

Kapitel 1: Rechtliche Grundlagen und die Rechtsordnung

Arbeitsaufträge online 1.1

- 1 Ordnen Sie die Bestimmungen bzw. Sachverhalte durch Ankreuzen den jeweiligen Arten des Rechts zu. Begründen Sie Ihre Zuordnung.
 - a) Völkerrecht – zwischenstaatliche Vereinbarung, Staat und internationale Organisation beteiligt
 - b) Öffentliches Recht – innerstaatlich, Staat (Verwaltungsgericht) und Privatperson(en) beteiligt
 - c) Privatrecht – innerstaatlich, zwei Privatpersonen (Frau und Herr Müller) beteiligt
 - d) Völkerrecht – zwischenstaatliche Vereinbarung, Staaten beteiligt
 - e) Privatrecht – innerstaatlich, zwei Privatpersonen (Unternehmen und Sybille) beteiligt
 - f) Öffentliches Recht – innerstaatlich, Staat (Behörde) und Privatperson (Jakob) beteiligt
- 2 Ordnen Sie die Gesetzesbestimmung durch Ankreuzen (je ein Kreuz pro Paar) zu:

Privatrecht, materielles Recht, zwingendes Recht

Kapitel 2: Die Verfassung

CLIL-Activity online 2

- 1 Read the following provisions of the Austrian Federal Constitutional Law. Then get into pairs. Explain the basic principles using the terms and phrases in the box. Take turns.

Individual solution; possible answer: Article 1 of the Federal Constitutional Law states both the democratic and the republican principle. The former means the rule of the people, the latter expresses that the head of state is elected by the people for a certain time period. Art 2 Federal Constitutional Law describes the federal principle. This means that Austria consists of several independent provinces (“Länder”) which exercise their own legislation. The principle of the rule of law derives from the entire constitution: references to it can be found in Articles 18 and 94. Article 94 expresses the separation of powers in particular. The respect for fundamental rights results from various constitutional laws, thus realizing the liberal principle.

- 2 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of direct democracy and indirect democracy in class. You can collect your ideas in a mind map.

Individual solution; possible arguments for and against direct democracy

Advantages	Disadvantages
Gives equal weight to votes, unlike a representative system where the varying sizes of constituencies mean that votes do not all have equal value	Many people do not want to – or feel qualified to – take part in decision-making, so political activists decide what happens
Encourages popular participation in politics by expecting people to take their duties as citizens seriously	Impractical in a large, heavily populated modern state where decision-making is complicated
Removes the need for trusted representatives, as people can take responsibility for their own decisions	Referendums, the modern-day example of direct democracy, are expensive

Develops a sense of community and genuine debates	Will of the majority is not mediated by parliamentary institutions, so minority viewpoints are disregarded
The only true form of democracy (rule by the people), especially as parties and pressure groups are often run by elites pursuing their own agendas, not truly representing the people	Politicians are (in theory) better informed than the average citizen about the many issues on which they must take a view
Politicians may be corrupt and incompetent, and put loyalty to their party before responsibility to the electorate or betray election promises	Open to manipulation by the cleverest and most articulate speakers, who will persuade people to support their viewpoint
	Politicians will only call referendums if they think they will win
	Referendums can be divisive and controversial, upsetting many

3 Put the information describing the Austrian legislative process in a meaningful order. Compare your results with a partner.

d); n); f); r); l); p); t); j); s); b); g); a); i); e); o); c); h); m); k); q)

4 Evaluate the statements and tick whether they are true or false.

a) false; b) true; c) false; d) false; e) false; f) true; g) true; h) false; i) false; j) false; k) true; l) false; m) true; n) true; o) true; p) true; q) false

Kapitel 4: Rechtliche Grundlagen der Europäischen Union

CLIL-Activity online 4

5 Watch the video “What is the difference between Directives, Regulations and Decisions?” and take notes. Then tick whether the following statements are true or false.

a) true; b) true; c) true; d) true; e) false; f) false; g) true; h) true

CLIL-ACTIVITY online 11

1 Discuss the following questions with your partner. You can watch this video for inspiration: “Should rivers have rights?”

