



# Revision Summaries for GCSE AQA Religious Studies A

## Component 2

### Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

Update v1.1, October 2025

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## Teacher's Introduction

The revision summaries in this series are designed to support your students as they study the GCSE AQA Theme E Religious Studies A specification, and have been designed to cover the major themes and concepts of each topic point accordingly.

All students, whether they are academically strong, average or weak, can benefit from a concise and clearly explained set of notes to revise from, both as they work through the AQA course and when preparing for their end-of-course exams. It is recommended, therefore, that students be given each relevant summary after learning a topic so that they can clearly understand the summaries and refer back to them when needed. However, the summaries can also function well as a pack given to students in the run-up to their exams.

Each topic follows a set structure detailed below:

- ✓ **Keywords:** A clear list of important terminology students need to know when studying the topic.
- ✓ **Overview:** A look at the major themes of the topic, with a brief introduction to the major points of discussion and disagreement.
- ✓ **Key Points:** The main body of the summaries for each topic; they are a clear and concise set of notes that help students support their own knowledge and understanding of the topic.
- ✓ **Student Checklist:** A helpful guide to what students need to know by the end of the revision summary and a way to check their understanding and progress through a particular topic.
- ✓ **Practice Questions:** A full set of practice questions (with extra multiple-choice questions), complete with mark schemes. These are useful for students wishing to improve their knowledge on a particular topic and to practice skills as they approach their end-of-year exams.

This clearly ensures students have not only a grasp on the key themes of each topic, but a way to understand their place within the specification as a whole. Students who may have missed lessons or not made detailed notes may benefit greatly from these revision summaries in helping their recollection of key topics closer to their end-of-course exams, especially when looking over topics covered earlier in their studies.

March 2019

### Update v1.1, October 2025

As per the exam board assessment updates, changes have been made to the practice questions:

- “contrasting” replaced with “different” in the 4 mark question
- 5-mark question replaced with a 6-mark question
- 2-mark question reduced to a 1-mark question

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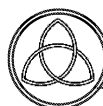
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# Good and Evil



## Keywords

- **Conscience** the aspect of humanity which makes us feel guilty for w
- **Crime** something which is against the law of a country
- **Evil** actions which are considered to be immoral, usually cau
- **Experience** the events which an individual has encountered within
- **Free will** the ability to make moral choices freely on one's own
- **Good** actions which are considered to be moral
- **Intention** the objective and the carrying out of an act
- **Justice** the achieving of a fair society
- **Mor** the code of ethics or values by which an individual or co
- **Sin** something which is considered to be against the law of
- **Suffering** the experience of pain or upset as a result of an event



## Overview

- Different groups have different views about what makes an act or intent evil
- Christians believe that human beings have free will, which means they have moral decisions. This freedom can either be used to follow the will of God, or which fall short of the laws of God or his moral standard are called sins. Some regarding rules of right and wrong – for example, both Christians and Jews as they are contained within the Old Testament as well as the Torah.
- Sins are acts which are considered to be wrong within a religious context but example, within the UK, blasphemy (taking God's name in vain) is not illegal in many religions, including Christianity, Judaism and Islam. Within Christianity originate when someone deviates from the laws of God. However, there is considered to be immoral within religion and what is considered to be immoral
- Generally, most religious and non-religious groups have a consensus that a wrong/evil – actions such as murder, rape, theft are all considered to be universal majority of groups.



## Key Points

### Ideas of Good and Evil Intention

- Intent is an important idea for discussion within the realm of crime and punishment. If someone commits a crime, but it happened accidentally, then they are unpunished and therefore be treated with more leniency when it comes to their sentence
- Conscience is also an important idea within discussions of good and evil with punishment. An individual's conscience is the innate knowledge of what is correct seems to be a natural reaction that killing another human being is wrong, and so have expressed extreme senses of guilt for having done so.
- Repentance is also a key idea within discussions of good and evil, specifically with idea of an individual who admits they have committed an act which is considered wrong their ways because they regret the choice they made. This is a central tenet of Christianity. Christians believe that they can confess their sins and repent of them, and in t

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- Within Christianity, many Christians take their morals from the Bible and from the teachings which is commonly used to be a blanket moral statement regarding right and wrong. This act is known as the Golden Rule. It is through this teaching that they view all other rules into perspective.

### Sources of Evil

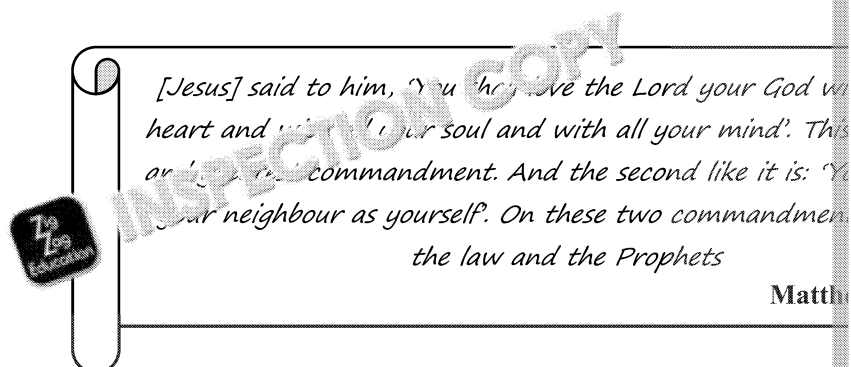
- Genesis 2 contains an account of what is known as the Fall of humanity, at which Adam disobeyed God's one commandment in the Garden of Eden (eating of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil). This, sin entered the world and God's perfect creation was tainted with evil. In a literal interpretation of this story, the general idea posited by this for the interpretation is that this shows that human beings bring evil into the world.
- Some Christians believe that the devil is a real fallen angel who tempts them to sin by intentionally trying to cause humans to fall from God's grace, thus causing evil.
- An important facet of Christianity is the idea of loving the sin itself, but loving the person who committed the sin. This extends to sources of evil – they should hate the evil act, but love the person who committed the evil act. They believe God does. The person is not innately evil, but the act itself is an evil act.

### Justice

- Societies such as that of the UK function in such a way as to attempt to achieve justice for crimes. Punishment for crimes is a key part of this justice-based system. Those who commit crimes are punished for the actions they have done and the suffering they have caused. Those who have committed sins should also be called to account for their actions and suffer the consequences.
- Justice is an important religious idea – justice means fairness, and fair treatment is important in order for a society to live harmoniously. Most religious traditions have an idea about the justice of God.

