1. crime
   Any act that breaks the law and for which a punishment has been establish.

2. criminal law
   The body of law that regulates the conduct of individuals as members of the state.

3. civil law
   The body of law that governs relationships among individuals and that defines people's legal rights.

4. common law
   Customary law that develops from judges' decisions and is followed in situations not covered by statutory law.

5. precedent
   An earlier court decision that guides judges' decisions in later cases.

6. constitutional law
   Law based on the U.S. Constitution and Supreme Court decisions.

7. appeal
   The right of a convicted person to ask a higher court to review his or her case.

8. jurisdiction
   The authority to interpret and administer the law: also, the range of authority.

9. district courts
   Lower federal courts that have original jurisdiction in most cases involving federal laws.

10. original jurisdiction
    The authority of a court to be the first court to hold trials in certain kinds of cases.

11. courts of appeal
    Federal courts that review decisions appealed from district courts.

12. appellate jurisdiction
    The authority of some courts to review decisions made by lower courts.

13. justices
    Judges of the Supreme Court.

14. judicial review
    The power of the U.S. Supreme Court to determine if a law passed by Congress or a presidential action is in accord with the Constitution.

15. remand
    To return an appealed case to a lower court for a new trial.

16. opinion
    A written statement by the U.S. Supreme Court explaining its reasoning behind a decision.

17. concurring opinion
    A statement written by a Supreme Court justice who agrees with majority's decision but for different reasons.

18. dissenting opinion
    A statement written by a Supreme Court justice who disagrees with the majority's decision.

19. 2 Types of Law
    Civil & Criminal

20. 4 Sources of Law
    1. Statutory Law
    2. Constitutional Law
    3. Administrative Law
    4. Common Law

21. **3 Levels of Federal Courts**
    1. Supreme Court
    2. Appellate Courts
    3. District Courts

22. **2 Types of Jurisdiction**
    Appellate & Original Jurisdiction

23. **Supreme Court Facts**
    1. Only court expressly established by the Constitution
    2. 9 Justices
    3. Justices appointed for life
    4. Power of Judicial Review
    5. Has both Appellate & Original Jurisdiction
    6. Only hears 130-150 of the 7,000 cases submitted to them each year

24. **Appellate Court Facts**
    1. 12 Circuits
    2. Judges appointed for life
    3. Panel of 3 judges hear cases
    4. Determine if original trial was fair and if the law was interpreted correctly
    5. Has Appellate Jurisdiction only

25. **District Court Facts**
    1. 94 courts total in the U.S.
    2. Trial courts that have original jurisdiction in all federal cases
    3. Cannot hear appeals
    4. Judges appointed for life
    5. Can hear both criminal and civil cases

26. **Gideon v. Cochran**
    Individuals who are accused of a crime have the right to an attorney & if they cannot afford one the state will provide one free of charge. This is right is one of the rights of a fair trial.

27. **Explain the details and ruling of Marbury v. Madison**
    You will write a brief explanation of the importance of the Marbury v. Madison decision. 1 paragraph minimum.