

05 Theme E: religion, crime and punishment

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
05	1	<p>Which one of the following is not a reason for crime?</p> <p>A Poverty. B Sanctity of life. C Mental illness. D Greed.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>Answer: B Sanctity of life.</p>	1
05	2	<p>Give two religious beliefs about forgiveness.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>One mark for each of two correct points.</p> <p>For theists, God is the ultimate source of forgiveness/forgiveness is an important step in reconciliation/forgiveness does not replace punishment/forgiveness brings inner peace/shows compassion/God will forgive those who ask in faith/God requires humans to forgive whatever offence has been committed, etc.</p>	2

05	3	<p>Explain two similar religious beliefs about people who break the law.</p> <p>In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions.</p> <p>Target: AO1:3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs</p> <p>First belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 2 marks</p> <p>Second belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 2 marks</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • law breakers should be punished fairly and with compassion/the most loving aim of punishment should be to reform the offender through their punishment/offenders should be helped to discourage them from committing further offences, etc • the reason for them breaking the law should be taken into account when punishment is determined/eg motivation to help others/protest against an unjust law, etc • offenders need to be punished as a retribution/offenders should be made an example of to deter others and protect society, etc. <p>Buddhism Breaking the law produces bad kamma and so will have just consequences/punishment should consider the protection of society/ retribution is against loving kindness (metta) and karuna (compassion)/ reformation is important because it should ensure the offender does not reoffend/the five precepts encourage merciful treatment of offenders/ making reparation helps the offender to improve kamma, etc.</p> <p>Christianity Law breakers should be forgiven and given a second chance but they need to be punished as well during which time they are helped to reform/‘A man reaps what he sows’ (Galatians)/Christians should work with people to discourage reoffending/although poverty cannot be used as an excuse for breaking the law reducing poverty and bad social conditions may prevent law breaking/law breakers should be encouraged and helped to repent leading to forgiveness/reparation can help a person to repent, etc.</p> <p>Hinduism Breaking the law produces bad karma and so will have just consequences/people are encouraged to keep the law along with their religious duties/making reparation is considered to be a way of the offender showing they are sorry/if the offender reforms it helps them to receive positive karma so this should be encouraged, etc.</p>	4
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	<p>Islam Shari’ah law is based on religious sources including the Qur’an so breaking the law is serious/offenders should be treated harshly as a deterrent to themselves and to others/hope that offenders will repent, reform and seek forgiveness/in some instances, the needs of the victim is considered more than the needs of the offender/true judgement will come from Allah, etc.</p> <p>Judaism Obeying the law is important because it is based on religious law including the Ten Commandments/punishment is considered to be a deterrent/offenders are encouraged to repent, seek forgiveness and reform/punishment should be proportional to help offenders, etc.</p> <p>Sikhism Breaking the law brings bad karma and will result in God’s judgement/offenders are encouraged to recognise the wrong they have done and to reform/repentance brings God’s forgiveness/protection of others in society is important so dangerous offenders may be treated severely but helped to repent as well, etc.</p>	
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05	4	<p>Explain two religious beliefs about the death penalty.</p> <p>Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>First belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 2 marks</p> <p>Second belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 2 marks</p> <p>Relevant and accurate reference to sacred writing – 1 mark</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • death penalty is no better than murder/only God has the right to take life/retribution is not the best aim of punishment/not compassionate loving nor caring/‘do not kill’/all religions have teachings about taking life being wrong/allows no chance to reform nor show repentance/the state is no better than the murderer, etc • innocent people may mistakenly be killed/only God knows for certain if a person is guilty of a serious crime, etc • saves taxpayer’s money which can be better spend on the poor and underprivileged as prison is an expensive option/those who commit serious crimes get what they deserve/society is protected because no chance of reoffending/deterrence, etc. <p>Buddhism Breaks first precept, 8-fold path, teachings on non-violence and compassion/killing builds bad kamma/some Buddhist countries permit it as a deterrent, etc.</p> <p>Christianity Removes possibility of repentance/only God can take life that he created/‘whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed’ (Genesis)/death penalty is a deterrent that helps to prevent other serious crime/some Christian countries use death penalty (eg some states in USA), etc.</p> <p>Hinduism India retains the death penalty/ahimsa opposes taking life, violence and retribution/‘By killing an assassin the slayer incurs no guilt.’ (Manusmriti)/‘an eye for an eye makes the whole world blind.’ (Gandhi), etc.</p> <p>Islam Shari’ah law permits the use of the death penalty as deterrence/the next of kin of the victim can commute to imprisonment as an act of</p>	5
