

Subject: **BUSINESS LAW (Honors)**

Country: **USA**

Course/Grade: **Law/10**

State/Group: **NJ**

School: **Egg Harbor Township High School**

Time Frame: One semester (2.5 credits)

Author: Egg Harbor Township High School Social Studies Department

UNIT I: The Legal Environment of Business

UNIT SUMMARY: The student will learn how law affects business, how ethical business decisions are made, and how law relates to ethics.

UNIT RESOURCES:

Glencoe *Business and Personal Law* textbook
Teacher-generated handouts.
Whiteboard
Internet websites
Newspapers/current events
Standard Deviants Business Law Video Series
Video/DVD resources
Guest speakers
Study guide packets
Case studies

Internet Resource Links:

www.glencoe.com
www.landmarkcases.org
www.oyez.org
National Constitution Center website
www.breakinglegalnews.com
www.cnn.com/JUSTICE
www.unitedstreaming.com

STAGE ONE

GOALS AND STANDARDS

NJCC

6.1.12.A.16.a Examine the impact of media and technology on political and social issues in a global society.

6.1.12.A.16.b Analyze government efforts to address intellectual property rights, personal privacy, and other ethical issues in science, medicine, and business that arise from the global use of new technologies.

6.1.12.A.16.c Assess from various perspectives the effectiveness with which the United States government addresses economic issues that affect individuals, business, and/or other countries.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Students will be able to understand

- Ethical decisions can be made by applying the tenets from different moral codes.
- Ethics may be subjective. Laws provide an objective standard of behavior.
- Common law is a set of laws that provide rules for courts of justice. It is the basis of the U.S. legal system. Statutory law is the body of laws derived from statutes.
- Legislatures form regulatory agencies, which have a wide range of powers to create, enforce, and adjudicate rules and procedures.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

What does the law have to do with right and wrong?

Where does U.S. law come from?

Why is law necessary?

What is common law?

How do the courts make laws?

What is the structure of most state court systems?

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

Law is a body of enforceable rules governing relationships among individuals and between individuals and society.

The United States provides a court system for its citizens based on equality, justice, and limited freedoms.

STAGE TWO

PERFORMANCE TASKS

- Oral presentations
- Multimedia presentations
- student debates
- web quests
- power point presentations
- essays
- case analysis/summaries

OTHER EVIDENCE

Teacher-created formative assessments
Teacher-created summative assessments
Self-assessments
Peer review
Lesson tests
Section quizzes
Vocabulary quizzes

STAGE THREE

LEARNING PLAN

Lecture/note-taking
Role play
Class discussion
Summarize current event articles that identify particular types of crimes
Critique current event decisions and cases
Internet research of business ethics and law cases
Research United States landmark cases
Evaluate the constitutionality of court cases
Guest speaker presentations

UNIT 2: Contracts

UNIT SUMMARY: Contract law is designed to provide stability and predictability for buyers and sellers in the marketplace.

UNIT RESOURCES:

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6.1.12.C.16.a Evaluate the economic, political, and social impact of new and emerging technologies on individuals and nations.

6.1.12.C.16.b Predict the impact of technology on the global workforce and on entrepreneurship.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Students will be able to understand

- A contract is any agreement enforceable by law. The six elements of a contract are: offer, acceptance, genuine agreement, consideration, capacity, and legality.
- Valid contracts are legally binding. A void contract has no legal effect because at least one element is missing. A contract may be voided by one of the parties because of a defect in the contract.
- Bilateral contracts are formed by promises that parties make to each other. A unilateral contract contains one party's promise that it will fulfill if and when the other party performs an act.
- An offer is a proposal by one party to another party to enter a contract.
- An acceptance must meet two requirements: 1) it must be unconditional and 2) it must follow the rules regarding the method of acceptance.
- An offer is terminated by revocation, rejection, counteroffer, expiration of time, death, or insanity.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What are the elements of a contract
- How is a contract formed?
- What are the exceptions to the mirror image rule?
- When an acceptance is sent over a long distance, how and when does it become effective?
- What two rules govern the revocation of contracts?
- What are the differences between bilateral and unilateral contracts?

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

An agreement is not a contract unless it contains the six elements of a contract.

The six elements of a contract are: offer, acceptance, genuine agreement, consideration, capacity, and legality.

STAGE TWO

PERFORMANCE TASKS

- Oral presentations
- Multimedia presentations
- student debates
- web quests
- power point presentations
- essays
- case analysis/summaries
- mock trials

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UNIT 3: Consumer Law and Contracts

UNIT SUMMARY