**Study Guide**

**Spelling/Vocabulary**

**Test on 3/12/20**

1. **affirmation:** a solemn declaration allowed to those who conscientiously object to taking an oath. It has exactly the same legal effect as an oath but is usually taken to avoid religious implications
2. **arraignment:** a court proceeding at which a criminal defendant is formally advised of the charges against him and is asked to enter a plea to the charges
3. **capias:** a writ ordering the arrest of a named person.
4. **citation:** a quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in a scholarly work.
5. **complaint:** the first document filed with the court by a person or entity claiming legal rights against another.
6. **double jeopardy:** the prosecution of a person twice for the same offense.
7. **information:** The formal accusation of a criminal offense made by a public official; the sworn, written accusation of a crime.
8. **indictment:** a formal accusation of a felony, issued by a grand jury based upon a proposed charge, witnesses' testimony and other evidence presented by the public prosecutor
9. **peremptory challenge:** a defendant's or lawyer's objection to a proposed juror, made without needing to give a reason.
10. **voir dire:** a preliminary examination of a witness or a juror by a judge or counsel.
11. **venire:** refers to an order issued by a judge to a sheriff to summon prospective jurors
12. **grand jury:** a group of citizens – empowered by law to conduct legal proceedings and investigate potential criminal conduct, and determine whether criminal charges should be brought.
13. **jury nullification:** occurs when a jury returns a verdict of "Not Guilty" despite its belief that the defendant is guilty of the violation charged.
14. **misdemeanor:** a minor wrongdoing.
15. **felony:** a crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death.