

Year: 9
Term: 2a
Topic: Crime and Punishment

Lesson Concepts

- 1 – Crime and Justice
- 2 – Crime and Justice
- 3 – Actions to end crime
- 4 – Actions to end crime
- 5 – Good, evil and suffering
- 6 – Good, evil and suffering
- 7 – Punishment
- 8 – Punishment
- 9 – Aims of punishment
- 10 – Aims of punishment
- 11- Key Assessment #3
- 12 - Forgiveness
- 13 - Forgiveness
- 14 – Treatment of criminals
- 15 – Treatment of criminals
- 16 – Capital Punishment
- 17 – Capital Punishment
- 18 – Revision
- 19 – Key Assessment #4
- 20 – Feedback from Key Assessment #4
- 21 – Improving your grade

Core Text:

L. Gibson, T. Hill - Edexcel GCSE (9-1), Religious Studies B – Paper 2: Religion, Peace and Conflict: Islam

Exam structure:

- a) Outline questions require three short sentences.
- b) Explain questions require two paragraphs, two different reasons developed.
- c) Require the same as B), plus a **source of authority**.

Key Words:

W1 Justice	Rewarding someone when they've done good, punishing people who have been bad	W3 Tazir	Crimes for which the judge decides the punishment
Shari'ah Law	An Islamic code of behaviour	Al-Ghafir	Islamic term for Allah meaning 'the forgiver'
Poverty	Being poor or unable to provide for yourself	Protection	Punishing someone to protect society (e.g. jail)
Natural evil	Suffering caused by natural events, for example floods or earthquakes	Retribution	Punishing someone to achieve a sense of justice for the crime they have committed
Moral evil	Suffering caused by humans, for example bullying, rape or terrorism	Deterrence	Punishing someone so others are put off committing the crime
W2 Fitrah	Being born with an instinct of knowing what is right and wrong	W4 Reformation	Punishing someone so they see what they have done is wrong; rehabilitating them to societies norms
Jinn	An Islamic term for spirits (linked to Malaikah)	Repentance	Asking for forgiveness from God
Iblis	One of the Jinn who exists to tempt humans into committing evil	Restorative Justice	Building reconciliation between a criminal and a victim; building bridges between relationships
Al-Qadr	Belief in predestination	Humanists	People who believe in the good of humanity without God
Hadd	Offences which are serious crimes. These have set penalties. For example theft = amputation of a hand	Apostasy	A person who works against Islam

W5 Sources of authority:

"Stand out firmly for justice" – Surah 4:135
"Allah commands justice" - Surah 16:90
"He cannot be questioned for His acts, but they will be questioned for theirs" – Surah 21:23
"... but give glad tidings to those that patiently persevere" – Surah 2:155-156
"O you who believe! The law of equality is prescribed to you in cases of murder: the free for the free, the slave for the slave, the woman for the woman" – Surah 2:178
"But if the thief repents after his crime, Allah turns to him in forgiveness." - Surah 5:39
"But if a person forgives and makes reconciliation, his reward is due from Allah" – Surah 42:40
"Take not life which Allah has made sacred, except by way of justice" – Surah 6:151

W6 Differences between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims:

Sunni Muslims...	Shi'a Muslims...	Humanists...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Believe Allah is the Giver of Justice ➤ Suffering is predestined – part of Al Qadr ➤ Punishments can be severe; either to deter, protect or help reform society ➤ In countries not operating Shari'ah Law, Muslims should respect the law of the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Believe Allah is the Giver of Justice ➤ It is up to humans to avoid Iblis ➤ Punishments can be severe; either to deter, protect or help reform society ➤ In countries operating Shari'ah Law, the death penalty should be used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Justice is a human right ➤ Humans must take responsibility for suffering ➤ All criminals are still human and deserve fair treatment and compassionate punishment ➤ The death penalty can be seen as morally wrong ➤ The death penalty may bring a 'greater good'

Exam structure:

- d) One paragraph which agrees with the statement, one paragraph which disagrees with the statement, and your conclusion. You must use sources of authority and specialist vocabulary.