

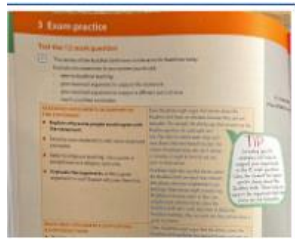
Crime and Punishment Recall Pack

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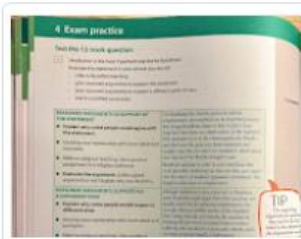
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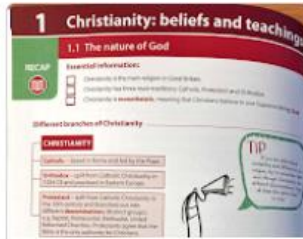
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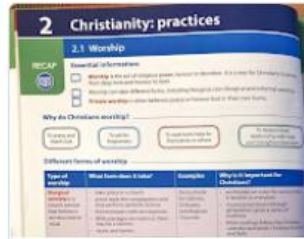
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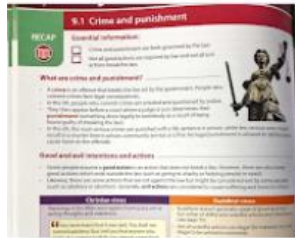
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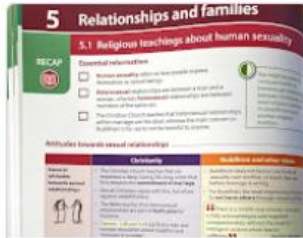
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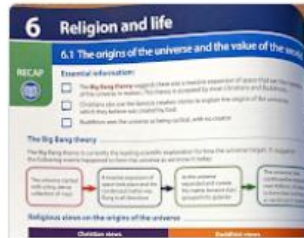
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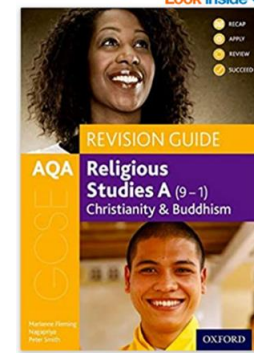
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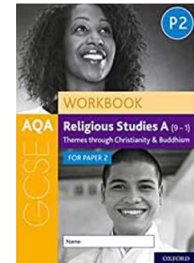
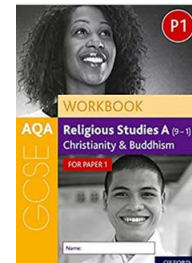


Revision guides



AQA GCSE Religious Studies A (9-1)

The revision guide accompanies 2 workbooks, one for each of the 2 papers. These can be bought online new or second hand.



Faith in Five

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Key terms

Aims of Punishment	The reasons we punish criminals (RRPD)
Community service	Completing free work in the community as a punishment. It helps the criminal to reform and benefits society.
Corporal punishment	Physical punishment- e.g. The Cane, physical beatings.
Crime	Breaking the law. It can be committed against a person (e.g. assault), property (e.g. arson) or the state (e.g. terrorism).
Capital punishment	The death penalty/ execution.
Deterrence	To deter/ put off a 'would be' criminal.
Evil intention	Morally wrong thinking- planning to do something to harm others.
Forgiveness	Letting go of anger towards someone who has wronged you.
Hate crime	A crime committed because of prejudice- e.g. beating up a person because they are homosexual. This can double your sentence in the UK.
Law	The rules which a government has to keep up safe.
Reformation	Where the punishment aims to change/reform the criminal.
Retribution	Where the punishment aims to make the criminal suffer. This also includes getting justice for the victims.
Protection	Where the punishment helps to protect society.
Greed	Wanting to possess goods or items of value that you don't need
Mental illness	A medical condition that affects a person's feelings, emotions, mood or ability to relate to others.
Addiction	Dependency on a substance which is difficult to overcome
Free will	The ability to make decisions freely.
Sanctity of Life	The belief that all life is holy and belongs to God
Aims of Punishment	The reasons we punish criminals (RRPD)
Community service	Completing free work in the community as a punishment. It helps the criminal to reform and benefits society.

Key teachings

Purpose of the law

The point and purpose of having laws is to ensure a society works well to benefit its citizens. For example, we need laws on tax to fund the NHS and Education. We need laws on traffic to prevent crashes (such as stopping for a red light) and we need laws to protect life such as murder being illegal.

Purpose of punishment

Punishments exist to make sure people follow the law for the benefit of society. It also helps them develop and understanding of right and wrong through experiencing the rewards of good behaviour or the consequences of negative behaviour.

Methods of punishment

Generally, methods may include a warning and a criminal record, fines, being 'tagged' (tracked), community service, bans (such as a driving ban for motoring offences) or imprisonment. Some countries also use corporal (physical) punishment and others capital (the death penalty).

Moral agency

As humans, we are 'moral agents.' This means we are individuals (agents), who are capable of making good or wicked choices (morality). As we grow and develop, we gain a better understanding of right and wrong and aim to become 'fully moral agents.' Some people are more morally developed than others (a less morally developed agent). Some people may never become 'fully moral agents' as they don't have a common sense of morals- EG a serial killer.

Corporal Punishment

Physical punishment uses the 'pain vs pleasure' principal to humiliate and cause pain to deter 'would be' wrong doers. Punishments could include whipping, birching, beating and caning (the cane/rod was used in English schools until 1986 for state schools and 1999 for religious ones).