Individual solution; possible arguments: a form of “healing” for the environment; independent right to flourish; protection (of nature); benefits for people; need human guardians to act and speak on behalf of a river or animal and enforce its rights → can create jobs; can be exploited by people for their own purposes; not possible to explore a “real” will

CLIL-ACTIVITY online 13

1 Tick the boxes that apply. You can receive an inheritance if ...

you are related to the deceased and legal succession is applicable; you are related to the deceased and you are named as heir in a valid (last) will; you are named as heir in a valid (last) will; you have concluded a contract of inheritance with the deceased and have been married or in a registered partnership

2 Read the last will and correct all errors according to Austrian inheritance law. Work in pairs.

- existing inheritance contract with wife → $\frac{3}{4}$, can only dispose of $\frac{1}{4}$ (25 %) → not possible to bequeath 40 % to children
- renouncement of son Jake → incapable of inheritance
- the requirement/obligation to marry Herbert Black's son is invalid (the condition of reaching a certain age as well as graduation from a certain type of school is allowed)
- Thomas' disinheritance must be examined (rare?)

CLIL-ACTIVITY online 14

1a Read the text and summarise the information in a mind map. Get into pairs and recap the text for your partner. Take turns.

Individual solution; possible answers: servitudes/easements and liens 1) servient – obligation – (land) easements and personal easements – field easements and building easements – rights of use, usufruct and right of residence – contractual agreement – land register; 2) creditor/debtor – movable, immovable and incorporeal objects – by contract/by order – statutory liens – return/realize a pledge.

1b Get into pairs. Explain to your partner the different forms of easements and liens in Austria. Work in pairs and take turns. Create a diagram or a graph to illustrate the concepts.

Individual solution; see 1a

Kapitel 20: Datenschutzrecht

CLIL-ACTIVITY online 20

1a Listen to the interview with Austrian activist Max Schrems and take notes.

Individual solution

1b Get into pairs. Explain the concepts in the grid to your classmate. [...]

Individual solution; possible answers: Europe has to enforce law better; you can use encryption; world-wide system, but differences between US law and European law(s) → companies separate services; GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) similar to ECHR (European Convention on Human Rights); European law has to be enforced more strictly → US companies have a different approach and take advantage of it

2 Get into groups of three. Evaluate 5 websites regarding their compliance with data protection regulations. Inform the class about your findings in a brief presentation.

Individual solution

Kapitel 21: Strafrecht

CLIL-ACTIVITY online 21

1 Get into pairs. Explain the two concepts below by using the words from the grid. Look up the words that you do not know.

a) Individual solution; possible answers: Nowadays, punishments serve as a deterrent. The threat of punishment in the law is directed at the general public and is intended to have a general preventive effect. The individual punishment, which is adapted to the offender, is intended to have a special preventive effect.

b) Individual; possible answer: There are three different types of offenders: (a) the instigator who induces someone to commit a crime, (b) the (immediate) offender who commits the crime and (c) the contributor who supports the (immediate) offender by committing the crime.

2 Discuss the reasons cited for the existence of the death penalty in the judicial system of some countries. [...]

Individual solution; possible arguments: The death penalty deters future murderers/offenders; a just society requires the taking of a life for a life; death penalty is needed to bring about justice to the victims and their families (and can bring some sort of closure or solace); the risk of executing the innocent precludes the use of the death penalty; harsh penalty is needed for criminals who have committed the worst crimes; can be religiously motivated; death penalty is more humane than imprisoning someone for the duration of their life (e.g. because of psychological consequences); imprisonment for a long duration has a higher risk of recidivism; life sentences are very costly for the state and taxpayers, and also lead to space problems