

Social Nine

Unit Two:

Justice System

Name:

Date Received:

Due Date:

Date In:

Social Studies Nine
Unit One: Issues for Canadians: Governance and Rights
Worksheet Eleven

1. Define Justice System:

2. Define Fair and Equitable:

3. Define Justice:

4. Define community service:

5. Define Criminal Record:

6. Define Sentence:

(YCJA Class Lesson as well).

7. The following questions deals with difference between the “Youth Criminal Justice Act” and the “Criminal Code of Canada”

- What age does each deal with?

- What is the usual consequence for a young offender who breaks the law?

- What is the usual consequence for an adult who breaks the law?

- At what age can young people have adult sentences applied to them if they have committed a serious offence?

- How does the YCJA protect the privacy of young offenders?

- Do adult offenders have the same privacy that young offenders do? EXPLAIN:

- Describe the difference between criminal records for youths and adult:
- Why do you think a separate system is needed for young offenders?
- Why do you think young offenders are not given a permanent criminal record?
- Do you feel that the Youth Justice system is too soft on young offenders? EXPLAIN your answer:
- When an adult is given a criminal record, how will their life be affected?

Social Studies Nine
Unit One: Issues for Canadians: Governance and Rights
Worksheet Twelve

Consider the diagram on page 66 & 67:

1. If two young people of the same age commit the same crime, would you expect them to face the same consequences? EXPLAIN:

2. Consider a police officer dealing with a young person who has committed a crime:

- Who creates the laws a police officer has to follow?

- Many people blame police when they are in trouble with the law... But, is it really the police to blame, or are they just doing their jobs??? EXPLAIN

- What are the two choices a police officer has when dealing with a young person who has committed a crime?

- What are some variables that the officer will take into account when deciding how to deal with a young offender?

3. What is the role of a prosecutor in the youth system?

(Class Lesson - P. 66 - 67).

4. There are a total of three ways that a young person will have to appear before a judge? List them below:

5. Based on the diagram, do you think the youth system is more focused on punishment (retribution), or rehabilitation / second chances? EXPLAIN your answer:

6. If a young person does not complete their program appointed by a judge... Should that person receive a criminal record? EXPLAIN your answer:

7. Many people believe that the youth system is too soft... Young people learn nothing and keep committing crimes. Do you think the system works, or should it become much stricter?
EXPLAIN:

2. Do you agree that young people do not understand their actions in the same way as adults?
Why or why not?

3. Young people who commit crimes often state that they “don’t care” about what they have done... Yet, studies show that these same people commit less crime as they get older. Why do you think that young people who commit crimes often becomes adults who would never commit a crime? EXPLAIN your reasoning:

Social Studies Nine
Unit One: Issues for Canadians: Governance and Rights
Worksheet Fourteen

Consider the four articles on pages 72 & 73 of your textbook.

“Automatic adult jail terms eyed for youth?”

• What is the main idea of this article?

• What are some changes that are discussed in this article?

• What is the goal of these new changes?

• Do you believe that these new changes will reduce the amount of youth crime in Canada?
Explain your answer:

“Identify violent youth offenders”

- What is the main idea of this article?
- What crime did the young person commit?
- Why was her name not released?
- Why is the writer concerned about the name not being released?
- Do you believe that youth who commit violent crimes should have their privacy protected?
WHY or WHY NOT???

Social Studies Nine
Unit One: Issues for Canadians: Governance and Rights
Worksheet Fifteen

(Class Lesson - P. 79).

1. Based on what you currently know of the justice system... What is the role of a jury in a courtroom?

2. Why does our justice system use a "jury of our peers" to determine guilt or innocence?

3. In order for a person to be found innocent or guilty, must all the members of jury agree, OR does the majority determine the verdict?

4. Who can be called as a juror in Canada?

5. Can a person decline to become a member of a jury? EXPLAIN:

6. If you are summoned to become a member of a jury, what are some responsibilities that you must take care of?

7. If you miss work due to jury work, do you think it is fair that you miss out on your pay? Who do you think should be responsible for your pay?

8. What are some reasons that would allow you to not become a member of a jury? (Ask Prok for help, if needed).

9. Describe the role of the following within the justice system, as they apply to jurors:

- Defence

- Prosecution

- Sequester

10. Read "On Jury Duty" on page 80 of your text:

- When people are first called to appear on a jury, does this mean they are officially part of the jury? EXPLAIN:

- Who decides which people make up the 12 member jury?

