Criminal law, civil law

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The outline of my presentation

- 1. Important vocabulary
- 2. Criminal law
- 3. Civil law
- 4. Examples
- 5. Questions to sum up
- 6. My sources

Main vocabulary

omission = opomenutí to be liable = být odpovědný (what's the noun?) specific performance = konkrétní plnění petty crime = méně závažný trestný čin traffic infringements = dopravní přestupky trust = správa cizího majetku probate = ověření poslední vůle

What is criminal law?

- It regulates the legal relationships between
 the state and individual people and bodies
- It is concerned with acts or omissions which are contrary to public order and society
- These acts and omissions make the guilty person liable to punishment in the form of a fine or imprisonment

What is civil law?

- It regulates the relationships between individuals or bodies
- It also defines the rights and duties of persons to one another
- It provides a system of remedies, such as damages, specific performance, etc.

Examples of criminal law

- It includes criminal offences
- Criminal offences range from petty crimes
 (e.g. parking offences, dangerous driving –
 traffic infringements) to to the very serious
 (e.g. murder, rape, burglary)

Examples of civil law

 It includes the law of contract, tort, trust, probate, property law and family law, etc.

Examples of civil law - definitions

- Contract = binding agreement between people or companies
- Tort = wrong committed by one individual against another individual's property or reputation
- Trust = while a person administers property of another person
- Probate = arrangement for dealing with property after owner's death

Questions for you

- 1. What are the parties of criminal action?
- 2. What are the parties of civil action?
- 3. Can you think about any other name for criminal law?

My sources

- Chromá, Marta: New Introduction to Legal English. Prague 2006. Pages 142 – 143, 144 – 145, 146.
- Powel, Richard: Law Today. Pages 21 23.

Thank you for your attention!