

Year 10 Knowledge Organiser – Crime and Punishment		Exam Practice
<u>Justice</u> 1. Justice – Doing what is fair and right based on the law 2. Al-Adl – Name for God for ‘The Just’	<u>Punishment and Aims of Punishment</u> 1. Retribution – Make criminals pay for what they have done wrong 2. Deterrence – Put people off from committing crimes 3. Reform – Change the criminal's behaviour 4. Protection – Protect society 5. Corporal Punishment – Punishment of an offender by causing them physical pain- now illegal in the UK 6. Bloody money – Money paid to the relatives of a murder victim	<u>A Question:</u> <i>One...</i> <i>Another...</i> <i>A final...</i> <u>B Questions:</u> <i>One reason why/belief is...</i> <i>This suggests/is important because...</i> <i>Another reason why/belief is...</i> <i>This suggests/is important because...</i> <u>C Questions:</u> <i>One reason why/belief is...</i> <i>In the Quran/Bible it states...</i> <i>This suggests/is important because...</i> <i>Another reason why/belief is...</i> <i>This suggests/is important because...</i> <u>D Questions:</u> <i>Some Muslims/Christians would agree/disagree with the statement because...</i> <i>In the Quran/Bible it states...</i> <i>This suggests/is important because...</i> <i>This is a strong/weak argument because...</i> <i>(Repeat x2)</i> <i>In conclusion, the strongest argument is... because...</i>
<u>Crime</u> 1. Crime – An act against the law 2. Law – Rules dictating how members of society are expected to behave 3. Hudud/Hadd – Crimes against God which have a fixed punishment e.g. murder = death penalty 4. Qisas – Crimes where the victims nearest relatives are able to choose the punishment 5. Ta’zir – Crimes where the punishment is not stated in the Quran or the Hadith so the punishment is decided by a Qadi 6. Qadi – A judge in Muslim law 7. Shari’ah – Islamic legal system based on Muslim scholars’ understanding of the Quran, Sunnah and Hadith 8. Hate crime – Responses to crime 9. Muslim Chaplains Association – Muslim organisation that acts to end crime by providing support, assistance and rehabilitation to offenders	<u>Treatment of Criminals</u> 1. Torture – The action or practice of inflicting severe pain on someone as a punishment or in order to force them to do or say something 2. Human Rights – The basic entitlement of every human being in the world e.g. shelter and food 3. Fair Trial – A public hearing that takes place within a reasonable time 4. Situation Ethics – Moral decisions should be based on what the most loving thing to do is 5. Utilitarianism – Moral decisions should be based on what is best for the greater number of people 6. Humanism/humanists – Belief that human needs and values are more important than religious beliefs, or the needs and desires of humans. 7. United Nations (UN) – An organisation formed in 1945 to promote peace, international cooperation and security	
<u>Good, Evil and Suffering</u> 1. Fitrah – The pure nature that humans are born with 2. Moral Evil – Evil committed by humans e.g. murder, rape 3. Natural Evil – Evil that is out of the control of humans e.g. earthquake 4. Omnipotent – The belief that God is all-powerful 5. Omnibenevolent – The belief that God is all-loving 6. Inconsistent Triad – An argument against the concept of an all-powerful and all-loving God whilst suffering exists	<u>Death Penalty</u> 1. Death Penalty – Capital Punishment; Death as the punishment for a crime 2. Apostasy – Leaving a religion 3. Blasphemy – Offending religious beliefs 4. Treason – Being disloyal to one’s country by plotting to overthrow the government or ruler	
<u>Forgiveness</u> 1. Forgiveness – To pardon someone for a wrong they have done. 2. Restorative Justice – Making amends with the offender.		