Criminal Law: Family Feud

In law, what are the types of liability?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 30 | Criminal Liability (full mens rea) |
| 20 | Absolute Liability |
| 10 | Strict Liability |

What are the purposes of Criminal Law?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 50 | Retribution |
| 40 | ‘Protecting individuals’ (private harm) |
| 30 | ‘Protect public institutions or practices’ (public harm) |
| 20 | ‘Prevent harm to the self’ (legal paternalism)  |
| 10 | ‘Promote morality’ / Prevent ‘offence to others’ (legal moralism) |

What are the principles of the Canadian trial?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 60 | Independent and Impartial Adjudication |
| 50 | Open and public trial |
| 40 | Presumption of Innocence |
| 30 | Case to Meet |
| 20 | Specific Allegation |
| 10 | Rule of Law |

When are arrest warrants not needed?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 60 | The owner, or any one authorized by the owner of property (“lawful possession”): A person whom he or she finds committing a criminal offence on, or in relation to, that property |
| 50 | Citizens: arrest a person found committing an indictable offence |
| 40 | Citizens: arrest a person who has committed a criminal offence **and** is escaping from the police  |
| 30 | Police: believes that a warrant of arrest is in force for suspect |
| 20 | Police: believe suspect has committed or is about to commit **an indictable offence** (reasonable grounds to believe)  |
| 10 | Police: anyone he finds committing a **criminal offence** (indictable OR summary) |

What are types of evidence police can find at a crime scene?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 70 | DNA |
| 60 | Video surveillance |
| 50 | GSR |
| 40 | Blood |
| 30 | Trace elements |
| 20 | Fingerprints |
| 10 | Eyewitness accounts |

What are the traditional goals of sentencing?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 100 | Rehabilitation: offenders are trained and treated |
| 80 | Denunciation: unacceptable behaviour is labelled and condemned  |
| 60 | General deterrence: deter ***others*** from engaging in criminal activities  |
| 40 | Specific deterrence: deter the offender from repeating that offence or committing another offence |
| 20 | Separation: offenders are separated from society to protect the public |

What are the sentencing options?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 120 | Absolute discharge: sentence that frees the offender with no conditions and no criminal record |
| 100 | Conditional discharge: a sentence that frees the offender with no criminal record but with no criminal record but with court-ordered conditions that must be followed |
| 80 | Community Service Orders |
| 60 | Restitution / Compensation |
| 40 | Fines |
| 20 | Imprisonment |

What are the six legal defences outlined in your textbook?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 60 | Compulsion |
| 50 | Mistake of Fact |
| 40 | Automatism |
| 30 | Mental Disorder |
| 20 | Self-Defence |
| 10 | Intoxication |