

1: Video: EP 27 " Step into Judge Sean Delahanty's Court

*Step into the Courtroom: An Overview of Laws, Courts and Jury Trials [Carrie Weiss] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. By the time students reach intermediate grades they are aware of the fact that their lives are full of rules, conflicts.*

Jury Deliberations When a jury trial is about to begin, the trial court judge requests a panel of prospective jurors to be sent to the courtroom from the jury assembly room so that the jury selection process can begin. After reporting to a courtroom, the prospective jurors are first required to swear that they will truthfully answer all questions asked about their qualifications to serve as jurors in the case. The perjury admonishment, which basically requires potential jurors to tell the truth when answering the questions, is read as follows: The judge speaks to the jurors, telling them the names of the people involved in the case and stating what the case is about. The judge and the attorneys ask jurors questions to determine if the jurors are free of bias prejudice or whether there is any other reason why they cannot be fair and impartial; this process is called voir dire. It is important to ask questions if you do not understand a question. Each juror is obligated to follow the law as explained by the judge; if you can not follow the law, you must let the judge know. The law lets the judge and the lawyers excuse individual jurors from service for various reasons. If a lawyer wants to have a juror excused, he or she must use a "challenge" to excuse the juror. Challenges can be for cause or peremptory. There are unlimited challenges for cause and 10 peremptory challenges in criminal cases 20 in death penalty or life imprisonment cases and 6 in civil cases Code of Civil Procedure sec. The process of questioning and excusing jurors continues until 12 persons are accepted as jurors for the trial. Alternate jurors may also be selected. The judge and attorneys agree that these jurors are qualified to decide impartially and intelligently the factual issues in the case. When the selection of the jury is completed, the jurors take the following oath: You cannot consider any other evidence and instruction other than those given by the court in the case before you. This responsibility requires that you not talk at all with the lawyers, witnesses, or anyone else connected with the case. The lawyers understand this rule. You will find that, even at the risk of seeming rude or unfriendly, the lawyers must avoid even casual conversation with you. In order to prevent even the appearance of improper conversation, a wise policy for you to follow is to avoid any contact with the lawyers or the parties. You also cannot talk to anybody about the case. There are important reasons for this: If you were to discuss the facts of the case or your impressions of it with your family, friends, or with any other person, you might hear their ideas and might be influenced by people who do not know all the facts. If you believe that someone has tried to speak to you about the case, you must report what happened to the judge by contacting the bailiff immediately. Do not make up your mind before hearing all the evidence. It is also your duty not to form or express an opinion about the case to anyone. This means that you keep an open mind until you have heard the evidence from all sides and the case is given to the jury for deliberation. Only then may you discuss it with your fellow jurors and even then only when all jurors are present. Do not conduct your own investigation of the case. It would also be a violation of your duty as a juror to conduct any investigation of the case. As a juror you must not become an amateur detective. For example, you must not visit the scene of an accident, an alleged crime, or any event or transaction involved in the case. You should not conduct experiments or consult any other person or reference works for additional information. If the judge feels that an inspection of a place is necessary or will be helpful, he or she will arrange and supervise an inspection by the whole jury. If you have a question about the evidence, let the judge know by handing a note to the bailiff and he or she will make a decision about your question. Their purpose is to give you the framework of the case, the points of conflict, and the issues of the case that you will need to decide. Be careful that you do not let any of the information presented in the opening statements become evidence in your mind. Presentation of evidence Evidence may be presented by the attorneys in the form of a written document or an object a gun, another weapon, a photograph, an x-ray, or some other physical thing. These are called exhibits. Evidence may also include the testimony of witnesses under oath in the courtroom. The lawyers can talk about reasons and make conclusions, but these are not evidence ; they are efforts to persuade you. You should listen to these

statements carefully and consider them thoughtfully, but you must form your own opinion about the outcome of the case. You have to apply that law to the facts, as you have heard them, in arriving at your verdict. You must consider all of the instructions and give them equal consideration. Keep in mind that you must follow the law as the judge states it to you. When considering the evidence, an important difference exists between civil and criminal cases in the degree of proof required to sustain an accusation. In a criminal case, the defendant, in order to be convicted, must be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In a civil case, a party suing another has to prove that charge by a preponderance of the evidence. In every trial, the judge carefully explains the degree of proof required to reach a verdict. You should pay careful attention to the instructions on the degree of proof. Your first duty when entering the jury room is to select a foreperson. The jury should carefully select a well-qualified foreperson. After you enter the jury room for deliberations, the exhibits that you are to consider are given to you. If you are not given written instruction from the judge on the law, you may request them. If you feel you need further instructions or to have certain testimony read back to you, inform the judge through the bailiff or the court attendant. Since these purposes can be accomplished only by returning everyone including parties and lawyers to the courtroom, you should not make these requests lightly. The procedure usually takes time, but this delay is understandable if you seriously believe doing so is necessary or helpful to you in reaching a verdict. Quite often in the jury room the jurors may argue and have a difference of opinion. When this occurs, each juror should try to express his or her opinion and the reasoning supporting it. It would be wrong for a juror to refuse to listen to the arguments and opinions of the others or to deny another juror the right to express an opinion. Remember that jurors are not advocates, but impartial judges of the facts. A juror should not hesitate to change his or her mind when there is a good reason. But each juror should maintain his or her position unless conscientiously persuaded to change that opinion by the other jurors. Following a full and free discussion with fellow jurors, each juror should vote only according to his or her own honest convictions. The Verdict In your efforts to reach a verdict , keep in mind that you should consider only the evidence that was presented in the courtroom. You should not guess or speculate about things not discussed in court, but you can draw reasonable conclusions from the evidence presented. It is important to take the case you are deciding seriously. After all, if you were a party in the case, it would be important to you, and you would want the jury to give it serious consideration even if the controversy appears less significant to others. All jurors should deliberate and vote on each issue to be decided in the case. In a civil case , the judge will tell you how many jurors must agree in order to reach a verdict. In a criminal case, the unanimous agreement of all 12 jurors is required. If the required number of jurors agree on each issue to be decided, the foreperson will sign and date the verdict, advise the bailiff or court attendant, and return with the signed verdict and any unsigned verdict forms from prior votes to the courtroom. If a jury cannot arrive at a verdict within a reasonable time and indicates to the judge that there is no possibility that they can reach a verdict, the judge, in his or her discretion, may dismiss the jury. This situation is a mistrial, sometimes referred to as a "hung jury," and may mean the case goes to trial again with a new jury. Selection of a Jury When a jury trial is about to begin, the trial court judge requests a panel of prospective jurors to be sent to the courtroom from the jury assembly room so that the jury selection process can begin.

