

double take dual court system

double take dual court system is a term that captures the attention of anyone interested in how law and justice operate within a nation. This article explores the intricate framework of the dual court system, a feature unique to countries such as the United States, where federal and state courts coexist with distinct roles and jurisdictions. Readers will discover the historical roots of the dual court system, its structure, and how it affects the administration of justice. The article delves into the key differences between federal and state courts, explains jurisdictional boundaries, and examines real-world examples of cases handled by each system. Additionally, it discusses the advantages and challenges posed by having two parallel court systems and offers insights into the impact on legal outcomes. Whether you are a law student, legal professional, or simply curious about judicial systems, this comprehensive guide provides a clear, keyword-rich overview to help you understand the double take dual court system and its significance in modern governance.

- Understanding the Double Take Dual Court System
- Historical Development of Dual Court Systems
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Understanding the Double Take Dual Court System

The double take dual court system describes a judicial framework in which two separate court structures—federal and state—operate simultaneously within the same country. This system is most notably present in the United States, where each citizen is subject to both federal and state laws. The dual court system ensures that legal matters are addressed at the appropriate governmental level, providing specialized courts for different types of cases. The coexistence of federal and state courts allows for legal diversity, tailored

justice, and a balance of power between national and local authorities.

In the double take dual court system, the division of authority is crucial for maintaining order and preventing conflicts between state and federal law. This duality can be complex, but it offers essential checks and balances in the administration of justice. Understanding how the dual court system works is fundamental to grasping the broader landscape of legal processes and constitutional governance in countries with such frameworks.

Historical Development of Dual Court Systems

The origins of the double take dual court system trace back to the founding days of nations like the United States. When the Constitution was drafted, the framers deliberately created a federal judiciary to complement existing state courts. This decision stemmed from a desire to maintain state sovereignty while establishing an overarching federal authority to address matters of national importance.

Over time, historical events and legal precedents shaped the evolution of the dual court system. Key milestones include the Judiciary Act of 1789, which established the federal court structure, and subsequent amendments that refined jurisdictional boundaries. The interplay between federal and state courts has been influenced by landmark Supreme Court decisions, legislative reforms, and societal changes, all contributing to the dynamic nature of the double take dual court system.

Structure of the Federal and State Courts

Federal Court System Overview

The federal court system is comprised of three main levels: district courts, courts of appeals, and the Supreme Court. Federal courts handle cases involving federal laws, constitutional issues, interstate disputes, and matters that cross state lines. Judges in the federal system are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, ensuring independence and adherence to national standards.

- U.S. District Courts: Trial courts for federal cases
- U.S. Courts of Appeals: Intermediate appellate courts
- Supreme Court of the United States: Highest court, reviews selected cases

State Court System Overview

State court systems vary by state but generally include trial courts, intermediate appellate courts, and a state supreme court. State courts predominantly handle cases involving state laws, family disputes, contracts, property, and criminal matters not covered by federal jurisdiction. Judges may be elected or appointed, reflecting state-specific procedures and traditions.

- State Trial Courts: Handle initial hearings and verdicts
- State Appellate Courts: Review lower court decisions
- State Supreme Courts: Final authority on state law issues

Jurisdiction: Federal vs. State Courts

Federal Court Jurisdiction

Federal courts have limited jurisdiction, meaning they can only hear cases authorized by the U.S. Constitution or federal statutes. Typical federal cases include violations of federal law, constitutional challenges, disputes between states, and cases involving foreign governments. Federal jurisdiction ensures uniform interpretation of national laws and protection of constitutional rights.

State Court Jurisdiction

State courts have broad jurisdiction over most legal matters, including criminal cases, family law, probate, contract disputes, and property issues. State jurisdiction is defined by state constitutions and statutes, allowing for tailored legal processes that reflect local values and needs. State courts serve as the primary venue for litigation affecting everyday life.

Concurrent and Exclusive Jurisdiction

Some cases may be heard in either federal or state courts, a situation known as concurrent jurisdiction. Others, like bankruptcy and patent cases, fall under exclusive federal jurisdiction. The division between concurrent and exclusive jurisdiction is a defining feature of the double take dual court system, guiding where cases are filed and adjudicated.

