**Assignment Instructions**

Watch the three videos below and summarize the content using your own words. Do not plagiarize or use outside sources other than the videos. Minimum 250 words and use APA format.

**Video 1 – Three Little Pigs Go To Mediation**

[**https://youtu.be/pAX8iM\_L1QU**](https://youtu.be/pAX8iM_L1QU)

**Video 2 - The Stages of a Trial**

**Transcript**

>> The stages of a trial. In a trial, there are five essential stages -- voir dire or jury selection, opening statements, presentation of cases, closing arguments, and jury activities. First, in a process called voir dire, the parties evaluate potential jurors and eliminate those who demonstrate bias against a party, or sometimes for no reason at all. At the end of this process, the judge will impanel a full jury and possibly some alternate jurors to hear the case. Remember, not all cases are heard by a jury, so in those cases, this step is eliminated. After jury selection, the parties give opening statements. This is an opportunity to tell the jury what the parties will be presenting in the upcoming trial and focus its attention on certain evidence favorable to the party giving the statement. In the third stage of the trial, the parties present their cases. The plaintiff begins with witnesses, documents, and other evidence. Witnesses are questioned and then cross-examined by the defendant or the defendant's attorney. Parties can make objections to evidence and ask to have it excluded from the jury's consideration. At the end of the plaintiff's case, the defendant may make a motion to have the case dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence. This is called a directed verdict or a motion for judgment as a matter of law. If denied, the defendant then presents witnesses and evidence. The fourth stage consists of closing arguments. The parties summarize their arguments, remind the jurors of key pieces of evidence, point out deficiencies in the opposing party's case, and attempt to convince the jury that their evidence was most compelling. Finally, in step five, the judge gives the jury instructions on the law and legal terminology, as well as the burden of proof. The judge may remind the jury of evidence that was presented but cannot be considered. The jury members then retire for deliberations where they discuss the evidence and reach a verdict, which is then delivered to the judge. In some cases, the jury members can agree and a new trial may be needed. In cases where there is no jury, the judge makes a decision and delivers it to the parties.

**Video 3 - Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**

**Transcript**

"Alternative dispute resolution" Litigation is not always the best way to resolve a legal dispute. Two common alternatives to litigation are Mediation and Arbitration. For example, Paul is not satisfied with the quality of Alice's work while painting his house. When all attempts to negotiate a resolution fail, Paul examines mediation and arbitration as alternatives to suing Alice. Paul learns that mediation involves hiring a licensed individual to facilitate negotiations and to help them work out the dispute. Arbitration, he learns, means hiring one or more individuals to decide their dispute. While Paul likes that mediation allows Alice and him to maintain control over the situation, he also likes that arbitration ensures resolution of the dispute. In this case, no law or court rule makes ADR mandatory, so Paul convinces Alice that mediation is a good option. They hire Clara as mediator. She goes back and forth between the Alice and Paul helping to negotiate. Unfortunately, she is unable to convince them to settle their dispute. Alice and Paul then decide to submit their dispute to arbitration. They enter into an agreement to allow Jean, Ann, and Bob to decide their issue for them. They decide in favor of Paul and instruct Alice to return of all of his money. Alice is upset with the outcome, but the arbitrator's decision is final since both parties agreed in advance that the third party's decision would be legally binding.