

Year 9 Term 3: Is death the end? Does it matter?

Philosophy = this is about *'thinking'*. It is about finding out how and whether things make sense. It deals with questions of morality & ethics. It takes seriously the nature of reality, knowledge & existence

Key vocabulary

Eschatology - part of Theology concerned with **death**, judgement and final destiny of mankind

Creed - a statement of belief

Eulogy - a speech or piece of writing, as a tribute to someone who has died

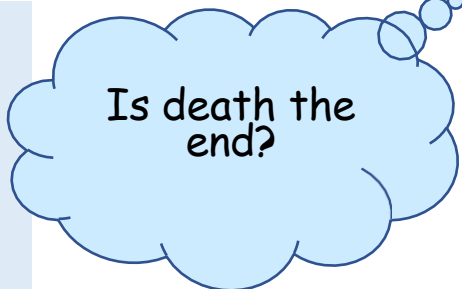
Epitaph - a phrase written in memory of a person who has died, especially as an inscription on a tombstone.

Christians believe we have an immortal soul – the part of us that is connected to God and that will live on with God when our physical bodies die.



The **Humanist** approach:

- The world is a natural place (no gods)
- We should support the wellbeing of others
- We can lead happy and meaningful lives



“For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, so that everyone who believes in him may not perish but may have eternal life”

~ John 3:16

No belief in an afterlife means:

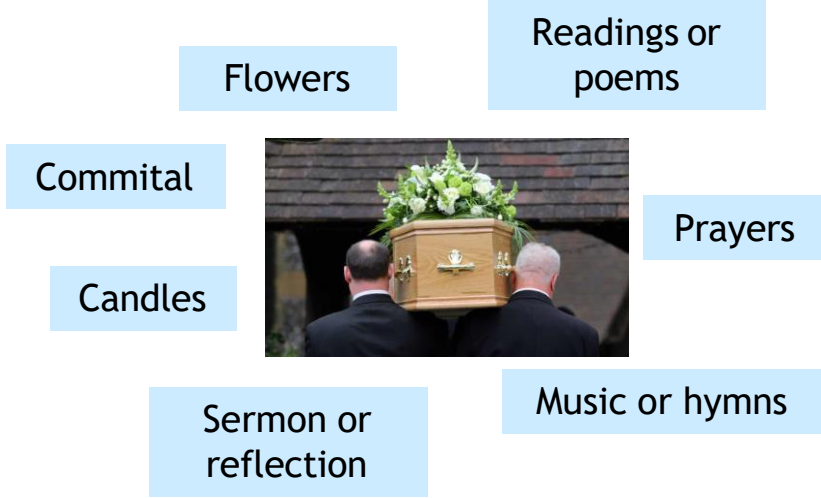
- No judgement based on your actions in this life
- No Heaven, Hell, reincarnation... etc.
- No soul that lives eternally
- No chance to see loved ones in another life

Is this idea 'liberating' or terrifying?

The Parable of the Sheep and Goats

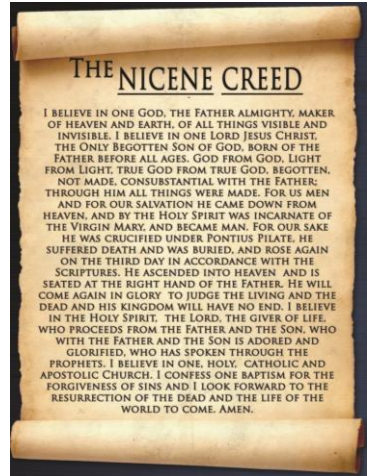
The Parable of the Sheep and Goats is found in Matthew 25:31-46. In the parable, Jesus uses the example of a shepherd who separates his sheep from his goats in order to help his followers understand what judgement will be like. He explains that people will be separated as follows:

- those who have followed Christ's example and believe in God will be put on one side and have a place in Heaven
- those who have rejected the belief in God and sinned in their lives will be placed on the other side and will go to Hell



Funerals can be very personal to the person who is being remembered. Therefore, many funerals are different!

Christian funerals follow a liturgy (set format) whereas a Humanist or non-religious service will be very personalised and will not necessarily follow a set format.



It is called the 'Nicene' Creed because it was originally adopted in the city of Nicaea (present day Iznik, Turkey) by the First Council of Nicaea in 325 (a gathering of all the leaders of the Christian church)

Christians believe in eternal life, and this eternal life is in Heaven