



Images of the Law Coloring Book

Illustrations from CALI Lessons

CALI[®]
THE CENTER FOR
COMPUTER-ASSISTED
LEGAL INSTRUCTION

Original artwork by Eric Molinsky



Eric Molinsky grew up in the Boston area. After graduating from Wesleyan University and CalArts, he became an animation storyboard artist, working on shows like *The Rugrats* and *Wild Thornberrys*. Then he made a big career shift and moved to New York to become a public radio reporter. He's produced stories for Studio 360, *The New Yorker Radio Hour*, *99% Invisible*, *Marketplace*, NPR and WNYC. He now hosts the podcast *Imaginary Worlds* on the Panoply network about science fiction and other fantasy genres. He also sketches people on the subway using his iPhone (but if you see him, pretend not to notice.)

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Preface

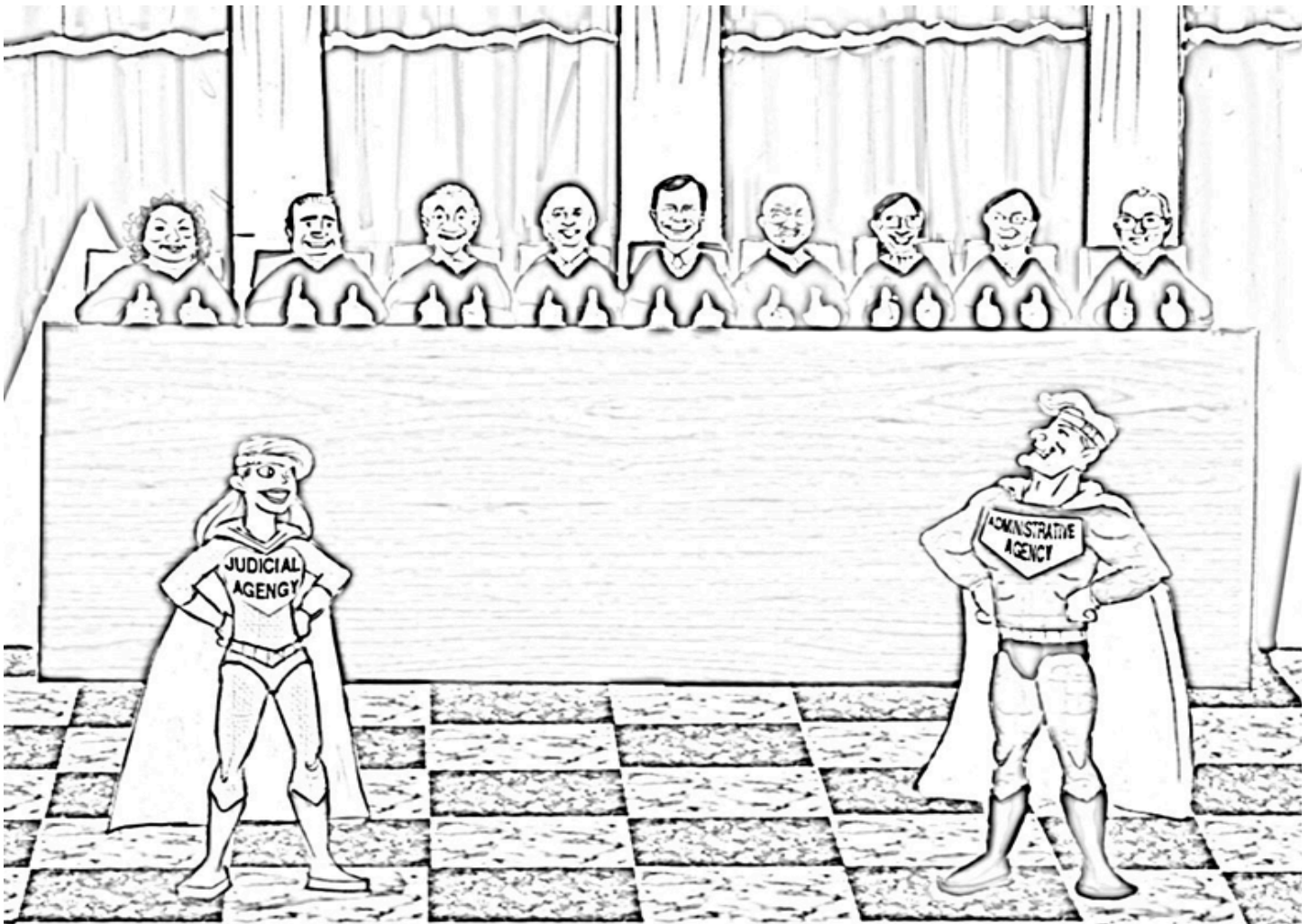
Studying the law can be stressful. CALI® has spent over 40 years making the process easier for law students by creating more than 1000 interactive legal tutorials. These CALI Lessons are written by law faculty and cover more than 40 different legal subject areas. The CALI Lessons can be used to study a new legal concept or test one's knowledge with short, but rigorous lessons. Within many of the lessons, there are original drawings by the artist Eric Molinsky used to illustrate concepts, aid visual learners, or enliven the presentation.

