

1. Adversarial (legal system)- involving or characterized by conflict or opposition.
2. Bench Trial - is a trial by judge, as opposed to a trial by jury.
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- refers to the branch of the criminal justice system that deals with individuals who have been convicted of a crime.
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 offenses.
8. Due Process- fair treatment through the normal judicial system, especially as a citizen's entitlement.
9. Equality (in Justice) - Without equality, true justice cannot exist; and without a way to deliver just verdicts that ensure impartial treatment, the meaning of equality is nothing more than an unenforced altruism.

10. Equity (in Justice) is the principle that each independent being must be treated equally by the law (principle of isonomy) and that all are subject to the same laws of justice (due process).

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 - imprison or confine.

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- a 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- written law passed by a legislative body.

20 Trial by Jury- is a lawful proceeding in which a jury makes a decision or findings of fact. It is distinguished from a bench trial in which a judge or panel of judges makes all decisions.