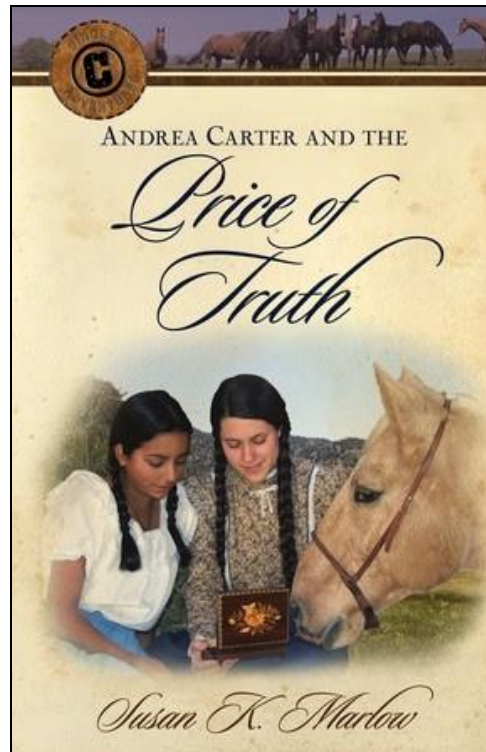


# Enrichment Guide

A unit study for



ANDREA CARTER AND THE

## *Price of Truth*

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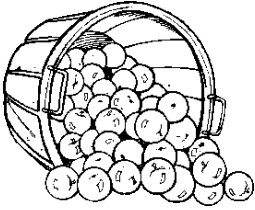
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# I. Chapters 1-5 Vocabulary

Match the words with their meanings.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. a foreman                    | A. to dare; to risk  |
| _____ 2. to venture                   | B. a general store that sells all kinds of items                         |
| _____ 3. the mercantile               | C. to give in  |
| _____ 4. to <i>ground-tie</i> a horse | D. a poor child  |
| _____ 5. a street <i>urchin</i>       | E. a person in charge of a group of workers                              |
| _____ 6. intimidating                 | F. a dark-grained wood   |
| _____ 7. mahogany                     | G. threatening; scary  |
| _____ 8. to relent                    | H. to train a horse to stay in one place when the reins touch the ground |

## Character Clues

*Price of Truth* brings back some favorite characters and introduces a line-up of interesting new ones. In chapters 1-5, you meet most of the main players in this story. Have you learned enough about the characters—old and new—to identify them from the following clues?

- Everybody is afraid of me. Well, except one person. I can usually get my own way by bullying others. I'm bigger than anyone else in my class. \_\_\_\_\_
- I let my boss down by not figuring out soon enough that his younger sister was working in the orchards, where I am the foreman. \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm quiet and usually follow Andi around. She has lots of grand ideas, and it's fun to see what she will do next. But sometimes I regret it. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dragging my younger sister out of trouble is not my favorite thing to do. I wish she would learn to think before she gets herself in another fix. \_\_\_\_\_
- I run the general store in town. I have a son, whom I wish would pony up to his responsibilities and stay away from troublemakers. \_\_\_\_\_
- Johnny stole a kiss, and I don't think I will recover from it. \_\_\_\_\_

# Remember the Story

Show how well you understand the story by answering the questions below.

## Chapters 1-3:

1. Andi and Rosa are helping harvest which fruit? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why is Andi dressed up like Rosa? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. There is a lot of Spanish in the first few chapters. Can you figure out the meanings?
  - A. *¡Pesa tanto!* \_\_\_\_\_ B. *capataz* \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. *Vengan, chicas* \_\_\_\_\_ D. *nada* \_\_\_\_\_
  - E. *¡Vayanse!* \_\_\_\_\_ F. *¿Aquí?* \_\_\_\_\_
  - G. *Rodrigo está furioso* \_\_\_\_\_
  - H. *Imposible* \_\_\_\_\_ I. *¡Yo no!* \_\_\_\_\_
4. Andi tells Rosa she has \$50 in the bank. How did she manage to get so much money?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who keeps Andi from withdrawing \$10 from her account? \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapters 4-5:

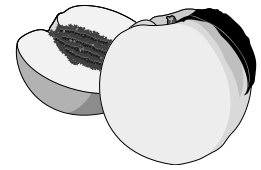
6. Why is Andi so determined to earn money? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Andi can't ask her mother about working at Goodwin's Mercantile because
  - A. her mother is out of town
  - B. she doesn't want her mother to find out about the music box
  - C. she knows her mother will say "no."
8. What is the real reason the bully, Johnny Wilson, has kept from pestering Andi too much?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Andi is upset because she has to work with \_\_\_\_\_ for a few weeks.

## Digging Deeper

Andi has a goal—to buy her mother a birthday present with her own hard-earned money. In order to accomplish this, she keeps secrets from her family. Is this a good idea? Why or why not? If you were her friend, how would you advise her? (Discuss as a group or write your answers on the back of this sheet.)

# A Harvest for All Seasons

5



During the mid-1800s, wheat, barley, and cattle were the main agricultural products of the Central Valley; With the introduction of irrigation canals in the 1870s, fruit orchards and vineyards began to thrive up and down the valley.

