



Bar Exam

Learning Material



Aspiring Lawyers
and Prosecutors'
Handbook

Role of a Lawyer

As a lawyer, you will be responsible for defending students (defendants) who are accused of breaking the law.

Your goal is to either prove their innocence or reduce their punishment by providing strong arguments and evidence. You must clearly understand the class laws and rules to successfully perform your duties.

Key Skills Required

Clear Understanding of the Law

You need to know all the laws and regulations in the simulation, including penalties for breaking them.

Argumentation

You must be able to construct logical and persuasive arguments to defend your client.

Evidence Collection

Gathering relevant evidence to support your defense is crucial. This could be testimony from witnesses, documents like Zenny transaction records, or other items that can prove innocence or justify a lesser punishment.

Public Speaking and Presentation

You will need to present your defense in front of the court confidently and clearly.

Laws and Punishments

These are some of the laws in that you may need to defend against:

Forgery of Zenny, Tickets, or Permits

Results in a minus 10 score on the test and all Zenny confiscated.

Involvement of Real Money

Results in a minus 10 score on the test and all Zenny confiscated.

Failure to Pay Debts

Debt collectors may report failures to the authorities, and consequences could arise.

Late payments will be penalized by 1 Zenny.

If a student missed 2 payments, all of their Zenny will be confiscated.

Others

You need to update on the laws applied in the future.

Laws Concepts

These are some legal principles that you must use as a lawyer:

Presumption of Innocence

The defendant is considered innocent until proven guilty. The burden of proof lies on the accuser.

Due Process

The defendant has the right to a fair trial, which includes a proper explanation of the charges and a chance to present a defense.

Defense Strategies

- **Lack of Intent**

Arguing that the defendant did not intend to break the rules can be a valid defense.

- **Self-Defense or Necessity**

Justifying the actions as necessary to prevent a greater harm.

- **Mitigating Circumstances**

Factors that can reduce the severity of the punishment, such as the defendant's first offense or acting under pressure.

Plea Bargaining

Sometimes, admitting to a lesser offense may result in reduced punishment. You may negotiate with the prosecutor to strike a deal for your client.

Role of a Prosecutor

As a Prosecutor, your primary duty is to represent the government (the Teacher and Council) when a student is accused of breaking the Laws.

You will work closely with the Police to gather evidence, build a case, and argue why the accused should face punishment. Your role ensures that justice is served in the class simulation, maintaining fairness and order.

Key Responsibilities

Collecting Evidence

Collaborate with the Police to gather evidence that supports the case against the accused student.

Building a Strong Case

Use the evidence to build a solid argument that demonstrates the student's guilt and proves they broke the rules.

Presenting the Case

Present the case in front of the Council and Judge, explaining why the student should face punishment. Ensure your argument is clear and persuasive.

Ensuring Fair Punishment

Advocate for a punishment that fits the crime, ensuring fairness for all students involved.

Understanding Prosecutorial Concepts

To excel as a Prosecutor, you need to grasp basic prosecutorial concepts that will guide your role:

Burden of Proof

It is the Prosecutor's responsibility to prove the guilt of the accused. The standard of proof may be "beyond a reasonable doubt."

"Beyond a reasonable doubt" means the evidence is so strong that a person has almost no doubt the accused is guilty. If there's any reasonable doubt, the person should be found not guilty. This standard helps protect innocent people from being wrongly punished.

Evidence

As a Prosecutor, evidence is your most important tool. It includes physical items, witness testimonies, documents, or any material that supports your case.

Witness Testimony

In many cases, you can call on witnesses (students) who saw the rule violation. Their testimony can be crucial in proving the guilt of the accused.

Fairness and Ethics

Although your role is to prove guilt, you must ensure that the trial is fair. Do not suppress evidence or mislead the Council or the Judge.



Prosecutorial Concepts

These are some prosecutorial concept that you must understand as a Prosecutor:

Due Process

Defendants have the right to a fair trial. You must ensure that the accused student is aware of the charges against them and has the chance to defend themselves.

Plea Bargaining


Prosecutors sometimes offer the defendant a reduced sentence in exchange for admitting guilt. You can apply this by negotiating with the defendant and their Lawyer for a settlement or reduced punishment if appropriate.

Criminal Charges

Prosecutors will decide which charges / law violations to bring against a defendant. This decision should be based on the evidence and severity of the violations.

Sentencing Guidelines

Prosecutors advocate for appropriate sentences based on the crime. You must ensure that punishments are fair and proportionate to the rule violations.





Evidence Gathering and Case Preparation

As a Prosecutor, collecting and organizing evidence is a crucial part of your role. Here are some steps to help you build a strong case:

Work with the Police

Coordinate with the Police to gather all relevant evidence, including witness statements, physical evidence, or any documents that can support your case.

Analyze the Evidence


Review the evidence to ensure it is strong enough to prove the student's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Prepare Witnesses

If you plan to call witnesses, make sure they are ready to testify and have a clear understanding of the events they will describe.

Anticipate the Defense

Consider how the defense (the student's Lawyer) might argue against your case, and prepare responses to counter their arguments.





Prosecutorial Actions

Prosecuting Criminal Cases

Prosecutors bring criminal charges against defendants based on evidence provided by law enforcement. You will do the same by bringing charges against students who break the rules.

Evidence Presentation

Prosecutors present evidence to Council and the Judge, explaining why the evidence proves the student's guilt.

Fair Sentencing

Prosecutors advocate for fair sentences that match the severity of the crime. You must ensure that any punishment you recommend is proportional to the violation committed by the student.

