

Year: 10
Term: 2a
Topic: The Legal System

Lesson Concepts

1. The justice system: The role and powers of the police
2. The justice system: The role and powers of the judiciary
3. The justice system: The role of legal representatives
4. The justice system: Criminal courts
5. The justice system: Civil courts
6. The justice system: Tribunals and civil dispute resolution
7. The Youth Justice system
8. Role of citizens in the justice system: jurors.
9. Role of citizens in the justice system: magistrates
10. Court-room role-play.
11. Court-room role-play.
12. Evaluating the effectiveness of citizen roles in the legal system.
13. Crime rates and strategies to reduce crime.
14. Sanctions for criminal offences.
15. Supporting victims of crime and protecting society.
16. Revision
17. End of Unit Assessment
18. Assessment Feedback

Core Text:

Citizenship Studies OCR GCSE 9-1;
Steve Johnson & Graeme Roffe;
Hodder Education

Key Words:			
W1 Legal Representative	Advise people in trouble with the police or making a claim through civil courts.	W3 Magistrates' Courts	Where all criminal cases begin.
Judge	Oversees trials. Decides the sentence in criminal trials and in civil trials decide liability	Crown Courts	Serious criminal offence cases will be referred here by the Magistrates' Court.
Sanction	Threatened penalty after disobeying the law.	Ombudsman	An independent service that provides a resolution for businesses supplying services.
Juror	Decide whether the defendant is innocent or guilty of an offence.	Perjury	When a person lies under oath in court.
Forced Marriage Unit (FMU)	Public helpline to provide advice and support to victims of forced marriage.	Tribunals	Dispute resolution for issues such as employment, immigration, mental health and criminal injury.
W2 Retribution	The offender is punished for their crime and this satisfies the victim.	W4 County Courts	Deal with most civil law cases
Reform	Offender learning the impact of their actions and changing their future response.	European Economic Area (EEC)	Free-trade area. Citizens of each EEA country have the right to work anywhere
Rehabilitation	Restoring someone to normal life after imprisonment.	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)	Independent organisation monitoring the standards in public forces
Civic Duty	Responsibility that a citizen has to their community.	Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPPC)	Independent organisation that deals with police complaints.
Restorative Justice	The offender makes peace with the victim and makes up for loss or damage	National Crime Agency (NCA)	Government agency to disrupt organised crime.
Crime Stoppers	National charity that people can contact to report crimes.	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP)	Protects children from harm online and offline.

W5 Key Dates:

1215 – Magna Carta states that people have a right to 'lawful judgement of his peers.'
1800 – Police service began in Glasgow
1829 – London police force began
1839 – County Police Act – led to each county and most large towns gaining a police force.
1856 – HMIC formed to inspect and report on policing.

W6 Key Facts:

The Police: Keep people safe, investigate crime, arrest and charge suspects, collect evidence, brief the CPS and give evidence in criminal courts.
Citizens must: Obey the law, not obstruct the police, not attempt to destroy evidence and cooperate with legal advisers.
Criminal Courts: Magistrates' Court (Youth Court also), Crown Court, Criminal Court of Appeal and Supreme Court.
Magistrates: Hear bail hearings and criminal trials for less serious crimes in the Magistrates Court.
District Judges: Hear more complex cases in the Magistrates' Court and also work in the County Court hearing small civil cases.
High Court Judges: Hear some complex cases in the Crown Courts but are mainly based in the High Court hearing complex and high value civil cases.
Cause of crime: Poverty, normalisation of criminal behaviour, alcohol and drugs, frustration, low social integration and upbringing and socialisation.