



TEEN LAWYERS

Law, Logic, Real-World Debates



Why do we
even need
laws?

Can something
be legal but still
feel wrong?

OBJECTION!

Courtroom Comics inside!

Bullying, cyber safety & your rights

Issue 1

TEEN LAWYERS

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**Why do we
even need laws?**

*Can something be legal
but still feel wrong?*

**Bullying, cyber safety,
and your rights**

**Comic special:
Courtroom Comics**

INSIDE: rights · reasoning · debate · stories · comic · quiz · teen products

Inside This Issue

Welcome to the first issue of Teen Lawyers, a magazine for young minds who ask questions, challenge unfairness, and want to understand the world better.

This issue takes you from school rules and fairness to law, morality, cyber safety, argument skills, and even a comic courtroom adventure.

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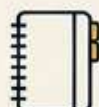
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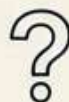
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Why Teen Lawyers?



H

ave you ever thought, “This is not fair,” and wished you knew what could be done about it? That moment is where legal thinking begins.

Teen Lawyers is created for students aged 12-16 who want to understand rights, fairness, responsibility, safety, and the power of clear thinking in school, at home, online, and in society.

This magazine is not here to turn you into a mini-lawyer overnight. It is here to help you notice the rules around you, ask better questions, argue with reason, understand both sides, and grow into a thoughtful, confident citizen.

With curiosity
The Editor

What you'll find inside

Debates, rights, cyber safety, comics, reader voices and a quiz court.

Why this matters now

Your generation needs more clear thinkers — not more shouters.

What Happens When Rules Disappear?



CHAOS



ORDER



Imagine a school day with no rules — no timetable, no lines, no sharing, no discipline, no consequences. At first it may sound fun, but very quickly the loudest and strongest begin to dominate, the quieter students get pushed aside, and confusion replaces fairness.

That is the first big lesson of law: rules are not only about control; they are also about safety, order, and giving everyone a fair chance.

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THINK ABOUT IT

- Can you imagine a world where no one followed any rules?
- What would be the most dangerous outcome?
- Which rule do you think is the most important for fairness?

Why Do We Need Law?

Law helps society in four big ways: it keeps order, protects rights, solves disputes peacefully, and promotes fairness. Without law, stronger people could grab what they want, settle conflicts with force, and ignore the needs of weaker people. But law is not perfect. Some rules can be unfair, and one part of being a good citizen is learning to ask: Who made this rule? Who benefits? Who suffers? Can it be changed?

01

ORDER



Law sets the timetable of public life — lanes, schedules, queues — so everyone knows what to expect.

02

SAFETY



From traffic signals to cyber safety, rules protect bodies, minds, and data from harm.

03

RIGHTS



Law guarantees that even the smallest voice has the same dignity as the loudest one.

