



Regulation

- All law needs some form of penalty if broken
- Criminal Law punishment
- Civil Law remedy

Where does law come from?

- · Sources of law
 - Statute Law
 - Domestic
 - European
 - Law reports & Precedent (Stare decisis)

Rule of Law



- Everyone is subject to the law (unless specifically exempted).
- Parliament can legislate on ANY subject it sees fit.
- Everyone is presumed to know the law.

- Law does not necessarily reflect public opinion
- e.g. Death penalty
- Public opinion may change law over time.
- e.g. Poll Tax, Abortion Law

History



- No formal law prior to Norman Invasion in 1066
- Landowners would "rule" their land
- Though the King was in overall control
- Henry II decided to formalise things.

Henry's reforms



- He established the court system
- Regular courts held at various locations in the country
- · He appointed circuit judges
- Consistency of decisions

Common Law



- On the same facts, the previous decision would be followed. ("precedent"). Decisions were recorded in law reports.
- This became known as Common Law (the law common to the whole of England)
- Law, not from Acts of Parliament, but rules drawn up from decisions in previous cases.

Common Law (2)



- Sometimes referred to as "judge-made" law
- Can be replaced by statute law over time, but much common law still exists
- For instance murder is a common law offence

Murder



• Unlawful killing By man with sound mind.... With malice aforethought....dies within a year and a day

But

• Law Reform (Year and a Day Rule) Act 1996 abolished the last part.

Statute Law

- Written, published law
- Must go through the relevant Parliamentary process

Helpful Links



- Added to e-learning site
- <u>www.parliament.uk</u>
- <u>www.legislation.gov.uk</u>
- To do:
- Law-making process
- Work of Parliament
- The Courts
- Judiciary