In the 21st century, fresh fruits and vegetables are available year-round in the San Joaquin Valley. Fresno County is the #1 producer.

Here is the harvest calendar:

## Fruits and Nuts:

Almonds .....	Sept.—mid-Oct.
Apples .....	mid-Aug.—Oct.
Apricots .....	mid-June—July
Cherries .....	June
Figs .....	June—Oct.
Grapes .....	mid-July—Oct.
Oranges, navel .....	Nov.—mid-May
Oranges, Valencia .....	April—July
Nectarines .....	May—Sept.
Peaches .....	mid-May—mid-Sept.
Pears .....	Aug.—mid-Sept.

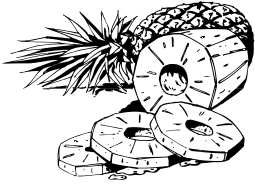


Valley harvest workers in the early 1900s



## Vegetables, Berries, and Melons

Asparagus .....	mid-April—mid-June
Cabbage, Broccoli, & Cauliflower .....	April—June; mid-Sept.—Dec.
Carrots .....	March—June; Aug.—Dec.
Celery .....	mid-July—mid-Dec.
Corn .....	mid-May—mid-Dec.
Lettuce .....	April—mid-Dec.
Melons .....	June—mid-Oct.
Peas & Beans .....	Feb.—April; Aug.—mid-Oct.
Strawberries .....	May—Sept.
Tomatoes .....	June—mid-Aug.; Sept.— mid-Nov.



# Favorite Fruit Report



Choose your favorite fruit (or your favorite vegetable if you don't like fruit). The fruit or veggie you choose does not have to be limited to the list on the previous page. You may find an unusual one if you like. Using resource books or the Internet, find out everything you can about this fruit (or vegetable). Fill out the "Fast facts" on this page and the next. Then find a recipe that uses your fruit or vegetable and try it out!

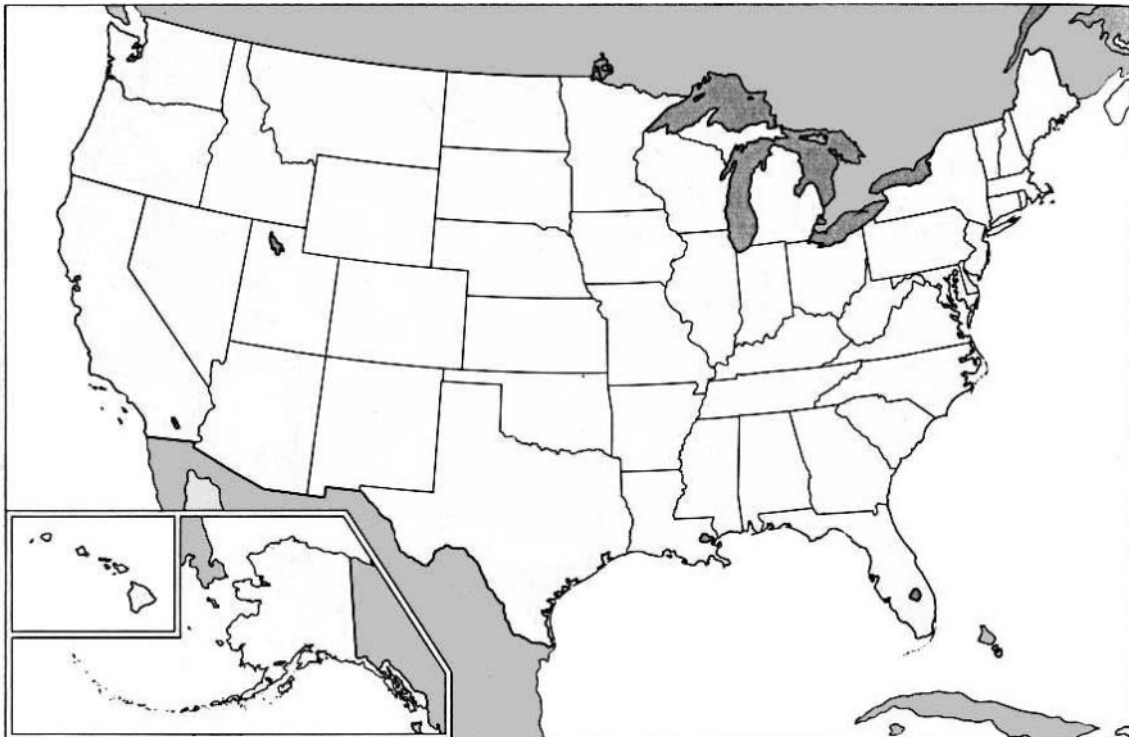
## **FAST FACT #1:**

Find (or draw) a picture of the fruit or veggie you chose:

My Fruit or Vegetable:

## **FAST FACT #2:**

On the map below, color the state (or states) where the fruit or veggie is grown.



