

Peace is a gift of God / believe in non-violence / Guru Nanak taught that if someone hurts you, you should put up with it three times; on the fourth time God would defend you / GGS teaches Sikhs to cause no one any suffering / the kirpan symbolise the willingness of Sikhs to defend people's religious freedom, dignity and self-respect / concept of the Just War (Dharam Yudh) / 'When all efforts to restore peace prove useless and no words avail, lawful is the flash of steel. It is right to draw the sword.' Guru Gobind Singh, etc.

[Plus SPaG 3 marks]

0 5 Theme E: Religion, crime and punishment

0 5 . 1 Religious believers accept the idea of punishment.

Which one of the following is not an aim of punishment?

[1 mark]

- A Forgiveness
- B Reformation
- C Retribution
- D Deterrence

Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority

Answer: A: Forgiveness

0 5 . 2 Give two causes of crime.

[2 marks]

Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority

One mark for each of two correct points.

Students may include two of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

Poverty / upbringing / addiction / alcohol / drugs / greed / hate / opposition to an unjust law / boredom / peer pressure / social / economic eg. stealing to feed their hungry children / psychological reasons eg. mental illness, etc.

0 5 . 3 Explain two similar religious beliefs about the use of community service as a punishment.

In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions.

[4 marks]

Target: AO1:3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs

First similar belief

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 1 mark

Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 2 marks

Second similar belief

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 1 mark

Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 2 marks

If contrasting beliefs are given only **one** of them may be credited up to 2 marks max.

Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

Religious people have different beliefs about the aims of punishment, eg. retribution, deterrence, reformation / community service is an alternative to prison preventing people mixing with criminals who have committed worse crimes / can provide opportunities for atonement / suitable for offences such as vandalism, benefit fraud or minor assaults/ where relatively minor crimes have been committed it helps communities eg with damage repaired or expertise shared (payback) / suitable for offenders that it is designed to reform / positive as it prevents separation from families unlike prison / doesn't lead to loss of jobs which is a major problem for prisoners on their release / less reoffend than those who serve a prison sentence / cheaper to administer.

Some say that the punishment is too soft / doesn't bring reform that a tougher punishment might / as criminals are not locked up they may continue with further crime / schemes not always well run, etc.

Buddhism

Buddhists approve of community service that helps to rehabilitate the offenders / important that it addresses the crime directly and helps them recognise its negative impacts / favours community service orders that addresses the needs of the victims / unpaid work helping the community helps to negate negative kamma from the original offence, etc.

Christianity

Reformation is considered the most important criterion in deciding punishment / community service offers offenders a chance to make up for what they have done and receive help in reforming their behaviour / suitable for minor offences, etc.

Hinduism

Seen as an opportunity for the offender to make amends by doing unpaid work/ 'putting back' into

the community can assist the process of healing, reconciliation and rehabilitation, etc.

Islam

May be suitable for minor offences as offers opportunity for reform/ rarely used in Shari'ah law because community service orders are not considered enough of a deterrent to protect society, etc.

Judaism

The aim of community service is to payback the community with unpaid work/ and to reform which is supported/ seen as a suitable punishment for minor offences, etc.

Sikhism

Offering something back to the community reflects Sikh principles and reinforces sewa (the duty to serve the community)/ good karma is earned as against the bad karma generated by the crime which was committed/ encourages reformation, etc.

0 5 . 4 Explain two religious beliefs which show that all hate crimes are wrong.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.

[5 marks]

Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority

First belief

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 1 mark
Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 2 marks

Second belief

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 1 mark
Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 2 marks

Relevant and accurate reference to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching – 1 mark

Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

Hate crimes go against fundamental religious teachings of equality and love, community and brotherhood / often motivated by prejudice or to get revenge / often rooted in fear, insecurity and envy / goes against the sanctity of life as may lead to serious harming or murder / breaks the Golden Rules / breaks the law, etc.

Buddhism

Hatred is one of the three poisons and one of the main causes of suffering / Buddhists believe that it is important not to feel hatred towards others, even when provoked/ hatred is directly opposite of the emotions Buddhists want to cultivate – loving kindness and compassion / there is no justification for acting on the basis of hatred or intolerance / has kamma consequences / not compatible with the Noble Eightfold Path / unskillful action / ‘Whoever is not hostile among the hostile, at rest among those who are violent, ...him I call a (holy man).’ The Buddha in the Dhammapada, verse 406, etc.

Christianity

God created all human beings in his image (Genesis) with equal value / no individuals or groups should be singled out for inferior treatment to others / Mark 12 : 31 – ‘Love your neighbour’ / your neighbour is everybody, regardless of race, religion, sexuality, disability or gender / Galatians 3 : 28/ the Golden Rule ‘ Do to others what you want them to do to you.’/ New Testament teaches to love your enemies not hate them, etc.

Hinduism

Hate crimes are totally negative and go against Hindu teachings of love and compassion/ they have an evil motive (hate)/ are against the law of the land (a crime)/ Hindu teaching is centred on ahimsa, doing no harm to any living thing/ it would have bad karmic consequences/ ‘be friendly and

compassionate ... patient, hate not any being (Bhagavad Gita 12.13)/ actions must be 'detached from anger and desire' (Bhagavad Gita 5.26), etc.

Islam

As they target a person they are regarded as serious crimes/ God created all human beings and so all are of equal value/ no individual or group should be singled out as inferior/ 'God commands justice ...and prohibits wrongdoing and injustice...' Qur'an 16:90/ hate crimes are against Muslim morality, etc.

