

Chapter 1 - Guided Notes Answer Key

Fill in the Blanks

- 1. rules
- 2. constitutional
- 3. statutory
- 4. administrative
- 5. case law

Matching

- B
- D
- C
- A

True or False

- 1. False
- 2. True
- 3. True
- 4. False
- 5. True

Concept Comparison Table

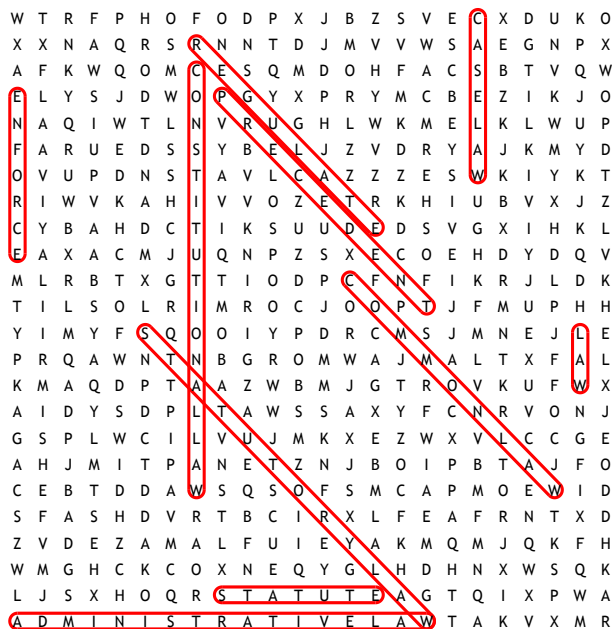
Source of Law	Who Creates It	One Business Example
Constitutional Law	U.S. Constitution / Supreme Court interpretation	Sets the limits of government power over businesses
Statutory Law	Congress or state legislatures	Civil Rights Act governs hiring practices
Administrative Law	Government agencies (IRS, FDA, OSHA)	Health and safety regulations for restaurants
Case Law	Courts (judges)	A court ruling on a contract dispute sets precedent

Chapter 1 - Guided Notes Answer Key

Application Questions

1. Accept answers identifying any two of the four sources with a reasonable business connection. Strong answers will note that statutory law (written laws from legislatures) and administrative law (agency regulations) both directly affect daily business operations such as employment practices and health standards.
2. Accept any two of the four purposes with clear explanation. Strong answers will connect the chosen purposes to specific business decisions — for example, peacekeeping allows contract disputes to be resolved legally, and protecting people from unfair treatment means a business must follow anti-discrimination rules in hiring.

Introduction to Law & Legal Systems



Statutory Law	Constitutional Law	Common Law
Case Law	Administrative Law	Statute
Regulate	Precedent	Law
Enforce		

Introduction to Law & Legal Systems

Across

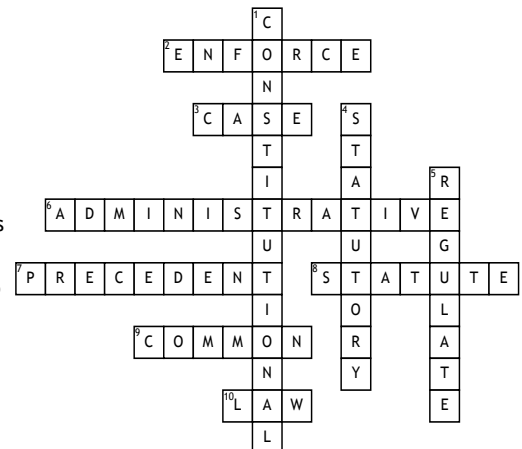
2. To make sure a law or rule is followed, often through government action or legal consequences.

3. Law created by court decisions that set precedent for future cases; also called common law. ____ Law

6. Rules created by government agencies that carry the same legal force as statutes. ____ Law

7. A court ruling that becomes a guide for deciding similar cases in the future.

8. A written law passed by a legislative body such as Congress or a state legislature.



9. Another term for case law; law developed through court rulings over time. ____ Law

10. A system of rules established and enforced by government to regulate conduct in business and society.

Down

1. The highest source of U.S. law, based on the Constitution; no other law can override it. ____ Law

4. Law created by legislatures through written statutes; one of the four sources of law. ____ Law

5. To control or manage behavior through rules, laws, or government oversight.

Chapter 1 - Hypothetical & Case Study Answer Keys

Hypothetical Answer Key

Hypothetical 1: The Copied Logo

- A. Case law (common law) — a prior court ruling on a similar dispute.
- B. Precedent creates consistency; businesses and individuals can predict how courts will rule on similar issues, which makes the legal system more reliable and fair.
- C. Peacekeeping gives Marcus a structured legal process instead of a conflict; protecting people from unfair treatment supports his right not to have his intellectual property misused.

Hypothetical 2: The Automated Hiring System

- A. Protecting people from unfair treatment — the AI is systematically denying qualified applicants based on demographic characteristics.
- B. Statutory law — federal statutes such as Title VII of the Civil Rights Act set the legal standard for non-discriminatory hiring practices.
- C. Legally, the company faces liability under anti-discrimination statutes. Ethically, continuing to use a tool that produces biased results after a legal review shows a disregard for the purpose of law and the people it is designed to protect — a failure of both legal compliance and professional responsibility.

IRAC Answer Key

Issue: Whether the Supreme Court had authority to issue a writ of mandamus and whether the Judiciary Act of 1789 could expand the Court's jurisdiction beyond what Article III of the Constitution permitted.

Rule: Article III defines the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction. The Judiciary Act conflicted with it. The Constitution is supreme — any law that contradicts it cannot stand.

