

### Religion crime and causes

1	What are good intentions?	When an action intends to have a good consequence
2	What are evil intentions?	Having the desire or thought to intentionally harm someone else
3	How does upbringing and poverty impact crime?	People may be brought up thinking crime is acceptable or may use crime to better their lives e.g.: selling drugs for money
4	How does mental illness and addiction impact crime?	People are less aware of their actions and the consequences. Desperation for drugs may take over their desire to be moral.
5	How do people oppose an unjust law?	They believe the law is wrong so will break it. E.g. stealing from the rich

### Religious Views on Criminals

1	What is hate crime?	Crime against a person because of race, gender, sexuality etc.
2	How do religions respond to hate crime?	Hate crime is not accepted and should be punished
3	How do religions respond to murder?	Punishment such as prison or going to hell
4	How do religions respond to theft?	Punishment then reformation, help the person if its through desperation
5	Responses to people committing crime	Seek help to reform the person, use places such as prison for rehabilitation. Punishment such as prison

### Religion and Punishment

1	What is the aim of retribution?	Getting your own back- revenge
2	What is the aim of deterrence?	To stop people committing crimes through negative consequences
3	What is the aim of reformation?	To help people change their lives and stop their bad intentions/actions
4	What is the purpose of prison?	A form of punishment and to isolate them from society
5	What is the purpose of corporal punishment?	Cause physical pain or disability as a way of punishing wrong doing
6	What is the purpose of community service?	People can apologise to the community they wronged through helping actions

### Treatment of criminals

1	What are the aims of forgiveness?	To help people become closer to God. Helps someone to reform. Most loving action
2	Why do religions give forgiveness?	Jesus forgave people. God is loving and just. Only God can judge
3	What is the death penalty?	Putting someone to death due to the severity of their crime
4	Two reasons for the death penalty	Stops reoffending Retribution
5	Two reasons against the death penalty	Teachings of forgiveness Religions are against murder

### Key Vocabulary

1	Addiction	Being addicted to/dependent on a particular substance; can be a cause of crime (eg stealing money to pay for illegal drugs).
2	Community service	Punishment involving the criminal doing a set number of hours of physical labour/work in their local community.
3	Corporal punishment	Punishment in which physical pain is inflicted on the criminal.
4	Crime	Action which breaks the law; can be against the person (eg murder), against property (eg vandalism), or against the state (eg treason).
5	Death penalty	Capital punishment; the execution of a criminal which is sanctioned by the state.
6	Deterrence	Aim of punishment; the threat of punishment as a way to put a person off committing crime (eg knowing they could go to prison if they steal).
7	Evil intentions	Having the desire to deliberately cause suffering or harm to another.
8	Forgiveness	Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.
9	Greed	Reason for committing crime – wanting or desiring something or more of something.
10	Hate Crime	A crime committed because of prejudice views about a person or group.
11	Prison	Imprisonment is a form of punishment where a criminal is locked in a secure guarded building (prison) for a period of time.
12	Law	The rules a country demands its citizens follow, the breaking of which leads to punishment.
13	Mental illness	A medical condition that can cause changes to a person's behaviour; can be a cause of crime.
14	Murder	Unlawfully killing another person
15	Poverty	The state of being without the things needed for a reasonable quality of life; can be a cause of crime.
16	Principle of utility	The concept of acting out of the greater good for the most people. (eg removing a dangerous criminal from society in order to protect others).
17	Reformation	Aim of punishment; helping the criminal see how and why their behaviour was wrong, so that their mindset changes for the better.
18	Retribution	Aim of punishment; getting the criminal back for their crimes.
19	Sanctity of life	Belief that life is sacred/special because it was created by God, or because we are each unique individuals.
20	Theft	Taking something without the owner's consent.
21	Unjust law	A legal requirement within a society that is believed to be unfair; a cause of crime if a person believes they cannot follow (or must act against) a law they believe is unjust.
22	Upbringing	The environment a child lives in, and the instructions they receive, while they are growing up; can be a cause of crime.

Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues.



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