

Types of Punishment

Prison Punishment Part 2

There are various different aims of punishment, including: Retribution, deterrence and reformation.

Different aims of punishment		
Aim	Explanation	Pros
Retribution	Taking revenge on a criminal to punish them for what they've done	→ The Old Testament teaches people to take retribution → Being punished for doing wrong is fair
Deterrence	Used to persuade others not to commit crime	→ People want to live in a safe society
Reformation	Trying to change criminals so they do not commit crime in the future, often through rehabilitation	→ People deserve a second chance taught in the Bible! → This will help to reduce crime in society
Protection	Keeping the public safe from criminals and criminals away from the angry public	→ Both criminals and the public deserve to be protected
Reparation	Making up for the wrong which has been done	→ Victims of crime can benefit from the punishment
Upholding the law	Showing that there is a consequence for breaking the law	→ Reinforces the law

Acts as retribution, deters others and can help with reformation. (Also protects and upholds the law.)

Makes no reparation for the crime.

Some feel it does not do enough to reform.

Alternatives are community service or medical care for addicts and those with mental illness.

Physical punishment focuses on retribution and deterrence.

No longer used in the UK, but used in some other countries.

Some feel it is inhumane and goes against people's human rights.

There are different ways to treat criminals, including prison, corporal punishment and community service.

Some feel it is not harsh enough.

Often preferable to prison for criminals.

Criminals make reparation by helping in the community.

Given when it is thought the offender can reform.

Other treatment of criminals:

→ Fines

→ Electronic Tagging

→ Probation

→ Parole

→ Early Release

Prison:

It is expensive.

Some feel it is not enough of a deterrent.

Alternatives are community service or medical care for addicts and those with mental illness.

Physical punishment focuses on retribution and deterrence.

No longer used in the UK, but used in some other countries.

Some feel it is inhumane and goes against people's human rights.

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Other treatment of criminals:

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A4 Sub-topic Revision Posters 8 pages


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Teacher's Introduction

This resource covers the Religious Studies GCSE AQA A specification for Component 2: Thematic Studies; Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Studies – Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment.

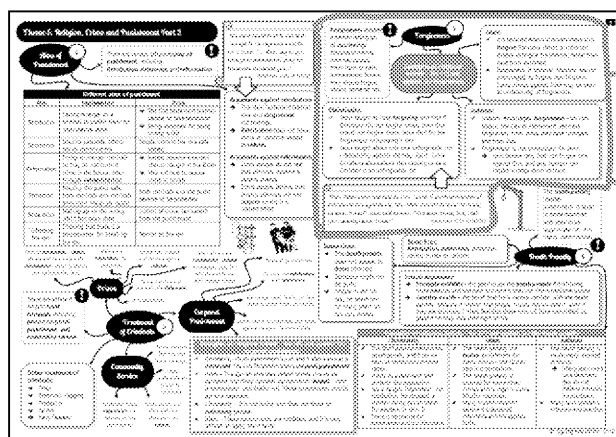
The sections are as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Two A3 revision posters**, between them covering the eight subtopics. These are labelled: **1** and **2**. These posters are intended as a summary of all Theme E material, focusing on the main points rather than the detail, so that all important areas are covered without going into too much depth.
3. **Eight A3 subtopic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers one subtopic and provides write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided in the A4 subtopic revision posters and the A4 extension question answer pages. These are labelled with numbers inside white circles: **E1**. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon: 
4. **Eight A4 subtopic revision posters.** These provide answers for the main activities given in the A3 subtopic activity sheets. As revision posters, these can be used as a summary for each area, and have enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled with numbers inside black circles: **E1**.
5. **A4 answers to extension questions.** These pages provide answers to the extension questions not covered on the A4 subtopic revision posters.

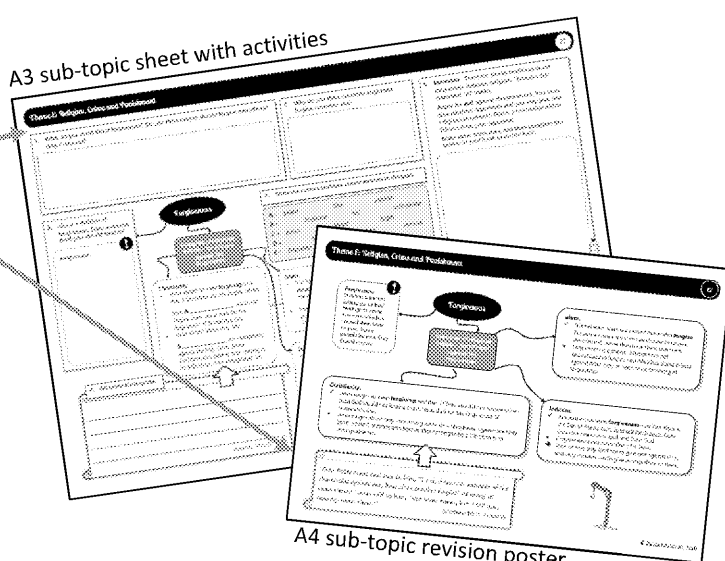
All posters can be displayed on classroom walls, or given to students to learn in lessons or at home.

As a whole, the resource can be used to help students to revise at the end of a topic/subtopic, or before a test or an exam. Different styles and layouts are used to make the information interesting, and to help the students engage with the information in a productive way.

A3 revision poster



A3 sub-topic sheet with activities



A4 sub-topic revision poster

Exam-style questions here are not exactly the same as they would be in an exam. Some focus primarily, or solely, on Christianity, whereas the exam would allow any religions to be used, and might expect additional religious coverage in some questions. Some questions focus on multiple religions, whereas the exam would not. Some also focus on views which are not specifically religious, whereas the exam would ask about religious views. This is to allow students to practise the ideas taught in this resource.

Note: this theme covers several controversial and potentially upsetting issues such as corporal punishment and the death penalty. It is advised that teachers review these sections before sharing them with their classes, and warn students about any content which may distress or offend.