Key Differences and Functions

Legal Authority and Scope

The most significant difference between federal and state courts lies in their legal authority. Federal courts interpret and apply federal laws and the Constitution, while state courts enforce state statutes and regulations. This division ensures specialized handling of cases based on the law invoked and the governmental interest at stake.

Case Types and Procedures

Federal courts typically address high-profile cases with national implications, such as civil rights, immigration, and federal crimes. State courts focus on local disputes, family matters, and criminal offenses under state law. Procedural rules differ between systems, affecting everything from case filing to appeals.

1. Federal courts follow federal rules of procedure
2. State courts follow state-specific procedural codes
3. Appeal processes and timelines vary by system

Examples of Cases in Dual Court Systems

Federal Court Case Examples

Federal courts handle cases such as violations of federal statutes, constitutional rights, disputes between states, and international treaties. Examples include cases involving tax evasion, federal drug offenses, civil rights violations, and interstate commerce disputes.

State Court Case Examples

State courts address cases like theft, assault, family law disputes, traffic violations, and contract disagreements. Most criminal cases, divorce proceedings, and probate matters are resolved within state courts. Each state tailors its court procedures to address local legal needs.

Cases Crossing Jurisdictional Lines

Certain cases may begin in state court and be transferred to federal court if federal issues arise. For instance, a state criminal case involving civil rights violations could escalate to federal court. Understanding where a case belongs is vital in the double take dual court system.

Advantages of a Dual Court System

The double take dual court system offers several advantages, including the protection of individual rights, flexibility in law application, and a robust system of checks and balances. By maintaining separate courts, states can address local concerns effectively, while the federal system upholds national standards.

- Local courts provide tailored justice for community issues
- Federal courts ensure uniformity in national law enforcement
- Dual system prevents concentration of judicial power
- Citizens benefit from multiple avenues for legal recourse

This structure fosters innovation in legal processes and promotes accountability across governmental levels.

Challenges and Criticisms

Despite its strengths, the double take dual court system faces challenges such as jurisdictional confusion, varied interpretations of law, and potential for conflicting rulings. Navigating two parallel systems can be complex for litigants, lawyers, and judges, sometimes resulting in delays or increased legal costs.

Critics argue that the dual system may lead to inequality in justice due to disparities in resources and legal standards between federal and state courts. Efforts to harmonize procedures and clarify jurisdictional boundaries are ongoing to address these concerns.

Impact on Justice and Legal Outcomes

The double take dual court system plays a significant role in shaping justice and legal outcomes. By providing multiple forums for dispute resolution, it enhances fairness and responsiveness to diverse legal needs. However, the dual structure can also complicate case management and lead to varied judicial interpretations.

Ultimately, the coexistence of federal and state courts reflects a commitment to balance, local autonomy, and national unity in the administration of justice. The ongoing evolution of the dual court system will continue to influence legal practice and the protection of rights for generations to come.

Trending Questions & Answers About Double Take Dual Court System

Q: What does the term "double take dual court system" refer to?

A: The term "double take dual court system" refers to the coexistence of two distinct judicial systems—federal and state courts—within a single country, most notably in the United States, each with separate jurisdictions and functions.

Q: How does the dual court system benefit citizens?

A: The dual court system benefits citizens by providing multiple avenues for legal recourse, ensuring local concerns are addressed by state courts and national issues by federal courts, and promoting checks and balances in the judiciary.

Q: What types of cases do federal courts typically handle?

A: Federal courts handle cases involving federal laws, constitutional matters, disputes between states, civil rights violations, immigration issues, and cases crossing state or national boundaries.

Q: Can a legal case be tried in both state and

federal courts?

A: Yes, some cases have concurrent jurisdiction and can be tried in both state and federal courts, especially when they involve both federal and state laws or rights.

Q: What are the main differences between federal and state court procedures?

A: Federal courts follow federal procedural rules and address cases based on federal law, while state courts adhere to state-specific procedures and focus on matters governed by state law.

Q: Why was the dual court system created?

A: The dual court system was created to balance state sovereignty with a unified federal authority, allowing for specialized handling of local and national legal matters while preventing centralization of judicial power.

Q: What challenges arise from having a dual court system?