2: How a Case Moves Through the Court System

Once it shifts into the new case he takes on the film goes from being a story of success and redemption to a tense courtroom drama dealing with a piece of history that affected the entire world. The drama is built up great and manages to keep it interesting and fresh without going overboard with any aspect.

Usually Court sessions continue until late June or early July. The Term is divided between "sittings," when the Justices hear cases and deliver opinions, and intervening "recesses," when they consider the business before the Court and write opinions. Sittings and recesses alternate at approximately two-week intervals. With rare exceptions, each side is allowed 30 minutes argument and up to 24 cases may be argued at one sitting. Since the majority of cases involve the review of a decision of some other court, there is no jury and no witnesses are heard. For each case, the Court has before it a record of prior proceedings and printed briefs containing the arguments of each side. During the intervening recess period, the Justices study the argued and forthcoming cases and work on their opinions. Each week the Justices must also evaluate more than petitions seeking review of judgments of state and federal courts to determine which cases are to be granted full review with oral arguments by attorneys. When the Court is sitting, public sessions begin promptly at 10 a. No public sessions are held on Thursdays or Fridays. On Fridays during and preceding argument weeks, the Justices meet to discuss the argued cases and to discuss and vote on petitions for review. When the Court is in session, the 10 a. Those present, at the sound of the gavel, arise and remain standing until the robed Justices are seated following the traditional chant: All persons having business before the Honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States, are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is now sitting. God save the United States and this Honorable Court! On Monday mornings this includes the release of an Order List, a public report of Court actions including the acceptance and rejection of cases, and the admission of new members to the Court Bar. Opinions are typically released on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings and on the third Monday of each sitting, when the Court takes the Bench but no arguments are heard. The Court maintains this schedule each Term until all cases ready for submission have been heard and decided. In May and June the Court sits only to announce orders and opinions. The Court recesses at the end of June, but the work of the Justices is unceasing. During the summer they continue to analyze new petitions for review, consider motions and applications, and must make preparations for cases scheduled for fall argument.

3: About the Trial Process - jury_service

You and your class are only 11 lessons away from understanding our legal system. This complete unit will give students a basic knowledge of our court system, providing a background for courtroom simulations or for being a juror in their adult lives.

As a young lawyer, you are in a place that I left some time ago. However, I have watched you step into jury courtrooms with a level of anticipation and excitement that is refreshing. While a few of you mask it well, I know there is also some anxiety lurking in the background. Now I sit on the bench, and I sometimes wish I could call a time out during the trial to share with you some simple tips that will put you more at ease as you proceed with your case. Being a member of the judiciary is an honor that comes with extraordinary powers and responsibilities. I hope by doing so I give you peace of mind and contribute, in a small way, to your growth as a fine attorney.

Basic Pointers How quickly you acclimate yourself to courtroom practice depends in large part on you, your learning style, and how many opportunities you have to appear before the court. In your haste, you may overlook a few very basic points that can actually help you. Factor into your schedule delays caused by traffic jams, security checkpoints and elevator. From my years as a practicing attorney as well as on the bench, I have noticed that litigators are not always aware of how they present evidence to the jury. This is unfortunate because the manner in which you present evidence to them can greatly affect the outcome of your case. To better assist you, I will give you an overview of how to present evidence at both criminal and civil trials.