From this catalog of original artwork CALI has created a coloring book with images of the law. Coloring can help reduce anxiety, bring tranquility, increase mindfulness and it's fun!¹ Each image within this CALI Coloring Book has a short description of the legal concept illustrated by the artwork and a URL where you can find the CALI Lesson it comes from. Enjoy!

We'd like to hear how you enjoyed and used this coloring book. Please email us at feedback@cali.org.

Happy Coloring!
The CALI Staff

¹ Kelly Fitzpatrick and Dally Burn, *Why adult coloring books are good for you*, CNN, <http://www.cnn.com/2016/01/06/health/adult-coloring-books-popularity-mental-health/>



CALI Lesson: Unlawful Delegation (<http://cca.li/YL>) (Administrative Law)

The United States Supreme Court's approach to the unlawful delegation of legislative power has changed over time. Initial cases like *Panama Refining Co. v. Ryan*, 293 U.S. 388 (1935), and *A.L.A. Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States*, 295 U.S. 495 (1935) required Congress to include clear limits on presidential discretion in order for there to be a valid delegation. The modern approach requires Congress to lay out an "intelligible principle" to guide administrative and judicial agencies. Under the current three part test, established by *Mistretta v. United States*, 488 U.S. 361, 373 (1989), Congress must delineate the "general policy" to be executed, designate the agency that is expected to execute the policy, and specify the limits of the delegated authority.



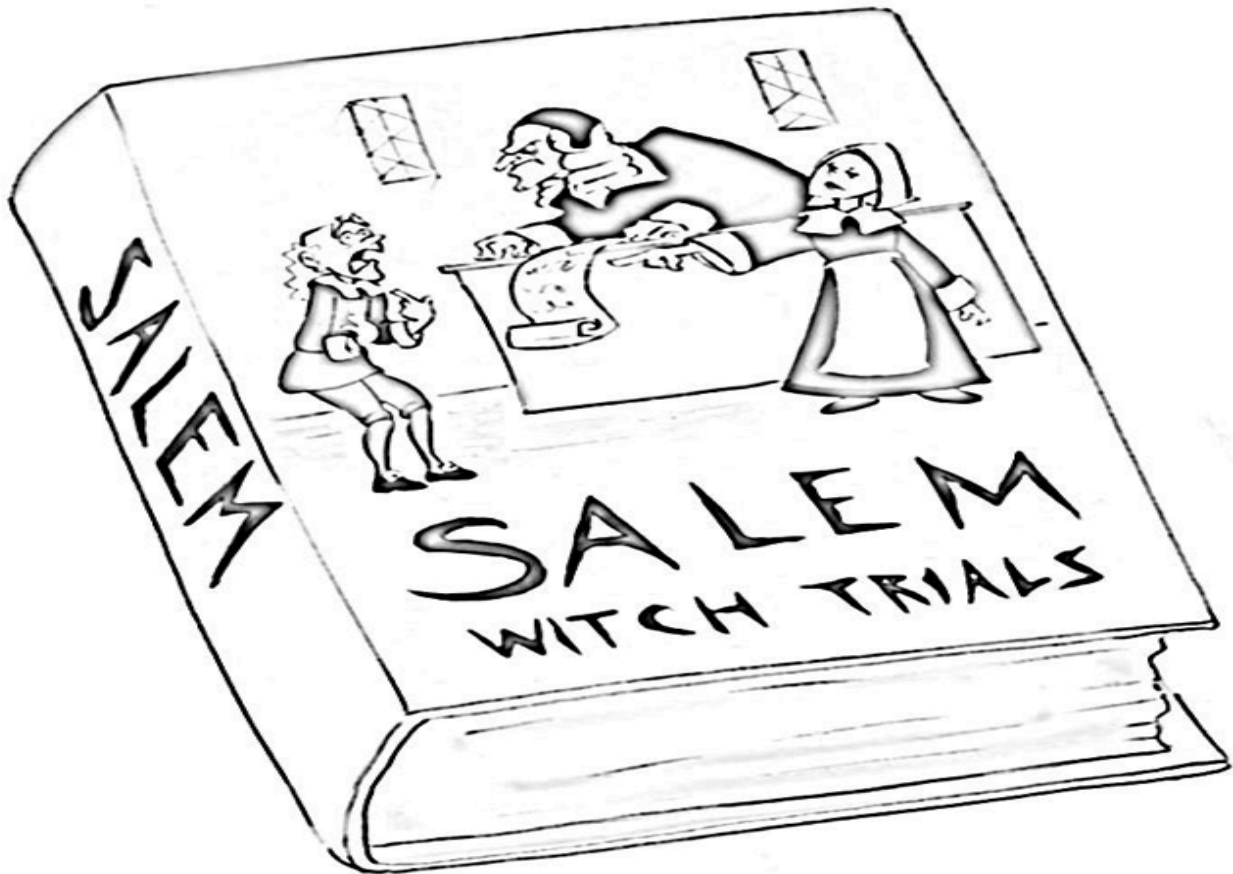
**CALI Lesson: Invitations to Negotiate and
other Expressions that are not Offers
(<http://cca.li/YF>)
(Contracts Law)**

