

# Learning centre Lesson

- You need to answer each question. Follow on from the sentence starters.
- Anything you research must be put into your own words DO NOT COPY AND PASTE FROM THE INTERNET!
- Once you have completed all the tasks you need to save your work with your name

# What's worse; a crime, or a sin?

An act against the law.

An act against God.



3

Answer the question on the left, and give a reason why.

5

Give 3 examples of each.

7

Can you think of any crimes which aren't sins, or sins which aren't crimes?

# Planners out pg 59 please!

- RE
- MP/SM/EW
- Ask parents/guardians what their views on the UK justice system are
- Due next week :





All of them!

# Title: Crimes Versus Sins



- Learning Focus:
- To understand the similarities and differences between the law and religious rules.

3	I can explain the difference between a crime and a sin.
5	I can explain the impact that both crimes and sins have on people individually, but also as part of society.
7	I can evaluate the extent to which one is deemed to be worse.

# The Aims of Punishment

<b>1. Retribution (Justice)</b>	A) To keep society safe
<b>2. Reform</b>	B) To put criminals off committing crime again, and to put others off committing crime in the first place
<b>3. Deterrence</b>	C) To change the person's criminal ways for the better
<b>4. Protection</b>	D) The punishment should fit the crime

<b>3</b>	Match up the aim of punishment to its definition.
<b>5</b>	Next to each aim of punishment, give a type of punishment ( <i>EG – reform = getting prisoners qualifications to help them get a job when they're released</i> ).
<b>7</b>	Which aim of punishment would 'hell' meet? Why?

**Bonus Question –what does restorative justice mean?**

The Decalogue (The 10 Commandments) is followed by Catholic and Protestant Christians.



Key Word; **Denomination** = branch of a religion.

Remember – Henry VIII set up the Protestant (Church of England) church when the Catholic church wouldn't allow him to divorce.

Most people living in the UK are atheist, then Christianity is the biggest religion, with Islam being the 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest religion.

## READ THROUGH ME

Shi'a Muslims only make up 10% of the Muslim population in the UK, 90% of Muslims in the UK are Sunni.

Shi'a Muslims believe Ali (Muhammad's cousin) became the leader after he died, whereas Sunni Muslims believe it was Abu Bakr (Muhammad's chief advisor)

The 10 Obligatory Acts are only followed by Shi'a Muslims, not by Sunni Muslims. Sunni Muslims follow The 5 Pillars of Islam, some of them are also obligatory acts.

Obligatory Act	Definition
1. Salah	Praying 5 times a day
2. Sawm	Fasting during Ramadan
3. Hajj	Pilgrimage to Makkah
4. Zakah	Giving 2.5% to charity
5. Khums	20% tax given to Shi'a leaders
6. Jihad	Striving for Allah
7. Amr bil ma'roof	Encouraging good actions
8. Nahi anil Munkar	Discouraging bad actions
9. Tawalla	Association with good people
10. Tabarra	Dissociation with bad people

**3**

Can you spot any similarities between The Decalogue and The 10 Obligatory Acts?

Can you spot any differences between The Decalogue and The 10 Obligatory Acts?

**5**

Which rule of The Decalogue would be the worst to break? Why?

Which rule of The 10 Obligatory Acts would be the worst to break? Why?

**7**

If a Christian were to break any of The Ten Commandments, which ones would be seen to be crimes and why?

If a Shi'a Muslim were to break any of The 10 Obligatory Acts, which ones would be seen to be crimes and why?

Which set of rules would be more difficult to follow, why?



## Islamic Relief supports Mosaic's Muslim Young Offenders Mentoring Programme

In addition to Islamic Relief's many fundraising initiatives around the world, they are now supporting Mosaic's Prison Mentoring Programme as their first ever UK-focused fundraising project.

Mosaic's Mentoring Programme for young Muslim offenders was established two years ago, in partnership with Muslim Youth Helpline and Business in the Community, to provide focused support and mentoring opportunities to Muslim prisoners around the vulnerable period of transition from custody back into community.

The period of transition from custody to community can be a difficult one, particularly for individuals lacking support. Re-offending rates for young people leaving prison remain high but by obtaining employment and accommodation upon release and having strong support structures in place, reduces the likelihood of re-offending. Trained mentors, such as those provided by Mosaic can help individuals to access housing and employment as well as helping mentees to stay positive when things are not going so well.

As part of a wider formal partnership between Mosaic and Islamic Relief, Islamic Relief will support a dedicated fundraising campaign to support the prisons programme. Islamic Relief believes it is necessary to address the particular difficulties faced by Muslim prisoners returning to their communities.

Jehangir Malik, Islamic Relief's UK Director, said: "In these difficult financial times, such efforts are needed more than ever and organisations like Mosaic and Islamic Relief have to work more closely in partnership to maximise resources in order to deliver high quality work."

The programme runs in London, the Midlands, the North West and Yorkshire Humber and supports 16 to 30 year-old offenders at the end of their custodial sentence, providing them with a trained mentor to support them through the difficult transition back into society and, particularly, the workplace.

Mentors meet their mentee 3 to 6 months before release and will use the custodial mentoring period to establish a relationship that will sustain during the community phase of mentoring. The Community phase will last for a similar period of 3 to 6 months and will build on the work done during the first phase.

Mentors are trained by Mosaic prior to beginning mentoring and are supported at all times throughout the duration of the relationship. Mentors will primarily assist mentees through the provision of emotional and practical support, seeking education/employment opportunities as well as general support around housing, debt and related issues.

Jonathan Freeman, National Director of Mosaic UK, said: "I am delighted to see Mosaic's Prison Mentoring Programme supported by Islamic Relief as their first ever UK-focused fundraising project. This is exactly the sort of joined up, partnership working that can deliver real change to vulnerable communities."

# Mosaic – Islamic Relief charity supporting young offenders.



Answer the questions from the previous slide

1. What do 'Mosaic' want to achieve?
2. How are they supporting young offenders?
3. Do criminals deserve a mentor?
4. Can turning to religion help people live a better life?



# "It is difficult to be a Muslim in the UK today"

## POINT

*Some Muslims would agree/disagree because...*

*Muslims may respond with....*

*Muslims may believe that this is...*

## EVIDENCE

*In the Qur'an it says... which could be implied...*

*The quote...would suggest...*

*For example the teaching... when put it in to practise this would mean...*

*Following the example (M)... showing them they should...*

## ARGUMENT AGAINST

*Although they may also believe...*

*Alternatively the teaching...*

*However, it might be more difficult to be a Christian because...*

*On the other hand... making them question*

## KNOT IT BACK TO THE QUESTION

*Leading a Muslim to believe...*

*This argument would support a Muslims belief of...*

*This argument would make a Muslim question...*

*This argument would lead a Muslim to respond...*

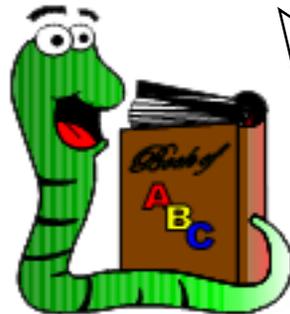
*This confirms/contradicts that....*

**Evaluate this statement, giving arguments for and against.**

**You must reach a justified conclusion.**

**Don't forget to include these key words;**

*Crime, Sin, Mosaic, Ten Obligatory Acts, Denomination, Heaven, Hell, Shi'a, Sunni, Decalogue, Christian, Retribution, Deterrence, Punishment, Reform, Retribution.*



*“It is difficult to be a Muslim in the UK today”*



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