

THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF BUSINESS TEXT AND CASES, LOOSE-LEAF VERSION 10TH EDITION Free



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Condition is Like New. You get both the loose leaf textbook and an access code for Cengage Mindtap. Shipping and handling. This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller - opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. No additional import charges at delivery! This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. While the text is not brand new, it includes many of the classic cases, especially with regard to the commerce clause being applied to civil rights. So, unless the US Supreme Court breaks from long established precedent, the cases should continue to be valid for years to come. And, why not study the seminal cases? The text includes some "newer" cases such as Citizens United that make an important mark on the legal landscape.

The text is clearly written, with terms explained. While there are case questions after each case, I would like to see more of an introduction and conclusion around the cases. I worry a bit that undergraduate students not accustomed to reading a lot may get lost in the cases. The framework is consistent. There are learning objectives, subsections, key takeaways, and in some chapters after cases there are summaries, exercises, and self-test questions with answers provided. There are lots of fairly short chapters, with sections and subsections clearly marked. This is easier to divide than a book with 15 or 16 really long chapters. In addition, it would be easy to just cover particular sections and cases, especially with the table of contents navigation in the online version of the text.

Chapter 8 is introduction to contract law, and then there are separate chapters on the agreement, real assent, consideration, remedies etc. It's a nice way to decide whether to cover several contract chapters, or boil it down and use one chapter. I'm not sure why the comprehensive contract chapter was put at the very end, but I do like the option of quicker coverage. Navigation worked very well, table of contents in online version was very useful and user friendly. I like the self-test questions as a comprehension check for students. While I might need to skip the Playboy case at a Christian institution, the text appears thoughtful and inclusive overall. Unions, employment discrimination, and civil rights as applied to the commerce clause are all discussed in the text. In addition, the examples use a variety of names from around the world and not just European sounding names like Mike and Elizabeth.

I know it's open source, so do not mean to be greedy - but a test bank, and power point slides, for the instructor would be incredibly helpful. The chapters covered in this textbook offer a comprehensive overview of Business Law. I love that this textbook includes a chapter on insurance which is such an important risk management concept to understand in the business world. Other Business Comprehensiveness rating: 5 see less. Other Business Law textbooks I have used have not covered insurance, so I appreciated this addition. Overall, the content was pretty good. It is in the table of contents but not the PDF. Also, some of the review questions at the end need double checked. I noticed some of the question numbers were missing from the questions. This will help the students correspond the question to the correct answer.

There did not appear to be many instructor resources that come with this book such as PowerPoints, instructor manual, and a test bank. Reviewed by Margaret Garcia, Lecturer, J. The text offers a comprehensive introduction to business law and the U. The discrete elements of each component of our laws are readily assignable to create a course of study focused on any particular aspect of business law chosen by the instructor. Generally, the letter and spirit of the law are well explained and, through the end-of-chapter exercises, students are encouraged to apply their knowledge to real-life situations. Unfortunately, the text does not feature a glossary of legal terms. Explanations of the principles of law were accurate. Consequently, it offers a solid foundational education for a survey course.

The efficacy of this course could be maintained by an instructor's assignment to investigate a contemporary state statute or by directing students to the Oyez Project at Chicago-Kent; it is a multimedia archive devoted to the Supreme Court of the United States and its work. It aims to be a complete and authoritative source for all audio recorded in the Court since the installation of a recording system in October The Project also provides authoritative information on all justices and offers a virtual reality tour of portions of the Supreme Court building, including the chambers of some of the justices. The cited case law serves the basic purpose of a first-level survey course: it provides an historical context and tracks the consistency of or changes made up to the early 21st Century. But, again, instructors will need to update the law with contemporary cases and statutes. For example, while the content on Alternative Dispute Resolution Chapter 3 clearly delineates the options available there is no reference to the Supreme Court ruling that companies can use arbitration clauses in employment contracts to prohibit workers from banding together to take legal action over workplace issues — an important business law issue!

The text will easily guide a layperson through a survey of the law. However, by the end of the chapter, a student may be overwhelmed by this first introduction to the language of law. The text would be easily and readily divisible to focus on a particular course of study on the discrete aspects of business law that can be reasonably studied in a 16 or fewer week course of study. Students are first introduced to the organizational structure of the U. They are then well positioned to understand the confines of and freedoms available for the application of the law. I would, however, realign two topics: Agency Chapters should be immediately followed by Employment Law Chapters as the latter is a natural subset of the former. Also, Chapter 53, Contracts, replicates the comprehensive devotion of 12 earlier chapters to contract law and the UCC Chapters Technically, there were no problems with the links and the charts were clear.

