



LESSON 1: *Understanding Canadian Law in Context*

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KEY TERMS

Term	Definition
Substantive law 実体法	Consists of rights, duties, and prohibitions administered by courts.
Procedural law 手続法	Refers to rules concerning just how substantive laws are to be administered, enforced, changed, and used by players in the legal system.
Prohibition 禁止	Forbidding (not allowing) of an act or activity.
Administer 執行	Conduct the duties of a job or position.
Precedent 先例	A prior reported opinion of an appeals court which establishes the legal rule (authority) in the future on the same legal question decided in the prior judgment.
Indigenous 先住民	Originating in and characteristic of a particular region or country.
Invisible 居もしないもしくは目に見えないものとして扱われること	Cannot be seen or someone/something that is ignored and treated as if not seen.
Judgment 判断	The final decision by a court in a lawsuit, criminal prosecution or appeal.
Common sense 常識	Good sense and sound judgment in practical matters.
Obey 従う	Comply with the command, direction, or request of (a person or a law).
Punishment 刑罰、罰則	The penalty for doing something wrong.



Law enforcement 法律執行機関	Describes the agencies and employees responsible for enforcing laws, maintaining public order, and managing public safety.
Legitimate authority 合法的な権限	One which is entitled to have its decisions and rules accepted and followed by others.
Immigration 移住	The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
Common law コモンロー	A body of English law developed by judges over time. Judges are bound by the precedent of past cases.
Common-law relationship 内縁関係	In the immigration context, a common-law relationship means that a couple have lived together for at least one year in a conjugal relationship.
Civil law 民法	The legal tradition of the continental European countries. In Canada, observed by Quebec