Criminal Trials Criminal trial attorneys can enhance their trial practice by remembering a few points: Attorneys introduce this type of evidence to clarify facts for the judge and jury. Keep in mind that not all evidence may be categorized as demonstrative. Demonstrative evidence includes charts, graphs, enlarged copies of documents, x-rays, computer simulations, diagrams of scenes, videos, and models. First, trial attorneys often do not take full advantage of the exhibits available to them. They hold up an exhibit and put it down too quickly. Before replacing any exhibit, such as a photograph, make sure that all of the jurors see it. If you are presenting a photograph, consider the impact you want to make. While a 5x7 photograph seems large in your hand imagine six to twelve sets of eyes straining to see it from the jury box. Instead, consider using blown-up photographs, especially of important exhibits, to emphasize a particular scene or event. Also, consider the power of presenting an actual item into evidence, rather than a diagram or photograph of the item, if possible. Offering the exhibit itself, when it is available, will have an indelible impact on jurors. Jurors are not comfortable speaking out in court and you want each juror to clearly see the exhibit, especially if the material is important to your case. To solve this problem, place your oversized photograph on an easel in the courtroom. Scout out possible locations to place the photograph prior to the start of the trial. You want to make certain the jurors and judge all have an unobstructed view of the image. As an aside, if possible do not use black and white photographs. Often times, these photographs are grainy or out of focus, especially if you enhance a portion of it. I have found that many judges are amenable to this idea. Of course, you must publish it properly. Then you may distribute the photographs to the jury to pass around. Similarly, to show evidence to a jury during trial, lay the foundation, ask the judge to strike the identification numbers of on each exhibit, and then ask for permission to put the exhibit into evidence. Lastly, ask to publish the exhibit and then publish it in the manner just described. Finally, consider situations where you want a witness to describe specific actions they or someone else took. In these scenarios, it is very easy to confuse yourself, the witness and the jury. Most importantly, make sure you lay the proper foundation for each item you intend to introduce into evidence. While discussed at length in evidence books, foundation requirements actually consist of several simple questions. Immediately below is a compilation of foundation questions for different types of evidence:

Sound and video recordings: Confirm that no alterations or deletions were made to the sound or images after verification.

Civil Trials While the subject matter, process and procedures vary from criminal to civil trials, the basic problems in presentation of evidence remains similar. Oftentimes, civil cases involve photographs of an accident site, photographs of a product or a model of an injured body part. In fact graphs, charts and three dimensional models all help witnesses explain the extent of any bodily injury to

jurors. Take for example a lawsuit where a party suffered a hip injury. In this case, bring in a model of the hip joint area. You, or your expert, can use it to show the exact area on the body that is injured or the extent of the injury. Similar to criminal cases make sure the judge and jury has a clear view of your graphs and demonstrations. Projectors and PowerPoint displays also serve as good demonstrative aids. Here are some additional mistakes that, at one point or another, have tripped up some attorneys: All exhibits should be properly marked prior to trial. Copies of all evidentiary exhibits should be tendered during discovery. If you cannot tender a copy of the exhibit to counsel, i. Whatever you choose to use, chart or PowerPoint, double check that your jurors and judge can clearly see it. Confirm that it is viewable from a variety of angles. As shown above, you can easily lay the foundation for a model exhibit by asking the maker of the model a few simple questions. Only if the attorneys reach an agreement regarding the source of the model and how it was constructed may you bypass the foundation step. For example, if your model is not made to scale, such as a reconstructed body part, then take additional steps to ensure your jurors derive the full benefit of having the model present. Conversely, if the model is extremely large, then make arrangements to have these items brought in ahead of time. Regardless of whether you are handling a criminal or civil trial, do not be afraid to bring everyday technology into the courtroom. As younger attorneys, you grew up in a more digitalized world. Odds are you are already comfortable with different gadgets and programs. Use that knowledge to more easily and efficiently present evidence to jurors. For example, use a computer or other visual aid to project photographs onto a large screen. Also, consider video conferencing. With new laws regarding videotaping of statements, the number of video cameras available in cities, and the general ease and access people have to video and phone cameras, teleconferencing or video conferencing is on the rise. In fact, some courts even provide the necessary equipment upon request. Whether you borrow it from the court or, as more often will be the case, you transport it to the court yourself, set it up and make sure everything works smoothly before the jurors even come in. As always, regardless of what means you use to present the information, whether it is a projector or graph, verify that it can be viewed by both the jurors and judge. I cannot emphasize this point enough. In a similar vein, do not overlook the importance of audio and acoustics. By the time a case proceeds to trial, you will have examined and reexamined your exhibits numerous times. However, the jurors see the same exhibits for the first time in less than ideal conditions, and they may easily miss an important statement, or worse mistake it for something else. One solution to a tape with unclear audio is to print a transcript for jurors to follow as they view the video. Moreover, certain computer programs will run the dialogue along the bottom of the screen. In any event, keep in mind that the judge must instruct jurors that they need to rely on their own interpretation of the audio tape. A word of caution, the purpose of utilizing technology is to create ease and efficiency in presenting evidence to jurors. If you are not comfortable with a piece of technology, then become comfortable with it before using it in front of a jury. Jurors do not want to watch you fumble or have problems with technology. I have seen trials be delayed for up to 20 minutes as the attorneys try to fix the problem or wait for assistance from their office. This tactic is especially problematic if you are a sole practitioner and such additional assistance is not available to you. Finally, and I cannot emphasize this enough, use your exhibits strategically. Some attorneys cannot pare down their evidence. In their haste to persuade jurors, they fail to realize that one or two carefully selected photographs speak volumes. Having photographs in your possession does not mean that each one will add value to your case. In fact, you may actually do yourself a disservice by presenting them all because, for example, you may distract a juror from the important photos or details. I hope you have found these points helpful, and I am excited that I had this opportunity to contribute to your development as an attorney. I wish you much luck.

4: Presenting Your Petitions In The Courtroom Of Heaven | Intercessors Arise International

When jurors step into the courtroom, a judge asks them to remain impartial until they hear all the evidence. But what if they've seen some of it already? Factfinder 12 investigator Melissa Scheffler looks at how police body cam footage impacts justice.

