

Justice

Crime

Muslim  
attitudes to  
good, evil and  
suffering

Attitudes to  
punishment

The aims of  
punishment

**Name:**

**Crime and punishment**



forgiveness

The treatment  
of criminals

The death  
penalty

### Key terminology

Key word	Definition
Justice	Due allocation of reward and punishment.
Laws	Rules made by parliament and enforced by the courts.
Civil rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
Alien	A foreigner, especially one who is not a naturalised citizen of the country where he or she is living.
Malicious	Having or showing desire to cause harm to someone.
Victims	Those who have suffered from a crime.
Perpetrator	One who commits a crime.
Cybercrime	Criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the internet.
Acquisitive crime	Crimes such as stealing where the criminal wants to acquire someone else's property.
Madrasah	Religious school or college.
Halal	That which is permitted.
Fard	Actions which must be performed for a person to be regarded as good.
Mandub	Actions which a Muslim will be rewarded for doing, but will not be punished if they do not do them.
Mubah	Actions which are permitted because nothing is said about them in the Qur'an or Hadith.
Haram	That which is forbidden
Moral evil	Actions done by humans that cause suffering.
Natural evil	Things which cause suffering but that nothing to do with humans.
Free will	Humans are free to make their own choices.
Probation	Release of a person from prison on the condition that they are monitored by a probation officer and don't break certain rules.
Compensation	Paying someone back for a wrong doing to them.
Hadd punishments	The punishments set down by the Qur'an.
Salafi	Ultra-conservative reform movement in Sunni Islam.
Capital punishment	The death penalty for a crime.
Retributive justice	Justice done by making the criminal pay for their crime.
Reconciliation	Bringing together two people who are opposed to each other.
United nations (UN)	International organisation, founded in 1945, to increase co-operation between member countries.
Retribution	The idea that punishment should make criminals pay for what they have done wrong.
Apostasy	Giving up or denying your religious faith.
Martyr	Someone who is killed because of their beliefs.

## Lesson one – non-religious attitudes to justice

Are there any laws in society you would change or get rid of? – Explain



JUSTICE:

LAW:

RESPONSIBILITY

Why does society need rules?

**LIST FOUR REASONS** why **JUSTICE** is important in society.

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## Lesson two – Justice in Islam

Recap:

Why are angels important in Islam?

Name three angels and their roles.

Look at the punishments listed below and decide what is the fair punishment for someone murdering someone else?

- Community service?
- Capital punishment (death penalty)?
- Compensation?
- Prison

*'If anyone does evil or wrongs his own soul, but afterwards seeks God's forgiveness, he will find Him most forgiving and merciful.'* Surah 4:110

I think this means...

*'Stand up firmly for justice, as a witness to God, even as against yourselves or your parents or your kin, and whether it be against rich or poor.'* Surah 4:135

I think this means...

What is Muslim Aid?



Zakah is an example of justice because....

Why is NOT charging interest an example of justice?

What other ways might a Muslim work for justice?

### Lesson three – Crime

What is crime?



What is crime?



How do the following situations contribute to causes of crime?

Poverty –

Upbringing –

Drugs –

Low self-esteem -

**Steven Lawrence**



**The Hatton Garden robbery**



## **Lesson four – Muslim attitudes to crime**

Recap:

What is the role of prophets in Islam?

What did Muhammad do?

Who was Abu Bakr?

1) Highlight the part of the text that helped you to understand its meaning (the key parts).

2) Write down what you think the quote means in relation to justice and crime.

“God commands justice, the doing of good and liberality to kith and kin, and he forbids all shameful deeds and injustice and rebellion.” (*Qur'an, Surah 16:90*)

### **Poverty**

### **Upbringing**

### **Drugs and alcohol**

### **Self-esteem**

What is the Muslim Chaplains Association?

What is the Mosaic?

## Lesson five – non-religious attitudes to evil and suffering

### Key words



Free will: the idea that human beings are free to make their own choices.

