Law Poster Criteria Value: 20 marks=10%

1. Content: Illustrate the main elements that have created the Canadian legal system and structure. 6 marks
2. Clarity: Abstain from clutter and too much text; focus on key words as main headings and use these in your presentation. 4 marks
3. Visual Appeal: Ensure your poster can be viewed clearly from a distance for maximum impact in order to understand the main points of your presentation. Balance text and images. 4 marks
4. Presentation: Your presentation must be interesting and inspiring, in other words, ensure clarity of thought and word, appropriate use of language, complete with eye contact without reading from a prepared text. During your speech, reference to selected parts of your poster must be made. 6 marks
5. Poster size: no less than 11 by 17, no more than 22 by 34

Creating a Constitution Criteria: 20 marks=20%

1. Outline the purpose of your constitution and clearly describe the institution or club that requires the constitution and for which purpose in the form of a preamble. 4 marks
2. Describe the parts of the institution and what powers these have and describe clearly their composition and how they are chosen. 4 marks
3. Describe which methods are used to solve problems or break ties in order to resolve conflicts. 4 marks
4. Outline which process must be followed to make changes to the constitution should any changes be necessary. 4 marks
5. Clarity in your presentation is essential. You must consider your audience and provide visual clues to enhance understanding so that your audience can ask critical questions to enhance their understanding of your constitutional structure and question its validity. 4 marks

Charter Challenge Criteria: 30 marks= 15%

One important provision in the Canadian legal system, based on the Rule of Law, is the presumption of innocence until proven guilty by a court of law. However, there exists the possibility of ‘reverse onus’. Does ‘reverse onus’ negate such presumption of innocence, and is such presumption therefore valid? In other words, if the accused somehow must prove his or her innocence, is the Rule of Law still adhered to? At the same time, Canadian law, often written prior to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, contains elements that potentially contradict the charter and thus are subject to a charter challenge. It is your job to identify such contradictory elements and create a charter challenge in which you attempt to strike down a law or a section of a law that contravenes the Charter. You must follow these steps: 1. Which charter right is contravened by which law or section? 2. Develop an argument for your case. 2. Your opponent develops an argument against your case. Both cases are presented to a tribunal. The tribunals hears and weighs the arguments and decides on the validity of the challenge. 3. The tribunal either strikes down the violating section or acknowledges that it does violate the charter right but, in the public interest, maintains its validity.