**North East School Division**

**Unpacking Outcomes – Law 30 – CR1**

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| **Unpacking the Outcome** | | |
| Investigate --> elements of criminal law  Investigate --> processes of criminal law | | |
| **Outcome**(circle the verb and underline the qualifiers) | | |
| Investigate the elements and processes of Canadian criminal law. | | |
| **KNOW** | **UNDERSTAND** | **BE ABLE TO DO** | |
| **Vocabulary**:   * Criminal Law * Civil Law * Criminal Code of Canada * Defence * Prosecute * Indictable * Summary * Hybrid * Mens rea * Actus Reus * Jurisdictions * Sentence   **Institutions within the criminal justice system\*:**   * police, courts, judiciary, correctional system, legal and paralegal professionals victim services, community-based justice organizations   **Criminal procedure examples\*:**   * investigation, arrest, voir dire, trial, sentencing, appeals   **Elements of a criminal case:**   * Mens rea * Actus Reus   **Defences**:   * Threshold test, air of reality test and reasonable doubt   **Federal and Provincial Programming**:   * substance abuse intervention, sex offender treatment, literacy development, work experience, treatment courts | * That criminal and civil law are separate entities and there are differences and similarities between them * That the Criminal Code of Canada outlines what constitutes a crime * That the Criminal Code of Canada outlines what constitutes a crime and classifies crime under three different types of offences * That there are different court jurisdictions each having their own procedures but applying the laws consistently * That there are different institutions within the criminal justice system that have specific roles, responsibilities and limitations * That there are two main elements that must be proven in criminal cases and a variety of defences available. * That there are many factors to consider when deciding a sentence * That the criminal justice system follows specific court procedures to ensure the judicial process is fair and reaches a just outcome * That there are different levels of correctional facilities designed to incarcerate and rehabilitate | 1. Differentiate between elements of criminal law and civil law such as purpose, role of the courts, procedures, outcomes, enforcement of sanctions, onus and burden of proof. *(\*revisit when students are familiar with civil law)* 2. *Discuss what constitutes a* crime according to the Criminal Code of Canada (1985). 3. Compare the types of offences (i.e. indictable, summary and hybrid) in the Criminal Code of Canada (1985) and identify in a variety of cases. 4. Outline the different types of court jurisdictions in Canada and describe the anticipated progress of a criminal procedure through the Canadian courts. 5. Analyze the roles and responsibilities of institutions \* within the criminal justice system. 6. Assess the different levels of policing (e.g., municipal, RCMP, Indigenous police services, conservation officers and highway patrol officers, sheriff department) available in Saskatchewan communities and justify the roles, responsibilities and limitations of police powers. 7. Identify the mens rea v. actus reus in a variety of cases. 8. Investigate the various defences (\*) available to defend against criminal charges and evaluate the applicability of a defence given a particular case. 9. Identify factors to ensure the judicial process is fair to the accused (e.g., presumption of innocence, right to jury, trial of peers). 10. Examine the purpose and use of processes available in the Canadian justice system, including presentence reports, victim impact statements and restorative practices. 11. Model the process of a criminal procedure\*. 12. Differentiate between federal penitentiaries and provincial correctional facilities, including various levels of security within, length of sentence and programs available (\*). | |
| **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS** | | |
| How are criminal and civil law similar and different?  What are the three different types of offences in the criminal code? Why are there different types of offences?  What makes an event/action or failure to act a crime?  Why is the criminal code of Canada significant?  Why are there different jurisdictions and procedures related to the court system?  Why are there different institutions in the criminal justice system?  Why are mens rea and actus reus foundational to criminal law?  Why do we have the right to be presumed innocent or to be tried by a jury of our peers?  How do you decide what defence to use?  Why do we have different types of sentences? What factors would judges consider when deciding?  Why could two people commit the same offence but receive different sentences?  Why do we have different levels of corrections? | | |