Moral evil: actions done by humans which cause suffering.

Natural evil: things which cause suffering but have nothing to do with humans.

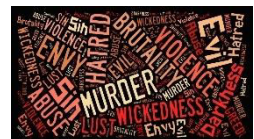
Omnipotent: the belief that God is all powerful.

Omnibenevolent: the belief that God is all good/loving.

Omniscient: the belief that God is all knowing.

Natural evil

Moral evil





What current examples of local, national and global news can you name that display either natural, or moral evil?

Research task:

- 1) What is the article about?
- 2) Is it Natural or Moral Evil?
- 3) Write down 3 key points of the article.
- 4) Explain how it is related to good or evil?

## **Lesson six – Muslim attitudes to good and evil**

**Recap:**

Why is justice important to Muslims?

What does Surah 5 teach about punishment?

**Scenario:**

**Think of your own scenario.**

Drought.

Crops fail.

Farmers lose money and don't produce crops.

Shortages in stores – people can't buy the food.

Poor become poorer. – due to rising costs of products.

Reflection questions:

What does the presence of evil and suffering say about God's love, power and purpose?

Is there a purpose to suffering?

Is suffering the price humans pay for **free will**?

How do different religions respond to evil and suffering?

How do individuals respond to evil and suffering?

**What is the following story teaching Muslims?**

The Qur'an teaches that evil originates from the refusal of Shaytan, also called Iblis, to bow down to Adam when ordered to by Allah. For his disobedience Iblis was cast out of Heaven by Allah, and he vowed that in revenge he would spend eternity trying to tempt humans to do evil.

**What is the following quote teaching Muslims?**

*'O Iblis! What is your reason for not being among those who prostrated themselves?' Iblis said: 'I am not one to prostrate myself to man, whom Thou didst create from sounding clay, from mud moulded into shape.' Allah said, 'Then get thee out from here; for thou are rejected, accursed. And the curse shall be on thee till the Day of Judgement'.*

### One of the origins of evil and suffering.

- Everyone is born with a natural instinct to understand the difference between right and wrong (**fitrah**). They also have free will, and they must choose between right (the guidance of Allah) and wrong (following the temptations of Shaytan (Iblis), the devil).
- Allah created angels (**mala'ikah**) from divine light. From fire he made other spirits called Jinn. He then made the first human, Adam, from clay.
- Allah ordered all the angels and Jinn to bow down to Adam. Iblis, one of the Jinn, refused. "O Iblis! What is your reason for not being among those who prostrated themselves?" (Iblis) said: 'I am not one to prostrate myself to man, whom Thou didst create from sounding clay, from mud moulded into shape.' (Allah) said, 'Then get thee out from here; for thou art rejected, accursed. And the curse shall be on thee till the Day of Judgement.'"
- Iblis, who is sometimes called Shaytan, said that forever he would try to tempt humans to choose wrong rather than right.
- Although Iblis is allowed to test a Muslim's faith, he is not equal to Allah and he cannot hurt people unless Allah allows him to: "Shaytan cannot harm them in the least, except as Allah permits; and on Allah let the believers put their trust."
- Muhammad warned Muslims: "Beware of Shaytan, he is desperate to divert you from the worship of Allah, so beware of him in matters of religion".

Summarise the above teachings in four bullet points.

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“If, as is sure, there comes to you guidance from Me, whosoever follows My guidance, on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve”.

### **Surah 2**

“Hold to forgiveness; command what is right; but turn away from the ignorant”.

**Surah 7:199**

## Lesson Seven – Muslim attitudes to good and evil

Key terminology: 

Halal: Things or actions that are allowed.

Fard: Doing only good actions.


Mandub: Muslims are rewarded for these actions, but not punished if they don't do them.

Mubah: These actions are allowed as the Qur'an doesn't say Muslim's can't do them.

Haram: Actions which are forbidden.

What reasons can you think about why people suffer?