This week I will talk briefly about angels and their part in executing divine justice. In the last teaching, we explained the concept of prophetic decrees. Remember, God created Adam and Eve in the beginning to have dominion in the earthly realm, to have authority to make decrees on earth. We all lost the power to make kingly decrees. But God did not leave us in this helpless state forever! He sent Jesus Christ to rescue us. God has given us a better dominion than in the beginning -- now our dominion includes a spiritual dominion where we can take authority over the devil in the heavenly realm. We have a right to participate in that courtroom in heaven where the devil accuses, and God and His angels carry out justice. After a decision or judgment is made in heaven, a member of the divine council either serves as a divine messenger to announce the decision of the council, or an angel will come to execute the divine judgment. King David writes prophetically about the ministry of angels: Bless the Lord, you his angels, who excel in strength, who do His word, heeding the voice of his word. We are called to make heavenly decrees or kingly judgments as His ambassadors. However, God wants us to stop making unrighteous judgments, to stop looking at situations through human eyes. Until we make righteous judgments and decrees about situations, God cannot release the true breakthroughs we desire! How long will you judge unjustly, and show partiality to the wicked? He asks, "How long will you judge unjustly and show partiality to the wicked? Have I not made you sons of God in the earth? Life and death are in the power of the tongue to announce My word, and the angels heed to the voice of your word in bringing about My divine judgment and justice. Do justice to the afflicted and needy. Clearly, God is commanding us to bring forth justice on behalf of the poor and the fatherless. We are called, with great responsibility and power, to make judgments through the prophetic decree against the enemy. Asaph concludes his Psalm by pleading with God: But, God commands us, through the prophetic decree, to execute His divine judgment and justice. He prepared a way and a place, a heavenly courtroom and a functioning heavenly court administration or system, where His will is to be executed. You will also declare or decree a thing and it will be established for you so your light will shine on your ways. Remember, God shall plead the cause of His people. As stewards and members of the heavenly court or divine council, when we declare and sing in faith, "Exaltation will come," then He will come and save the humble person. He will deliver the one, even the one who is not innocent, at our decree. Job He gave us the opportunity to be channels that release His saving, healing, and delivering power, when we declare His word and His will. This is no small thing in His sight! But, today, if we fail to proclaim liberty to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind, then their destiny is jeopardized, robbed, and plundered. Our problem is not in the words we decree, but in the faith behind them. We must learn how to approach the heavenly courtroom and utilize the provision God made for us there in that setting. Remember, the angels either announce or execute the decisions made in the heavenly court. So, God wants to save and bring restoration to the humble! I believe that His power to restore is set into motion when we declare: Some of us are losing in the fight against sin and sickness, disease and death. The fight is on for our kids to know Jesus. This war has raged for centuries! The prophet Daniel saw this war we would face today: It reminds us of the battle outlined in Daniel 10 about the Prince of Persia opposing Michael the archangel for 21 days. Today could be the day! Right now, we could ascend the courts of heaven, approach the Ancient of Days, the Judge, and present our case! We could begin to act as sons of God on the earth with the power of apostolic declaration in our mouth! As we say "Exaltation will come! When we say, "Restore! Restoration will happen when we declare, "Restore! It could be that the Devil is keeping you from receiving your inheritance and stepping into your destiny. Or your difficulty might be concerning your health; he is bringing sickness and disease by stealing, killing, and destroying. You need God to plead your cause. When we petition the Ancient of Days, in just a moment, with our case, the angels are going to heed to the voice of His word spoken by us, the saints. Remember, whenever a decision is made, a member of the divine counsel

either serves as a messenger to announce the decision of the counsel, or an angel will come to execute the divine judgment, so that the justice of God can come. You know, they had their own courts. Remember when they took Jesus before Pontius Pilate? There were certain boundaries to the courts that the Pharisees, Saducees, and Jews had and so they turned Jesus over to the Romans. Or, how they wanted to stone the woman who was caught in adultery. Now, if you can think of any area of your life right now that you are not living in the fullness of the promise and word of God in these five areas, you have a right today to ascend the courts of heaven and petition the Ancient of Days to come and pronounce judgment in your favor. Supernaturally, several people had thousands of dollars appear in their bank account right after the session! One lady said a court judge called her from his home at 11 p. Another report was a phone call from someone who learned that their son was released from prison right away, even though his sentence was originally set for much longer. There are situations that receive supernatural intervention by God, when events are out of our hands, because a higher court system has come into place! God is inviting you to approach His throne to present your case right now. We can petition God together for His judgment and make apostolic declarations and decrees. Remind God of the prophetic promises you received and then name each injustice. Now listen, God is also entrusting us today to begin proclaiming liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to those who are bound. We can say "Restore! The Holy ones today are approaching the courtroom in heaven where judgment is made; divine judgment for divine justice on behalf of the bound and the afflicted and the oppressed. Thank you, Lord, that today we can stand in the council of heaven as prophetic voices, as mighty ones and judges, and rulers on this earth with dominion to make the decree. Today, Ancient of Days, with all respect we come before your throne and we make petitions and we make requests. God, together we are petitioning the council members in heaven right now, requesting that the host of heaven begin to hear, with You, the Ancient of Days upon Your throne, concerning where we need Your divine judgment and Your vindication to come. You are the God who rolls back the reproach. You are the God who pleads the cause of Your people, the God who pronounces judgment and favor over the saints of the Most High. We petition You today in intercession and we present our cases. Hear them, please, God! Let the courts of heaven be open right now and let the session come into place right now. We pray that you would come into our homes and congregations -- into the midst of the mighty ones. God, we are going to make a decree: God we loose it in heaven. Divine order coming now. In every area where there has been stealing and killing and destroying we speak the word of the Lord. We say over that loss, Restore! Devil, give it all back! The thief and the liar, give it all back! God, we believe You will restore and we claim it! God, we ask for it! God, we proclaim the day of your vengeance. We proclaim that this is the year of Your favor! This is the year! This is our acceptable year, liberation, and Jubilee! Lord, I say it over the people today: I proclaim and I decree: The vengeance of God! Now, Lord, let the angelic hosts who execute your judgment go forth. Let the warring angels act to defeat the enemy and restore our kingly destiny. And let the angelic hosts overcome every demonic power or stronghold and every assignment that is aimed against our inheritances! We throw it down! We take authority, concerning our kingship, over every power that resists. We thank you, Lord, today, for the victory!