### Can Suffering Ever be Good?

- There are some issues regarding good and evil that occur when supposedly good actions have bad consequences, or good actions garner bad consequences.
- Should someone suffer as a result of a good action, this causes issues for the question of whether good actions garner good consequences. If the end goal is alleviation of suffering then it is argued that good actions cause suffering.
- Some Christians believe that they should follow the rules of God even if doing so causes suffering in others. For example, there might be some situations in which it is necessary to lie; however, Christians would argue that they have a moral duty to tell the truth even if it is commanded them to. However, other Christians might put more of an emphasis on compassion and attempt to take the most compassionate route. Therefore, some Christians might argue that it is permissible to lie in this context.



- For example, some Christians might support homosexual marriage and relate to the biblical teaching that opposes such concepts, because it might cause pain and distress to people who marry the same sex if they are denied the opportunity to do so. They would argue that following biblical teaching would be the most loving thing to do, and, therefore, the most just.

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- Others might not agree with this, and might be completely comfortable with order to maximise happiness and minimise suffering. These people are followers of situation ethics, which means they believe the morally right thing to do differs according to the situation.
- Some people believe that the most moral thing to do within a situation is the action which garners the greatest happiness for the greatest number. This is known as utilitarianism.
- This belief is less concerned with whether or not an action is morally good or bad, but whether or not the outcome will garner pleasure or happiness for the most people possible.
- Some Christians can also be utilitarian as the two methods of thinking are not mutually exclusive.
- The question is posed whether or not it can ever be considered to be good to allow a robber to attack a civilian, and the civilian kills the robber in self-defence.
- Some people think it is acceptable for the civilian in this instance to defend himself. Some Christians might consider it to be unloving to disallow people to defend themselves from attack. However, other Christians might cite Matthew 5:39 as a teaching which instructs Christians not to take violent action even in a situation of self-defence.
- Some Christians might argue that actions that cause suffering might be considered good. For example, some Christians might argue that allowance of abortion (despite so many people suffering from a foetus to suffer) is sometimes the most loving thing to do in order to ensure the health of the mother.

*Do not resist him who strikes you on the cheek.*



## Student Checklist

What do I know?	No Idea ☹️	Nearly 😊	Sure ☺️
I understand Christian ideas of good and evil			
I understand the concept of a conscience			
I understand the tension between suffering and moral action, and evil action garnering good outcomes			
I understand the ideas of utilitarianism			
I can quote Bible verses to support my knowledge			

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## Practice Questions

### Good and Evil

**Multiple-choice Questions** (Note: in the exam papers there will only be one correct answer)

1. Which of the following is the term for an act which is considered breaking of a law?
  - A Crime
  - B Sin
  - C Mistake
  - D Sentence
2. Which of the following is not an example of a cause of evil?
  - A Pain
  - B Suffering
  - C Inconvenience
  - D Happiness
3. Which of the following Bible verses contains the greatest and second best commandments?
  - A Matthew 22:37–40
  - B Mark 22:37–40
  - C Luke 22:37–40
  - D John 22:37–40
4. Which Christian teaching states that Christians should treat others as they wish to be treated?
  - A The Ten Commandments
  - B The Laws of Moses
  - C The Talmud
  - D The Golden Rule
5. Give **one** example of how moral choices might cause suffering.
6. Explain **two** details about the role of utilitarianism in making moral choices.
  - Your response must refer to at least one religion.
7. Explain **two** reasons why a religious person might accept a situation in which suffering is caused as being morally acceptable.
  - In your response you must refer to sacred writings or another source of religious teaching.
8. 'An act which causes suffering is always immoral.'  
Evaluate this statement. In your answer:
  - give reasons and arguments in support of this idea
  - give reasons and arguments against this idea
  - refer to religious viewpoints
  - refer to non-religious viewpoints
  - reach a justified conclusion

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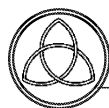


# Reasons for Crime



## Keywords

- **Addiction** a person suffers from the need to intake a substance such as drugs or alcohol
- **Crime** an action which is against the law
- **Cause** a factor, or combination of factors, which can lead to an action
- **Evil** actions which are considered to be immoral, usually caused by religious beliefs
- **Good** actions which are considered to be moral
- **Greed** The insatiable want for more of, or more of a certain thing, than one needs
- **Hate** a strong negative emotion of loathing towards another person
- **Intention** the person's conscious drive to commit an action
- **Mental illness** an individual who suffers from a psychological issue which may lead to them committing an act
- **Pov** the state of relative or absolute lack of financial wealth
- **Upbringing** the combination of factors during the childhood and adolescence of an individual
- **Unjust law** A legal rule within a country which is not morally just



## Overview

- Many people, including Christians, believe that the cause behind crime is an individual's struggle with navigating the morality of crime and punishment. If an individual's background or upbringing might be viewed as having been a contributing factor to their crimes or actions, then society takes of such criminals, as well as affecting efforts towards prevention.
- For example, if an individual suffers from a mental illness then this might be viewed as a factor in why they committed the crime they did. This might be viewed within legal courts as a mitigating factor for responsibility for the crime. In order to illustrate this point, consider this example of two individuals who conspired together to commit a murder.
  - The first individual had a great childhood, with a loving family who were supportive and had no mental health issues. They had no addictions. They had no motive for committing the crime towards the individual they murdered.
  - The second individual was brought up in a disadvantaged area, growing up in a family where some of the abuse was directed towards them within the home. They also suffered from mental health issues and the abuse they suffered as a child. These factors might have influenced their actions, which were wrong, potentially contributing to their actions.
- Someone examining this case might take more pity and be more lenient on the second individual due to the more factors which might diminish their personal responsibility for the crime. However, the combination of factors beyond their control, are considered to be at high risk of leading to further crimes.
- These are known as mitigating factors, which will commonly be taken into consideration when sentencing for a crime. It is important to consider the causes of crime when deciding on a sentence. In the world and within the UK as it is important to address the social issues that we face as a society, but the reasons behind why these events happen. We need to ensure that we can treat criminals fairly by having a holistic view of their lives and circumstances, and prevent further crimes from being committed by dealing with the social issues that we face.
- It is important also to be aware that there are differing views regarding the types of crimes committed – some non-violent crimes – for example, petty theft – may be looked at differently to those which are violent, such as murder.

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- The mental state of an individual who has committed a crime is highly important in addressing the issue of the causes of crime. If an individual is not in a 'right mind', they cannot contribute to their defence.
- This is known as diminished responsibility – the idea that they have a lesser responsibility for their actions due to their mental limitations. If they are incapable of understanding the consequences of their actions, then they should (it might be argued by the defence) not be punished for their crime.
- Individuals with mental illnesses who have committed crimes will all be different. The issues might include having some kind of lowered capacity for understanding consequences.
- This means that the offender will not be held fully responsible for their actions.
- Within Islam, if a person is not considered to be sane then they cannot be punished for their actions regarding certain crimes.

