

Retrieval- Do Now

1. What are the Five Pillars?
2. What is in the Ten Obligatory Acts that IS NOT in the Five Pillars?
3. What do Shi'a Muslims add to the Shahadah statement?
4. What helps a Muslim face Mecca when praying in the mosque?
5. What is voluntary charity in Islam?
6. What is the Night of Power?
7. Why do Muslims run between the hills of Safah and Marwah on hajj?
8. How might a Muslim complete greater jihad?
9. Why do Muslims celebrate id-ul-fitr?
10. Why do Shi'a Muslims commemorate the festival of Ashura?

21 April 2022

**LO: Today I will
review the Crime and
Punishment unit**

Steps to success

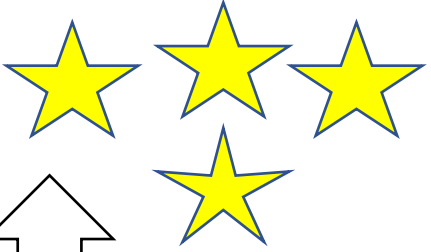
**I will be able to identify
my areas for
improvement in the
Crime and Punishment
unit**

**I will be able to
explain the key
vocabulary in the
Crime and Punishment
unit**

**I will be able to explain the
key content of the Crime and
Punishment unit**



Crime and Punishment- Unit Checklist



Steps to success

I will be able to identify my areas for improvement in the Crime and Punishment unit

I will be able to explain the key vocabulary in the Crime and Punishment unit

I will be able to explain the key content of the Crime and Punishment unit

1. Crime and Punishment
2. Reasons for Crime
3. Attitudes to lawbreakers and different types of crime
4. Three aims of punishment
5. Religious attitudes to suffering and causing suffering to others
6. The treatment of criminals- prison, corporal punishment and community service
7. Religious attitudes to forgiveness
8. Religious attitudes to the death penalty

Crime and Punishment- Key Terms

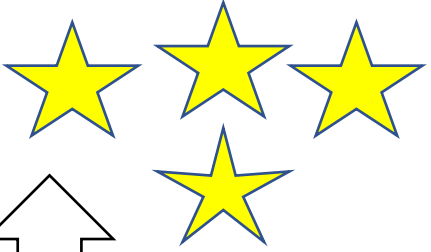
Key word	Definition
Evil	The opposite of Good – a destructive power or action that can be seen as an action against God
Intention	The plan that someone has before they act
Shari’ah Law	Islamic law based on the Qur’an
Poverty	Being without money, food or basic needs
Mental Illness	A medical condition that affects a persons feeling and emotions.
Hate Crimes	Crimes, often including violence, that are targeted for a person because of their race, gender, religion or disability
Freewill	The belief that God gives people the opportunity to make decisions for themselves
Retribution	An aim of punishment which is to seek revenge or “get your own back” on the offender
Deterrence	An aim of punishment – to put people off committing crimes.
Reformation	An aim of punishment – to change someone’s behaviour for the better.
Corporal Punishment	Punishment of an offender which causes physical harm – this is now illegal in the UK
Capital Punishment (Death Penalty)	A form of punishment where a prisoner is put to death because of their crimes.
Sanctity of life	The idea that all life is holy and sacred, made by God and should not be abused.

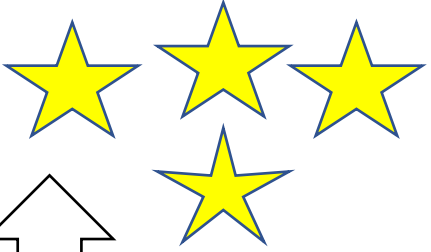
Steps to success

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Before we start let's review how confident you feel with the Crime and Punishment unit. RAG the unit checklist you have been given.

- Highlight green the topics you feel very confident with.
- Highlight yellow the topics you feel okay with but you feel you still need to do some work with it to be fully confident answering questions.
- Highlight red anything that you are really unsure about.



Let's review the key content and vocabulary of Crime and Punishment unit. You should aim to write **at least two** key pieces of information in your table.