5: Courtroom altercation lands man in more hot water - The Citizen

1 of 4 "Step into the Courtroom" Scripture - Micah Sermon preached by Gregory Knox Jones Sunday, January 29, If you wanted to destroy community, how would you accomplish it?

In this section we give you general guidelines for how to best prepare yourself for court. It is possible that you will see something that does not apply to your case. For example, if you have a divorce case, you can ignore the suggestions about preparing to pick a jury. If you have a small claims case, you do not have to worry about the rules of evidence. So keep in mind that these are general suggestions and may not apply to every case. Before Your Court Date Read your court papers. Understand what each form asks and how the other side has responded. Make a list of your reasons for each request. Write down the answers the other side gives to each request. Observe hearings ahead of time, if you can, in front of the same judge or for the same type of case as yours. Watch lawyers and how they act in the courtroom, how they speak to the judge, how they ask questions, etc. Research any remaining legal issues in your case. Review all discovery if there has been any. If you are going to have a jury trial, make sure you understand the rules for selecting a jury. Prepare the questions you want to ask prospective jurors. For a formal trial, outline your opening statement. Prepare all your evidence. Evidence can be in 2 main forms: The party involved in the lawsuit; Other people who have direct and relevant information about the case; People who keep relevant records; or Experts qualified to give an opinion about some aspect of the case. Usually, any witnesses must be present in court for the hearing or trial. To prepare your evidence: Review all your evidence and sort it and organize it so that, even when you get nervous and rushed, you can find what you are looking for. Make sure your witnesses are ready, not just for questions you will ask them but questions the other side may ask. Outline questions to ask your witnesses. Make sure you know what your witnesses will say. And, in your outline, make notes about any documents or other evidence you need to ask your witnesses about. Try to predict what they will say and be prepared with follow-up questions or documents to ask them about. Research and consider likely evidence issues that may come up. Researching the rules of evidence There are rules of evidence that everyone must follow. These rules exist to make sure that the judge gets reliable, relevant, and accurate evidence to consider when making decisions about your case. Some of the most important rules are: Generally, people can only talk about what they know first-hand – what they themselves saw, heard, felt, smelled, or tasted. There are some exceptions to this rule. The other side has the right to cross-examine anyone whose words whether written or spoken are being considered. All testimony must be relevant information. There are many laws that set rules for what evidence can be used in court. Together, these laws are called the California Evidence Code. You will have to follow these rules even if you are self-represented. You will not get any special treatment just because you are not a lawyer. And the judge and the court staff cannot help you prepare or present your case. In addition to reading the Evidence Code, you can also go to your public law library and ask the librarian for books that talk about and explain the rules of evidence. The following guidelines should always be followed in court: Dress neatly and respectfully, as if you were going to a job interview. Take all the papers that have been filed or served and any other documents that you will need to show to the judge. Take blank paper and a pen. Allow extra time for traffic or other possible delays. If you are delayed or unable to attend the hearing due to a car breakdown, sudden illness, or other emergency, contact the clerk for the court department where your hearing will take place on or before your hearing time. Turn off your cell phone or pager when you enter the courtroom. When your case is called, walk to the table or podium in front of the judge and stand facing the judge. Be prepared to state your name and your relationship to the case. Speak clearly and loudly enough that the judge can hear you. Speak only when it is your turn. Summarize your point of view. Explain why the judge should approve or not approve each request you have made. If you get nervous in court, look at your list. This will help you to speak to the judge. If you are asking for court orders, make sure that the judge makes an order on EACH item you have asked for. Do not depend on the judge to remember everything you have asked for. If something has been overlooked, tell the judge. If you do not understand something, say that you do not understand. Someone will try to explain it for you. Do not leave the courtroom unsure of what the judge

STEP INTO THE COURTROOM pdf

ordered. Make sure you understand the court order and also what you need to do when the hearing is over. You may have to prepare an order for the judge to sign. You may have to wait around for the judge to sign an order. Just ask if you are not sure.

6: Fresh Fire USA - Writings Â» Making Decrees to Activate the Heavenly Court

Discover how a jury feels about your case before you even step into the courtroom!

