



FIRST CONTACTS / GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

Year 4 Student Post-Visit Resource

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Points to Review After Your Visit to the FBLEP

Review the points below and your previous answers with a partner or in a small group and then discuss them with your class.

INSTRUCTIONS

Read the sentences below and mark them True or False.

	True	False
1. Laws are the same in all communities and laws never change?		
2. There is no difference between rules and laws.		
3. Captain James Hook proclaimed the Swan River Colony (now known as Western Australia) as part of the British Colony in 1829.		
4. Aboriginal Peoples lived in Western Australia and had their own lore (law) before the arrival of British people.		
5. Noongar spirituality has a strong link to nature and country.		
6. From 1829 Aboriginal People understood British Law and agreed to follow it.		
7. Noongar people spoke English when the British people arrived in 1829.		
8. Under the law everyone has the same rights and responsibilities.		

Language Activity Revision

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Your teacher will call out 24 words and phrases.
2. Twelve of the words/phrases are legal words/phrases and the other twelve are not legal words/phrases (others).
3. Put the legal words/phrases and the non-legal words/phrases in the correct column.
4. Check your list with a partner and then with the class.

LEGAL WORDS	OTHERS

Rule or Law?

QUESTIONS

1. There are many differences between rules and laws. Below is a list of questions and answers that describe either rules or laws. Choose which answer describes a rule and which describes a law and mark it with an X.

a) Who gets to make them?

The statement is a rule or law?	Rule	Law
Anyone, but normally people in authority		
Parliament and the courts		

b) Who gets to decide on the penalty that a person receives for breaking them?

The statement is a rule or law?	Rule	Law
The courts, through judges deciding on sentences		
Usually the person who made it		

c) Who has to follow them?

The statement is a rule or law?	Rule	Law
Just the people that are in that community e.g. a school or a sports club		
Everyone, including the Premier and people visiting on holidays		

d) What are some of the possible penalties for breaking them?

The statement is a rule or law?	Rule	Law
Fine, imprisonment, losing your driver's license		
No iPad for 2 weeks, time out, grounded		

Rule – A rule is a statement telling people what they can or cannot do. Rules can be made by anybody but usually they are made by someone in authority. The same person usually decides on the penalty. Example - school rules, rules of cricket or football, rules at home.

Law – A law says what conduct or behaviour everyone in a society must obey. Laws can only be made by parliament and the courts. The courts enforce the law and impose penalties for breaking it.

2. Below is a list of rules and laws. Choose which answer describes a rule and which describes a law and mark it with an X.

The statement is a rule or law?	Rule	Law
Only the Queen of Hearts could win games of croquet in Wonderland.		
You can't steal things from other people.		
Don't go off with strangers.		
Wear a helmet when riding your bike.		
Put your hand up when answering a question in class.		
Don't graffiti other people's property.		
Don't follow a white rabbit into a hole.		

