

# Religious Education Year 7

## Blended Learning Booklet

### Death and the Afterlife

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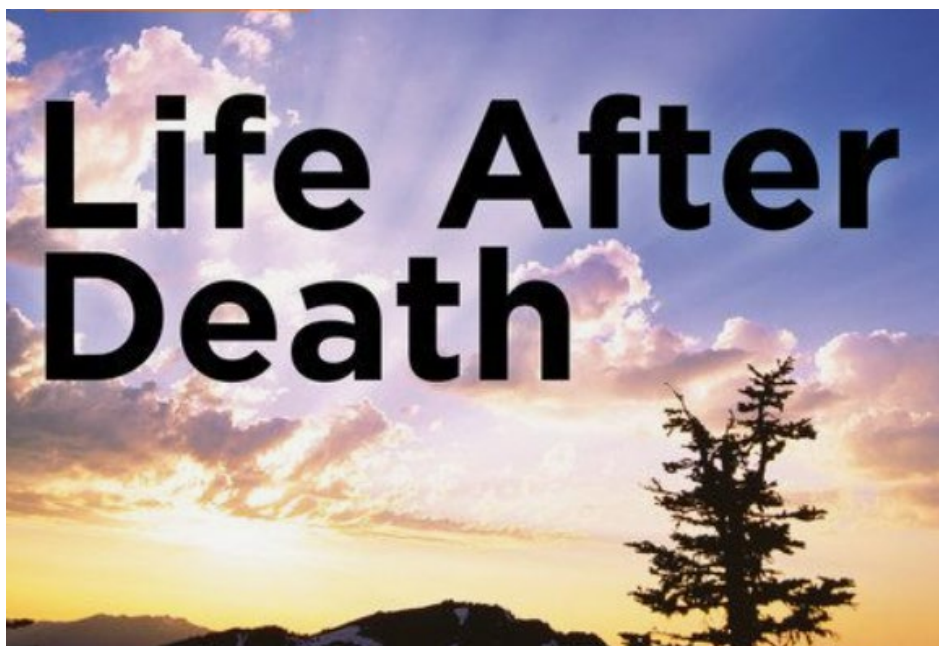
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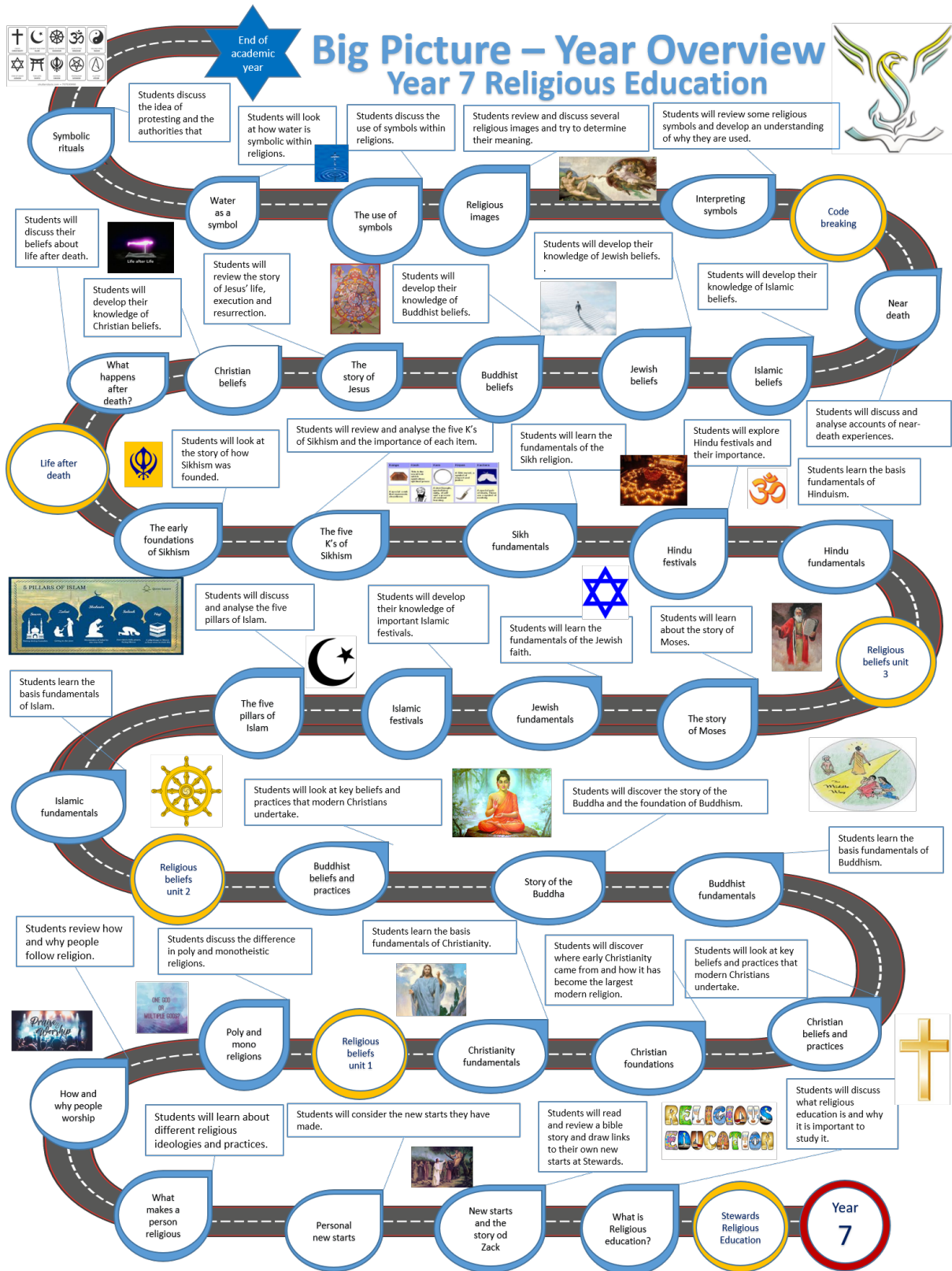
*Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks.*

