

the trial of the

Big Bad

WOLF

- Civil vs Criminal Court/Procedures/Courtroom Actors
- There are two types of law; civil and criminal. Civil law deals with the personal and property rights of people, such as signing a contract to buy a house, getting married or divorced, and paying taxes.
- A dispute over a civil law is known as a lawsuit
 - o In a civil court, you do not have to prove guilt by getting rid of reasonable doubt. You only have to show intent.
- Criminal law centers on acts that offend someone, their property, or society. These acts are called crimes and depending on how bad the crime is how it is ranked. Criminal laws are designed to protect us from people who are unable to live within the law and punish and/or reform those found guilty of a crime.
 - o For a criminal law to be valid it must include two features;
 - 1) A clear definition of a crime
 - The definition must describe what we must or must not do for each other
 - *Crime of omission*: failing to have something we are supposed to have (driver's license)
 - *Crime of commission*: doing something that the law says we mustn't do (robbing a bank)
 - 2) A reasonable punishment
 - *misdemeanor* is a less serious crime. Because the acts are less severe, the punishment is as well. Shoplifting, writing a bad check, littering, or other non-violent crimes are examples of misdemeanors.
 - *felony* is the most serious of crimes. Arson, murder, robbery, and treason are some examples. These crimes can involve serious punishments such as *capital punishment*. That is also called the death penalty and can only be imposed in states where it is legal (Amendment 10). Also it depends on whether the death penalty was legal at the time of the crime.
- The U.S. Justice System that helps us to regulate these laws is divided up into 3 parts
 - 1) police: they are responsible for enforcing the laws. There are different types of police agencies to enforce different laws.
 - 2) courts: this is where you are put on trial and judged either by a judge or a jury to determine whether you are innocent or guilty.
 - Trial courts hear cases and determine innocence or guilt in the crime they are charged with.

- Appellate courts review the procedures and penalties of the trial courts to see if they were lawful and just
- 3) corrections: deals with the punishments of people convicted or found guilty of a crime. This punishment is known as a *sentence* and may be anything from paying a fine, community work, imprisonment, or probation.
- purpose is to deter people from doing more criminal acts
 - some people aren't willing to change and prison becomes a way of life for them

- There are ten steps that one must go through in a typical case in our justice system.
- 1) *Investigation*: this is when a crime is reported to the police and check to see who might be responsible for it.
- 2) *Arrest*: this happens when the police have found a *suspect*, or someone who is likely to have committed the crime.
- 3) *Booking*: the suspect is told of the charges they are being accused of (Amendment 6), fingerprinted, photographed, and a report is written up saying what they are accused of.
- 4) *Initial appearance*: the accused person or *defendant*, must appear before the court where they are told of their rights, the charges are read aloud, and bail is decided.
 - Some of those rights are right to an attorney (Amendment 6), right to reasonable bail (Amendment 8), and the right to remain silent (Amendment 5).
 - If the person accused is believed to be dangerous or it is thought they would be likely to run if released, the bail will be set at a high price or if very dangerous, bail will be denied.
- 5) *Indictment*: the judge or what is known as a grand jury determines whether there is enough evidence to proceed with the case against the suspect. If there is not enough evidence, the charges will be dropped without ever having to go to court.
- 6) *Arraignment*: here the defendant pleads “guilty” or “not guilty” to the charges against them.
- 7) *Trial or guilty plea*: here there are two choices. The case will either proceed to court, or the defendant will plead guilty in order to plea bargain their case. In exchange for admitting their guilt, they either get their sentence, number of crime, or type of crime reduced. Almost 90 percent of all criminal cases are resolved this way.
- 8) *Sentencing*: after the person had admitted or been determined to be guilty, there is a sentencing in which it is decided what their punishment will be. Sometimes a judge will reduce or add on to the sentence a jury has determined (i.e. British au pair case).
- 9) *Corrections*: in a civil trial, this usually means paying a fine. For criminal cases a convicted person could be imprisoned, fined, or given community service or probation.
- 10) *Appeal*: Our court system allows a convicted person to appeal his or her conviction to a court of appeal. This is because they felt the trial was not handled correctly or improper proceedings were followed. Rarely is a case ever

overturned on appeal. Reaching the Supreme Court means that a case has been appealed many times until the Supreme Court is all there is left to hear the case.