H Dixon, October 2016

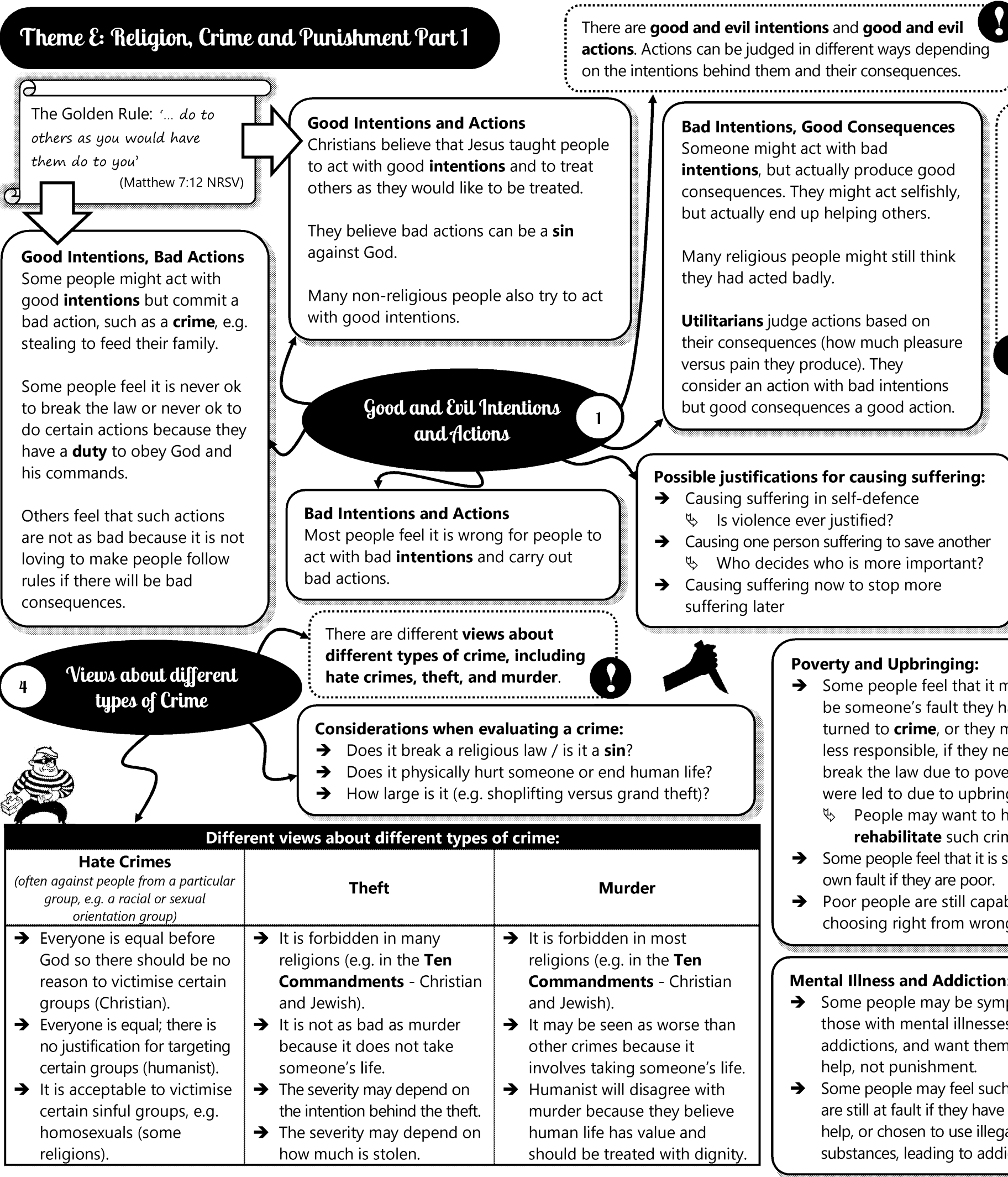
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* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment Part 1



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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment Part 2

Aims of Punishment

5

There are various different **aims of punishment**, including: **Retribution**, **deterrence**, and **reformation**.

'You have heard that it was said, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." ... But I say to you, Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you...' (Matthew 5:38, 44 NRSV)

Forgiveness involves a person letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has caused them harm or pain. Some people believe they should forgive others, some do not.

Different aims of punishment		
Aim	Explanation	Pros
Retribution	Taking revenge on a criminal to punish them for what they've done	→ The Old Testament teaches people to take retribution → Being punished for doing wrong is fair
Deterrence	Used to persuade others not to commit crime	People want to live in a safe society
Reformation	Trying to change criminals so they do not commit crime in the future, often through rehabilitation	→ People deserve a second chance (taught in the Bible) → This will help to reduce crime in society
Protection	Keeping the public safe from criminals and criminals away from the angry public	Both criminals and the public deserve to be protected
Reparation	Making up for the wrong which has been done	Victims of crime can benefit from the punishment
Upholding the law	Showing that there is a consequence for breaking the law	Reinforces the law

Arguments against retribution:

- The New Testament teaches love and **forgiveness**, not revenge.
- **Retribution** does not solve crime or convince people to **reform**.

Arguments against reformation:

- Some people do not feel that criminals deserve a second chance.
- Some people believe that (many) criminals will not **reform**, so this is a wasted effort.

Christianity:

- ✓ Jesus taught Christians did not forgive would not forgive
- ✗ Jesus taught – blasphemy Christians also Christian is all

'Then Peter came to the church sins ago as seven times?' Je you, seventy-seven

Acts as **retribution**, **deters** others and can help with **reformation**. (Also protects and upholds the law.)

Makes no **reparation** for the crime.

Some feel it does not do enough to **reform**.

Alternatives are **community service** or medical care for addicts and those with mental illness.

Physical punishment

Focuses on **retribution** and **deterrence**.

Some feel it is not enough of a **deterrent**.

It is expensive.

No longer used in the UK, but used in some other countries.

Some feel it is inhumane and goes against people's human rights.

There are different ways to **treat criminals**, including: **prison**, **corporal punishment**, and **community service**.

Prison

Treatment of Criminals

6

Corporal Punishment

Community Service

Some people feel it is not harsh enough.

Often preferable to prison for criminals.

Criminals make **reparation** by helping in the community.

Given when it is thought the offenders can **reform**.

Examples of religious beliefs – for (✓) and against (✗) corporal punishment

- ✓ Christianity – Such punishment is just, and it also works as a **deterrent**. The Old Testament allows **corporal punishment**.
- ✓ Islam – The Qur'an says that certain crimes should be punished with fixed corporal punishments (**hudud**) – this is compulsory, and Allah's will. These punishments should act as a deterrent.
- ✗ Christianity – It is not loving and does not focus on **reforming** people.
- ✗ Islam – These punishments are outdated, and it is very difficult to apply them fairly.

Other treatment of criminals:

- Fines
- Electronic Tagging
- Probation
- Parole
- Early Release

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1. Do you think that it is worse to act with good intentions but cause bad consequences, or act with bad intentions and cause good consequences? Why?

3. Fill in the Bible quote:

The Golden Rule:

(Matthew 7:12 NRSV)

4. Fill in the gaps!
Use the words in the box to the right.

loving sin duty
crime utilitarians selfishly

Good Intentions and Actions

Christians believe that Jesus taught people to act with good **intentions** and to treat others as they would like to be treated.

They believe bad actions can be a _____ against God.

Many non-religious people also try to act with good intentions.

Bad Intentions, Good Consequences

Someone might act with bad **intentions**, but produce good consequences. They might

act _____, but actually end up helping others.

Many religious people might still think they have acted badly.

_____ judge actions based on their consequences (how much pleasure versus pain they produce). They consider an action with bad intentions but good consequences a good action.

Good and Evil Intentions and Actions

Good Intentions, Bad Actions

Some people might act with good **intentions** but commit a bad action, such as a

_____, e.g. stealing to feed their family.

Some people feel it is never ok to break the law or never ok to do certain actions because they

have a _____ to obey God and his commands.

Others feel that such actions are not as bad because it is not

_____ to make people follow rules if there will be bad consequences.

Bad Intentions and Actions

Most people feel it is wrong for people to act with bad **intentions** and carry out bad actions.

There are **good and evil intentions** and **good and evil actions**. Actions can be judged in different ways depending on the intentions behind them and their consequences.

5. Give three possible justifications for causing suffering.
Extension: Give potential problems with these.

Possible justifications for causing suffering:

1.

Problem:

2.

Problem:

3.

Problem:

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1. If someone steals to feed their family, what might be the reason for this crime? If someone commits a crime in a state of mind they would not normally be in, what might be the reason for this crime?

→

→

2. Write 1, 2, 3 or 4 next to each reason for crime to match it to the correct part of the diagram (on right), and write the reasons in the boxes on the diagram.