*All video links are online using the ClassCharts link.*

*The Knowledge Organiser on page three has all the key information and vocabulary to help you with this unit.*

*Upload all work onto Class Charts for feedback.*









## Life After Death

Most religions believe in the afterlife and the concept of a soul – the non-physical spiritual part of a human being. Many non-religious people also believe in the afterlife and the existence of the soul. However, some people believe that there is no such thing as a soul and that once you die, you cease to exist.



### Christianity

The resurrection of Jesus gives Christians hope for eternal life.

*"I am the resurrection and the life. Whoever believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live, and everyone who lives and believes in me shall never die. Do you believe this?"*

John 11:25-26 English Standard Version  
After death, the soul remains in a state of waiting until Judgement Day.

If God believes that you have led a good life, you will spend eternity in heaven with God. Non-believers and people who have led bad lives will be sent to hell.

An unredeemable soul will be annihilated. Heaven and hell can be a physical place or a state of mind.

Roman Catholics believe in Purgatory – a place where the soul is cleansed before it enters heaven.

Death is a difficult concept to come to terms with so the belief in heaven and the afterlife is comforting to Christians.



### Judaism

Jews believe in the resurrection of the dead and that there will be an era of perfect peace and prosperity called the Messianic Age.

The Righteous (both Jews and non-Jews) will be resurrected to live together in the Messianic age. Those who lead a sinful life will not be resurrected.

*"Multitudes who sleep in the dust of the earth will awake: some to everlasting life, others to shame and everlasting contempt."* Daniel 12:2

Orthodox Jews believe that the physical body is resurrected so cremation is forbidden.

Modern Jews believe that the soul must spend no more than 12 months in Gehinnom, where the soul is purified of its sins, before going to Gan Eden – a paradise for those who lived a righteous life. The perfectly righteous do not have to pass through Gehinnom, whereas the unrepentant wicked are cut off and never reach paradise.



### Islam

Muslims believe in Akhirah (the afterlife) and resurrection of the body and soul after death. It is one of the articles of faith.

After death, the body and soul will remain in Barzakh – a state of 'cold sleep' until the day of judgement.

How Muslims live their earthly lives will determine how they are judged on Judgement Day. It is a Muslim's duty to be obedient to Allah.

*"Indeed, those who disbelieve – never will their wealth or their children avail them against Allah at all, and those are the companions of the Fire; they will abide therein eternally."* Surah 3:116

On Judgement Day, Allah judges you on how you have lived your life. All will be judged, but only Muslims will go to paradise unless Allah is feeling merciful.

Those who have followed the will of Allah will be rewarded with entry in to Al'Jannah (paradise).



### Hinduism

Hindus believe that a person's atman (spirit) is permanent. The atman is reborn many times. The cycle of death and rebirth is called samsara.

*"For sure is the death of all that comes to birth, sure is the birth of all that dies. So in a matter that no one can prevent thou hast no cause to grieve."* Bhagavad Gita 2:27

Moksha is the release from samsara. Liberation from samsara is achieved by living a life of religious devotion and moral integrity without any interest in worldly things. One must achieve a state of unity with God.

When an atman reaches moksha, it can rest:

*"Coming right nigh to Me, these great of soul, are never born again. For rebirth is full of suffering, knows nothing that abides: free from it now they attain the all-highest prize."* Bhagavad Gita 8:15

The concept of rebirth is also found in Sikhism and Buddhism.