- Courts are found at the local, state, and federal levels. It serves five functions.
 - 1) Serve as a symbol of justice
 - 2) Settle disputes
 - 3) Protect society from crime
 - 4) Punish offenders
 - 5) Provide a natural setting for “doing” justice
- In order for a court room to work properly, there is a group of officials or actors of the court who manage the daily business of a court. We are going to play these roles when we eventually put on our mock trial.
 - Judge: is the chief executive of a courtroom. Providing justice is their most critical duty. There are to see to it that people are treated fairly according to the law.
 - Prosecuting attorney: they represent the victim of the crime. Since they are an officer of the state, it is their duty to protect society and individual victims. They also need to be certain that innocent people are not charged with crimes.
 - Defense attorney: they represent the citizen accused of a crime, known as the defendant. They are supposed to help the accused person after an arrest, continuing to work with them throughout the trial process. The way that our court system is set up, everyone is entitled to an attorney, even if they cannot afford one. An attorney appointed to a defendant is known as a public defender.
 - Bailiff: this is typically a police officer that help the court function correctly. Their main tasks are to keep order in the court, supervise the jury, protect the judge, and to swear in witnesses.
 - Court reporter: this person keeps an accurate record of what happens during the course of a trial. This is done using either a stenotype machine or an audio recorder. Many times, the lawyers or even a jury will ask the court reporter to read back something that has been said in court.
 - Clerk of the court: this is an administrator who aids the judge in the running of the court. They are a record keeper, prepare jury lists, and provide the judge with proper files and documents.
 - Witnesses: their job is to either strengthen or weaken a side’s argument, depending on which side they have been called for. There are two types of witnesses. An expert witness will testify about an area in which he or she has a specialized skill such as fingerprint analysis, DNA testing, or a

psychologist. A lay witness, also called a character or eyewitness, speaks about non-specific issues such as if they saw the crime that was committed or they will testify as to someone's character.

- Defendant: this is the person accused of having committed a crime. They are the person that must defend themselves.
- Victim: this is the person who is pursuing the case. Sometimes the victim cannot be present such as when they have been murdered or the victim is the state, but they are the entire reason the case is in court.
- Jury: this usually consists of twelve people and they hear the case against the defendant and decide based on what has been presented whether they are indeed guilty of the crime they are being accused of. A jury is selected from a pool of possible jurors. Every citizen at one time or another is called to jury duty. During jury selection, both the prosecuting and defense attorneys ask questions to determine whether the person will make a fair jury member.
 - Lawyers are allowed to turn down a certain amount of jurors but have a limit.

Jury must reach a unanimous decision which means they all must agree the same. This is known as deliberation and here the jury debates until they all reach a mutual agreement. If everyone does not agree, even one jury member, this is known as a hung jury and the trial is considered a mistrial and must be retried.

- Trial of “A. Wolf v. Little Pig”.
- Under the idea of a grand jury, we will perform a simulation and act as grand jury of whether a case should go to court or not.
 - Case is known as “A. Wolf v. Little Pig”.
 - Read “Three Little Pigs” and “The True Story of the Three Little Pigs” to the class.
 - Since students are all familiar with the story, will decide the facts of the case and whether a crime has been perpetrated or not.
 - 1) Which of the stories do you believe and why? May there be truths in both of them?
 - 2) Do you think the Wolf should have gone into the Three Pigs home? Why or why not?
 - 3) Do you believe that the Wolf did anything wrong? Explain your response.
 - 4) Did the Wolf commit a crime?
 - 5) Is there evidence of a crime? Of trespassing, damaging property, murder?
 - 6) Is there enough evidence to bring the Wolf to trial and if so, under what charges?

The PROSECUTION

The prosecution is responsible for bringing charges against an accused. The prosecution must begin with their *opening statement*. This is a short statement as to why the accused should be found guilty of the crime they are accused of. The defense then follows with their own opening statement saying why the accused is innocent.

Then comes the *presentation of the state's case* in which evidence is provided through the testimony of witnesses in order to prove the defendant's guilt. The defense lawyer is allowed to cross-examine any witnesses the prosecution presents, in order to find fault in their testimony. If at any time the defense asks a witness a question that the prosecution thinks is unfair or inappropriate, the prosecution can *object*, which means the judge will either *sustain* and stop the questioning, or *overrule* and let the questioning continue.

