

Francis Burt Law Education Programme

JUSTICE AT HOME AND OVERSEAS YEAR 10 TEACHER POST-VISIT RESOURCE

1. LEGAL VOCABULARY

a. Match the vocabulary below to the descriptions in the table.

executive, separation of powers, legislature, law of torts, The Australian Constitution, The three arms of government, judiciary

VOCABULARY	DEFINITION
judiciary	The legal arm of the government. This group operates independently from the two other groups in the three arms of government and is responsible for enforcing the law.
The Australian Constitution	The document which identifies the fundamental principles of how Australia is governed. It includes details on what laws and courts the Federal Government is responsible for and what laws and courts the State Governments are responsible for.
The three arms of government	This group is made up of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The Legislature makes laws, the Executive implements the laws and the Judiciary interprets and applies the laws.
executive	This group in WA consists of the Governor, the Premier and the other State government ministers. The responsibility for enacting legislation passed by parliament and upholding such legislation falls on this group.
separation of powers	This model for governing democratic countries identifies separate and independent powers of the three arms of government. This model aims to prevent either of the three arms of government from becoming too powerful.
law of torts	An area of civil law which covers such things as defamation and duty of care. This type of law covers actions that injure a person in some way.
legislature	The group of elected members of parliament in both houses responsible for debating and voting on new legislation.



2. HIGH COURT CASE STUDY

Read the case study [*Yorke v Lucas 2009*](#) and answer the following questions:

- a. What was the case about?

Misleading and deceptive conduct

- b. Give a brief summary of the facts of the case

The case involved the sale of a record store by Treasureway Stores Pty Ltd to Miles and Sue Yorke. The business was sold to the Yorkes through an agent Ross Lucas Pty Ltd. Representations as to turnover and gross profit made by Treasureway Stores Pty Ltd, its directors, the agent Ross Lucas Pty Ltd and its principal Ross Lucas, were false. The true position was that the turnover was substantially lower than that represented and that the business has been making losses. Consequently when the Yorkes started operating the business they made significant losses and the business was subsequently closed.

- c. In which court was the case first heard?

The Federal Court

- d. Under which legislation were the litigants taking the matter to court?

The Trade Practices Act 1974

- e. Click on the link [section 52](#) and write down what it says in the Act?

Misleading or deceptive conduct.

52. (1) A corporation shall not, in trade or commerce, engage in conduct that is misleading or deceptive.

(2) Nothing in the succeeding provisions of this Division shall be taken as limiting by implication the generality of sub-section (1).

- f. What was the decision of the original Court hearing?

At the trial Justice Fisher found that Treasureway Stores Pty Ltd, its directors and the agent Ross Lucas Pty Ltd had engaged in conduct that was both misleading and deceptive under [s52](#) of the Trade Practices Act by falsely representing the average weekly turnover of the business before the sale. This was despite the fact that there was no evidence that the agent (Ross Lucas Pty Ltd) had knowledge that the representations were false.

The original Court held in assessing damages under [s82](#) that the Yorkes were entitled to

- **compensation for the actual losses they incurred in carrying on the business flowing directly from the inducement**
- **interest on the purchase price paid by them**
- **the amount payable by the Yorkes to the lessor in respect of loss and expenses incurred by the lessor on re-entry and reletting of the premises**
- **costs of going into and out of the business**
- **a proportion of the additional money provided by the Yorkes for the business.**



- g. Which court did the Yorkes then appeal to and why?

The Yorkes subsequently appealed to the Full Federal Court in relation to the finding that Ross Lucas the principal of Ross Lucas Pty Ltd was not involved in the contravention of **s52 and therefore not liable in damages to the Yorkes.**

- h. Was the appeal upheld?

No. The Full Federal Court dismissed the appeal.

- i. What was the next step taken by the Yorkes and were they successful?

The Yorkes appealed to the High Court and the appeal was dismissed.

- j. What was the reason behind the High Court's judgment?

The High Court considered whether for an individual to be "involved in a contravention" under **s75B that person needed to have actual knowledge that the conduct was misleading or deceptive in breach of **s52**.**

Under **s75B to be involved in a contravention, a party must aid and abett, induce, be knowingly concerned in or conspire with others to give effect to the contravention.**

The High Court said at 670

There can be no question that a person cannot be knowingly concerned in a contravention unless he has knowledge of the essential facts constituting the contravention ... In our view ... [in order to be knowingly concerned] ... a party to a contravention [needs] to be an intentional participant, the necessary intent being based upon knowledge of the essential elements of the contravention.