## Non-Religious Reasons for Believing in an Afterlife

### Near-Death Experiences

Some people who have been close to death have reported unusual sensations such as out-of-body experiences, feelings of levitation or total serenity, and seeing bright lights.

### Paranormal Activities

Unexplained phenomena such as ghosts and mediums who claim to be able to contact the dead are sometimes used as evidence of life after death.

### Past Lives

Some people claim to have memories of previous lives, and this is sometimes used as evidence of the afterlife.

## Reasons Not to Believe

- There is no evidence to support the existence of an afterlife or reincarnation.
- No one has ever returned from the dead.
- Religion and the holy books are outdated.
- People can be moral and disciplined without religion and the threat of punishment.
- Historically, teachings about heaven and hell, especially hell, were used as a means to control people.

## Reasons to Believe

- Provides a purpose to life.
- Is an integral part of religion.
- Encourages people to live a good life.
- Encourages morality and discipline.
- Brings comfort to the bereaved.
- Gives hope to people who have suffered.
- Teaches people to repent and to forgive.





Topic	Knowledge
<b>Life After Death</b>	<p>* There are lots of different beliefs about life after death. <b>Theists believe in life after death because it involves an afterlife which links to faith in God. Some agnostics might be persuaded by arguments for life after death</b> (for example paranormal). <b>Atheists reject an afterlife completely.</b></p> <p>* Dawkins is a world famous evolutionary biologist and atheist. Some have called him an anti-theist – he rejects all religions and ideas of God, he has spent his life writing books and attempting to prove religions wrong. Dawkins does not believe in a life after death, <b>for Dawkins life after death is something humans believe in, despite a lack of evidence that gives us comfort and meaning to our lives – nothing more, it is just mistaken belief that helps us to survive.</b> Dawkins argues that our need for an afterlife is in our DNA not our souls.</p> <p>He argues that life exists for one reason: to pass along its genetic material to the next generation. Embedded in DNA is the genetic material of our ancestors. Our own genetic material will be added to the DNA of our children. In this way, we will live forever, though not in a personal way.</p> <p>* <b>Justin Welby</b> is the 105th Archbishop of Canterbury and the most senior bishop in the Church of England. He has been involved with the Church since 1992 and is a devout Christian. <b>Welby does believe in life after death, for him belief in life after death would not have been possible without the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ which Welby believes to be a factual historical event.</b> For Welby belief in life after death and love of Jesus gives people hope and comfort in their time of need, Welby suggests that religion is a positive force in our lives and communities which help support and guide people in times of need and grief.</p>
<b>Paranormal Activity</b>	<p><b>Paranormal events are used as evidence for life after death by some people.</b> Examples of paranormal events in this case might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ghosts</b> – the soul or spirit of a dead person believed to be sensed by the living.</li> <li>- <b>Mediums</b> – People who claim to be able to communicate to the dead.</li> <li>- <b>Near death experiences</b> – When someone who was close to death wakes up and claims to have had a temporary experience of the afterlife.</li> </ul> <p>* <b>Scientists reject paranormal activity as confirmation of life after death and claim that there is no evidence-based proof.</b> They claim that all experiences of the paranormal can be explained scientifically by infrasound (sound waves affecting our brains), waking dreams (psychological issues) or grief (wanting to believe as a comfort).</p>
<b>Humanist Views &amp; Science</b>	<p>* <b>Humanists are non-religious people and so do not believe in a God, however they do believe in humanity and place great importance on human life.</b> They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Believe in scientific methods when it comes to understanding how the universe works</li> <li>- Make their ethical decisions based on reason, empathy, and a concern for human beings</li> <li>- Believe human beings should seek happiness in this life and helping others to do the same.</li> </ul> <p>* <b>They reject ideas of life after death as they do not believe in a God / afterlife, they suggest that instead we should find meaning in our own lives and live it to the full, when we die our bodies will decompose but we will still be remembered by our family and loved ones.</b></p> <p>* During the 1980's <b>Michael Persinger</b> a neuro scientist created the 'God Helmet' which claimed to show that religious experiences can be created artificially by stimulating parts of the brain with electromagnetism. Persinger reports over 900 people who took part in his experiments claimed to experience "mystical experiences and altered states". Persinger reports that "at least" 80 percent of his participants experience a presence beside them in the room and about one percent report an experience of "God" and others report less evocative experiences of "another consciousness or sentient being". <b>He used these experiments to claim that God was just a contraction of the human mind.</b></p>
<b>Buddhism &amp; Reincarnation</b>	<p>* <b>Buddhists believe that when someone dies their energy passes into another form. Buddhists believe this is a continuous loop(samsara) and the goal is to ESCAPE!</b> * Buddhists DO NOT believe in a permanent self or soul. <b>A person is not reborn but the energy of that person gets reborn.</b></p> <p>* Buddhists believe that all life is suffering and therefore the goal for all Buddhists is to escape samsara. By following the teachings of the Buddha and living ethically Buddhists can reach <b>enlightenment (The realisation of the truth about life) and achieve nirvana (indescribable state outside of samsara).</b></p> <p>* <b>Rebirth is decided by karma. Good actions/ karma = good rebirth.</b> When Buddhist follow the <b>Eightfold Path</b> and gain good karma they will have a better rebirth. They can be reborn as humans, animals, demigods and gods BUT being reborn as a human gives them the best opportunity to escape samsara.</p>

