



British Value	Law
Democracy	British values are taught as an integral part of the Law syllabus; democracy is implicit, included for example in the passage of a bill through Parliament, <i>res ipsa loquitur</i> .
Rule of Law	The rule of law is taught as a basic principle of jurisprudence, the philosophy of law. Specifically this means that <i>everyone is equal before the law</i> and <i>everyone has the right to a fair trial</i> .
Mutual Respect and Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs	In Law, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs is seen in our legal system through, for example, direct application of the two maxims quoted above. It can be seen too by examining the make-up of the judiciary and the magisterial bench, both showing members with different beliefs, especially in areas of high concentration of people from ethnic minorities.
Individual Liberty	The Criminal Law, the criminal courts, criminal procedure and sentencing, which together comprise 33% or more of the Law syllabus, teach us at every juncture the high value our society places on individual liberty. Such maxims as <i>the benefit of the doubt goes to the defendant</i> and <i>it is better that ten guilty people go free than that one innocent person is found guilty</i> attest to the huge importance of individual liberty as far as the legal system is concerned, as does the fact that the more serious the crime the longer the prison sentence, i.e. the greater the loss of liberty. This is made even clearer when the criminal courts are contrasted with the civil courts and we see that although vast sums may be payable in compensatory damages in the civil courts nobody nowadays can ever be imprisoned for a civil wrong. The law relating to <i>habeas corpus</i> is taught, and of course the reason why it is so important, viz. as a

	safeguard to our civil liberties, specifically against agents of the state such as the police. One of the optional papers is the study of human rights.
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