



# Lesson Guide for Teachers

## General information for you as the teacher:

This document contains all you need to know as the teacher to run the four lessons of The Bar of Ireland's Bitesize course. This page should not be shared with any students.

We recommend having a look at each content in advance to work out how to fit each within your class time and create a lesson plan that suits you.

We've structured each module to last approximately 40 minutes to facilitate going through the lessons within a single class time. The course gives a broad overview of the legal system and the courts, the role of the different legal profession that administer justice and the role the media play. It is aimed at all students, and can be used in the junior cycle's CSPE class, transition year as well as 5<sup>th</sup> year English or history class.

In the information below, we will give the required background, an outline of the content of each chapter and its approximate length, in order to allow you to plan the lesson and perhaps allocate some tasks for homework that evening or indeed allocate preparation work in advance.

If you're not running the programme in class time, your students can complete them on their own. However you will need to give the students the individual links for each lesson. Please refer to the last section of this guideline for suggested ways to check if student have completed each lesson if completing them on their own. Please note, however, that it has been designed for a teacher-led, classroom setting.

Each lesson contains a mixture of recordings, quizzes(\*), discussion points and additional resources you can share with the class

(\*) The quizzes are part of the course and follow after most of the videos. Below are a few suggestions of ways you can complete them with your students:

1. You can go through the quizzes with your students as they are in the lesson by calling out each question and calling on students to answer them.
2. You can copy and paste the questions into a Kahoot quiz and ask students (Individually or in groups) to select the correct answers on their devices.
3. You can print out the questions as handouts and give to students so they are aware of each questions when the video is playing.

# Lesson 1: Introduction to the justice system and life as a barrister

## Welcome & Introduction

When you first click into this lesson you will see four slides which will give you suggested prompts to receive full engagement from students – next you will come across flash cards giving a quick overview of The Bar of Ireland, Barristers, The Chief Justice of Ireland and the Supreme Court.

**Advance preparation: there is nothing you need to do before this part.**

## The Chief Justice of Ireland

The first video is a video of the Chief Justice of Ireland welcoming students to the course.

**Advance preparation: there is nothing you need to do before this part.**

## The Bar of Ireland as an independent referral bar

Next you will hear from Sara Phelan SC who will explain the meaning and importance of the independence referral Bar. In this explanation Sara will be discussing how Barristers engage with clients and the cab-rank rule.

**Advance preparation:** You could take a look at <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/the-fundamental-importance-of-an-independent-referral-bar/>

## Who's Who in the Courtroom

This is an exercise you can complete with your student. It gives students an insight into where everyone sits in a courtroom and who is involved in a typical trial.

You can complete the programme in the following ways (depending on how much time you have):

1. Ask the students to shout out the answers as you click on each blank field.
2. Print out the document (see Index 1) and ask the students to fill it in first.

**Advance preparation:** If you wish, you could take a look at this in advance by following this link: [Whos who in the Criminal Court - 17 December 2015 \(courts.ie\)](https://www.courts.ie/whos-who-in-the-criminal-court-17-december-2015)

## The Constitution of Ireland

This quick look at the Constitution of Ireland intends to give student a snapshot of the various rights afforded to each individual living in the State of Ireland. It explains how it is the fundamental law in Ireland and it also gives examples of some important cases and decisions that have shaped some of the legislation in Ireland.

**Ask your students** if they know what the constitution is and its function.

**Advance preparation:** for further reading and background information on The Constitution of Ireland, please follow this link: <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/about/governance/constitution/>

**Advice:** You can spend as little or many times as possible on this, depending on how much time you wish to spend on the remaining sections of the plan – suggestion: you can give this as homework for students to research and come back and spend 5 mins discussing

### **Distinct Courts in Ireland**

This section of the lesson looks at the five core courts in Ireland. It looks at how each court handles cases in civil and criminal jurisdictions, it also looks at two specialised courts, the Children court and the Drug Treatment Court. The civil courts and the criminal courts are almost the same as you will note.

**Advance preparation:** Everything you need to know is contained in this section. If you like you could take a look in advance at: <https://www.courts.ie/what-courts-do>

### **Path to becoming a Barrister**

In this section, students will learn about the path to becoming a barrister and the early years at the Bar.

