()

Key Stage 12 Curriculum Journey:

The curriculum in Law at Ashlawn School gives students an understanding of the role of Law today and raises their awareness of the rights and responsibilities of individuals. By learning about legal rules and how and why they apply to real life, students also develop their analytical ability, decision making, critical thinking and critical thinking skills. Higher education and employers highly after seeking all these skills. The Law department at Ashlawn seeks to teach learners the importance of not only law, order, and justice, but also reinforces the concept of British values, which is an important part of not only education but a significant aspect of life and the key to becoming a valuable member of society.

	THE YEAR 12 CURRICULUM JOURNEY						
	HALF TERM 1	HALF TERM 2	HALF TERM 3	HALF TERM 4	HALF TERM 5	HALF TERM 6	
Topic and learning focus	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law	
Foundational Knowledge Prior learning needed	 Differences between criminal and civil law. Non-fatal offences Criminal courts Negligence Legal personnel 	 Lay people Parliamentary law making Fatal offences Negligence Occupiers' Liability 1957 Lay people 	 Judiciary Access to justice Statutory interpretation Fatal offences Negligence Occupiers' Liability 1984 	 Theory in tort law Law and morality Civil courts Economic duress Property offences Civil defences 	 The rule of law Law and society Judicial precedent Criminal defences 	 Delegated legislation Law and justice European union Fatal offences 	
Core Knowledge and skills	 Elements of a crime (actus reus and mens rea) Elements of a physical crime, Types of legal rules and other norms of behaviour, Tort of Negligence, 	 Types of Bills in Parliament (Hybrid, Public, Private, Private Member's) Process to creating an Act of Parliament. Fatal offences against the person (murder and manslaughter) 	 Injury and damage to property, nuisance, and lawful visitors, Types of magistrates and judges and aids to statutory interpretation 	 Law and morality and society (fault). Property crime (theft and robbery) Negligence can be of monetary value 	 Legal rules in difference societies Necessity and capacity defences (automatism, intoxication, insanity, duress, self-defence, and loss of control) 	 Law-making bodies, Law and justice and balancing conflicting interests. Work of the Commission, the European Union, and the European Parliament. 	
Developmental Knowledge and Skills	 Involuntary and voluntary acts, Make connections to how legal personnel is used. What constitutes lawful visitors and trespassers, 	 Pillars of parliamentary supremacy, Sentencing and punishment of offenders, 	 What is a primary and secondary victim (psychiatric injury)? Methods to which statutory interpretation and judicial precedent can be applied 	 Identify theorists relating to the theory behind law. Sentencing and punishment of offenders who commit property crimes. 	 What do the government want to achieve from sentencing and punishing offenders? What defences can a person use to excuse or reduce their liability. 	 Statutory instruments, byelaws, and Orders in Council, The impact of the European Parliament, The Law Commission, 	
Complex Knowledge	 Apply knowledge of offences and 	 The strengths and limitations of 	 Apply knowledge of the tort of negligence and 	 Draw conclusions on ethical issues regarding 	• Evaluate whether the legal system is	• Effectiveness of delegated legislation,	

	 defences to scenario questions, Effectiveness of legal personnel in criminal cases Apply knowledge of the tort of negligence and defences to scenario questions. 	 parliamentary law- making. Apply knowledge of offences to scenario questions, 	 defences to scenario questions. Advantages and disadvantages of statutory interpretation 	 law, morality, and society (fault). Apply knowledge of offences and defences to scenario questions, 	 successful in achieving justice. Effectiveness of sentencing and punishment aims, 	 Analyse the competing theories as to whether the law should enforce morality Analyse the work of the European Union and Law Commission,
Literacy (including reading)	 To be able to identify differences between common law and statute. Knowing how to apply key legal terminology. 	 To be able to identify differences between common law and statute. Students to be able to apply legal terminology confidently. 	 Students are able to correctly identify and explain key Acts of Parliament relevant to the area of law. Students to be able to recite verbally and written definitions of offences. 	 Ability to analyse case law and apply to various scenarios. Students to be able to independently create good legal judgement and conclusions whilst referring using correct legal terminology. 	 Students ability to independently analyse situations of crime or wrongdoing. Students to be able to independently create good legal judgement. Students to be able to analyse situations where a defence may be permissible. 	 Students ability to independently analyse situations of crime or wrongdoing. Students to be able to independently reach good legal judgement and conclusions whilst referring using correct legal terminology. Students to be able to include a theoretical area of law to a scenario based question.
Cultural Capital	 Students to be able to understand the punishments in place for committing crimes in the UK. Students to be able to identify the impact of sentencing on society. 	 Students to be able to understand the punishments in place for committing crimes in the UK. Students to be able to identify which type of sentence would be justified by society. 	 Students to be able to understand the punishments in place for committing crimes in the UK. Students to be able to identify cases where a miscarriage of justice has occurred. 	 Students to be able to apply and analyse the punishments available for different offences. Students to be able to explain how sentencing impacts civil liberties. Student to be able to identify key areas of moral differences. 	 Students to be able to apply and analyse the punishments available for different offences. Students to be able to identify that all individuals have the right to use criminal defences to avoid a miscarriage of justice. 	 Students to be able to apply and analyse the punishments available for different offences. Students to able to identify that justice differs for all of society. Students to be able to respect philosophical viewpoints regarding justice.
Social, Moral, Spiritual and	• To understand that offences against the	Understand the consequences of	• To understand how offences such as	• Students acknowledge the social, economic	• Students acknowledge the social impacts of	• Students acknowledge the

