is from ancient Greek and Roman Goddesses, Themis and Justitia.
2. She is holding a scale of Justice and a sword.
3. The scales in her left hand represent fairness and balance.
4. The sword symbolizes power.
5. The blindfold is a symbol of impartiality.
1. Was our 16th President – 1861-1865
2. He was a lawyer from Illinois before becoming president.
3. He was born in 1809. His Bicentennial was celebrated in 2009 (200 years.)
4. He led the country through the Civil War.
5. He ended slavery passing the 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
6. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated a week after the 13th Amendment passed Congress?
7. He is known for the famous “Gettysburg Address” speech.
WHAT IS A COURT?

1. What is court room?
2. What does a Judge do?
3. What does a Judge wear? Why?
4. Who is sitting by the Judge?
5. What is a jury box?
6. How many jurors are there in the picture? (One is hidden)
7. Who can be a juror?
8. Who is talking to the jury?
9. What does a lawyer do in court?
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

WHAT IS A COURT?
Possible answers to discussion questions:

1. WHAT IS A COURT-ROOM?
2. WHAT DOES A JUDGE DO?
3. WHAT DOES A JUDGE WEAR? WHY?
4. WHO IS SITTING BY THE JUDGE?
5. WHAT IS A JURY BOX?
6. HOW MANY JURORS ARE THERE IN THE PICTURE? (ONE IS HIDDEN)
7. WHO CAN BE A JUROR?
8. WHO IS TALKING TO THE JURY?
9. WHAT DOES A LAWYER DO IN COURT?

1. WHAT IS A COURT-ROOM?
   1. A room where it is decided if a person has done something wrong or did not do anything wrong.
   2. A hall of justice where accused persons are tried.
   3. A court that hears cases and decides them on the basis of statutes (a written law) or the common law (based on custom and precedent, unwritten in statute or code.)

2. WHAT DOES A JUDGE DO?
   Judges have many different jobs in their courtroom:
   1. Judges are responsible for keeping cases moving through many different steps.
   2. They are responsible for making some early decisions about cases and evidence that are brought up by the parties.
   3. Some cases are not decided by a jury. If a jury is not used, judges make the decision in the case.
   4. If a jury is used, judges "preside" over the case and make many decisions about how the jury is picked, how the evidence is presented, what evidence the jury may or may not hear, and many other things.
   5. Judges are responsible for sentencing defendants who have been convicted of crimes.
   6. Judges make sure that they follow many laws and court rules to provide the "parties" (the people involved in the cases) with all of the rights they are entitled to by our constitutions (state and federal), laws, rules and regulations.

2. WHAT DOES A JUDGE WEAR? WHY?
   1. Judges wear black robes.
   2. The tradition of black robes came from the ways that courts in England and France operated.
   3. Black robes continue because it is a sign that everyone in the court must respect the judge.
   4. The robe makes it clear who the judge is and that the judge is in charge.
   5. The robe makes all judges kind of the same - they all wear the same thing so no one is better than another.

3. WHO IS SITTING BY THE JUDGE?
   1. In the picture the witness is sitting by the judge in a witness box.
   2. A witness is asked questions about what happened and is expected to testify (tell what happened truthfully.)
   3. A witness is sworn in (says an oath to tell the truth) before he or she testifies. The oath to tell the truth can be given by any of the court employees.
   4. (Not in the picture) When Court is in session, sitting at a desk in front of the judge, a person operates recording equipment to record everything that is said "on the record". That person is called a court recorder. If a party wants to appeal a decision made by the Judge, they sometimes order a transcript of the discussion. That transcript is prepared by the court recorder and is an exact record of everything that was said on the record. In some court's, the Judge's secretary is also sitting at a desk to help with the paperwork that is completed to record what happened in court. Also, a bailiff (policeman) is in the courtroom to help keep order.
1. A unique learning experience in the Supreme Court Building in Lansing, Michigan. A lot of hands on experiences teaching students about the law and the courts.
Did You Know John Adams Was:

1. The 2\textsuperscript{nd} President of the United States.
   (The United States has 44 Presidents)
2. He was George Washington’s Vice President.
3. He had 5 children.
4. He was a “Founding Father”.
   (Do you know what a founding father is?)
5. He was the first President whose son became President. (John Quincy Adams – 6\textsuperscript{th} President).
6. Our Nation’s first Lawyer President.
BULLYING

Being bullied or teased? What would you do?
“LIBERTY UNDER LAW: SEPARATE BRANCHES, BALANCED POWERS

1. What is Law?  
2. What are the branches of the government? 
3. What does balanced powers mean?
POSSIBLE QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Discuss the Coloring picture and the questions under the picture at an appropriate level and interest of the children. The goal is to learn something about the United States Government.

Possible answers to discussion questions:

“LIBERTY UNDER LAW: SEPARATE BRANCHES, BALANCED POWERS”

1. What is Law?
   1. Law - a rule of conduct or action that a group of people agree to follow; a collection of established rules.
   2. What is the difference between a rule and a law?
      Rules are principles or regulations that govern conduct. Laws are rules that have been established by a society or government, which apply to all people in that society.
   3. Talk about the laws that protect us.

2. What are the branches of the government?
   Legislative - Point out the part of the picture that represents the Legislative Branch
   1. Who works there? (Senators in the Senate; Representatives in the House of Representatives)
   2. What do they do? (Make, change and repeal laws.)
   3. Where do they work? (Capitol building and other office buildings)

   Executive Branch - Point out the part of the picture that represents the Executive Branch
   1. Who works there? (President, Vice President, cabinet members, and people who work in departments and agencies.)
   2. What do they do? (Carry out laws; the federal agencies and departments make federal regulations and make sure that laws are enforced.)
   3. What building do they work in? (The White House and other office buildings)

   Judicial Branch - Point out the part of the picture that represents the Judicial Branch
   1. Who works there? (Supreme Court justices and federal judges.)
   2. What is the Constitution? (The fundamental written laws of a country or society.)
   3. What does the Judicial Branch do? (Interpret and define what laws mean in specific cases; determine if any laws are violated, go against the Constitution and they punish violaters.)

3. What does balanced powers mean?
   1. The powers of government are separated among the three branches of government.
   2. The U.S. Constitution explains the powers of the three branches.
   3. The Founders were very concerned that the government they established not have all its powers concentrated in the hands of a few officials.
   4. The Founders were also concerned that the powers granted to one branch would be balanced by powers granted to others. For example Congress’s power to legislate is balanced by the executive’s power to veto legislation and by the judiciary’s power to declare legislation unconstitutional.
Did You Know:

1. The United States Supreme Court was built in 1935 across from the Capitol building in Washington, D.C.
2. The front of the building has the words "Equal Justice Under Law"
3. "Justice, the Guardian of Liberty" is located on the east side of the building.
4. There are 9 justices. A Chief Justice and 8 associate justices make up the Supreme Court.
5. The highest court in the United States decides whether actions of Congress, the President, the states and the lower courts follow the principles of the Constitution.
6. Out of approximately 7,000 cases submitted each year to the Supreme Court, only about 100 cases are chosen to be heard.
7. The Supreme Court is in session from October through April.