- The influence of the childhood of an individual is important to consider regarding individual criminal behaviour. If someone has been raised in an environment where certain behaviours or crimes are common, they are more likely to commit the same crimes than one whose upbringing was different.
- For example, someone who has grown up in a household witnessing or potentially experiencing physical or sexual abuse, then they are potentially more likely to commit those crimes within their own household when they are grown. If an individual has been exposed to gang-based violence from a young age, they are more likely to become involved and commit crimes as a result.
- The circumstances in which an individual is raised can contribute hugely to why they commit crime and what kind of crimes they commit, meaning that this should be considered as one of the causes of crime.

- Addiction is the affliction of being addicted to a particular substance such as alcohol, which is classified as a disease. Those suffering from such an affliction will feel a compulsion to use the substance.
- Often, these substances will be used by the individual to dull a particular pain or discomfort. This might cause those who are prosecuting someone who has committed a crime to feel leniency in their case.
- This might lead an individual to commit a crime should they feel they need the substance to dull their pain.
- In some cases, the substances to which they are addicted are themselves illegal. In these cases, the use of these drugs is a crime.

- Hate of a particular group can be a driving force behind committing crimes, usually leaning towards violent crimes such as assault, murder or rape.
- Common examples of hate-based crimes include crimes against people because of their race, sex, religion, sexuality or disability, among others.
- Crimes based on hatred of particular groups are condemned within the society of Britain as most modern individuals view human beings as being equal within society.
- Within Christianity, crimes motivated by hatred are condemned as within Christianity, all are viewed the same way by God. This is found within the biblical teaching of Galatians 3:28: *‘There is neither Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male or female; all are one in Christ Jesus.’*
- However, some Christians have in the past committed crimes motivated by hatred. For example, homosexuals, as homosexuality is deemed to be a sin within Christianity.

There is neither  
is no longer  
longer male  
one

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## Poverty

- Poverty is one of various socio-economic factors which can contribute to the
- Poverty can be absolute or relative, meaning that people can either be in a state of poverty relative to those around them within society (relative poverty) or in a state of poverty being unable to meet their basic needs (absolute poverty).
- Poverty might motivate an individual to commit a crime due to living within a society where there is a divide between the haves and the have nots might drive them to commit such as theft in order to feel that they can have the same level of wealth as those who are richer.
- This would be viewed by Christians in a far more negative light than stealing because one is poor in order to feed a family is more understandable than someone who is rich wanting to fund a lifestyle they wish to have. This is because this would be more in line with Christian teachings against **greed**.
- They might feel a responsibility towards a family where they may feel unable to provide for them.

## Unjust Law

- Some acts can be considered to be illegal under the rules of a society, but some people might consider the action to be moral, without being illegal.
- If a law is considered to be unjust or morally questionable, then an individual may choose to break the law in order to attempt to change the law, or make a point regarding the unjust nature of the law.
- An example of an individual who has broken laws in order to demonstrate the injustice of the law is Martin Luther King Jr, who led protests within the United States, staging sit-ins to challenge legislation regarding racial segregation, in order to demonstrate that these laws were unjust. His faith informed much of his ethos regarding his non-violent approach to protesting. In order to challenge segregation laws, he did so peacefully; for example, by staging sit-ins, rather than using violence.

## Religious Responses

- St Paul taught in the Bible that believers should obey the laws of the land they live in. It is important that Christians remain on the right side of the law. They should follow the law and uphold the law of the country they live in.
- However, Christianity also places a large amount of emphasis on the forgiveness and compassion for those within disadvantaged situations. This might lead a Christian to advocate for, leniency regarding individuals who come from backgrounds with factors towards committing crimes.
- Jesus taught repeatedly throughout the Gospels that Christians should be kind to others wherever and when possible. Many Christians interpret this to mean that compassion for those who commit crimes due to poverty.
- Some Christians might attempt to alleviate addiction as a cause of crime by providing support for those addicted avoid committing crime. This might be done by alleviating the suffering of those who are addicted, help them to recover from their addictions via crisis centres, etc.



## Student Checklist

What do I know?	No Idea ☹️	Nearly ☺️
I understand how mental illness might cause crime		
I understand how upbringing might cause crime		
I understand how addiction might cause crime		
I understand how hatred might cause crime		
I understand how poverty might cause crime		
I understand how unjust laws might cause crime		
I understand at least two religious responses to causes of crimes		

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## Practice Questions

### Reasons for Crime

**Multiple-choice Questions** (Note: in the exam papers there will only be one correct answer)

1. Which of the following is not considered to be a cause of crime?
  - A Conscience
  - B Hate
  - C Addiction
  - D Upbringing
2. Which of the following is an example of an individual who broke an unjust law?
  - A Sister Helen Prejean
  - B Rev Martin Luther King Jr
  - C Pope John Paul II
  - D St Thomas Aquinas
3. Which of the following is not an example of a hate-based crime?
  - A Gender violence
  - B Racial violence
  - C Gang violence
  - D Violence aimed at a certain sexuality
4. Which of the following is a Bible teaching used to argue against hate as a cause of crime?
  - A John 3:16
  - B Matthew 25:40
  - C Galatians 3:28
  - D Genesis 4:56

5. Give **one** reason why an individual might commit a crime.
6. Explain **two** religious efforts towards alleviating crime.
  - Your response must refer to at least one religion.
7. Explain **two** reasons why a religious person may not always see breaking of the law as a crime.
  - In your response you must refer to sacred writings or another source of religious teaching.
8. 'Those who commit crimes are simply evil.'  
Evaluate this statement, and give your answer:
  - give reasoned arguments in support of this idea
  - give reasoned arguments against this idea
  - refer to religious viewpoints
  - refer to non-religious viewpoints
  - reach a justified conclusion

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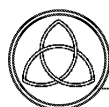


# Aims of Punishment



## Keywords

- |                                     |                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ○ <b>Aim</b>                        | the intended result of an action or end                                                                                    |
| ○ <b>Compensate</b>                 | to give an individual something in reparation for what have been caused by an action                                       |
| ○ <b>Deterrence</b>                 | to punish a criminal in such a way as to deter the same crime                                                              |
| ○ <b>Justice</b>                    | the quality of fairness within society                                                                                     |
| ○ <b>Punishment</b>                 | a penalty dealt out by an authority to someone who has committed an illegal act                                            |
| ○ <b>Reformation/Rehabilitation</b> | to reform an individual's character so that they become a functioning member of society and will not commit the same crime |
| ○ <b>Reparation</b>                 | to make amends for or make up for something that has caused suffering.                                                     |
| ○ <b>Retribution</b>                | to take revenge against an individual for what they have done against you                                                  |
| ○ <b>Vindication</b>                | the upholding of the law as correct                                                                                        |



