**The Individual and the Law Study Guide**

1. What is the difference between responsibilities and duties?
2. What are the five duties of American citizens?
3. What are the four responsibilities of American citizens?
4. What are the five reasons we have laws in society?
5. Where were the first written laws?
6. What is canon law?
7. List three sources of the American legal system.
8. What is precedent?
9. What is a statute?
10. What is the adversary system of justice?
11. What is a plaintiff?
12. What is a defendant?
13. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor?
14. What is civil law?
15. What types of cases does it deal with?
16. What is a tort?
17. What are the two types of public law?
18. What is international law?
19. Where are international cases held?
20. Define the following:
21. Writ of habeas corpus
22. Bill of Attainder
23. Ex post facto law
24. What is the only criminal law defined in the constitution?
25. What is due process of law?
26. What amendments protect a person accused of a crime (be able to identify them)
27. What is a bench trial?
28. What does it mean to plea bargain?
29. What was the Furman vs. Georgia case about?
30. What do lawsuits involve?
31. What are negligence suits?
32. What is an injunction?
33. Know the steps in suing someone.
34. What is a summons?
35. What is the pleading?
36. What are the pretrial discussions?
37. What is mediation?
38. What does the plaintiff have to pay if they lose a civil case?
39. What do criminal penalties do?
40. What is parole?
41. What are some criticisms of the parole system?
42. What are some criticisms of mandatory sentencing?
43. What are some examples of crimes against people?
44. What are some examples of victimless crimes?
45. When do police officers make arrests?
46. What must a police officer say when making an arrest?
47. Where does an arrested person’s rights come from?
48. What is a plea bargain?
49. What happens during a criminal trial?
50. What is acquittal?
51. What is a hung jury?
52. Define juvenile, juvenile delinquent.
53. What is the primary goal of juvenile court?
54. What two types of cases do juvenile courts handle?
55. What types of cases do juvenile courts handle that are illegal for juveniles but legal for adults?
56. What are some types of diversion programs?
57. How is a juvenile trial different from a regular criminal trial?
58. What is a disposition?
59. What can a judge sentence a convicted juvenile to?

What were the rights guaranteed to juveniles in the In re Gualt case (4 rights) ?

What are three sources of American law?

. List four reasons we have laws in society today (we discussed six in class).

Where are international court cases held?

What do police officers have to say when arresting someone?

Describe the adversary system of justice.

. Briefly describe what each amendment protects and provides for:

4th Amendment

6th Amendment

8th Amendment

Essay

Pick one type of case (civil, criminal, juvenile) and write in detail all of the steps from arrest/ bringing suit to appeal

Criminal – arrest, pretrial, trial, jury deliberations

Civil- bringing suit, response, pre trial discussion and what can happen, trial, appeal

Juvenile- arrest, two options, trial, remember differences from adult trials

**Define 6**

tort

bench trial

plea bargain

*Furman vs. Georgia*

mediation

arbitration

parole

hung jury

injunction

bill of attainder

ex post facto

writ of habeas corpus