

Advanced Jurisprudence and Legal Systems

Law & Justice · Answer Key · 25 Questions

1. Which ancient legal code, dating to approximately 1754 BCE, established the principle of 'lex talionis' or the law of retaliation?

A) The Code of Ur-Nammu

B) The Code of Hammurabi

C) The Laws of Eshnunna

D) The Edict of Telepinu

2. In the context of the United States Constitution, which amendment explicitly prohibits the use of 'excessive bail' and 'cruel and unusual punishments'?

A) Fourth Amendment

B) Fifth Amendment

C) Eighth Amendment

D) Tenth Amendment

3. What is the legal term for a court order requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, specifically to secure the person's release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention?

A) Mandamus

B) Habeas Corpus

C) Certiorari

D) Quo Warranto

4. Under the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Statute, how many judges compose the full bench for the election of members?

A) 9

B) 12

C) 15

D) 18

5. The 'M'Naghten Rules' are a standard used in common law jurisdictions to determine which legal defense?

A) Self-defense

B) Insanity

C) Necessity

D) Duress

6. In Australian law, what is the 'High Court's' primary source of authority and jurisdiction?

A) Section 71 of the Constitution

B) The Judiciary Act 1903

C) The Australia Act 1986

D) Common Law precedent

7. What does the legal doctrine of 'stare decisis' mandate?

A) The separation of powers

B) The obligation to follow legal precedents

C) The right to a trial by jury

D) The presumption of innocence

8. Which 1966 U.S. Supreme Court case established that detained criminal suspects must be informed of their constitutional right to an attorney and against self-incrimination?

A) Gideon v. Wainwright

B) Miranda v. Arizona

C) Mapp v. Ohio

D) Terry v. Ohio

9. In civil law systems, what is the role of the judge compared to common law adversarial systems?

A) Passive arbitrator

B) Inquisitorial investigator

C) Jury supervisor

D) Mediation specialist

10. Which major international human rights treaty was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948?

A) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

C) Convention Against Torture

D) Convention on the Rights of the Child

11. What is the 'burden of proof' required in most civil litigation cases?

A) Beyond a reasonable doubt

B) Clear and convincing evidence

C) Preponderance of the evidence

D) Probable cause

12. Which English document, signed in 1215, is widely considered the foundational influence for the rule of law and due process?

A) The Bill of Rights 1689

B) The Magna Carta

C) The Petition of Right

D) The Act of Settlement

13. In the context of international law, what is the 'jus cogens' norm?

A) A non-binding resolution

B) A peremptory norm from which no derogation is permitted

C) A bilateral trade agreement

D) A maritime law regulation

14. What is the legal name for the killing of a human being by another, which is neither murder nor manslaughter, such as in authorized execution or self-defense?

A) Justifiable homicide

B) Manslaughter in the second degree

C) Involuntary manslaughter

D) Negligent homicide

15. The 'Doctrine of Discovery' was a legal principle used primarily to justify what?

A) The taxation of colonies

B) The seizure of indigenous lands

C) The formation of maritime borders

D) The regulation of international trade

16. Which legal term describes a situation where an individual is tried twice for the same crime in the same jurisdiction?

A) Double jeopardy

B) Habeas corpus

C) Ex post facto

D) Bill of attainder

17. What is the 'ratio decidendi' of a legal judgment?

A) The obiter dicta

B) The dissent

C) The principle of law on which the decision is based

D) The final sentencing order

18. Which international body is responsible for prosecuting individuals for the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression?

- A) The International Court of Justice
- B) The International Criminal Court**
- C) The Permanent Court of Arbitration
- D) The European Court of Human Rights

19. In contract law, what is 'consideration'?

- A) A written agreement
- B) The value exchanged between parties**
- C) The presence of legal counsel
- D) The intent to create legal relations

20. What does the 'exclusionary rule' in criminal procedure refer to?

- A) The right to exclude specific jurors
- B) The prohibition of illegally obtained evidence**
- C) The exclusion of hearsay in testimony
- D) The process of removing a judge for bias

21. What is the legal definition of 'tort'?

- A) A breach of contract
- B) A civil wrong causing harm to another**
- C) A criminal act against property
- D) A violation of maritime law

22. Which U.S. constitutional principle ensures that the federal government does not establish an official state religion?

- A) The Free Exercise Clause
- B) The Establishment Clause**
- C) The Due Process Clause
- D) The Equal Protection Clause

23. In criminal law, what does 'mens rea' translate to?

- A) Guilty act
- B) Guilty mind**
- C) The body of the crime
- D) The burden of proof

24. Which court is the final court of appeal for the United Kingdom?

- A) The High Court of Justice
- B) The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom**
- C) The Court of Appeal
- D) The Privy Council

25. What term describes a law that retroactively changes the legal consequences of actions that were committed before the enactment of the law?

- A) Ex post facto**
- B) De facto
- C) In camera
- D) Prima facie