<b>Christian Views</b>	<p>* Christians believe that there is life after death. They think that the soul leaves the body after death and enters a new place. This place depends on how a person has lived their life. <b>Most Christians believe that all persons are judged as to whether they lived a good or bad life. Depending on this they will be sent to either:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Heaven</b> is a place of perfection (often described as paradise) and is where believers go if have lived a morally good life and who have accepted God and Jesus into their hearts. Jesus' resurrection inspires this.</li> <li>* <b>Hell</b> is a place of torture and eternal suffering. This is where non-believers go or anyone who has done wrong and not asked for forgiveness (or been forgiven).</li> </ul> <p>* <b>Catholic Christians also believe that after judgement people enter purgatory and this is an opportunity for believers to ask for forgiveness and pay for their sins.</b> This is often described as process rather than a place.</p>
<b>Muslim Views</b>	<p>* <b>Muslims believe in life after death. This is called Akhirah.</b> Muslims believe that <b>when a person dies they go to a place called Barzakh to await judgement.</b> Once the Day of Judgement comes, all bodies will be resurrected to await judgment (which is why Muslims have quick burials). <b>After judgement, Muslims believe those who have passed the test will go to Al-Jannah and those who fail will go to Jahannam.</b></p> <p>* <b>Al-Jannah</b> – this is also called paradise and is described in the Qur'an (Muslim holy book) as a wonderful garden. Believers go here if they are a real Muslim who has pleased Allah during their life.</p> <p>* <b>Jahannam</b> – this is a place of hell and is described as being fire, black smoke and boiling water. It is a place of punishment where those who deserve it face endless pain and torture, mainly, for turning away from Allah.</p>

Key Word	Meaning
Life after Death	The belief that when you die there is another life which a person can transfer to.
Paranormal	Events beyond scientific explanation, thought to have a spiritual cause.
Near Death Experience	A paranormal event which makes a person experience the afterlife without dying.
Mediums	A person who claims to be able to speak to the dead.
Humanism	People who do not believe in God but place great importance on human life
The God Helmet	A device created by Persinger to replicate religious experiences scientifically
Samsara	The cycle of death and rebirth
Enlightenment	The realisation of the truth about life
Nirvana	Indescribable state outside of samsara
Karma	Actions and the consequences of actions
Eightfold Path	The eight practices a Buddhist strives to live by
The Soul	The non-physical part of a person, believed to be a gift from God
Heaven	A place with God.
Hell	A place without God.
Purgatory	Believed by Catholics, where our souls go to be 'purified' before entering heaven
Akhirah	Life after death in Arabic (the Islamic view of life after death)
Barzakh	The waiting place between death and judgement for Muslims.
Jannah	The Arabic word for Paradise – a heaven where you go when you die
Jahannam	The Muslim word for hell – a place of punishment
Izra'il	The angel that takes our soul from our bodies when we die

Quotes
'A delusion is something that people believe in spite of a total lack of evidence' Richard Dawkins
'The horizon is not dominated by the past – but by what God can do. And God can raise the dead' Justin Welby
'Feeling something beyond yourself, bigger in space and time, can be stimulated' Michael Persinger
'Set your heart on doing good. Do it over and over again, And you will be filled with joy' Buddha
'The dust returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit returns to God who gave it' The Bible
'Who will bring us back? The one who created you the first time' The Qur'an
'Life is uncertain; death is certain' Buddha

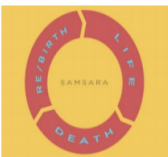


## What do people believe happens when you die?

There are lots of different opinions about life after death. Many people who are **atheists** (don't believe in God) believe that once we die that's **the end**, we are either buried or cremated and that signifies the **end of life**.

Many religions such as **Christians**, **Muslims** and **Jews** believe in heaven and hell. This is the idea that at the end of our life we are judged for how we have acted at the end of our life and either go to **heaven** (as we have lived a good life) or **hell** (as we have lived a life of sin).

Many religions such as **Sikh**, **Hindu's** and **Buddhists** believe in **reincarnation**. This is the idea that when we die we are **reborn** into another life such as an **animal** or another **human**.



