**North East School Division**

**Unpacking Outcomes – Law 30 - FL1**

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| **Unpacking the Outcome** | | |
| Evaluate --> purpose of law  Evaluate --> function of law | | |
| **Outcome**(circle the verb and underline the qualifiers) | | |
| Evaluate the purpose and function of law in societies. | | |
| **KNOW** | **UNDERSTAND** | **BE ABLE TO DO** |
| **Vocabulary**:   * Rule of law, order, freedoms, equality, equity, justice, safeguard, Worldview, common law, civil law,   **Societal Worldviews** \*:   * Indigenous legal systems, Sharia law, Mosaic law, Hammurabi’s law code, Law of the Prairie, Common Law, French Civil Law,   **Elements Influencing the Canadian Legal System** \*2:   * The Constitution Act (Constitution) (1982) including The Charter of Rights and Freedoms * Cooperative federalism (division of powers and jurisdictional responsibilities between federal, provincial and territorial * Treaties(e.g., the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child [1989], the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [UNDRIP] [2007], the numbered treaties in Canada [1871-1921]), * Indian Act (1867) * Canadian Case Law * World views (beliefs, customs, philosophy, religion)   **Legal Safeguards \***:   * impartial and independent judiciary, jury of one’s peers, right to counsel, presumption of innocence | * That creating order and providing freedoms for its members are key functions of law * That there are consequences for society whether you have laws or not * That laws apply to everyone and no one is above the law. The rule of law is foundational to our society * That our daily lives are shaped in positive ways because of Canadian laws * That equality and equity are lenses through which we view justice * That the roots of the Canadian legal system stem from Indigenous, British and Quebec * That different worldviews and factors have and continue to shape historical and contemporary legal systems * That we can deepen our understanding of the purpose and functions of our justice system by comparing with traditional Indigenous approaches * That just laws apply to multiple scenarios and cases * That legal safeguards are designed to protect and ensure fairness * That judges serve many roles in ensuring justice | 1. Identify the influence of societal worldviews on the organization of historical and contemporary legal systems (\*) 2. Debate whether the primary function of law is to create order or provide freedoms for members of its society. 3. Predict the consequences of a society without laws. 4. Explain why the rule of law is a fundamental principle in democratic societies and relate it to examples in Canadian society. 5. Identify examples of ways in which law is a part of everyday life in Canada. 6. Examine the difference between equality and equity as they relate to the concepts of justice and the application of laws. 7. Investigate elements that influence Canada’s legal system (\*2) such as: 8. Examine how the historical roots of law in Canada stem from Indigenous legal systems, British common law and the Civil Code of Quebec. 9. Compare the purposes and functions of law and the justice system in Canadian society today with traditional Indigenous approaches to law and justice (e.g. restorative vs punitive justice) 10. Debate criteria for just laws and systems of justice and apply to scenarios and case studies. 11. Examine safeguards in law \* that should protect Canadians from abuse of power by the state and ensure fairness. 12. Examine the role of judges in the Canadian judicial system. |
| **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS** | | |
| Why do we have laws? What’s the underlying purpose?  What are the primary functions of laws?  How does law and order create more freedom?  How would a society without laws compare with a society governed by laws?  Why would you want to live in a society based on the rule of law?  How do laws shape our daily lives? How do laws create more freedom?  Why do equality and equity matter in a legal system?  How have different worldviews shaped traditional and contemporary legal systems?  What factors influence the Canadian legal system?  How does understanding the roots of our legal system help us better understand our society?  Why is it significant to consider the roots of our justice system?  What makes a law “just” and how do you know?  Why does a democratic society need legal safeguards?  Why are judges significant in the Canadian justice system? | | |