- ☐ Mental Illness and Addiction
- ☐ Poverty and Upbringing
- ☐ Opposition to an Unjust Law
- ☐ Greed and Hate

3. How do you think some of the below reasons for crime could be tackled?

4. Fill in the unlabeled gaps connected to boxes 1 and 2. Use the words in the box below.

respect education attack
exploit law

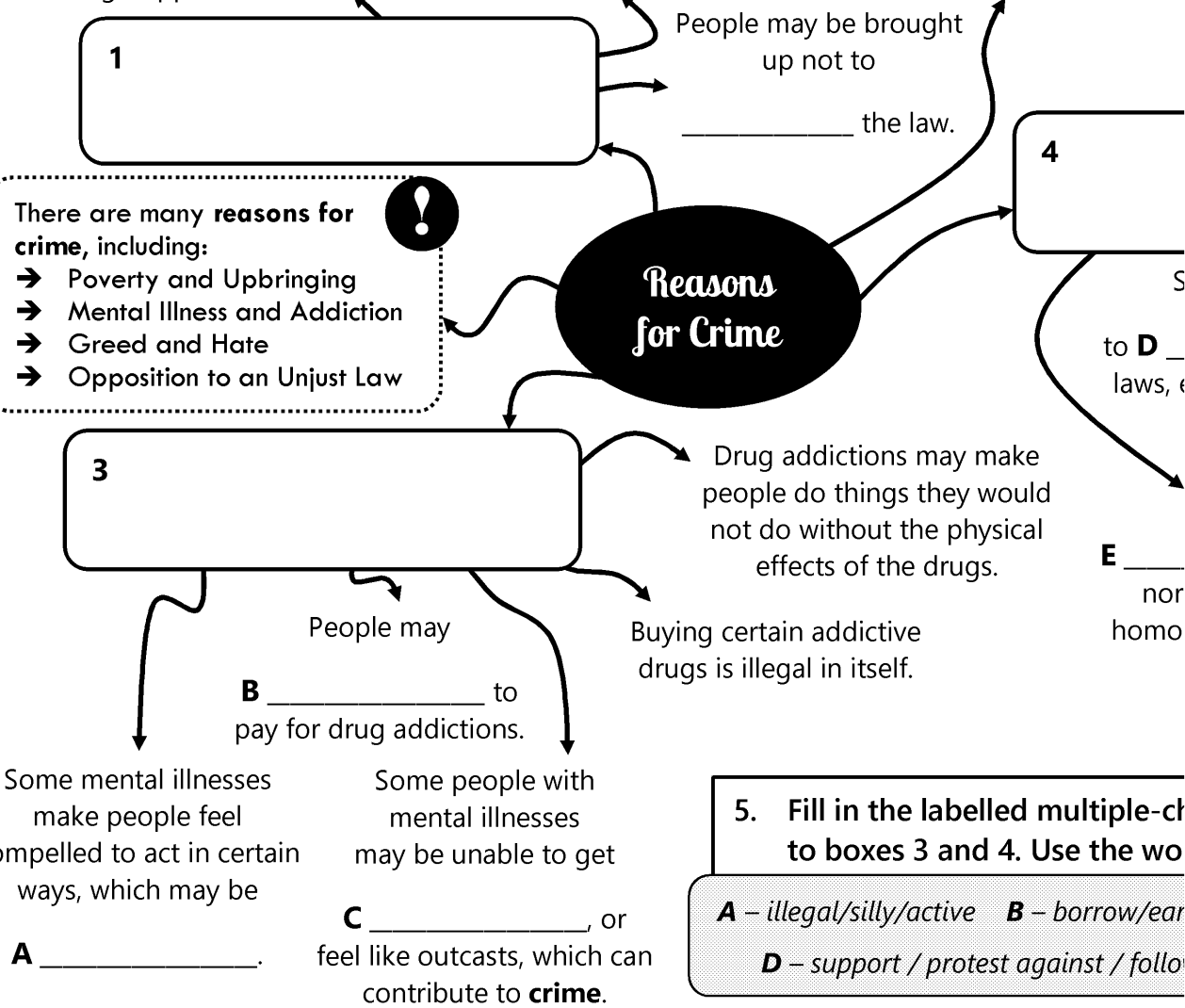
One's upbringing may lead to poverty if people do not receive a good enough

Poorer people may have a reason to break the

_____ or good enough opportunities.

_____, e.g. to steal things they cannot afford.

People may commit **crimes** against people they hate, e.g. _____ them or steal from them.



5. Fill in the labelled multiple-choice to boxes 3 and 4. Use the words

A – illegal/silly/active **B** – borrow/ear
D – support / protest against / follow

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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

1. What is your view about one of the types of lawbreaker below?

2. Give two reasons why someone might

3. Fill in the gaps in the three boxes below!
Use the words in the box to the right.

choosing disobedient rehabilitate
fault injustice duty

There are differences
about people
law for these

Poverty and Upbringing:

- ➔ Some people feel that it may not be someone's _____ they have turned to **crime**, or they may be less responsible, if they needed to break the law due to poverty, or were led to due to upbringing.
- 👉 People may want to help _____ such criminals.
- ➔ Some people feel that it is someone's own fault if they are poor.
- ➔ Poor people are still capable of _____ right from wrong.

➔ Some people feel that it may not be someone's _____ they have turned to **crime**, or they may be less responsible, if they needed to break the law due to poverty, or were led to due to upbringing.

👉 People may want to help

_____ such criminals.

➔ Some people feel that it is someone's own fault if they are poor.

➔ Poor people are still capable of

_____ right from wrong.

Greed and Hate:

➔ Most people agree that it is wrong to commit **crimes** due to greed and hate – non-religious people will see it as disrespectful, and religious people will feel that committing such crimes is being _____ to God.

➔ Most people agree that it is wrong to commit **crimes** due to greed and hate – non-religious people will see it as disrespectful, and religious people will feel that committing such crimes is being _____ to God.

Opposition to an Unjust Law:

- ➔ Some Christians believe that there is a _____ to God to obey the government and so criminals should not break the law for any reason.
- ➔ Some Christians support people breaking laws to oppose _____ because they believe it is more important to do what is right, and to obey God, than to follow the law, e.g. being a practising Christian in countries where it is illegal.
- ➔ **Humanists** may oppose people breaking any laws, because this could make society unstable.

- ➔ Some Christians believe that there is a _____ to God to obey the government and so criminals should not break the law for any reason.
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- ➔ **Humanists** may oppose people breaking any laws, because this could make society unstable.

4. Fill in the Bible quote.

A blank sheet of lined paper with a header box at the top, a left margin box, and a footer box at the bottom right.

(Matthew 22:21

NRSV)

5. Give two different responses (one positive, one negative) to lawbreakers with mental illness / addiction.

Mental Illness and Addiction

✓

x

Mental Illness and Addiction

Views of Lawbreakers

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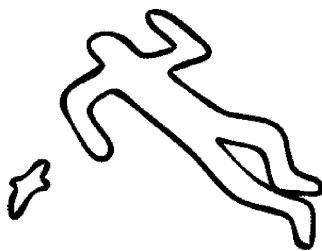
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1. Find a Bible quote that relates to one of the types of crime below and write it here. (Hint: Try Exodus 20.)

Reference:

2. Give two reasons why someone might think that murder is worse than theft.



3. Give three questions you might ask when evaluating how serious crimes are.

Considerations when evaluating crimes:

1.

2.

3.

Views about different types of Crime

There are different views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft, and murder.



Different views about different types of crime:

A

- Everyone is equal before God so there should be no reason to victimise certain groups (Christian).
- It is acceptable to victimise certain sinful groups e.g. homosexuals (some religions).

B

- It is forbidden in many religions (e.g. in the **Ten Commandments** – Christian and Jewish).
- It is not as bad as murder because it does not take someone's life.
- The severity may depend on the intention behind it.

C

- It is forbidden in most religions (e.g. in the **Ten Commandments** – Christian and Jewish).
- Humanist will disagree with this because they believe human life has value and should be treated with dignity.

4. Write your answer to the question: What is the most serious crime?

5. Answer the question: What is the least serious crime?

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1. Which do you think is the most important aim of punishment? Why?

2. Find someone in the class who thinks another aim is most important. Discuss why they think this, and write down what they say.