## Do all Christians believe the same thing about the afterlife?

Christians believe in an **afterlife**. They believe that after you die you either go to **heaven or hell**. They believe that heaven is a reward for following the **Ten Commandments** and religious teachings in the Bible, therefore it is a lovely place where you are rewarded. Hell is a **punishment** for bad behaviour and **not abiding by religious laws**.

Some Christians believe in **Immortality of the Soul**. This means that when you die you are immediately **judged** for how you have lived your life and you go to either heaven or hell. It is your **soul that lives on**.

**Protestant Christians** believe that it is not only **our soul** that lives on but also **our body**. This idea is called **resurrection of the body**. This is the concept that **on judgement day** or at the end of the world your body will be brought back and your body and soul will be judged on how you have lived your life, you will then go to either heaven or hell.

**Catholics** believe in **purgatory**. This is the idea that if you haven't been **to confession** to confess your sins when you die you will be go to purgatory and wait whilst your sins have been **cleansed**. If you have done something which is **unforgivable** you will go to **hell**.



## Christianity and Resurrection



- Christians believe that death is the end of physical life and the beginning of a new stage.
- The NT talks of the after life as a paradise, a state of continued existence with God.
- The resurrection is interpreted as a sign that death is not the end and that god doesn't abandon people: *'But we do not want you to be uninformed, brothers and sisters, about those who have died, so that you may not grieve as others do who have no hope. For since we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so, through Jesus, God will bring with him those who have died.'* (1 Thessalonians 4:13-14)

## Lesson 1 What happens when we die.

Li: To discuss our own views about what happens when we die.

**Task 1:** Make a mind map about what you may already know about religions and life after death.

What do people think?

Death is said to be the only certain thing in life.

However what do we really know about death?

Do we enter another dimension?

Do we return to earth?

Do we stay in the same form or change?

### **Beliefs about life and death.**

#### **1. What do people believe?**

Life after death is a central belief in most religions. What form life after death takes is different in each religion and sometimes there is a difference of belief between members of the same religion. Some people without a religious belief also believe in life after death and some believe that there is no sort of existence after death.

Ways of thinking about life after death include:

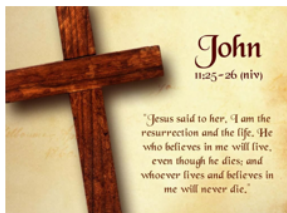
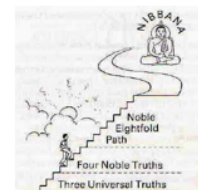
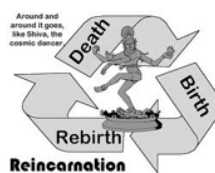
- *reincarnation*
- *resurrection*
- *rebirth*
- *immortality as a legacy*
- *immortality as a memory of others*
- *nothing*



DARTS

#### **2. Belief in life after death for people of faith.**

For most religious people, belief in life after death is based on teachings in their scriptures or traditions. The sacred texts in Christianity, Judaism and Islam talk of an afterlife, so for followers of these faiths life after death has been promised by God. For Buddhists, belief in reincarnation is based on the tradition that the Buddha remembered his past lives when he reached enlightenment.



#### **3. Belief in life after death among non-religious people**

Not all people who believe in life after death would call themselves 'religious'. For example, some people believe in the concept of reincarnation but are not necessarily Buddhist, Hindu or Sikh. Others feel natural justice requires good to be rewarded and evil punished but do not hold one of the traditional faiths that promise an afterlife.

For some people, near-death experiences or a sense of déjà vu or witnessing ghosts, perhaps through a medium, convince them there is life beyond death.

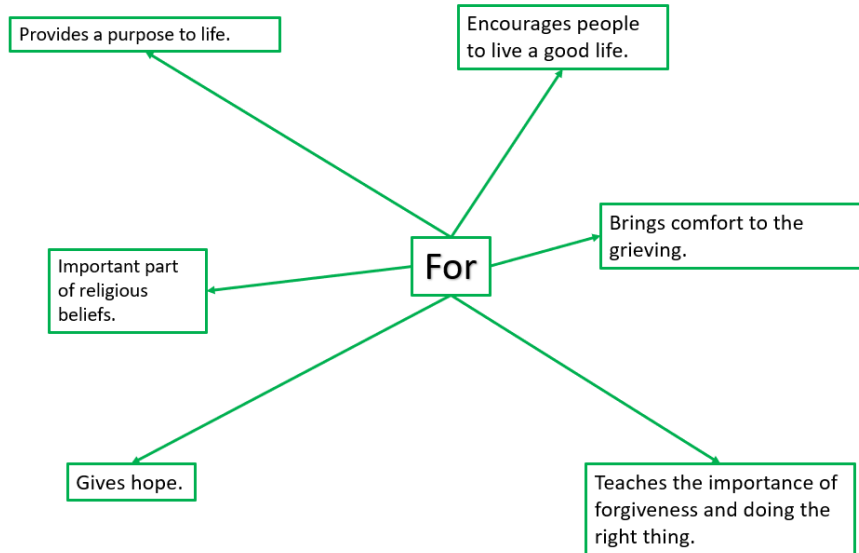
**Task:** research the definitions for the following words:

Reincarnation

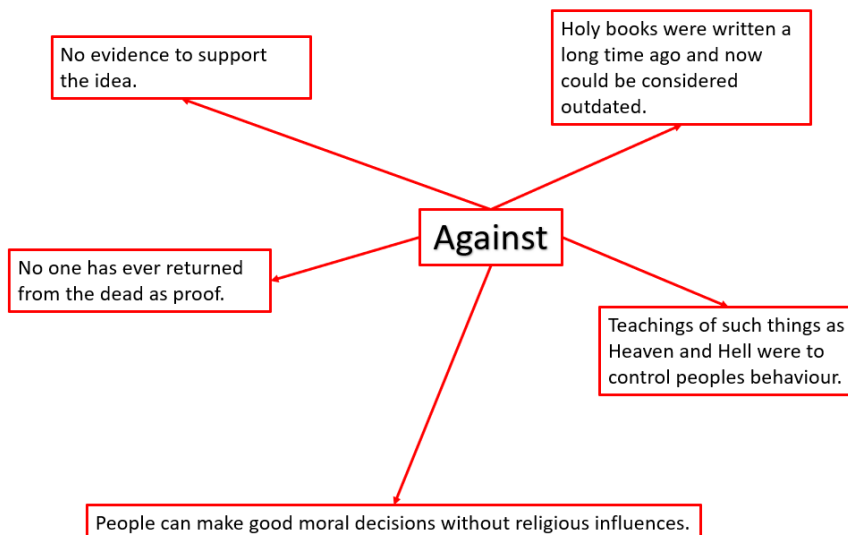
Resurrection



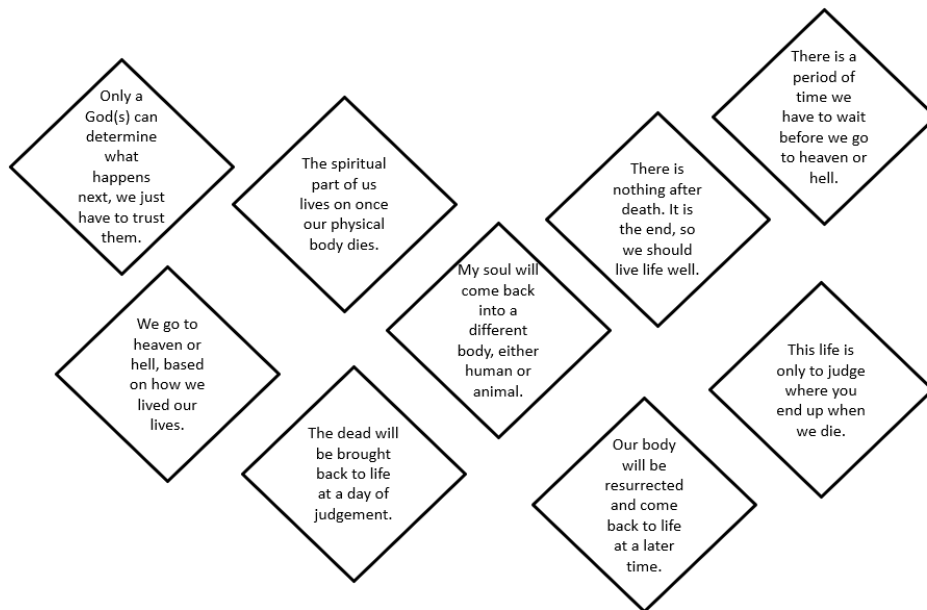
## Reason for believing in life after death.



## Reason against believing in life after death.



## What might happen when we die?



Create a diamond 9 of what you agree at the top.

### Task: What do you believe?

What do you believe about life after death?

I believe that there is / isn't life after death because...

Write down what you think happens when we die.

When we die, I think that... this is because...

Things to consider;

Is there another life after we die.

Do we transform into something different.

Are we re-born again.

Is there a super natural power such as a god(s) that judges us?



**Lesson 2: Christian beliefs about Life after death**

LI: Develop an understanding of Christian beliefs about life after death

Please learn for a spelling test:

Christianity

Christian

Trinity

Judgement

Jesus Christ

**Task 1: Using Key terms**

Using the following key terms in a short paragraph.

- Christian
- Reincarnation
- Rebirth
- After life
- karma

Task: What do Christians believe happens when a person dies?

Read the DART and answer the questions on the next slide.