04

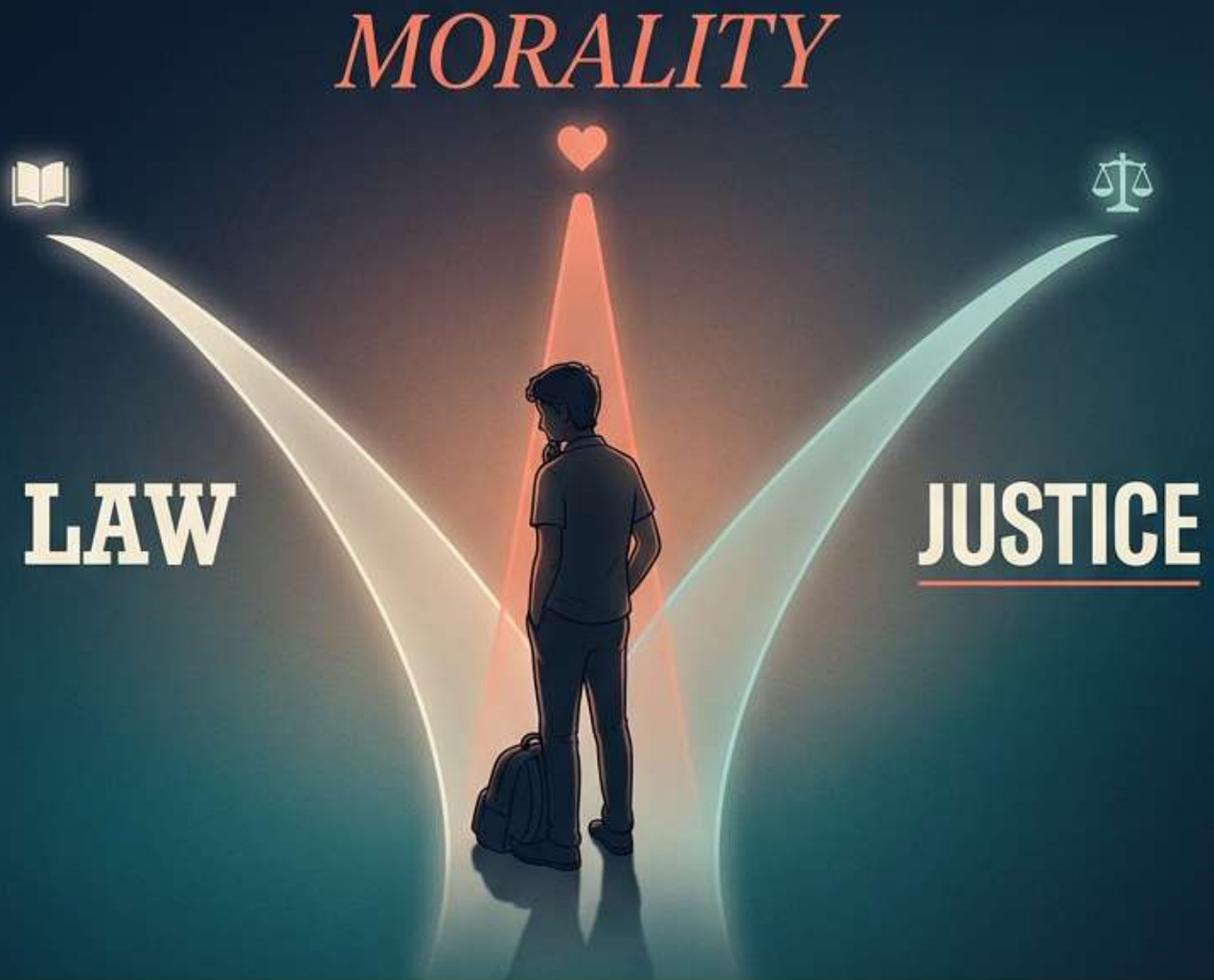
FAIRNESS



Disputes are solved by reasoning and evidence, not by who is stronger or richer.



Law, Morality, and Justice



*“Law says something. Your heart feels something.
Justice tries to balance the two.”*

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

LAW — the rules written down.

MORALITY — the rules we feel.

JUSTICE — the work of balancing both.

Sometimes law and morality agree. Theft, violence, and cruelty often feel both morally wrong and legally wrong. But some situations are harder: something may be legal and still feel unfair, or illegal and yet morally complicated.

That is where justice comes in.

Justice is not just following rules blindly; it is the search for fairness that respects facts, dignity, and the rights of everyone involved.

Your Inner Judge

Every person carries an inner judge — a voice that reacts to unfairness, dishonesty, bullying, or harm. But good judgment requires more than feelings. It requires understanding the law, listening to your conscience, and asking what outcome would be fair to everyone.

Legal thinking is not about being cold or harsh. It is about becoming careful, honest, and balanced before deciding who is right, who is wrong, and what should happen next.



ACTIVITY

Write one example of something that may be legal but still feel wrong, and explain.

Facts, Reasons, Evidence

A lawyer does not decide a problem only by emotion or volume. Legal reasoning begins with three things: the rule or principle, the facts of the situation, and the conclusion that follows when the rule is applied carefully. A strong argument is not just “because I feel so.” It usually includes a claim, reasons, evidence, and sometimes even a response to the other side.

THE ARGUMENT MAP



REASONING IN ACTION

Three friends. Three views.
One careful conversation.



Spot the Weak Argument?

Can you tell opinion from real support?

Not all arguments are equally strong. Some are based on evidence and reasoning; others rely on exaggeration, popularity, pressure, or attacking the person instead of the idea. Learning to spot weak arguments is part of becoming a strong thinker. When someone says, "Everyone is doing it, so it must be right," or "You're wrong because I don't like you," that is not good legal-style reasoning. Strong thinking asks for proof, fairness, and relevance.