As a result while Lucas, as principal for Ross Lucas Pty Ltd, acted as the agent for Treasureway Stores Pty Ltd and personally made the representations, he was not held liable under **s75B as it had not be shown that he had any knowledge that the representations were false.**

- k. Can the Yorkes appeal again?

No. This case was heard by a Full Court of five Justices. The High Court is the final court of appeal.

The High Court of Australia deals with cases which come to it on appeal or which begin in the High Court itself. Cases which involve interpretation of the Constitution, or where the Court may be invited to depart from one of its previous decisions, or where the Court considers the principle of law involved to be one of major public importance, are normally determined by a Full Bench comprising all seven Justices if they are available to sit. Other cases which come to the High Court for final determination involve appeals against the decisions of the Supreme Court of the states and territories, of the Federal Court of Australia and of the Family Court of Australia and these are usually dealt with by a Full Court of five Justices. In addition there are certain matters which can be heard and determined by a single Justice.¹

1. Brochure of the High Court of Australia <http://www.hcourt.gov.au/assets/publications/brochures/HCA-Brochure.pdf>



3. THREATS TO DEMOCRACY: POPULISM

The **Rule of Law** provides that everyone, regardless of who they are, is subject to the same law and has access to the same legal and judicial processes regardless of whether they are rich or poor, whether they are in an ethnic majority or religious minority or if they are a political ally or opponent of the state.² The law should always be supreme to the capricious authority of any individual and the rule of law is the supreme check on political power used against people's rights. Constitutional limits on power is a key feature of any democracy and requires adherence to the rule of law.³

Overseas

In recent times there has been a rise in support for populist parties and/or populist leaders in many contemporary Western societies and this has either disrupted the politics of those countries or has the potential of altering established patterns of party competition. For example:

- United States of America - Donald Trump
- The Philippines - Rodrigo Duterte
- Europe (Italy – Matteo Renzi; France – Francois Fillon and Marine Le Pen; Germany – Frauke Petry; Netherlands – Geert Wilders)

Particularly troubling are the numerous examples of populist leaders flouting rule of law principles, especially the *supremacy of law*, i.e. rulers cannot make their own laws but must govern according to the established laws.

- Rate the leaders/countries listed above from the highest threat to the lowest threat (or no threat) to democracy. Justify the reasons for your ratings.

Rating	Leader/Country	Reason

3. Democracy Web: Comparative studies in freedom – see <http://democracyweb.org/node/63>

Answers will vary.

Possible response

At the time of creating this resource Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines would seem to be creating the highest risk to democracy due to his killing squads that are alleged to have killed 6000 people alleged to have been involved with prohibited drugs. Oddly, the president himself has stated that he himself has personally killed suspected criminals in his home city of Davao. Initiatives like the killing squads clearly fly in the face of rule of law principles.

Donald Trump's campaign policies would seem to represent a significant risk to the rule of law in the USA as demonstrated by the policy to deport children who are American citizens, banning Muslims from entering the USA and threatening to jail Hillary Clinton. However, his actions after taking office will demonstrate whether such policies were just hot air or are something that will be actioned and implemented. Deporting American citizens, blocking access to the USA due to a person's religion and threatening to jail a political candidate, and remember that the judiciary is responsible for appropriately sentencing criminal offenders not the executive, are all an affront to rule of law principles.

Francois Fillon and Marine Le Pen are both from the far right as demonstrated by the policies that they propose related to migration and Islamists. Such policies typically threaten democratic principles by limiting, or removing, the rights of person's seeking asylum and using a religion as a discriminator.

The policies of Frauke Petry in Germany and Geert Wilders in the Netherlands mirror the populist policies of Francois Fillon and Marine Le Pen in France and they threaten democratic principles in much the same way.

- b. Do you think any of the populist leaders or parties mentioned above are likely to influence any parties or policies in Australia? Explain your views with reasons.