#### **1<sup>st</sup> video – A Barrister perspective on becoming a Barrister**

Katherine McVeigh BL explains the different routes to becoming a barrister – how you can qualify to sit the Entrance Exams (approved law degree or King's Inns Diploma in legal studies, to then completing the Barrister At Law degree to then qualifying as a barrister and being called to the Bar.

**Advance preparation:** Further information for teachers is available at <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/join-us/becoming-a-barrister/>

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Video – hear from King's Inns perspective on becoming a barrister**

The CEO & Under-Treasurer of the King's Inns will take the students through what it is like to study at the King's Inns, the variety of students the valuable skills that they are taught to become a Barrister, and the other career routes qualified Barristers can take if they do not wish to join the Bar. In the video students will also get a glance of the wonderful buildings and portraits of the King's Inns.

**Advance preparation:** Check out the King's Inns website for further historical background <https://www.kingsinns.ie/about/about-kings-inns>

#### **3<sup>rd</sup> video – Early years of a career as a Barrister**

Hear from four barristers explaining the first two years of a Barrister's career by going through the process of entering The Bar of Ireland, the mandatory year of 'Devilling' also known as 'Pupillage' that a newly qualified barrister must undertake, and the work that barristers carry out on a daily basis. The barristers also speak about some of the traditions associated with the Bar.

**Advance preparation:** To gain a deeper understanding of the pupillage year and entering practice, please visit <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/join-us/becoming-a-barrister/>

### **Questions & answers to the knowledge check:**

1. What broadly is the type of work you will be doing with your master while devilling?

Research, drafting of pleadings, making applications before the court in respect of their cases, shadowing them at consultations and settlement meetings.

2. What is the name given to the barristers that have devilled for your Master in previous years?  
Your devil family
3. What are the names of the two officers of the Court who deal with the vast majority of Motions?  
The County Registrar in the Circuit Court, and the Master in the High Court.
4. On what basis, is the order for dealing with Motions by consent based?  
The order for dealing with consent Motions is based on seniority among barristers, based on their year of call to the bar.
5. What is the name of the ceremony students experience in the Supreme Court?  
Call to the Bar
6. What is the term for the apprenticeship which Barristers must participate in?  
Devilling
7. When does the legal year begin/end?  
1st Monday of October and 31st of July
8. How many year(s) is it mandatory to devil?  
1 year

### **Traditions at the Bar**

Rossa Fanning SC will walk students through further traditions at the Bar such as wearing a wig and gown. He explains the tradition and why gowns are worn. He also talks about taking silk and the wig that he wore when he became a senior counsel.

**Advance preparation:** There is nothing you need to do in advance of this video.

### **Questions & answers to the knowledge check:**

1. True or False: Barristers wear brown gowns at court hearings?  
False
2. True or False: Irish barristers court attire is essentially the same as English barristers?  
True
3. Which one of the four is not a main distinctions of Senior Counsels gowns to Junior Counsels' gowns?  
Longer
4. How many years do barristers work on average as Junior Counsel before becoming senior counsel?  
15-20 years
5. True or False: Most Irish barristers still wear wigs?  
False
6. True or False: Barristers wear gowns at all times during the year in court?  
False
7. In what area of law do barristers not wear court attire?  
Family law

## Lesson 2 - Introduction to Civil Law

This section looks at explaining Civil Law and all the areas that fall within it.

**Advance preparation:** The first thing you will see when you click into this section is a knowledge check, there are fourteen flash cards explaining the key areas that fall within Civil Law. You can ask your students if they know the meaning of each one before turning over each flash card.

**Ask:** There are also questions students can complete at the end of the flash cards. Please refer back to the quiz suggestions on page one.

### ***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

1. If you are married or have children, when making a will, you don't have to leave them any property. True or false?  
False
2. What kind of law is involved when dealing with a will?  
Probate law
3. What is the Bunreacht na hÉireann?  
The Constitution of Ireland
4. What does the word "tort" mean?  
Wrong
5. You heard about EU law, how many countries are in the European Union?  
27

### **Let's look at legal aid**

The next section is Legal Aid in Ireland, the first thing you will come across are three slides which explaining the types of legal aid available in Ireland – Civil legal aid, family mediation and criminal legal aid.