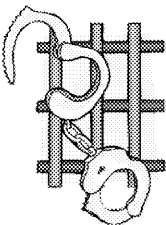
3. Write the correct explanation in the correct place in the table below.

- A Used to persuade others not to commit crime
- B Trying to change criminals so they do not commit crime in the future, often through **rehabilitation**
- C Taking revenge on a criminal to punish them for what they've done

4. Fill in the gaps.

Aims of Punishment

There are various different **aims of punishment**, including: **retribution, deterrence, and reformation.**



Different aims of punishment		
Aim	Explanation	Pros
Retribution		<div>→ The Old Testament teaches people to take retribution</div> <div>→ Being punished for doing wrong is fair</div>
Deterrence		People want to live in a safe society
Reformation		<div>→ People deserve a second chance (taught in the Bible)</div> <div>→ This will help to reduce crime in society</div>
Protection	Keeping the public safe from criminals and criminals away from the angry public	Both criminals and the public deserve to be protected
Reparation	Making up for the wrong which has been done	Victims of crime can benefit from the punishment
Upholding the law	Showing that there is a consequence for breaking the law	Reinforces the law

5. Give two arguments against reformation. Or give two arguments for reformation.

Arguments against retribution

→ The New Testament teaches that we should love our enemies

→

Arguments against reformation

→

→

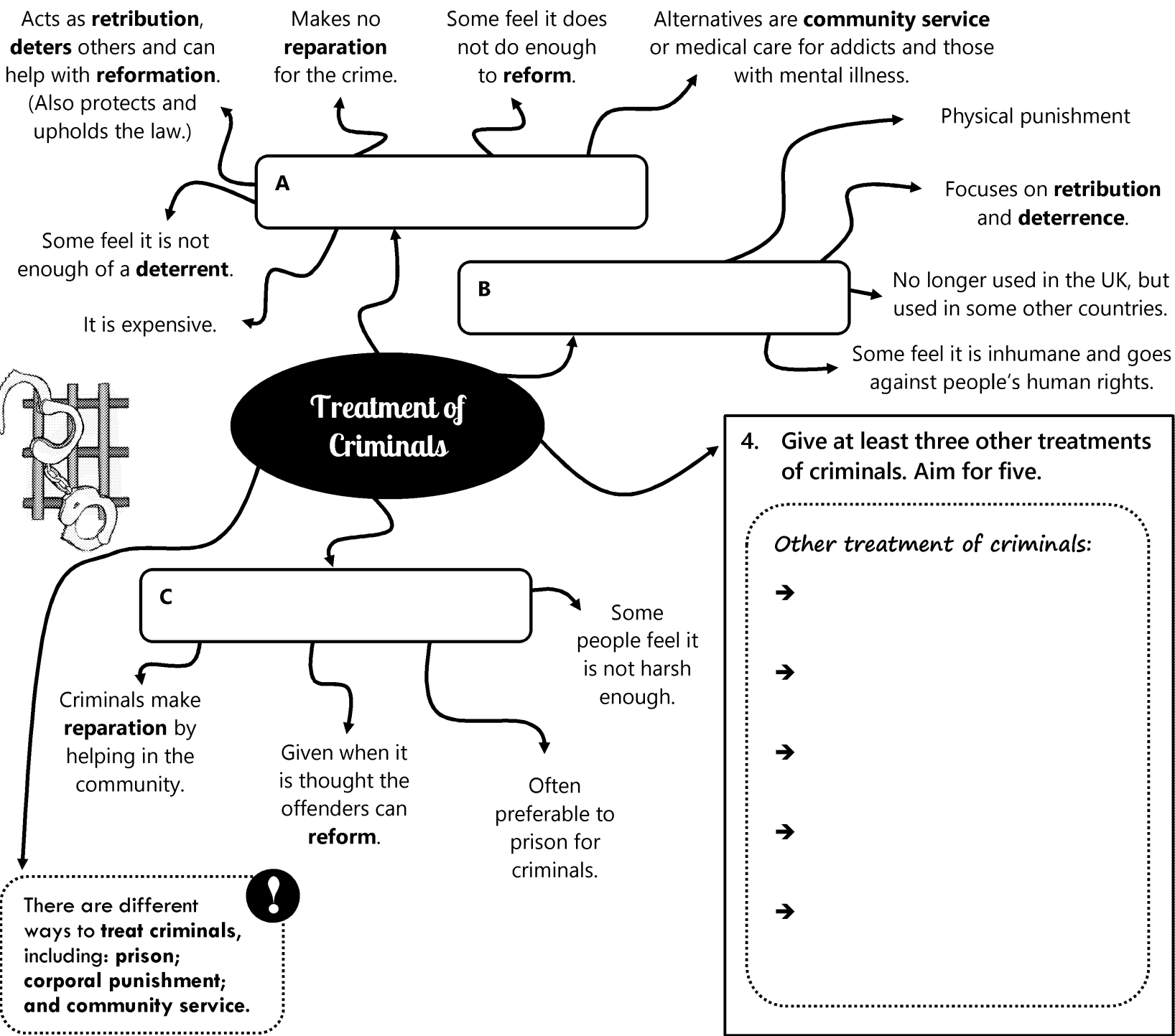
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1. Give two reasons why people might think that prison is a better punishment than corporal punishment. (2 marks)

2. Do you think that community service is a good idea? Why / why not?



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1. What do you think about forgiveness? Do you think people should forgive everything? Why / why not?

2. Why do you think some people forgive someone else?

3. Give a definition of forgiveness. Does everyone think you should forgive?

! Forgiveness...

5. Write the correct multiple-choice answer.

- A – people God
- B – forgivable real
- C – punish reward
- D – optional compulsory
- E – forgiveness atonement

Forgiveness

Examples of religious beliefs – for (✓) and against (✗) forgiveness

Christianity:

- ✓ Jesus taught to keep **forgiving**; and that if Christians did not forgive others then **A** _____ would not forgive them. Jesus died for the forgiveness of humanity's sins.
- ✗ Jesus taught about only one **B** _____ sin – blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. Some Christians also believe that ceasing to be a Christian is an unforgivable sin.

Islam:

- ✓ It is believed Allah will **C** _____ **forgive**. For some crimes, a victim can demand the criminal, rather than have them punished.
- ✗ Forgiveness is **D** _____. Muslims are encouraged to forgive non-Muslims. Allah may be seen as undeserving of forgiveness.

Judaism:

- ✓ Judaism encourages **forgiveness** – but only from God. On the Day of **E** _____, Jews atone for those they have wronged, and from those who have wronged them.
- ✗ Forgiveness is not compulsory for Jews.
- ➔ Jews believe only God can forgive sins, but only humans can forgive wrongs done by humans.

4. Fill in the Bible quote:

(Matthew 18:21–22 NRSV)



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1. Find a Bible quote which refers to, or deals with, the death penalty and write it here: (Hint: Check Exodus 21.)

Reference:



2. Write down your personal view on the death penalty. Give reasons.

3. Give three cons of the death penalty.

Some Cons:

-
-
-

Some Pros:
Retribution,
deterrence,
protection,
saving money
on prisons



The **death penalty** (capital punishment) is legal in some countries and used to be legal in the UK. It is highly controversial.

4. Explain why the Principle of Utility and the Sanctity of Life could be used to argue for and/or against the death penalty.

