Law is defined as rules of conduct that govern a society. In a democratic society, law serves as a guarantee of governmental accountability and social rights. Specifically, law is intended to assure that no person or branch of government may rise above rules made by elected public officials, that the rights of citizens are protected from arbitrary use of power, and that rules of societal conduct are clear, fairly enforced, and guarantee predictability as to how a society functions. The expression “the rule of law” (or “everyone is subject to the law”) is often used to encapsulate the essence of this set of principles. In brief, the rule of law is said to be a foundation for both order and liberties. We will examine this credo through three lenses: origins of law and formulations of the rule of law; the United States court system and its highest judicial authority, the Supreme Court; and the international context of law. The implicit goal of this course is also to reflect on a more pointed question: Is law neutral and objective or is law like a spider web through which the big flies pass and the little ones get caught?