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WHAT 4 CONDITIONS = CRIME?

- 1 Act is considered wrong by society
☹️ x
- 2 Act causes harm to society in general or to those (such as minors) who need protection
☹️ x
- 3 The harm must be serious
RFP
- 4 The remedy must be handled by the criminal justice system
RFP

PURPOSE OF CRIMINAL LAW IS: to protect people and property, maintain order, preserve standards of public

WRITE 5 KEY IDEAS ABOUT THE CRIMINAL CODE p. 162

- * It lists criminal offences.
- * Meant to reflect social values of majority of Canadians
- * Parliament amends the code when a new issue emerges or becomes less important to society, etc.
- * Lists sentences to be imposed and the procedures to follow during trial
- * Is a federal statute that contains majority of criminal laws passed by government.

HISTORY OF CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA. [D'ON'TENO]

DEFINE QUASI-CRIMINAL LAWS

p. 163 Laws covering less serious offences at the provincial or municipal level, most often punishable by fines. (laws passed by provinces or municipalities are not considered criminal laws → quasi-criminal laws)

Example Quasi-criminal Laws:

- 1 ☹️ =
- 2 ☹️ =
- 3 ☹️ =

ELEMENTS OF A CRIME
b o b o b ← BLOOD

DEFINE + EXAMPLES FOR THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY

ACTUS REUS (p. 164 - p. 166)

"The guilty act" → the voluntary action, omission, or state of being that is forbidden by the criminal code.

MENS REA (p. 166 - 167)

"The guilty mind" → deliberate intention to commit a wrongful act, with reckless disregard for the consequences

INTENT (p. 166)

State of mind in which someone desires to carry out a wrongful action knows what the results will be, and is reckless regarding the consequences

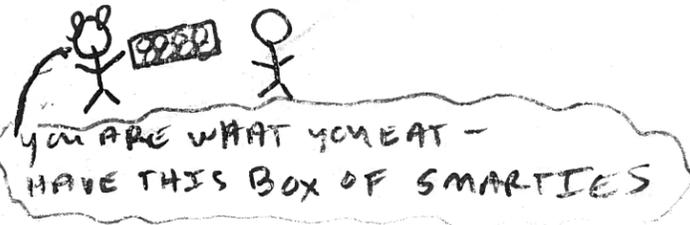
GENERAL:

The desire to commit a wrongful act with no ulterior motive or purpose

SPECIFIC:

The desire to commit one wrongful act for sake of accomplishing another

ON OUR CRIMINAL LAW JOURNEY, LEARN THE FOLLOWING VOCAB.



KNOWLEDGE (168)

An awareness of certain facts that can be used to establish mens rea

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE (168)

wanton or reckless disregard for the lives and safety of others, sometimes causing serious injury or death

RECKLESSNESS (168)

consciously taking an unjustifiable risk that a reasonable person would not take

WILLFUL BLINDNESS (169)

a deliberate closing of one's mind to the possible consequences of one's actions

PERPETRATOR (173)

the person who actually commits the crime

AIDING (174)

a criminal offence that involves helping a perpetrator commit a crime

ABETTING (175)

the crime of encouraging the perpetrator to commit an offence

COUNSELLING (176)

a crime that involves advising, recommending, or persuading another person to commit a criminal offence

ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT (176)

someone who knowingly receives, comforts, or assists a perpetrator in escaping from the police.

PARTY TO COMMON INTENTION (176)

the shared responsibility among criminals for any additional offences that are committed in the course of the crime they originally intended to commit.

INCOMPLETE CRIMES (176)

Exceptions to the rule that a crime must be complete to be considered that crime, for example if property is not actually taken, it is not a crime, attempt of murder is a crime

ATTEMPT (176)

the intention to commit a crime, even when the crime is not completed.

CONSPIRACY (177)

an agreement between two or more people to carry out an illegal act, even if that act does not actually occur.

GO TO PAGE 177 AND DO QUESTION # 2

ROLE / PARTICIPANT	WHICH PARTY TO OFFENCE
1. LOOK OUT PERSON	→
2. GETAWAY CAR DRIVER	→ aiding
3. MAPPER OF BANK FLOOR PLAN	→ aiding
4. INSIDE MAN WORKING AT BANK	→ aiding perp willful blindness
5. ROBBERS - GUN	→ perpetrator
5. ROBBERS - CASH	→ perpetrator
6. SAFE HOUSE OWNER	→ accessory after the fact