Unit 6: Law and Order

Why do we have laws?

- Social Contract: agreement between government and people
- Rule of law: Everyone is subject to the law in a fair manner; due process

How laws have changed

Origins of Law

Ten Commandments

■ Moral Code

Code of Hammurabi

- First written laws
- ► Favored the rich

English Common Law

- Set by Precedent
- Precedent: Past court decisions made by judges

Jurisprudence/Roman Law

- Study or theory of law
- Creation of Civil law

Draconian Law

- Created by Draco
- Greek
- Harsh Punishment

Justinian Code

- Roman Emperor Justinian
- Codified (organized) laws
- Applied Fairly

Iroquois Nation Constitution

- Separation of Powers
- Women's Rights

Equal Protection

- 14th Amendment
- Everyone should be treated fairly under the law (due process)

Bill of Rights

- Extending rights to the people
- 1-9: people, 10: states

Managing disputes - Property/Civil Law

- Locke's theory of right to property
- If someone damages your property you can seek restitution

Federalism

Share/divide power between central/federal/National government and states

Due Process

- Everyone gets treated fairly under the law
- Government has to follow the law

Judicial Review

- Marbury v Madison
- The courts have the right to review laws and overturn them if necessary

Common Law

- Creates laws through precedent
- Judges can "legislate"

Criminal Law

- Protects us from others violating our rights
- By punishing those who violate those rights

Constitutional Law

- Outlines laws for the nation or state
- Enumerates powers

Administrative Law

- Outlines regulations to be followed by Executive agencies
- Protects people and the environment

Tort

- Civil law
- Restitution for someone who is injured

International Law

- Protects citizens of the world
- World leaders are held accountable