Advertisements are generally not offers that a consumer can unilaterally accept under Contract Law. They are offers to negotiate. In order to be offers, there must be clear terms. In most cases, advertisements state a price or terms, and include fine print that says it is conditional “on approved credit.”



CALI Lesson: Indefiniteness
(<http://cca.li/YO>)
(Contracts Law)

The UCC section 2-305(1) does not invalidate a contract simply because the parties fail to specify a price. If the parties intend to contract, but fail to specify a price, the price is the reasonable price for the items at the time of delivery. In this image, the DNC ordered 100,000 balloons and the vendor delivered them. The contract however, failed to state a price. The cost of the 100,000 balloons would be governed by the UCC.



**CALI Lesson: Consideration: [The Basics of Consideration and the Bargain Theory](http://cca.li/YP)
(<http://cca.li/YP>)
(Contracts Law)**

Contract law requires that there are three things for a valid contract: an **offer**, **acceptance**, and **consideration**. It would be sufficient for someone to list a book for sale online, accept a \$20 payment for it, and deliver it to the buyer. Each party to the contract got “something” in exchange for “something” else. In this case, one got a book and one got \$20. *Restatement § 71, comment b* illustrates this point further.



CALI Lesson: Impossibility, Frustration, and Impracticability
(<http://cca.li/YQ>)
(Contracts Law)

A party may not be obligated to pay a contract due to the defense of “**frustration**” if the primary purpose of the contract is frustrated, the cause of the frustration is unforeseen, and the primary purpose was known to both parties at the time of contracting.

Restatement § 265. In this picture, a hat company paid a lot of money to have a billboard advertising their women’s hats at the Kentucky Derby. The day of the Derby, it was raining so hard that the track was unuseable and the race was cancelled for the first time in history. The hat company may not have to pay for the advertising billboard under the doctrine of frustration.



**CALI Lesson: Impossibility, Frustration,
and Impracticability
(<http://cca.li/YQ>)
(Contracts Law)**

The doctrine of **impossibility** is most famously exemplified in *Taylor v. Caldwell*. When a fire burned down a concert hall a week before the first day of a rental, the court excused both parties from their obligations. The contract had failed to specify what should happen in the case of a disaster and neither party was at fault. Therefore, the concert hall owner did not have to provide a concert hall and the musicians did not have to pay the hall rental. Because the concert hall no longer existed, the performance was impossible.



**CALI Lesson: Justification Defenses: Excuse
Defenses Distinguished
(<http://cca.li/YR>)
(Criminal Law)**

The doctrine of **duress** is a complete defense to a crime if the defendant can prove that he was coerced to commit a crime that he would not have otherwise committed by a third party threatening his life or the life of another. If this man in the suit is forced to help the gunman rob the bank, he may be able to offer up a defense of duress.