Judaism

Hate crimes are serious crimes and sometimes lead to murder / Jews have been the victims of anti-Semitic crimes / during the Second World War millions of Jews were murdered by the Nazis / Jews condemn both hate crime and murder / God created everyone equally / Leviticus 19:18 instructs Jews to love their neighbour (everyone), etc.

Sikhism

Hate crimes make the Sikh ideal of a society without prejudice or discrimination impossible to achieve / The Mool Mantra describes God as being without hate / Sikhs believe that they should be like God / everyone has a divine spark, so hating anyone would be acting against God's will / 'Do not be angry with anyone else' (GGS 259) / hate may lead to murder which is strictly forbidden in the Sikh Code of Conduct, the Rehat Maryada / hate crimes have bad karmic consequences, etc.

0 5 . 5 ‘The death penalty should never be used.’

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you:

- **should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement**
- **should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view**
- **should refer to religious arguments**
- **may refer to non-religious arguments**
- **should reach a justified conclusion.**

[12 marks]
[Plus SPaG 3 marks]

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including significance and influence

Level	Criteria	Marks
4	A well-argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. References to religion applied to the issue.	10–12
3	Reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. Clear reference to religion.	7–9
2	Reasoned consideration of a point of view. A logical chain of reasoning drawing on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. OR Recognition of different points of view, each supported by relevant reasons / evidence. Maximum of Level 2 if there is no reference to religion.	4–6
1	Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.	1–3
0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0

Students may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments must be credited:

Arguments in support

- Killing is wrong, even if it involves killing a serious offender. The death penalty not allowed in the UK.
- The most important aim of punishment is to reform. The death penalty may not allow time for repentance. It is neither loving or compassionate.
- Retribution is wrong as an aim of punishment. ‘An eye for an eye’ is about fair justice, not retribution and killing.
- It is against sanctity of life and is playing God. God will forgive a penitent offender however serious the offence so they should remain alive.

- Does not recognise possible cause of the offence.
- Opposed by some religious leaders eg. Gandhi.
- Contradicts the law on murder and makes the executor a murderer.
- Mistakes can be made and innocent people could be killed.
- It is more expensive to use the death penalty as a punishment than life imprisonment eg. USA etc.

Arguments in support of other views

- It acts as a deterrent and protects society.
- It is retribution for serious offences and seen by some as more loving to kill offenders so they cannot offend against society any further.
- The idea of ‘an eye for an eye’ supports capital punishment
- Some religious leaders support it in extreme cases. It allows justice to be seen to be done.
- It allows punishment to be down-graded as an act of mercy in Islam. It is allowed in some Holy Book teachings eg. Old Testament and Qur’an.
- Some offenders cannot be reformed. It sets an example to the rest of society.
- For some countries it is cheaper than other options. Life imprisonment is an expensive alternative, etc.

Buddhism

Most Buddhists oppose the death penalty / breaks the first moral precept / does not allow for the possibility of rehabilitation / statements against by the Dalai Lama / motive is revenge which is unskillful / hatred one of three poisons / innocent people are sometimes convicted / belief in ahimsa / Thailand (a Buddhist country) allows capital punishment for more than 30 crimes, etc.

Christianity

Death penalty opposed by most Christians / belief that only God has the right to take life / Jesus taught that forgiveness is important and warned not to judge each other harshly / Ezekiel 33: 11 / Ten Commandment – ‘Do not kill’ / punishments should help towards reforming an offender / some do support the use of the death penalty making reference to Exodus 21 – ‘An eye for an eye ..life for a life’ / might deter people from serious crime, etc.

Hinduism

Hinduism opposes killing, violence and revenge in the treatment of offenders but recognises that social justice must be administered / ahimsa / hoped that the understanding of dharma will help a criminal to reform and fear of consequences will deter reoffending / the atman cannot be killed so it isn’t the final ending of life / Gandhi firmly against the death penalty as God only gives and takes life / most Hindus agree with him, etc.

Islam

Shari’ah law allows for the death penalty for a series of offences including murder, rape, adultery, homosexual activity, apostasy / expression of mercy is greatly valued and payment of compensation (blood money) is often paid instead of carrying out the death penalty / if the family does not show mercy the offender will be executed / the sentence is usually carried out in public to deter others from committing offences / it is preferable to forgive and some Muslims are opposed to the death penalty eg the Muslim Peace Fellowship, etc.

Judaism

The Torah identifies 36 offences such as murder and idol worship that should be punishable by

death / the Talmud makes it clear that the death penalty should be rarely used / other forms of punishment should be used / abolished in Israel in 1954 except for treason in time of war and for those who committed crimes during the Holocaust / only used once for Adolf Eichmann in 1962 / some Jews support using the death penalty – Genesis 9:6 / Exodus 21:23-24 / some want retribution or believe it deters offences / most emphasise the need to give the criminal the chance to reform / only God should take life, etc.

Sikhism

Only God has the right to take life / death penalty is based on retribution and revenge / difficult to justify / doesn't allow offenders to change / all have a part of God in them / may deter people from committing crimes and protect society having it on the statute book although not used / implies that some crimes are so bad that they cannot be forgiven / 'He alone has the power in His hands. He watches over all' Guru Granth Sahib 7, etc.

[Plus SPaG 3 marks]