**North East School Division**

**Unpacking Outcomes – Law 30 – CV3**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Unpacking the Outcome** | | |
| Explore --> regulation of civil law on daily life | | |
| **Outcome**(circle the verb and underline the qualifiers) | | |
| Explore how civil law regulates (was impacts) the daily lives of Canadians. | | |
| **KNOW** | **UNDERSTAND** | **BE ABLE TO DO** |
| **Vocabulary**:   * Wills, power of attorney, personal care directive, living will, jurisdiction, breach of contract,   **Situations with legal contracts (\*):**   * landlord-tenant agreements, terms of service agreements, warranties, mortgages, loans, online agreements   **Non-contractual legal agreements(\*):**   * Will, power of attorney and health care directives   **Required elements of a contract:**   * offer, acceptance, consideration   **Invalidating factors of a contract:**   * consent, capacity, duress, undue influence, mistake, misrepresentation, illegal contract, contrary to public policy | * That contractional and non-contractual legal documents have different purposes and not every situation requires a legal contract * That without legal documents in place or when deemed invalid legislative alternatives exist * That all contracts must include specific elements and have certain factors that may invalidate them * That there are some instances where an individual should consult a lawyer related to civil law and should not rely on nonprofessional legal advice * That what is valid in one jurisdiction is not necessarily legal in another * That consumer law contracts don’t always protect both parties equally. It’s important to read the fine print and know that remedies are available to both parties when a contract is breached * That employment standards and workplace rights and responsibilities exist to protect both employees and employers | 1. Analyze different situations\* where legal contracts can or should exist. 2. Explore the characteristics and purpose of non-contractual legal documents (\*) and the legislative alternatives when these are not in place or deemed invalid. 3. Create scenarios that include the required elements \*and potential invalidating factors \* of a valid contract. 4. Create a legal contract or a non-contractual legal document that includes the required elements. 5. Discuss the Consumer Protection Act (2013) and critique common consumer contracts to determine whose interests are being protected in the contract. 6. Examine remedies available to both parties in situations where a contract has been breached. 7. Assess instances when an individual should consult a lawyer for legal services related to civil law. 8. Identify possible dangers of relying on non-professional legal advice. 9. Recognize that a legal document from one jurisdiction may not be valid in another. 10. Examine employment standards and workplace rights and responsibilities in The Saskatchewan Employment Act (2013) such as: • occupational health and safety; • wage and pay; • work schedules; • vacations, public holidays, leave and absences; • employment standards in professions and industries; • human rights (e.g., harassment, pay equity); and, • regulation regarding notice of termination or dismissal. |
| **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS** | | |
| How do I know when I need or don’t need a legal contract?  Why does legislation often exist in the absence of a contract?  Why must contracts include required elements to avoid invalidating factors?  When should an individual consult a lawyer and not friend or social media?  Why does jurisdiction matter?  Why is it important to read the fine print? Why might consumer law contracts not equally protect both parties?  How do remedies support you when a breach of contract occurs?  Why do employment standards and workplace rights and responsibilities make a difference to our lives? | | |