

## Crime and Punishment Knowledge Organiser

| <b>1) <u>How do people make moral decisions?</u></b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Conscience</b>                                    | The conscience helps assess what is right or wrong in a situation. An inner voice.                              |
| <b>The Law</b>                                       | Guidelines for our behaviour.   |
| <b>Religious Leaders</b>                             | Religious leaders offer guidance from religious texts about how to behave.                                      |
| <b>Utilitarianism</b>                                | Do the greatest good for the greatest number of people in each situation.                                       |
| <b>Absolute Morality</b>                             | The law applies in every situation regardless of the outcome.   |
| <b>Relative Morality</b>                             | A person adjusts their view in different situations eg killing in a war may be acceptable for the greater good. |

| <b>2) <u>Aims of Punishment</u></b> |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Protection</b>                   | Protect people from being the victims of crime.                           |
| <b>Retribution</b>                  | Getting revenge. The criminal needs to pay for what they have done wrong. |
| <b>Deterrence</b>                   | Put people off committing crimes  |
| <b>Reformation</b>                  | The punishment should help to change the person for the better 're-form'  |
| <b>Vindication</b>                  | To show that laws need to be followed                                     |
| <b>Reparation</b>                   | Restoring the damage done (community service)                             |

| <b>3) <u>Causes of Crime</u></b> |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Poverty                          | Addiction                   |
| Mental Health Issues             | Upbringing                  |
| Greed                            | Opposition to an unjust law |
| Poor Education                   | Poor Parenting              |

| <b>4) <u>Are Prisons effective?</u></b>         |  |
|---|--|
| Yes   | No   |
| Gives a sense of justice to the victim's family | Many prisoners reoffend                        |
| Protects society                                | Makes it difficult for them to get a job after |
| Gives the criminal chance to reflect            | School of Crime – learn more criminal activity |

| <b>5) <u>Prison Reforms</u></b> |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Elizabeth Fry                   | Quaker, went in to Victorian prisons to change them. Introduced education, separate cells and access to doctors.   |
| Chaplains                       | A minister who works in a prison. They offer advice, counselling, run religious services and provide pastoral care for prisoners. They also help them get jobs after prison. |
| Christian reasons?              | Jesus showed compassion to all.<br>Love thy neighbour<br>We are all made in the image of God.  |

| <b>6) <u>Death Penalty</u></b>               |  |
|--|--|
| For  | Against  |
| Deters people from crime                     | Crime rate still high in states with capital punishment. It doesn't deter. |
| It protects society from awful criminals     | Innocent people may die  |
| It gives the victim's family closure/justice | Criminals need a chance to reform/ forgive them                            |
| Life in prison is expensive (40,000 a year)  | Only God has the right to end life   |

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| <b>7) <u>Christian and Buddhist response to the death penalty</u></b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Liberal Christians</b>   | Against the death penalty<br>"Thou shall not kill"  |
| <b>Quakers</b>  | "Father forgive them"<br>"Turn the other cheek"<br>"Love your enemies"  |
| <b>Conservative Christians</b>  | A few Christians agree with it using Old testament teachings<br>"An eye for an eye"<br>Christians used crucifixion and stoning as a punishment                                    |
| <b>Most Buddhists</b>   | Most Buddhists are against the death penalty<br>People need a chance to reform<br>"Do not harm any living being"<br>Show "Metta"<br>Show "Karuna"<br>Execution will get bad karma |
| <b>Some Buddhists</b>   | A few Buddhists will accept it<br>"Right Intention" to protect society  |

| <b>8) <u>Reasons Amnesty International are against the death penalty</u></b> |
|--|
| It violates human rights   |
| It doesn't deter crime   |
| It discriminates (mostly poor, minority group people)                        |

| <b>9) <u>Forgiveness</u></b> |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Forgiveness</b>           | To grant pardon for a wrongdoing.   |
| <b>Julie Nicholson</b>       | Gave up her job as a vicar after her daughter was killed in the 7/7 bombings. She felt the murder was too difficult to forgive because the perpetrator could not show remorse or ask for forgiveness.     |
| <b>Gee Walker</b>            | Her son Anthony was murdered for being black. She said she had to forgive because hate led to her son's death.  |
| <b>Desmond Tutu</b>          | Told the people of South Africa to forgive, but gave them the chance to have their stories of abuse told in a court. He said 'forgiving is not forgetting'. He felt it gave people a fresh start to heal. |

| <b>10) <u>Christian and Buddhist response to Forgiveness</u></b> |  |
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| <b>Christian response</b>  | Forgiveness is a key theme in Christianity<br>"Forgive and you will be forgiven"<br>"Forgive us our sins" (Lords Prayer)<br>"Father forgive them" His words on the cross<br>Parable of the Prodigal Son. The father forgave and celebrated his son's return. |
| <b>Catholic Christian response</b>                               | Catholics go to a confessional to ask forgiveness to a priest. The priest then forgives them.  |
| <b>Buddhist response</b>   | You should forgive for your own self and well being<br>"Do not harm any living being" You don't want to hold resentment in as you harm yourself.<br>"Metta"<br>"Karuna"<br>"Good Karma" for forgiving  |