CALI Lesson: Accomplice Liability - Definitional Issues
(<http://cca.li/YS>)
(Criminal Law)

Under the Model Penal Code, a person who obtains a weapon for another, knowing the second person intends to use it to commit a crime (like robbing the Bank of Los Angeles), could be charged as an “accessory before the fact.”



CALI Lesson: Freedom of Speech: Underpinnings and Justifications
(<http://cca.li/YT>)
(Constitutional Law)

In a democracy, ideas must be allowed into the “marketplace” so that people will be better informed and better able to exercise their right to vote. The government should not be allowed to censor people in their discussion of ideas, especially regarding their discussion of government. The “**marketplace of ideas**” theory is a justification for protecting speech under the First Amendment.



**CALI Lesson: [North Carolina Secondary Research](http://cca.li/YU)
(<http://cca.li/YU>)
(Legal Research)**

Tools for locating secondary research materials can take several forms. Researchers can locate materials using electronic library catalogs, finding aids, research guides, and popular research databases such as HeinOnline, JSTOR, LexisNexis, Lexis Advance, and WestlawNext. These tools are valuable to researchers because they allow for the quick and efficient discovery of available resources. They can also narrow down resources to specific materials for each state.



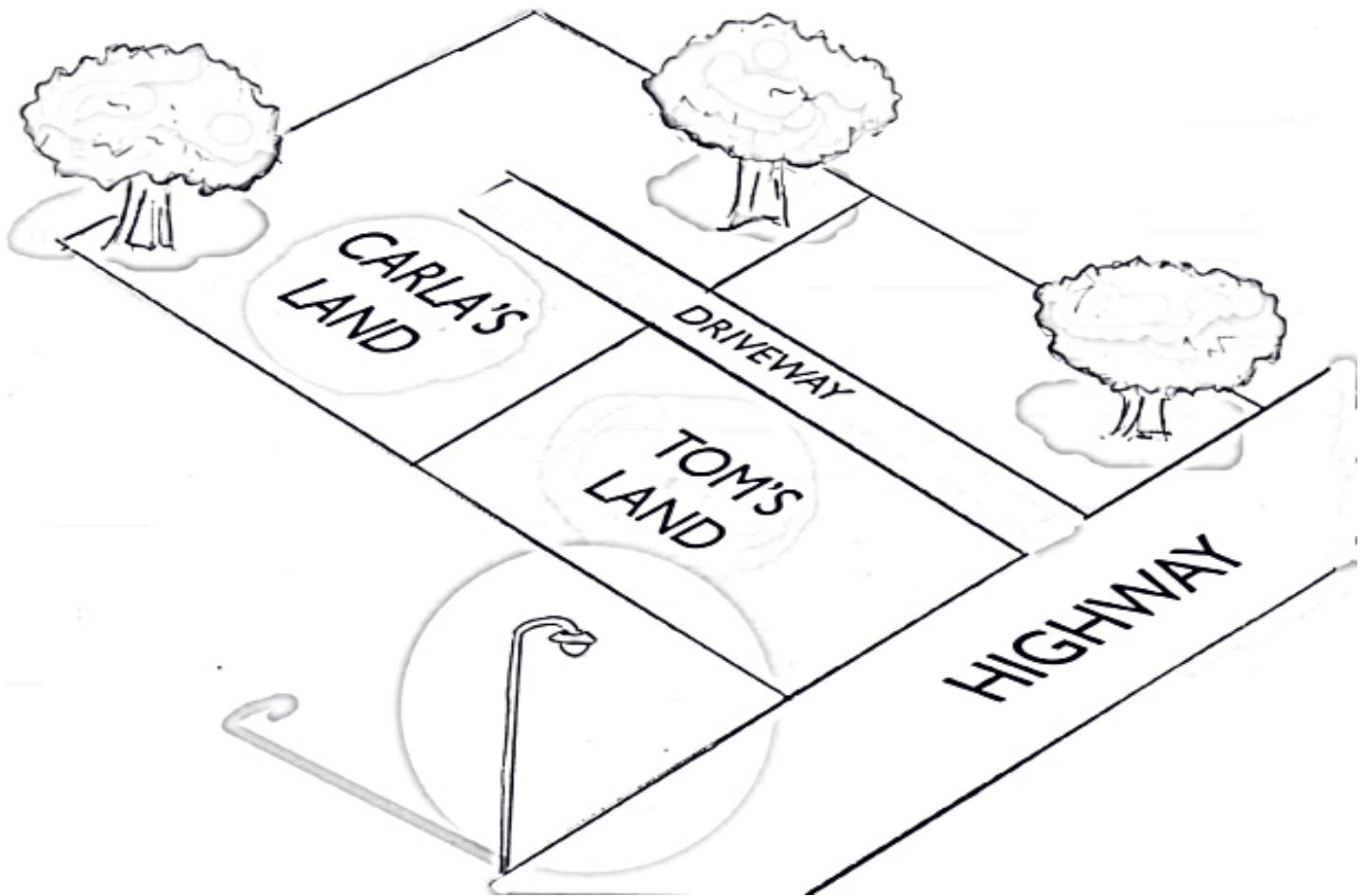
**CALI Lesson: Georgia Legal Research-Primary
Source Material
(<http://cca.li/YV>)
(Legal Research)**