A: Challenges include jurisdictional confusion, potential for conflicting rulings, disparities in resources, and complexity in navigating two parallel court structures.

Q: How does the dual court system affect legal outcomes?

A: The dual court system affects legal outcomes by providing multiple forums for dispute resolution, which can enhance fairness but may also result in varied interpretations of law and differences in case management.

Q: Are judges in federal and state courts appointed the same way?

A: No, federal judges are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, while state judges may be elected or appointed according to state-specific laws and procedures.

Q: What is exclusive jurisdiction in the dual court

system?

A: Exclusive jurisdiction means that only one court system—either federal or state—has the authority to hear certain types of cases, such as bankruptcy or patent cases being exclusively handled by federal courts.

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Double Take: Understanding the Dual Court System

Have you ever been confused by the seemingly endless maze of courts and legal processes? You're not alone. The United States boasts a unique legal landscape, characterized by a complex dual court system – a feature often misunderstood even by seasoned legal professionals. This in-depth guide will unravel the intricacies of the "double take dual court system," explaining its structure, jurisdiction, and the critical differences between federal and state courts. We'll explore how cases navigate this system, highlight key distinctions, and shed light on the potential for overlap and conflict. Prepare for a clear and comprehensive understanding of this crucial aspect of the American legal framework.

H2: The Two Pillars: Federal and State Courts

The American judicial system operates on a two-tiered structure: the federal court system and the state court systems. Think of it as two separate, but interconnected, legal universes.

H3: Federal Courts: Jurisdiction and Scope

Federal courts handle cases involving federal laws, treaties, and the U.S. Constitution. Their jurisdiction extends to disputes between states, cases involving the federal government, and matters related to specific federal statutes, such as bankruptcy or copyright infringement. The Supreme Court sits at the apex of the federal system, with circuit courts of appeals and district courts below it. Federal judges are appointed for life by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

H3: State Courts: A Diverse Landscape

Each state maintains its own independent court system, handling matters governed by state laws. These courts address a wide range of issues, from traffic violations and family disputes to serious

felonies and complex civil litigation. State court structures vary, but generally include trial courts, appellate courts, and a state supreme court. State judges are typically elected or appointed through different processes depending on the state.

H2: Concurrent Jurisdiction: Where the Lines Blur

The complexity of the dual court system arises partly from instances of concurrent jurisdiction. This occurs when both federal and state courts have the authority to hear a particular case. For example, a car accident case might involve a state law claim for negligence, but if it involves a violation of federal safety standards, a federal court could also have jurisdiction. The plaintiff (the person bringing the lawsuit) usually has the choice of which court to file in. This choice can be influenced by various factors, including perceived fairness, the expertise of the judges, and the potential for a more favorable outcome.

H2: Navigating the System: Choosing the Right Court

Determining the appropriate court for a specific case can be challenging, often requiring careful consideration of the legal issues involved and the applicable laws. Attorneys specializing in federal or state law will advise clients on the most advantageous forum based on the specifics of their situation. The choice of court can have significant repercussions, influencing everything from the applicable rules of evidence and procedure to the potential remedies available.

H2: Potential for Conflict and Cooperation

While largely independent, the federal and state court systems are not entirely isolated. The Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution establishes federal law as the supreme law of the land. This means that if a state law conflicts with a federal law, the federal law prevails. However, the two systems often cooperate, particularly when federal law requires state courts to implement or enforce federal decisions. This intricate interplay necessitates a sophisticated understanding of both systems and their interrelationships.

H2: Understanding the "Double Take" Effect

The term "double take" refers to the often-surprising realization that a single legal issue might be approached and resolved differently in federal and state courts. This can lead to variations in outcomes, especially in cases with concurrent jurisdiction. The differences in procedure, interpretation of laws, and even judicial philosophies can result in significantly different judgments for seemingly similar cases.

Conclusion:

The American dual court system, though complex, is a fundamental aspect of the nation's legal fabric. Understanding its intricacies is crucial for anyone seeking to navigate the legal landscape, whether as a litigant, a legal professional, or simply an informed citizen. While the system presents potential for complexities and even conflicting outcomes, it reflects the balance of power between federal and state authority, a hallmark of the American system of governance. By understanding the distinct roles and jurisdictions of federal and state courts, we can better appreciate the nuances of American law and its application.