Primary reasons in one colour / Another colour (effect/secondary reasons)



Evil and  
Suffering

### **TASK:**

You need to think of one thing you can do in order to reduce the suffering and evil around the world.

It must be something realistic as I want you to actually achieve it in real life.

The Last Sermon or Farewell Speech of the Prophet

Most Muslims believe they have \_\_\_\_\_ in the sense that they are \_\_\_\_\_ for everything they do in a particular situation. They must choose between right, using the guidance of \_\_\_\_\_, and wrong, following the temptations of the \_\_\_\_\_. However, most Muslims do not believe they have absolute free will, as Allah can intervene in their lives at any moment.

Many Muslims believe that \_\_\_\_\_ can be caused by the selfishness and evil of human beings which leads to bad decisions. They can overcome suffering in their own lives and help to ease the suffering of others by following Allah's path. This path is set out in the \_\_\_\_\_ and in the \_\_\_\_\_.

Devil.      Responsible.      Free will.      Qur'an.      Allah.      Suffering      Sunnah.

## How do Muslims respond to evil and suffering? Hand-out.

Many Muslims believe they are only on this earth for a short time, and this life is a test from **Allah** where they must endure evil and suffering as preparation for **Paradise**.

In the **Qur'an** Allah says that he will forgive anyone who sincerely **repents**, just as he forgave **Adam and Eve** when they were tempted by **Shaytan** and ate the **forbidden fruit**:

*If, as is sure, there comes to you guidance from Me, whosoever follows My guidance, on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve.*

**Qur'an 2:38**

Muslims are also expected to follow Allah's example of justice, mercy and forgiveness in their treatment of other people:

*Hold to forgiveness; command what is right; but turn away from the ignorant.*

**Qur'an 7:199**

Therefore, Muslims believe that when they see people who are suffering, they should treat them with mercy. When they see evil actions, they should ensure that justice is done.

Since they believe that Allah is in overall control, Muslims often try to see a purpose in suffering. They sometimes understand it as Allah's way of:

- Educating them.
- As retribution for a wrong they have committed
- A test.

If they respond with patience and remain firm in their faith, they will have increased reward in the afterlife. For some Muslims, the test of suffering is perceived as a blessing.

1. What are the arguments for evil and suffering from a Muslim's point of view?
2. Pick one of the arguments and justify why it is okay to let people suffer.
3. Pick another argument and justify why it is **not** okay to let people suffer.

### Lesson eight – The nature of punishment

Type of punishment	Description	example
Imprisonment		
Suspended sentence		
Community service disorder		
Probation		
Fine		
Compensation order		
Restitution order		
Hospital order		

What is the point of punishments?

## Lesson nine – The aims of punishment

Recap:

Explain two Muslims responses to evil and suffering.

What similarities does this have with Christian teachings?

Define the following key terms:

**Deterrence**

**Retribution**

**Reform**

**Protection**



This works because:

- The punishments are so \_\_\_\_\_ that others do not want to experience them.
- The punishment may be done in \_\_\_\_\_ so that others become scared of it.
- Punishments are often \_\_\_\_\_ so that others are aware of them.

This works because:

- The punishment \_\_\_\_\_ the offender from society.
- It makes the public feel \_\_\_\_\_, especially from dangerous criminals.
- It restricts the offender so they cannot commit \_\_\_\_\_ crimes.

This works because:

- The punishments often gives something to the \_\_\_\_\_, for example money.
- The punishment makes the victim feel that the \_\_\_\_\_ had \_\_\_\_\_ for their crime.
- The offender may be made to help directly for their crimes, for example \_\_\_\_\_ service for vandalism.
- The punishment may be done in \_\_\_\_\_ so victims can see justice has been done.

This works because:

- The punishments \_\_\_\_\_ criminals so they realise that breaking the law is not good.
- The punishment may \_\_\_\_\_ in jobs that will not lead back to crime.
- The punishment improves \_\_\_\_\_ in general.
- R\_\_\_\_\_ of the offender is possible.