(In the second s

Cultural Development	person can vary in severity and acknowledge the impact it has on society.	trespassing and acknowledge that this impacts people of society in the modern day.	murder and manslaughter can impact the individual and the impact it has on society.	and impacts of crime and how this affects the running of the United Kingdom.	tension topics on the modern-day society and to respect others' views and perspectives.	 social impacts of miscarriages of justice. To acknowledge that justice can vary dependant on the culture of the victim.
Fundamental British Values	 To have a clear understanding of the rule of law and how this affects democracy. To have mutual respect for others' views, beliefs, and perspectives, whilst maintaining individual liberty. To possess and display tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with regards to criminal, civil and contractual elements of law. 	 To have a clear understanding of the rule of law and how this affects democracy. To have mutual respect for others' views, beliefs, and perspectives, whilst maintaining individual liberty. To possess and display tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with regards to criminal, civil and contractual elements of law. 	 To have a clear understanding of the rule of law and how this affects democracy. To have mutual respect for others' views, beliefs, and perspectives, whilst maintaining individual liberty. To possess and display tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with regards to criminal, civil and contractual elements of law. 	 To have a clear understanding of the rule of law and how this affects democracy. To have mutual respect for others' views, beliefs, and perspectives, whilst maintaining individual liberty. To possess and display tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with regards to criminal, civil and contractual elements of law. 	 To have a clear understanding of the rule of law and how this affects democracy. To have mutual respect for others' views, beliefs, and perspectives, whilst maintaining individual liberty. To possess and display tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with regards to criminal, civil and contractual elements of law. 	 To have a clear understanding of the rule of law and how this affects democracy. To have mutual respect for others' views, beliefs, and perspectives, whilst maintaining individual liberty. To possess and display tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with regards to criminal, civil and contractual elements of law.
Assessment	 5- and 10-mark questions (Outline, Explain, Describe) one for each topic. Topics: Criminal courts, Duty of care, Barristers, Solicitors. 15- & 20-mark questions (Evaluate, Analyse) Topics: Negligence, Breach of duty, Damages, 	 5- and 10-mark questions (Outline, Explain, Describe) one for each topic. Topics: Parliamentary law making, Magistrates, Juries, Lay people. 15- & 20-mark questions (Evaluate, Analyse) Topics: Lawful visitors, Trespassers, 	 5- and 10-mark questions (Outline, Explain, Describe) one for each topic. Topics: Statutory interpretation, Judiciary Fatal offences 15- & 20-mark questions (Evaluate, Analyse) Topics: Role of judges, Impact of statutory interpretation 	 5- and 10-mark questions (Outline, Explain, Describe) one for each topic. Topics: Automatism. Intoxication 15- & 20-mark questions (Evaluate, Analyse) Topics: Criminal defence evident in scenario- based question, Types of judicial precedent 	5- and 10-mark questions (Outline, Explain, Describe) one for each topic. TOPICS: • Rule of law • Judicial precedent 15- & 20-mark questions (Evaluate, Analyse) TOPICS: • Law and society • Insanity • duress	 5- and 10-mark questions (Outline, Explain, Describe) one for each topic. TOPICS: Delegated legislation European union 15- & 20-mark questions (Evaluate, Analyse) TOPICS: Law and justice. Murder