- What are some factors that the prosecution and defense would keep in mind while choosing jury members?

- The judge told the juror's to keep an open mind and not make judgments until the very end of the trial? Why is this important in a court trial?

List some hardships faced by jurors while they are deliberating (There are many...)

What happens to an accused person if the jury cannot agree on the verdict of a court trial?

Social Studies 9

Youth Justice System

Assignment: News Article on Youth Crime & the YCJA

Instructions:

- Find a news article online from Canada (any province you like) about a youth crime and criminal case.
- Briefly summarize the crime and consequences
- Briefly explain whether or not you think the consequences were fair or unfair and why based on your knowledge of the YCJA.
- If you think the consequences were unfair, explain what you think should be done.
- Your paper needs to be typed and shared with Mr. Prok through Google Docs.

Assessment:

- Quality and summary of article - /10
 - 10/10 = Summary is insightful and comprehensive
 - 5/10 = Summary is adequate and general, needs more details

- Summary of fairness and position/argumentation - /10
 - 10/10 = Position and defence is convincing, specific and accurate
 - 5/10 = Position is adequate and superficial, not clearly explained

Total: _____/20

Social Studies 9

Youth Crime in Canada: An Overview

- Answer the following questions about youth crime in Canada by ticking the 😊 column if the statement is true, and the 😞 column if the statement is false.
- Flip through chapter 2 to find the answers...

	😊	😞
1. Young offenders are treated differently than adult offenders		
2. The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) is the law that defines the consequences young people face for criminal offenses		
3. An 11 year old cannot be charged with a criminal offence		
4. A 15 year old can be given an adult sentence		
5. The names of young offenders cannot be published in the newspaper		
6. Young offenders do not get criminal records		
7. Two youths of the same age who commit the exact same offence may face different consequences		
8. Violent crime is dealt with more seriously than non-violent crimes		
9. Police do not need to charge first time young offenders		
10. The YCJA attempts to deal with the underlying causes of crime		
11. The YCJA tries to reintegrate young offenders back into society		
12. Young offenders are deemed to have a "reduced moral culpability"		
13. Youth crime in Canada is on the rise		
14. Most youth crime in Canada involves violence		
15. Youth that commit serious crimes often get off with a "slap on the wrist"		
16. The YCJA ignores victims of crime		
17. Aboriginal young offenders in Canada are more likely to get a tougher sentence than a non-Aboriginal young offender for the same offence		
18. Most young offenders only get in trouble with the law once		
19. A young offender who goes to trial cannot choose to be tried by a jury		
20. Do you think the law is tough enough on young offenders?		

December 23, 2008

Edmonton boy, 7, fatally stabbed by younger brother

The Canadian Press

EDMONTON — Police say a seven-year-old Edmonton boy was stabbed to death by his younger brother during a fight. The victim, whose name has not been released, died in hospital after the scuffle in a north-end residence last Sunday. An autopsy has determined that he was stabbed in the chest. Edmonton police say his brother, who is under the age of 12, will not be charged.

Assignment:

The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) deems that children between the ages of 12 and 17 have a reduced moral culpability and children under the age of 12 cannot be held criminally responsible for their actions.

Address the following questions in a unified written response:

- To what extent do you agree with the premise that young offenders have a reduced moral culpability and children under 12 cannot be prosecuted?
- Under the current Canadian law, what do you think should happen to the boy who stabbed and killed his brother in the above news article?

Advocacy Groups

Your task is to develop a poster that compares and contrasts John Howard Society and Elizabeth Fry Society

Task 1

Develop a list of 5 questions about each society and then find the answers to each question. Remember when generating thoughtful questions that you consider starting your questions with; why, how, to what extent, ...

Task 2

Write a report that will answer the question; IF YOU HAD TO VOLUNTEER YOUR TIME TO AN ADVOCACY GROUP WHO WOULD IT BE AND WHY?

Resources

<http://www.johnhoward.ca/jhsmiss.htm>

<http://www.elizabethfry.ca/fryhomepage.html>

CHAPTER TWO: FAIRNESS AND EQUITY IN CANADA'S JUSTICE SYSTEM

SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE

/20

1. The Canadian government passes laws that are fair and equitable. This means that laws
 - a. Take into account the race of the criminal
 - b. Evaluate the severity of the crime committed
 - c. Take into account individual needs and circumstances
 - d. Are responsive to people's incomes

2. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* was passed by parliament to
 - a. Ensure adults were not treated as youth
 - b. To protect young criminals from media exploitation
 - c. Allow for fair punishment of young offenders
 - d. To deal fairly with 11-19 year old victims.