THE LOGIC LAB

VERDICT KEY

- WEAK
- FAIR
- STRONG EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE SLIP

“Everyone is doing it, so it must be right.”

VERDICT

WEAK

Popularity is not proof.

EVIDENCE SLIP

“You're wrong because I don't like you.”

VERDICT

WEAK

Attacks the person, not the idea.

EVIDENCE SLIP

“It's unfair because it affects one group more than others.”

VERDICT

STRONG EVIDENCE

Names a specific harm — testable, relevant.



ACTIVITY — CIRCLE THE STRONGEST

1. ☐ “We should ban it because my cousin said it's bad.”
2. ☐ “Studies show it reduces harm by 30% and is supported by experts.”
3. ☐ “You're just saying that because you always want to be right.”

Your Rights at Home, in School, and Outside

Rights are not abstract words meant only for courtrooms. In a student's life, rights connect to safety, dignity, equality, fair treatment, and the ability to speak respectfully and be heard. At home, rights connect to protection and respect. In school, rights connect to discipline with dignity, fair rules, and equal opportunity. In public spaces, rights connect to safety, public order, and shared responsibility.



AT HOME



Protection. Respect.
Honest listening.

AT SCHOOL



Dignity. Fair rules.
Equal opportunity.



OUTSIDE



Safety. Public order.
Shared responsibility.



• A right is strongest when people also respect the rights of others. •

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Rights Come with Duties

If you have the right to safety, you also have the duty not to harm others. If you have freedom of expression, you also have the duty not to spread lies, cruelty, or hate. If you use public spaces, you must not damage them. Rights and duties are two sides of responsible citizenship. A fair society depends not just on demanding rights, but on using them wisely.

RIGHTS • DUTIES

Right to safety
A fundamental human protection.



Duty not to harm others
The obligation to protect.

Freedom of expression
The power to voice opinions.



Duty not to spread lies, cruelty, or hate
The responsibility of words.

Use of public spaces
Access to shared environments.



Duty not to damage them
Respect for community property.

