Litigation	The parties submit their dispute to the court for bench trial or
	jury trial. Full rules of evidence and other formalities apply.
Arbitration	Like litigation, except with relaxed evidence rules: the parties
	usually agree in advance to abide by the ruling of the arbitrator
	(often a retired attorney or judge).
Mediation	A refereed dialogue: the mediator facilitates complete
	communication and balance between the parties, who shape
	their own settlement or agreement to end the dispute. Best
	without attorneys. Card's favorite.
Hearsay	An out-of-court statement intended to prove the truth of the
	matter asserted.
Hearsay Rule	Hearsay is not admissible in court. Exceptions: the alleged
	defamatory statement giving rise to a defamation action,
	excited utterances, dying declaration, party admission, etc
Hierarchy of laws	Treaty
	Constitution
	Code and Official Regulations
	Common Law (case law)
	*Note: Supremacy Clause v. states' rights
Mandatory	Treaties, constitution of the jurisdiction, code of the
Authority	jurisdiction, case law of the jurisdiction.
Persuasive	Mandatory authorities of sister jurisdictions, case law of sister
Authority	jurisdictions, scholarly articles from credible authorities.
Cause of Action	A legal theory under which to seek recovery. A "Claim",
	roughly.
Plaintiff	The person complaining of a wrong they've suffered, and
	seeking redress in court.
Defendant	The party accused of wrongful conduct in a court action.
Complaint	The document filed by Plaintiff in court to initiate a case.
Answer	The document filed in court by Defendant to respond to the
	Complaint.
Counterclaim	Assertion by Defendant of a claim against Plaintiff, thereby also
	making the Plaintiff a Defendant as to that claim.
Cross-Claim	Assertion by Defendant against a third party alleging that third
	party's shared or complete liability for the cause(s) of action
	filed against Defendant.
Discovery	The process by which the Parties in a court action acquire
,	information to build their respective cases.
Interrogatories	Written "confirm or deny" questions that are asked and
	answered on paper between the parties
Request for	Early part of Discovery (means just what it appears to mean)
Documents	J 1

Deposition	The slightly less formal examination of a party or witness,
	before trial and out of court. Usually videotaped, wrongful
	questions are objected to, but still recorded and answered.
	Subjects are under oath.
Motion	A request filed in writing or offered in court orally for a
	procedural or substantive decision as to a particular issue.
	Examples: Motions for Judgment on the Pleadings, Motions for
	Summary Judgment, Motions to Compel, etc.
Hearing	An in-court meeting, with judge, to answer specific questions
	or settle specific issues (substantive or procedural).
Trial	Final, formal presentation of case before a judge and, if
	requested, a jury. Includes jury selection (if applicable),
	opening arguments, testimony of selected parties and
	witnesses, closing arguments, jury instructions given by the
	court, jury deliberation, result as to liability, weighing and
	awarding of damages and/or equitable relief.
Appeal	A request that a higher court review the decision of a lower
	court, usually asserting a mistake of some kind in the
	procedure or result.
Legal relief	Money damages to be paid to Plaintiff.
Equitable Relief	Specific Performance "Must-do" or Injunction "Don't-Do" to
	bring about results of fairness.
Prima Facie	Obvious on its face, i.e. "Prima Facie Evidence of Liability."
Burden of Proof	Level of evidence required of a Party in order to prevail in
	court. Examples: In criminal law, the prosecution must prove
	the guilt of the defendant "beyond a reasonable doubt;" in civil
	law, the burden of proof is usually "preponderance of the
	evidence (51% sure) or, for fraud and some other claims,
	"clear and convincing evidence."
A genuine issue as	
11 genuine issue as	What gives rise to a valid "cause of action." (Failure of this test