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CJ 433A 01 Courts & Social Policy

Key Terms

1. **Adversarial (legal system)** - the parties to a case develop and present their arguments, gather and submit evidence, call and question witnesses, and, generally control the information presented according to the law and legal process.
2. **Bench Trial** - is an unusual form of a trial where there is not a jury present. The judge is responsible for hearing the case, ruling on motions, and eventually, rendering a verdict.
3. **Bill of Rights**- the first ten amendments to the US Constitution, ratified in 1791 and guaranteeing such rights as the freedoms of speech, assembly, and worship.
4. **Corrections** -
5. **Courts** - a tribunal presided over by a judge, judges, or a magistrate in civil and criminal cases.
6. **Crime** - an action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law.
7. **Criminal Justice System** - the system of law enforcement that is directly involved in apprehending, prosecuting, defending, sentencing, and punishing those who are suspected or convicted of criminal offences.
8. **Due Process** - fair treatment through the normal judicial system, especially as a citizen's entitlement.
9. **Equality (in Justice)**- is typically defined as treating everyone the same and giving everyone access to the same opportunities
10. **Equity (in Justice)** - the quality of being fair and impartial.
11. **Exclusionary Rule** - a law that prohibits the use of illegally obtained evidence in a criminal trial.
12. **Fifth Amendment** - an amendment to the US Constitution that contains a number of provisions relating to criminal law, including guarantees of due process and of the right to refuse to answer questions in order to avoid incriminating oneself.
13. **Incarceration** - the state of being confined in prison; imprisonment

14. Just Deserts - receive the appropriate reward or (more usually) punishment for one's actions.

15. Lex Talionis - the law of retaliation, whereby a punishment resembles the offense committed in kind and degree.

16. Police - the civil force of a national or local government, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.

17. Retributive Justice - system of criminal justice based on the punishment of offenders rather than on rehabilitation.

18. Rule of Law - the restriction of the arbitrary exercise of power by subordinating it to well-defined and established laws

19 Statute - a written law passed by a legislative body.

20 Trial by Jury - a trial that is decided by a jury