### **Advance preparation:**

Further reading and background information for each type are available here:

Civil legal aid - <https://www.legalaidboard.ie/en/our-services/legal-aid-services/>

Family mediation – <https://www.legalaidboard.ie/en/our-services/family-mediation/>

Criminal legal aid - <https://www.legalaidboard.ie/en/our-services/criminal-legal-aid/>

### **Children's Rights**

In this section, students will be introduced to the Children's rights and Noeleen Healy BL, who will be explaining the rights that children have, how disputes involving children are carried out in Ireland and the work carried out by the Children's Rights Alliance in protecting those rights.

**Advance preparation:** For further reading and background information on The Children's Rights Alliance, please follow this link: <https://www.childrensrights.ie/about-us>

### ***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

1. Ireland is reviewed by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child to ensure that it is respecting the rights of children and young people under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. True/False  
True
2. Children do not have any constitutional rights in Ireland. True/False  
False
3. The children's rights amendment was added to the Irish Constitution in 2015. True/False  
True
4. In the resolution of all disputes concerning the guardianship, adoption, custody, care or upbringing of a child, the welfare and best interests of the child shall be the first and paramount consideration. True/False  
True

### **ADR - Alternative Dispute Resolution**

Alternative Dispute Resolution is the next topic that the students will be briefly explore, with a specific focus on the two main types, mediation and arbitration. Two flash cards will appear with an explanation of both, go through these with your students. You can have them guess the meaning before you turn them over. There is a test your knowledge quiz after the flash cards. Please refer back to the quiz suggestions on page one.

**Advance preparation:** for further reading and background information on The Children's Rights Alliance, please follow this link: <https://www.childrensrights.ie/about-us>

### ***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

1. You can mediate online  
True
2. A mediator is a judge  
False
3. Mediation is voluntary  
True
4. What is mediation  
Mediation is a form of dispute or conflict resolution.
5. People have to give evidence in mediation  
False
6. Mediation is private  
True
7. Only lawyers can be mediators  
False
8. Who decides the agreement in a mediation?  
The people
9. Mediation is the same as therapy or counselling  
False
10. Mediation is suitable for....  
Family law cases

## Introducing you to specialised areas of civil law

The Bar of Ireland is home to a number of Specialist Bar Associations (opens in a new tab), each a vibrant hub of activity that facilitates the exchange and advance of specialist knowledge and expertise through conferences, seminars, papers and periodicals; promoting The Bar of Ireland as a specialist provider of advocacy and legal advice services across a range of practice areas. In this last section of lesson, the students will hear about five of those Specialist Bar Associations – the Immigration, Asylum and Citizenship Bar Association, the Sports Law Bar Association, the EU Bar Association, Family Lawyers Association and the Climate Bar Association.

**Advance preparation:** for further reading and background information for students, please see below links:

<https://www.iacba.ie/>

<https://www.slba.ie/>

<https://www.euba.ie/>

<https://familylawyers.ie/>

<https://www.climatebar.ie/>

There is a test your knowledge quiz after the flash cards. Please refer back to the quiz suggestions on page one.

### ***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

#### **IACBA**

1. What three things does IACBA stand for?  
Immigration, Asylum and Citizenship
2. How did Mr. Damache become an Irish citizen?  
By marrying an Irish woman/naturalisation
3. Why was Mr. Damache extradited to the US?  
He was part of a terrorist organisation
4. True or False: The Minister for Justice was successful in revoking Mr. Damache's Irish citizenship?  
False

#### **Family Law Association**

1. Name two different types of family law case that Lyndsey mentioned?  
Any 2: Divorce, separation, problems with childcare, custody and access issues, financial issues, who stays in the family home, who pays the mortgage, maintenance and pensions.
2. True/False: Members of the public can go and watch a family law case?  
False
3. Do barristers wear gowns in the family courts?  
No
4. Is surrogacy legislated for in Ireland?  
No
5. What does Lyndsey say will impact family law going forward?  
Science and how it evolves



## EUBA

1. If there is a conflict between Irish law and EU law, which will prevail?  
EU law
2. Name one area of law that David mentions EU law impacting?  
Criminal Law, Environmental Law, Immigration Law and Family Law
3. True or False: When Ireland joined the EU it was illegal to pay men and women different rates of pay for the same work done?  
False
4. True or False: You can travel to, work in, live in, study in and retire in any other EU member state?  
True
5. What does The European Lawyers in Lesbos project do?  
Assist migrants travelling to the EU who are seeking asylum

## Sports Law Association

1. True or False: Lawyers argue for the player as well as the sporting body?  
True
2. What is e-sports?  
Competitive Computer Gaming
3. What is the main work done in Ireland in terms of sports law?  
Disciplinary codes
4. The Climate Bar is involved in some pro bono work and Cliona gives an example of some work they did which resulted in drafting what?  
Draft legislation before the Dáil
5. Who are they working with to create a model environmental bar?  
Barristers and university interns

## Lesson 3 - Introduction to Criminal Law

This first section looks at exploring Criminal Law and looks at the difference between civil and criminal law. The first thing the students will come across are three slides which explain the difference between civil and criminal law. In the next sections, students will gain an insight into the various of professions that work within the criminal legal system.