## Overview

- Behind every kind of punishment within society there is an aim; punishment carried out without meaning. Societies have different aims behind different punishments, which are rooted in the values and beliefs of that individual society. Generally, most societies aim at punishing an individual to make them into a better person so that they will not commit the same crime and society a safer place as a whole. The punishment is in the interest of society. This is the utilitarian approach towards punishment. As 30% of criminals released from prison within a year of release,<sup>1</sup> if the general purpose of punishment is to exact penance for the crime and prevent from recommitting, the way in which prisoners are punished is a relevant aim.
- Before sentencing an individual who has committed a crime, the person deciding (the judge) will consider all of the aims of punishment and what the desired end of the punishment is before sentencing. The main aims of punishment to consider within this are deterrence, reformation/rehabilitation and reparation.



## Key Points

### Deterrence

- Deterrence is an important aim of punishment. Within some societies, harsh punishments are given for certain crimes in order to make a point regarding the crime and deter others from committing a similar crime.
- The theory of deterrence is that the individual being punished will find the punishment unpleasant, the result, will not repeat the illegal behaviour; for example, someone who was in prison for a year will return to prison. Furthermore, other potential criminals will not commit crimes if they see that the unpleasant punishment and do not wish to be subjected to it themselves.

<sup>1</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/61111/bulletin-oct15-dec15.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61111/bulletin-oct15-dec15.pdf)

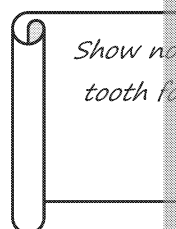
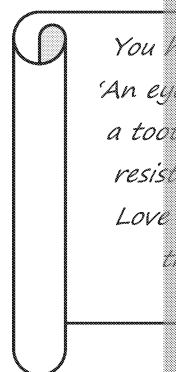
- Many dispute whether or not gaol has become a deterrent to hardened criminals. The punishment of incarceration as being a punishment they are deterred by.
- Within some religious tradition there are various forms of specific punishment for others. For example, within Islam the hudud punishments (set corporal punishment for specific crimes). These were intentionally harsh punishments which were used (cutting off a hand for a thief) as this would deter other people from potentially committing the same crime.
- It is preferable within Islam, however, for people to forgive. Islam teaches that the wrongdoer is treated favourably by Allah.

## Reformation/Rehabilitation

- As many criminals do not remain in prison for the remainder of their lives (particularly for a heinous crime), the aim of reformation or rehabilitation is an important aim of the system. While in gaol, prisoners will be helped in order to attempt to create a new person, resulting in a change within the person so they will then be able to be released and become a productive member of society and avoid reoffending.
- Many different religious groups feel strongly that this is an important aim of punishment. Teaching should emphasise forgiveness and helping the disadvantaged.
- Many Christians emphasise the importance of reformation within prisons. They emphasise and continually that forgiveness is preferable and individuals should be helped to reform.
- This is an important aim of punishment within Christian thought. Many Christians believe that reformation is highly important within the system of punishment as it is the best way to make better choices and a better life, thus helping society by reducing the likelihood of reoffending.
- Many Christians take part in prison programmes where they might go and offer support, either spiritual or practical, in order for prisoners to be reintroduced to society with a reform and be able to be functional, constructive members of a society.
- For example, Quakers have a strong link with prison reformers who are those who use various means of lobbying to help liberate prisoners from prison.

## Retribution

- Some Christians believe that biblical teaching indicates that for some crimes, retribution is the best aim of punishment. This is because of a biblical teaching within the Old Testament, which tends to emphasise revenge as a fair and just method of punishment.
- Some Christians oppose the use of punishment as retribution. They argue that Jesus clearly taught that Christians are called to forgive rather than exact revenge for those who have wronged them. For example, Matthew 5:44 instructs believers to 'pray for those who persecute you'.
- Jesus within the Gospels contradicts the Old Testament teaching of 'an eye for an eye' by teaching Christians to 'turn the other cheek' to people (seventy times seven). Therefore, on the basis of this scriptural teaching, many would argue that rather than exact revenge on those who have committed crimes, punishment (e.g. the death penalty for murderers), that the best way forward is towards forgiveness.
- Many religions, including Christianity, Judaism, Islam and Hinduism, have a general principle that punishments handed out should be weighted accordingly to the seriousness of the crime – for example, if a person has committed a small infraction then the punishment should not be as harsh as for an individual who has committed a serious crime.



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## Vindication

- This is the aim of punishment which underlines the importance that those who break the laws of the country must be punished in order to uphold the laws of the country.
- One of the important aims of punishment is the achievement of **justice**. If a crime is committed against another, it is considered to be fair within our society that the perpetrator should be punished to achieve justice.
- Many religions share this view.
- Within Islam, the justice of God is one of the most integral parts of God's nature. Compensation is an important part of punishment. For some crimes, the perpetrator or their family are able to pay compensation money to the victim or their family in lieu of punishment. Harmony within society is also incredibly important within Islam and is upheld in all cases.
- Within Christianity, Christians are taught specifically to obey the laws of a government in which they are living in; therefore, the upholding of these laws is an important part of Christian punishment.

## Reparation

- This is the aim of punishment in which the damage caused to society by the crime is repaired. This is a more modern aim of punishment.
- A good example of this is the use of community service, which is discussed in more detail in the next section of the course.



## Student Checklist

What do I know?	No Idea ☹️	Nearly 😊	Sure 😄	
I understand the aim of deterrence				
I understand the aim of retribution				
I understand the aim of rehabilitation				
I understand religious views on deterrence				
I understand religious views on rehabilitation				
I understand religious views on retribution				

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## Practice Questions

### Aims of Punishment

**Multiple-choice Questions** (Note: in the exam papers there will only be one correct answer)

1. Which of the following is not an aim of punishment?
  - A Deterrence
  - B Suffering of prisoner
  - C Retribution
  - D Rehabilitation
2. What is the ultimate aim of rehabilitation?
  - A A comfortable prison sentence
  - B The satisfaction of the victim
  - C To release the prisoner back into society quickly
  - D To release the prisoner back into society safely
3. What is the ultimate aim of deterrence?
  - A To put off other potential criminals
  - B To make the criminal regret their actions
  - C To satisfy the victim
  - D To fulfil the law
4. Which of the following is a Bible verse used to argue against retribution?
  - A Matthew 5:38–39, 44
  - B Mark 5:40
  - C John 7:33
  - D Luke 14:4

