



# Criminal Law Study guide

# **Key Topics:**

Murder

Manslaughter

Non-Fatal offences

Sexual Offences

**Attempts** 

# What you'll find here:

Topic specific Checklist & Practical Exam Tips (pg. 2 & 3)

Essential Case Law Table (pg. 4)

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## Checklist of FAQs and Tips

#### Murder:

□ Actus Reus (AR)- conduct, circumstances, result

☐ Mens Rea (MR)

☐ Defences: general & partial

**Remember:** in problem questions, always start with discussing general defences first, if unavailable move to partial defences.

Have a look at these cases for an in-depth discussion of MR in Murder:

R v Woollin R v Nedrick R v Moloney

#### Manslaughter:

Voluntary Manslaughter vs Involuntary Manslaughter

☐ Voluntary manslaughter: AR & MR are same for murder/ Partial Defences are available

Involuntary Manslaughter: MR is absent. 3
 types: Unlawful Act Manslaughter (UAM),
 Gross Negligence Manslaughter (GNM),
 Reckless Manslaughter (uncommon)

Key difference between the voluntary and involuntary manslaughter lies in the existence of Mens Rea. With voluntary manslaughter MR is there, with involuntary MR is absent.

## **Non-Fatal Offences**

☐ Focus on: assault, battery, s. 47 offence-assault occasioning ABH, s.20 offence- wounding or inflicting GBH

Assault
No requirement for 'bodily contact';

#### Commonalities

Consent is relevant;

Maximum penalty- 6 months imprisonment;

Battery
Touching through
objects and person's
clothing counts;

## **Sexual Offences**

☐ (s.1) Rape: AR, MR- evidentiary presumptions of non-consent.

In spotlight: Sexual Offences Act 2003

In Problem Questions, always start with evidentiary presumptions of non-consent first (s.75 & 76), if they're absent, then discuss s.74definition of consent



(s.2) Assault by Penetration: in comparison with rape, penetration
must be sexual.
Definition of sexual activity- objective test (s.78)
Sections up to s.15 cover different types of offences.

#### Attempts:

☐ Impossible attempts: 'legal impossibility=no attempt'; 'factual impossibility= always attempt'

#### **Exam Practice**

When discussing AR in attempts, you should always mention tripartite test. First, you should mention that the accused should go beyond the merely preparatory stage and not be 'too late'. You can mention *Gullefer* and *Jones* cases to back up your analysis. Then go on mentioning other two stages: the series of acts test- that several acts should be complete to find the accused liable. Finally, discuss the 3rd stage- that the accused could not go back as he had gone past the merely preparatory stage.

# Case Law Table

(each case contains a link to its summary)

Murder	Gibbins & Proctor (1918) 4 WLUK 25	Cunningham [1982] AC 566	Airedale NHS Trust v Bland [1993] A.C. 789	R v Woollin [1999] 1 AC 82
Manslaughter	Ahluwalia [1992] 4 All ER 889	Jewell [2014] EWCA Crim 414	Foye [2013] EWCA Crim 475	Dowds [2012] EWCA Crim 281
Non-Fatal offences	R v Dica [2004] 3 W.L.R. 213	DPP v Santana Bermudez [2003] EWHC 2908 (Admin)	Brown [1994] 1 AC 212	<u>Chan-Fook [1994]</u> 2 All ER 552

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Sexual offences	R v Linekar [1995] Cr App R 49	R v Jheeta [2007]	R v McNally [2013] EWCA Crim 1051	R v Elbekkay [1995] Crim LR 163
Attempts	R v Gullefer [1987] Crim LR 195	R v Dagnall [2003] EWCA Crim 2441	R v Walker [1962] Crim LR 458	Khan [1998] 3 WLUK 350

# What else can I do to achieve higher marks?

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