

- Each level of court hears both criminal and civil cases. Give an e.g. of each type:

- Generally judges handle either criminal or civil cases – not both.
- A justice of the peace is ...

- Remember that only as a last resort do legal problems require a court decision to be resolved. Why? (2 reasons)

Saskatchewan Courts:

1. Provincial Courts:

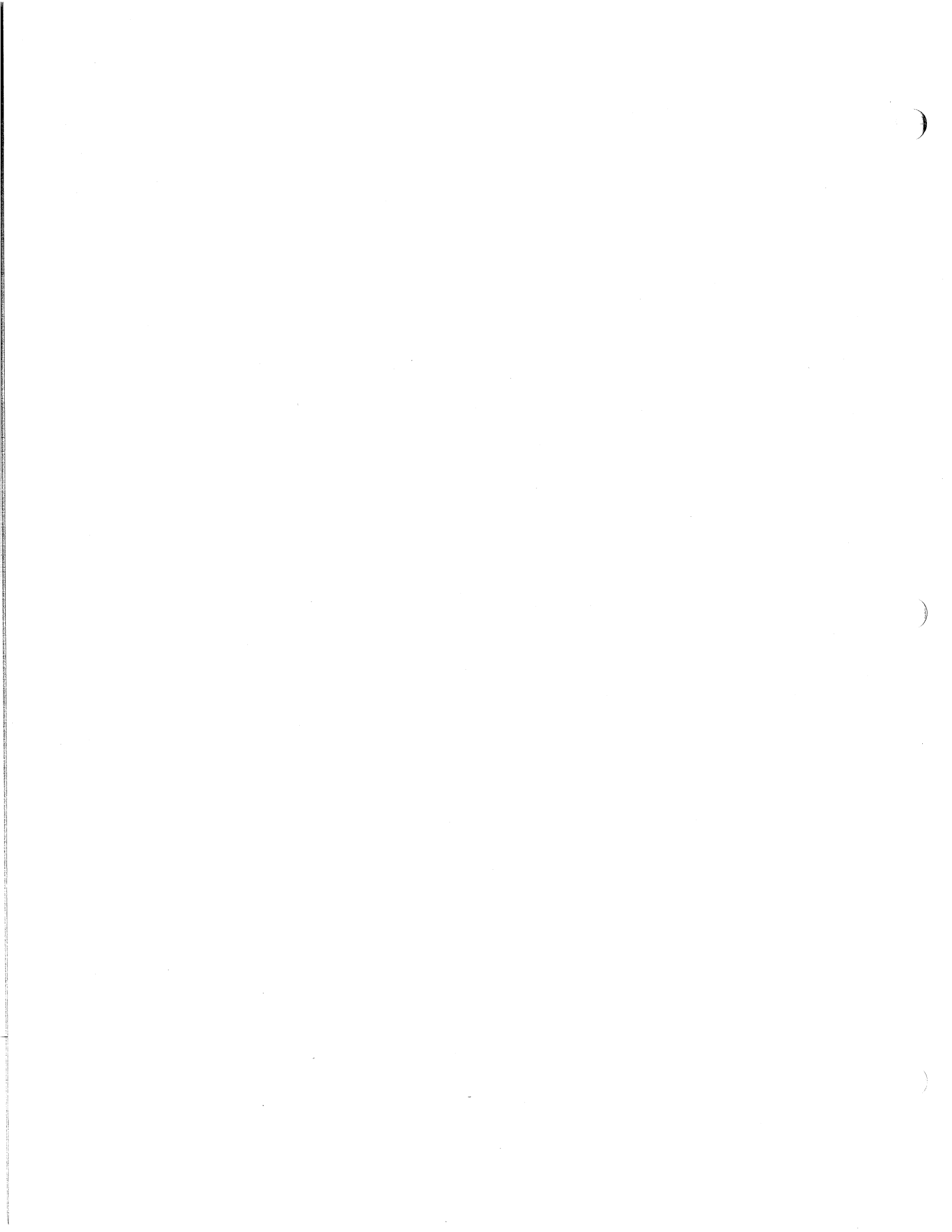
- These courts are located in many towns and cities around Sask.
- All criminal cases begin here and less serious (also called _____) are tried here.
- These court rooms are less formal than higher courts and can deal with cases quicker.
- No juries in a provincial court. Why?

a) Small Claims Court Division:

- They handle civil disputes other than family matters where the amounts of money are less than _____ dollars.
- You don't need a lawyer here. Why?
- 2 common cases heard here are:

b) Youth Court Division

- Hears cases of young people that are _____ years old that are charged with criminal offences.
- Children under 12 are not criminally responsible. What happens to a child under 12 when they commit an offence?



- Youth court uses laws written in _____.

c) Family Court Division:

- Decides cases involving financial support for children after a marriage break up.
- typical case –

2. Court of Queens Bench:

- More serious criminal and civil law cases are heard here.
- They can have a jury trial here.
- They will also hear any appeals from provincial court.
- 2 e.g. cases –

3. Saskatchewan Court of Appeal:

- This court doesn't conduct trials; it only hears appeals from lower courts.
- You can only appeal a case if ...

- The only Sask. Court of Appeal is in _____.

4. Supreme Court of Canada:

- This court hears appeals from all provinces' courts of Appeal.
- It is located in _____.
- Only appeals involving important matters of law are heard here. A case that makes it to the Supreme Court is an important precedent setting case.
- The Supreme Court decides which cases it wants to hear.
- Two cases that made it to this court are...



Key

Courts of Saskatchewan

Law 30

- Each level of court hears both criminal and civil cases. Give an e.g. of each type:

murder case divorce

- Generally judges handle either criminal or civil cases – not both.
- A justice of the peace is ... usually a respected member in the community without formal legal training

- Remember that only as a last resort do legal problems require a court decision to be resolved. Why? (2 reasons)

→ expensive
→ time consuming.

Saskatchewan Courts:

1. Provincial Courts:

- These courts are located in many towns and cities around Sask.
- All criminal cases begin here and less serious (also called summary offences) are tried here.
- These court rooms are less formal than higher courts and can deal with cases quicker.
- No juries in a provincial court. Why? too time consuming.

a) Small Claims Court Division:

- They handle civil disputes other than family matters where the amounts of money are less than \$5000 dollars.
- You don't need a lawyer here. Why? too expensive.
- 2 common cases heard here are:
 - bad cheques
 - small disputes
 - overdue bills.

b) Youth Court Division

- Hears cases of young people that are 12-17 years old that are charged with criminal offences.
- Children under 12 are not criminally responsible. What happens to a child under 12 when they commit an offence?
referred to Social Services.

- Youth court uses laws written in the Young Offender Act.

c) Family Court Division:

- Decides cases involving financial support for children after a marriage break up.
- typical case – won't ^{pay} child support.

2. Court of Queens Bench:

- More serious criminal and civil law cases are heard here.
- They can have a jury trial here.
- They will also hear any appeals from provincial court.
- 2 e.g. cases – murder case
theft over \$5000.

3. Saskatchewan Court of Appeal:

- This court doesn't conduct trials; it only hears appeals from lower courts.
- You can only appeal a case if ... the judge has made a mistake.
- The only Sask. Court of Appeal is in Regina.

4. Supreme Court of Canada:

- This court hears appeals from all provinces' courts of Appeal.
- It is located in Ottawa.
- Only appeals involving important matters of law are heard here. A case that makes it to the Supreme Court is an important precedent setting case.
- The Supreme Court decides which cases it wants to hear.
- Two cases that made it to this court are...
 - Latimer case
 - Same sex marriage.