Ethical Arguments:

- Principle of Utility –
- Sanctity of Life –

Death Penalty

Examples of religious beliefs – for (✓) and against (✗) the death penalty

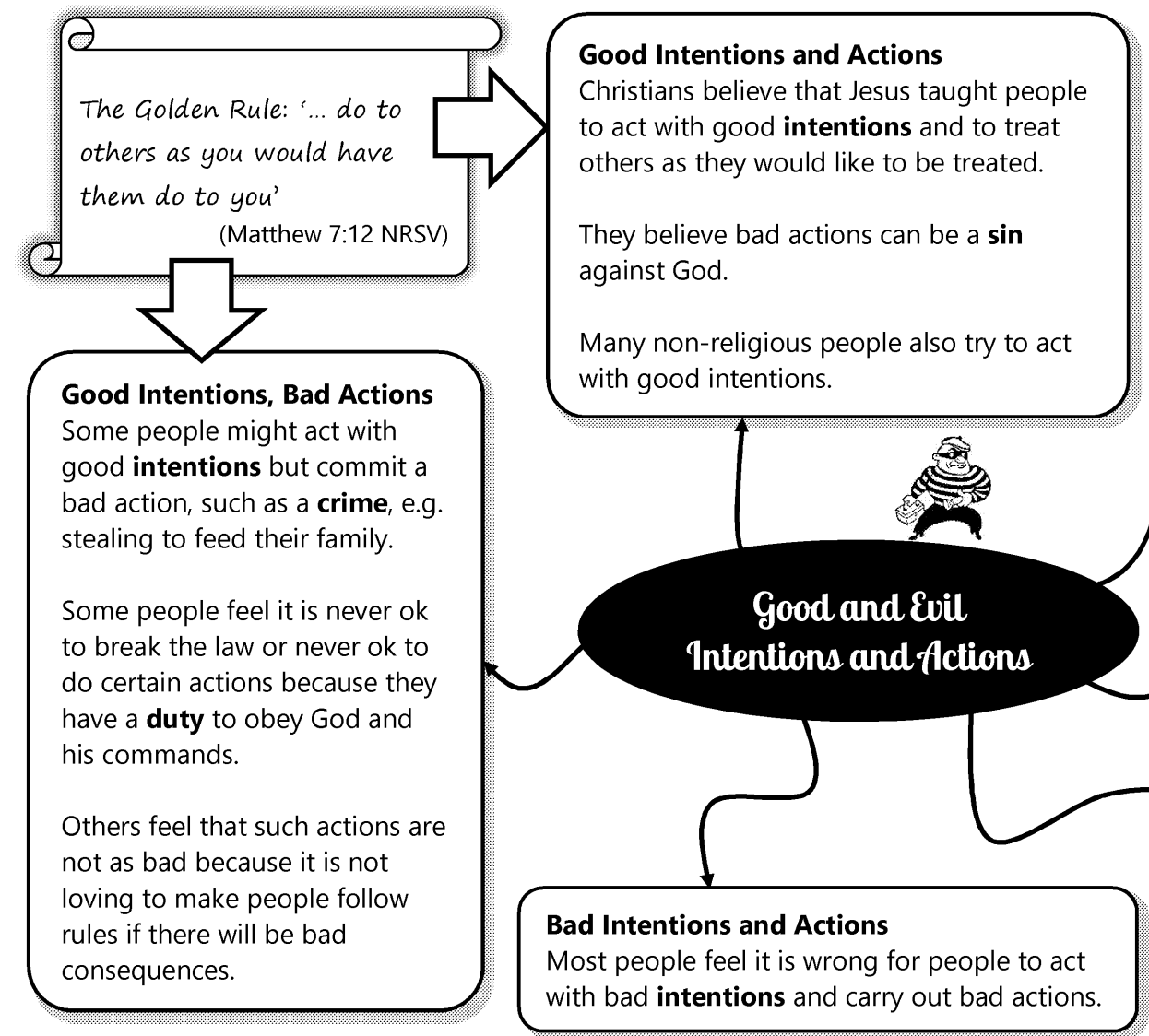
Christianity	Islam
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The Old Testament allows the death penalty, and it can be seen as compulsory in some cases.✓ It acts as a deterrent and protects the population.✗ Jesus taught forgiveness, not retribution. He stopped a woman being put to death for adultery in John 8.✗ There is no chance for reformation and it is inhumane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The death penalty is a hudud punishment for some crimes. Qur'an says it is compulsory.✓ The death penalty is allowed for some other crimes as well in some Muslim countries.✗ Many modern Muslims believe it is outdated, and not applied fairly.

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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

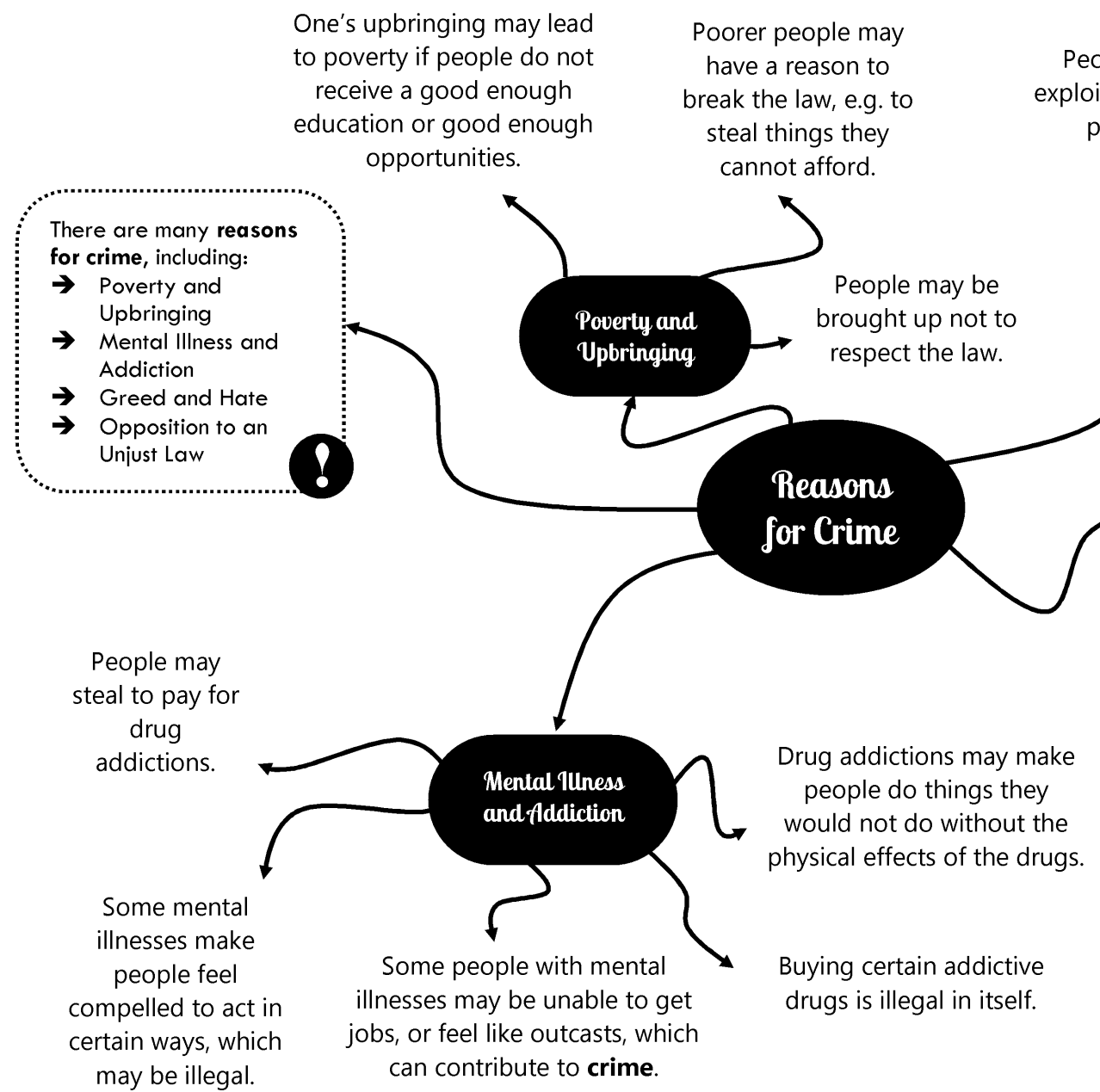


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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