He is describing subtle thoughts, beliefs, and mindsets that have been sown into our thinking by the enemy. Truth, spoken in faith and empowered by prayer “ especially in agreement with others “ will root out faulty thinking and bring our minds into obedience to Christ. Yet you and I are involved in spiritual warfare daily and often enter the frontlines of battle spiritually without using the Sword of the Spirit, the Word of God Ephesians 6: This must not be. The Word of God is a sword that pierces truth into enemy strongholds. As the quote says above, the Word of God has divine, dynamite-like power to demolish every scheme of the enemy. You and I must have it ready for quick use as we bring our petitions before God. Major breakthrough in prayer is beginning to happen worldwide because prayer groups around the world are beginning to pray the Word of God. The worship and intercession meetings Harp and Bowl I am involved in are using the Word of God to launch into powerful prayers combined with powerful worship and antiphonal singing. It is amazing how taking a verse of Scripture and bringing it before the Throne of God leads into such powerful Holy Spirit-led petitions. The Holy Spirit knows how to take the Word and launch it into extraordinary declarations of truth and intensive prayers before the Throne of God. The Spirit works on the Word. It is for this reason that Jesus taught that true worshippers must worship in Spirit and Truth, or according to the Word. He is the Holy Spirit who quickens Scripture in intercession and sets such as legal precedence upon which to base our battle, for indeed the enemy is a legalist and must be beaten in the law court of Heaven before He is ever defeated in the heavenly and then in the natural. If you study law in any nation, you realize that without law and order, there is extreme chaos and that wickedness prevails. We fail to realize that in heaven, God is the lawmaker and judge. So when we present our case before God in heaven, understand that the Word of God is extremely important, because it is the absolute Truth that you and I stand on. When we intercede before God, we can list the petitions that we want God to answer. The evidence from Scripture supports our petitions. Many years ago, I was a legal secretary, and so I know the importance of legal evidence. As a secretary, I had to have the sentence structure right and every word perfectly spelled. One mistake, and I would have to start over. This is before the computer age. Legal papers had to be perfect. When you and I pray, we should ask specifically and clearly. We can state our requests, telling God why we hold that position. You may want to write out your requests just as a lawyer would. Find Scripture that corresponds with your requests and use them as you pray. Claim those promises from Scripture. The positive declaration of Scripture is a powerful defensive and offensive weapon. The enemy wants to keep us vague and without faith in our asking. The Word energizes our prayers. Using the Word of God is one of the major keys in intercession. God cannot deny His Word. When God spoke the word in creation, the Spirit and the Word quickened life. When you speak the Word by the direction of the Holy Spirit, life will come forth in power. One Word spoken by the power of the Holy Spirit can make the enemy fall. Psalm is the longest chapter in the Bible verses , and it is a prayer that reveals the greatness of the Word and the passion of the Psalmist for the Word of God! We read in Psalm With my lips I recount all the laws that come from your mouth. I rejoice in following your statutes as one rejoices in great riches. I meditate on your precepts and consider your ways. I delight in your decrees; I will not neglect your word.

7: Magic Phrases for Admitting Exhibits | Trial Theater | Secrets for Courtroom Success

The Human Rights Commission is considering formally intervening in the court fight between a group of free speech advocates and Auckland Council.. The newly formed coalition for free speech, which crowdfunded more than \$50, for its legal fight will take its case against Auckland Council unit Regional Facilities Auckland on July

January 24, at 9: Jesus said greater things would we do because He will speak to us and lead us to all truths. The courts of heaven are for those who are walking in the Spirit, that's why He said we should worship Him in Spirit and in truth. Daisy Daughter April 9, at 7: He Word is God inspired. How can you say that? We fellowship with Him in prayer and by spending time with Him but The Bible is our compass. The more I read your replies it makes sense why your serving this erroneous hypocrisy. Please has the Lord to forgive you and take this down. God will forgive you but have got to get out of pride. You blew it with this. Roxanne K April 5, at 4: Some people say that they are not going into any Heavenly courts, but they must not have read in Ephesians that we are seated in Heavenly places in Christ Jesus. We are to rule and reign from our Heavenly position in Christ. If we are seated in Christ Jesus, then we are already in the Courtroom seated at the right hand of the Father. We need to learn our identity in Christ. As a matter of fact, we only enter the courts of Heaven because of what Jesus did on the cross. We would not be able to enter the court or approach the Father without first being clothed in the righteousness of Jesus Christ. Daisy Daughter April 9, at 6: Praying that God will touch your mind and open your understanding to the error in this. J July 7, at 6: God never intended to establish a Christian religion. God is beyond what you can imagine and picture through Bible. And in fact, Bible is not a complete word of God. Everything that God speaks is His Word, even today! What denomination do you belong to? There are many cases in the bible that talks about courts of Heaven. We are bought by the Blood of Lamb so we can walk in supernatural just like Jesus. Mature and faithful sons and daughters is what Father is interesting in. Jesus is our prototype that means we operate just like He did and walked on earth. And we are instructed to go there. Which we have access to because of the blood of Jesus. Our Father who is in Heaven. Your name is holy. Mercy triumphs over judgement. Seek and you will find. Knock and the door will be opened to you. And will not God bring about justice for his chosen ones, who cry out to him day and night? Will he keep putting them off? I tell you, he will see that they get justice, and quickly. Thanks for sharing your notes on this. Is there more than one adversary the devil? Or do you mean witches, familiar spirits, spirit of Jezebel, water spirits, etc? Divine Diva Thank you for this article. I am preparing my case. Lillian Bwire May 13, at 5: I will enter his courts with Praise. I will say this is the day that the LORD has made. I will rejoice for he has made me glad. God works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform. There is a counsel in heaven with 24 Elders and they receive the prayers of saints. Study scripture nothing satanic at all in this article. Just great revelation to those deep in Spirit-The intercessors May 25, at 2: In my case and in my walk, the Lord has always taught me by giving me a spiritual experience first. He would then back me up, teach me through the word, or a teaching from one of His trusted servants. These servant of God have been taken to levels, totally other, they are forerunners. Regrettably some of are still at the milk stage, and cling to the bottle. The 5th chapter of Hebrews and chapter 6, first five verses is always a challenge to me. What is the strong meat? What are the teachings that go beyond the rudimentary doctrines. What more is there to learn, participate in and be a part of creating? The invitation is open, the acceptance is volitional, the correct choice has eternal results. DJ May 30, at 9: In those situations, we have the ability to come before the Father to present our case in the courts of Heaven for that person. As a recent example, a waitress poured out her heart and I asked her if I may pray about the situation. She gave me the legal authority to present her case, which I did. I took her situation to the Heavenly courts, claimed the power of the spirit and the blood of Christ for her citing her given authority to claim victory for her. I had the legal authority to bind Satan in prayer on her behalf in heavenly realms. God provided the verdict. Two days later she sent me a text saying it was a miracle. Her mother was delivered. Praise God for His Courts! June 12, at I totally believe that. But my question is what then do we do; is it to sit and fold our hands looking to the sky for His coming. There are dimensions to God we cannot even imagine. Pray that He will give a broader understanding of spiritual