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	<p>mercy upon payment of 'blood money'/'retaliation is prescribed for you in the matter of the slain' (Qur'an)/'If anyone is killed unjustly, we have granted the right of retribution to his heir.' (Qur'an), etc.</p> <p>Judaism Israel retains the death penalty but the standard of proof is very high which makes it virtually impossible to use/deterrent/'an eye for an eye...'/I take no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but rather that they turn from their ways and live' (Ezekiel), etc.</p> <p>Sikhism Believe that civilised society should not descend to the level of the murderer/vengeance is not encouraged/everyone has part of God within them so is able to be reformed/right to life is a basic right/death penalty implies there are some crimes that cannot be forgiven which is against Sikh teaching, etc.</p>	
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05	5	<p>‘Reformation is the best aim of punishment.’</p> <p>Evaluate this statement.</p> <p>In your answer you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Target: AO2 Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including significance and influence.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Levels</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td> 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. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">10–12</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td> 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. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">7–9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td> 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. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">4–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1–3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Nothing worthy of credit.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Students may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments must be credited:</p> <p>Arguments in support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reformation is positive and potentially allows a better future • it gives punishment a purpose • doesn't imply the offender has no future • helps to promote repentance 	Levels	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	12
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is most compassionate and loving, etc. <p>Arguments in support of other views</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • serious offenders do not deserve a future • other aims of punishment are more important • reoffending rates show reformation does not always work • the victim deserves more support than the offender • no aim is best, it depends on individual offenders, etc. <p>Buddhism Reformation best reflects the precepts and 8-fold path/it shows metta (loving kindness) and karuna (compassion)/helps the offender to repair their kamma/protecting society is important so punishment must do this/severe punishment can have damaging effects on the offender's mind and may result in reoffending to take revenge on those/society who punished them, etc</p> <p>Christianity Reformation is best because it helps offenders become law abiding citizens and gives them the potential of a better future/allows repentance through punishment and forgiveness/'If your brother sins, rebuke him, and if he repents forgive him.' (Luke)/gives a second chance/reparation can link with reformation and repentance so it is important/retribution is wrong/'turn the other cheek' (Matthew)/deterrence is good provided the needs of the offender are considered and that their punishment is just, etc.</p> <p>Hinduism Reformation is the best aim because it allows offenders to go some way to repairing their karma/reparation is a way of showing that the offender is sorry and repenting/the law must protect society and punishment should do this and also deter others from offending, etc.</p> <p>Islam Punishment should help offenders to repent, reform and seek forgiveness from God/reformation is important but Islamic punishment is more focused on deterring people from committing crimes in the first place/'As to the thief, male or female, cut off their hands: a punishment by way of an example.' (Qur'an)/showing that the law should be respected because it comes from God is important so punishments can reflect this, etc.</p> <p>Judaism Reformation is important in Judaism but so is deterrence/reformation requires repentance, asking for God's forgiveness and doing good works/'When justice is done, it brings joy to the righteous but terror to evildoers.' (Proverbs), etc.</p> <p>Sikhism Punishment should be carried out with the intention of transforming the offender so they recognise their error and wish to reform/if offenders reform and repent they can be forgiven by God/punishment should protect others in society/Sikhism has no thought of retribution/'Do not</p>	
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