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1. What are the four conditions that must exist for an act or omission to be considered a crime?

The four conditions are:

- the act is considered wrong by society
- the act causes harm to society in general or to those (such as minors) who need protection
- the harm must be serious
- the remedy must be handled by the criminal justice system

2. Why is crime considered an offence against society as a whole and not just against the direct victims of crime?

Crime is considered an offence against society as a whole, not just against the direct victims of crime, because the repercussions of any one crime carry through to the rest of society.

3. Identify three purposes of criminal law.

The three purposes are to

- protect people and property
- maintain order
- preserve standards of public decency

4. What is the main origin of most criminal laws in Canada?

The main source of criminal laws in Canada is the *Criminal Code of Canada*, which contains the majority of criminal laws passed by Parliament.

6. Use examples to explain the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments in the area of criminal law. How were these jurisdictions established?

Section 91(27) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, granted the federal government the power to exercise legal authority to make criminal laws for Canada. For example, passing legislation on gun control and narcotics violations is the responsibility of Parliament. The provinces have the power to pass laws on matters that fall under their jurisdiction. These include traffic and liquor regulations.

7. Every province in Canada has passed laws that prohibit the sale of tobacco to people under a certain age. Are these criminal laws or quasi-criminal laws? Explain your answer.

Provincial laws that prohibit the sale of tobacco to people under a certain age are considered quasi-criminal laws. These laws generally cover less