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| <b>11) Good and Evil</b>                          |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Good</b>                                       | Something that is morally right and beneficial  |
| <b>Qualities of goodness</b>                      | Empathy, Charity, Caring and Kind.  |
| <b>Examples of 'good' people</b>                  | Mother Teresa<br>Martin Luther King   |
| <b>Is a person good? Or are our actions good?</b> | Many argue being good is not an intrinsic thing. We choose to do good actions as part of free will. |
| <b>Free will</b>                                  | The ability to make choices voluntarily and independently.  |

| <b>12 Christian response to Good</b> |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Genesis</b>                       | God made the world "and it was good"   |
| <b>Adam and Eve</b>                  | God gave Adam and Eve free will. Adam and Eve disobeyed God by eating from the tree of knowledge. This is called 'The Fall'. |
| <b>10 Commandments</b>               | Rules were given to humans to guide them to be good  |
| <b>Jesus</b>                         | Jesus lived a good and moral life as an example of how to live.  |
| <b>Golden Rule</b>                   | "Treat others how you want to be treated"  |

| <b>13) Buddhist response to Good</b> |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Actions</b>                       | Humans can choose skilful or unskilful actions.   |
| <b>Karma</b>                         | Humans want to aim for skilful actions to get good karma                                  |
| <b>Metta</b>                         | Loving-Kindness to reduce dukkha in the world   |
| <b>5 Precepts</b>                    | Rules were designed by the Buddha to show how to live.                                    |
| <b>3 poisons</b>                     | Buddhists recognise humans are caught up in the three poisons (greed, hate and ignorance) |

| <b>14) Evil</b>     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Evil</b>         | Something which is considered immoral or wicked.                    |
| <b>Moral Evil</b>   | Human actions that cause suffering                                  |
| <b>Natural Evil</b> | Natural disasters that cause suffering eg earthquakes and tsunami's |

| <b>15) Christian response to evil and suffering</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Free will</b>                                    | Humans cause suffering not God. They need free will to choose otherwise they would be robots.   |
| <b>John Hick</b>                                    | Suffering is soul-making. We learn through suffering and become closer to God spiritually.  |
| <b>Original Sin</b>                                 | Adam and Eve caused suffering through their disobedience to God. This has been passed down through generations and humans are born with it. |
| <b>Life is a Test</b>                               | Job was tested to check he still believed in God during times of trouble. We learn to have faith in God.                                    |
| <b>Beyond our understanding</b>                     | "God works in mysterious ways". God is omnipotent, humans aren't. Job had to accept God's will.   |
| <b>Jesus</b>  | Jesus was innocent and suffered on the cross. Humans can empathise with Jesus through their suffering.                                      |
| <b>Satan</b>  | Satan created evil and tempts human beings.   |

| <b>16) Buddhist response to evil and suffering</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>3 poisons</b>                                   | Greedy, Hatred and Ignorance keeps humans sufferings                   |
| <b>Craving</b>                                     | Humans crave attachments. When they don't have them they suffer        |
| <b>Karma</b>                                       | Humans will be punished through karma in their next rebirth            |
| <b>Mara</b>  | Evil was personified as Mara who traps people in the wheel of samsara. |

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| <b><u>17) Problem of Evil</u></b>            |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Epicurus</b>                              | Inconsistent triad. If God is omnipotent, he would stop suffering. If God is omnibenevolent, he would want to stop suffering, but Evil exists so there can't be a God. |
| <b>Christian response to overcoming evil</b> | Pray, fundraise, counselling service, educate people, get involved in charity projects.  |
| <b>Are we free to choose?</b>                | Fate vs Free will  |
| <b>Fate</b>                                  | A power or force that determines the future. The outcome is inevitable.  |
| <b>Predestination</b>                        | All events have been willed by God. God has already chosen who will receive salvation and go to heaven.  |

| <b><u>18) Christian response to Problem of Evil</u></b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Free will</b>  | Humans choose their behaviour, not God's fault  |
| <b>Fate</b>   | Many Christians reject this idea. They believe all people have the power to change and believe in God.  |
| <b>Predestination</b>                                   | Some Christians believe that God has already chosen who will receive salvation and go to heaven. This is about what happens after death and not on Earth. |

| <b><u>19) Buddhist response to Problem of Evil</u></b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Free will</b>                                       | We are not free in the Christian sense because we are continually being pulled by greed, hate and ignorance. |
| <b>No God</b>  | There is no God to blame, humans suffering in their next life through karma if they behave unskillfully.     |

| <b><u>Questions to consider</u></b> |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>b)</b>                           | Describe two purposes of punishment (5)  |
| <b>b)</b>                           | Describe the Christian view about good and evil (5)  |
| <b>b)</b>                           | Describe why some people cannot believe in God because of the problem of evil (5)  |
| <b>b)</b>                           | Describe why some people are against capital punishment/death penalty (5)  |
| <b>b)</b>                           | Describe the reasons why some people commit crimes (5)   |
| <b>c)</b>                           | Explain from two religious traditions or religions their view on good and evil in the world (8)  |
| <b>c)</b>                           | Explain from two religious traditions or religions their view on the importance of punishment (8)                                      |
| <b>c)</b>                           | Explain from two religious traditions or religions why they forgive people (8)   |
| <b>c)</b>                           | Explain why some Christians agree with Capital Punishment and others do not (8)  |
| <b>c)</b>                           | Explain how religious people make moral decisions (8)  |
| <b>d)</b>                           | 'Prison is a school of crime' Discuss making reference to religious views and scriptures (15)  |
| <b>d)</b>                           | 'The Problem of Evil makes it impossible for people to believe in God' Discuss making reference to religious views and scriptures (15) |
| <b>d)</b>                           | 'No good can come out of suffering' Discuss making reference to religious views and scriptures (15)                                    |
| <b>d)</b>                           | 'It is impossible to forgive a murderer' Discuss making reference to religious views and scriptures (15)                               |
| <b>d)</b>                           | 'Capital Punishment can never bring justice' Discuss making reference to religious views and scriptures                                |