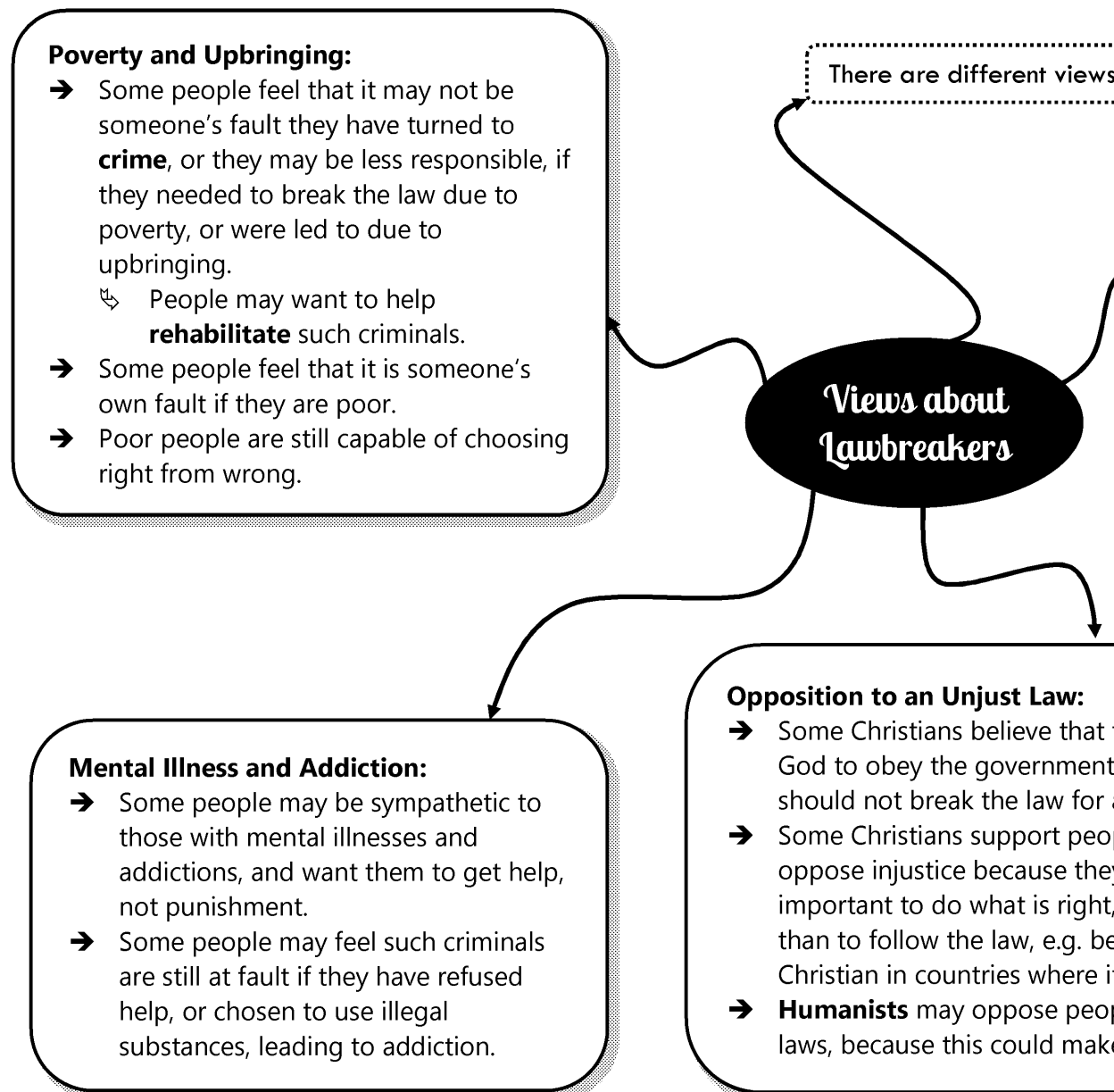


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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment



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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

Views about different types of Crime

There are different views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft, and murder.

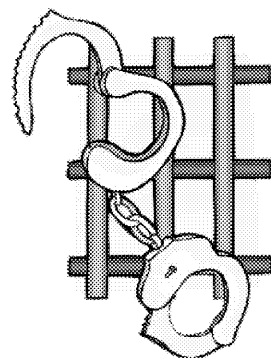
Different views about different types	
Hate Crimes <i>(often against people from a particular group, e.g. a racial or sexual orientation group)</i>	Theft
<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Everyone is equal before God so there should be no reason to victimise certain groups (Christian).→ Everyone is equal; there is no justification for targeting certain groups (humanist).→ It is acceptable to victimise certain sinful groups, e.g. homosexuals (some religions).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ It is forbidden in many religions (e.g. Ten Commandments - Christian and Jewish).→ It is not as bad as murder because it does not take someone's life.→ The severity may depend on the intention behind the theft.→ The severity may depend on how much was stolen.

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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment



There are various different **aims of punishment**, including: **retribution**, **deterrence**, and **reformation**.

Aims of Punishment

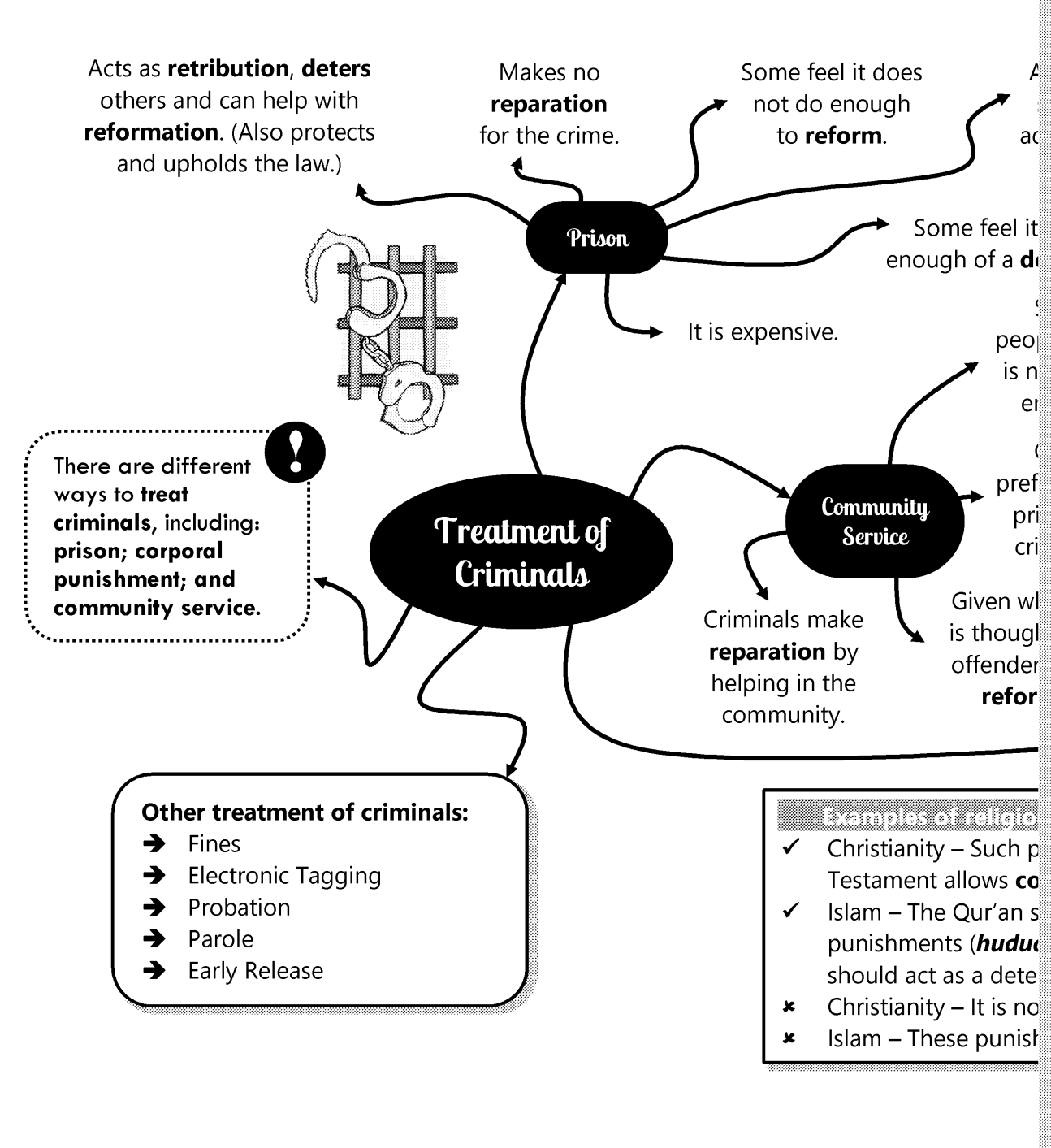
Different aims of punishment		
Aim	Explanation	Pros
Retribution	Taking revenge on a criminal to punish them for what they've done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Old Testament teaches people to take retribution → Being punished for doing wrong is fair
Deterrence	Used to persuade others not to commit crime	People want to live in a safe society
Reformation	Trying to change criminals so they do not commit crime in the future, often through rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → People deserve a second chance (taught in the Bible) → This will help to reduce crime in society
Protection	Keeping the public safe from criminals and criminals away from the angry public	Both criminals and the public deserve to be protected
Reparation	Making up for the wrong which has been done	Victims of crime can benefit from the punishment
Upholding the law	Showing that there is a consequence for breaking the law	Reinforces the law