## 1. The afterlife.

Christians believe that Jesus' death and resurrection are both part of God's plan for humankind. Through his death on the cross, Jesus paid the penalty for mankind's sin, which started with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. Through the teachings of Jesus, mankind's relationship with God is repaired, this is called atonement. Although physical death still happens, those who believe in Jesus Christ and live good lives will be given eternal life in Heaven in the company of God. Many Christians believe that after death, they will be taken into the presence of God and they will be judged for the actions they have done or failed to do during their lifetime.



## Beliefs about the afterlife.

### 2. Judgement.

Some Christians believe that judgement will happen when they die. Others believe that there will be a Day of Judgement at the end of time, when everybody will be judged at the same time. Some believe that judgement will happen in two stages: an initial personal judgement when you die, followed by the definitive judgement at the end of time.



The Sheep & the Goats



### 3. Parable of the sheep and goats.

When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne. All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left. Then the King will say to those on his right, 'Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world. For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me.' Then the righteous will answer him, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you something to drink? When did we see you a stranger and invite you in, or needing clothes and clothe you? When did we see you sick or in prison and go to visit you?' The King will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.'

Then he will say to those on his left, 'Depart from me, you who are cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels. For I was hungry and you gave me nothing to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me nothing to drink, I was a stranger and you did not invite me in, I needed clothes and you did not clothe me, I was sick and in prison and you did not look after me.' They also will answer, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry or thirsty or a stranger or needing clothes or sick or in prison, and did not help you?' He will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did not do for one of the least of these, you did not do for me.' Then they will go away to eternal punishment, but the righteous to eternal life.

### 4. Heaven and Hell.

Jesus promised that his followers would have eternal life. This eternal life was based upon the actions a person chose to undertake whilst living. The guiding principle of life after death for Christians is that Heaven is seen as a reward for those who have been faithful.

Since God has given human beings free will, there must be an opportunity for people to reject God. This is the basis of the idea of Hell. Hell has traditionally been depicted as a place of eternal fire that symbolises pain and suffering. This is seen as the result of the refusal to accept the happiness that God wants people to share with him.

## What does the bible say about the afterlife?

### Is this proof of the afterlife?



Jesus said, I am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in me will live, even though he dies.  
John 11:25-26

God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.

John 3:16

And he said, "Jesus, remember me when you come into your kingdom." And he said to him, "Truly, I say to you, today you will be with me in Paradise."

Luke 23:39-43

### What does this mean in practice?

- Christians do not believe that they should do good actions just to be rewarded but rather because they are the right things to do.
- However, the consequence of good actions will be a place in Heaven.
- Christians try to build up a relationship with God during their lives through prayer and worship.
- This relationship is also shown in living by God's laws, as expressed in the Ten Commandments.



## Challenge yourself



All	Most	Some
Religious scripture is proof about the afterlife, therefore people should believe and act properly.	Believing in an afterlife can help a person live a good life and make positive moral decisions and be the best version of themselves.	Heaven is not a place, it is a state of mind. Do you agree with the statement?
Explain your point of view giving details about 'why'.	Do you agree? Explain your point of view.	Explain your point of view.
I think that religious scripture is / is not proof of the afterlife because...	I think that the idea of an afterlife can / cannot help a person to live a good life... because...	I believe that Heaven is / is not simply a state of mind because...



Plenary task:

Write down a short summary of the parable of the sheep and goats.

### Lesson 3: The betrayal, death and resurrection of Jesus

LI: To identify Christians believe about the death and resurrection of Jesus and the role it plays in their faith.

#### Key terms:

Betrayal – the breaking of an agreement, or confidence which can lead to conflict.

Resurrection – the idea that of a person coming back to life after death.

What can you remember from last lesson?

Using the key words below, write a short paragraph explaining what each is.

Judgement

Heaven



Hell

Parable

WAGOLL

Christians believe in the idea of judgement, where God will judge the lives each of them have lived and decide if they will spend an eternity with him in Heaven or an eternity in Hell with out his presence. To help Christians ensure that they act in a way that can help grant them access to Heaven, Jesus explained the parable of the sheep and goats to guide them.

## **Betrayal, death and resurrection of Jesus.**



### **1. The life and death of Jesus.**

The incarnation of Jesus was seen, by many, as the start of Christianity. The Angel Gabriel told Mary, Jesus' mother that she would have a son, but he would be no ordinary child. Jesus is believed to have been, by Christians, fully god and fully human. This is shown in the Holy Trinity as God the Son. At the end of Jesus' life, he was crucified by the romans, however he beat death and resurrected. By resurrecting Jesus showed that he truly god in the eyes of his followers. Jesus, after death was placed in a cave like tomb. When a group of female followers went to prepare his body for burial, he was not there. Over the next few days and weeks, Jesus appeared to his followers to prove that he had beaten death. This action ensured that his story spread quickly, and the religion began to grow rapidly. Once Jesus decided the time was right, he ascended to heaven to be with God.



