



EP Homework Tasks



Year 9 Term 1: Crime and Punishment

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| Homework 1 | Learn keywords | Always make a note of the due date on Go4Schools |
| Homework 2 | Creative activity | |
| Homework 3 | Prepare for knowledge test | |

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Crime

Breaking the law, can be against a person, against property or the state.

Duty

Something we are bound to do.

Hate Crime

A crime committed because of prejudice.

Justice

Making things fair again

Conscience

Sense of right and wrong, usually the guilty voice in our head.

Deterrence

Where punishment puts someone off committing the crime.

Vindication

The punishment exists because the law does.

Retribution

Getting back at the person for what they have done.

Homework 2 – Creative task. You are going to write an answer which shows an understanding of the spiritual, emotional and cultural experiences of religious believers.

You are going to write about each of the aims of punishment: A) retribution, B) reformation and C) deterrence. For each one you must explain the following.

1. What is this aim? What is it trying to achieve?
2. What is an example of this aim in practice?
3. Why is this a positive or effective aim?
4. What might the negative impacts of this aim be?

Homework 3 - Learn the facts in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.



Optional Challenge Task

Research the use of the Death Penalty globally? Find out about people who campaign for the global abolition of the death penalty and what motivates them.



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>Duty Something we are bound to do.</p> <p>Hate Crime A crime committed because of prejudice.</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 style="text-align: right;">X ✓</p> | | <p>“Forgive seventy times seven.” (Christianity)</p> <p>“Pray to those who persecute you.” (Christianity)</p> <p>“Do not Kill” (Christianity)</p> <p>“Love your neighbour” (Christianity)</p> <p>“Treat others like you yourself would like to be treated.” (Christianity)</p> |
| <p>Justice Making things fair again</p> | | <p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">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>“Hate the sin, love the sinner.” (Gandhi)</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>Aims of Punishment</p> <p>Protection – Retribution – Vindication – Deterrence – Reformation – Reparation</p> | | | <p>“The wrongdoer – He has prepared for them a painful punishment.” (Islam)</p> <p>“Take not life, which God has made sacred.” (Islam)</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 style="text-align: center;">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. <i>Eg: Corporal punishment may make people behave through fear.</i></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">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. <i>Eg: Community service or training may help people learn new skills.</i></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Retribution</p> <p>This aim of punishment is society getting its own back on the offender. The Old Testament says ‘an eye for an eye’ so some Christians would argue that this form of punishment is just according to the Bible. <i>Eg: Death penalty is used following a murder.</i></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 style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">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> | | |