Capital Punishment

Known as the 'ultimate punishment.' It is only used for the most serious criminals. Methods could include gas chambers, hanging, beheading, the firing squad and lethal injection as well as the electric chair. In England, it was banned in 1965 (with the exception of treason- banned 1998). Around half of the world still allows its use.

Forgiveness

In order to keep harmony in a society and support people emotionally (including mental health), we need forgiveness. We need to let go of our anger otherwise it drains us and makes us bitter/ resentful. Corrie Ten Boom (A Holocaust Survivor) says 'forgiveness is setting the prisoner free only to find out the prisoner was me.' Often, we try make the other person suffer, but we suffer too.

Hate Crimes

A hate crime is criminal discrimination against an individual or group because of who they are (their protected characteristics). Crime that is considered a 'hate crime' is given a higher sentence/ penalty. Protected characteristics include a person's religion, sex, sexual orientation/preferences, race, age, disability or if they have had gender reassignment.

Unjust laws

Sometimes a law can be unfair and can be detrimental to people in society. The law may not have been made by an elected government or it could be discriminatory. EG In America in the 50s, a person with black skin would have to give up their bus seat for a person with white skin. Some people say breaking laws like this is needed to force them to change.

Key Quotes

General quotations

'An unjust law is no law at all' **Thomas Aquinas**

'It is out duty to break and unjust law'

Martin Luther King

The conscience is the voice of God and must be obeyed according to the **Bible and**

'Right not to be discriminated against' **UN Declaration of Human Rights**

The punishment should fit the crime'

Cicero God will 'reward the good and punish the wicked' **Psalms**

'Those who spare the rod hate their Children' **Old Testament**

'Give to Caesar' **Jesus**

Capital

Punishment

'By killing a murderer you do not decrease the amount of murderers' **Churchill**

'The Death Penalty has a 100% non-reoffending rate' **Donald Trump**

We have the 'right to live' and the 'right to not be tortured' UN Declaration of Human Rights

'An eye for an eye' **Old Testament**

'Thou shalt not kill' **Ten Commandments**

Forgiveness

'Let he who has no sin cast the first stone' **Jesus**
'Forgive 70x7' **Jesus**

'An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind' **Gandhi**

Ultimate GCSE Questions List		Paper 2- Crime & Punishment	12 markers
4 markers Give two ways in which laws are important. Give two contrasting examples of hate crime. Give two contrasting views about breaking the law. Give two reasons why a person may think a law is not just. Give two reasons that Christians think people are not inherently evil. Give two reasons why people break laws. Give two different Christian attitudes about punishing lesser criminals. Give two different religious teachings about the punishment of criminals. Give two reasons why a person might break a religious moral law. Explain two views within contemporary British society about the benefits of Capital Punishment. Give two contrasting aims of punishment. Give two reasons why some people think that deterrence is the best aim of punishment. Give two ways that Christians may respond to crime. Give two different ways that a Christian would treat a serious criminal. Give two Christian views about suffering and causing suffering to others. Give two views within contemporary British society about the use of corporal punishment. Refer to the major religious tradition in Britain. Give two reasons that religious people think forgiveness is more important than the punishment. Give two contrasting views about the use of corporal punishment.		5 markers Explain two reasons why religious people might think that reformation is the best aim of punishment. Explain two Christian teachings about unjust laws. Explain why some Christians agree with Capital Punishment and why some do not. Explain two Christian teachings on Corporal Punishment. Explain two Christian teachings about breaking the religious moral law. Explain two different aims of punishment. Explain two contrasting views in contemporary British society about the use of community service. Refer to the major religious tradition in the UK in your answer. Explain two ways in which a Christian might respond to a criminal. Explain two ways in which Christians are influenced by the law. Explain two reasons as to why some people think that reformation is not an effective aim of punishment. Explain two reasons why people commit crime. Explain why some people think that criminals who commit serious crimes should be executed. Explain why some people think some criminals should not be prosecuted. Explain two Christian teachings about the importance of forgiveness. Explain how religious people might be influenced by teachings about forgiveness. Explain why religious moral laws might mean that we don't need criminal laws.	'We should change the current British law on Capital Punishment' 'All religious people should support corporal punishment.' 'Retribution is the most important aim of punishment' 'It is pointless punishing some criminals' 'If a law is not just, it should be broken' 'Christians should always break the law if it is not fair' 'All Christians must forgive crimes committed against them' 'It is right to forgive all offenders, no matter who they are and what they have done' 'Some criminals cannot be changed' ' The death penalty does not really solve crime' ' All criminals should be made to do community service rather than prison' 'Poverty is the main cause for crime'

Crime and Punishment: Recall

Give two Christian teachings on forgiveness.

Give 2 non-religious views on forgiveness

Give examples of crimes/ criminals that people think cannot be forgiven.

Define the following (AIMS of punishment)

Retribution

Reform

Protection

Deter/ Deterrence

Give 2 reasons why deterrence should be considered the best aim of punishment.

Give 2 reasons why reform might be considered the best aim of punishment.

List different methods of punishment.

Explain two teachings on corporal punishment (religious)

Explain two NON religious teachings on corporal punishment.

Give 2 non-religious views on capital punishment.

Give two religious views on capital punishment.

Give examples of unjust laws.

Give two contrasting religious teachings on unjust laws.

Give two non-religious teachings on unjust laws.

Explain two reasons why we need laws.

Give different examples of why laws need to exist (list)
EG to Control traffic and prevent death.

What is a hate crime?

What does the law say about hate crimes?

Give examples of hate crimes:

‘Hate crimes need more severe sentences than other types of crime’ 12