Answers will vary and are likely to be affected by what transpires over time, however the rise of One Nation in Australia and the establishment of Cory Bernadi's Australian Conservatives might indicate the possible rise of populist leaders or parties in Australia.

- c. Can you identify any Federal or State government policies in Australia that seem to flout rule of law principles?

Answers will vary and are likely to be affected by what transpires over time, however some recent examples would include the Northern Territory Intervention in 2007 and Operation Sovereign Borders in 2013.

The suspension of the Racial Discrimination Act to implement the Northern Territory Intervention and Australia's breaches of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as part of Operation Sovereign Borders, which continues today, would all seem to flout rule of law principles.



4. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS: AUSTRALIA'S UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a process undertaken by the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council. It involves review of the human rights records of all 192 UN Member States once every four years.

The UPR is an opportunity for Australia to:

- take stock of how well we are protecting the human rights of all people in Australia;
- inform the international community of the human rights situation in Australia; and
- engage with other countries about specified steps Australia will take to improve the enjoyment of human rights in Australia.

Every country which is a member of the UN has their human rights record reviewed under the UPR. Review under the UPR does not depend on a country being a party to a particular human rights treaty⁴.

TASKS

- a. Do you support or are you against the UPR on Australia's human rights record by the UN Human Rights Council? Why?
Support / Against

Answers will vary, however encourage students to support their response with reasons.

Possible responses are outlined below.

I support the four yearly UPR on Australia's human rights record by the UN Human Rights Council Australian as Australia is a member state of the UN and should be obliged to participate in all such member state reviews. Further, as Australia has limited legislative protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms the four yearly UPR provides an objective process for monitoring whether Australia is meeting its human rights obligations.

OR

I am against the four yearly UPR on Australia's human rights record by the UN Human Rights Council as such reviews by the UN encroach on Australia's sovereignty. It is important to note that Australia has some of the highest human rights standards in the world which indicate that such reviews are unnecessary.

4. Australian Human Rights Commission, <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/australias-universal-periodic-review-human-rights#key_documents>.

Option 1: Scope of International Obligations

Open the 2015 UPR [Scope of International Obligations](#) Fact Sheet and complete the following tasks.

- b. Key Issue – Ratification of OPCAT. What are the main concerns raised regarding Australia having signed but not ratified OPCAT?

Ratification of the OPCAT would allow the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT) to regularly access places of detention in Australia, and make recommendations to Australia on strengthening prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Ratification will further commit Australia to establishing, maintaining or designating a National Preventive Mechanism.

Australia does not currently have a comprehensive and nationally consistent framework to monitor places of detention. Ratifying the OPCAT is a means of addressing concerns of mistreatment in immigration detention and prisons, in particular against young people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples⁵.

Note: Australia has announced that it will ratify OPCAT by the end of 2017:

[OPCAT: Australia makes long-awaited pledge to ratify international torture treaty](#)

- c. Are you in favour or against Australia ratifying OPCAT? Why?
In favour / Against

Answers will vary, however encourage students to support their response with reasons.

- d. Key Issue – Removal of CEDAW, ICERD and CRC reservations. Identify the reasons for Australia having reservations regarding CEDAW, ICERD and CRC.

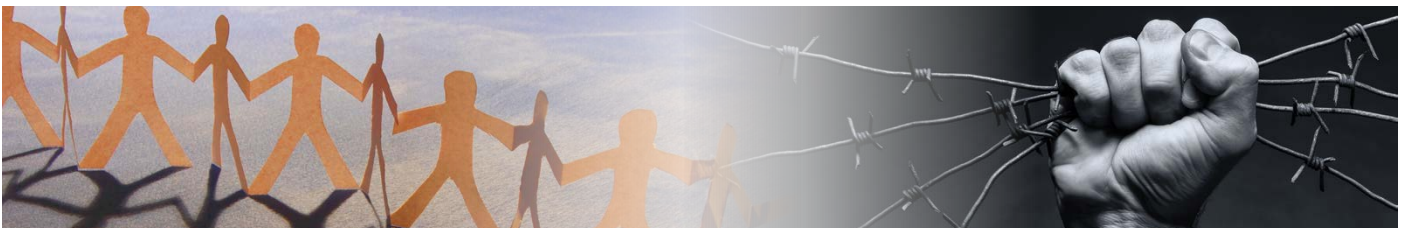
Australia has entered reservations to CEDAW in relation to the provision of maternity leave with pay and the employment of women in combat or combat-related positions in the defence force.