Analysis: Marbury had a legal right to his commission; Madison's refusal was wrong. But the Judiciary Act's grant of jurisdiction to issue the writ conflicted with Article III. Marshall held that courts must apply the Constitution over any conflicting statute — establishing judicial review.

Conclusion: The Court dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction and struck down the conflicting provision of the Judiciary Act, establishing judicial review as a permanent constitutional principle.

Opinion: Accept any reasoned response that addresses the tension between elected legislatures making laws and unelected courts having the power to invalidate them.

Chapter 1 - Applied Case Study & Action Plan Answer Keys

Applied Case Study Answer Key

Understanding: Statutory law (federal antitrust statutes) defined the standard; case law (prior rulings) guided the analysis; constitutional structure determined which courts had jurisdiction.

Evaluation: The outcome shows courts can require business practice changes even without finding a full legal violation — balancing business freedom against fair market participation.

Application: Accept answers that identify antitrust statutory law as a risk, note that case law will shape any future dispute, and recognize that courts can impose obligations even without a full statutory violation.

Extension Article Answer Key

Reflective Question Response:

Legal compliance sets the minimum — ethical leadership goes further. Treating the law as a starting point means asking what responsible conduct looks like beyond what is required. That approach builds trust, protects people, and creates businesses that hold up over time.

Chapter 1 - Lecture Notes

Introduction to Law & Legal Systems • Teaching & Lecture Notes

Part 1 — Lecture Outline

Introduction

- Open with the T-shirt business scenario from the article — ask students to name the legal problems before revealing them.
- Establish the core message: law is not just for lawyers; it affects every business decision students will ever make.
- Preview the two anchors for this chapter: the four sources of law and the four purposes of law.

Key Component 1: The Four Sources of Law

- Constitutional law: highest authority; U.S. Constitution sets the ceiling for all other law.
- Statutory law: written laws from Congress or state legislatures; most visible form of law for everyday business.
- Administrative law: agency rules (IRS, FDA, OSHA); directly governs daily business operations.
- Case law: court decisions that create precedent; the legal system's way of adapting without waiting for new legislation.
- Emphasize: all four sources work together; they do not operate in isolation.

Key Component 2: The Four Purposes of Law

- Peacekeeping: law replaces conflict with a structured legal process.
- Turning values into enforceable rules: societal standards become legal requirements businesses must meet.
- Protecting people from unfair treatment: anti-discrimination protections, fair hiring, equal access.
- Supporting economic growth: contracts, property rights, and stable rules make commerce possible.
- Teaching tip: distinguish “values into rules” from “protecting people” by connecting the first to broadly shared standards (workplace safety) and the second to targeted protections for specific groups (civil rights law).

Key Component 3: Constitutional Supremacy — Brown v. Board of Education

- **Brown v. Board of Education** (1954): Supreme Court unanimously struck down racial segregation in public schools.
- Focus for this chapter: constitutional law sits above all other law; the ruling overrode state statutes across the country.
- Do not expand into full civil rights history — keep the legal structure lesson front and center.
- Connect to business: when constitutional standards change, businesses must change with them.

Real-World Applications

- A restaurant owner faces administrative law (health codes), statutory law (employment law), and case law (contract disputes) simultaneously.
- An AI hiring tool that discriminates can violate statutory and constitutional protections — students should begin to see how sources overlap.
- Business decisions that ignore the purposes of law expose owners to lawsuits, penalties, and loss of reputation.

Impact & Implications

- Students who understand legal structure make better decisions before problems arise — not just after.
- Every future chapter in this course builds on the four sources introduced here; do not re-teach the full hierarchy in later chapters.
- Legal awareness is a career skill, not just an academic concept.

Chapter 1 - Lecture Notes Continued

Conclusion

- Reinforce: the four sources and four purposes are the foundation everything else rests on.
- Leave students with this: you do not need to know every law — you need to know how the system works.

Part 2 — Discussion Prompts

1. If you were starting a business, which source of law do you think would affect you most on a daily basis, and why?
2. The article says law turns society's values into rules. Who do you think gets to decide which values become law — and is that process fair?
3. The **Brown** decision overrode existing state laws. What does that tell you about the relationship between constitutional law and every other source?
4. How could an AI tool create legal problems for a business even if the company did not intend to discriminate?

Part 3 — Activities

Activity 1: Source Sort

Materials:

- Index cards with real-world examples printed on each (one example per card)
- Four labeled envelopes or folders: Constitutional, Statutory, Administrative, Case Law

Steps:

- Distribute cards to student pairs.
- Students read each example and sort cards into the correct envelope.
- Pairs share their reasoning for two examples with the class.
- Instructor reviews any contested cards as a class.

Expected Outcome: Students can correctly categorize real-world examples into the four sources of law.

Assessment Criteria: Accuracy of sorting; ability to explain reasoning aloud.

Activity 2: Brown v. Board — What Does It Prove?

Materials:

- One-paragraph summary of **Brown v. Board of Education** facts (provided by instructor)
- Worksheet with three guided questions

Steps:

- Students read the summary independently.
- Students answer: (1) Which source of law did the Court apply? (2) What happened to the state laws that conflicted with the ruling? (3) What does this tell you about constitutional law's power?
- Partners share answers before class discussion.
- Instructor uses responses to reinforce constitutional supremacy as the chapter's structural foundation.

Expected Outcome: Students explain why constitutional law overrides all other sources using **Brown** as evidence.

Assessment Criteria: Accurate identification of constitutional law; clear explanation of why state law could not prevail.