

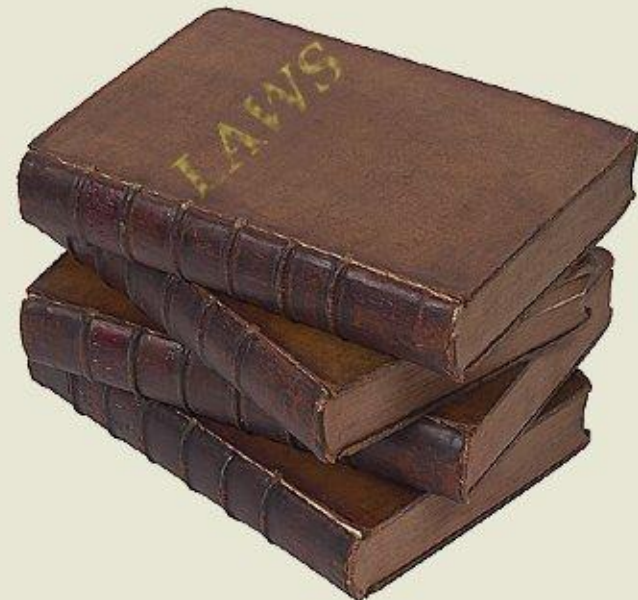
Equal Justice Under the Law

Chapter 7 section 1 Pages 169-173



Laws for the Good of All

- Laws usually represent Majority Rule
- Laws can change, grow, and adapt to the country's needs
- Every citizen has the duty to know and obey the laws



Kinds of Law

- **Statutory Laws-** Laws that are passed by law making bodies
- **Common Law-** type of law that comes from a judges decision
- **Precedent-** an earlier court decision that a judge would follow
- **Administrative law-** created by government agencies
- **Constitutional Law-** law based on the constitution of the united states

Right to a Fair Trial

- To guarantee justice U.S. Law assumes all people are innocent until proven guilty
 - Right to a lawyer
 - Right to be released on bail
 - Indictment by a grand Jury
 - Right to a trial by jury
 - Right to appeal

Terms to know:

- **Petit jury**- made up of 6-12 people known as jurors
- **Verdict**- decision reached by a jury
- **Hung jury**- if a jury can not reach a verdict
- **Cross examination**- the right of the opposing lawyer to question a witness
- **Testimony**- spoken evidence given in court
- **Appeal**- as for a review of the courts decision

The U.S. Supreme Court

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Supreme Court

- The Highest Court in the land is the Supreme Court
- It meets in Washington D.C.
- It mainly reviews cases that have already been tried in lower courts
- The decisions made by the Supreme Court are final and cannot be appealed

Other types of cases

- Cases involving diplomatic representatives from other countries
- Cases involving disputes between states
- Cases involving a state and federal government (EX: ownership of Public Lands)