

Glossary

Introduction to Law

Affidavit of Service: a sworn statement of facts affirming the service or delivery of legal documents.

Affidavit: A sworn statement of facts under oath administered by a person who is authorized to do so by law.

Appeal: to apply to inferior causes leading judges or court to re-examination or decision.

Appellant: a litigate or interesting party to court.

Attorney: a trained professional who is licensed to practice law in one or more states.

Bill of Rights: The first 10 amendments to the Constitution that guarantee essential rights.

Check and Balance: a system that is used for one legal branch to not get too powerful.

Default Judgment: it is a judgment in favor of a plaintiff when the defendant has not responded to a summons or has failed to appear before a court of law.

Default: the failure to do something required by law or to comply with a contractual obligation.

Defendant: the other party being sued.

Deposition: the process of taking a testimony worn outside the court.

Discovery: action reveal or express evidence.

Dismissal: A decision of the court to terminate or a cause of action by one of the parties in a proceeding.

Dismissed with prejudice: A permanent decision of the court that prevents the plaintiff from bringing the same lawsuit against the same defendant in the future.

Dismissed without prejudice: A decision of the court allowing the plaintiff to re-file charges, alter the claim, or bring the case to another court.

Impeach: to charge or check the power or misconduct of the President.

Interrogatories: formal question submitted to the opposing party to answer, generally regulated by the court government.

Judgment: the ability to make decision that are considered or come to a reasonable condition.

Motion: a written request or proposal to the court to obtain an asked-for order, ruling, or direction.

Order to Show Cause: a written request or proposal to the court used in emergencies.

Paralegal: An individual with training in different areas of the law and performs a variety of legal tasks with opportunities in working in vast legal capacities.

Plaintiff: a person who brings a case against another in a court of law.

Pleadings: All documents in a lawsuit or proceeding.

Process Server: an individual licensed to deliver and/or serve legal documents.

Service: The delivery of a legal document.

Statute of Limitations: a law passed by a legislative body to set the maximum time after an event within which legal proceedings may be initiated.

Stipulation: something stated or set as an agreement requirement.

Subpoena: an article that require someone to appear in court to give testimony.

Supremacy Clause: Article IV (six) of the Constitution of the United States, establishes that the Constitution, federal laws made pursuant to it, and treaties made under its authority, constitute the "supreme Law of the Land.

Testify: to make a declaration, or provide evidence under oath.

Trial: a formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings.

Vacate: to override the court.

Veto: a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body.