Christopher Columbus a famous Italian explorer was the first person to discover the island of Puerto Rico. History hold that he discovered it relatively by accident while searching for a land to rest on and acquire fresh supplies of water and fruits. In 1493 November the 19th, His team walked onto the new discovered island and then Christopher Columbus named it the San Juan Bautista. Since then No-one came returned to the island for several years, however, fifteen years after Juan Ponce de Leon would come and bring about slavery, suffering and hardship to the inhabitants of the Puerto Rico island.

Numerous years passed as the inhabitants of the highland remained slaves but then in 1898 the history of Puerto Rico dramatically changes when it was diffidently bequeathed to the United States of America following the Spanish defeat that saw the end of brutal Spanish rule. After that, a military government was introduced in Puerto Rico and therefore this new governance resulted in advanced postal services, advanced systems of healthcare, development of strong infrastructures and bridges. Nonetheless, most notably the drastic change brought about freedom of not limited to the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and the freedom of media. In 1900 a civil government was established and the Jones Act being instigated in 1916. The Jones Act of 1916 permitted Puerto Rico island to remain as a part of the United States hence being able to enjoy the local leadership. Shortly, the United States citizenship was protracted to the nationals of Puerto Rico.

In 1952 Puerto Rico attained its position as a local autonomy but it has not fully attained its independence from the federal government of the United States and today, it is still observed as part of United States territory. The story of Puerto Rico has regularly been occupied with numerous political and judicial struggles and it still remains that way in contemporary era.

According to Central Intelligence Agency reports, the core island of Puerto Rico is approximately 9,104 square km meaning that it is to some extent twice the size of Delaware and less than three times the approximate size of Rhode Island. The geography comprises of an archipelago situated amid the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, North of Venezuela, west of the famous Virgin Islands, and east of the Dominican Republic. Additionally, Puerto Ricco consists of seventy-eight municipalities incorporated cities and towns. However, every municipality is administrated by a mayor and further dived into barrios. According to (), the Autonomous Municipalities Act of 1991 always oversees each municipality. Therefore, this 1991 Act establishes that each municipality should have an elected vibrant mayor with a strong municipal legislature as the type of government. In addition, every legislature should be unicameral meaning that they should have a solitary legislative chamber, with the overall number of associates related to satisfactory representation of the entire population of the municipality.

Assuming that Puerto Rico has recently been acknowledged as the 51st state of the United States of America, this paper will exemplify how a court system can be created from the bottom to up for this newly formed state. It will profoundly define how judges will be selected for every court and how the ethical standards of judicial and attorney will be organized and imposed.

In the United States of America, states can establish their judicial systems in a different approach from the federal judiciary, provided that they protect the federal constitution citizens’ rights to procedural due procedure. Most states have a trial court, commonly known as District Court, the Circuit Court or the Superior Court, then a first stage Appellate Court, mostly known as a Court of Appeals, and top most level there is the Supreme Court.

Additionally, state court systems in the U.S. provide overall courts with extensive jurisdiction. Therefore, the irresistible majority of civil and criminal cases in the entire country are handled in state courts. Reliable statistics indicate that within a state the number of cases is approximately 31, 000, 000 annually and on the other hand the number of judges within state courts is approximately 31,000 and thus by contrast, federal courts handle some 1,000,000 filed cases in the entire country with around 1700 court judges.