

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

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

Against

❑ 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.