

Knowledge Organiser: Law and Order

Key Words

Law: a system of rules which a country uses to regulate the behaviour of its citizens.

Civil Law: When there is a dispute between two people and is usually a personal matter, rather than a crime. E.g. divorce

Criminal Law: When someone breaks a law. E.g. stealing

Barrister: A type of lawyer that defends the person charged with a crime in court.

Jury: is made up of 12 adults, who sit in a crown court and decide whether the accused person is innocent or guilty.



Judges: a person who is in charge of a trial in a court and decide how a guilty person should be punished.

Magistrate's Court: All trials starts in a Magistrate's court. A Magistrate can give out sentences but don't have the same power as a Judge so they only rule over minor offenses. More serious crimes get referred to a Crown court, in front of a Judge.

The Crown Prosecution Service: They advise the police on whether they have enough evidence to prosecute someone. They prepare cases for the court and can decide what charge they think the accused should receive.

Probation Officer: they supervise offenders in the community when they've been released from prison.

Bail: an amount of money that a person who has been accused of a crime pays so that they can be released until their trial.

Custody: being kept in prison, while waiting to go to court for trial.

Caution: a spoken warning given by the police to someone who has broken the law.

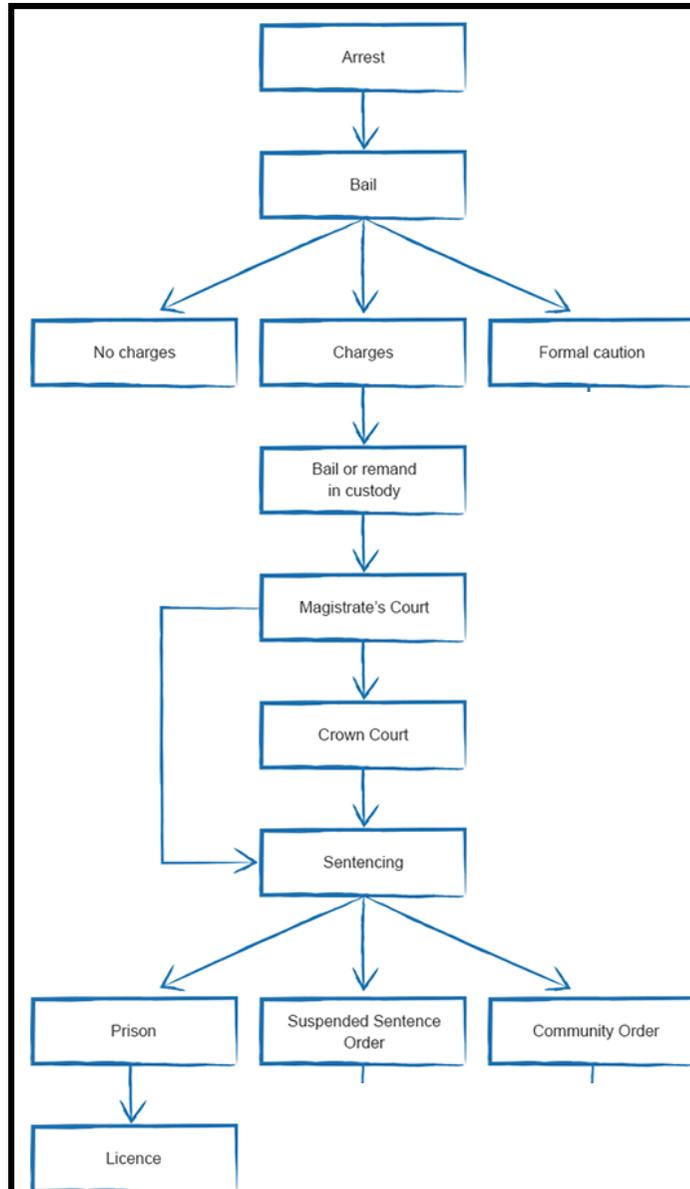
Reoffend: To offend again

Joint Enterprise: a if a persons' presence, actions or knowledge lead to a murder or assault then they can be charged even if they didn't directly do anything.

ASBO (Anti-Social Behaviour Order): A punishment given police to stop continuous bad behaviour e.g. graffitiing.

Manslaughter: the crime of killing a person when the killer did not intend to do it or cannot be responsible for his or her actions.

What happens after you're arrested?



Facts you need to know:

- There are **82,000 people** in prison in the UK.
- The age is criminal responsibility is **10**.
- Children between 10 and 17 can be arrested and taken to court if they commit a crime. They are treated differently from adults as they go to **youth courts** and are sent to **special secure centres**, not adult prisons.
- The Police **must caution** you and tell you your **rights** when they arrest you.
- A police officer has powers to **stop and search** you if they have 'reasonable grounds' to suspect you're carrying **illegal drugs, a weapon or stolen property**,
- The police can hold you for up to **24 hours** before they have to charge you with a crime or release you. They can hold you for up to 36 or **96 hours** if you're suspected of a serious crime, eg murder. You can be held without charge for up to **14 days** if you're arrested under the Terrorism Act.
- The maximum prison sentence for carrying a knife is **4 years**.
- A life sentence lasts for the rest of a **person's life**.
- To be selected for Jury you must be **18 - 70 years old**.



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Barrister: a type of lawyer who defends a person in court.

Judge: a person who is in charge of a trial and decides how a guilty person should be punished.

Custody: being kept in prison, while waiting for trial.

Reoffend: to offend again.

Joint Enterprise: if someone is involved with a crime then they can be given the same punishment as the person who did the crime, even if they didn't actually do it themselves. E.g. if they knew about a murder but did nothing to stop it.

Manslaughter: the crime of killing a person when the killer did not mean to it. E.g. a car accident



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