## Criticisms

**Deterrence**

**Retribution**

**Reform**

**Protection**



Alternative types of punishment.



## Lesson ten – Muslim attitudes to punishment

### Recap!

Can you remember the aims of punishment?  
Link up the key words with the definition

**RETRIBUTION**

**PROTECTION**

**REFORM**

**DETERRENCE**



The idea that punishments should make criminals pay for what they have done wrong.

The idea that punishments are in place to ensure public safety by removing dangerous criminals from society.

The idea that punishments will be of such a nature that they will put people off committing crimes.

The idea that punishments should try to change criminals so that they will not commit crimes again.

1. What are Muslim attitudes to punishment based on?

2. Why is imprisonment used in Muslim countries?

3. How does the Qur'an influence Muslim views on punishment?

4. Why else do Muslims have these views on punishment?

5. What do you think is meant by this Qur'anic quote?

'God doth wish to make clear to you and to show you the ordinances (Law) of those before you; and He doth wish to you in mercy and God is All-knowing, All-wise'. (Surah 4:26)

## **Lesson eleven – Islam and forgiveness**

Recap:

What are four aims of punishment?

List two Muslim attitudes towards the punishment of criminals.

Do you believe in this statement?

**'FORGIVE AND FORGET'.**

Make a list of all actions that the pictures on the board are showing.

- Think of any other negative 'actions' that people may do to one another?

2) Would you forgive any of them?



**What is forgiveness?**

Muslim beliefs on forgiveness?

Why offenders need to be forgiven by the community?

How are offenders forgiven by the community?

What is restorative justice and the Muslim attitudes to this?

## **Lesson twelve – Muslim attitudes towards the treatment of criminals**

You are an investigator for the CIA. You have someone that has just been captured and you have good knowledge that this person has been behind many terrorist attacks.

How would you treat this person?

What would you do if you couldn't get information out of him?



1. What are Human rights?
2. When were they established?
3. Give 2 examples of Human rights.



## Human Right Card Sort – link them to the correct definition

Human Rights	Definition.
Freedom of torture and degraded treatment.	This includes the right to vote, the right to stand as a candidate and the right to a secret ballot.
The right to liberty	This means people can say what they think and publish their ideas, but only as long as they do not break other laws (respect for privacy, national security, racial and religious tolerance and so on).
The right to a fair trial.	The right to not be punished for something that was not a crime when you did it.
The right to not be falsely punished	This means that no one can be prosecuted for their ideas and beliefs.
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion.	This means that trials are held in public, judgments are made by impartial people, and the accused must know what they are accused of, have access to legal representation and be able to argue their case and question prosecution.
Freedom of expression.	This means that people are free to do anything that is not against the law and cannot be imprisoned without being charged and brought before the courts.
The right to participate in free elections.	This means that no one can be tortured in the UK or by anyone acting on behalf of UK authorities for example British soldiers.

Quote	Meaning
<p>None of you [believers] will attain true piety unless you give out of what you cherish: whatever you give, God knows about it very well'. (Qur'an, Surah 3:92).</p> <p>'None of you believe (truly) until he loves for his brother that which he loves for himself'. (Hadith – Sahih Muslim 1:17)</p>	
<p>'We gave him [man] hearing and sight; We guided him to the right path, whether he was grateful or not'. (Qur'an, Surah 76: 2-3)</p>	
<p>'[T]hey give food to the poor, the orphan, and the captive, though they love it themselves, saying 'We feed you the sake of God alone. We seek neither recompense nor thanks from you'. (Qur'an, Surah 76: 8-9).</p>	
<p>'In the garden you will never go hungry, feel naked, or suffer the heat of the sun'. (Qur'an, Surah 20: 118:119)</p>	
<p>'Do not let hatred of others lead you away from justice, but adhere to justice, for that is closer to awareness of God. Be mindful of God: God is well aware of all that you do'. (Qur'an, Surah 76: 2-3)</p>	

## **Lesson thirteen – Humanist attitudes towards the treatment of criminals**

### **Recap:**

List two reasons why Muslims believe forgiveness is important.

