

Y9 Good and Evil



Retribution – Punishment as a form of revenge

Rehabilitation – Punishment that aims to turn criminals back into citizens

Deterrence – A form of punishment that has harsh punishment that stop a person choosing to commit a crime

Protection – Punishment that aims to remove criminals from society.

Actions - Causing something to happen by necessity or force.

Justice - Due allocation of reward punishment, the maintenance of what is right.

Law - Rules made by Parliament and enforceable by courts.

Crime - An act which is against the Law.

Courts - A group of people overseen by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting in civil and criminal cases.

Punishment - A penalty given for any offence or crime

Responsibility - Being answerable or accountable for something.

Sin - An act against the will of God

Parliament - A group of people voted into office to run the country and make decisions on its behalf.

Omnipotent – All powerful

Omniscient – All knowing

Benevolent – All loving

Christian Attitudes to crime

Conservative Christians:

- “An eye for an eye”
- **Capital punishment is acceptable**
- “Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed”
- **Retribution is justified in the Bible.**
- **Justice.**
- **God allows for harsh punishment as he punishes harshly (hell)**

Liberal Christians

- **Rehabilitation is the best form of punishment as it allows for forgiveness**
- **Capital punishment is not acceptable.**
- “Turn the other cheek”
- “Be kind and compassionate to one another, forgiving each other, just as in Christ God forgave you.”
- **Jesus says that church members should forgive each other "seventy times seven times“**
- “He who is without sin may cast the first stone”
- “Thou shalt not kill”

The problem of Evil and Suffering

The problem of evil refers to **the challenge of believing in an omniscient, omnipotent and omnibenevolent God, when there is evil and suffering in the world.**

Arguments for and against Capital Punishment

For

Against

Causes of Crime

(be able to give reasons and examples)

- **Poverty**
- **Permissive Courts**
- **Unemployment**
- **Lack of Education**
- **Abuse of Alcohol and Drugs**
- **Inadequate Police Protection**
- **Rising Population**
- **Lack of Parental Guidance**
- **A breakdown in Morals**
- **Ineffective Correctional System**
- **Influence of Media (TV, Movies, Internet)**

The death penalty acts as a deterrent.

Society can be free of its most dangerous people.

The value of human life is made clear by executing those who kill.

Execution is the ultimate retribution and compensation for killing others.

Execution helps bring satisfaction and closure to victims families.

Execution is cheaper than keeping a prisoner in prison

Capital crimes do not seem to drop in countries with the death penalty.

There have been many occasions of innocent people wrongfully executed.

People facing the death penalty will be more likely to kill to avoid capture.

Terrorists who are executed could end up as martyrs encouraging others.

Human life is important and should not be taken in any circumstances.

Moral and Natural Evil

Moral evil and suffering – **this is suffering caused by the actions of humans.**

Examples include acts of murder, and war.

Natural evil and suffering – this is suffering that is caused by nature and has nothing to do with the actions of humans. Examples include earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and disease.