



HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

LEGAL STUDIES

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Holiday Homework Required	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Read and highlight Chapter 1 of CPAP textbook online at this link: http://www.commpap.com/Chapter%201%20prerelease%20for%20website.pdf2) Complete Criminal Justice Concept Tables (as included below).3) Make sure you have the textbooks and stationary for first class back.
Recommended Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Make further notes on Chapter 1 of CPAP Textbook- Watch and collect media articles regarding changes in the law- Have a look at past exams and examiners reports (see link below).
Resources Required for Subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A+ Legal Studies Notes VCE Units 3 & 4 (3E) 2018 Edition- CPAP Study Guide 7th Edition 2018- Exercise Book- Plastic pockets folder for handouts <p><i>*Note there is a new Study Design for 2018 in Legal Studies so students will need to purchase new editions of textbooks.</i></p>
Key Links	Study Design http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Documents/vce/legalstudies/LegalSD_2018.pdf Past Exams and Assessment Reports (previous Study Design) http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Pages/vce/studies/legalstudies/exams.aspx CPAP Textbook (Chapter 1) http://www.commpap.com/Chapter%201%20prerelease%20for%20website.pdf

2018

CRIMINAL v CIVIL LAW

	CRIMINAL LAW	CIVIL LAW
Example Laws		
Definition		
Parties		
Purpose of legal action		
Example Cases		

PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND INJUSTICE

Instructions: What would be unjust? Read and highlight the TABLE OF JUSTICE below and then... fill in the TABLE OF INJUSTICE. (*ie. Refer to the table of justice to complete the opposite - injustice*).

TABLE OF JUSTICE

Principle of Justice	Meaning	Examples
Fairness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fair legal processes are in place - all parties receive a fair hearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fair opportunity to prepare the case. Parties have enough time and access to relevant information and evidence. - The process of a hearing gives parties an opportunity to respond to all allegations and evidence presented. - The adjudicator is a person who is objective in the view of the case. - Individuals have the right of appeal where appropriate. - Evidence is properly tested in hearing and only proper evidence is admitted. - Accused parties have the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. (Burden of proof on the party bringing the accusation). - The standard of proof reflects the seriousness of criminal charges: must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.
Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all people treated equally before the law - an equal opportunity to present their case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The law does not discriminate between people based on irrelevant characteristics such as race, gender or age. Except where it is a relevant in reaching a fair outcome. For example the Koori Court is a culturally sensitive hearing. - Sentencing is based on relevant considerations and not biases. - Both parties are given an opportunity to present their case and to test evidence in court. For example questioning of witnesses.
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - understanding of legal rights - ability to pursue their case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All individuals have the ability and opportunity to use the legal system to achieve justice. The ability to use the legal system effectively is not limited to those from particular social groups, cultural background or socioeconomic situations. For example the cost of legal representation and court fees. - Those with language and cultural differences are supported to access the legal system and justice. Interpreters are made available where required and information is provided in alternative languages. - All members of the community are able to inform themselves about their rights and when they can take legal action.

TABLE OF INJUSTICE

Principle of Justice	Meaning	Examples of a hearing or process which would be UNJUST .
Fairness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- fair legal processes are in place - all parties receive a fair hearing	
Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- all people treated equally before the law - an equal opportunity to present their case	
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- understanding of legal rights - ability to pursue their case	

KEY DEFINITIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Instructions: Refer to p. 7-17 of the CPAP Textbook online and complete the following table

Criminal Justice Concepts/ Terminology	Definition (3 sentences)	Example
Summary Offences		
Indictable offences		
Burden of Proof		
Standard of Proof		