List three causes of crime.

Explain one way that Muslims try to prevent crime.

How do you think criminals should be treated?

What do Humanists and atheists believe?

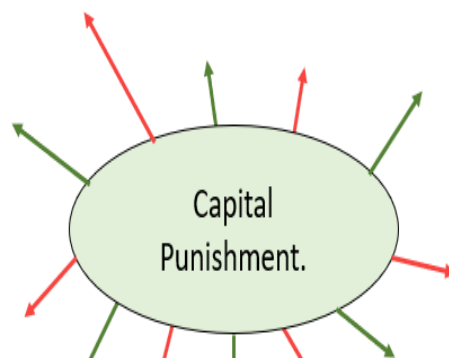
How do these beliefs compare to your own?

### Lesson fourteen – Capital punishment

What is capital punishment?



Why is the capital punishment good?  
Why is capital punishment bad?



2011



## Arguments for and against the death penalty.

### Are these statements 'For' or 'Against' capital punishment?

Most murders are 'crimes of passion', not premeditated, so it does not put people off. Statistically, countries with the death penalty do not have fewer serious crimes than those without it.	The UN Declaration of Human Rights states that every human has the right to life and the right not to be tortured or to suffer; capital punishment goes against these rights.
It is the ultimate deterrent. It will put would be murders off. Or put people off committing other very serious crimes.	It makes the victims (or their families) feel better.
It prevents a person committing the crime again. It therefore protects society from them.	It is the only punishment severe enough to punish a person who has committed a very serious crime.
Killing another person will not change what has happened to the victim. Killing the person in retaliation for killing makes the country using capital punishment as bad as the offender.	It might make someone who has killed once kill even more people rather than risk getting caught,. The wrong person might be executed. There have been cases where an innocent person has been killed.
No crime is serious enough to justify taking a life.	The person who commits serious crimes should lose all their human rights including the right to live.

### Capital punishment case study – Ruth Ellis

Do you think she deserved to have the death sentence?



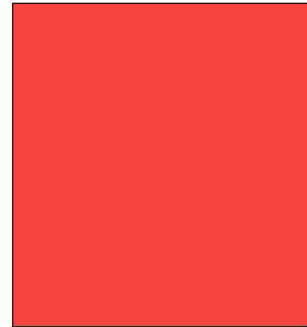
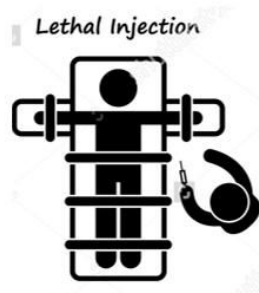
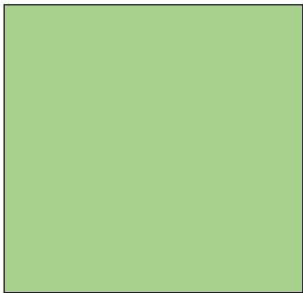
### Capital punishment case study – Saddam Hussein

Do you think he deserved to have the death sentence?



Circle green if you agree with capital punishment, and red if you do not.

## Capital punishment – the great debate



Why have you made this decision?

### **Lesson fifteen – Muslim attitudes to the death penalty**

Recap:

Name two countries that still use the death penalty.

Using your knowledge of Christianity, can you think of a Christian argument for and against capital punishment?

Muslim Responses to capital punishment.



Why would a Muslim support capital punishment?

Why would a Muslim NOT support capital punishment?

Explain the meaning of the following Qur'anic quotes:

'Do not take life, which God has made sacred, except by right' (Surah 6:151)

'Prescribed for you is legal retribution for those murdered – the free for the free, the slave for the slave. And the female for the female. But whoever overlooks from his brother anything, then there should be a suitable follow up and payments to him with good conduct (Qur'an 2:178).