# Favorite Fruit Report

7

## FAST FACT #3:

Find out the following about the fruit or veggie:

1) What time of year is the fruit is harvested (this varies from state to state)? \_\_\_\_\_

2) How is it harvested (machine or laborers)?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3) How long does the harvest last? \_\_\_\_\_

4) What happens to the produce (fruit or vegetable) after it is harvested? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## FAST FACT #4

List the vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients found in the fruit or veggie:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Recipe for: \_\_\_\_\_

Ingredients: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Instructions: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## II. Chapters 6-10 Vocabulary

8

Match the words with their meanings.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. a stockyard        | A. an ideal model of something   |
| _____ 2. a mad dog          | B. an excuse; an account for someone's whereabouts                               |
| _____ 3. a "wide berth"     | C. an inquiry into a matter to determine a cause for a crime                     |
| _____ 4. a showcase         | D. a dog suffering from the disease of rabies                                    |
| _____ 5. alabaster          | E. to give something plenty of room to go around                                 |
| _____ 6. an alibi           | F. to insult; to say mean and untrue things about a person                       |
| _____ 7. to slander someone | G. smooth, white stone; gypsum   |
| _____ 8. an inquest         | H. a gathering place near a railroad depot for livestock ready to be shipped out |

## Character Clues II

You have been introduced to more characters in chapters 6-10. Some drift through the story as "window dressing" (in the story but not a real part of the drama). Others become major players later on. Can you identify these new faces from the clues below?

1. I work as a clerk for an attorney, setting appointments and organizing his life. My job would be easier if his sister would not barge in unannounced. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I work at the bank. My best friend is Mitch Carter. People say that I look like my younger brother, but we are total opposites in character. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I am an important character, but I am not in this story for long. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am black and furry. Because of me, Andi finds herself in trouble. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My older brother and my younger sister insist that my best friend killed someone. I don't believe it. I think my sister is mistaken. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Yes, sir! I love a scandal to write about for the newspapers. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Andi says I don't think for myself. It's true I go around with Johnny, but I admire him And think Andi (and my pa) should mind their own business. \_\_\_\_\_

# Remember the Story

Show how well you understand the story by answering the questions below.

## Chapters 6-8:

1. True or false (circle one). After the first few days of working at the mercantile, Andi decides she'd rather ask her brothers for the money for her mother's music box. The work is exhausting and Jack pesters her nearly to tears.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ thinks Andi should quit her job at the mercantile.
3. Andi and Jack get into an argument over . . .
  - A. the music box
  - B. Johnny
  - C. Andi's new job.
4. What prompts Andi into entering the dark alley? \_\_\_\_\_
5. True or false (circle one). Andi ends up seeing something she shouldn't have because she leaped into something without thinking it through.
6. Who does Andi think she saw kill another man? \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapters 9-10:

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sheriff of Fresno.
8. True or false (circle one). The bank president, Mr. Wilson, is a friendly man who enjoys visitors and likes Andi.
9. What makes him turn hostile toward Andi? \_\_\_\_\_
10. When nobody seems to care about the death of Ben Decker, Andi says something that surprises Peter and the others. What does she say? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Which brother thinks Andi is mistaken and has seen somebody else? \_\_\_\_\_

## *Digging Deeper*

Andi has second thoughts about telling what she saw because she thinks no one will believe her. Have you ever experienced a time when the truth was hard for others to believe? Have you been tempted to go along with the lie to make your life easier? What did you do? Did others believe you? (Discuss as a group or write your answers on the back of this sheet.)

# Life in the 1880s: What's It Worth?

10

Andi tried to withdraw a few dollars from her account in order to buy a music box for her mother. A bank like this one below would be a bit imposing for a young girl to enter—especially in 1881, when children were supposed to be “seen and not heard.”

Fresno National Bank—1889



\$10.95 might not seem like a lot of money to spend on a music box today, but it's very expensive when you consider the following wages many common people earned in one *month* during the late 1800s:

~ train engineer: \$100	~ a factory worker: \$35
~ carpenter: \$37	~ a child factory worker: \$8
~ teacher: \$40	~ laundress: \$12
~ house servant: \$8	~ soldier: \$13
~ ranch foreman: \$115	~ streetcar driver: \$43
~ sales girl: \$12	
~ ranch hand: \$30 (+ housing)	

If a ranch hand hoped to buy such an expensive gift, it would cost him over 1/3 of his month's wages. That would be the same as a music box costing \$800 today for someone who earns \$2,000 a month. There were many people in the 1880s who were incredibly well-off—like Andi's family—but for most people, even a penny was a lot of money.

## Do the Math

How did the average wage-earner feed, clothe, and house his family? On the next page, you will go “shopping” at the mercantile for goods. But first, the rent must be paid! The rent for a small dwelling was about **\$4.50 a month**. In addition, it cost about **\$5 a month** to clothe and feed each member of the family. Below are a few families and their wages. Use the chart above to figure out the family's wages and how much they spend on the cost of living. Then write “yes”—they will make it through another month, or “no”—they will need to borrow money from relatives or friends:

- A) John is a carpenter; Sally stays home to care for their 4 children. \_\_\_\_\_
- B) José is a ranch hand; Nila works as a house servant. They have 2 kids. \_\_\_\_\_
- C) Tom is a train engineer; Mary washes rich folks' clothes (laundress).  
They have 5 children. \_\_\_\_\_
- D) Paul and Judy are both factory workers; they have six children. Three kids work  
in the factory, while one stays home to care for the younger children. \_\_\_\_\_
- E) Sam is a soldier; Jane does the laundry for the fort. They have 3 children. \_\_\_\_\_

The wages and expenses on page 10 make for some sad reading, don't you think? Remember, the \$5 a month per person cost-of-living did not include expenses like seeing the doctor if your baby was sick, fixing the barn if a storm blew it down, or taking into account a bad year of crops. If your horse died, how did you replace it? Most people lived from one weekly paycheck to the next and prayed nothing would "go wrong" and put them into debt. This was the working class. The middle-class had things a little better, but not by much. Many were merchants like grocers or shopkeepers, hotel keepers, jewelers, and saloon keepers.