FAQs:

1. Can I appeal a state court decision to a federal court? Generally, no. Appeals typically proceed within the same court system (state to state appellate courts, federal to federal appellate courts). However, there are limited exceptions, such as if a federal constitutional right was violated.
2. What happens if a federal and state law conflict? Federal law preempts (takes precedence over) conflicting state law, as per the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution.
3. How do I determine which court has jurisdiction over my case? Consulting with an attorney is crucial. They will analyze the facts and legal issues to advise you on the appropriate court.
4. Are all federal judges appointed for life? Yes, all Article III federal judges (those in the constitutional courts) are appointed for life. However, judges in some specialized federal courts serve limited terms.
5. What are some examples of cases that only federal courts can hear? Cases involving ambassadors, maritime law, and disputes between states are examples of cases exclusively within the jurisdiction of federal courts.

double take dual court system: *American Government 3e* Glen Krutz, Sylvie Waskiewicz, 2023-05-12 Black & white print. *American Government 3e* aligns with the topics and objectives of many government courses. Faculty involved in the project have endeavored to make government workings, issues, debates, and impacts meaningful and memorable to students while maintaining the conceptual coverage and rigor inherent in the subject. With this objective in mind, the content of this textbook has been developed and arranged to provide a logical progression from the fundamental principles of institutional design at the founding, to avenues of political participation, to thorough coverage of the political structures that constitute American government. The book builds upon what students have already learned and emphasizes connections between topics as well as between theory and applications. The goal of each section is to enable students not just to recognize concepts, but to work with them in ways that will be useful in later courses, future careers, and as engaged citizens. In order to help students understand the ways that government, society, and individuals interconnect, the revision includes more examples and details regarding the lived experiences of diverse groups and communities within the United States. The authors and reviewers sought to strike a balance between confronting the negative and harmful elements of American government, history, and current events, while demonstrating progress in overcoming them. In doing so, the approach seeks to provide instructors with ample opportunities to open discussions,

extend and update concepts, and drive deeper engagement.

double take dual court system: The Judicial Branch Kermit L. Hall, Kevin T. McGuire, 2005-10-27 In recent years the Supreme Court has been at the center of such political issues as abortion rights, the administration of police procedures, and the determination of the 2000 presidential election. The checks and balances provided by the three branches of federal government are essential to nurturing and maintaining American democracy. With the guidance of coeditors Kermit L. Hall and Kevin T. McGuire, this volume of essays examines the role of the Judicial Branch in American democracy and the dynamic between the other branches of government, compares international models, and discusses possible measures for reform. The Judicial Branch considers the impact of courts on American life and addresses such central questions as: Is the Supreme Court an institution of social justice? Is there a case for judicially created and protected social rights? Have the courts become sovereign when interpreting the Constitution? Essays examine topics that include the judiciary in the founding of the nation; turning points in the history of the American judicial system; the separation of powers between the other branches of government; how the Supreme Court resolves political conflicts through legal means; what Americans know about the judiciary and its functions; and whether the American scheme of courts is the best way to support democracy.

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double take dual court system: Ending Discrimination Against People with Mental and Substance Use Disorders National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences, Committee on the Science of Changing Behavioral Health Social Norms, 2016-09-03 Estimates indicate that as many as 1 in 4 Americans will experience a mental health problem or will misuse alcohol or drugs in their lifetimes. These disorders are among the most highly stigmatized health conditions in the United States, and they remain barriers to full participation in society in areas as basic as education, housing, and employment. Improving the lives of people with mental health and substance abuse disorders has been a priority in the United States for more than 50 years. The Community Mental Health Act of 1963 is considered a major turning point in America's efforts to improve behavioral healthcare. It ushered in an era of optimism and hope and laid the groundwork for the consumer movement and new models of recovery. The consumer movement gave voice to people with mental and substance use disorders and brought their perspectives and experience into national discussions about mental health. However over the same 50-year period, positive change in American public attitudes and beliefs about mental and substance use disorders has lagged behind these advances. Stigma is a complex social phenomenon based on a relationship between an attribute and a stereotype that assigns undesirable labels, qualities, and behaviors to a person with that attribute. Labeled individuals are then socially devalued, which leads to inequality and discrimination. This report contributes to national efforts to understand and change attitudes, beliefs and behaviors that can lead to stigma and discrimination. Changing stigma in a lasting way will require coordinated efforts, which are based on the best possible evidence, supported at the national level with multiyear funding, and planned and implemented by an effective coalition of representative stakeholders. *Ending Discrimination Against People with Mental and Substance Use Disorders: The Evidence for Stigma Change* explores stigma and discrimination faced by individuals with mental or substance use disorders and recommends effective strategies for reducing stigma and encouraging people to seek treatment and other supportive services. It offers a set of conclusions and recommendations about successful stigma change strategies and the research needed to inform and evaluate these efforts in the United States.