It is important to remember to check whether a case you are using in an argument is still good law. A citator service will tell you if a case has precedential value and how later courts have treated it. Online citators are the preferred tool now because they are updated daily, unlike the print versions, and give attorneys a more accurate depiction of whether they can rely on a case as good law.



CALI Lesson: Appellate Briefs: Ethical and Professional Considerations
(<http://cca.li/YW>)
(Legal Writing)

When writing an appellate brief, or any legal argument, it is generally not sufficient to just cite the United States Constitution. If the lawyer for this defendant wanted to challenge the search and seizure that resulted in the police finding drugs in the house, it would not be enough to provide a reference to the 4th Amendment's prohibition on unreasonable search and seizure. The lawyer would need to **find authority** that addressed the defendant's expectation of privacy and compare the facts of those cases to his client's situation.



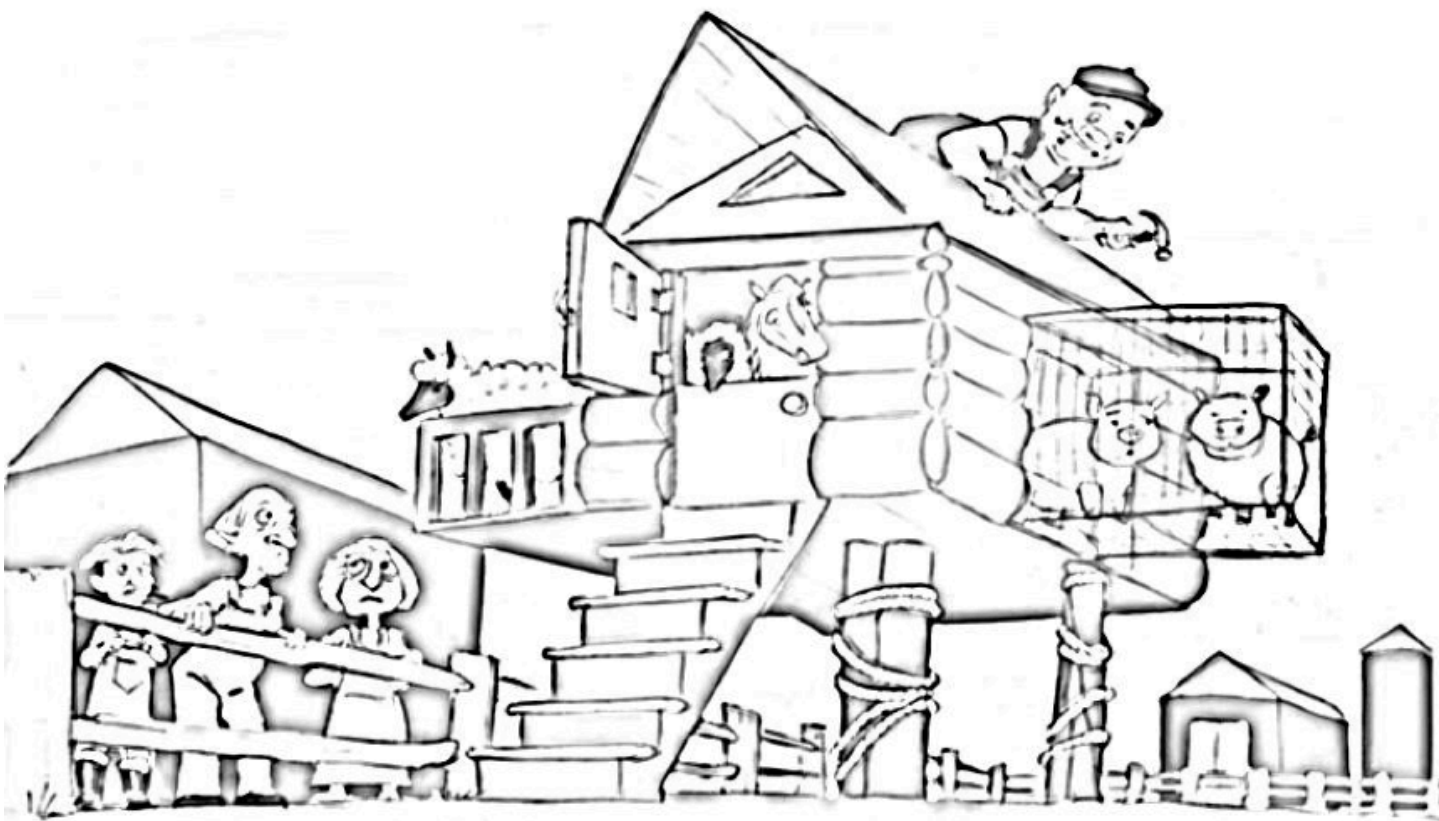
CALI Lesson: [The Estate System](http://cca.li/YX)
(<http://cca.li/YX>)
(Property Law)

