**Types of Law**

1. Laws dealing with Amendments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. State laws \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Laws based on traditions and precedents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Laws carried out by executive agencies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Laws involving disputes between people

**Criminal Law**

 **Define what happens at each stage of the criminal process**

1. Arrest

 2. Preliminary Hearing

 3. Indictment

 4. Arraignment

 -What are the four ways you can plea?

 5. Trial

 6. Verdict

 7. Sentencing

 -What are the four reasons for sentencing?

WORD BANK USE BELOW:

Subpoena Cross Examine Indeterminate Sentence

Acquitted Hung Jury Determinate Sentence

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Order to appear in court
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_To cast doubt on the testimony of the witness
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Not guilty
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_When the jury can’t make a decision
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Judge sets a specific sentencing
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Judge sets a minimum and maximum sentencing

**Juvenile Law**

1. A juvenile who commits crimes:
2. Purpose of juvenile courts:
3. No right to a:

**Civil Law**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Person or people suing in a civil case
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The harm or wrongdoing in a lawsuit
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Responsibility in a civil case
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Damages owed to cover the harm caused
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Damages paid for a malicious act

**What’s the Difference Between?**

1. 1st and 2nd degree murder –
2. Voluntary and Involuntary manslaughter –
3. Assault and Battery –
4. “Beyond a Reasonable Doubt” and “Preponderance of Evidence”