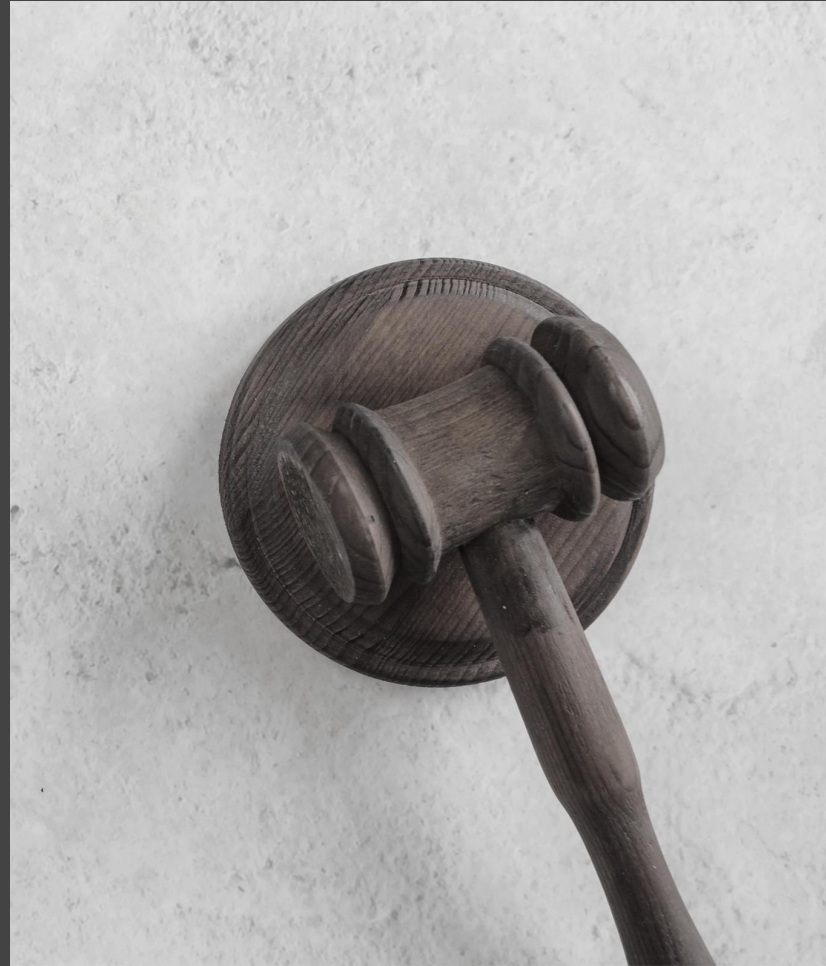


LAW

Mohamad Moustafa
19LC4a



CONTENTS

1. A slide structure based on a lesson XL presentation, which you can easily adapt to your needs. For more info on how to edit the template, please visit **Slidesgo School** or read our **FAQs**.
2. An assortment of pictures that are suitable for use in the presentation can be found in the **alternative resources slide**.
3. A **thanks slide**, which you must keep so that proper credits for our design are given.
4. A **resources slide**, where you'll find links to all the elements used in the template.
5. **Instructions for use**.
6. Final slides with:
 7. The **fonts and colors used** in the template.
 8. A **selection of illustrations**. You can also customize and animate them as you wish with the online editor. Visit **Storyset** to find more.
 9. More **infographic resources**, whose size and color can be edited.
 10. **Sets of customizable icons**: general, business, avatar, creative process, education, help & support, medical, nature, performing arts, SEO & marketing, and teamwork.

YOU CAN DELETE THIS SLIDE WHEN YOU'RE DONE EDITING THE PRESENTATION.

COMMON LAW

HISTORY OF COMMON LAW:

The common law—so named because it was "common" to all the king's courts across England—originated in the practices of the courts of the English kings in the centuries following the Norman Conquest in 1066. Prior to the Norman Conquest, much of England's legal business took place in the local folk courts of its various shires and hundreds. A variety of other individual courts also existed across the land: urban boroughs and merchant fairs held their own courts, as did the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and large landholders also held their own manorial and seigniorial courts as needed. The degree to which common law drew from earlier Anglo-Saxon traditions such as the jury, ordeals, the penalty all of which were incorporated into the Norman common law – is still a subject of much discussion. Additionally, the Catholic Church operated its own court system that adjudicated issues of canon law.

Common law, also called Anglo-American **law**, the body of **customary law**, based upon judicial decisions and embodied in reports of decided cases, that has been administered by the **common-law** courts of **England** since the Middle Ages. The **common law**—so named because it was "**common**" to all the king's courts across **England**—originated in the practices of the courts of the English kings in the centuries following the Norman Conquest in 1066. It is defined as a body of legal rules that have been made by judges as they issue rulings on cases, as opposed to rules and **laws** made by the legislature or in official statutes. An **example** of **common law** is a rule that a judge made that says that people have a duty to read contracts.

SOURCE OF COMMON LAW IN ENGLAND

- The **common law** is the **law** declared by judges, derived from custom and precedent. It originated with the legal reforms of King Henry II in the 12th century and was called "**common**" because it applied equally across the whole country.



CIVIL LAW

- **Civil law** is a major branch of the **law**. The **law** relating to **civil** wrongs and quasi-contracts is part of the **civil law**, as is **law** of property (other than property-related crimes, such as theft or vandalism). **Civil law** may, like criminal **law**, be divided into substantive **law** and procedural **law**.

HISTORY:

Napoleon set out to reform the French legal system in accordance with the ideas of the French Revolution. ... It was promulgated as the **Civil Code** of the French (**Code civil** des Français), but was renamed the Napoleonic **Code** (**Code Napoléon**) from 1807 to 1815, and once again after the Second French Empire (1852-71).

