

1. <b>adversarial system</b>	a system of resolving legal conflicts that relies on the skill of representatives for each side who present their cases to an impartial decision-maker	18. <b>inquisitorial system</b>	a legal system where the court or a part of the court (e.g. the judge) is actively involved in conducting the trial and determining what questions to ask
2. <b>appeal</b>	an application to have a higher court reconsider a lower court's decision, on the basis of an error in law	19. <b>jurisdiction</b>	the powers of a court, depending on its geographical area, the type of matters that can be decided, and the type of remedies that can be sought
3. <b>appellate jurisdiction</b>	the ability or power of a court to hear appeals of the decisions of lower courts and to reject, affirm or modify those decisions	20. <b>legislative powers</b>	the legal power or capacity to make laws
4. <b>bicameral</b>	containing two chambers or houses of parliament	21. <b>mediation</b>	a process in which two parties are brought together for the purpose of discussing and resolving a conflict
5. <b>bill</b>	a drafted law that has not yet been passed by parliament	22. <b>obiter dicta</b>	comments from a judge in a case that are not directly relevant to the case, and therefore not legally binding
6. <b>committal hearings</b>	inquiries held in the Local or Magistrates' Court to determine whether there is enough evidence against the defendant to warrant a trial in a higher court	23. <b>opinio juris sine necessitatis</b>	the principle that for the practice of a state to be customary international law, the state must believe that international law requires it
7. <b>common law</b>	law made by courts	24. <b>original jurisdiction</b>	the ability or power of a court to hear a case in the first instance
8. <b>concurrent powers</b>	powers held by both state and federal parliaments at the same time	25. <b>precedent</b>	a judgment that is authority for a legal principle, and that serves to provide guidance for deciding cases that have similar facts
9. <b>defamation</b>	the act of making statements or suggestions that harm someone's reputation in the community	26. <b>ratify</b>	to formally confirm that the country intends to be bound by the treaty
10. <b>delegated legislation</b>	laws made by authorities other than parliament, who are delegated the power to do this by an Act of Parliament	27. <b>ratio decidendi</b>	the legal reason for a judge's decision
11. <b>domestic law</b>	the law of a nation	28. <b>referendum</b>	the referral of a particular issue to the electorate for a vote
12. <b>equity</b>	the body of law that supplements the common law and corrects injustices by judging each case on its merits and applying principles of fairness	29. <b>residual powers</b>	those remaining matters on which the states can legislate, which are not referred to in the Constitution
13. <b>exclusive powers</b>	powers that can be exercised only by the federal parliament	30. <b>sanction</b>	a penalty imposed on those who break the law, usually in the form of a fine or punishment
14. <b>ex parte</b>	a case in which the other side is absent or unrepresented	31. <b>stare decisis</b>	a term meaning 'the decision stands'; the doctrine that a decision must be followed by all lower courts
15. <b>external affairs power</b>	the power of the Commonwealth to legislate on international matters involving Australia	32. <b>statute law</b>	law made by parliament
16. <b>federation</b>	the process of uniting several states to form a single national government	33. <b>summary offences</b>	criminal offences that can be dealt with by a single judge without a jury and do not require a preliminary hearing
17. <b>indictable offences</b>	serious criminal offences that require an indictment (a formal, written charge) and a preliminary hearing	34. <b>terra nullius</b>	the concept that Australia was owned by no one and was thus open to settlement when the first Europeans came; it has been judged invalid
		35. <b>treaty</b>	an international agreement between two states in written form and governed by the guidelines of international law

36. **ultra vires** beyond the power or authority legally held by a person, institution or statute to perform an act

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