5. Give **one** Bible verse on the topic of retribution.
6. Explain **two** reasons why retribution might be considered a good aim of punishment.
  - Your response must refer to at least one religion.
7. Explain **two** reasons why a religious person might lay more emphasis on rehabilitation.
  - In your response you must refer to sacred writings or another source of religious authority.
8. 'Retribution is the ultimate aim of punishment as the criminal has to pay for the crime they committed.'  
Evaluate this statement, and in your answer:
  - give reasoned arguments in support of this idea
  - give reasoned arguments against this idea
  - refer to religious viewpoints
  - refer to non-religious viewpoints
  - reach a justified conclusion

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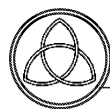


# Treatment of Criminals



## Keywords

- **Community service** required tasks in service of the community as a form of punishment
- **Corporal punishment** this is physical punishment, such as beating
- **Duty of care** this is the responsibility of a facility or an individual to care for people in their care
- **Fine** the requirement of an individual to pay a sum of money as compensation for breaking the law
- **Prison** where offenders are imprisoned in a state-built institution
- **Prison chaplains** those who give pastoral and spiritual support to those who give support of rehabilitating them



## Overview

- While prison is a place in which those who have committed crimes may be sent, prison is of importance to discussions of crime and punishment and is of interest to all Christian people.
- Many religions support the idea of the punishment fitting the crime – that someone should be punished harshly for a crime which is not serious. It is also important to take into account backgrounds and whether or not prison would be the best method of punishment for an individual.
- It is important to also remember that prison itself is the punishment – any punishment within gaol is considered immoral. Prisoners living within institutions who are in the custody of the judicial system are the responsibility of the state to care for. Poor care can be a result of negligence. It is the responsibility that while a convicted prisoner is serving their sentence, they are not subjected to maltreatment. They are serving their time in prison, and this can be a punishment in itself.
- Prisoners found guilty are imprisoned for a set period of time deemed to be appropriate for the crime they committed; it is important that the punishment fits the crime. To allow someone to steal a chocolate bar is a completely badly weighted punishment.
- There are various different forms of treatment of criminals – from punishment, to tagging (enforced house arrest), an antisocial behaviour order (for an individual), young offenders' institutions (for those who are under the age of 18), meeting young offenders' needs, fines and probation are different examples of treatment for convicted of crimes.



## Key Points

- **Treatment of Prisoners** It is the responsibility of the institution and the government to treat the prisoners in a way that is fair and just. The conditions in which the prisoners are kept are debated as being potentially unfair.
- The treatment of prisoners and the conditions in which they are kept within prisons is a point of concern among many religious people, as there are problems within the treatment of criminals. Considering that on average there is one suicide per 1000 prisoners, this is indicative of there being an issue of treatment of prisoners within prisons.
- Prisoners do not lose their human rights, only their freedom. They still have the right to shelter, clothing, healthcare, education, etc. For those within the prison system, it is the government to provide this.

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- This includes the opportunity to reform – to better themselves through education so that when they have served their sentence and are released back into society, changes in their lives which will mean that they will not reoffend and they will have a better life.
- It is important that the punishment of a sentence is served, but it is also important that they are not unduly punished by poor conditions. They are serving their time for their crime and should not receive further punishment beyond this.
- Young offenders' prisons or institutions are where people under the age of 18 are sent if they have committed a serious crime. The conditions at these institutions are important as they are impressionable and capable of changing their ways if given proper reform and support that is appropriately tailored to their age and stage.

### Community Service

- Community service is a form of punishment for non-violent crimes with a low sentence. It is a form of punishment in which an individual might be given a task which serves the community in a local area.
- It is a form of punishment commonly reserved for criminals who pose a low risk to society.
- For example, they might be given the task of cleaning up a park from litter as a result of a crime. This is commonly a punishment given to crimes which are less serious.
- Society as a result benefits in return for the damage caused to society in kind of the crime, so the criminal makes up for this by improving a public space.

### Corporal Punishment

- This is the use of physical punishment; inflicting physical pain on the individual as a result of a crime. Within Islam, corporal punishment is considered to be allowable. For example, flogging is the set punishment. This is known as the hudud punishment which is aimed towards reform while simultaneously being a visual sign to deter others from committing the same crime.
- Examples of forms of corporal punishment include whipping, branding and flogging. These are not used as forms of punishment within the UK, but are still used within some parts of the world, such as the Middle East, Asia and South America.
- Within the UK, administering corporal punishment is illegal and is an abuse of power that would be prosecutable.
- Christians largely do not agree with corporal punishment as they would argue that it does not reform prisoners, but could create resentment which could in turn potentially lead to further crime. Christians, however, might use Bible passages such as Psalm 89 ('I will punish the wicked') to justify why they might agree with the use of corporal punishment for crimes.
- Currently, no Christian country within modern high-income countries has a form of corporal punishment in an official capacity.

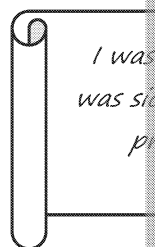
### Christian Responses to Treatment of Criminals

- Many Christians disagree with mistreatment of criminals within prisons.
- Many Christians take part in programmes to attempt to help rehabilitate prisoners. By making an effort to get involved with rehabilitation, Christians can help to fulfil the biblical commandment given in Matthew 25:36 which states: 'I was naked and you did not clothe me, I was in prison and you came to me.'
- They may do this by volunteering to help rehabilitate prisoners or by becoming a mentor.

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- While not necessarily always Christians, prison chaplains are often Christian and those within prison reform their ways and offer pastoral support to anyone undergoing a prison sentence.
- Some Christians believe that life in prison should be unpleasant enough to act as a deterrent – if life in prison is a comfortable and happy existence then criminals will not consider it a deterrent. They might believe in more of an ‘eye for an eye’ method of punishment, and may want to pursue harsher punishments, such as corporal punishment or capital punishment (the death penalty) for certain crimes.
- Most Christians agree that it is important that through punishment the individual does not reoffend. Punishment is necessary in order to ensure that the action is understood and that the same thing will not just happen again. Christians generally should be given the opportunity to repent of their crime, and should serve time to learn how to be better upon release.



## Other Religious Responses

- As the virtues of mercy, humbleness and kindness are important within Judaism, Jewish thinking regarding the compassionate treatment of those who have been incarcerated is also important. The Jewish Prisoner Service works internationally to show love and kindness to those incarcerated within prisons.