Role of legal	Legislative process.	Murder	30-mark questions (Discuss,	30-mark questions (Discuss,	30-mark questions
personnel,			Analyse, Examine)	Analyse, Examine)	(Discuss, Analyse, Examine)
Non-fatal	30-mark questions	30-mark questions (Discuss,		TOPICS:	TOPICS:
offences.	(Discuss, Analyse, Examine)	Analyse, Examine)	Feedback and re-drafting	Assault & Battery &	 Involuntary
30-mark questions	Topics:	Topics:		Intoxication	manslaughter
(Discuss, Analyse,	Occupiers' Liability	Non-substantive topics		• S.20/ S.18/ S.47 &	 Voluntary
Examine)	1957 – workmen.	added to scenario		Insanity	manslaughter.
Topics:	Occupiers' Liability	questions			
 Assault, 	1957 – children.	 Involuntary 		Feedback and re-drafting	Feedback and re-drafting
Battery,	Occupiers' Liability	manslaughter			
• S.47 OAPA 1861	1957 – adults.	Murder			
• S.20 OAPA 1861	Occupiers' Liability				
• S.18 OAPA 1861	1984	Feedback and re-drafting			
Feedback and re-drafting.	Feedback and re-drafting				

Key Stage 13 Curriculum Journey:

The curriculum in Law at Ashlawn School gives students an understanding of the role of Law today and raises their awareness of the rights and responsibilities of individuals. By learning about legal rules and how and why they apply to real life, students also develop their analytical ability, decision making, critical thinking and critical thinking skills. Higher education and employers highly after seeking all these skills. The Law department at Ashlawn seeks to teach learners the importance of not only law, order, and justice, but also reinforces the concept of British values, which is an important part of not only education but a significant aspect of life and the key to becoming a valuable member of society. Furthermore, because the Law department follows the AQA A-Level Law specification, this course is linear. Therefore, the students have their exams at the end of their studies in Year 13. Throughout their studies students, learn several key components of the legal system, and this is categorised into four key areas of law, these being Tort law, English Legal system and Criminal law, the final area of law comes in the form of contract law which is the main focus of learning in year 13, as the doctrine of contract law which is the main focus of learning in year 13, as the doctrine of contract law is examined in an exam paper by itself

is examined in an exam paper by itself. THE YEAR 13 CURRICULUM JOURNEY							
	HALF TERM 1	HALF TERM 2	HALF TERM 3	HALF TERM 4	HALF TERM 5	HALF TERM 6	
Topic and learning focus	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law, and Contract Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law, and Contract Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law, and Contract Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law, and Contract Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law, and Contract Law	English Legal System, Criminal Law, Tort Law, and Contract Law	
Foundational Knowledge Prior learning needed	 Differences between criminal and civil law recap Non-fatal offences Negligence Offer and Acceptance (Contract law) 	 Lay people Fatal offences Negligence Occupiers' Liability 1957 - recap Consideration & Intention to create legal relations (Contract law) 	 Judiciary - recap Access to justice Fatal offences Negligence Express & Implied Terms (Contract law) 	 Law and morality Economic duress Privity of contract (Contract law) Property offences Civil defences 	 Law and society Misrepresentation Vicarious liability (Contract Law) Criminal defences 	 Law and justice Fatal offences Contract law Remedies & Termination of contract Private nuisance 	
Core Knowledge and skills	 Elements of a crime (actus reus and mens rea) Elements of a physical crime, Types of legal rules and other norms of behaviour, Tort of Negligence, 	 Types of lay people – juries and magistrates Fatal offences against the person (murder and manslaughter) Differences between lawful visitor and trespasser. 	 Injury and damage to property, nuisance, and lawful visitors, Differences between express and implied terms of a contract. 	 Law, morality, and society (fault). Elements of a contract – Offer, Acceptance, Consideration, Privity, and Intention to create legal relations Property crime (theft and robbery) 	 Discharge of a contract (performance, breach, misrepresentation), Necessity and capacity defences (automatism, intoxication, insanity, duress, self-defence, and loss of control) 	 Law-making bodies, Law and justice and balancing conflicting interests. Difference between voluntary and involuntary manslaughter. 	
Developmental Knowledge and Skills	 Involuntary and voluntary acts, Make connections to how legal personnel is used. 	 Pillars of parliamentary supremacy, 	 What is a primary and secondary victim (psychiatric injury)? 	 Identify theorists relating to the theory behind law. Types of contract terms (express or implied), 	 Remedies of a contract (damages and specific performance) What do the government want to 	 Identify areas of reform of the doctrine of contract law 	