Lawyers, doctors, and ministers were "professionals," but they weren't rich, since the people they served were mostly from the working and middle-classes. The rich were the land owners, bank owners, railroad barons, and wealthy businessmen, or those with "family" money. Some people in California became rich because of the Gold Rush.



Whenever the family had a little extra money, the place to spend it was at the mercantile. One could find all kinds of things to buy—from thread and ribbon to kerosene lamps and candy.

## Goodwin's Mercantile:

Muslin fabric:	10 cents/yard
Calico fabric:	6 cents/yard
Comb:	40 cents
1 dozen buttons:	15 cents
Thread	25 cents/spool
A corset	\$1.00
Brown sugar	10 cents/pound
Matches	8 cents/box
Kerosene	40 cents/gallon
Beans	9 cents/quart
White sugar	10 cents/pound
Pistol	\$12.00
Rifle	\$24.00
Cartridges	50 cents/box
Music Box	\$11.95
Levi's	\$1.46
Shoes	\$2.50

A family bought their fresh produce from the grocer, milk came from the milkman, and the ice to keep things cold came from the ice man. Here you can see a sampling of items and their prices from 1880.

## More Prices:

Eggs:	30 cents/dozen
Butter:	39 cents/pound
Milk	8 cents/quart
Beef	19 cents/pound
Bacon	10 cents/pound
Cheese:	17 cents/pound
Cow & Calf:	\$16.50
Horse:	\$50.00
Pig:	\$5.00
Steer	\$9.00
Wood:	\$6.49/cord

A hand-drawn illustration of a rolled-up scroll. The scroll is unrolled, revealing a list of items written in a cursive, handwritten style. The scroll has a thick, dark outline and a lighter, textured interior. The list of items is as follows:

- Kerosene
- 3 yards of calico
- 1 spool of thread
- 1 dozen eggs
- 2 quarts of milk
- 1 pound of bacon
- 3 quarts of beans
- 1 box of matches

The scroll is shown from a slightly elevated perspective, with the top edge curled and the bottom edge also curled, suggesting it is a long, narrow piece of paper or parchment. The background is plain white.

Do your figuring here:



### III. Chapters 11-15 Vocabulary

13

Match the words with their meanings.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| ____ 1. defense lawyer | A. a deadly disease of cattle (sometimes infects people)       |
| ____ 2. evidence       | B. a lawyer; a person who knows the law                        |
| ____ 3. a sensation    | C. a true account of something seen, heard, or experienced     |
| ____ 4. a diversion    | D. the attorney who represents the person charged with a crime |
| ____ 5. an editorial   | E. a commotion; a fuss; a spectacle                            |
| ____ 6. an attorney    | F. a viewpoint; an opinion in a newspaper                      |
| ____ 7. testimony      | G. a distraction   |
| ____ 8. anthrax        | H. proof that supports a case in a trial                       |

### Character Clues III

More characters make an appearance as the story continues. How are you doing with figuring out who they are by the clues? This last batch of “players” may be a little bit more difficult to guess. Have fun!

1. Andi and I have been friends for ages. I would like to take Johnny Wilson and knock clear into the next county. But he’s bigger than I am! \_\_\_\_\_
2. In the beginning of the story, Andi helped me out. Now it’s my turn to help her. I take her to my house so she can rest and have tea. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Andi is a nice girl, but I think she’s crazy to go up against the powerful Wilson family. I encourage her to think over what she’s doing. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We are a couple of gossips who think our dear friend, Elizabeth Carter, should whip some sense into her daughter! \_\_\_\_\_
5. I try to keep our family from becoming too divided over this entire legal mess. My son leaves the table and my daughter cries. What can I do? \_\_\_\_\_
6. It was hard, and I didn’t like to do it, but I had to give my younger sister one of those big-brother talks she hates so much. \_\_\_\_\_

# Remember the Story

Show how well you understand the story by answering the questions below.

## **Chapters 11-12:**

1. Andi's head is full of unfamiliar "lawyer" words. Can you help her straighten them out?

Match the words with the what they mean:

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| evidence •          | • today it's called a preliminary hearing; to find out if there should be a trial |
| examination •       | • the procedure where a criminal is found guilty or not guilty by a jury          |
| trial •             | • the attorney who tries to prove the criminal guilty                             |
| district attorney • | • the attorney who tries to prove the criminal not guilty                         |
| defense lawyer •    | • the proof both lawyers present at the trial to convince the jury                |

2. What is the only thing that keeps Andi from staying home? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why does Andi change her mind about running to Justin after Johnny punches her?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. True or false (circle one). The truth is so important to Andi that she is willing to put up with half the town's poor attitude toward her.

## **Chapters 13-15:**

5. Why is Andi hiding out in the back room of the mercantile? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. True or false (choose one). By the time Justin is finished talking to Andi, she is ready to admit she was mistaken about who she saw in the alley that fateful day.
7. How does the title "A House Divided" describe Andi's family? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Peter seems to have had a change of heart. What does he encourage Andi to do?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## *Digging Deeper*

Like the newspaper article about Andi's back-alley argument with Johnny, have you ever had someone spread a lie about you? Or maybe a story that was basically true, but told in such a way that others would jump to the wrong conclusion about you? What did you do to "set the record straight"? (Discuss as a group or write your answers on the back of this sheet.)

## *Just for Fun: Dumb Laws*

Believe it or not, there are a whole bunch of what seem like silly, useless laws in our United States. Some will make your eyes pop out of your head! Some of these laws were probably passed during the 1800s, but nobody ever “updated” or amended the laws. As you read these “dumb laws,” can you think of a reason why each law might have been needed at one time?

Kentucky: It's the law that a person must take a bath once a year.

Michigan: It is illegal to tie a crocodile to a fire hydrant.

Galveston, Texas: It is illegal to have a camel run loose in the street.

Kentucky: It is illegal to carry an ice cream cone in your pocket.

Wilbur, Washington: You may not ride an ugly horse.

Missouri: A man must have a permit to shave.

Virginia: Chickens cannot lay eggs before 8:00 a.m., and must be done before 4:00 p.m.

Seattle, Washington: You cannot carry a concealed weapon that is over 6 feet in length.



### **Here are some *really* dumb laws:**

Blythe, CA: You may not wear cowboy boots unless you already own at least two cows.

Chico, CA: It is illegal to plant a garden in any public street.

Santa Ana, CA: You may not swim on dry land.

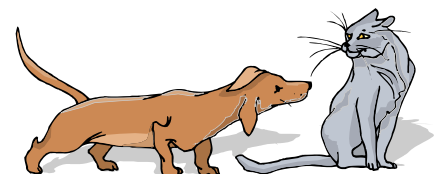
California: You may not shoot at any kind of game from a moving vehicle, unless the target is a whale.

California: No vehicle without a driver may exceed 60 miles per hour.

Memphis, Tennessee: It is against the law to drive a car while sleeping.

New York: It is against the law for a blind person to drive an automobile.

North Carolina: It is against the law for dogs and cats to fight.



# Music Boxes

During the 1880s, there were no iPods, radios, TVs, or music halls. People had to find other ways to enjoy music. One way was with a music box.



The music box was invented in 1796 by Antoine Favre of Switzerland. It was an immediate hit in Europe, and later in America. Within a couple of years most rich families had a music box in their home. The first music boxes were tiny things, which could fit inside a vest pocket. Later, they ranged in size from a hat box to a large piece of furniture! Most, however, were small, table-top boxes.

The sounds from a music box are unlike any other musical instrument. The tune is produced by a set of pins sticking out of a cylinder in a specific order. As the cylinder turns, a steel “comb” plucks the pins, producing the tune. The cylinder spins by means of a small key, which winds it up. Some music boxes allowed you to change the cylinders, thus providing a variety of different tunes.

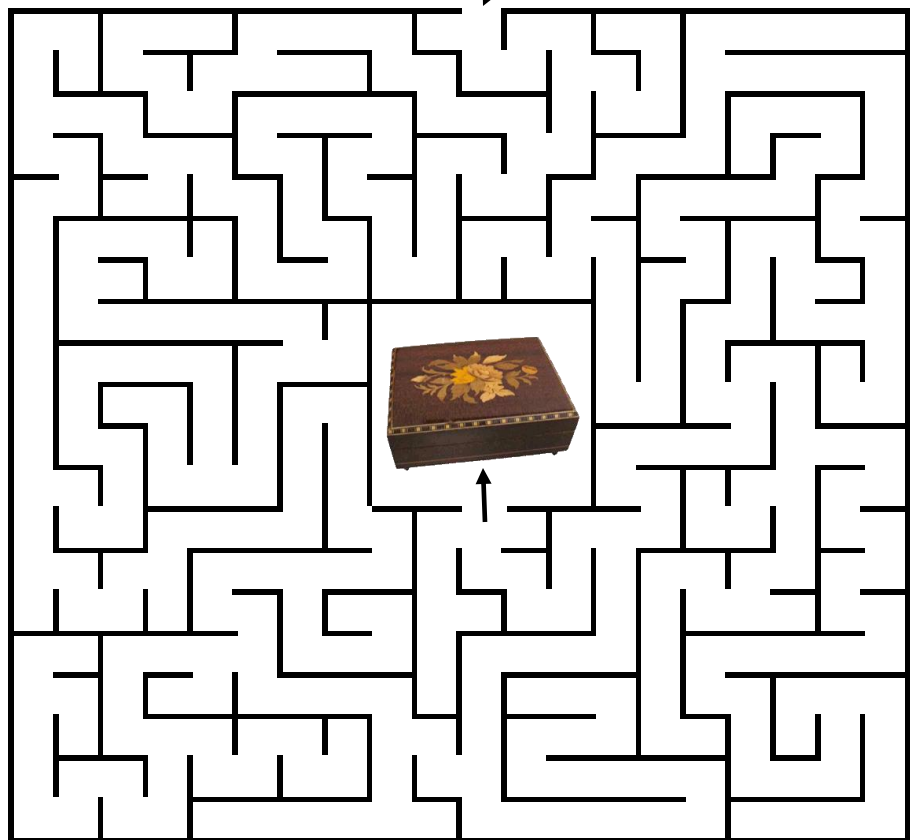
Music boxes were expensive. The music box Andi wanted to buy cost \$10.95. Most working-class families made about \$1.00 a day, the music box cost about ten days' labor!