knowledge. June 13, at What then do we just sit and fold our hands looking to the sky f or His coming? Paul August 24, at 7: I have been praying asking God to help me to better understand this very important revelation. May God bless and continue to use to you to empower his saints.

8: Letter to young lawyersâ€™ Basic tips and presentation of evidence | Illinois State Bar Association

Court TV: Dead Beats Judge Sean Delahanty Louisville Episode 29 - Offers voters a chance to step into Judge Delahanty's court room and hear the cases he does.

Currently, there are nine Justices on the Court. Before taking office, each Justice must be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Justices hold office during good behavior, typically, for life. The Constitution states that the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction means that the Supreme Court is the first, and only, Court to hear a case. The Constitution limits original jurisdiction cases to those involving disputes between the states or disputes arising among ambassadors and other high-ranking ministers. Appellate jurisdiction means that the Court has the authority to review the decisions of lower courts. Most of the cases the Supreme Court hears are appeals from lower courts. Writs of Certiorari Parties who are not satisfied with the decision of a lower court must petition the U. Supreme Court to hear their case. The primary means to petition the court for review is to ask it to grant a writ of certiorari. This is a request that the Supreme Court order a lower court to send up the record of the case for review. In fact, the Court accepts of the more than 7, cases that it is asked to review each year. Typically, the Court hears cases that have been decided in either an appropriate U. Court of Appeals or the highest Court in a given state if the state court decided a Constitutional issue. The Supreme Court has its own set of rules. According to these rules, four of the nine Justices must vote to accept a case. Five of the nine Justices must vote in order to grant a stay, e. Under certain instances, one Justice may grant a stay pending review by the entire Court. Law Clerks Each Justice is permitted to have between three and four law clerks per Court term. These are individuals who, fairly recently, graduated from law school, typically, at the top of their class from the best schools. Often, they have served a year or more as a law clerk for a federal judge. Among other things, they do legal research that assists Justices in deciding what cases to accept; help to prepare questions that the Justice may ask during oral arguments; and assist with the drafting of opinions. The participating Justices divide their petitions among their law clerks. The law clerks, in turn, read the petitions assigned to them, write a brief memorandum about the case, and make a recommendation as to whether the case should be accepted or not. Briefs If the Justices decide to accept a case grant a petition for certiorari , the case is placed on the docket. This brief is also not to exceed 50 pages. If not directly involved in the case, the U. Government, represented by the Solicitor General, can file a brief on behalf of the government. With the permission of the Court, groups that do not have a direct stake in the outcome of the case, but are nevertheless interested in it, may file what is known as an amicus curiae Latin for "friend of the court" brief providing their own arguments and recommendations for how the case should be decided. Oral Arguments By law, the U. The Court hears oral arguments in cases from October through April. From October through December, arguments are heard during the first two weeks of each month. From January through April, arguments are heard on the last two weeks of each month. During each two-week session, oral arguments are heard on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays only unless the Court directs otherwise. Oral arguments are open to the public. Typically, two cases are heard each day, beginning at 10 a. Each case is allotted an hour for arguments. During this time, lawyers for each party have a half hour to make their best legal case to the Justices. The Justices tend to view oral arguments not as a forum for the lawyers to rehash the merits of the case as found in their briefs, but for answering any questions that the Justices may have developed while reading their briefs. The Solicitor General usually argues cases in which the U. Government is a party. During oral arguments, each side has approximately 30 minutes to present its case, however, attorneys are not required to use the entire time. The petitioner argues first, then the respondent. If the petitioner reserves time for rebuttal, the petitioner speaks last. After the Court is seated, the Chief Justice acknowledges counsel for the petitioner, who already is standing at the podium. The attorney then begins: Chief Justice, and may it please the Court. Modifications of Procedure Justices, typically, ask questions throughout each presentation. The petitioner â€™ not the Court â€™ is responsible for keeping track of the time remaining for rebuttal. In typical program simulations, more than one student attorney argues each side. In that instance, they should inform the student Marshal before the court