However, the learning experience would be significantly enhanced by the addition of more detailed charts summarizing the narrative. Generally, the presentation of law is inclusive, particularly with the introductory worldwide examples of legal and political systems, and inoffensive. There is, however, some bias in the historical review of civil rights law Chapter The text is comprehensive and covers the broad topic of business law. Only one area would require supplementation for my course, that is professional responsibility and ethics, and typically the area of "Accountant's legal liability" As the Only one area would require supplementation for my course, that is professional responsibility and ethics, and typically the area of

"Accountant's legal liability" As the course targets accounting students with the intent of taking the CPA exam, a section of accountant's legal liability and professional ethics would require supplementation.

As most business law books on the market do not include this, I think it is fair to state the book is comprehensive and comparable to most texts available for our students through the various publishers. Text was accurate and I did not find it to be biased. Any errors were minimal, i. Section 1 of Pub. For legislative history and purpose of Act July 7, , see U. Code Cong. News, p. For legislative history and purpose of Pub. See, also, Pub. Advisory opinions and rulings of particular trade practices, see 16 CFR Common sales agency, see 16 CFR Compliance with state milk marketing orders, see 16 CFR Guides and trade practice rules for particular industries, see 16 CFR subd.

B, parts 17 to Michael J. Bazylar, U. Affecting commerce test: The aftermath of *McLain*. Richard A. Common law Congress did not intend text of sections 1 to 7 of this title to delineate their full meaning or their application in concrete situations, but, rather, Congress expected courts to give shape to their broad mandate by drawing on common-law tradition.

National Society of Professional Engineers v. This section has a broader application to price fixing agreements than the common law prohibitions or sanctions. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Denison Mattress Factory v. Spring-Air Co. Combinations in restraint of trade or tending to create or maintain monopoly gave rise to actions at common law. Rogers v. Douglas Tobacco Bd. Federal statutory law on monopolies did not supplant common law but incorporated it.

Mans v. Sunray DX Oil Co. This section is but an exposition of common law doctrines in restraint of trade and is to be interpreted in the light of common law. Greater Kansas City Chapter Nat. Target Corp. This act, which sparked the modern civil rights movement, is featured on mementoes offered for sale by Target Corp. The court dismissed the complaint. The Institute appealed. The U. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed the dismissal. How does that meaning apply to the Rosa case? Public interest has two meanings that could fit into the theoretical underpinnings of the Rosa case. The first definition is common benefit, or the general benefit of the public. A law, for example, may be for, or contrary to, the public interest, in this meaning. The second definition relates to the level of interest in a matter.

Something in the public interest would be information about a topic that is subject to a high level of general interest shown by the public toward the issue. For example, the level of interest in the earnings of corporate officers, particularly chief executive officers, is generally high, making information about the topic in the public interest. In the Rosa case, both of these definitions apply. And the level of interest on the part of the public in Parks and the modern Civil Rights movement tends to be high.

Emphasize that the law is not simple—there are no simple solutions to complex problems. In fact, the law is not so concrete and static. One of the purposes of this course is to acquaint students with legal problems and issues that occur in society in general and in business in particular. The limits of time and space do not allow all of the principles to be presented In the real world, this may be enough to seek professional legal assistance. In this course, students should also be able to recognize the competing interests involved in an issue and reason through opposing points of view to a decision.

Also, knowing the law allows business people to make better business decisions. It responds to social change. Emphasize that laws and legal systems are man-made, that they can, and do, change over time as society changes. To what specific social forces does law respond? Are the changes always improvements? One method of introducing the subject matter of each class is to give students a hypothetical at the beginning of the class. The hypothetical should illustrate the competing interests involved in some part of the law in the assigned reading. Students should be asked to make a decision about the case and to explain the reasons behind their decision. Once the law has been discussed, the same hypothetical can be considered from an ethical perspective. You might want to remind your students that the facts in a case should be accepted as given. For example, under some circumstances, an oral contract may be enforceable. If there is a statement in a case about the existence of oral contract, it should be accepted that there was an oral contract.

