

Subject Law
Year 13
Curriculum Overview
Intent:

To build on knowledge developed in year 12, now building on law and justice and whether different types of justice are achieved in our legal system. To understand key principles relating to contract law and apply these to novel scenarios. To be able to build on prior knowledge to produce advanced and detailed essay answers regarding application of contract law and / or criminal law.

	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
	Assessment 1			Assessment 2		
Core Course Topic: These topics are taught through the identified terms. They are taught in small bitesize chunks and revisited regularly.	English legal system: criminal law	Property offences Attempt offences Defences	Contract law	Contract law Nature of law	Revision	Revision
Additional support links: Here are links to additional resources which will help your child	https://www.tutor2u.net/law/blog/legal-professionals	https://quizlet.com/_7c1t15?x=1jqt&i=m2az1 https://youtu.be/ZOHlYsLcp4c	https://www.tutor2u.net/law/reference/the-elements-of-a-contract	https://www.tutor2u.net/law/reference/frustrated-contracts		
Knowledge: Included here is the specific knowledge your child will learn in detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role law plays in society. The effect of law on enforceable rights and the balance required between competing interests (eg public and private). The meaning and importance of fault in civil and/or criminal law. Understanding of the different roles of barristers, solicitors and legal executives. Understanding of the regulation of legal personnel. The judiciary: types of judge. The role of judges in civil and criminal courts. The independence of the judiciary: security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft (s1 Theft Act 1968). Robbery (s8 Theft Act 1968). Preliminary offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempt (s1 Criminal Attempts Act 1981). Defences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insanity. Automatism. Intoxication Self-defence/prevention of crime. Duress. Duress of circumstances. An understanding of the legal tests for all of the above / actus reus and mens rea required, and appropriate case law to justify	Essential requirements of contract: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer and acceptance. Consideration (including privity of contract). Intention to create legal relations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract terms: general Express and implied terms. Conditions, warranties and innominate terms. Contract terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> specific terms implied by statute law in relation to consumer contracts Consumer Rights Act 2015: Terms implied into a contract to supply goods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 (satisfactory quality) s10 (fitness for particular purpose) s11 (description). Remedies for the breach of a term implied into a contract to supply goods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s20 (short term right to reject) s23 (right to repair or a replacement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract terms: exclusion clauses Basic understanding of the nature of exclusion and limitation clauses. Common law control of exclusion clauses: rules relating to incorporation; brief understanding of the rules relating to construction. Statutory control of exclusion clauses: Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 (s2 and s3); Consumer Rights Act 2015 (s31, s57 and s65). Vitiating factors Misrepresentation (nature, types and remedies). Economic duress (definition and remedies). Discharge of a contract Performance. Breach (actual and anticipatory breach). Frustration. Remedies Compensatory damages (including categories of recoverable loss, causation, remoteness and mitigation). 		

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	<p>of tenure, immunity from suit, independence from the Executive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason for and advantages of judicial independence and the methods by which it is achieved. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s24 (right to a price reduction or a final right to reject). Terms implied into a contract to supply services: s49 (reasonable care and skill) s52 (performance within a reasonable time). Remedies for the breach of a term implied into a contract to supply services: s55 (right to repeat performance) s56 (right to a price reduction). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equitable remedies of specific performance and rescission Termination of contract for breach. <p>Nature of law: law and justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meaning of justice and theories of justice. The extent to which the law (civil and/or criminal) achieves justice. 		
<p>Skills: Included here is the specific skills your child will learn in detail</p>	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop competence in using legal skills during the study of the nature of law, legal issues and the English legal system, and private and public areas of substantive law Understand the criminal court procedure and appeal system for criminal offences 	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate their ability to analyse a scenario by identifying the key facts from which legal issues arise analyse, when formulating a legal argument, legislation by applying the rules and principles of statutory interpretation and analyse case law by applying the doctrine of precedent in respect of each private and public area of substantive law they are required to study, to analyse, apply and evaluate the legal rules and principles of that area of law. Analysis and application must include the ability to identify and breakdown into constituent parts the relevant legal rules and principles for each area of law and apply those legal principles to a hypothetical scenario. Evaluation must require students to formulate a reasoned argument to support a particular proposition by reference to the relevant legal rules and principles that support that argument construct clear, concise and logical legal arguments which are substantiated by legal authority, using appropriate legal terminology construct a persuasive argument including instances where they have recognised that there are no clear legal precedents or conflicting precedents to solve a problem <p>analyse and critically evaluate legal issues by identifying different perspectives, being able to support their identification of the strongest viewpoint and demonstrating the ability to counter alternative viewpoints.</p>				
<p>Common Lexicon: These are the key words and terms learnt. These can be found on knowledge organisers.</p>	Magistrates, judiciary, judge, crown court, Magistrates court, majority verdict	Attempt, theft, property, tangible, appropriation, preliminary, intent, intoxication, basic intent, specific intent, voluntary intoxication, involuntary intoxication, duress, automatism, insanity, circumstance, robbery, force	Condition, warranty, term, express, implied, bilateral, unilateral, offer, acceptance	Remedy, frustration, misrepresentation, economic duress, breach, termination, rescission, exclusion clause, justice, substantive		

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