**Mala in se laws**: (bad in itself) A crime so offensive that it is obviously criminal, for example murder or rape.

**Mala prohibita :** (bad because it is forbidden) a crime that violates a specific regulatory statute, for example certain traffic violations. These would not be considered crimes if no law prohibited them.

**Criminal law:** System of law concerned with the punishment of those who commit crimes

**Civil law:** Laws regulating the relationships involving property, contracts, or business disputes.

**Substantive law:** The body of legal rules that govern the process for determining the rights of parties.

**Procedural law:** In addition to establishing what specifically constitutes a crime and the punishment for it, it also specifies what much be proven and how legally within the constraints of the constitution and the bill of rights.

**Constitutional Law:** Rights carved out in the federal and state constitutions.

**Statutory law:** Legislated and written law.

**Case law:** Judicial precedents; no specific law exists, but a similar case serves as a model.

**Common Law:** Precedents set by the judges in royal courts as disputes rose.

**Felony:** A serious crime, generally punishable by death or by imprisonment for more than one year in a state prison or penitentiary.

**Misdemeanor:** Any minor offense, generally punishable by a fine or a short term (less than one year) in a jail or workhouse.

**Due Process Model:** A model of the criminal justice system that assumes freedom is so important that every effort must be made to endure that criminal justice decisions are based on reliable information; it emphasizes the adversarial process, the rights of defendants, and formal decision-making procedures.