**Advance preparation:** Further information for teachers on how a Criminal Trial works is available at <https://www.courts.ie/criminal-trial>

### The Office of the Director of Public Prosecution

The first video is of Stephanie O'Brien from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP or DPP). Stephanie will give students a walk through the role the ODPP plays in prosecuting cases and the role barristers and solicitors, how the ODPP started and what kind of crimes people under 18 can be charged with. There are questions that students can take after the video, you can share the questions before students listen to the recording. Please refer back to the quiz suggestions at the beginning.

**Advance preparation:** Further information for teachers is available at <https://www.dppireland.ie/criminal-justice-system/>

### Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:

1. What are the biggest changes that have happened in the Office of the DPP since it started.  
The office has evolved a huge amount since it began in 1974. At the start, there was just a solicitor section and a directing section. Now the office has a financial unit, a victim unity, an international unit, and later this year, we will see the establishment of a sexual assault unit.
2. Is everyone who works in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions a lawyer?  
No. We have a large group of administration staff and a big IT unit. The IT unit particularly has grown a great deal over recent years. This is particularly true with Covid – as in order to allow more staff to work remotely, the IT unit was required to expand the encryption and update security in the organisation.
3. Does ODPP prosecute all criminal cases across the country?  
No. Under the Garda Síochána Act 2008, some prosecution functions are delegated to AGS which gives them the authority, on behalf of the Director to prosecute minor offences, such as public order offences, s3 drug possession offences.
4. How is the decision made about what someone gets charged with or whether they should get charged?  
A file is submitted by AGS (An Garda Síochána) and it is reviewed. The facts and evidence is reviewed to decide if there is enough evidence for what is called a prima facie ("sufficient to establish a fact or raise a presumption unless disproved or rebutted). This is not as high as what is needed to prove the case when it goes to court, which is beyond a reasonable doubt.

5. After the evidence is considered, the Directing officer will then consider what is the appropriate charge?  
Sometimes this means that charges will be added, and some of the charges will be withdrawn.
6. What do the other sections in the ODPP do?  
There are several other sections in the office and that has been changing as the world evolves. For example:  
International section - deals with extradition requests and warrants. This section has been had to do a lot of changes to get ready for the effects of Brexit. This section also deals with mutual assistance requests from other countries  
Victims Unit – now deals with victims of crime and answering queries from victims in cases where charges are not filed.  
Financial Crimes unit – came into effect in response to the financial crash and now also deals with complex money laundering types of cases.
7. Is it solicitors or barristers who do the legal work in the Office of the DPP?  
When the office was initially established, it was primarily Barristers as they were the ones who made the directing decisions when that job was previously done under the Attorney General’s office. For many years after that, it was only solicitors who were hired, but in recent years that has changed as well. In the last competition for new solicitors, ½ of the applicants were barristers.
8. Do solicitors get to go to court and do cases in the office of the DPP?  
Yes, solicitors do any criminal hearings that take place in the district courts. These include the more minor types of offences, in that the maximum possible sentence for conviction is 12 months. These includes things like theft, road traffic, some sexual offences and drug offences where the value of the drugs is below a certain level.
9. Where the offence is a more serious offence, what we call an indictable offence, the solicitor will still attend court but will instruct a Barrister – who presents the case on behalf of the ODPP – this happens in the Circuit, Central and Special Criminal court that apply, such as you cannot identify a person who is under 18 and charged with a crime. A person above the age of 12 can be charged with a crime, but anyone under the age of 14 cannot be charged without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.
10. What kinds of crimes do you see people under the age of 18 charge with?  
The majority is things like theft, criminal damage or more minor crimes, however, we do see very young people charged with more serious crimes. In recent years, this includes sexual offences, and murder. Surprisingly a lot of young people are finding themselves charges with money laundering because of a situation where they are asked to deposit money into their bank and then take it out and give cash to a specified person. As part of the deal, might get a few hundred dollars.