The defense then presents their case using witnesses, and the prosecution is allowed to *cross-examine*. Once both sides have presented their case, the prosecution once again leads the way, giving their *closing argument* first. The closing argument is the summary of why the defendant should be found guilty.

Then it is up to the judge to decide as to whether the defendant is innocent or not.

Strategies for Prosecution

1. Establish that A. Wolf is a dangerous individual, which is why his nickname is "Big Bad".
2. Show that wolves have a tendency to act violent because it is in their nature.
3. Prove that the alibi or getting sugar and having a cold causing him to sneeze are in fact fabrications.

You should use your two days of preparation interviewing your witnesses and preparing the questions you are going to ask them. You will want to come up with the best questions possible to make your case. You and the witness should come up with the answers together. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Your witnesses are as follows;

(C) = character witness

(E) = expert witness

1) Little Pig – is the victim in this crime allegedly committed by A. Wolf. His two brothers had their houses destroyed and then were eaten. He will testify how after this, A. Wolf came to his brick house and made threats on your life, attempting to blow his house down as well. When this did not work due to the sturdy construction of the house, the defendant tried to shimmy down the chimney to get him and in self-defense, lit a fire in the fireplace that horribly burned A. Wolf.

(C).

2) Little Boy Blue – he will testify he was out in the meadow blowing his horn when he observed A. Wolf approach the house of sticks built by the second pig. Although the wolf was too far away for him to hear, he did witness A. Wolf huff and puff and blow the house of sticks down. After sifting through the rubble, he saw A. Wolf then devour the second pig with no remorse and could have sworn he heard a squeal moments before A. Wolf ate the pig (C).

3) Little Red Riding Hood – she will testify that A. Wolf has a history of harassment of woodland creatures because she also had an encounter with him while trying to take goodies to her grandmother's house. He assaulted and impersonated her grandmother, attempting to eat Red in the process. Luckily Red escaped without harm but felt that if it were not for the intervention of a local woodsman, A. Wolf would have caused her harm. (C).

4) Office Buckle – he will testify the observing A. Wolf running around wildly outside of the Little Pig's brick house, yelling and hollering and making threats. He also investigated the other two houses, that of straw and that of sticks, finding what was left of the other two deceased pigs. His investigation led him to believe that the houses were knocked down by an immense force and not by nature. While interviewing the defendant, he admitted that he ate the two pigs backing it up with his alibi. There had been

times however where the confession of A. Wolf changed such as originally he had said the houses unstable structures had caused them to collapse and then only later mentioned about his sneezing (E).

5) Builder Bob – he is an architect who has an expertise in building. He will testify that even though the houses of the two little pigs were made of straw and sticks, it is doubtful that a simply sneeze would have knocked them down. He has even run tests on similar straw and stick houses, sneezing on them, and only one time out of ten did the house actually fall down (E).

6) Zoologist Jenkins – is a zoologist who is an expert in wolf behavior, having studied them for years. Knowing the violent nature of wolves and their hunger for pigs especially, will testify that A. Wolf is a dangerous individual and if not put in jail, will commit similar acts of violence. This is because it is the wolf's nature to act like this, being a predator (E).

WITNESS LIST

According to the law, both sides must be made aware of any witnesses the other side is going to call.

Since you are permitted to cross-examine each witness, you might want to jot down possible questions you would ask each of these witnesses in order to make their testimony look bad.

Defense's Witnesses

(C) = character witness

(E) = expert witness

1) A. Wolf – is the defendant in the trial of A. Wolf v. Little Pig. He will testify that the whole situation is a misunderstanding and that a cold caused him to sneeze the houses down. As for eating the other two pigs, the knocking down of the houses actually killed them and he simply ate them not wanting the meat to go to waste. The resisting arrest came about because the Little Pig lit him on fire and the pain caused him to go out of control. (C).

2) Grandma Wolf – she will testify to the character of A. Wolf. Knowing him for as long as she has, she does not think he is capable of what he is being accused of. She has never seen him commit acts of violence and knows he would never intentionally kill a pig. She will also testify that he indeed did have a cold because he caught it while visiting her while she was sick. (C).