3. List 5 other laws that you can think of

Local Government

1. What are the three levels of government in Australia?

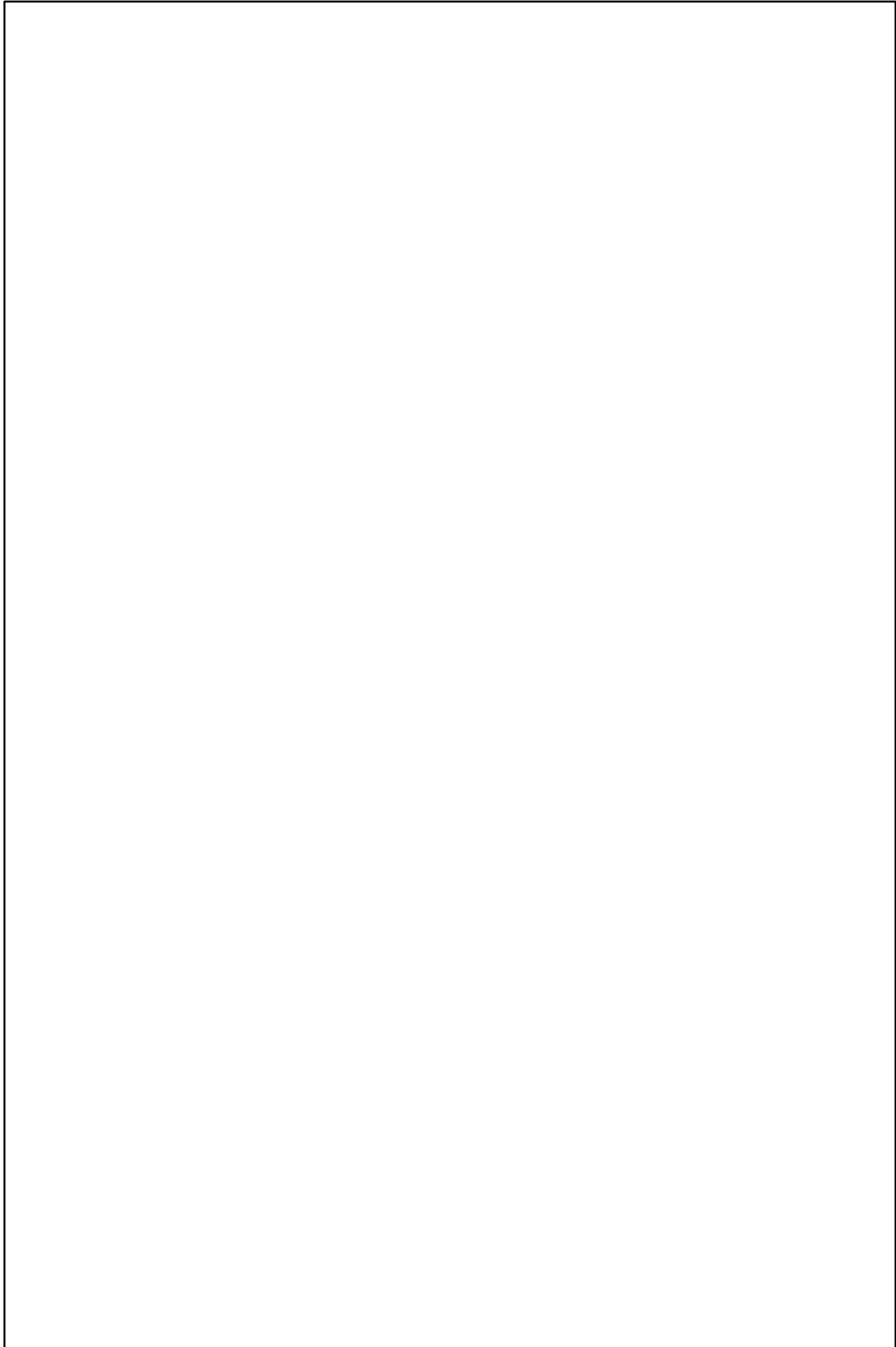
2. What is the name of your local government? It could be referred to as a local council, town, city or shire.

There are a large number of roles and responsibilities of local government. These can include things like:

- Looking after local roads, bridges and footpaths;
- Rubbish collection;
- Recreation facilities like parks, sports fields and swimming pools;
- Approval for new buildings and renovations;
- Pet management like registration and noise control; and
- Libraries, art galleries and museums.¹

¹ Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA), <https://walga.asn.au/About-Local-Government>

- 5. Draw your perfect local government town centre below. Make sure you include all the services you mentioned above.**

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student to draw their perfect local government town centre. The box occupies most of the page below the instruction.

Laws: Why are they Important?

QUESTIONS

An important part of the law in Australia is that everyone is equal in the eyes of the law and nobody is above the law.

1. Explain what this means in your own words.

	Yes	No
2. Does the Premier and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of WA have to follow the law		

3. Why is it important that everyone has to obey the law?

Another important part of the law is that a person who has been accused of a crime is always thought to be innocent until proven guilty in the courts.

3. Explain what this means in your own words.

4. Why is this important?

5. Imagine that one day you woke up and there were no laws at all. Write a short description of what you think society would look like.

Discussion Questions: Alice in Court

In the *Alice in Court* mock trial, the Defence Counsel said in the closing address: “The Queen of Hearts seems to think that she is the law in Wonderland but we must remember that today Kings and Queens do not make laws. Parliament makes the laws and people can only be arrested if they have broken a law.”

