

## *5 Basic Principles of U.S. Courts*

<b>Principle</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Origin</b>
Innocent until proven guilty	Can't be punished until found guilty in a court of law	Rome
Right to a defense	Both sides are allowed to present evidence and witnesses	Rome <i>Legis Henrici</i>
Impartial judge and jury	People who decide a case have no bias toward either side	Rome <i>Legis Henrici</i>
Equality under the law/ Rule of Law/ Due Process	Fair trial proceedings for everyone/ punishments fit the crime	Rome <i>Magna Carta</i> Bill of Rights
Right to appeal	If a trial was flawed, lawyers can ask for a higher court to hear the case	<i>Legis Henrici</i>

\*\*\* These apply to local, state, and federal courts\*\*\*

\*\*\*Same principles apply to both civil and criminal cases\*\*\*

Part II: Explain how the following codes have impacted American law.

- 1) Hammurabi's Law and Mosaic Law (Ten Commandments):

*Substantive laws—define a crime and its punishment*

- 2) Common Law:

*Establish precedents—un-codified/ judge- made laws*

- 3) *Magna Carta* and the English Bill of Rights:

*Limits the ruler*

*Rights of the people/ liberties and freedoms*

*Separation of powers*