LAW OF FRANCE

STRUCTURE:

France is a **civil law** system which means it places a greater emphasis on statutes as found within various codes, instead of case **law**. ... **France** is a republic and is currently governed by the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, which was passed October 4, 1958.

SOURCE

- Legislation is seen as the primary **source** of **French law**. Unlike in common **law** jurisdictions, where a collection of cases and practices (known as the "common **law**") historically form the basis of **law**, the **French** legal system emphasizes statutes as the primary **source** of **law**.



LEGAL SYSTEM OF FRANCE



ZEHRANUR TAŞKIN
HANİFE AYDIN



SOURCES
OF LAW

BASIC
PRINCIPLES

LEGAL
HISTORY

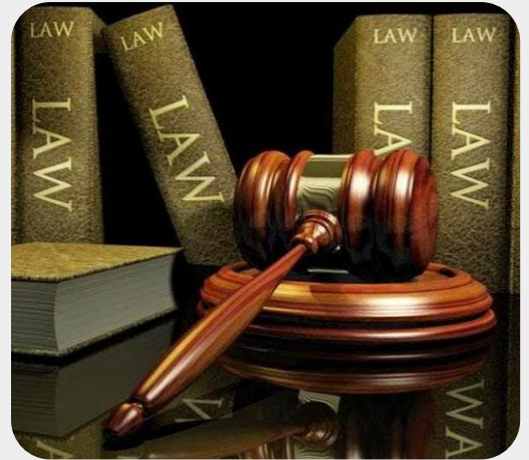
LEGAL
EDUCATION

JURISDICTION



LEBANON LEGAL SYSTEM

- From the time of the French mandate onward Lebanon gradually started to adopt new laws and legislation modeled after the French law, which is a civil law system. However, the 18 religious communities officially recognized in Lebanon continued to have their independence in applying their own laws and maintain their own judicial systems to deal with matters related to personal status, marriage, divorce and other family relations issues.



JUDICIAL FOUNDATION AND LEGAL CODIFICATION

The legal system of Lebanon is based on a combination of Civil Law, Islamic, and Ottoman legal principles, and the laws of the Lebanese legislature. Article 20 of the Lebanese Constitution guarantees that the judiciary is founded as an independent entity, subject only to the law. Decree Law No. 7855 of 1961, which is known as the Judicial Organization Law, governs the structure and function of the judiciary.

The legal system is governed by a series of specialized codes of law. These include the Code of Obligations and Contracts of 1932, which is the primary source for civil law; the Code of Civil Procedure, contained in Decree Law No. 90 of 1983; the Code of Commerce of 1942; the Penal Code, originally formulated in Decree Law No. 340 of 1943; and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

JUDICIAL STRUCTURE AND COURT SYSTEM

The judiciary is comprised of ordinary and exceptional courts. The ordinary courts are arranged in a hierarchy, and they are subdivided into criminal and civil departments. At the base of the structure are the Courts of First Instance. These Courts are organized into chambers of three judges each, although a single judge may adjudicate civil cases of lesser value and minor criminal cases.



Judgments from the Courts of First Instance can be appealed to the Courts of Appeal, which have both appellate and original jurisdictions over felonies. There are six Courts of Appeal, one located in each district (Mohafazat). They are presided over by a First President, or Chief Judge, with supervisory and administrative duties, and comprise a Public Prosecution Department headed by an attorney general.



THE JUDICIARY IN LEBANON IS DIVIDED HORIZONTALLY INTO FOUR MAIN COURT SYSTEMS, EACH HAVING A MULTILEVEL HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE. THESE SYSTEMS

ARE:

THE LEBANESE JUDICIARY

1. the Judicial court system known as kadaa' dli
2. the administrative court system known as Majlis al-Shura
3. the military court system
4. the religious court systems.

I-THE JUDICIAL COURT SYSTEM KNOWN AS KADAA' DLI,

- Is composed of three court levels of general jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction is normally found in the courts of first instance, then there are the courts of appeal, and finally there is the Cassation Court. The courts of first instance are each divided into chambers composed of one presiding and two associate judges and chambers composed of only one presiding judge without associates. The courts of appeal are each divided into chambers of one presiding and two associate judges. The Cassation court is also divided into chambers of one presiding and two associate judges.



2-THE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT SYSTEM KNOWN AS MAJLIS AL-SHURA,

- Is composed of administrative tribunals and the State Consultative Council (Majlis Shura al-Dawla.) The administrative courts' jurisdiction is limited to matters involving or arising from administrative decisions issued by the state or any of its agencies and institutions. The administrative tribunals constitute the first judicial level whose decisions may be appealed to the State Consultative Council. The State Consultative Council functions as an appellate or Cassation level court to review judicial decisions made by a variety of administrative bodies and also acts as an original court for certain types of disputes such as annulment requests against ministerial decrees for abuse of power.

3-THE MILITARY COURT SYSTEM

is composed of a military court of cassation and a permanent military court, both located in Beirut, and of courts presided over by sole judges in each of the five administrative regions or muhafazat. The military courts have a specialized criminal jurisdiction restricted to arms and ammunitions (other than for hunting), crimes against national security, crimes committed in a military facility, or certain specific crimes involving members of the military forces.

4-THE RELIGIOUS COURT SYSTEMS.

is composed of the court systems of the 18 recognized denominations pertaining to the three main religions of Christianity, Islam and Judaism. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to personal status and family law matters as authorized by law.

THANKS!

Do you have any questions?

