






Y9 EP – Crime and Punishment – Knowledge Organiser



Key Terms			Key Teachings
<p>Crime Breaking the law, can be against a person, against property or the state.</p>		<p>We all have a conscience which helps us to assess what is right and wrong. We then have free will to choose and make our own decisions. All religions teach people to live good lives, this includes following religious teachings. People should avoid sin and evil as their actions will be judged when they die.</p>	<p>“Forgive seventy times seven.” (Christianity)</p>
<p>Duty Something we are bound to do.</p> <p>Hate Crime A crime committed because of prejudice.</p>		<p>Causes of Crime</p> <p>People are tempted to commit crime for a wide range of reasons including:</p> <p>Poverty - Not having enough money or food. Upbringing - People are not taught right from wrong. Addiction - Committing crimes to feed an addiction. Greed - A desire for things they cannot afford. Hatred – Seeking revenge against people or laws</p>	<p>Types of Crime</p> <p>Crime Against the Person – Rape, murder, assault, hate crimes Crime Against the Property – Vandalism, arson, burglary Crime Against the State – Terrorism, false accounting Religious Offences – Insulting God, making images of God/prophets in some countries</p>
<p>Justice Making things fair again</p>		<p>Aims of Punishment</p> <p>Protection – Retribution – Vindication – Deterrence – Reformation – Reparation</p>	<p>“Treat others like you yourself would like to be treated.” (Christianity)</p>
<p>Conscience Sense of right and wrong, usually the guilty voice in our head.</p> <p>Deterrence Where punishment puts someone off committing the crime.</p>		<p>Deterrence</p> <p>This aim of punishment seeks to use punishment as a message to others considering committing crime. By giving one criminal a harsh punishment others may be put off committing a similar crime.</p>	<p>Reformation</p> <p>This aim of punishment seeks to help criminals change their behaviour for the better. It may involve therapy, education or training. Many Christians support this as a form of ‘love your neighbour’ mercy.</p>
<p>Vindication The punishment exists because the law does.</p> <p>Retribution Getting back at the person for what they have done.</p>		<p>Prison Reform – Elizabeth Fry</p> <p>A Christian prison reformer in the late 1700s, early 1800s. She dedicated her life to helping others. Visited Newgate Prison, horrified at bad conditions. Fought for reform; segregation of sexes, better living conditions, education for children, focus on learning new skills and religious instruction. Prison reform legislation in 1823.</p>	<p>“Take not life, which God has made sacred.” (Islam)</p> <p>Five Precepts – Avoid taking life, taking what is not given and sexual misconduct. (Buddhism)</p> <p>Belief in Karma – actions determine your fate in your next life (Buddhism)</p>
		<p>Modern Treatment of Criminals</p> <p>Rehabilitation and preventing reoffending is key focus. Different punishments for different crimes. E.g. community service, prison, fines, probation. Focus is on learning new skills, improved conditions, supporting addicts to stop. Some experience issues when return to society; attitudes of others, lack of housing and skills.</p>	