

What is Law?



DO NOW- write your own
definition law

Jurisprudence

- The study of law and legal philosophy
- Law – rules & regulations made and enforced by government that regulate the conduct of people within the society.
- Democratic societies demand “the rule of law”
 - Must know them in advance
 - Must be created democratically
 - No one is above the law

Complete problem 1.1 on page 5

- Sample answers (next slide)

Complete problem 1.1 on page 5

- Sample answers

ACTIVITY	AFFECTED BY LAW?	FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL?	REASON FOR THE LAW?
Going to school	Yes	State & local	Education is a fundamental right
Walking to school	Yes	Local	Safety of pedestrians
Brushing your teeth	Yes	Federal	Safety and health of consumers
Cell phone use	Yes	Federal, state, local	Consumer protection, raise revenues, aid communication
Playing sports	Yes	Federal, state, local	Player safety

Do Now:

Laws & Values

- What is the difference between these two?
- Values are the things that society says are right or wrong



- Example- Society values life, therefore believes murder to be wrong
- Society then creates a law making murder illegal

Immorality is not always illegal

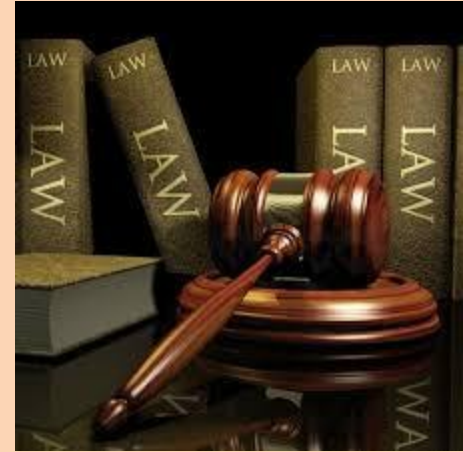
- Think of an example where something is immoral (to you) but not illegal
- **Example-** *many think that infidelity is immoral, but a person will not be arrested for cheating on their spouse.*



- Can you think of other examples?

What do we expect from our legal system?

1. Protect basic human rights
 2. Promote fairness
 3. Help resolve conflicts
 4. Promote order & Stability
 5. Promote desirable social & economic activity
 6. Represent the will of the majority
 7. Protect the rights of minorities
- **CREATE AN EXAMPLE OF EACH OF THESE**



Do Now

- 1. Write the words Economic, social, political and moral across your paper at the top.**
- 2. List some behaviors that would fall under each of the terms (you may look to your classmates for ideas, but you must write your own)**

Values

1. Economic
2. Political
3. Social
4. Moral

- Many laws combine these together

- Complete problem 1.3 and be sure to explain your reasoning for each in complete sentences.



Do Now

- 1. Do all people have certain rights, regardless of who they are, where they were born, how much money they have, what religion they are, or what country they are born in? Explain yes or now in one complete paragraph. Give at least one example.**

Human Rights



- 1. UDHR- Universal Declaration of Human Rights**
- 2. Look at pages 600-607 in your textbook for a copy of these rights**
- 3. 1948- the United Nations (UN) proclaimed all people have the right to liberty, education, political and religious freedom. It also bans torture.**
- 4. Eleanor Roosevelt**

Human Rights

- 1. These rights are not part of a binding treaty.
Why might that be?**
- 2. Why might the United States choose not to enforce a part of the treaty that seems reasonable?**
- 3. Complete problem 1.4**

Do Now:

1. In America, are we too concerned with individual rights and not concerned enough with responsibilities?



VS



Topics to discuss:

- People complain about politicians, yet most eligible voters don't vote (except in presidential elections.)
- Should hate speech be protected or drowned out?
- Should we continue to have trial by jury if most people want to get out of jury duty?



Problem 1.6 on page 13

- Read the case of the Apathetic Bystanders and answer the questions in complete sentences.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BdpdUbW8vbw>

Do Now:

- Speculate on how is it possible that OJ Simpson was found ***NOT Guilty*** in a criminal trial but later found to be responsible for wrongful death at a civil trial?



Complete Problem 1.7 on page 15

- Possible answers:
 - a. Skipping school, taking the car, ignoring the handicapped parking sign, leaving trash on the bench, possessing illegal drugs
 - b. Types of crimes
 - a. Truancy (civil)
 - b. Unauthorized use of a car- (criminal)
 - c. Parking violation (criminal)
 - d. Licensing , street vendor (criminal)
 - e. Warranty law for CD player (civil)
 - f. Littering (criminal)
 - g. Tort of negligence (civil)
 - h. Breaking & Entering (criminal)
 - i. Trespassing (criminal / civil)
 - j. Larceny (criminal)
 - k. Search & Seizure (criminal)
 - l. Possession of illegal substance (Criminal)
 - m. Leaving the scene of a crime (Criminal)
 - n. Arrest (criminal)