Enter Here

At the end of chapter 15, Andi is forced to leave her music box behind and go with Johnny and Jack. What happens to this precious, hard-earned gift? Does Andi ever get it back?

Help Andi find her missing music box by following the right path through the maze.





## *IV. Chapters 16-20*

### *Vocabulary*

17

Match the words with their meanings.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. distraught        | A. the audience; onlookers   |
| _____ 2. to be sympathetic | B. the side trying to prove guilty the one accused of a crime                  |
| _____ 3. exquisite         | C. very upset  |
| _____ 4. to lope           | D. the one who gives testimony about what she or he saw, heard, or experienced |
| _____ 5. spectators        | E. a gait faster than a trot but slower than a gallop                          |
| _____ 6. prosecution       | F. to look upon with favor   |
| _____ 7. counselor         | G. lovely; very fine   |
| _____ 8. a witness         | H. another name for a lawyer or attorney                                       |

### *What Do You Think?*

1. The last part of *Price of Truth* deals mostly with the trial and what Andi has to go through. In the end, she learns something important about truth. What is it? (John 8:32)

---

---

2. Earlier, in the barn with her brother, Andi's "second thoughts" eventually caused her to doubt herself. What do you think would have happened in the story if Mitch had agreed to go along with Andi's plan to tell the sheriff she was mistaken? Imagine a scene and write your thoughts. \_\_\_\_\_

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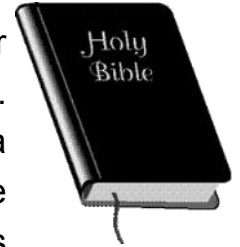
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# The American Justice System

“That book, Sir, is the Rock upon which our republic rests.”

~Andrew Jackson, 7th president of the United States



Andrew Jackson is referring to the Bible in the above quote. The basis for our laws comes from the Ten Commandments of God, found in Exodus 20. So, what is Law? It is the set of rules, rights, and obligations that bind a society together. And because God has set His laws in our hearts, there was even a code of law before Moses brought the Ten Commandments down from Mt. Sinai.



4,000 years ago, Hammurabi, the king of Babylon, said he was chosen by the “gods” to deliver the law to his people. These 282 laws became known as the Code of Hammurabi and were written on clay tablets. The laws were practical, fair, and the first record of the **Rule of Law**. Examples:

- *If anyone commits a robbery and is caught, he shall be put to death.*
- *If a man puts out the eye of an equal, his eye shall be put out.*
- *If anyone steals the minor son of another, he shall be put to death.*
- *If a son slaps his father, his hand shall be cut off.*

The **Rule of Law** means that nobody—not even a king or a president—is above the law. When Daniel was brought before the king for violating the law, King Darius himself could not intervene for his friend. He agreed that “. . . the law of the Medes and Persians . . . may not be revoked” (Daniel 6:12). So Daniel spent the night in the lions’ den.

We will take a small peek into the criminal justice system of America. Things differ a little between states (and between time periods). For example, in *Price of Truth*, an inquest was conducted to determine how the victim died. They did that a lot in the 1800s. However, inquests are no longer conducted in most California counties today.

Another difference between today’s courtroom procedures and the way things used to be done in the Old West is that things were “wide open” back then. You never knew what might happen at a trial. Some of the strict “rules of evidence” were still being developed. Surprise witnesses were common; surprise evidence could be presented as well. This made a courtroom trial wonderful “entertainment” for people who had no television and wanted some excitement in their dull lives. Often, the lawyer who could impress the jury with his speech was the lawyer who won the case—in spite of the evidence!



# The American Justice System

## The Players

There is quite a line-up of VIPs (Very Important Players) for a trial.

**BAILIFF:** The court's "sergeant-at-arms." He calls the court to order ("all rise"), keeps order during the trial, and guards the jury's privacy.

**CLERK OF THE COURT:** Keeps the court's records and swears in the witnesses.

**COURT REPORTER:** Records everything said—word-for-word—during the trial.

**DEFENDANT:** The person whose guilt or innocence will be decided in court.

**DEFENSE LAWYER:** The lawyer who represents the person charged with a crime (defendant). He presents his case after the prosecutor is finished.



**JUDGE:** The courtroom's overseer. He explains the law, interprets the law, and keeps everything going according to the law. He gives the jury instructions and makes rulings on matters like evidence and testimony.

**JURY:** The citizens who listen to the testimonies of witnesses, weigh the evidence presented by the lawyers, and decide either "guilty" or "not guilty" for the defendant (the one charged with a crime). They are chosen just before the trial begins.