## Student Checklist

What do I know?	No Idea ☹️	Nearly 😐	Sure 😊
I understand the issues related to treatment of prisoners			
I understand the responsibility of the state towards prisoners			
I understand the concept of corporal punishment			
I understand the concept of community service			
I understand Christian responses against the maltreatment of prisoners			
I can give an example of steps taken by Christians to support prisoners			
I understand the response of the Jewish community to the treatment of prisoners			



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## Practice Questions

### Treatment of Criminals

**Multiple-choice Questions** (Note: in the exam papers there will only be one correct answer)

1. Which of the following crimes is most likely to incur a prison sentence?
  - A Theft
  - B Murder
  - C Trespassing
  - D Possession of drugs
2. Which of the following is a role which supports prisoners pastorally?
  - A Prison guard
  - B Prisoner representative
  - C Prison uniform officer
  - D Prison chaplain
3. Which of the following verses is used to support kindness towards prisoners?
  - A Matthew 25:40
  - B Matthew 25:36
  - C Matthew 25:17
  - D Matthew 25:15
4. Which of the following is not a virtue within Judaism regarding the treatment of prisoners?
  - A Humbleness
  - B Forgiveness
  - C Mercy
  - D Kindness
5. Give **one** example of a type of punishment.
6. Explain **two** reasons why religious people have concern about the treatment of prisoners.
  - Your response must refer to at least one religion.
7. Explain **two** religious views on the treatment of prisoners.
  - In your response you must refer to sacred writing or another source of religious teaching.
8. 'Prisoners have committed horrible crimes and so it doesn't matter how they are treated.'  
Evaluate this statement, and give your answer:
  - give reasoned arguments in support of this idea
  - give reasoned arguments against this idea
  - refer to religious viewpoints
  - refer to non-religious viewpoints
  - reach a justified conclusion

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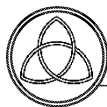


# Forgiveness



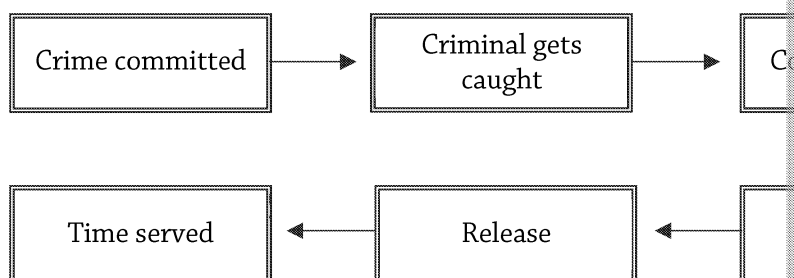
## Keywords

- **Repentance** the expression of regret for an act which has been committed
- **Forgiveness** the letting go of negative emotions by a victim towards a perpetrator
- **Jesus** the central figure of Christianity who taught heavenly principles
- **Moving on** the continuing of a life following a negative event without dwelling on negative emotions
- **Vigilante justice** the punishment of an individual, usually involving a group within society, as they feel the individual has not been punished by the official justice system
- **Release** the event of a criminal being freed from prison



## Overview

- Forgiveness is the process by which the victims (or society) let go of negative emotions towards an individual for the act they have committed.
- Forgiveness does not ignore the crime that has been committed – if pain and suffering has been caused to an individual this could continue to be acknowledged, and the individual should be punished for the crime they have committed. It is important not to condone crime; however, forgiveness should ideally be given once an individual criminal has served their time and as is required by the justice system.
- In an ideal circumstance, the way in which crime, time and forgiveness should follow is as follows:



- The ideal within society is for the criminal to be forgiven for their crime once they have served their sentence, as theoretically they will have repaid their debt to society and should be able to move on following their punishment.
- Religions have many teachings on the idea of forgiveness. It is an integral teaching in many religions, being an important principle in Judaism, Islam and Buddhism.
- Those who have been the victims of particularly harsh crimes, such as the murder of a loved one, find it incredibly difficult to forgive. Forgiveness for these individuals might also be difficult, however, because holding onto negative emotions towards the perpetrator can be detrimental to the entire lives of the victims.

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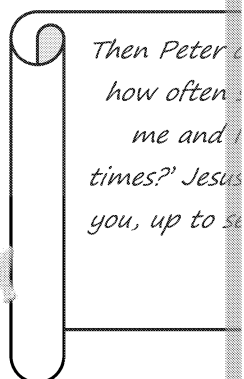
## Key Points

### Issues of Forgiveness

- One important facet of the ideal of forgiveness is that the crime should be forgiven.
- Some people find the idea of repentance makes the process of forgiveness easier. A criminal who openly professes that they are sorry for the crime they committed makes it possible to forgive an individual who has not expressed regret; however, many people are unable to forgive and achieve peace when the criminal has said they are sorry.
- It is important to underline that the issue of forgiveness does not morally excuse the crime. It is still considered to be wrong even if the perpetrator is offered forgiveness.
- A lack of forgiveness within society might generate some issues. If an individual who has committed a crime they committed and are released back into society if there is not forgiveness, discrimination, making life within society difficult. This might lead to issues of social exclusion and so could potentially cause them to re-offend.
- Another issue that might arise with the issue of forgiveness is the issue of vigilante justice. If society do not feel that justice has been done within the situation they may take the law into their own hands and punish the individual in a manner they see fit, e.g. by violently attacking them. This is a negative consequence of the lack of forgiveness, as it causes further harm.

### Forgiveness in Religious Views

- Many religious people might rely on their faith in God to help them to forgive others. Many religions have teachings which encourage or require forgiveness of others.
- Within many religions (e.g. Judaism, Christianity and Islam) there is the idea of emulating the behaviour of God and that humans should emulate this behaviour by forgiving others. A common teaching of religions such as Christianity, for example, where forgiveness is a central theme, requiring believers to forgive others in the same way that they believe that God has forgiven them.
- However, it is important to remember that every one of these religions also teaches the importance of justice. It is important that while forgiveness should be offered, the crime itself should be punished to achieve justice. Crimes which go unpunished do not achieve justice within many religions. An important teaching of Christianity, it is important that crimes are punished. If justice has been served the individual should be offered forgiveness and be able to move on.
- There are a number of verses within the Bible which directly address the issue of forgiveness.
  - Colossians 3:13 'Bear with each other and forgive one another if any of you has a grievance against someone. Forgive as the Lord forgave you'
  - 'But where sin increased, grace increased all the more.' Romans 5:20
  - Matthew 6:12 'And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors.' (This is part of the Lord's Prayer, which is an important prayer within Christianity as it is the direct instruction that Jesus gave believers on how to pray.)
  - Matthew 18:21-22, included on the parable of the unforgiving servant, describes how Jesus preached infinite forgiveness when asked how many times people must forgive one another.
  - Within Islam, forgiveness is an important teaching for Muslims. While repentance is encouraged within Islam. Those who choose to forgive crimes committed against them within the Islamic faith are considered righteous. It is stated that 'Whoever amends, his reward is upon Allah' (Surah 42:40).
  - Within Judaism, Jews are called not to hold grudges against those who have sinned against them. It is commanded within the Torah, as within Leviticus 19:18 it states, 'Do not hate your brother in your heart; love your neighbour as yourself. If anyone hates their neighbour, their sins against other human beings have to be forgiven between human beings. However, God does not forgive sins among man, but only sins against himself.