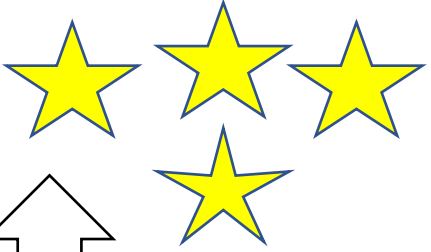
REVIEW

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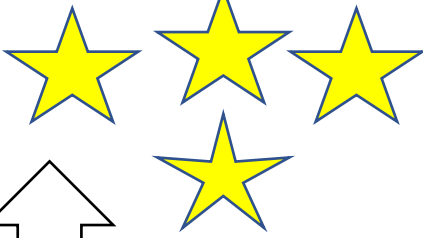
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Steps to success



1. Crime and Punishment



Steps to success

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Good intentions and actions

A **good intention** is doing something for the right reasons- it is not accidental. A **good action** isn't just obeying the law- charity is a good action but is not the law! In the same way, abortion is legal but many Christians would say it is not a good action. Good actions will be rewarded.

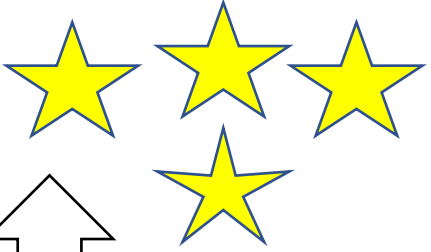
Christians recognise good can come from suffering People can become stronger and develop positive characteristics such as compassion.

Evil actions and intentions

An **evil intention** is doing something for the wrong reasons. **Evil actions** cause suffering to others and Christians believe they will be punished. In the UK the intentions of the criminal will be taken into account when setting a punishment. Christians believe no one is evil and everyone makes mistakes- there is a reason why people do evil things (e.g. mental illness)

'To those who by persistence in doing good seek for glory, honour and immortality, he will give eternal life.'

Romans 2:7-8



2. Reasons for crime

A **crime** is an action someone commits against the law. A **sin** is an act against God.

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Reason	Development	Religious Teaching
Poverty	There a millions of people living in poverty in the UK. They may feel the only option is to steal to buy food.	Christians support food banks and Muslims give Zakah to try and help people not be in this position.
Upbringing	Some people grow up in a household where crime is a way of life.	Both Christians and Muslims that parents have a duty to teach their children right from wrong.
Mental illness	Some forms of mental illness may lead people into crime e.g. depression could lead to drug abuse.	Christians and Muslims believe in treating the cause of the illness is the most loving thing to do, although punishment is still justified.
Addiction	People may steal to buy drugs. Alcohol can play a part in crimes such as violence.	Christians are against illegal drugs and support rehabilitation. Muslims are against illegal drugs and alcohol.
Greed	Some people want personal possessions they do not need.	The Ten Commandments forbid envy- 'You shall not covet.'
Hate	The complete opposition of all religious teachings of love and peace!	Christianity teaches to 'love thy neighbour'- Islam translates from Arabic as peace
Opposition to an unjust law	Breaking laws that deny human rights.	St Paul taught Christians to obey the government as it is put in place by God. However many would support non-violent protest against laws that cause suffering. Muslims believe Shari'ah law is God's law so it cannot be unjust.



3. Attitudes towards lawbreakers

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Many Christians and Muslims condemn the crimes people commit but do not hate the people who commit them. Christians believe the law should be respected. Offenders must be punished by the law according to the seriousness of the crime. Offenders have basic human rights and so should not be given a punishment that is inhumane or cruel. Through their punishment they should be helped to become a useful member of society so they do not reoffend. The **parable of the Sheep and Goats** makes it clear that helping prisoners is helping Jesus: ***'I was in prison and you came to visit me.'***

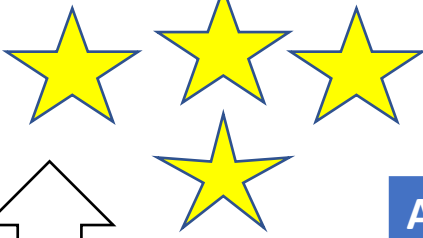
Different types of crime

1. **Hate crime**- often involve violence and are usually targeted at a person because of their race, religion, sexuality, disability or gender.
2. **Theft**
3. **Murder**

Religious attitudes to different types of crime

- **Hate crimes** are condemned by both Christians and Muslims. Christians are taught everyone is made in the image of God so are equal. Christians are also told to ***'love they neighbour.'***
- **Murder**- forbidden by the Ten Commandments and Sanctity of Life.
- **Theft**- forbidden by the Ten Commandments.