Australia maintains a reservation under article 4 (a) of ICERD, relating to the criminalisation of racial hatred.

Australia maintains a reservation to the obligation under article 37(c) of the CRC to separate children from adults in prison⁶.

- e. Do you support or are you against Australia's reservations regarding these conventions? Why?
Support / Against

Answers will vary, however encourage students to support their response with reasons.



Option 2: National Framework Final

Open the 2015 UPR [National Framework Final](#) Fact Sheet and complete the following tasks.

- f. How does the UN Human Rights Council describe Australia's protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms?

Australia has limited legislative protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the federal level. Many of Australia's human rights obligations are not directly incorporated into Australian law⁷.

5. Australian Human Rights Commission, <http://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/1.%20Scope%20of%20international%20obligations%20Final_1.pdf>.

6. Ibid.

7. Australian Human Rights Commission, <<http://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/2.%20National%20framework%20Final.pdf>>.

- g. What is identified as the key issue?

The lack of a bill of rights or a federal Human Rights Act means that many human rights protections are implied through common law. This framework requires self-restraint from legislators to not override these protections⁸.

- h. Do you agree or disagree with the recommendation? Why?

Agree / Disagree

Answers will vary, however encourage students to support their response with reasons.



Option 3: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

Open the 2015 UPR [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples](#) Fact Sheet and complete the following tasks.

- i. How does the UN Human Rights Council describe the Australian Government's commitment to improving the human rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples since Australia's first cycle review?

The Australian Government has since made a number of commitments to improving outcomes in life expectancy, education, employment and health. Although advances have been made, there is still a long way to go to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia⁹.

- j. What measure is recommended to ensure that legislation complies with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?

One simple measure that could be taken is to include the Declaration within the definition of human rights in the legislation that guides the operation of the parliamentary committee on human rights. This would ensure that all legislation that comes before the parliament is assessed for compliance with the Declaration¹⁰.

- k. Do you support or are you against the Key Issue – National Congress of Australia's First Peoples recommendation? Why?
Support / Against

Answers will vary, however encourage students to support their response with reasons.

- l. Do you support or are you against the Key Issue – Constitutional recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples recommendation? Why?
Support / Against

Answers will vary, however encourage students to support their response with reasons.

- m. How does the UN Human Rights Council describe Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' representation in Australia's criminal justice system?

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults and juveniles, are significantly over-represented in Australia's prison population. The overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as both victims and offenders remains one of the most glaring disparities between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians¹¹.

8. Ibid.

9. Australian Human Rights Commission, <<http://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/5.%20Aboriginal%20and%20Torres%20Strait%20Islander%20peoples%20Final.pdf>>.

10. Ibid.

11. Australian Human Rights Commission, <<http://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/5.%20Aboriginal%20and%20Torres%20Strait%20Islander%20peoples%20Final.pdf>>.

- n. The UN Human Rights Council recommends that Australia introduce justice re-investment trials. What is justice re-investment?

Justice reinvestment involves diverting and reinvesting funds used for imprisonment to services that address underlying causes of crime in communities with high rates of offending¹².

It is interesting to note that another recommendation is for adequate funding be provided for Indigenous legal aid, however the Australian Government will further reduce funding for legal aid in FY17/18.

The 2014 Sir Ronald Wilson Lecture focused on justice re-investment:

- Online video [Justice Re-Investment: What difference could it make in WA?](#)
- Online Lecture paper: [Justice Re-Investment: What difference could it make in WA?](#)

- o. Several of the UN Human Rights Council recommendations note the importance of working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and providing funding for a representative Indigenous voice. Do you support or are you against such recommendations? Why?
Support / Against

Possible response

We hope that the majority of Australians would support such recommendations as meaningful engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples on addressing disadvantage and facilitating a representative Indigenous voice is likely to be a more effective approach than has been demonstrated in the past.

Ambassador John Quinn concluded Australia's statement to the UN Human Rights Council at the adoption of the Report of the UPR Working Group on 17 March 2016 as follows:

I reiterate Australia's voluntary commitment to work with the Australian Human Rights Commission to develop a public and accessible process for monitoring Australia's progress against UPR recommendations.