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## Student Checklist

What do I know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly ☺
I understand the concept of forgiveness		
I can detail reasons why Christians believe they should forgive		
I can quote at least one Bible verse supporting the idea of forgiveness		
I understand Jewish ideas about forgiveness		
I understand Islamic ideas about forgiveness		



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## Practice Exam-style Questions

### Forgiveness

**Multiple-choice Questions** (Note: in the exam papers there will only be one correct answer)

1. Which of the following is not a Bible verse regarding forgiveness?
  - A John 3:10
  - B Colossians 3:13
  - C Romans 5:20
  - D Matthew 18:21–22
2. What do many Christians rely on in order to help them forgive?
  - A Communion
  - B Rituals
  - C Conversations
  - D Prayer
3. Which of the following Bible verses is also cited within Jewish discussions of forgiveness?
  - A John 3:16
  - B Revelation 10:20
  - C Micah 6:5
  - D Leviticus 19:18
4. Which of the following is forgiveness considered to be within Islam?
  - A Looked upon favourably by God
  - B Looked upon disapprovingly by God
  - C A commandment
  - D A requirement

5. Give **one** Bible verse regarding forgiveness.
6. Explain two reasons why a religious person should forgive.
  - Your response must refer to at least one religion.
7. Explain two different religious beliefs regarding forgiveness.
  - In your response you must refer to sacred writings or another source of religious authority.
8. 'Religious people are required to forgive criminals.'  
Evaluate this statement, and in your answer:
  - give reasoned arguments in support of this idea
  - give reasoned arguments against this idea
  - refer to religious viewpoints
  - refer to non-religious viewpoints
  - reach a justified conclusion

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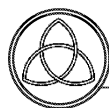


# The Death Penalty



## Keywords

- **An eye for an eye** this is an Old Testament idea regarding the idea that the punishment for a crime should be directly proportional to the crime
- **Capital punishment** this is another term for the death penalty
- **Electric chair** this is a method of execution in which an individual is killed via electric currents sent through their body
- **Exoneration** the declaring of an individual to be innocent of a crime they have been convicted of
- **Hudud** capital punishment or corporal punishment handed down by Islamic law
- **Justice** the idea that a fair, qualitative punishment has been meted out
- **Lethal injection** a concoction of lethal medications used within prisons to execute inmates sentenced to the death penalty
- **Retribution** the aim of punishment focused on revenge



## Overview

- The death penalty, also known as capital punishment, is a controversial method of execution that has been used throughout human history. It is the form of punishment in which a person convicted of a crime is put to death by the state as punishment for their crime.
- It is usually reserved for specifically heinous crimes such as murder or rape. Execution can happen in a variety of ways, including the electric chair, lethal injection, and hanging. The electric chair and lethal injection are the two current methods of execution used within the US where the death penalty is still a legal sentence. It has also historically been used as a deterrent to put off other criminals from committing similar crimes.
- It was a practice within the United Kingdom until 1964, when the final sentence of hanging was not wholly unlawful until 1998, until which point it was still a legal punishment for treason. As of September 2018, 58 countries worldwide still use the death penalty.



## Key Points

### Reasons for the Death Penalty

- Many people feel that the death penalty is justified because it applies the same punishment as the crime they have often inflicted upon their victims, such as in the case of murder.
- It will help the families of victims of heinous crimes feel that justice has been served.
- Severe punishments such as the death penalty might stop others from committing similar crimes (deterrent).
- It helps society safe from the most dangerous criminals as they will never be released.

### Christian Arguments against the Death Penalty

- Many Christians hold the view that the death penalty is not a just punishment. The Commandments specifically prohibit murder as being a sin, which would lead Christians to oppose the death penalty to point out that the killing of an individual, even if justified by the law, is still sinful. Two wrongs do not make a right, two sins do not make justice.

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- Some Christians might argue that the values of mercy and forgiveness are heavily emphasised within the teachings of Christ and the New Testament and therefore, should be given importance over Old Testament ideas.
- Quakers, or the Society of Friends, are a group of Christians whose viewpoint is largely focused around pacifism.
- Some Christians would emphasise rehabilitation within prison programmes as being more important than punishment.
- The Bible teaches that you should 'pray for those who persecute you', leading to the idea that instead of being focused on punishing criminals, the focus should be on praying for criminals rather than trying to put them to death.
- In July 2018 Pope Francis changed the catechism of the Catholic Church to state that in cases of capital crimes, meaning that the Catholic Church is now wholly opposed to the death penalty, an interesting departure from the Church's traditional teaching that God had the right to take life and death to authorities such as governments.
- Some Christians argue that only God should have the power and authority to take a life and being should not take a life even if it is in the form of punishment. Life with dignity should be sacred (**sanctity of life**) and therefore, it should not be taken for any reason.
- Some Christians make the argument that the way in which the death penalty is administered. There is debate about to what extent those who opt for death by lethal injection are humanised by the use of the lethal injection to stop their hearts, and on this basis some Christians would argue that administering the punishment does not uphold the Christian principle of the sanctity of life.
- Another Christian argument, specifically centred on the states within the US that support the death penalty, is the debate about how the death penalty is administered. Some forms of execution, such as the electric chair, are considered to be inhumane, and painful.
- Sister Helen Prejean is a Catholic nun who has spent her life getting to know prisoners in America and campaigning against the death penalty in the United States. She is someone who opposes the death penalty.

### Christian Arguments For

- Some Christians take a retributive view of the death penalty. These Christians believe that punishment should be given in the same way as the crime was committed. These Christians.
- There are teachings throughout the Bible which specifically underline that those who commit specific acts should be punished retributively. For example, Leviticus 24 specifically states 'Anyone who injures their neighbour is to be injured in the same manner: fracture for fracture, eye for eye, tooth for tooth'; therefore, some Christians would argue that this extends to being a 'life for a life', and for crimes such as murder, the death penalty would be fitting.
- Within the Old Testament there are 36 crimes for which the death penalty is advocated, including blasphemy, idolatry and murder.
- In this way, some Christians make the case for the death penalty as being an equally weighted retributive punishment.
- Many Christians who hold this view can be found within the southern states of the US, within which the death penalty is still legal in many states.
- Roman Catholicism specifically teaches that the government has the right to wield a just punishment.
- Genesis 9:6 is a Bible verse which could be used to support the death penalty. It states 'Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed'.
- Some Christians point to Old Testament passages such as Leviticus 24:17-22 to support the moral acceptability of the death penalty.