4. Aims of punishment



Steps to success

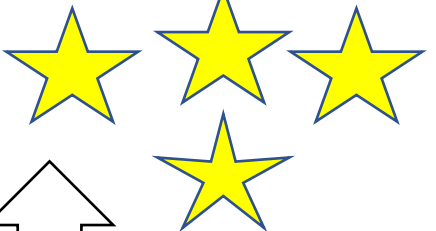
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Aim	Explanation	Christian Attitude	Muslim attitude	Evaluation
Retribution	Punishment makes the criminal pay for their actions.	- 'An eye for an eye' may support this. - Most Christians would reject this <i>'Do not take revenge- but leave room for God's wrath for it is written: "It is mine to avenge."</i>	- Retribution is favoured because actions against Shari'ah law are actions against God.	- Ensures the guilty are punished and the innocent are protected. - Doesn't allow chance for the offender reform.
Deterrence	Anything that discourages someone from breaking the law, e.g. information about the punishment of the crime.	- Most Christians would agree- they do not support punishments that cause harm or public punishments.	- Some punishments are carried out in public to deter people watching. <i>'Cut of the hands of thieves, whether they are man or woman, as punishment for what they have done- a deterrent from God.'</i>	- Should lead to a lower crime rate. - Reoffending rate shows it is not always effective.
Reformation	Punishment shows the criminal what they have done wrong and gives them time to reform. This could include education or providing skills.	Most Christians favour this. It is positive and works with individuals to improve their life chances. This supports agape love and Jesus forgave the criminals crucified with him.	It is necessary for offenders to seek forgiveness from God and become purified. This becomes more likely if the offender is reformed.	- Allows the offender a chance to change and become a law abiding citizen. - Cannot be sure it has worked.

5. Religious attitudes to suffering and causing suffering to others



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- Whatever the cause, Christians believe they have a duty to help those who are suffering and recognise that good can come from suffering.
- St Paul who suffered at points in his life wrote: ***'We also glory in our sufferings, because we know that suffering produces perseverance; perseverance, character; and character, hope.'*** Romans 5:3-4
- Christians try to follow the examples of Jesus. He helped many whom he saw were suffering and told his followers to do the same.

Why does a loving God allow suffering?

Suffering is the result of free will and God has given guidance on how to use freewill responsibly. This does not mean humans can do whatever they want as this would certainly increase suffering rather than prevent it. The role of the law is to give guidance on how to use freewill together with punishments for those who cause suffering by committing crimes.

Religious attitudes to causing suffering to others

-Jesus taught that people should love and respect each other and not use violence in self-defence because it increases suffering.
-However, occasionally or accidentally it is unavoidable that Christians may cause suffering to others. If this happens, Christians are taught to apologise and try to repair the damage e.g. at Jesus' arrest, one disciple cut of the High Priest's ear, Jesus rebuked the disciple and healed the servant.

6. The treatment of criminals

Type of punishment	Christian beliefs	Muslim beliefs
<p>Prison- A punishment for serious crimes. Punishment is the loss of liberty. Locked in cells, fed and allowed exercise at set times. Work in the prison for little money and may take part in training or education programmes.</p>	<p>Most Christians believe prisons protect society, deter others from crime and allow prisoners time to reform. Christians would be concerned about the welfare of criminals, for example overcrowding. <i>'...remember those who are in prison, as though in prison with them.'</i> (Hebrews 13:3)</p>	<p>In Muslim countries prison is used much less as a punishment and more as a place to keep people awaiting trial or corporal or capital punishment. Some Muslims believe prison is a harsher punishment as it removes the criminal's freedom for many years as opposed to corporal punishment which is over quickly.</p>
<p>Corporal Punishment-A punishment that inflicts physical pain. Illegal in the UK. Some Muslim countries such as Iran use it e.g. amputation of hand for theft. Takes place in public.</p>	<p>Most Christians do not support it. They believe it is against human rights and does not seek to reform the offender. Christians follow the example of Jesus who taught forgiveness- <i>'Love your neighbour as yourself.'</i> Matthew 22:39</p>	<p>Used in some Muslim countries. Often carried out in public as they believe it serves a deterrent. It is laid down in Shari'ah law and can be imposed for such offences as gambling , adultery and drinking alcohol (80 lashes).</p>
<p>Community Service- A punishment for minor offences that allows the chance to reform. Involves 'community payback' which involves doing supervised work for the community e.g. cleaning graffiti. In some cases a meeting may be set up so the victim can give their side of the story and the offender can apologise for their actions.</p>	<p>Many Christians support this for offenders who are likely to benefit from it as it helps to reform and educate the criminal. No harm is done to the offender.</p>	<p>Shari'ah law makes little use of community service because it is not seen as a sufficient deterrent. Punishment for Ta'azir crimes (community crimes, such as anti-social behaviour) are not specified in Shari'ah law and can include rehabilitation.</p>