session begins how they wish to divide their time. Usually, the first student attorney to speak also handles the rebuttal. Conference When oral arguments are concluded, the Justices have to decide the case. Two Conferences are held per week when Court is in session, on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. The Justices vote on cases heard on Mondays and Tuesdays of a given week at their Wednesday afternoon Conference. The Justices vote on cases heard on Wednesday at their Friday afternoon Conference. When Court is not in session, usually only a Friday Conference is held. Before going into the Conference, the Justices frequently discuss the relevant cases with their law clerks, seeking to get different perspectives on the case. At the end of these sessions, sometimes the Justices have a fairly good idea of how they will vote in the case; other times, they are still uncommitted. According to Supreme Court protocol, only the Justices are allowed in the Conference room at this time—no police, law clerks, secretaries, etc. The Chief Justice calls the session to order and, as a sign of the collegial nature of the institution, all the Justices shake hands. After the petitions for certiorari are dealt with, the Justices begin to discuss the cases that were heard since their last Conference. According to Supreme Court protocol, all Justices have an opportunity to state their views on the case and raise any questions or concerns they may have. Each Justice speaks without interruptions from the others. The Chief Justice makes the first statement, then each Justice speaks in descending order of seniority, ending with the most junior justice—the one who has served on the court for the fewest years. When each Justice is finished speaking, the Chief Justice casts the first vote, and then each Justice in descending order of seniority does likewise until the most junior justice casts the last vote. After the votes have been tallied, the Chief Justice, or the most senior Justice in the majority if the Chief Justice is in the dissent, assigns a Justice in the majority to write the opinion of the Court. The most senior justice in the dissent can assign a dissenting Justice to write the dissenting opinion. Any Justice may write a separate dissenting opinion. When there is a tie vote, the decision of the lower Court stands. This can happen if, for some reason, any of the nine Justices is not participating in a case. With the exception of this deadline, there are no rules concerning when decisions must be released. Typically, decisions that are unanimous are released sooner than those that have concurring and dissenting opinions. While some unanimous decisions are handed down as early as December, some controversial opinions, even if heard in October, may not be handed down until the last day of the term. Justices do this by "signing onto" the opinion. The Justice in charge of writing the opinion must be careful to take into consideration the comments and concerns of the others who voted in the majority. If this does not happen, there may not be enough Justices to maintain the majority. On rare occasions in close cases, a dissenting opinion later becomes the majority opinion because one or more Justices switch their votes after reading the drafts of the majority and dissenting opinions. No opinion is considered the official opinion of the Court until it is delivered in open Court or at least made available to the public. On days when the Court is hearing oral arguments, decisions may be handed down before the arguments are heard. During the months of May and June, the Court meets at 10 a. During the last week of the term, additional days may be designated as "opinion days."

9: Going to Court - getting_started_selfhelp

When we step into God's court room we bow in deep awe and reverence before the holy righteousness of God. We are silent until we have permission to speak. Isaiah "let us argue the matter together; state the case for your innocence."

All right now, before you start shifting uncomfortably in your chair, or try to clear that spiritual lump in your throat, be assured that God has already provided the answers to our test even before we have to take it. I used to display a bumper sticker on the back of my car that read "As long as there are tests, there will be prayer in school! So why all the uneasiness in regard to accountability? As I began to research my topic, I became aware of my own feelings of trepidation--a kind of uncertain agitation that arises at the mention of "That Day" or what is sometimes referred to as "The Judgement. I decided to take the bull by the horns or should I say devil by the horns. I wanted to settle any looming doubt that had mercilessly harassed me. I found myself shrinking back at the very thought of just how I would fare on that day. I knew I had to take my case to the Supreme Court of Heaven. I could pose my questions directly to the honorable judge of the universe Himself. But I wisely confessed a hesitancy to step into His hallowed chambers without adequate counsel. I knew I was in need of an advocate. If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous. In my absence the case had been thoroughly deliberated by a well-known Attorney whose name is Jesus Christ. For He has rescued us from the dominion of darkness and brought us into the Kingdom of the Son He loves, in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins. This means any sin we have ever committed will already be covered under his blood, long forgotten, and never to be brought up again. Instead, only the good things in our lives will be brought to light. Our Lord will be looking to recognize every prayer, every heart cry, every tear, and every groan of the Spirit. He will call to mind the cup of cold water given to the thirsty and the morsel of bread given to the hungry. He is going to bring every good deed out in the open. God will give to each person according to what he has done. To those who by persistence in doing good seek glory, honor and immortality, he will give eternal life. Each will appear separately. One group will be on the right sheep and one on the left goats. This scene is described in Matthew The bad deeds are to be accounted for by the unbelievers on the day of Judgement. This would probably be a good time to make sure you are recorded among the correct column of divine contrasts. My prayer is that we understand that our final plea will be "Innocent" of all charges because the precious atoning blood of Jesus Christ has cleansed us of our sins! This message of truth is a wonderful anchor for my soul, and I pray it will be for you as well. As you stand before the great "I AM" on that awesome day, recognizing His eyes of love for you, then in front of the entire human race, He will reach out to embrace you as His bride. Let us rejoice and be glad and give Him glory! For the wedding of the Lamb has come, and His bride has made herself ready. So when we stand on that grand and glorious day of reckoning, we will joyfully hear the words we longed for from our Master: Well done, Thou good and faithful servant Matthew

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