

1. Which of the following means something legally done to somebody as a result of being found guilty of breaking the law? [1 mark]
A) reconciliation B) crime C) **punishment** D) protest
2. Give two examples of crimes in the UK. [2 marks]
Crimes against the person: murder, rape, assault etc
Crimes against property: arson, burglary, vandalism etc
Crimes against the state: terrorism, treason, perjury etc
3. Explain two beliefs about evil. [4 marks]
People are not evil – but people can commit evil acts/ love the sinner hate the sin/
God loves all but all sin
Evil is an abuse of free will – they choose to do wrong instead of right
Satan is the source of evil – he tempts people to commit evil acts
4. Explain two Christian teachings about why people commit evil acts. [5 marks]
Original sin> everyone is born with a tendency to commit sin> in the Bible Adam and Eve ate 'forbidden fruit' Genesis 3
Temptation> Satan tempts people to commit evil acts> eg. Judas betraying Jesus

5. 'All crimes are evil.'

[12 marks]

Some Christians agree:

All people have Original sin> everyone is born with a tendency to commit sin> in the Bible Adam and Eve ate 'forbidden fruit' Genesis 3> this is shown in the crimes they commit

Crimes hurt people> it is evil to hurt one another> eg. Murder, rape, theft> this is evil as it goes against God's commands> "do not kill"> "love your neighbour"> "treat others the way you'd like to be treated

Some Christians disagree:

Some crimes are crimes of necessity> done to help others/save life> e.g. stealing food to feed the starving

Some crimes are unjust> "an unjust law is no law at all" Thomas Aquinas> e.g. MLK, Dietrich Bonhoeffer

POTENTIAL WEAK ARGUMENT: Crimes hurt people – do they always?