Whoever kills a soul unless for a soul or for corruption [done] in the land – it is as if he had slain mankind entirely (Qur'an 5:32).

So not kill the soul which Allah has forbidden [to be killed] except by [legal] right. This has He instructed you that you may use reason (Qur'an).

Whoever disbelieves in Allah after his belief.... Except for one who is forced [to announce his religion] while his heart is secure in faith. But those who [willingly] open their breasts to disbelief, upon them is wrath from Allah, and for them is a great punishment (Qur'an 16:106).

'In the name of God, the Lord of Mercy, the giver of Mercy!'. (Qur'an).

What does this quote mean?

Why do Muslims believe that they should be forgiving?

## Lesson sixteen – Life on death row.

Youtube – Life on  
death row 2

What happens when you get given the death penalty?

Learning objective: To investigate case studies and provide supported responses to questions.

What impression do you get about what life is like on death row?

Is it possible to get off death row? If so, how?

Is death row the right punishment for everyone that commits serious crimes? Use examples from the program in your answer.

Why is being sentenced to death row a good punishment?	Why is being sentenced to death row a bad punishment?

What sort of crimes are the prisoners on death row for?

Are there any privileges on death row?

Has the case study changed your opinion of the death penalty? Why? Why not?

<b>Topic content</b>	<b>Revised?</b>	<b>Confidence rating R,A,G</b>
Justice		
Crime		
Muslim attitudes to good, evil, and suffering		
Attitudes to punishment		
The aims of punishment		
Forgiveness		
The treatment of criminals		
The death penalty		

## **Revision questions:**

**A questions – ‘Outline questions’. These are three-mark questions which require you state three points. You must write in full sentences, or you will only be awarded one mark.**

- Outline three ways in which crimes can hurt the victim.
- Outline three causes of crime.
- Outline three Muslim beliefs about good actions.
- Outline three types of punishment.
- Outline three aims of punishment.
- Outline three examples of how society forgives criminals.
- Outline three reasons why Humanists are against capital punishment.

**B questions – ‘Explain questions’. These are four-mark questions which require you to give to explanations, both points must be developed with examples or evidence.**

- Explain two different Muslim views about the final judgment.
- Explain two ways in which Islam tries to remove the causes of crime.
- Explain two reasons why punishment is important for Muslims.
- Explain two reasons why forgiveness is important for Muslims.

**C questions – ‘Explain questions’. These are five-mark questions which are almost identical to B questions – they require you to give to explanations, both points must be developed with examples or evidence. You must also use a source of wisdom and authority to support one of your points.**

- Explain two reasons why justice is important for Muslims. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom
- Explain two reasons why evil and suffering causes problems for Muslims. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom.
- Explain Muslim attitudes to the aims of punishment. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom.
- Explain two reasons why Muslims believe in capital punishment. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom.

**D questions – Evaluation questions – These are twelve-mark questions (two of your four will be 15 due to SPaG marks. You are required to give three points in agreement with the statement and three points against the statement. You should try to alternate your arguments, giving a flow of debate and showing**

**chains of reasoning. You should try to include three sources of authority (you may include more). You must not give your opinion, the question expects you to give Christian viewpoints, if it requires atheist or humanist there will be bullet point stating so under the questions. You must include a conclusion, or you will be capped at nine marks. Give a justified conclusion, weighing up the strengths and weaknesses of the argument.**

- It is more important that the justice system protects society from crime than that it gives justice to the victims of crime.
- Religion could do a lot more to prevent crime.
- Evil and suffering are not a problem if you believe in God/are a Muslim.
- Punishment is better dealt with by the state than by religion.
- Religious people should be concerned with reforming criminals, not punishing them.
- Religion ensures the best treatment of criminals.
- Death is the best punishment for murderers.