**PROSECUTOR:** The lawyer who presents the case against the defendant. He goes first.

**WITNESS:** A person who, under oath, testifies (tells the truth) about what he/she saw, heard, or experienced.

Can you name these court "players" from *Price of Truth*?

1. The **defendant** is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The **defense lawyer** is \_\_\_\_\_
3. The **judge** is \_\_\_\_\_
4. The **prosecutor** is \_\_\_\_\_
5. The **witness** is \_\_\_\_\_



# *The American Justice System*

## *The Procedures*

20



Not only are there “Very Important Players” in a trial, but there are also “Very Important Procedures” (things that happen) in court. Check out these VIPs.

**APPEAL:** If the verdict comes back as “guilty,” the defendant’s lawyer can take his case to a higher court if he thinks there is a chance of getting a different verdict.

**ARRAIGNMENT** (a-rain-ment): The defendant appears in court and pleads “guilty” or “not guilty.”

**ARREST:** This is what the sheriff (or police) do to someone who has committed a crime. They take the suspect to jail.

**BAIL:** The money the defendant puts up to assure the court that he will show up for his trial. If the defendant does not show up, the court keeps the money (and they try to find the guy).

**CLOSING ARGUMENTS:** After all testimony and evidence is presented, the opposing lawyers sum up their case for the jury one more time.

**CROSS-EXAMINATION:** After one lawyer questions a witness, the other lawyer gets a chance to try and find holes in the story or make the witness look bad.

**DELIBERATION:** The jury goes off by itself to weigh the evidence and decide the suspect’s fate.

**HUNG JURY:** In order to convict (find guilty) a person of a crime, all twelve jurors must agree. If even one juror disagrees, the jury is “hung” and the result is a mistrial.

**INDICTMENT** (in-dite-ment): The written charge that orders a trial for the criminal suspect.

**INQUEST:** An inquiry to determine the cause of death: accidental or criminal.

**MISTRIAL:** When something goes wrong during a trial or the jury is “hung,” the trial is over. A new trial can be scheduled or the case can be dismissed.

**OPENING STATEMENTS:** The opposing lawyers get their chance to talk to the jury right off.

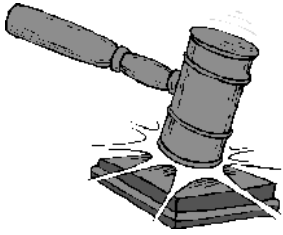
**PRELIMINARY HEARING:** This is a “mini-trial” before the real trial. The judge decides if there is enough evidence to hold the suspect for a trial. No jury is needed. If the judge isn’t convinced there is enough evidence, he dismisses the case and the suspect goes free. In the 1800s, this was sometimes called an “**EXAMINATION.**”

**SENTENCE:** The punishment the court decides on for the guilty person: death, jail, or a fine.

**SUBPOENA:** A court order that forces a witness to go to court and testify, even if he’d rather not.

**TRIAL:** The procedure to determine the guilt or innocence of someone suspected of a crime.

## *A Timeline of Justice*



The VIPs on the previous pages list the “players” and “procedures” of a trial in alphabetical order. Here, the timeline of a trial is all mixed up. Use the information on the previous pages (definitions of the VIP terms) and see if you can put this timeline in the correct order (what happens next)—from the first “crime committed” to the “sentencing” at the end of a trial (number the events from 1 - 16). Two have been done for you. This is not easy! Ask a parent for help if you need to, and see if they can figure it out.

- 3   An **inquest** is conducted to determine the cause of death.
- The lawyers deliver their **opening statements** to the jury. The **prosecutor** goes first.
- A **jury** is chosen.
- The judge hands down the **sentence**, the punishment for the guilty person.
- The case goes to **trial**.
- The sheriff (police) **arrests** the suspect.
- The suspect is **arraigned** (pleads “guilty” or “not guilty”) and **bail** is set.
- The **witnesses** testify. The **prosecutor’s** witnesses go first.
- The **defense lawyer cross-examines** the witnesses.
- 7   The **bailiff** brings the court to order and announces the honorable **judge**.
- A crime is committed. In this case, somebody is killed.
- A **preliminary hearing** is arranged to see if there is enough evidence for a trial.
- The lawyers (prosecution and defense) deliver their **closing arguments** to the jury.
- The **defense lawyer** presents his case.
- The jury announces the **verdict** (“guilty” or “not guilty”).
- The jury **deliberates** and weighs the evidence.



# Lady Justice

22



“Lady Justice” is a symbol one often sees in courthouses. She is the symbol of the right of the government to punish evil once the jury has convicted a person of a crime. She comes from ancient Roman and Greek ideas. Her name was originally “Justitia.”

Lady Justice is blindfolded and holds two items: a sword in her right hand and a set of scales in her left. The symbols have meaning in regards to the law. (You may color her if you like.)

## The Symbols

Can you match the symbols with their meanings?  
You will need to look up two verses in the Bible.