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move from apology for these events to true reconciliation that can be embraced by all Canadians.

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face as criminal justice practitioners. Packed with new examples and drawing on the authors' years of experience in the field, this student-friendly book offers a palpable, real-world flavor typically missing in other texts for the course.

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double take dual court system: Wicked Saints Emily A. Duncan, 2019-04-02 An instant New York Times bestseller! A girl who can speak to gods must save her people without destroying herself. A prince in danger must decide who to trust. A boy with a monstrous secret waits in the wings. Together, they must assassinate the king and stop the war. In a centuries-long war where beauty and brutality meet, their three paths entwine in a shadowy world of spilled blood and mysterious saints, where a forbidden romance threatens to tip the scales between dark and light. Wicked Saints is the thrilling start to Emily A. Duncan's devastatingly Gothic Something Dark and Holy trilogy. This edition uses deckle edges; the uneven paper edge is intentional.

double take dual court system: Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice Institute of Medicine, National Research Council, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Committee on Law and Justice, Panel on Juvenile Crime: Prevention, Treatment, and Control, 2001-06-05 Even though youth crime rates have fallen since the mid-1990s, public fear and political rhetoric over the issue have heightened. The Columbine shootings and other sensational incidents add to the furor. Often overlooked are the underlying problems of child poverty, social disadvantage, and the pitfalls inherent to adolescent decisionmaking that contribute to youth crime. From a policy standpoint, adolescent offenders are caught in the crossfire between nurturance of youth and punishment of criminals, between rehabilitation and get tough pronouncements. In the midst of this emotional debate, the National Research Council's Panel on Juvenile Crime steps forward with an authoritative review of the best available data and analysis. Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents recommendations for addressing the many aspects of America's youth crime problem. This timely release discusses patterns and trends in crimes by children and adolescents—trends revealed by arrest data, victim reports, and other sources; youth crime within general crime; and race and sex disparities. The book explores desistance—the probability that delinquency or criminal activities decrease with age—and evaluates different approaches to predicting future crime rates. Why do young people turn to delinquency? Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents what we know and what we urgently need to find out about contributing factors, ranging from prenatal care, differences in temperament, and family influences to the role of peer relationships, the impact of the school policies toward delinquency, and the broader influences of the neighborhood and community. Equally important, this book examines a range of solutions: Prevention and intervention efforts directed to individuals, peer groups, and families, as well as day care-, school- and community-based initiatives. Intervention within the juvenile justice system. Role of the police. Processing and detention of youth offenders. Transferring youths to the adult judicial system. Residential placement of juveniles. The book includes background on the American juvenile court system, useful comparisons with the juvenile justice systems of other nations, and other important information for assessing this problem.

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Marine, 2007

double take dual court system: The Practice and Procedure of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights Jo M. Pasqualucci, 2013 A thoroughly revised second edition that incorporates the major changes made in the procedures and practice of the Inter-American Court. Jo M.

Pasqualucci analyzes all aspects of the Court's advisory jurisdiction, contentious jurisdiction and provisional measures orders through 2011. She also compares the practice and procedure of the Inter-American Court with that of the European Court of Human Rights, the Permanent Court of Justice and the United Nations Human Rights Committee. She evaluates changes in the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Court that entered into force on January 1, 2010, and which substantially change the role of the Inter-American Commission in contentious cases before the Court. She also evaluates the challenges and means of State compliance with the Court's innovative reparations orders. Featuring revisions to every chapter to address the major changes, this book will provide an important and updated resource for scholars, practitioners and students of international human rights law.

double take dual court system: America's Courts and the Criminal Justice System David W. Neubauer, 1999 By far the best-selling text in this market, AMERICA'S COURTS focuses on the dynamics of the court by introducing the concept of the courtroom work group and the relationship between the three main-actors judge, prosecutor, and defense attorney-thus illustrating the law in action, not just dry theory and facts.