3) Old Mother Hubbard – she will testify that on the day of the crime in question, A. Wolf came to her house and asked for a cup of sugar to make a cake for his Grandma. When she went to your cupboard to see if she had any, she discovered that the cupboard was bare and she were unable to let him borrow any (C).

4) Coroner Smith – he is a medical examiner who examined the bodies of the two deceased Little Pigs and surmised that one of the pigs was definitely eaten after death and is about 75% sure the other pig was also dead before being devoured by A. Wolf (E).

5) Doctor Fraud – is a doctor who will testify that A. Wolf did come to his office in trying to treat a nasty cold that he had caught from his grandma. Because there is no cure for the common cold, he was unable to give the wolf anything to help stop the sneezing. Also the doctor treated the severe burns on A. Wolf's bottom area. The burns were very bad and must have caused a lot of pain (E).

6) Behaviorist Lupis – is a behaviorist who specializes in the behavior of wolves. He will give testimony showing that A. Wolf eating the Little Pigs is quite natural for a wolf and there is nothing wrong with it. It is part of the circle of life and food chain established for hundreds and thousands of years (E).

LITTLE PIG

You are the victim in this crime allegedly committed by A. Wolf. Your two brothers had their houses destroyed and then were eaten. You will testify how after this, A. Wolf came to your brick house and made threats on your life, attempting to blow your house down as well. When this did not work due to the sturdy construction of the house, he tried to shimmy down the chimney to get you. In self defense, you lit a fire in your fireplace and when A. Wolf reached the bottom he was horribly burned.

You will be interviewed by the prosecuting attorney prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the defense might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

Write the questions your lawyer is going to ask you and the responses you will give.

Question #1 _____

Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

LITTLE BOY BLUE

You are a lay witness for the prosecution in this case. You were out in the meadow blowing your horn when you observed A. Wolf approach the house of sticks built by the second pig. Although he was too far away for you to hear him, you did witness him huff and puff and blow the house of sticks down. After sifting through the rubble, you saw A. Wolf then devour the second pig with no remorse and could have sworn you heard a squeal moments before A. Wolf ate the pig.

You will be interviewed by the prosecuting attorney prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the defense might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

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Question #1 _____

Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

You are a lay witness for the prosecution in this case. You will testify that A. Wolf has a history of harassment of woodland creatures. You yourself had an encounter with A. Wolf while trying to take goodies to your grandmother's house. He assaulted your grandmother and then impersonated her, attempting to eat you in the process. Luckily you escaped without harm but felt that if it were not for the intervention of a local woodsman, A. Wolf would have caused you harm. This shows a pattern of violence in the case of A. Wolf.

You will be interviewed by the prosecuting attorney prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the defense might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

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Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

OFFICER BUCKLE

You are an expert witness for the prosecution in this case. You were the first officer on the scene, observing A. Wolf running around wildly outside of the Little Pig's brick house, yelling and hollering and making threats. You also observed that A. Wolf had a fire on his rear causing him to act even more violent as he resisted your arrest.

You also were part of a team of officers who investigated the other two houses, that of straw and that of sticks, finding what was left of the other two deceased pigs. Your investigation led you to believe that the houses were knocked down by an immense force and not by nature. Afterwards you interviewed the defendant and he admitted to you that he ate the two pigs. His reasoning for this however was that a cold had caused him to sneeze and knock the houses down, thereby killing the pigs. Because they were already dead, he figured why let them go to waste so he ate them. There had been times however where the confession of A. Wolf changed. For instance, originally he had said the houses unstable structures had caused them to collapse and then mentioned later about his sneezing.

You will be interviewed by the prosecuting attorney prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the defense might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

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Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

BUILDER BOB

You are an expert witness for the prosecution in this case. You are an architect who has an expertise in building. You will testify that even though the houses of the two little pigs were made of straw and sticks, you doubt that a simply sneeze would have knocked them down. In your opinion there would have had to be a deliberate attempt by someone to have blown enough air to collapse the two buildings. You have run tests on similar straw and stick houses, sneezing on them, and only one time out of ten did the house actually fall down.

You will be interviewed by the prosecuting attorney prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the defense might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

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Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

ZOOLOGIST JENKINS

You are expert witness for the prosecution in this case. You are a zoologist who is an expert in wolf behavior having studied them for years. You know the nature of wolves and do not believe the innocent story A. Wolf has told.