\_\_\_ BLINDFOLD

\_\_\_ SCALES

\_\_\_ SWORD

From what you have learned on the “VIP” pages (and your own ideas), find words that describe the workings of our court system, using the letters in “Lady Justice” (Not all of the words must BEGIN with the letter):

L \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

Yelling is not allowed in court

J \_\_\_\_\_

U \_\_\_\_\_

S \_\_\_\_\_

T \_\_\_\_\_

I \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

A. This symbol can be traced back to the Old Testament (Job 31:6). It implies weighing the evidence that is presented in a trial. Each man receives what he deserves.

B. Justice is (or should be) given out objectively, without fear or favor, regardless of a person’s money, power, or social position. Justice should always be impartial (fair).

C. This symbol represents the power of the government to punish those who break the law (Romans 13:4).

# Answer Key: Price of Truth

23

## I. Chapters 1-5

### Page 3

#### Vocabulary:

1. E
2. A
3. B
4. H
5. D
6. G
7. F
8. C

#### Characters:

1. Johnny Wilson
2. Rodrigo
3. Rosa Garduno
4. Chad Carter
5. Mr. Goodwin
6. Andi Carter

### Page 10

#### Do the Math

- A) This family has \$2.50 left at the end of the month. Not much for "extras." What if the baby gets sick and they need a doctor?
- B) This family has \$18.00 to spare. They can afford a little extra at times.
- C) This family is very well off, having an extra \$72.50 at the end of the month. If someone gets sick, they can afford to call the doctor.
- D) This family is also doing "OK," with \$49.50 left over after living expenses. Maybe a new dress for one of the children is in order.
- E) This family is coming up short by -\$4.50. Maybe Jane can pick up some extra laundry.

## III. Chapters 11-15

### Page 13

#### Vocabulary:

1. D
2. H
3. E
4. G
5. F
6. B
7. C
8. A

#### Characters:

1. Cory Blake
2. Robbie Decker
3. Megan Decker
4. Mrs. Evans; Mrs. King
5. Elizabeth Carter
6. Justin Carter

### Page 4

#### Ch. 1-3

1. peaches
2. So she can pass herself off as a Mexican harvest hand
3. A. so heavy! B. foreman C. come, girls D. nothing E. Get going! F. Here? G. Rodrigo is furious H. impossible I. Not me!
4. It is the reward money she received by bringing back the gold from a bank robbery earlier in the summer.
5. Mr. Wilson, the bank president

#### Ch. 4-5

6. She wants to earn the music box as a special gift for her mother, all on her own.
7. He likes her.
8. Jack

**Digging Deeper:** Answers will vary.

### Page 12

#### A Shopping Trip

\$1.50 is not enough. You are \$.24 short.

- Kerosene .40  
3 yds calico .18  
Thread .25  
1 doz. eggs .30  
2 qt. milk .16  
1 pound bacon .10  
3 qts. beans .27  
1 box matches .08

**TOTAL: \$1.74**

Answers will vary on the decisions

### Page 14

#### Ch. 11-12

1. **evidence:** the proof both lawyers present at the trial to convince the jury • **examination:** today it's called a preliminary hearing • **trial:** the procedure where a criminal is found guilty or not guilty • **district attorney:** the attorney who tries to prove the criminal guilty • **defense lawyer:** the attorney who tries to prove the criminal not guilty
2. The music box she must earn
3. Justin will take her home, and she'll be stuck on the ranch.

#### Ch. 13-15

4. True
5. She was trying to get away from the gossiping ladies.
6. False
7. Mitch is on Peter's side; the rest of the family believes Andi.
8. To go ahead and tell what she saw that Friday.

**Digging Deeper:** Answers will vary.

## II. Chapters 6-10

### Page 8

#### Vocabulary:

1. H
2. D
3. E
4. A
5. G
6. B
7. F
8. C

#### Characters:

1. Tim O'Neil
2. Peter Wilson
3. Ben Decker
4. a puppy
5. Mitch Carter
6. Harvey Wellin
7. Jack Goodwin

### Page 9

#### Ch. 6-8

1. False
2. Rosa
3. C
4. She hears a crying puppy.
5. True
6. Peter Wilson

#### Ch. 9-10

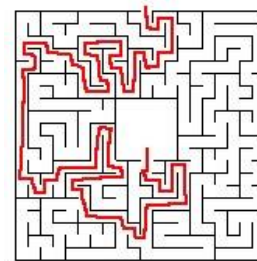
7. Russ Tate
8. True
9. She accuses his son Peter of killing a man.
10. "God cares."
11. Mitch

**Digging Deeper:**

Answers will vary.

### Page 16

#### Maze



### Page 21

#### The Timeline:

- 3
- 9
- 8
- 16
- 6
- 2
- 4
- 10
- 11
- 7
- 1
- 5
- 13
- 12
- 15
- 14

### Page 19 The Players

1. Peter Wilson
2. Maxwell Browning
3. Samuel Morrison
4. Matthew Powers
5. Andrea Carter

## IV. Chapters 16-20

### Page 17

#### Vocabulary

1. C
2. F
3. G
4. E
5. A
6. B
7. H
8. D

#### What Do You

#### Think?

1. You shall know the truth, and the truth will make you free.
2. Answers will vary.

### Page 22

#### Lady Justice

Symbols:

B, A, C

Answers will vary.

**Example:**

L aw

A rraignment

D efendant

law Y er

J ury

j U dge

S entence

T rial

I nquest

C losing arguments

E xamination