As part of this process, Australia commits to make a periodic statement on our progress against recommendations.

The UPR is more than a symbolic gesture for Australia.

Rather, it is a real record of our commitments to the Australian public and the international community, it is a measure of our longstanding engagement with the United Nations, and it is the standard by which we will measure our progress in protecting and promoting human rights.

In line with this commitment, Australia is proud to be seeking a seat on the Human Rights Council for the term 2018-2020¹³.

12. Ibid.

13. Australian Human Rights Commission, <<https://www.ag.gov.au/RightsAndProtections/HumanRights/United-Nations-Human-Rights-Reporting/Documents/UPR-Adoption-Statement.pdf>>.



5. REVIEW: WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE LAW?

Note: We have created a [Year 10 Kahoot! Quiz](#)

Read the sentences below and mark them true or false.	True	False
a. The rule of law is a key feature of Australia's system of government.	True	False
b. Australia is bound to implement all conventions approved by the United Nations. All member states of the UN determine whether to sign, ratify and implement international conventions approved by the United Nations. When ratifying an international agreement a member state agrees to incorporate the convention into the member state's law through legislation.	True	False
c. The Federal Court is the highest court in Australia. The highest court in Australia is the High Court. The jurisdiction of the High Court is cases of special federal significance including interpretation of the Constitution, challenging the validity of laws and to hear appeals where there has been an alleged injustice, from Federal, State and Territory courts. The High Court also hears matters related to international conventions. The jurisdiction of the Federal Court of Australia covers approximately 150 statutes of the Australian Parliament and includes copyright, fair trading, patents and the recently introduced Fair Work Australia the national workplace relations tribunal. It is interesting to note that Federal criminal matters are heard by the State and Territory courts, i.e. The Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions prosecutes Federal matters in the State and Territory courts.	True	False
d. The United Nations' Human Rights Council's 2015 Universal Periodic Review of Australia's human rights record did not reveal any human rights issues for Australia to address. The 2015 Universal Periodic Review of Australia's human rights record revealed numerous human rights issues for Australia to address as outlined in 5. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS: AUSTRALIA'S UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW ON HUMAN RIGHTS of this resource. Further details regarding the review can be accessed online: Australia's Universal Periodic Review on Human Rights	True	False
e. You have the right to trial by jury if you are accused of a crime in WA. You do have the right to trial by jury if you are accused of a serious crime (an indictable offence heard in the District Court or Supreme Court). However, in the Magistrates Court of WA matters that go to trial are heard by a Magistrate and not a jury.	True	False

f.	<p>Everyone must swear an oath on the Bible when giving evidence in WA courts.</p> <p>If you are not religious you can make an affirmation; a solemn promise without any religious connection. In addition the courts have the holy book and oath for most recognized religions, e.g. The Koran/Muslim oath, No holy book/Buddhist oath, The Pentateuch/Jewish oath etc.</p>	True	False
g.	<p>Everyone is treated equally by the courts and the law in WA.</p> <p>An essential element of our legal system is that everyone must be treated equally and that everyone is answerable before the law, the courts and the law in WA must not discriminate.</p>	True	False
h.	<p>The government can remove a judge from his/her position at anytime.</p> <p>A judge can only be removed from his/her position if s/he breaks the law and a possible sentence is imprisonment. When a judge reaches the age of 70 s/he must step down. (Section 72 Commonwealth Constitution Act)</p> <p>This system is referred to as security of tenure for judges. Security of tenure for judges is important as it helps to ensure that they can act without fear or favour in their role.</p>	True	False
i.	<p>The verdict of the jury must always be unanimous in WA.</p> <p>The verdict of a jury in WA must always be unanimous for murder trials and all Commonwealth matters. For all other criminal matters a judge may accept a majority verdict of 10 out of 12 jurors but only after they have deliberated for at least 3 hours.</p>	True	False
j.	<p>The Governor General of Australia is exempt from the law in the Australian states and territories.</p> <p>An essential element of our legal system is that everyone must be treated equally and that everyone is answerable before the law, the courts and the law in WA must not discriminate.</p>	True	False
k.	<p>If you are questioned by the police you must answer any and all of their questions.</p> <p>If you are questioned by the police you must answer three questions: What's your name? What's your address? What's your date of birth? If you refuse to answer these any of these questions you can be charged with an offence. If you provide false information to the police you can also be charged with an offence.</p> <p>Apart from those questions you do not have to say anything to the police or answer any other questions the police may ask you.</p> <p>Juveniles have the right for a parent/guardian to be present throughout an interview and everyone accused of a crime in WA has the right to seek legal advice.</p> <p>It is worth reminding the students that the police are there to serve our community and as such they should be given due respect when dealing with them. Moreover, it is in the students' best interest to be polite and cooperative when interacting with the police.</p>	True	False



