

Courts resolve two kinds of conflicts - civil and criminal.

### ***Criminal Law***

**In a criminal case, a court determines whether a person accused of breaking the law is guilty or not guilty.**

### ***Criminal procedure in felony cases***

**A person accused of a crime may be arrested if the police.**

**The accused may be committed to jail or released.**

**The case proceeds to an arraignment where probable cause is reviewed, the defendant may be appointed an attorney, and a plea is entered.**

**A court date is set and a trial conducted.**

**A guilty verdict may be appealed to the Court of Appeals or directly to the Supreme Court in some cases.**

### ***Civil Law***

***In a civil case, a court settles a disagreement between two parties.***

### ***Procedure for civil cases***

**The plaintiff files a complaint to recover damages or receive compensation.**

**Case can be heard by judge or jury.**

**Case can be appealed to the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.**

### ***Procedure for cases involving juveniles***

**Judges have greater latitude in handling juvenile cases.**

**Juveniles who commit serious crimes can be tried as adults.**

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the judicial systems established by the Constitution of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States of America by:

c) explaining court proceedings in civil and criminal.