

Research Tasks – Law

Much of the Law course content will require independent research of landmark case decisions in the legal system (**case authorities**). The decisions made in these cases, by the judge hearing the case, become our laws and legal principles which future cases are decided under. You must therefore practice and develop your skills of case research, attempting to find the legal principle held in that case. For each of the following cases, state a summary of the case facts – what happened in the case – and the legal principle which was held (decided) in that case. As a guide, the first case is completed for you.

Case	Legal principle
<p><i>R v Nedrick [1986]</i> The appellant, Nedrick, held a grudge against Viola Foreshaw. He went to her house in the middle of the night poured paraffin through her letter box and set light to it. A child died in the fire. The jury convicted of murder</p>	<p>"The jury are not entitled to infer the necessary intention for murder, unless they feel sure that death or serious bodily harm was a virtual certainty as a result of the defendant's actions and that the defendant appreciated that such was the case."</p>
<i>R v Woollin (1999)</i>	
<i>Hancock v Shankland (1985)</i>	
<i>R v Vickers (1957)</i>	
<i>R v Lamb (1967)</i>	
<i>R v Lowe (1973)</i>	
<i>R v Church (1965)</i>	
<i>DPP v Newbury and Jones (1976)</i>	
<i>R v Adomako (1994)</i>	

What is the difference between civil and criminal law?

Which courts hear civil cases?

Which courts hear criminal cases?

What is the difference between a solicitor and a barrister and a lawyer?

What is the difference between murder and manslaughter?