An **easement** is an interest in another person's land that allows the possessor a right-of-way across another's land. An easement is a right to make a LIMITED user of another's land. An easement is not an "estate," but instead is called an "incorporeal interest" in the land because it is a non-possessory interest. In this case, Carla has an easement that allows her to cross Tom's land via the driveway, in order to reach the public highway.



**CALI Lesson: Interpreting the Language
of Conveyances
(<http://cca.li/YY>)
(Property Law)**

The primary goal for construing a grant, for example land left to an heir in a will, is to ascertain the “intent” of the grantor. Intent is normally determined by the language employed in the conveyance, read as an entirety, and in the light of the circumstances of its formation. (*Restatement of Property* § 242 (1944))



CALI Lesson: Reasonable Person
(<http://cca.li/YZ>)
(Tort Law)

A farmer built a barn on stilts that was very unstable. He dismissed his neighbors' comments that the barn was being built in a substantially different manner than normal barns in the area by saying, "I'm using my own best judgment on this barn. It will fit my needs." Two weeks later, the barn came crashing down and logs from the barn damaged the neighbor's fence. A court would likely find the farmer negligent and hold him liable for the damage to the neighbor's fence. The duty in negligence requires that a person exercise the care of a **reasonable person**. It is an objective standard and sometimes one's "own best judgment" is not sufficient to remove liability.



CALI Lesson: Battery Basics
(<http://cca.li/Z0>)
(Tort Law)

A battery is committed when the defendant intentionally and offensively touches a plaintiff's body or "anything which is attached to it and practically identified with it." *Prosser & Keeton* § 9, at 39. The man is likely liable for battery of the woman, even though he just grabbed her purse and never touched her body.