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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

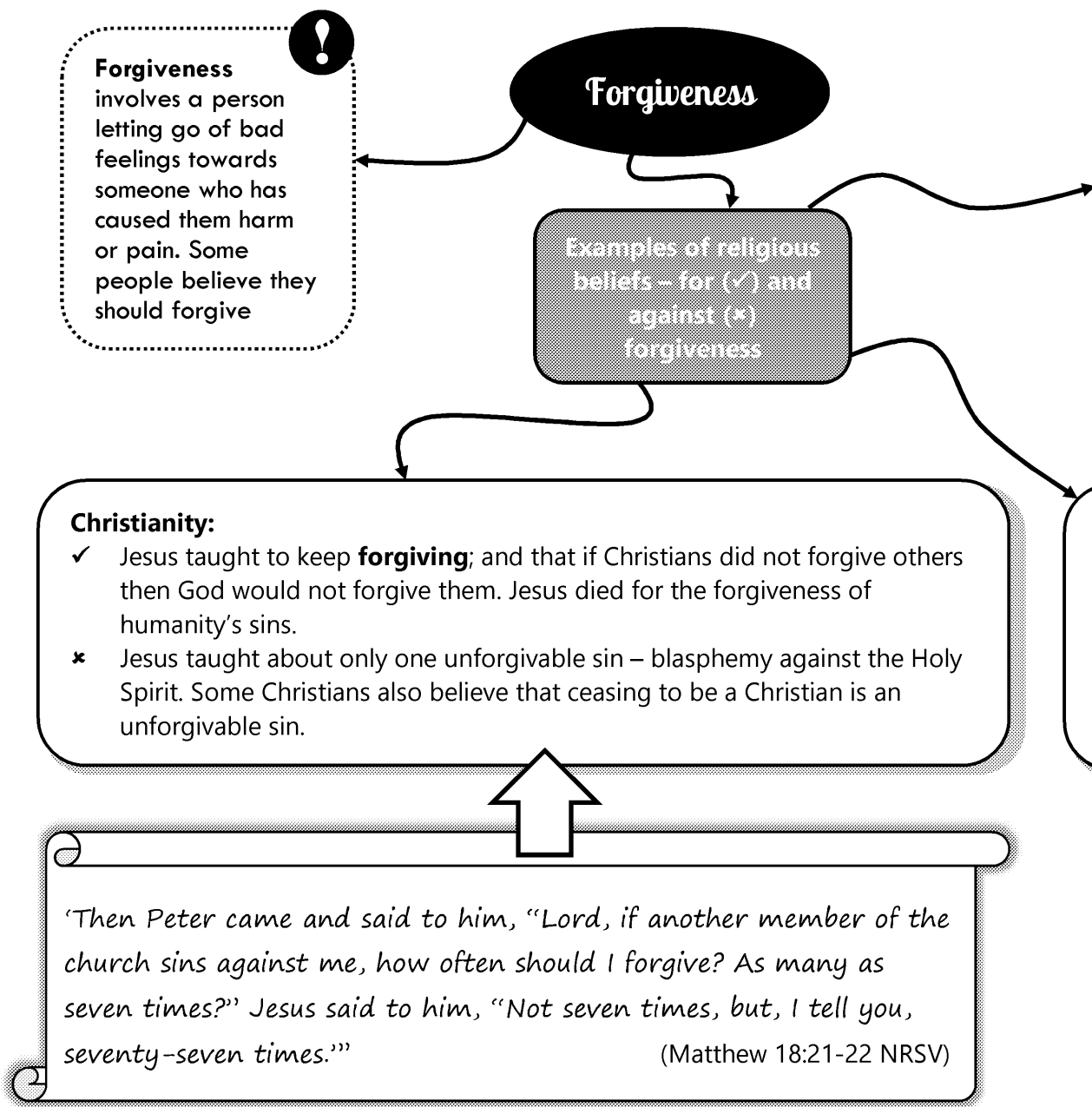


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Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment



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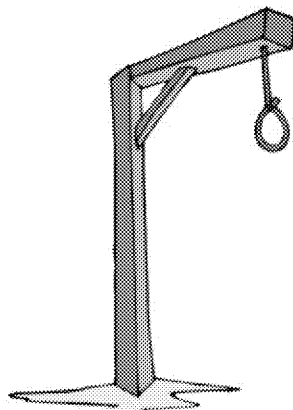
Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

- Some Cons:**
- The **death penalty** does not appear to **deter** criminals.
 - Someone might not be guilty.
 - People in the US stay on death row for many years, so still cost money.

Some Pros:
Retribution, deterrence, protection, saving money on prisons

Ethical Arguments:

- **Principle of Utility** – it is good to use the death penalty if it causes less pain, but not if it does not. This is hard to measure.
- **Sanctity of Life** – the belief that life is sacred. It implies that people should not kill others, even those who kill have committed so great a sin that they deserve to die.



Examples of religious beliefs – for (✓) and against (✗) the death penalty	
Christianity	Islam
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The Old Testament allows the death penalty, and it can be seen as compulsory in some cases.✓ It acts as a deterrent and protects the population.✗ Jesus taught forgiveness, not retribution. He stopped a woman being put to death for adultery in John 8.✗ There is no chance for reformation and it is inhumane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The death penalty is a punishment for capital crimes. The Qur'an says it is a punishment for some crimes.✓ The death penalty is a punishment for some other crimes.✗ Some Muslim scholars believe the death penalty is outdated, inhumane and should not be applied fairly.

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Theme E Topic on a Page Activities

Note: Exam-style questions here are not exactly the same as they would be in an exam on Christianity, whereas the exam would allow any religions to be used, and might even include in some questions. Some questions focus on multiple religions, whereas the exam would focus on which are not specifically religious, whereas the exam would ask about religious views. We will practise the ideas taught in this resource.

