

Introduction to Law  
Chapter 1 Notes  
“Types of Law”

1. **Substantive Law** –

2. **Procedural Law** –

Due Process of Law –

- of the two types, \_\_\_\_\_ is more controversial because of the “loopholes” that sometimes appear on the process
- the \_\_\_\_\_ decided it was better to risk letting a criminal go free than to create an \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ government

3. **Criminal Law** –

- the government is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ crime, as well as seeing that criminals are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- the government \_\_\_\_\_ criminals (seeks \_\_\_\_\_ of behalf of the victim)

4. **Civil Law** –

- the main interest of the government in a civil case is to provide a \_\_\_\_\_ in which the dispute can be \_\_\_\_\_

=> a criminal action and a civil case can arise out of the same set of facts (i.e. auto accident, wrongful death)

5. **Constitutional Law** –

A constitution should:

A.

B.

C.

D.

- the U.S. Constitution does all of the above, but it is written in a \_\_\_\_\_ enough style so that it can be \_\_\_\_\_ by the reader

- because of the ambiguity, the \_\_\_\_\_ has played a major role in our political and legal systems

Judicial review –

6. **Statutory Law** –

- reflect the collective will of the \_\_\_\_\_

7. **Administrative Law** –

8. **Case Law** –

9. **Common Law** –

- there is a close relationship between case and common law because they both rely on the rule of \_\_\_\_\_ and allow the judge discretion in \_\_\_\_\_ the law.