3. A media journalist may publish a young offender's name if
 - a. The crime committed is murder
 - b. They receive an adult sentence
 - c. The judge allows them to
 - d. The criminal is a repeat offender

4. Before the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* all offenders were
 - a. Given consequences immediately
 - b. Charged and went to court
 - c. Given counseling and community service
 - d. Protected from media exploitation

5. All the following factors are considered when determining consequences for young offenders **except**
 - a. The age of the offender
 - b. The seriousness of the offence
 - c. The offender's culture
 - d. The attitude of the offender

6. Anne McLellan, Canada's Minister of Justice in 2003 believed that criminal activity
 - a. Should be severely punished
 - b. Is a fault of parenting
 - c. Is due to the high unemployment rate
 - d. Is a shared responsibility

7. Elders of First Nations believe in all of the following statements **except**
 - a. Culture is the root of one's identity
 - b. The community is hurt by one person
 - c. Integration into the community needs to be done immediately
 - d. Truth and peace are important

8. Understanding the opinions of others, and sharing your own opinions with legislators, is a way to influence government decision making and to affect
 - a. Youth consequences
 - b. Quality of life
 - c. Juror decisions
 - d. Judicial procedures

9. Canada's justice system strives to
 - a. Protect society and provide consequences for those that break the law
 - b. Protect the reputation of the system
 - c. Understand advocacy groups for youth
 - d. Punish offenders

10. If a young offender does not complete their community work they are sent to
 - a. Jail
 - b. Court
 - c. A group home
 - d. counseling

Use the following political cartoon to answer items 11 and 12



11. Most individuals charged with the offences identified in the cartoon would be charged
- under the Criminal Code of Canada
 - under the Youth Criminal Justice Act
 - the child support violators would be charged under the Youth Criminal Justice Act and the Child Sex offenders under the Criminal Code
 - the child support offenders under the Criminal Code of Canada and the child sex offenders under the Youth Criminal Justice Act
12. The cartoonist has the following attitude towards the justice systems penalties
- the penalties for both Child support and child sex offenders are appropriate
 - the penalties for Child Support are too small
 - the penalties for child sex offenders are too large
 - there is not enough similarity between the penalties for Child Support and child sex offences

Use the following political cartoon to answer items 13 to 15



13. The four figures represented in the cartoon from left to right represent
- criminal offenders, the general public, law enforcement, the court system
 - the general public, law enforcement, the court system, criminal offenders
 - law enforcement, the court system, criminal offenders, the general public
 - the court system, criminal offenders, the general public, law enforcement
14. The reason for crime, according to the cartoonist is
- the Youth Criminal Justice Act creates repeat offenders
 - the general public is not aware of the criminal activity taking place
 - law enforcement officials are not doing enough to identify and charge those guilty of criminal activity
 - the court system is not enforcing severe enough penalties to create a deterrent to criminal activity

15. In the cartoonist opinion, the change most needed to reduce crime would be
- the election of judges
 - harsher penalties for criminal offences
 - more police on the streets
 - the general public becoming more engaged in programs like Neighborhood Watch

Use the following political cartoon to answer items 16 and 17



16. Which of the following would be part of a tough on crime platform
- Mandatory minimum sentences for repeat offenders
 - Increased funding for more police officers to enforce the laws
 - Increased use of pardons for criminal offenders
 - A and C
 - A and B
 - B and C