Good and Evil Intentions and Actions

- 1) For example: I think it is worse to act with bad intentions even if they cause good consequences than that people's intentions matter, and that this is what God would judge people on.
- 2) For example: I didn't go to my best friend's birthday, because it was my sister's birthday as well, and I was both; though I upset my friend I think this was justified because if I hadn't gone I might have hurt her more.
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example:
 - Some Christians believe that they should always follow rules when taking decisions, even if it means doing out actions forbidden in the Ten Commandments, or making sure they carry out actions commanded in the Bible. This is because they believe they have a duty to God to please him.
 - Some Christians do not believe that they should always follow strict rules when taking decisions. They feel that following rules might produce bad consequences. They feel that Jesus came to break the law, and so they should act in the hope of producing good consequences for the world.
 - '... do to others as you would have them do to you' (Matthew 7:12 NRSV)Any additional religions should be accepted.
Accept any relevant points and reference to scripture.
1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4), 1 mark for reference to scripture.
If *only* one religious belief is mentioned, maximum 2 marks + 1 mark for scripture reference.
- 7) For example: The Catholic Church teaches that it is important to both act with good intentions and do good actions deemed as good. It teaches that a good intention does not make a bad action good, and a bad intention does not make an otherwise good action bad.

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Reasons for Crime

- 1) For example: Poverty and Mental Illness / Addiction.
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) For example: The government should do more to help people out of poverty and
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example:

One argument with justification	1–3 marks
Different arguments for and against, with justification OR Several linked, justified arguments for one position	4–6 marks
Good, well-justified arguments for and against, linked together	7–9 marks
Very well argued. Well-justified arguments for and against, linked together and leading to a reasonable conclusion.	10–12 marks
Points and Justification for <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A lot of crimes, e.g. minor theft, fraud and larceny, are committed because of the desire for money or products.• Other reasons for crime could be linked to greed, e.g. someone who is poor may be greedy to have more, and someone who is a drug addict may be greedy for drugs.• You could say that greed is an unjustified desire, and that most crimes come down to this – attacking someone you dislike in your favourite pub may be because you desire them not to be there – you are greedy to have it to yourself.	Points and Justification <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many crimes are due to mental illness• Crimes can be viewed as necessary if someone is in a state of necessity• There may be criminal reasons for crime, but these can be seen as a good reason for crime• Crimes do not all come from greed and in all cases whether or not someone is committing a crime
Accept any relevant point or justification – other religions should be accepted.	

- 7) For example: passion, anger, unemployment, disrespect for the law...

Views about Lawbreakers

- 1) For example: I think that people who break the law in opposition to an unjust law everyone would have the courage to do this.
- 2) For example:
 - People may think that it is someone’s fault if they are poor.
 - People may think that poor people should still know right from wrong.Accept any relevant point, 1 mark per point (maximum 2).
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example: I think those who commit crimes opposing unjust laws are most justified. I think those who commit crimes out of hate are wrong. I think those who should know that acting out of hate is wrong, whereas others may have a need to break the law because of poverty needing food.
- 7) For example: Martin Luther King was a Baptist minister who taught that people should break the law in order to gain legal rights. He supported the breaking of unjust laws regarding racial discrimination.



Views about different types of Crime

- 1) For example:
'You shall not murder... You shall not steal.' (Exodus 20:13, 15 NRSV)
- 2) For example:
 - It violates the sanctity of life.
 - Someone is less affected by theft than murder, and so are their family andAccept any relevant point, 1 mark per point (maximum 2).
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example: I think murder is much worse than theft because taking someone's property. I think hate crime is also really serious, because it unfairly affects people and involve violence. Hate crimes might be less bad than murder if they do not involve physical harm or intimidation.
- 7) For example: The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke out against hate crime, saying that it is a crime against the dignity of all people, and so no one should be hated or victimised.

Aims of Punishment

- 1) For example: I think protection is the most important aim of punishment, because it prevents crime from criminals, or everyone would constantly be living in fear.
- 2) For example: I think retribution is the most important aim of punishment because it makes people who have made others suffer. Otherwise, they are getting away with it.
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example:
 - Some Christians think that punishment should take retribution because they want people to be punished if they do wrong. This is because he is just, and
 - Some Christians believe that punishment should focus on reformation because God should be merciful, and that God will give people second chances. Therefore, punishment should act on this and be forgiving, rather than seeking vengeance.Any additional religions should be accepted.
Accept any relevant point.
1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4).
If the two beliefs are not *contrasting*, maximum 2 marks.
- 7) For example: I think punishment such as prison does protect society and uphold low rates of crime, and high rates of reoffending, so perhaps deterrence and reform could be. It is hard to evaluate whether punishment is sufficient retribution or not, as it is subjective and it probably differs in each case.

Treatment of Criminals

- 1) For example:
 - Because it does not physically harm someone, and so is kinder / violates fewer rights
 - Because prison can be used to reform someone's character, and corporal punishment is a reform.
 - Because locking someone up protects society from criminals, and corporal punishment is a reform.Accept any relevant point, 1 mark per point (maximum 2).
- 2) For example: I think that community service is a good idea because it allows a criminal to contribute to society, and also helps to reform criminals, by helping them to see the value of their actions.
- 3) See summary sheet



- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example: No, because I think that it is cruel and violates human rights. I also effectively, protect society or reform, and so other forms of punishment would l
- 7) For example: Justin Welby, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has spoken about how to help prisoners physically and spiritually. He feels that this service is very use rehabilitate them. This implies that he sees prison as an effective form of punish

Forgiveness

- 1) For example: I do not think that people should have to forgive. It is a personal c something bad to you then they do not have a right to forgiveness.
- 2) For example: Someone might not forgive someone else because they do not wan like a particular person or because they think a wrong is too bad to deserve forg forgive others because they find it too hard – they may want to forgive the pers
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example:

One argument with justification	1–3 mar
Different arguments for and against, with justification OR Several linked, justified arguments for one position	4–6 mar
Good, well-justified arguments for and against, linked together	7–9 mar
Very well argued. Well-justified arguments for and against, linked together and leading to a reasonable conclusion.	10–12 n
Points and Justification for <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christianity, Islam, Judaism and many other religions see forgiveness as a good thing.• Religions often say that forgiveness will be rewarded, e.g. Islam teaches this.• The Abrahamic religions all teach that forgiveness is for both God and humans.	Points and Justificatio <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christianity place need to forgive or – forgiveness is n as Islam or Judais• Christianity teach Islam does not ex Muslims in the sa forgiveness of Mu• Judaism teaches t sins against other teaches that God• The concept of bl being unforgivab was not taught in
Accept any relevant point or justification – other religions should be accepted.	

- 7) For example: In 2006, a gunman held some Amish (a type of Christian) students several, as well as himself. The Amish community forgave the shooter and offer supporting his widow.

Death Penalty

- 1) For example:
'Whoever strikes a person mortally shall be put to death.' (Exodus 21:12 NRSV)
- 2) For example: I support the death penalty because it teaches people that certain provides an example to help deter people from such crimes.
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example:
 - Some people believe that the death penalty is effective because killing some permanently, and such a harsh punishment should deter people from committing retribution.
 - Some people believe that the death penalty is not effective. There is statistic criminals. Also, if people feel that punishment should reform, then the death Any additional religions should be accepted.

Accept any relevant point.
1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4).
If the two beliefs are not *contrasting*, maximum 2 marks.
- 7) For example: The death penalty was seen as a very harsh punishment for some The number of crimes which could be punished by death was, therefore, lowered wrong person was put to death also influenced the law allowing the death penalty

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