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double take dual court system: *Guide to the U.S. Supreme Court* David G. Savage, 2004 Appendixes provide additional information on the Court such as the Judiciary Acts of 1789 and 1925 and a list of Acts of Congress found by the Court to be unconstitutional. New cases include: *McConnell v. Federal Election Commission* (2003), *Grutter v. Bollinger* (2003), *Lawrence v. Texas* (2003), *United States v. American Library Association Inc.* (2003), *Bush v. Gore* (2000), *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale* (2000), *Clinton v. City of New York* (1998), *Clinton v. Jones* (1997), *City of Boerne V. Flores* (1997). The Guide also covers changes in Supreme Court's approach to religious freedom, the Rehnquist Court's legacy and the rejuvenation of federalism and state sovereignty. The power to investigate -- The power over internal affairs -- 5. The Court and the powers of the president : Article II -- The Commander in Chief -- The architect of foreign policy -- The president as executive -- The power to veto and to pardon -- Privilege and immunity -- The president versus the Court --

double take dual court system: A Guidebook for Electronic Court Filing James E. McMillan, 1998

double take dual court system: A Brief Introduction to Criminal Justice Kenneth J. Peak, Tamara D. Madensen-Herold, 2019-11-05 A Brief Introduction to Criminal Justice: Practice and Process is a condensed version of the best-selling Introduction to Criminal Justice: Practice and Process by Kenneth J. Peak and Tamara D. Madensen-Herold. This new text uses a practical, applied approach to teach students the fundamentals of the U.S. criminal justice system in a concise and accessible format. The authors draw on their many years of combined practitioner and academic experience to explain the importance of criminal justice and show how key trends, emerging issues, and practical lessons can be applied in the field. This title is accompanied by a complete teaching and learning package.

double take dual court system: Law and Politics of Constitutional Courts Stefanus Hendrianto, 2018-04-17 This book critically evaluates different models of judicial leadership in Indonesia to examine the impact that individual chief justices can have on the development of constitutional courts. It explores the importance of this leadership as a factor explaining the dynamic of judicial power. Drawing on an Aristotelean model of heroism and the established idea of judicial heroes to explore the types of leadership that judges can exercise, it illustrates how Indonesia's recent experience offers a stark contrast between the different models. First, a prudential-minimalist heroic chief justice who knows how to enhance the Court's authority while fortifying the Court's

status by playing a minimalist role in policy areas. Second, a bold and aggressive heroic chief justice, employing an ambitious constitutional interpretation. The third model is a soldier-type chief justice, who portrays himself as a subordinate of the Executive and Legislature. Contrary perhaps to expectations, the book's findings show a more cautious initial approach to be the most effective. The experience of Indonesia clearly illustrates the importance of heroic judicial leadership and how the approach chosen by a court can have serious consequences for its success. This book will be a valuable resource for those interested in the law and politics of Indonesia, comparative constitutional law, and comparative judicial politics.

double take dual court system: From #BlackLivesMatter to Black Liberation

Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor, 2016-02-01 The author of *Race for Profit* carries out "[a] searching examination of the social, political and economic dimensions of the prevailing racial order" (Michelle Alexander, author of *The New Jim Crow*). In this winner of the Lannan Cultural Freedom Prize for an Especially Notable Book, Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor "not only exposes the canard of color-blindness but reveals how structural racism and class oppression are joined at the hip" (Robin D. G. Kelley, author of *Freedom Dreams*). The eruption of mass protests in the wake of the police murders of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, and Eric Garner in New York City have challenged the impunity with which officers of the law carry out violence against black people and punctured the illusion of a post-racial America. The Black Lives Matter movement has awakened a new generation of activists. In this stirring and insightful analysis, activist and scholar Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor surveys the historical and contemporary ravages of racism and the persistence of structural inequality, such as mass incarceration and black unemployment. In this context, she argues that this new struggle against police violence holds the potential to reignite a broader push for black liberation. "This brilliant book is the best analysis we have of the #BlackLivesMatter moment of the long struggle for freedom in America. Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor has emerged as the most sophisticated and courageous radical intellectual of her generation." —Dr. Cornel West, author of *Race Matters* "A must read for everyone who is serious about the ongoing praxis of freedom." —Barbara Ransby, author of *Ella Baker and the Black Freedom Movement* "[A] penetrating, vital analysis of race and class at this critical moment in America's racial history." —Gary Younge, author of *The Speech: The Story Behind Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Dream*