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7. Religious attitudes to forgiveness

There are two types of forgiveness in Islam.

Forgiveness from God: Only God can truly forgive and will only forgive those he knows are truly sorry and intend to follow the faith properly in the future. This is in line with the merciful nature of God. ***'Let them pardon and forgive. Do you not wish that God should forgive you? God is most forgiving and merciful.'*** Qur'an 24:22

Forgiveness from humans: People should forgive each other in order to allow goodness to be established over evil. ***'Pardon each other's faults and (God) will grant you honour.'*** Hadith

The **Christian interpretation** of forgiveness for those who commit crimes is that they should be forgiven as far as possible, but the offender should be punished to ensure that justice is done. This is because:

- Jesus forgave those who crucified him after having been found guilty and sentenced to death: ***'Father forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing.'*** Luke 23:34
- God expects Christians to show forgiveness to others, no matter what they may have done. In turn, they believe that God will forgive them for any sins they may commit. This is emphasised in the Lord's Prayer: ***'Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who in sin against us.'***
- Jesus told his followers there is no upper limit to forgiveness: ***'Lord, how many times should I forgive my brother when he sins against me? Up to seven times?' Jesus answered, 'I tell you, not seven times, but seventy-seven times.'***

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8. Religious attitudes to the death penalty

Non-religious attitudes

Agree

- Society will be **protected** from and be rid of the most violent and dangerous .
- It is **appropriate revenge** for the victim/victims family for serious crimes.

Disagree

- The **crime rate does not drop** in countries where the death penalty is legal.
- Many people who have been executed have **later been found out to be innocent.** Three people executed in the UK in the 1950s have since been pardoned.

Christian attitudes

Agree

- The Old Testament teaches that capital punishment should be used for some criminals. "***Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man his blood shall be shed***".
- In the New Testament, St. Paul teaches that Christians should **follow the rules/laws of the land** that they are in, which could involve the death penalty.
- Jesus never taught that the death penalty was wrong.

Disagree

- It goes against the **sanctity of life**. All life is holy, sacred and created by God.
- Jesus taught that **criminals should be reformed**. This cannot be done if the accused is killed.
- Most **Christian churches have spoken out** against capital punishment.

The principle of utility- the idea that an action is right if it promotes maximum happiness for the maximum number of people.

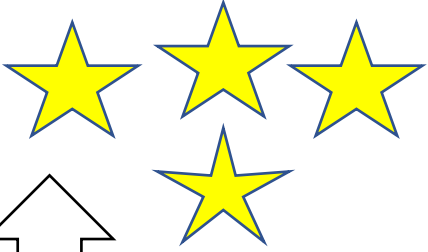
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Exam Practice



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1. Which of the following punishments is illegal in the UK? (1)
a) Corporal punishment b) Prison c) Paying a fine d) Community service
- 2) Give two aims of punishment. (2)
- 3) Explain two contrasting beliefs about community service.
In your answer you should refer to one or more religious traditions. (4)
- 4) Explain two religious beliefs about hate crimes.
Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5)
- 5) 'There is no good reason why anyone should commit a crime.' (12)
Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:
 - Give reasoned arguments in support of the statement
 - Give reasoned arguments to support a different view
 - Should refer to religious arguments
 - Should refer to non-religious arguments
 - Reach a justified conclusion