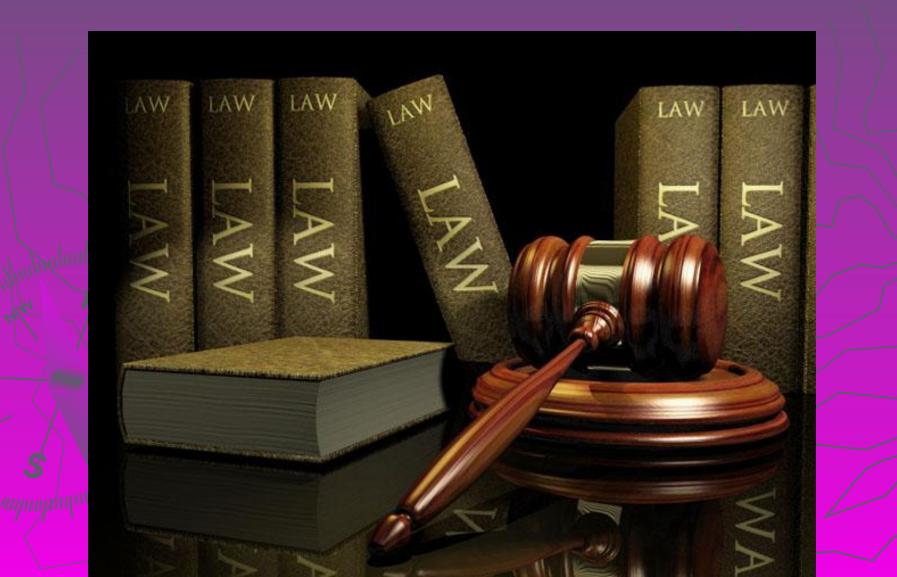
Introduction to Law



What is Law?

- Law—a set of rules or regulations a government uses to regulate the conduct of people within a society
- Jurisprudence—the study of law
- U.S. system strongly tied to traditional
- Judeo-Christian values about right and wrong (stealing, perjury, murder, etc.)

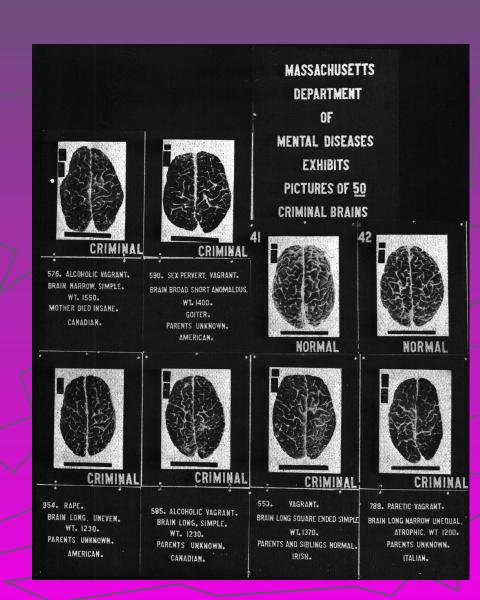
Kinds of Law

Criminal

- Sets rules for society and penalties for crimes
- Must prove guiltybeyond a reasonabledoubt

Offenses

- Misdemeanor— <1 year in jail</p>
- Felony— >/1 year in jail



Kinds of Law cont.

Civil Law

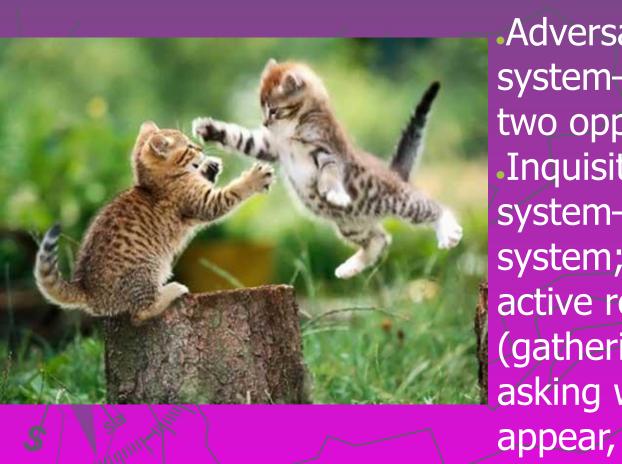
- Regulates relations between individuals or groups and individuals
- Must prove guilty by a preponderance of evidence (who does the fact finder side with more)



Punishment—why does society punish criminals

- Retribution—revenge is gained (execute the murderer)
- Deterrence—discourage further criminal activity (20 years of hard time)
- Rehabilitation—change/reform the individual (education, counseling, drug treatment)

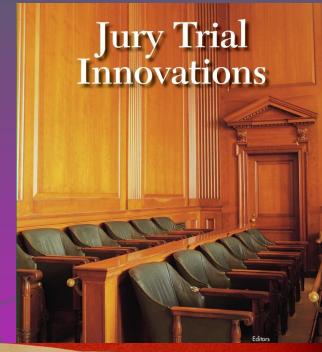
Judicial Systems



Adversarial system—used in U.S.; two opposing sides Inquisitional system—European system; judge has an active roll in court (gathering evidence, asking witnesses to appear, etc.)

Jury Trials

- Jury of your peers
 Criminal
 - 6th Amendment
 - Defendant decides
- Civil
 - 7th Amendment
 - Plaintiff or defendant
 - More than \$20





Court Structure

- Trial Court— hears the facts/decides verdict

 Appeals Court— decides if original court made a mistake
 - Error of law—judge made a mistake (grounds for appeal)
 - Precedent—ruling that must be followed by lower courts
 - Supreme Court
 - 9 members, 1 chief justice
 - Appointed by President—approved by Senate
 - Serve for life
 - Majority, dissenting, concurring opinions

