

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
Homework Exam Review

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Name: _____

Period: _____ Row: _____

WHAT IS A LAW?

1. A law is a statement or rule that tells us what we _____.
2. There are _____ and _____ laws.
3. In order for a law to be "legal" or valid it must have a clear _____ and a _____.
4. There are two broad sets of laws known as _____ and _____ laws.
5. The Constitution is the single most important document in our nation's history and is the _____.
6. Since its creation, 27 _____ have been added to it.
7. The first ten of these amendments are known as the _____.
8. These 10 amendments guarantee our right of _____.
9. "A person is _____ until proven guilty."
10. In the United States, the accused person is _____ to be innocent until the prosecutor proves he is guilty beyond a _____.
11. The ability to amend the Constitution serves an important role in keeping our Constitution _____.
12. The purpose of any law is to help _____.
13. Courts decide if a law is _____.
14. The _____ has the last say as to constitutionality.
15. Case law effects the way a case is _____ in court.
16. Case law is not _____ (written) law.
17. Case law has the same _____ as a written law.
18. Case law is always _____ or growing.
19. Our Constitution is constantly being _____.
20. Due process means that all citizens should be treated _____ and _____ when a law is applied to them.

WHY WE NEED LAWS

21. One of the most basic reasons for having laws is to bring _____.

22. Some laws help make sure that supermarket scales, _____ pumps, and other _____ devices are accurate.
23. Laws provide guidelines on how public officials _____.
24. Laws also spell out the proper ways to _____.
25. Laws help bring order by providing peaceful ways of settling civil _____.
26. Laws are necessary to _____ peoples lives.
27. Society will not run smoothly if people live in _____.
28. Physical attacks such as _____ and _____ are against the law.
29. Laws protect the lives of people who are _____ to protect themselves.
30. Laws hold _____ responsible for the care of their children, including _____, _____, housing and _____ care.
31. Laws protect your property, whether it be money, an _____, or someone's _____.
32. If something is stolen, you can _____.
33. Laws also give you rights if your property is _____.

WHY WE NEED LAWS

34. Laws give you the right to take people to _____ who damage your _____.
35. Property also includes _____ and _____.
36. Copyrights, _____, and patents are all warnings that it is against the law to copy creations or inventions without _____.
37. Americans individual freedoms are protected by the United States Constitution - _____.
- 38-41. The Bill of Rights makes it illegal for the government or for any person or group to deny:
 38. freedom of _____,
 39. freedom of _____,
 40. freedom of the _____,
 41. and other basic _____.
42. The Constitution protects the basic rights and freedoms of individuals by limiting the _____.
43. The Preamble of the Constitution declares that one of the goals of our government is to promote the general _____, which means the _____ good of the people.
44. Laws set up _____ insurance and job-training programs that help people who have little or no _____.

WHERE OUR LAWS COME FROM

45. Laws grow out of _____.
46. Through rules written by _____.
47. Laws are made by state and _____.
48. These written _____ made by legislative bodies are called _____.
49. Usually the term statute refers to laws made by _____ or by state _____.
50. Laws made by city or town councils are typically called _____.
51. In making laws, elected officials are guided by the _____, values, beliefs, and _____ shared by most of the people served by the _____.
52. A legal code is a written _____ of laws, often organized by subject.
53. The Code of _____ was one of the _____ codes.
54. It was made almost 4,000 years ago when the Babylonian king Hammurabi _____.
55. The Code of Hammurabi was carved on _____.
56. When the colonies were being formed, there was a _____.
57. Codes such as the Laws and Liberties of _____ provided a list of laws for all citizens to _____ and _____.
58. Legal codes adopted by each state legislature have reflected the _____ and _____ of the people of that state.
59. Legal codes adopted by _____ reflect the beliefs and traditions shared by _____ as a nation.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LAW

60. A crime is any behavior that is illegal because the government considers it _____.
61. Criminal law refers to the group of _____ that tell which _____ are crimes, how _____ persons should be tried in court, and how crimes should be _____.
62. Criminal law centers on acts that offend someone, their _____, or _____.
63. The main purpose of criminal law is to _____.
64. Most crimes have _____ and _____ penalties.
65. Civil law deals with the personal and property rights of people, such as signing a _____ to buy a house, getting married or _____, and _____ taxes.
66. The person who decides to sue someone is called a _____.
67. If a plaintiff sues and wins a _____, he or she may be given an award (_____) to be paid by the defendant, or _____ of the lawsuit.

68. The defendant could also be an _____.
69. Civil law is the group of laws that help settle _____ between _____.
70. The purpose of civil law is to provide a way for people to _____ disagreements in _____ if they cannot or will not settle them _____.
71. In civil cases the main question is, "What is a fair way to settle this _____?"
72. Criminal law and civil law may _____.

THE CONSTITUTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

73. The Constitution grants certain rights to _____.
74. An accused person is entitled to the _____.
75. Police and courts must follow steps to _____.
76. Right of due process tries to guard against punishing an _____ person.

The right of habeas corpus:

77. Latin term meaning "_____."
78. A person cannot be held in jail without being _____ with a _____.
79. An accused person has the right to appear before a judge as soon _____.
80. Prevents people from being thrown in jail _____.
81. Writ orders the police to bring the person _____.

The right against unreasonable search and seizure.

82. Amendment Four: protects us from _____ search and seizure.

Right to due process of the law.

83. Amendment Five: provides due process of the law if you are _____.
84. You can't stand trial twice for the same crime (right against _____.)
85. The accused has the right not to incriminate themselves (need not _____ against themselves).

Right to a fair trial.

86. Amendment Six: the accused person has a right to a _____ and

_____ trial.

87. Right to a trial before an _____ jury.

88. The defendant also has the right to be _____.

Right against too much bail or too harsh a punishment.

89. Amendment Eight: the punishment can not be too _____ for the crime and the judge can not set the _____ for the crime.

Due process must be followed by all the states.

90. Amendment Fourteen: right to due process _____
_____.