Anyone who injures their neighbour is to be injured in the same manner: fracture for fracture, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.

Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed.

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*Anyone who takes the life of a human being is to be put to death. And anyone who takes the life of someone's animal must make restitution—life for life. Anyone who is injured in the same manner: fracture for fracture, eye for eye, and so on: who has inflicted the injury must suffer the same injury. Whoever kills an animal must make restitution, but whoever kills a human being is to be put to death. This is the law for the foreigner and the native-born. I am the LORD.*

### Other Religious Viewpoints:

- Within Islam, the death penalty is considered to be acceptable for certain crimes that can be completely proven without even a shadow of a doubt. The Prophet senters who committed the crime of murder or for this reason some Muslims might argue that the death penalty is permissible. The crimes in which the death penalty is given within the Qur'an are hudud punishments.
- However, some Muslims argue that since the Qur'an teaches against killing, the death penalty is not acceptable.
- Within Judaism, the death penalty is acceptable in some cases. Generally, Jews believe that those who committed truly heinous crimes should be put to death as they will not be able to repent. Some might cite a similar verse to some Christians, such as Leviticus 24:17–22, which states that anyone who strikes another with a stone or a sword, as an example of a teaching to justify the death penalty. The Torah as well as the Old Testament, as an example of a teaching to justify the death penalty. The Teachings from within the Talmud, an important Jewish document, support the death penalty.

### Non-religious Viewpoints:

- There are a variety of non-religious viewpoints on the death penalty.
- One such viewpoint is held by those who adhere to the ideals of ethical utilitarianism. This is a form of thought which aims to achieve the greatest level of happiness for the greatest number of people. If something will achieve this then it is considered to be moral.
- Generally speaking, within the principle of utility, which is a utilitarian moral theory, the death penalty is considered to be wrong as it is judged to cause more suffering than it does good. It is not considered to be moral, and is, therefore, considered to be bad.



### Student Checklist

What do I know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly ☺	Sure 😊
I understand what the death penalty is			
I can detail the Christian arguments for the death penalty			
I can detail the Christian arguments against the death penalty			
I understand Islamic ideas about the death penalty			
I understand Jewish ideas about the death penalty			

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## Practice Exam-style Questions

### The Death Penalty

**Multiple-choice Questions** (Note: in the exam papers there will only be one correct answer)

- Which of the following is not a Bible verse used to debate the death penalty?
  - Genesis 9:6
  - Leviticus 24:17-22
  - John 3:16
  - Exodus 20:13
- Which of the following is not a form of administering the death penalty?
  - Electric chair
  - Lethal injection
  - Drowning
  - Firing squad
- Which of the following is a Bible verse which is used to oppose the death penalty?
  - Romans 13
  - Leviticus 24:17-22
  - Genesis 9:6
  - Exodus 20:13
- In which of the following countries is the death penalty currently legal?
  - England
  - USA
  - Scotland
  - Cyprus

- Give **one** Bible verse which opposes the use of the death penalty.
- Explain **two** other religious teachings on the death penalty.
  - Your response must refer to at least one religion.
- Explain **two** reasons why some Christians might support the death penalty, with your answer with the use of Bible verses.
  - In your response you must refer to sacred writings or another source of religious teaching.
- 'The Death penalty is never justifiable.'  
Evaluate this statement, and in your answer:
  - give reasoned arguments in support of this idea
  - give reasoned arguments against this idea
  - refer to religious viewpoints
  - refer to non-religious viewpoints
  - reach a justified conclusion

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## Good and Evil

**1–4. Multiple-choice:** Correct answers in order: (b), (c), (a), (d) (1 mark each for a total of 4 marks)

**5.** 1 mark for any correct point. E.g. in some instances, to tell a lie in a situation might cause less suffering.

**6.** 2 marks per point for a total of **4 marks:**

Simple explanation = 1 mark

Detailed explanation = 2 marks

Students may describe the following:

- This is a system of ethics which aims to achieve the greatest happiness for the greatest number.
- This belief is less concerned with whether or not an action is morally good or bad, but rather whether the outcome will generate pleasure or happiness for the most people possible.
- Students might include an example of how utilitarian ethics might be used during moral choices. This includes but is not limited to the Trolley Problem where the choice is between the happiness or wellbeing of the many at the expense of the few.

**7.** Marked as the four-mark question, plus 1 mark for naming a relevant reference to scripture, for a further mark for applying this to the question, for an overall total of **6 marks:**

Students might include the points below, but any relevant points can be included:

- Students should be able to show awareness that Christians have different approaches to morality.
- Within Christianity, morality is not necessarily structured around alleviating suffering, but rather the will of God. Therefore, if there are rules within the Bible which might potentially conflict with alleviating suffering, they would still consider following these to be moral.
- For example, if there were an instance in which telling a lie would cause less suffering, a Christian might consider it their moral duty to tell the truth anyway, as telling lies is one of the Ten Commandments in Exodus 20.
- Some Christians, however, might choose to act in such a way that minimises the suffering of the individual, as some Christians also practise utilitarian ethics, even if this breaks the Bible.
- They might do this because Jesus described loving your neighbour as being the most important commandments, being the filter through which Christians should view all other actions.
- They might consider an act which minimises suffering to be the most loving way to act, and therefore, would choose to support or commit an action which goes against the Bible. Christians support homosexual marriage even though this is not allowed according to the Bible, as it shows compassion and minimises the suffering of those who wish to enter into a relationship with them to do so.

**8. Criteria:**

One argument with justification
Different arguments for and against, with justification
OR Several linked, justified arguments for one position
This is the highest level which can be achieved if only one point of view is considered
Mention of religion
Good, well-justified arguments for and against, linked together
Definitive conclusion on religion
Very well reasoned. Well-justified arguments for and against, linked together and leading to a clear conclusion.
Appropriate reference to religion used to answer question

**'An act which causes suffering is always immoral.'**

**Arguments for:**

- Students should be able to show that different groups of people have different views on what is good or evil. Students should show an understanding of what evil and immorality are.
- Some people might judge an act which causes suffering as being innately immoral, as it goes against their conscience. This is the feeling of emotional guilt experienced naturally by humans, which is considered to be immoral or wrong.

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## **Preview of Answers Ends Here**

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This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of answers ends here to stop students looking up answers to their assessments. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.