

Term	Definition
ABRIDGE	Shorten.
ABRIDGEMENT	Reduced version of the original.
ADVOCATE	Defend and support something; offer legal assistance.
AFFIRM	Declare something is TRUE; to support a decision from a lower court.
AFFIRMATIVE	Agree with or accept.
ANTI-SEMITIC	Hostility directed against Jews.
ASCEND	Rise.
CAPITAL OFFENSE	Crime punishable by the death penalty.
CERTIORARI	Written order from an appellate court for the lower court to send the appeals court the records of a case.
COMPELLING	Convincing.
CONGRESSIONAL POWER	Power given to the Senate and House of Representatives to create and enact laws.
CONTEMPT OF COURT	Disobedience or disrespect of a court, judge, or legislative body.
CONTRARY	Opposing or opposite view.
CURRICULUM	Educational plan which outlines subject matter to be taught in school.
DEROGATORY	Belittling or making fun of something or someone.
DESCEND	Go down from a high degree.
DIGNIFIED	Having character; often admired.
DISCRIMINATION	Act of not treating everyone alike, because of their social or economic class, or race.
DOCTRINE	Principle of law established through past decisions.
DUE PROCESS	Constitutional right which guarantees everyone fair treatment by the law.
EMPHATICALLY	Said or done with emphasis.
EQUIVALENT	Divided in same amounts.
ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE	Found in First Amendment. Denies Congress the right to make laws respecting any religion.
EXCLUDE	Shut out.
EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE	Privileges and powers granted to the President of the United States.
EXORBITANT	Going beyond what is expected; excessive.
EX PARTE	An action brought by one person without opposition.
IMMIGRANT	Someone who is not a native.
INADMISSIBLE	Not allowed in.
INCRIMINATING	That which indicates guilt.
INFERIOR	Not as good.
INFRINGEMENT	Violation of a law, regulation, or right.
INHERENTLY UNEQUAL	Existing only to be unequal.
INJUNCTION	Legal process issued by a court requiring a person to refrain from doing, or from continuing to do, a certain act.
INSUBORDINATE	Unwilling to submit to authority.
INTERROGATED	To be asked questions.
INTERSTATE	Between two or more states.
INTRASTATE COMMERCE	Commerce within a state.
JUDICIAL REVIEW	Review of proceedings that have taken place in a court.
LIBEL	Any false written statement tending to ruin a reputation.
MONOPOLY	Commodity completely controlled by a person or group of persons.
MUTINY	Revolt against someone or something of authority.

NATIONALISM	A love and pride of one's country.
NON-DENOMINATIONAL	No religious affiliation.
OBSTRUCTING	Blocking or hindering.
PERMISSIBLE	Permitted or allowed.
PETTY LARCENY	Taking of property of small value; usually a misdemeanor.
REASONABLENESS	Neither extreme nor excessive.
RESTRAINTS	Limitations; holding back from action.
SABOTAGE	Willful destruction of war or national defense material.
SEGREGATION	Separation of races.
SEPARATE BUT EQUAL	Phrase which implied that it was acceptable to segregate races provided that the races are treated equally.
SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE	Guidelines set up to keep religion out of government and insure equal treatment of the people.
SOCIALISM	Economic and political theories advocating collective or governmental ownership of the means of production.
STATUTE	Law enacted by the legislative branch of the government.
SUBORDINATE	Place in a lower class or rank.
SUBSTANTIAL	Solid; firm; having real properties.
SUBSTANTIVE	Having a real existence; actual.
SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS	Freedoms, legal process, and equal opportunity guaranteed all persons in the United States.
SUPPRESSION	Act of holding back.
TANGIBLE	Having physical form; can be touched and seen.
TREASON	Act committed against one's country.
TRIVIAL	Of little worth.
UNANIMOUSLY	Everyone agreeing.
UN-CONSTITUTIONAL	That which is in violation of a law or right stated in the Constitution of the United States.
UNITARY	Having to do with a single thing.
VAGUE	Unclear.
WRIT	Formal document.
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	Document obtained by a lawyer demanding a defendant be formally charged or released from arrest.