

Fourth Quarter: Establishing Justice and the American Economic System

I Establishing Justice

Jurisdiction	The authority of a court to rule on certain cases.
Original Jurisdiction	The authority of a trial court to be first to hear a case; in some instances, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction (i.e. cases that involve a conflict between states)
Appellate Jurisdiction	The authority held by a court to hear a case that is appealed from lower court (on the federal level, cases can be appealed from the District, to Circuit to Supreme Court)
Grand Jury	Group that hears charges against a suspect and decides whether there is sufficient evidence to bring the person to trial (this is different from a “petit jury” – this is the group of usually 12 that hears a case and decides on the defendant’s innocence or guilt.)
Indictment	A formal charge by a grand jury
Civil Law	One relating to disputes among two or more individuals or between individuals and the government. (i.e. a person suing another individual for damages in a car accident)
Tort	A wrongful act, other than a breach of contract, for which an injured party has a right to sue (i.e. a consumer suing a fast food company for injuries suffered from spilled hot coffee)
Criminal Law	One that defines crimes and provides for their punishment (i.e. robbery, theft, murder)
Double Jeopardy	Retrial of a person who is acquitted in a previous trial for the same crime (The US Constitution prohibits this; if you are tried for a crime and found innocent of that crime, you cannot be tried again for the SAME crime)

Plea Bargaining	A process in which a defendant pleads guilty to a lesser crime than the one with which the defendant was originally charged with (A person was originally charged with theft, but agrees to plead guilty to the lesser crime of breaking and entering (to avoid a trial and a possible guilty verdict with a tougher sentence)
Misdemeanor	A minor crime that is usually punished by a fine or jail sentence of less than one year. Examples are: vandalism, stealing inexpensive items, drunk and disorderly conduct.

II Establishing Equality

Equity	A system of rules by which disputes are settled by means of fairness.
Affirmative Action	Government policies that award jobs, government contracts, promotions, admissions to schools and other benefits to minorities and women to make up for past discriminations. (In the famous Bakke case of 1978, the Supreme Court ruled that while states could use race as a factor in the admissions process, a university could not use quotas (specific numerical set asides) for admissions.

III Economic Terms

Supply	
Demand	
Scarcity	
Factors of Production	
Free Trade	
Tariff	
Laissez-Faire	
GDP	

IV. Economic Systems

Traditional Economy	
Command Economy	
Market Economy	
Mixed Economy	

V. Types of Business Organization

Sole Proprietorship	
Partnership	
Corporation	

VI. International Economic Organizations/Trade Agreements

World Bank	
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	
NAFTA	