What are the legal risks involved in transacting business over the Internet? As their knowledge of the law increases over the next few weeks, this question can be reconsidered. If justice is defined as the fair, impartial consideration of opposing interests, are law and justice the same thing? There can be law without justice—as happened in Nazi-occupied Europe, for example. There cannot be justice without law. Which of the schools of legal thought matches the U. None of the approaches mentioned in these sections is an exact model of the American legal system. They represent frameworks that can be used in evaluating the moral and ethical considerations that are an integral part of the law. What is the common law? Students may most usefully understand common law to be case law—that is, the body of law derived from judicial decisions. The body of common law originated in England. The term common law is sometimes used to refer to the entire common law system to distinguish it from the civil law system.

What is the supreme law of the land? The federal constitution is the supreme law of the land. What are statutes? Laws enacted by Congress or a state legislative body. What are ordinances? Laws enacted by local legislative bodies. What are administrative rules? Laws issued by administrative agencies under the authority given to them in statutes. What is the Uniform Commercial Code? A uniform law drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute, governing commercial transactions sales of goods, commercial paper, bank deposits and collections, letters of credit, bulk transfers, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, investment securities, and secured transactions.

Uniform laws are often adopted in whole or in substantial part by the states. Discuss the differences within the classification of law as civil law and criminal law. Civil law concerns rights and duties of individuals between themselves; criminal law concerns offenses against society as a whole. Civil law is a term that is also used to refer to a legal system based on a code rather than on case law. Discuss the differences between remedies at law and in equity. Remedies at law were once limited to payments of money or property including land as damages. Remedies in equity were available only when there was no adequate remedy at law. Today, in most states, either or both may be granted in the same action. Remedies in equity are still discretionary, guided by equitable principles and maxims. Remedies at law still include payments of money or property as damages. Today, the major practical difference between actions at law and actions in equity is the right to demand a jury trial in an action at law.

Identify and describe remedies available in equity. Three are discussed briefly in the text. Specific performance is available only when a dispute involves a contract. The court may order a party to perform what was promised. An injunction orders a person to do or refrain from doing a particular act. Rescission undoes an agreement, and the parties are returned to the positions they were in before the agreement. What is the primary function of law? The primary function of law is to simultaneously maintain stability and permit change. The law does this by providing for dispute resolution, the preservation of political, economic, and social institutions, and the protection of property. What is stare decisis? Why is it important? Stare decisis is a doctrine that prescribes following earlier judicial decisions in deciding a current case if the facts and questions are similar. Courts attempt to be consistent with their own prior decisions and with the decisions of courts superior to them.

Stare decisis is important because part of the function of law is to maintain stability. If the application of the law was unpredictable, there would be no consistent rules to follow and no stability. Have students research the laws of other common law jurisdictions: England, India, Canada, other legal systems, civil law systems, contemporary China, Moslem nations, and ancient civilizations: the Hebrews, the Babylonians, the Romans, and compare the laws to those of the United States.

In looking at other legal systems, have students consider how international law might develop, given the differences in legal systems, laws, traditions, and customs. Assign specific cases and statutes for students to find. If legal materials are not easily available, assign a list of citations for students to decipher. Ask students to read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio news, watch television news, and surf the World Wide Web for developments in the law—new laws passed by Congress or signed by the president, laws interpreted by the courts, proposals for changes in the law.

The omnipresent effect of law on society should be easy to see. Board of Education of Topeka, the United States Supreme Court unanimously held that the separate but equal concept had no place in education. The case involved four consolidated cases focusing on the permissibility of local governments conducting school systems that segregated students by race. In each case blacks sought admission to public schools on a nonsegregated basis, and in each case the lower court based its decision on the separate but equal doctrine. The Court interpreted the principles of the U. The justices found that segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race deprives the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities. Ferguson, the United States Supreme Court adopted the doctrine of separate but equal. A Louisiana state statute required that all railway companies provide separate but equal accommodations for black and white passengers, imposing criminal sanctions for violations.

Plessy, who alleged his ancestry was seven-eighths Caucasian and one-eighth African, attempted to use the coach for whites. The Court said that the U. You just clipped your first slide! Clipping is a handy way to collect important slides you want to go back to later. Now customize the name of a clipboard to store your clips. Visibility Others can see my Clipboard.

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