### **Life as a defence solicitor**

The second profession students will be introduced to is that of a defence solicitor. Rory Staines will give students a flavour into the kind of work carried out by a defence solicitor, in the courtroom, the different type of cases and the role in meeting with clients. Rory also speaks about some the advantages and disadvantages of the job.

### ***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

1. How many different district courts are there in the Criminal Courts of Justice?  
21
2. Rory deals with what kinds of applications in an average day?  
All three
3. When Rory phones someone who is in prison, how long can that phone call last?  
6 minutes
4. Someone being questioned by the gardai has always been entitled to have a solicitor present. True or false.  
False

### **Circuit court - where is your local court?**

The next section will give students the opportunity to learn more about the Circuit Court and allow students to find the court nearest to them.

**Advance preparation:** investigate where your nearest courthouse is.

### **Life as a criminal barrister**

Team member Melissa interviews Brendan Grehan SC and Michael Bowman SC – two criminal barristers. In the interview Brendan and Michael discuss how criminal cases are brought to barristers, the fact the barristers can defend or prosecute, the role the independent referral bar works and the advantages of operating within the independent referral bar system.

There is a test your knowledge quiz after the flash cards. Please refer back to the quiz suggestions at the beginning.

### ***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

1. Barristers must only act for the prosecution or the defence in their practice.  
False
2. What is one advantage of an independent referral bar?  
A defendant can choose any barrister that they want to represent them.
3. What is the “burden of proof” in criminal cases?  
Beyond a reasonable doubt
4. If a client tells a barrister that they are guilty of committing an act, a barrister can positively defend them and tell the court they did not commit the act?  
False
5. Barristers must wear a wig in court.  
False

### **Life as a Prison Officer**

Students will hear from barrister John Ward, a former prison officer, about the role of prison officers within the criminal justice system. John will share life as a prisoner officer, and how a career as a prison officer prepared him for a career as a barrister.

**Advance preparation:** Further information about the Irish Prison System is available at <https://www.irishprisons.ie/about-us/>

***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

1. When was Mountjoy Prison opened:  
1850
2. What number of prisoners was Mountjoy designed to hold in single occupancy cells when it was built:  
450
3. What should you always do when you hear an account by someone of something:  
Hear the other side
4. What is the duty of a barrister / solicitor as an officer of the court:  
Represent the client while acting ethically before the court
5. Who is the most powerful person in a Florida, (USA) court?  
District Attorney.
6. What is every person charged with a criminal offence entitled to before a court.  
a defence.

## Lesson 4: Advocacy skills; and Media and the law

### **Introduction:**

This introduction simply gives a quick explanation on each of these items.

### **Advocacy skills:**

**Ask:** Ask your students what advocacy is – it's supporting or arguing for a cause or a policy etc. It also means to plead in favour of someone or something. Advocacy is a key skill for barristers, and demonstrates how important language is and how we use it.

First you will see a longer definition of advocacy and how it used by barristers. You can simply read this with your students.

### **Flashcards:** ABC of advocacy

**Ask:** your students to guess what the letters stand for:

A is for accuracy

B is for brevity

C is for clarity

The next set of flashcards gives a longer explanation of each of those words in the advocacy context.

### **Advocacy in court:**

The next item is a video of Ms Justice Bolger explaining advocacy in court. This video is part of a much larger and longer module which was used in previous Look into Law courses. We will supply the other videos which were recorded during Covid-19 restrictions in a bonus advocacy module. If you can find another class you might like to show these to your students.

### **The casefile:**

**Advance preparation:** Although not essential, it would be useful if the students read this before this class as it will help to explain some of the examples given by Ms Justice Bolger. If you plan to show the other videos, the students must have read the casefile.

You should then watch the video with the students reminding them to listen out for the answers to these questions.

### **Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:**

1. True or False: Examination-in-Chief is when you examine a witness of the opposing side?  
False
2. What is mentioned as the golden rule when examining any witness?  
To never ask a question you don't know the answer to
3. True or False: Barristers should keep questions simple and structured?  
True

4. True or False: Leading questions are allowed when cross-examining witnesses?  
True
5. It is important to be \_\_\_\_\_ towards a witness?  
Fair
6. True or False: The more aggressive you are towards a witness the more likely they are to admit guilt?  
False

### **Barristers and the media:**

**Ask:** You could then ask your students to think about if they know if barristers are allowed to talk publicly about a case that they are involved in (they are not). Your students will learn from Judge Hayes what barristers can and can't say to the media. Also ask your students why the media is important in the justice system (the answer is that even when the public isn't able to view a trial, the media can and they observe it on our behalf).

