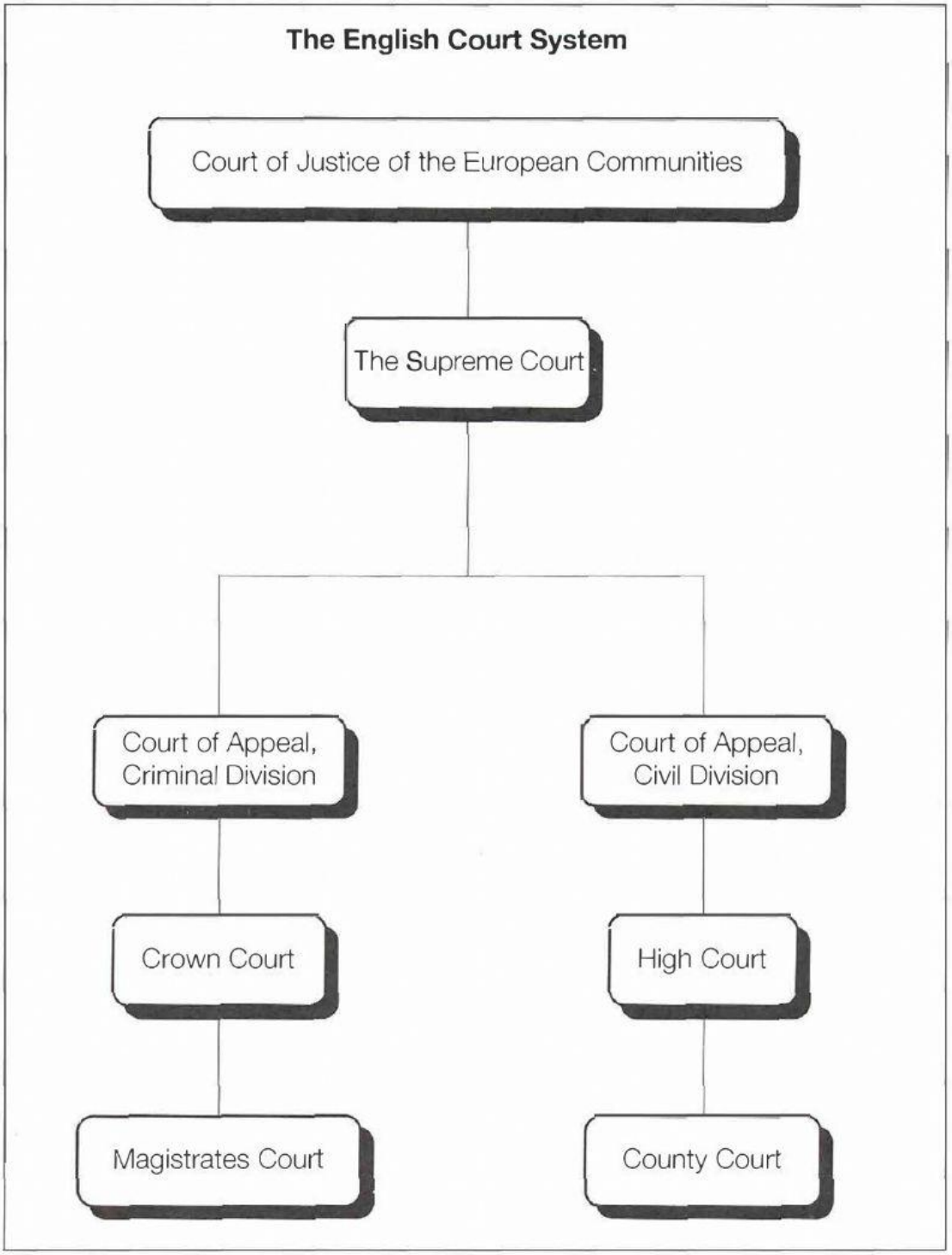
5 The court structure

Every jurisdiction organizes the administration of justice in different ways. In England, the basic division between criminal and civil law is reflected in the court system. Look at the chart below and then complete the description that refers to each court.



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1 Claims of lesser value will start in a County Court . There are 250 of these around the country. They can also deal with divorce and bankruptcy matters.

2 Matters of important legal dispute arising in the Crown Court may be appealed to the _____ _____ .

3 From the Court of Appeal, there can be an appeal to the _____ on fact or law, but usually appeal is only allowed on matters of legal importance.

4 If the case involves a serious crime, it is heard in the _____ (there is only one _____ but it has about 70 centres around the jurisdiction).

5 In less serious criminal cases (which comprise over 90% of criminal cases), the case is sent for trial in one of over 400 _____ .

6 More substantial civil claims (over around £25,000) are heard in the _____ .

7 The _____ was set up under the Treaty of Rome of 1957, by which the European Community was established. The court can overrule all other courts on matters of Community law.

8 Under the system of appeals in civil cases, it is possible to appeal from a County Court or the High Court to the _____ .



The judges in the House of Lords are known as Law Lords. They typically sit as a committee to develop and define the law of the land.

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