**Testimonial Evidence and Real Evidence**

Name

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 Testimonial evidence mainly comes from what was seen or heard by witnesses. Facts provided by a witness regarding a specific case can be referred to as testimonial evidence. This type of evidence enables investigators to recreate a crime scene concerning the description provided by eyewitnesses. Within a court setting, a sworn statement from an eyewitness is considered direct evidence. Testimonial evidence is deemed to be the root of the attorney’s defense system. However, it can be used by both the prosecution and the defense. Testimonial evidence is the only type of evidence that does not need to be backed up by tangible evidence. There is a high probability of testimonial evidence being used in almost every court proceedings Knowledge that coming from through others actually forms part of what is considered part of the body of knowledge.

 On the other hand, real evidence also referred to as physical evidence, is characterized by the material items involved in a case. Tangible things such as murder objects and blood samples fall within this group. These are things that the jury can physically inspect in the event that they are presented as evidence before a court of law. Such objects provide tangible proof of facts that are being presented. However, a review reveals that most criminal cases do not involve physical evidence, even when such information is readily available. Security personnel often tend to ignore it as not having any intrinsic value. In most scenarios, detectives use it to strengthen their positions. Nevertheless, research reveals that physical evidence improves clarity, especially in burglary and robbery cases.

 The two types of evidence can be differentiated in that physical evidence involves the use of physical objects, models, or diagrams when determining facts. In contrast, testimonial evidence solely relies on reports provided by eyewitnesses. Testimonial evidence is the most basic form of evidence. This distinction is relevant from a legal standpoint as prosecutors and defenders need to understand it in that one method tends to be stronger than the other. Physical evidence provides backup for facts, whereas testimonial evidence does not. As such physical evidence might sound more believable before a court of law. This also applies to a common-sense perspective.

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