**UNIT 6**

**\*\*Criminal Law:** A system of law concerned with the punishment of those who commit crimes.

**\*\*Defense**: Side that argues in favor of defendant(s), the individual or individuals accused of a crime.

**\*\*Prosecution**: Side that argues against defendant(s).

**Hung Jury:** A jury that cannot, by the required voting threshold, agree upon a verdict after an extended period of deliberation and is unable to change its votes.

**\*\*Grand Jury:** A type of jury that determines whether a criminal indictment will be issued.

**Cross-examination** is the interrogation of a witness called by one's opponent.

**Due process:** The principle that an individual cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards.

**\*\*Civil Law:** the system of law concerned with private relations between members of a community rather than criminal, military, or religious affairs.

**Judicial Process:** The rules which determine the role of judge and jury in the courtroom as well as the jurisdiction of the individual courts over specific areas of law.

**\*\*Plaintiff:** A person who brings suit in a court.

**\*\*Defendant:** A person, company, etc., against whom a claim or charge is brought in a court.

**\*\*Restitution:** the restoration of something lost or stolen to its proper owner

**\*\*Rehabilitation:** To restore (someone) to health or normal life by training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness.

**\*\*Probation:** The release of an offender from detention, subject to a period of good behavior under supervision.

**\*\*Parole:** The release of a prisoner temporarily or permanently before the completion of a sentence, on the promise of good behavior.

**\*\*Capital Punishment (Death Penalty):** the legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime.