

Trials of the Centuries

Roles and Responsibilities

PROSECUTION ATTORNEYS:

- a) developing a personal opinion on the guilt of the defendant
- b) collecting **EVIDENCE**, such as primary documents, pictures, tables or statistics, to build up support for their case. (Note: Most trials are won or lost based on the quality and quantity of evidence presented during the trial, make an impact!)
- c) providing the defence with a **STATEMENT** containing the 3 charges for which the defendant is presumed guilty of committing.
- d) Preparing a typed **FACT SHEET** with the following information:
 - Names of the prosecuting attorneys
 - Trial name
 - The charges
 - Historical names of witnesses
 - Detailed bibliography
- e) deciding who will make the opening address and the closing remarks
- f) choosing 2 relevant witnesses
- g) deciding who will question each prosecution witness and cross-examine each defence witness
- h) developing significant questions for each witness and rehearsing the answers with them.
- i) Preparing the witnesses for possible questions by the defence attorneys.
- j) Clearly understand the nature and purpose of objections during the trial.
- k) Dress appropriately.

DEFENCE ATTORNEYS

- a) developing a personal opinion on the innocence of the defendant
- b) collecting **EVIDENCE**, such as primary documents, pictures, tables or statistics, to build up support for their case. (Note: Most trials are won or lost based on the quality and quantity of evidence presented during the trial, make an impact!)
- c) providing the prosecution with a **STATEMENT** containing the 3 counter arguments that defends the innocence of the defendant.
- d) Preparing a typed **FACT SHEET** with the following information:
 - Names of the defence attorneys
 - Trial name
 - The plea
 - An outline of defence arguments
 - Historical names of witnesses
 - Detailed bibliography
- e) deciding who will make the opening address and the closing remarks

- f) choosing 2 relevant witnesses
- g) deciding who will question each defence witness and cross-examine each prosecution witness
- h) developing significant questions for each witness and rehearsing the answers with them.
- i) Preparing the witnesses for possible questions by the prosecution attorneys.
- j) Clearly understand the nature and purpose of objections during the trial.
- k) Dress appropriately.

WITNESSES

- a) acquiring a pre-trial knowledge by consulting the textbook and other sources
- b) meeting with the attorneys prior to the trial to learn their role in the trial
- c) prepare answers from own attorneys, and to possible questions from the opposing attorneys

JUDGES

- a) setting and applying the rules of the court
- b) preparing a brief opening statement to set the tone and establish the purpose of the trial
- c) passing judgement and giving sentence with a clear, definitive statement to justify decisions

JURY

- a) acquiring a pre-trial knowledge of the trial by consulting the FACT SHEETS.
- b) Ask clarification questions of the witnesses.

****PENALTIES****

Due dates for presentations will be firm! Only serious illness or family emergency will be accepted as excuse from a trial. A medical note must be presented, and the teacher must be contacted the morning of the trial if someone is to be absent. Failure to meet a deadline will result in a mark of zero being awarded for that component of the culminating activity.