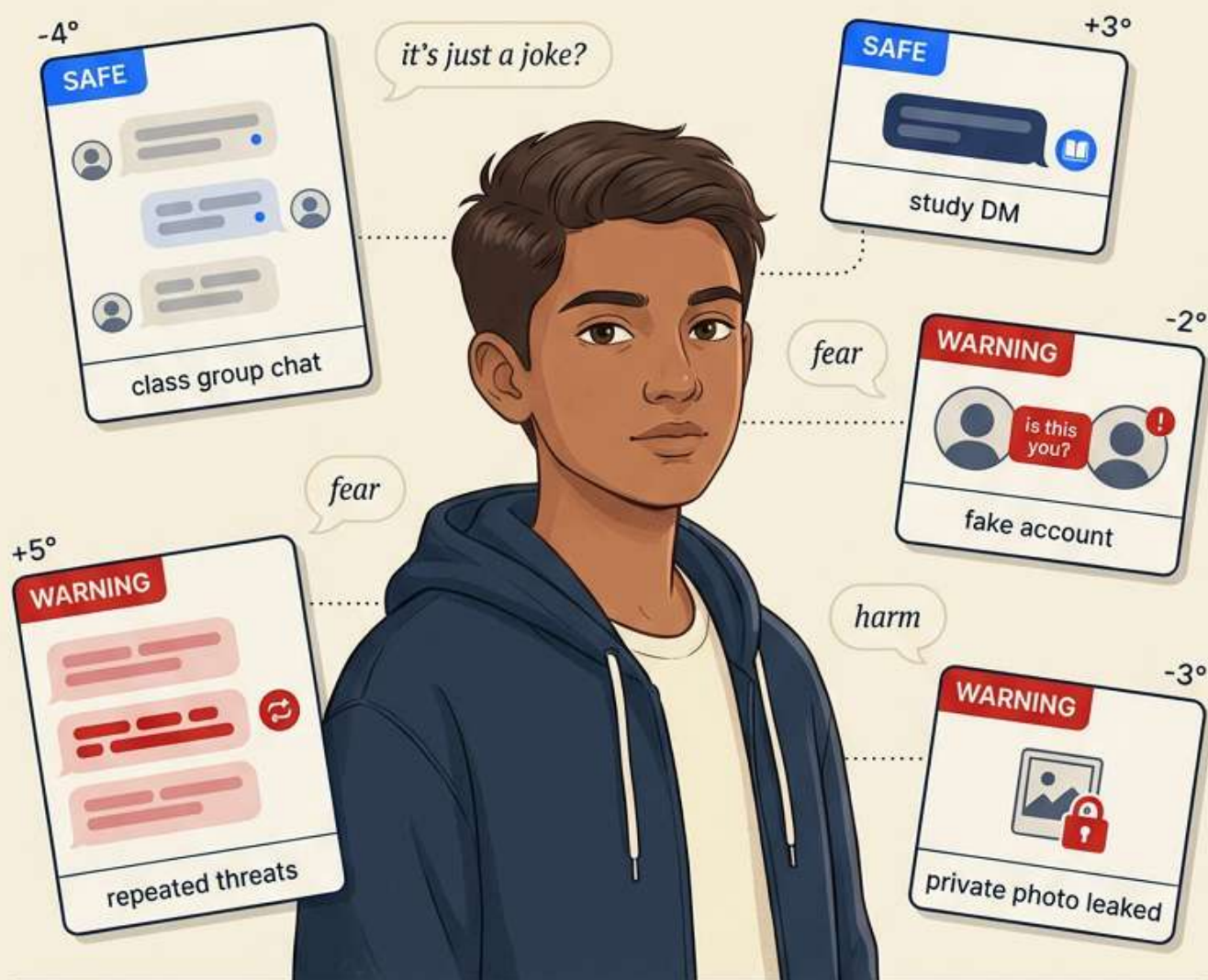
ACTIVITY

Match the right with the duty.



When Online Trouble Becomes **Serious**

Not just online drama. • When it crosses the line.



Much of teenage life now happens online — on class groups, games, social media, and private chats. While the internet helps learning and friendship, it can also become a place of bullying, impersonation, harassment, and privacy misuse.

A fake account in someone's name, repeated threatening messages, spreading private photos without permission, or humiliating someone online are not just jokes when they cause fear or harm. In serious cases, these can become legal issues.

WHEN A JOKE BECOMES HARM Understanding the line between fun and online abuse is crucial. Know your rights and when to seek adult or legal help. Stay informed. Stay safe.

What To Do If Something Goes Wrong Online

If something upsetting happens online, do not panic and do not try to fight back with more abuse. Save evidence, take screenshots, block the account if needed, and tell a trusted adult such as a parent, teacher, or counsellor. You do not have to handle serious online harm alone. Asking for help is not weakness; it is the correct and responsible step when dignity, privacy, or safety are at risk.

01



Save evidence

Screenshot messages, profiles and dates before anything disappears.

02



Do not respond in anger

Pause. Replying with abuse only escalates harm and weakens your case.

03



Block and report

Use the platform's block and report tools. Keep your account safe.

04



Tell a trusted adult

A parent, teacher, or counsellor. You should not carry this alone.

**YOU DO NOT HAVE TO
HANDLE IT ALONE**

Asking for help is not weakness — it is the responsible step when safety is at risk.



The Hoodie Rule

When school discipline meets self-expression.

A school introduces a new rule: no hoodies and no T-shirts with slogans. Some students say it hurts self-expression. Some teachers say it reduces distraction and makes the school feel more serious. The student council is asked to give its opinion.



This is not just a question of liking or disliking a rule. It is a chance to ask legal-style questions: Is the rule fair? Does it affect everyone equally? What reasons support it? What evidence is missing? Can there be a middle path?

WHAT WOULD YOU ASK BEFORE DECIDING?

- ☐ Whose side do you support first?
- ☐ What evidence would you want before deciding?
- ☐ What compromise w

COURTROOM COMICS

Episode 01 — The Missing Notebook Mystery



The missing notebook wasn't stolen, just misplaced.
The Verdict Squad knows: jumping to conclusions never serves justice.

DECIDE THE CASE



THE CASE



A student wore a T-shirt with a political slogan to school. Some classmates complained that it could create arguments. The student replied that it is a form of free expression. The school asked the student not to wear it again.

Case 01

YOUR RESPONSES

01

Give two arguments for the student.

.....

.....

02

Give two arguments for the school.

.....

.....

03

Write your own short judgment in 4 lines.

.....

.....

.....

.....

JUDGE'S NOTE

A good decision balances freedom, responsibility, school environment, and fairness.