	 What constitutes lawful visitors and trespassers, 	 Sentencing and punishment of offenders, 	 Methods to which implied and express terms can be applied 	 Sentencing and punishment of offenders who commit property crimes. 	achieve from sentencing and punishing offenders?	• The impact of the justice system on society.
Complex Knowledge	 Apply knowledge of offences and defences to scenario questions, Effectiveness of legal personnel in criminal cases Apply knowledge of the tort of negligence and defences to scenario questions. 	 The strengths and limitations of parliamentary law- making. Apply knowledge of offences to scenario questions. 	 Apply knowledge of the doctrine of contact law to scenario questions. Advantages and disadvantages of the judiciary. 	 Draw conclusions on ethical issues regarding law, morality, and society (fault). Reforms of contract law, Apply knowledge of the doctrine of contact law to scenario questions. 	 Evaluate whether the legal system is successful in achieving justice. Effectiveness of sentencing and punishment aims, 	 Analyse the competing theories as to whether the law should enforce morality Apply knowledge of the doctrine of contact law to scenario questions.
Literacy (including reading)	 Ability to apply key legal terminology when necessary. Ability to analyse and examine legal principles and statutes and apply to scenario-based situations. 	 Ability to apply key legal terminology when necessary. Ability to analyse and examine legal principles and statutes. Students to be able to communicate effectively to reach a sound judgement using case law to support. 	 Ability to apply key legal terminology when necessary. Ability to analyse and examine legal principles and statutes. Ability to include an array of case law to support and provide depth to a scenario- based question. To research legal and philosophical areas of law that affect conflicting interests. 	 To be able to independently analyse philosophical and historical legal viewpoints to create sound judgements. To be able to create sound legal arguments that include a detailed analysis of relevant case law and legislation where relevant. To research legal and philosophical areas of law that affect morality. 	 To be able to independently analyse philosophical and historical legal viewpoints to create sound judgements. To be able to create sound legal arguments that include a detailed analysis of relevant case law and legislation where relevant. Students to be able to effectively refer to areas of law that need reform. 	 To be able to independently analyse philosophical and historical legal viewpoints to create sound judgements. To be able to create sound legal arguments that include a detailed analysis of relevant case law and legislation where relevant. Students to be able to provide a critical analysis of areas of law and philosophy.
Cultural Capital	 Students to empathise with those who commit crimes and to have respect for individual 	 Students to empathise with those who commit crimes and to have respect for individual capabilities 	 Students to empathise with those who commit crimes and to have respect for individual capabilities and 	 Students to be able to provide, explain and analyse different crimes that present balancing 	 Students to be able to provide, explain and analyse different crimes that present balancing 	 Students to be able to provide, explain and analyse different crimes that present

ASHLAWN SCHOOL

8

				.	• •••••••	
	capabilities and	and disabilities	disabilities (defences of	conflicting interests in	conflicting interests in	balancing conflicting
	disabilities (defences	(defences of criminal	criminal and civil crimes	society.	society.	interests in society.
	of criminal and civil	and civil crimes /	/ claims).	 Students to be able to 	 Students to be able to 	 Students to be able to
	crimes / claims)	claims).	 Students to be able to 	create succinct and	create succinct and	create succinct and
	 Students to be able 	 Students to be able to 	identify areas of law	well-justified arguments	justified arguments	justified arguments
	to identify areas of	identify areas of law	that may pose risks of	relating to areas of	relating to areas of	relating to areas of
	law that may pose	that may pose risks of	balancing conflicting	nature of law and the	nature of law and the	nature of law and the
	risks of balancing	moral importance.	interests regarding	moral implications law	moral implications law	moral implications
	conflicting interests.		societal and liberty of	has on society and the	has on society and the	law has on society
			freedom.	English legal system.	English legal system.	and the English legal
				• Students to be able to	• Students to be able to	system.
				include case law that	apply various cases and	• Students to be able to
				has affected society.	viewpoints that	apply philosophical
					demonstrate an impact	viewpoints in order to
					on society.	demonstrate how
						theory has impacted
						the legal culture in
						the United Kingdom.
Social, Moral,	• To understand that	Understand the	• To understand how	• Students acknowledge	• Students acknowledge	 Students
Spiritual and	offences against the	consequences of	offences such as	the social, economic	the social impacts of	acknowledge the
Cultural	person can vary in	trespassing and	murder and	and impacts of crime	tension topics on the	social impacts of
Development	severity and	acknowledge that this	manslaughter can	and how this affects the	modern-day society and	injustices.
	acknowledge the	impacts people of	impact the individual	running of the United	to respect others' views	• To acknowledge that
	impact it has on	society in the modern	and the impact it has on	Kingdom.	and perspectives.	justice can vary
	society.	day.	society.			dependant on the
						culture of the victim.
Fundamental	• To have a clear	To have a clear	• To have a clear	To have a clear	To have a clear	To have a clear
British Values	understanding of the	understanding of the	understanding of the	understanding of the	understanding of the	understanding of the
	rule of law and how	rule of law and how	rule of law and how this	rule of law and how this	rule of law and how this	rule of law and how
	this affects	this affects	affects democracy.	affects democracy.	affects democracy.	this affects
	democracy.	democracy.	 To have mutual respect 	• To have mutual respect	• To have mutual respect	democracy.
	To have mutual	To have mutual	for others' views,	for others' views,	for others' views,	To have mutual
	respect for others'	respect for others'	beliefs, and	beliefs, and	beliefs, and	respect for others'
	views, beliefs, and	views, beliefs, and	perspectives, whilst	perspectives, whilst	perspectives, whilst	views, beliefs, and
	perspectives, whilst	perspectives, whilst	maintaining individual	maintaining individual	maintaining individual	perspectives, whilst
	maintaining	maintaining individual	liberty.	liberty.	liberty.	maintaining individual
	individual liberty.	liberty.	 To possess and display 	• To possess and display	• To possess and display	liberty.
						,
		tolerance of different	faiths and beliefs with	faiths and beliefs with	faiths and beliefs with	•
	 To possess and display tolerance of 		tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with	tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with	tolerance of different faiths and beliefs with	 To possess and display tolerance of