- 1. In the past Kings and Queens made laws. Now only parliament and the courts can make laws. Which do you think is fairer? Why?**

- 2. If you participated in the mock trial of Alice in Court during your tour of the Old Court House answer the following questions:**

- a) What was Alice charged with?

b) Did the jury find Alice guilty or not guilty?

c) Do you agree or disagree with the jury's verdict? Why?

d) How old do you think Alice is? (*imagine*)

e) If Alice was under 18, which court do you think she would go to?
Supreme Court / District Court / Magistrates Court / Children's Court

f) Do you think having a special court for children is a good idea or a bad idea? Why?

Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline, repeated across the page.

Court Personnel Activity

Fill in the blanks to name the court personnel in a trial. Write the name of the person or people in your class who took on that role in the Alice in Wonderland trial re-enactment at the Old Court House.

1 Judge

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

2 Judge's Associate

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

3 State Counsel

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

4 Counsel for the Accused

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

5 Accused

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

6 Witness

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

7 Usher

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

8 Jury

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

9 Jury Foreperson

The name/s of the class members who acted out this part in the mock trial.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Who do you think has the hardest job in a court room? Why?

2. Which job would you like to have if you worked in a court room? Why?

Court Personnel Challenge

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Court Personnel Challenge is a card game.
2. Descriptions of the duties of the court personnel are on separate cards.
3. Place the cards face down on the desk.
4. Each person chooses a card and then s/he reads the duties card aloud.
5. The challenge for the other students is to guess which of the court personnel is being described.
6. If the other students can guess which of the court personnel is being described the person reading will keep the card. Then another student has his/her turn.
7. If the other students cannot guess which of the court personnel is being described the person reading puts the card back. Then another student has his/her turn.
8. Keep going until you have been able to describe the duties of all of the court personnel on the cards



I am one of twelve people chosen to listen to the evidence. We decide if the accused is guilty or not guilty in the Supreme and District Courts.
Who am I?



I am the judge's personal legal assistant in and out of court.
Who am I?



I take the Judge in and out of court and announce the opening and the closing of court. I also bring witnesses in and out of court.
Who am I?



I am in charge of the court and make sure there is a fair trial. I tell the jury what they have to do and explain the law to them. If the Accused is guilty, I give that person a penalty.
Who am I?



I come to court to give evidence about the case. I must wait outside the court room until I am called to give evidence.
Who am I?



I represent the Accused. I do not have to prove that the Accused is innocent. I try to create doubt that the Accused is guilty.
Who am I?



I speak for the State of Western Australia. I have to prove that the Accused is guilty.
Who am I?



I have been charged with breaking the law. If I say I am guilty I will be given a penalty. If I say I am not guilty there will be a trial. I am **always** thought to be innocent until proven guilty.
Who am I?



I am the jury spokesperson. I ask the Judge questions and say the verdict in court.
Who am I?

APPENDIX 1

WHY LAWS ARE IMPORTANT: MULTIMODAL PRESENTATION



TASK

Imagine you are going to give a talk to the Year 2 students. You have to explain why laws are important.

Your written presentation should include the following:

- An introduction: why we need laws
- The definition of a law
- An example of a law
- Two reasons why laws are important
- A conclusion: what would happen if we didn't have laws

APPENDIX 2

FIRST CONTACTS: MULTIMODAL PRESENTATION



MULTIMODAL PRESENTATION

Create a multimodal presentation about:

- a) an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person or group you have studied; or
- b) Captain James Stirling;
- c) significant people and events that occurred during the first contacts between the British and the Indigenous Peoples of Western Australia.

Your presentation should include the following:

- An introduction: the name of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person or group, the name of the person or event and basic information on that person, group or event.
- What is that person, group or event known for?
 - Include historical details such as years and places where relevant
- Was first contact between the local Aboriginal Peoples, or the British settlers with a particular Aboriginal group, or that person or event, positive or negative? Why?
- A conclusion: your thoughts about that group, person or event.

Suggested Links

- [Kaartdijin Noongar – Noongar Culture \(Yagan\)](#)
- [National Museum Australia – Yagan](#)
- [Captain James Stirling](#)
- [Captain Stirling](#) (Life on Perth website)

Resources available

- www.freewebs.com
- [Audacity](#)
- [Movie Making](#)