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Appendix 1

Justice at Home and Overseas: The High Court of Australia Year 10 Research Assessment Task



TASK

Using at least one case study, DESCRIBE the role of the High Court

Your answer could be in the form of a multimodal presentation or an informative essay

1. Detailed description of the role and jurisdiction of the High Court
 - **Role of the High Court Of Australia**
2. Ways in which the High Court interprets the constitution
 - **Kenny, Justice Susan “The High Court of Australia and modes of constitutional interpretation”**
3. Focus on a High Court case study
 - **Case Summaries**
 - **Judgment Summaries**
 - Some of the more popular cases:
 - **Mabo v Queensland (No 2)**
 - **Plaintiff M70/2011 v Minister for Immigration and Citizenship**
 - **Williams v Commonwealth**
 - **Roach v Electoral Commissioner**
 - **The Commonwealth of Australia v The Australian Capital Territory**
4. Optional: Include a brief description of a Western Australian appointee to the High Court
 - **Sir Ronald Wilson AC QC, The Hon John Toohey AC QC, The Hon Robert French AC, The Hon James Edelman**

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

1. Detailed description of the role and jurisdiction of the High Court
2. Ways in which the High Court interprets the constitution
3. Appropriateness and relevance of chosen case study
4. Creativity if presented as a multimodal presentation OR, if an informative essay, correct essay format
5. Accuracy of grammar and spelling
6. Referencing of sources used (either with footnotes or endnotes)
7. Optional: Information about a Western Australian appointee to the High Court



15. Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Populism>

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Appendix 2

Justice at Home and Overseas: Threats to Democracy

Year 10 Research Assessment Task



TASK

The rule of law provides that everyone, regardless of who they are, is subject to the same law. In recent times there has been a rise in support for populist parties and/or populist leaders in many contemporary Western societies and this has either disrupted the politics of those countries or has the potential of altering established patterns of party competition.

Your answer could be in the form of a multimodal presentation or an informative essay

1. Define the principle of the rule of law and its elements

At its simplest the rule of law means that the law is the same for everyone and answerable to the law.

- The following are some of the most common elements of the rule of law
- **Supremacy of Law**
- **Separation of powers**
- **Equality before**
- **The law should be clear and prospective**

2. Define what is meant by a populist leader

Populism is a political style of action that mobilizes a large alienated element of a population against a government which is seen as controlled by an out-of-touch closed elite that acts on behalf of its own interests¹⁵.

3. Choose a local or overseas populist leader in a democratic country

- a. Describe his/her policies
- b. Identify any policies that conflict with the rule of law principle
- c. Identify possible effects of those policies in terms of threats to democracy

- [United States of America - Donald Trump](#)
- [The Philippines - Rodrigo Duterte](#)
- [Europe \(Italy – Matteo Renzi; France – Francois Fillon and Marine Le Pen; Germany – Frauke Petry; Netherlands – Geert Wilders\)](#)
- [Populism: Wikipedia](#)

4. Do you think the populist leader that you focused on is likely to influence any parties or policies in Australia? Explain your views with reasons.

Answers will vary and are likely to be affected by what transpires over time, however it is vital that students are able to explain their response with logical assumptions and/or assertions.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

- Relevance to the topic
- Accurate definitions of the rule of law and its elements
- Accurate definition of a populist leader
- Appropriateness and relevance of chosen overseas populist leader from a democratic country
- Sound reasoning that includes logical assumptions and/or assertions
- Creativity if presented as a multimodal presentation OR, if an informative essay, correct essay format
- Accuracy of grammar and spelling
- Referencing of sources used (either with footnotes or endnotes)



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