Knowing the violent nature of wolves and their hunger for pigs especially, you will testify that in your opinion you believe A. Wolf is a dangerous individual and if not put in jail, will commit similar acts of violence. This is because it is the wolf's nature to act like this, being a predator.

You will be interviewed by the prosecuting attorney prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the defense might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

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The DEFENSE

The defense is responsible for defending the accused against the allegations of the prosecution. After the prosecution gives their *opening statement*, the defense gives one of their own, giving their reason why they believe the charges brought against the accused are false.

The prosecution then presents its evidence, calling witnesses to the stand to back up their charges. The defense has the opportunity to *cross-examine* these witnesses in order to ask questions and find fault with their testimony. At any time during the prosecution's questioning, if the defense feels there has been an improper or inappropriate question, they may *object*. The judge will either *overrule* and allow the questioning to continue, or they will *sustain* and prevent the question from being asked.

Next, the defense calls its own witnesses to the stand. These witnesses are to disprove the allegations of the prosecution. The prosecution is allowed to cross-examine as well, to find problems with the testimony.

Once both sides have presented, each side gives its *closing argument*, the prosecution going first. In the defense's closing argument, they will want to sum up the weaknesses in the case that the prosecution presented and try to put in the jury's mind a shadow of doubt about their client's guilt.

Strategies for the Defense

1. Show that the newspapers are portraying A. Wolf unfairly and that he is not the "Big Bad Wolf" they are saying he is.
2. Offer the possibility that A. Wolf truly was sick and that the blowing down of the houses was an accident.
3. Paint a picture of the surviving Little Pig as not so innocent and who provoked the Wolf into his violent outburst the police witnessed.

You should use your two days of preparation interviewing your witnesses and preparing the questions you are going to ask them. You will want to come up with the best questions possible to make your case. You and the witness should come up with the answers together. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Your witnesses are as follows;

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(C).

2) Grandma Wolf – she will testify to the character of A. Wolf. Knowing him for as long as she has, she does not think he is capable of what he is being accused of. She has never seen him commit acts of violence and knows he would never intentionally kill a pig. She will also testify that he indeed did have a cold because he caught it while visiting her while she was sick.
(C).

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burns on A. Wolf's bottom area. The burns were very bad and must have caused a lot of pain (E).

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3) Little Red Riding Hood – she will testify that A. Wolf has a history of harassment of woodland creatures because she also had an encounter with him while trying to take goodies to her grandmother's house. He assaulted and impersonated her grandmother, attempting to eat Red in the process. Luckily Red escaped without harm but felt that if it were not for the intervention of a local woodsman, A. Wolf would have caused her harm.

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A. WOLF

You are the defendant in the trial of A. Wolf v. Little Pig. You are accused of the murder of Little Pig's two brothers, destruction of property of both the straw and stick house, and resisting arrest when the police came and you were yelling and screaming outside the Little Pig's brick house.

You will testify that the whole situation is a misunderstanding (per the True Story of the Three Little Pigs book) and that a cold caused you to sneeze the houses down. As for eating the other two pigs, the knocking down of the houses actually killed them and he simply ate them not wanting the meat to go to waste. The resisting arrest came about because the Little Pig lit you on fire and the pain caused you to go out of control.

You will be interviewed by the defense attorneys prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the prosecution might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

Write the questions your lawyer is going to ask you and the response you will give them.

Question #1 _____

Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

GRANDMA WOLF

You are going to be a lay witness for the defense in this trial. You are going to testify to the character of your grandson, A. Wolf, who claims to have been borrowing a cup of sugar from the pigs to complete a cake for you. Knowing him for as long as you have, you do not think your grandson is capable of what he is being accused of. You have never seen him commit acts of violence and would never intentionally kill a pig. Now eating a pig once it is deceased is perfectly natural. Plus, you can testify that he indeed did have a cold because he caught it while visiting you while you were sick.

You will be interviewed by the defense attorneys prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the prosecution might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

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Question #1 _____

Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

MOTHER HUBBARD

You are a lay witness for the defense in this case. You will testify that on the day of the crime in question, A. Wolf came to your house and asked for a cup of sugar to make a cake for his Grandma. When you went to your cupboard to see if you had any, you discovered that your cupboard was bare and you were unable to let him borrow any.