	different faiths and	faiths and beliefs with	regards to criminal, civil	regards to criminal, civil	regards to criminal, civil	different faiths and
	beliefs with regards	regards to criminal,	and contractual	and contractual	and contractual	beliefs with regards to
	to criminal, civil and	civil and contractual	elements of law.	elements of law.	elements of law.	criminal, civil and
	contractual elements	elements of law.				contractual elements
	of law.					of law.
Assessment	5- and 10-mark questions	5- and 10-mark questions	5- and 10-mark questions	5- and 10-mark questions	5- and 10-mark questions	5- and 10-mark questions
	(Outline, Explain,	(Outline, Explain, Describe)	(Outline, Explain, Describe)	(Outline, Explain, Describe)	(Outline, Explain, Describe)	(Outline, Explain, Describe)
	Describe)	TOPICS:	TOPICS:	TOPICS:	TOPICS:	TOPICS:
	TOPICS:	 Magistrates. 	 Judiciary, 	 Compensatory 	 Vicarious liability. 	 contractual
	• Offer,	 Juries. 	 Funding. 	damages.	Consent.	remedies,
	 Acceptance, 	 Lay people. 		 Theft. 		 nuisance.
	 Legal rules. 		15- & 20-mark questions		15- & 20-mark questions	
		15- & 20-mark questions	(Evaluate, Analyse)	15- & 20-mark questions	(Evaluate, Analyse)	15- & 20-mark questions
	15- & 20-mark questions	(Evaluate, Analyse)	TOPICS:	(Evaluate, Analyse)	TOPICS:	(Evaluate, Analyse)
	(Evaluate, Analyse)	TOPICS:	 Diminished 	TOPICS:	 Law and society, 	TOPICS:
	TOPICS:	 Consideration. 	responsibility,	 Law and morality, 	 misrepresentation 	 law and justice
	 Assault, battery. 	Murder.	 Loss of control. 	 Economic duress, 		 elements of a
	• S.47 /S.20 / S.18	 Manslaughter. 		 Robbery. 	30-mark questions (Discuss,	contract.
	Breach of		30-mark questions (Discuss,		Analyse, Examine)	
	contract.	30-mark questions	Analyse, Examine)	30-mark questions (Discuss,	TOPICS:	30-mark questions
	30-mark questions	(Discuss, Analyse, Examine)	TOPICS:	Analyse, Examine)	 contract law 	(Discuss, Analyse, Examine)
	(Discuss, Analyse,	TOPICS:	 Unlawful act 	TOPICS:	 negligence 	TOPICS:
	Examine)	 OLA 1957, 	manslaughter.	• Theft,		 private nuisance,
	TOPICS:	 Negligence, 	 Gross negligence 	 Robbery, 	Feedback and re-drafting	 contract law.
	Contract law	 Voluntary 	manslaughter.	Contract law.		Fatal offences
	 Negligence. 	manslaughter	 Contract law. 			(diminished
	Non-fatal	Involuntary		Feedback and re-drafting		responsibility &
	offences.	manslaughter.	Feedback and re-drafting			unlawful act
	Feedback and re-drafting	Feedback and re-drafting				manslaughter)
						Feedback and re-drafting