

English-Chinese Glossary of American Law

Introduction

The American criminal justice system is a complex and ever-changing field. New laws are constantly being passed, and new interpretations of existing laws are being made by the courts. This can make it difficult for even the most dedicated legal professional to keep up with the latest developments. This English-Chinese Glossary of American Law is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the American criminal justice system. It covers a wide range of topics, from the most basic concepts to the most complex legal issues. Whether you are a student, a lawyer, or a law enforcement officer, this Glossary will be an invaluable resource.

The Glossary is divided into ten chapters, each of which covers a different aspect of the American criminal justice system. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the fundamental concepts and institutions of the American legal system. Chapter 2 discusses criminal law, including the different types of crimes, the defenses to criminal charges, and the sentencing and corrections process. Chapter 3 examines evidence, including the different types of evidence, the rules of evidence, and the hearsay rule. Chapter 4 discusses criminal procedure, including the arrest, search and seizure process, the pre-trial and trial process, and the post-conviction process.

Chapter 5 examines substantive criminal law, including the different types of crimes, the elements of each crime, and the defenses to each crime. Chapter 6 discusses criminal justice administration, including the law enforcement agencies, the prosecutors and the courts, the jails and prisons, and the community corrections system. Chapter 7 examines criminal

justice ethics, including the ethical obligations of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys. Chapter 8 discusses criminal justice policy, including the different goals of criminal justice, the different types of criminal justice policies, and the effectiveness of criminal justice policies.

Chapter 9 examines criminal justice and the community, including the impact of crime on the community, the role of the community in crime prevention, and the role of the community in the criminal justice system. Chapter 10 examines comparative criminal justice, including the different criminal justice systems of different countries, the different approaches to criminal justice, and the different challenges facing criminal justice systems around the world.

This Glossary is intended to be a comprehensive overview of the American criminal justice system. It is not intended to be a substitute for legal advice. If you

have any questions about the American criminal justice system, you should consult with an attorney.

Book Description

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Chapter 1: Fundamental Concepts and Institutions

Topic 1: Basic Principles of American Law

The American legal system is based on the principle of the rule of law, which means that everyone is subject to the law, even the government. The rule of law is essential to a free and democratic society, as it ensures that everyone is treated fairly and equally under the law.

Another fundamental principle of American law is due process of law, which means that the government must follow fair and reasonable procedures when dealing with individuals. Due process of law protects individuals from arbitrary and oppressive government actions.

The American legal system also recognizes the principle of separation of powers, which means that the government is divided into three branches: the

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legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch. The separation of powers prevents any one branch of government from becoming too powerful.

The legislative branch of the government is responsible for making laws. The legislative branch is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The executive branch of the government is responsible for enforcing the laws. The executive branch is made up of the President, the Vice President, and the Cabinet. The judicial branch of the government is responsible for interpreting the laws. The judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court, the lower federal courts, and the state courts.

The American legal system is based on the common law tradition. The common law is a body of law that has been developed over centuries through the decisions of judges. The common law is constantly

evolving, as judges make new decisions that interpret the law in new ways.

The American legal system is also influenced by statutory law. Statutory law is law that has been enacted by the legislature. Statutory law is often more specific than common law, and it can override common law.

The American legal system is a complex and dynamic system. It is constantly evolving to meet the needs of a changing society. The basic principles of American law, such as the rule of law, due process of law, and the separation of powers, ensure that the American legal system is fair and just.

Chapter 1: Fundamental Concepts and Institutions

Topic 2: The American Legal System

The American legal system is based on the principle of the rule of law, which means that everyone is subject to the same laws, regardless of their position or power. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and it establishes the framework for the American government and legal system. The Bill of Rights, which is the first ten amendments to the Constitution, guarantees certain fundamental rights and freedoms to all Americans.

The American legal system is a common law system, which means that it is based on the decisions of judges in previous cases. These decisions are called precedents, and they are binding on lower courts. The American legal system is also an adversarial system, which means that the parties to a lawsuit present their

evidence and arguments to a judge or jury, who then decides who is right.

The American legal system is a complex and ever-changing system. New laws are constantly being passed, and new interpretations of existing laws are being made by the courts. However, the basic principles of the American legal system remain the same. The American legal system is based on the rule of law, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. It is a common law system and an adversarial system. The American legal system is a complex and ever-changing system, tetapi the basic principles remain the same.

Sources of American Law The primary sources of American law are the Constitution, statutes, and regulations. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it establishes the framework for the American government and legal system. Statutes are laws that are passed by Congress. Regulations are rules that are made by government agencies.

The American Court System The American court system is divided into two main types of courts: federal courts and state courts. Federal courts have jurisdiction over cases that involve federal law, such as crimes against the United States, bankruptcy, and patent disputes. State courts have jurisdiction over cases that involve state law, such as crimes against state law, contracts, and divorces.

The American Criminal Justice System The American criminal justice system is designed to protect the rights of the accused while also ensuring that criminals are punished for their crimes. The criminal justice system is divided into three main stages: the pre-trial stage, the trial stage, and the post-conviction stage.

The American Civil Justice System The American civil justice system is designed to resolve disputes between private parties. The civil justice system is divided into two main stages: the pre-trial stage and the trial stage.

Chapter 1: Fundamental Concepts and Institutions

Topic 3: Criminal and Civil Procedure

Criminal and civil procedure are two distinct bodies of law that govern the procedures used in criminal and civil cases, respectively. Criminal procedure governs the procedures used in criminal cases, which are brought by the government against individuals accused of committing crimes. Civil procedure governs the procedures used in civil cases, which are brought by private individuals or organizations against other individuals or organizations to resolve disputes.

There are a number of key differences between criminal and civil procedure. First, criminal cases are always brought by the government, while civil cases can be brought by any individual or organization. Second, criminal cases are always prosecuted by a prosecutor, while civil cases can be prosecuted by

either the plaintiff (the person or organization who is bringing the case) or the defendant (the person or organization being sued). Third, criminal cases are always resolved by a jury, while civil cases can be resolved by a jury or a judge.

Another key difference between criminal and civil procedure is the burden of proof. In criminal cases, the government must prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. In civil cases, the plaintiff must only prove the defendant's liability by a preponderance of the evidence.

Finally, criminal and civil procedure differ in the remedies that are available. In criminal cases, the government can seek a variety of remedies, including imprisonment, fines, and probation. In civil cases, the plaintiff can seek a variety of remedies, including damages, injunctions, and specific performance.

Despite these differences, criminal and civil procedure share some common principles. For example, both

criminal and civil cases are subject to the rules of evidence, which govern the admissibility of evidence in court. Both criminal and civil cases are also subject to the rules of due process, which protect the rights of individuals accused of crimes or sued in civil cases.

This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.

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