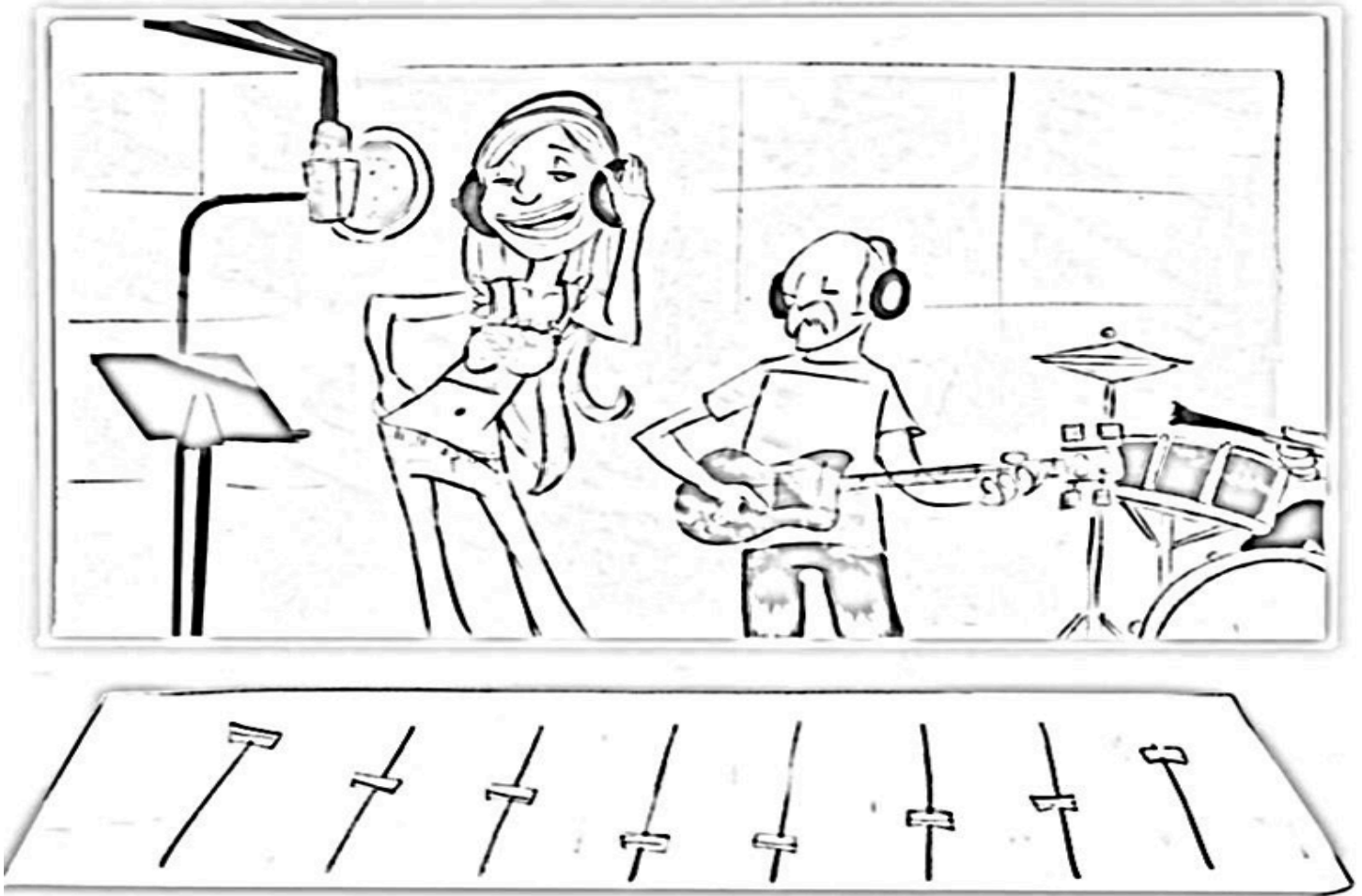
CALI Lesson: Assault
(<http://cca.li/Z1>)
(Tort Law)

A court would likely find that the man on the left committed an **assault** against the man eating the cereal because he released a “force of nature” (the rat) in a room and created an apprehension of contact in the other man.



**CALI Lesson: Basic Issues in Defamation
and Privileges
(<http://cca.li/YI>)
(Tort Law)**

The tort of defamation requires that the defamatory statement be “published.” That does not mean that the words must be printed in a book or newspaper. Publication just means getting the information or potentially defamatory material to a third party who understands it. The man on the bullhorn talking into a crowd would meet the standard for “publishing” if he was speaking defamatory statements. Defamation also requires the publication to third parties to be done intentionally or negligently.



**CALI Lesson: Basic Issues in the
Right of Privacy
(<http://cca.li/Z2>)
(Tort Law)**

A famous country singer refused to allow a car company to use her biggest hit in a commercial. The car company hired another artist that sounded just like her to record the song and used it in their ads. It sounded so much like the original, that everyone assumed it was the famous singer in the commercial. The famous singer sued for appropriation. She would likely win her case because the car company took her voice “likeness” and the song and used it for a commercial purpose without her consent.