### IDJI 1.00 – Introductory instruction to jury

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_

 These instructions explain your duties as jurors and define the law that applies to this case. It is your duty to determine the facts, to apply the law set forth in these instructions to those facts, and in this way to decide the case. Your decision should be based upon a rational and objective assessment of the evidence. It should not be based on sympathy or prejudice.

 It is my duty to instruct you on the points of law necessary to decide the case, and it is your duty to follow the law as I instruct. You must consider these instructions as a whole, not picking out one and disregarding others. The order in which these instructions are given or the manner in which they are numbered has no significance as to the importance of any of them. If you do not understand an instruction, you may send a note to me through the bailiff, and I will try to clarify or explain the point further.

 In determining the facts, you may consider only the evidence admitted in this trial. This evidence consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits admitted into evidence, and any stipulated or admitted facts. While the arguments and remarks of the attorneys may help you understand the evidence and apply the instructions, what they say is not evidence. If an attorney's argument or remark has no basis in the evidence, you should disregard it.

 The production of evidence in court is governed by rule of law. At times during the trial, I sustained an objection to a question without permitting the witness to answer it, or to an offered exhibit without receiving it into evidence. My rulings are legal matters, and are solely my responsibility. You must not speculate as to the reason for any objection, which was made, or my ruling thereon, and in reaching your decision you may not consider such a question or exhibit or speculate as to what the answer or exhibit would have shown. Remember, a question is not evidence and should be considered only as it gives meaning to the answer.

 [There were occasions where an objection was made after an answer was given or the remark was made, and in my ruling on the objection I instructed that the answer or remark be stricken, or directed that you disregard the answer or remark and dismiss it from your minds. In your deliberations, you must not consider such answer or remark, but must treat it as though you had never heard it.]

 The law does not require you to believe all of the evidence admitted in the course of the trial. As the sole judges of the facts, you must determine what evidence you believe and what weight you attach to it. In so doing, you bring with you to this courtroom all of the experience and background of your lives. There is no magical formula for evaluating testimony. In your everyday affairs, you determine for yourselves whom you believe, what you believe and how much weight you attach to what you are told. The considerations you use in making the more important decisions in your everyday dealings are the same considerations you should apply in your deliberations in this case.

Comment:

 This instruction is a revision of IDJI 100, to clarify the language and eliminate unnecessary verbiage. It also supercedes and replaces IDJI 120 and 121.