These are the questions (and answers) the students should consider when listening to the video. Not all of them may be covered in this video so they may need to do some research.

### ***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

1. True or false: The Constitution provides that justice is to be administered in public?  
True
2. What language does the phrase 'In Camera' come from?  
Latin
3. What are the private rooms called where a judge spends time outside court?  
Chambers
4. True or false: Journalists can watch In Camera cases?  
True
5. True or false: A barrister can talk to journalists about cases they are involved with?  
False
6. True or false: A barrister can stand on the steps of the courts and speak to the media on behalf of their client.  
False
7. Dara mentions two barristers in England. In the first case, what did this barrister send that landed her in trouble?  
A tweet

The final reflection in this section suggests that the students write down three new things that they learnt.

### **Social media and the law**

"You are now going to hear Emer Woodfull BL interview two other barristers - Alex White SC and Elaine A Byrne BL - about how the law protects you when it comes to social media, bullying and more. They cover several topics that are very relevant to you right now as teenagers and young adults so we hope you find it interesting."

This topic should be of great interest to your students and we really hope that this short video will assist students become more aware of the rights that they have in this regard. Obviously this might lead to some insightful discussions, but could also be triggering so please be aware of that in advance. Perhaps you could remind students of any resources your school has in place for anyone who has suffered bullying or been the victim of intimate photo sharing etc. You could use the opportunity to remind them of external organisations that are available to them too. The barristers in this video make it very clear that the law is there to protect young people and that they are not weak if they suffer from this kind of bullying.

These are the questions that your students will be asked to answer afterwards:

***Questions & Answers to the knowledge check:***

1. True or False: Defamation is when damaging allegations are made against someone that cannot be proven?  
True
2. True or False: The person who makes a statement will often end up having to prove what they said was true?  
True
3. What year was Coco's Law passed?  
2020
4. True or False: An 18-year-old Kerry boy was prosecuted for posting a number of offensive tweets?  
True
5. True or False: Defamation is considered criminal law?  
False

**Reflection:** Take a moment to reflect on everything you learnt in this section. What did you learn from this segment that was news to you?

Do you know now what to do if anyone asks you share an image?

We hope that the knowledge you have gained in this video will help you and demonstrate to you how the law is there to protect you.

If you have time, you might like to allow some time for discussion of this topic.

**Challenges:**

Should you have extra time or wish to do additional tasks with students, we include here two possible challenges. On the main webpage where you accessed this document and the lessons, we include a mock trial and a template for running the mock trial. Alternatively you could pick challenge 2 and ask them to write a short article, record a news piece and then create a tweet about it.

**Challenge 1: DPP v O'Donnell mock trial**

This is a fun mock trial to run. Full instructions are contained in the accompanying document.

**Challenge 2: Reporting on a trial**

The idea with this challenge is to encourage your students to think about how they might write about a trial and how they might report on a trial. Encourage them to take a look online at legal correspondents delivering their short piece to camera for the main news and then to find accompanying newspaper articles about the same trial.



The instructions to the students are as follows:

In preparation for this challenge, go and find an article in a newspaper about a recent, or ongoing trial and pick out the key points in the article.

If you're feeling brave, share your attempts with your classmates and teacher.

Find a recording online of a legal correspondent reporting on a trial for a television news report. Record yourself reporting on the trial you found in the newspaper as if you were a legal correspondent.

Now write a short article for a newspaper about the same trial. Look at a few newspapers and see how crimes correspondents write about a trial. Look at the language they use and how they describe the proceedings.

Finally, write a short tweet to drive traffic to your newspaper article. Remember you are limited to 280 characters in a tweet! Look at how newspaper or magazine journalists write their tweets that help to encourage their readers to go and read more.

The lesson finishes with a couple of links along with a request to reflect on all that they have learnt. In addition, we mention that there is additional bonus material that students could take a look at in their own time.

We hope that this guide has assisted you in running this TY programme. Don't forget to tag us on social media with **#LookIntoLaw**

With thanks

Lindsay & Melissa

Your TY Team at The Bar of Ireland



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