This testimony is designed to prove that A. Wolf was indeed going to the Little Pigs houses in order to borrow a cup of sugar.

You will be interviewed by the defense attorneys prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the prosecution might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

Write the questions your lawyer is going to ask you and the response you will give them.

Question #1 _____

Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

DR. FRAUD

Dr. Fraud is an expert witness for the defense in this case. You will testify that A. Wolf did come to your office in trying to treat a nasty cold that he had caught from his grandma. Because there is no cure for the common cold, you were unable to give him anything to help stop the sneezing.

You will also testify to examining A. Wolf after his arrest and treating the severe burns on his bottom area. The burns were very bad and must have caused a lot of pain which in your opinion would have caused A. Wolf to fly into a flurry of rage that the police witnessed when arresting him.

You will be interviewed by the defense attorneys prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the prosecution might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

Write the questions your lawyer is going to ask you and the response you will give them.

Question #1 _____

Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

BEHAVORIST LUPIS

You are an expert witness for the defense in this trial. You are a behaviorist who specializes in the behavior of wolves. You will give testimony showing that A. Wolf eating the Little Pigs is quite natural for a wolf and there is nothing wrong with it. It is part of the circle of life and food chain established for hundreds and thousands of years.

You will also tell the court how wolves are not violent creatures rather they react to the actions of others. In other words, they will not attack unless someone provokes them. What the Little Pig said about A. Wolf's grandma would have been an example of something that would cause him to try and attack the Little Pig.

You will be interviewed by the defense attorneys prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the prosecution might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

Write the questions your lawyer is going to ask you and the response you will give them.

Question #1 _____

Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

CORONER SMITH

You are an expert witness for the defense in this case. You examined the bodies of the two deceased Little Pigs and with your medical expertise can surmise that one of the pigs was definitely eaten after death and are about 75% sure the other pig was also dead before being devoured by A. Wolf.

Your testimony is important because it agrees with A. Wolf's confession that he ate the pigs after they were dead. It does however conflict with Little Boy Blue's eyewitness account that one of the pigs might have been alive when A. Wolf ate him, making him a cold blooded killer.

You will be interviewed by the defense attorneys prior to the trial, and they will prepare you with three or more questions they are going to ask you. You and the attorneys will come up with an answer to these questions together which you will use during the trial. This is known as *preparing the witness*. Also be prepared to answer any questions the prosecution might ask you in the cross-examination. They can ask just about anything so make sure you stay in character and answer as your character would.

Write the questions your lawyer is going to ask you and the response you will give them.

Question #1 _____

Response #1 _____

Question #2 _____

Response #2 _____

Question #3 _____

Response #3 _____

JUDGE

The judge is the key officer of the court. They control the proceedings of the case, and their principal job is to administer the law. A judge is essentially the boss of the courtroom, however, their opinion in the case is unbiased. In other words, they do not pick sides.

If the courtroom is becoming noisy or out of hand, the judge may call for *order in the court*. If someone misbehaves in the courtroom or fails to follow a judge's orders, that person may be cited with a *contempt of court*.

While hearing a case, the lawyer who is **not** questioning the witness may disagree with a question being asked. This is known as *objecting*. A lawyer objects because they believe the question is either unfair or improper. The judge has two options when a lawyer objects. They can either *overrule*, which means allow the questioning to continue as it has been, or they can *sustain*, which means the lawyer cannot continue to ask the question.

Your job in this activity is one of the most important. You control the pace of the court case and must keep things moving along. The case should proceed in the following order upon your directions.

Will the prosecution give their opening statement

The prosecution always goes first. This starts the case off and sets the tone for what the prosecution is going to try and prove.

Will the defense present their opening statement

This is the defense's response to the accusations of the defense

Will the prosecution call their first/next witness

The prosecution will call witnesses to the stand.

Would the defense like to cross-examine the witness

The defense can cross-examine any witness the prosecution uses.

The witness is excused

The judge says this everytime the lawyers are finished with a witness

Will the defense call their first/next witness

The defense will also call witnesses to the stand.

Would the prosecution like to cross-examine the witness

The prosecution can cross-examine any witness the defense uses.

The prosecution will now give their closing argument

The prosecution will sum up their case and why the accused should be found guilty.

The defense will now present their closing argument

The defense will sum up the weaknesses in the prosecution's case and why the accused should be found innocent.