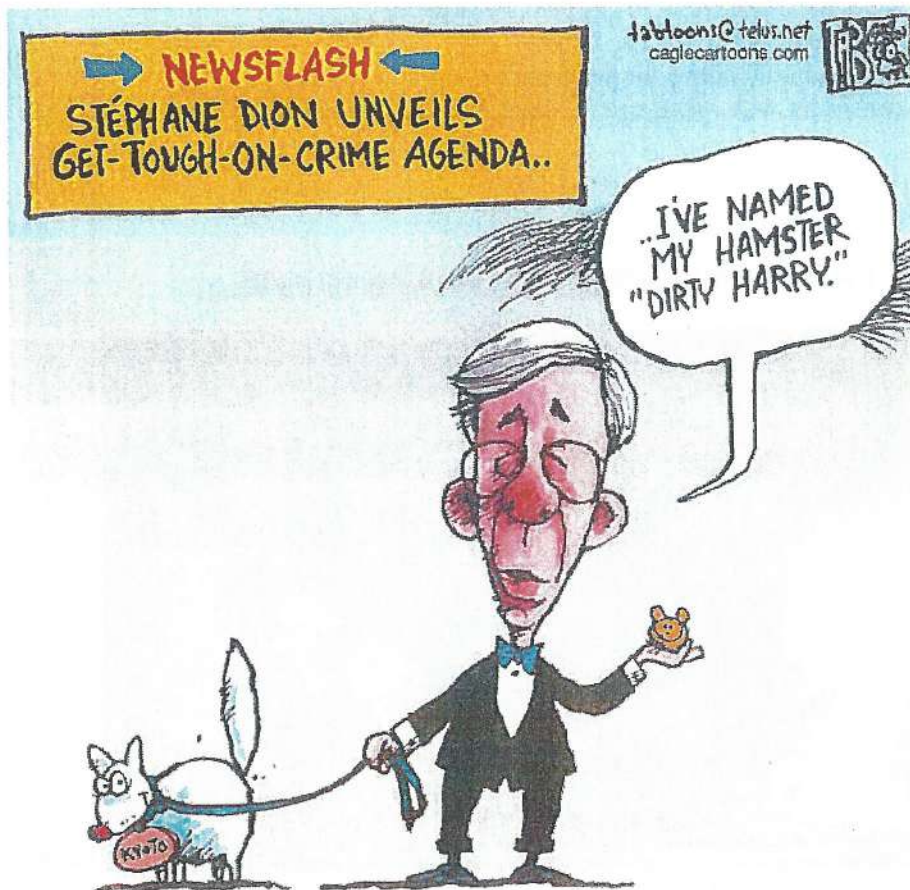
17. In the cartoonist opinion, a tough on crime platform
- a. is the natural believe of Prime Minister Harper
 - b. is the natural believe of the citizens
 - c. is an unnatural believe for Mr Harper
 - d. is consistent with Mr. Harper's warm and fuzzy persona

Use the following political cartoon to answer item 18



18. The main message of cartoonist is
- a. reductions in crime are due to high staffing levels for police on the streets
 - b. reductions in crime are due to low staffing levels of police on the streets
 - c. increases in crime are due to high staffing levels for police on the streets
 - d. increases in crime are due to low staffing levels of police on the streets

Use the following political cartoon to answer items 19 and 20



19. According to the cartoonist, the relationship between the environment and crime for Mr. Dion is
- he thinks crime is more important than the environment
 - he thinks neither crime or the environment is an important issue
 - he thinks that the environment is more important than crime
 - he thinks both crime and the environment are equally important
20. The cartoonist believes that Mr. Dion's agenda on crime is
- too harsh for criminal offenders
 - too soft on criminal offenders
 - being used to create support for his environmental plan
 - being given more attention by Mr. Dion than his environmental plan

SECTION TWO: MATCHING

/10

21. reintegrate
 22. the Elizabeth Fry Society
 23. defence
 24. sentence
 25. The John Howard Society
 26. prosecution
 27. community service
 28. sequester
 29. criminal record
 30. rehabilitation
-
- a. help in the community performed as part of a sentence
 - b. to remove from contact; used with juries to ensure they consider only evidence presented in the courtroom
 - c. an advocacy group that focuses on men, women, boys and girls in trouble with the law
 - d. includes the evidence that supports the innocence of a person accused of a crime
 - e. to instill positive behaviours and attitudes
 - f. The a permanent record of breaking the law, which is public information
 - g. a consequence for a crime, as determined by a court of law
 - h. to make part of again
 - i. includes the evidence that supports the guilt of an accused person
 - j. an advocacy group that concentrates of justice issues for women and girls

SECTION THREE: TRUE AND FALSE

/10

31. The justice system's main objective is to treat victims and youth offenders with fairness and equity.
32. If you are arrested, you have the right to have your parents present during questioning.
33. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* deals with youth between the ages of 13-18
34. The *Criminal Code of Canada* is the law that defines the consequences that youth will face for criminal consequences.
35. A judge has the choice of passing an adult sentence to a youth 14 years and older who has committed a crime.
36. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* ensures that young people who commit the same crime face the same consequences.
37. Police consider the circumstances of a young offender when administering a consequence for a crime committed
38. If you are chosen for jury duty, employers have to give you the time off, but they do not have to pay you.
39. The John Howard Society believes that youth involved in criminal activities need serious consequences to make communities safe.
40. When you get caught breaking the law, you no longer have choices about what happens to you.