Reader Corner

Fairness in My World ↻

This page invites students to share small reflections, poems, art, mini-opinions, or 100-word responses to a fairness question. In this issue, the theme is:

One rule I thought was unfair — until I understood why it existed.

My mother said no phone after 10.
I called it unfair. Then I noticed I sleep better.

— Aanya, 14

fairness

Our teacher made us return library books on time. Then I needed one and it was gone.

— Rohan, 13



our readers ♥



Don't share other people's photos.
It felt over-cautious.
Then a classmate cried.

— Kabir, 14



honest

No shouting in the corridor.
I thought it killed the fun. Then I tried to study.

— Meher, 15



SUBMIT YOUR STORY

Email your 100-word piece, name, and age to:
reader.voices@teenlawyers.zine

NEXT THEME: PRIVACY

Should Social Media Have Age Limits?

Social media gives teens connection, creativity, and information, but it also brings distraction, bullying, and privacy risks. So should there be stronger age limits and safety checks, or should teens be trusted more with guidance instead of restrictions? A smart debate does not begin with shouting. It begins with clear claims, reasons, evidence, and willingness to consider the other side.



FOR

- Younger minds are still forming — platforms can amplify harm.
- Age checks reduce predatory contact and scams.
- Algorithms reward outrage — limits give space to grow.

AGAINST

- Bans push teens to lie about age, not stop them.
- Guidance and digital literacy work better than restrictions.
- Teens need access to learn, create, and find community.

WHAT MATTERS MOST?

Not who wins the loudest — but who protects dignity, growth, and choice.



YOUR VIEW: WHERE DO YOU DRAW THE LINE?

1. YOUR MAIN CONCERN: (Write it here...)

2. A POSSIBLE SOLUTION: (Write it here...)

3. WHY IT MATTERS: (Write it here...)

INCLUDED

THE TEEN LAWYERS STARTER KIT

Begin your journey into law, fairness and clear thinking.



MAGAZINE
210mm × 297mm
96 PAGES



FOLDED PRINT
140mm × 140mm
A2 FOLD OUT



WORKSHEET
210mm × 297mm
RECYCLED PAPER



POCKET CARD
90mm × 140mm
THICK CARDSTOCK

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Digital Magazine

02 Teen Law
Roadmap PDF

03 Judge Like a Pro
Worksheet

04 Rights & Duties
Quick Card

FOR AGES 12–16

TEEN LAWYER

TEEN LAWYER
IN PROGRESS



IN PROGRESS

*Powered by
Teen Lawyers
Magazine*



THE CAPSULE

Read.
Think.
Question.

*Wear what you believe —
questions matter, fairness
matters, and your voice
matters too.*

T-SHIRT / NOTEBOOK / STICKER PACK

THE LEARNING SHELF

BUILD YOUR SKILLS

From curious readers into stronger thinkers and speakers.

Teen Moot Starter Kit

Courtroom prep

Progress bar

Arguments

Argument 1: argument 1

Argument 2: argument 2

Argument 3: argument 3

Argument 4: argument 4

Argument 5: argument 5

Argument 6: argument 6

Workbook

1. Read the case and identify the issues.
This means it is important that you the
court, which can resolve the issues and
bring them to a final decision.

2. When the court is asked to decide the case,
it must first identify the issues and then decide the
law on the issues.

3. What compelling evidence do you have?

4. How can you decide the issues and bring the case to a final decision?

Score sheet

OPENING

EVIDENCE

REBUTTAL

CLOSING

Speech-prep cards

10-Day Teen Law Bootcamp

Legal Reasoning Practice Pack

“

*Don't just read the case —
argue it, judge it, and solve it.*



QUIZ COURT

Turn what you learned into play — rules, rights, online safety, arguments, fairness.

OBJECTION!

01

What is the difference between a rule and a law?



02 — What do flow-
-ems?

02 — What should you save first in a cyberbullying situation?



03 —
What is stronger:
opinion or
evidence?



CORRECT

04 — What does justice try to do?



05 — When should a trusted adult be told?



THINK AGAIN

THE CHALLENGE



Write a 100-word judgment on the Hoodie Rule case. Best entries may appear next issue.

FOR AGES 12–16

JOIN TEEN LAWYERS

*Law and justice,
explained in a way
that feels real, clear,
and exciting.*



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→ Get bonus Teen Law
resources



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