double take dual court system: *Judicial Politics: Readings from Judicature* Elliot E. Slotnick, 1999 This anthology of more than seventy articles, published by the American Judicature Society, is distributed by Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

double take dual court system: Law and Contemporary Problems , 1948

double take dual court system: Encyclopedia of Capital Punishment in the United States, 2d ed. Louis J. Palmer, Jr., 2008-07-23 This updated encyclopedia provides ready information on all aspects of capital punishment in America. It details virtually every capital punishment decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court through 2006, including more than 40 cases decided since publication of the first edition. Entries are also provided for each Supreme Court Justice who has ever rendered a capital punishment opinion. Entries on jurisdictions cite present-day death penalty laws and judicial structure state by state, with synopses of common and unique features. Also included are entries on significant U.S. capital prosecutions; legal principles and procedures in capital cases; organizations that support and oppose capital punishment; capital punishment's impact on persons of African, Asian, Hispanic, and Native American descent, on women, and on foreign nationals; and the methods of execution. Essential facts are also provided on capital punishment in more than 200 other nations. A wealth of statistical data is found throughout.

double take dual court system: *Introduction to Forensic Psychology* Curt R. Bartol, Anne M. Bartol, 2014-10-14 Filled with real-life examples, practical applications, and case law discussions, *Forensic Psychology: Research and Application, Fourth Edition* covers new and emerging fields of study, the many areas where psychology plays a significant role in the civil and criminal justice systems, and the wide range of issues that are an integral part of the forensic psychologist's day-to-day work. This unique, career-oriented textbook emphasizes a multicultural perspective that

focuses on the application of psychological knowledge and research. Authors Curt and Anne Bartol expose readers to emerging specializations within forensic psychology, including investigative psychology, family forensic psychology, and police and public safety psychology. The authors also provide extensive, up-to-date references for students to find more material on the subject areas covered.

double take dual court system: Sisters in Law Linda Hirshman, 2015-09-01 The New York Times—bestselling “gossipy, funny, sometimes infuriating, and moving tale of two women so similar and yet so different” (NPR). The relationship between Sandra Day O’Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg—Republican and Democrat, Christian and Jew, western rancher’s daughter and Brooklyn girl—transcends party, religion, region, and culture. Strengthened by each other’s presence, these groundbreaking judges, the first and second to serve on the highest court in the land, have transformed the Constitution and America itself, making it a more equal place for all women. Linda Hirshman’s dual biography includes revealing stories of how these trailblazers fought for their own recognition in a male-dominated profession. She also makes clear how these two Supreme Court justices have shaped the legal framework of modern feminism, including employment discrimination, abortion, affirmative action, sexual harassment, and many other issues crucial to women’s lives. *Sisters in Law* combines legal detail with warm personal anecdotes that bring these women into focus as never before. Meticulously researched and compellingly told, it is an authoritative account of our changing law and culture, and a moving story of a remarkable friendship. “A thorough, accurate, and most readable account of the careers of the two first women to serve as Justices of the Supreme Court.” —Former Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens “Smart, startling, and profoundly moving.” —Stacy Schiff, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Cleopatra* “Superb.” —Library Journal, starred review “Irresistible.” —New York Times Book Review “Vital...Part of what makes Hirshman such a likable writer—in addition to her wit and ability to explain the law succinctly without dumbing it down—is her optimism.” —Washington Post

double take dual court system: Importing Into the United States U. S. Customs and Border Protection, 2015-10-12 Explains process of importing goods into the U.S., including informed compliance, invoices, duty assessments, classification and value, marking requirements, etc.

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