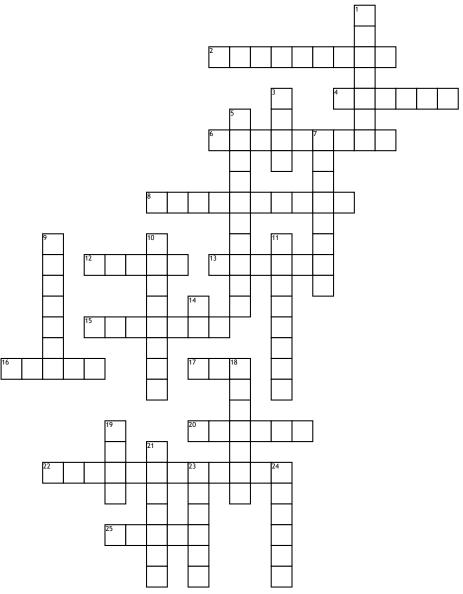
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## **Business Law**



## Across

- 2. Evidence- Item such as a coroner's report, a weapon in a criminal case or photographs in a civil case that can help corroborate or refute the testimony of other
- **4.** Aggravated Assault-a person that inflicts serious injury upon another person or uses a deadly
- 6. Answer- The response to a civil
- 8. Battery- is the unlawful touching or forceful striking of another person using a hand, a weapon or other
- **12.** Bribery- is giving money or property to a public official in exchange for a
- **13.** Greatest Good-examines whether the action will cause the greatest good for the greatest number of
- **15.** Statutory Law- act of a federal, state legislature or local government that declares, prescribes, or commands something. specific law, expressed in
- **16.** Case Law-based on an appealed case ruling, an appellate court sets precedence for future

- 17. Civil Court-The civil jurisdiction of the trial court divisions -
- $\textbf{20.} \ \, \textbf{Complainant (Plaintiff)- The person or entity bringing or}$
- 22. Arraignment/Initial Hearing-the charged person is brought before a judge to determine probable cause to have the case heard by a grand jury for possible indictment (if a felony charge). This arraignment is also used to change or set any bail
- **25.** Complaint-The initial pleading by which a lawsuit is

## Down

- 1. Burglary- Any person who breaks or enters any building with intent to commit any felony or larceny
- 3. Arson- To willfully set fire to or burn or cause to be burned or aid, counsel or procure the burning of any building or other structure of any
- **5.** U. S. Constitution-main instrument for allocating powers between the people and their
- **7.** Administrative Law-body of rules created by government regulatory

- **9.** Arrest-a person who has allegedly committed a felony offense or a serious misdemeanor offense that does not meet the requirements for a person to be released on a signature
- 10. Closing Arguments-Closing arguments are each parties' principal opportunity to remind jurors about key evidence presented and to persuade them to adopt an interpretation favorable to their
- 11. Constitution-principles by which its government
- **14.** Criminal Court-The criminal jurisdiction of the trial courts depends
- **18.** English Common Law-result of custom-based laws being unified by courts in
- ${\bf 19.}$  The Golden Rule-"Do unto others as you would have them do unto
- 21. Defendant- The person or entity against which the lawsuit is
- 23. Ethics deciding what is a right or wrong action in a reasoned, impartial
- **24.** Law of Precedent- When a judge is required to follow an earlier court decision when deciding a case with similar circumstances, also called stare decisis, "let the decision