DARTS

### **2. What happened, when?**

On Sunday, Jesus rode into Jerusalem on the back of a donkey. In the town people were selling animals and this infuriated Jesus. He released some and explained the sin that people were committing.

On Thursday, Jesus had the last supper with his followers, known as disciples. During this meal, he shared bread and wine with them. Jesus told his followers that he would be betrayed by one of them soon. That evening after dinner he was arrested by Roman soldiers whilst praying in a garden.

On Friday Jesus was crucified on the cross, a common punishment handed out by the Romans.

On Sunday, better known as Easter Sunday, Jesus resurrected and showed himself to his followers to prove he was fully God.

Day	What happened?
Palm Sunday	Jesus rode into Jerusalem on the back of a donkey.
Maundy Thursday	Last Supper. Jesus said one of the disciples would betray Him.
Good Friday	Crucifixion
Easter Sunday	Resurrection

## Fill in the gaps



### The life and death of Jesus.

The incarnation of Jesus was seen, by many, as the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christianity. The Angel \_\_\_\_\_ told Mary, Jesus' mother that she would have a \_\_\_\_\_, but he would be no ordinary child. Jesus is believed to have been, by Christians, fully \_\_\_\_\_ and fully \_\_\_\_\_. This is shown in the Holy \_\_\_\_\_ as God the Son. At the end of Jesus' life, he was \_\_\_\_\_ by the romans, however he beat death and \_\_\_\_\_. By resurrecting Jesus showed that he truly god in the eyes of his followers. Jesus, after death was placed in a cave like \_\_\_\_\_. When a group of female followers went to prepare his body for \_\_\_\_\_, he was not there. Over the next few days and weeks, \_\_\_\_\_ appeared to his followers to prove that he had beaten death. This action ensured that his story spread \_\_\_\_\_, and the religion began to grow rapidly. Once Jesus decided the time was right, he \_\_\_\_\_ to heaven to be with God.

### Missing words:

**Jesus, ascended, start, crucified, Human, burial, tomb, god, Trinity, son, quickly, Gabriel, resurrected.**

### DARTS

### Betrayal, death and resurrection of Jesus.



On Wednesday, one of his friends (Judas was his name) went to the leaders and said: "I know where he goes, I know where he stays. He's yours, if you want him. We want him," they said.

On Thursday night, ("Holy Thursday") Jesus ate with his friends. Now, you should know that same night, long ago, God freed his people from the chains of Pharaoh. Bread and wine Jesus gave to them: "**Here is my body, And here is my blood. it will make you free. When you do this, he said, remember me**".



They went to a garden, after the meal, and Jesus knelt and prayed.

Then Judas came, and soldiers too, who put him in chains, and took him alone to Pontius Pilate who sat on a throne.



"He's dangerous!" He must die!" they cried. And Pilate, for no reason, replied: "**He must be crucified!**"

On Friday, (We call it "Good") Jesus was nailed to hard, hard wood. Beneath his cross, his mother stood and cried for what they had done. "Oh, if I could hold him," she said, "Hold my only Son! Father, take me," Jesus said, "Take me in your hands." And God reached down and took him.




Jesus came to Jerusalem, the week he was to die, riding on a donkey, riding strong and high. On Sunday, when the week was done, **Jesus rose from the dead.**

## Death of Jesus


We are going to watch three videos about the death and resurrection of Jesus.

We have watched these in Half Term 1, but they will act as a refresher.

No need to take notes, but watch carefully.



# What do you think?



- Why didn't Jesus defend himself in the garden at his arrest?  
**I believe that Jesus didn't defend himself at his arrest because...**  
Things to consider:
  - What example would it set?
  - What was Jesus sent to do / teach on earth?

**or**

- What does the resurrection of Jesus mean for Christians?  
**The resurrection of Jesus can show Christians... because...**  
Things to consider:
  - How can it make someone believe?
  - What did it help the followers to do after?

Watch the following clips:

<https://www.truetube.co.uk/film/last-supper>

<https://www.truetube.co.uk/film/crucifixion>

<https://www.truetube.co.uk/film/resurrection>

The Jewish people are a race of people who, traditionally, have followed the Jewish religion.



**Lesson 4:** Buddhists beliefs about Life after death

LI: To develop an understanding of Buddhist beliefs about life after death

What do you remember from previous learning?

True or false?

1. Jesus forgave those that crucified him?
2. The incarnation of Jesus means when he was born?
3. Jesus was killed by a method called crucifixion?
4. Jesus was crucified by the Egyptians?
5. Jesus was placed in a tomb not buried?

Task: What do you know about Buddhists beliefs?

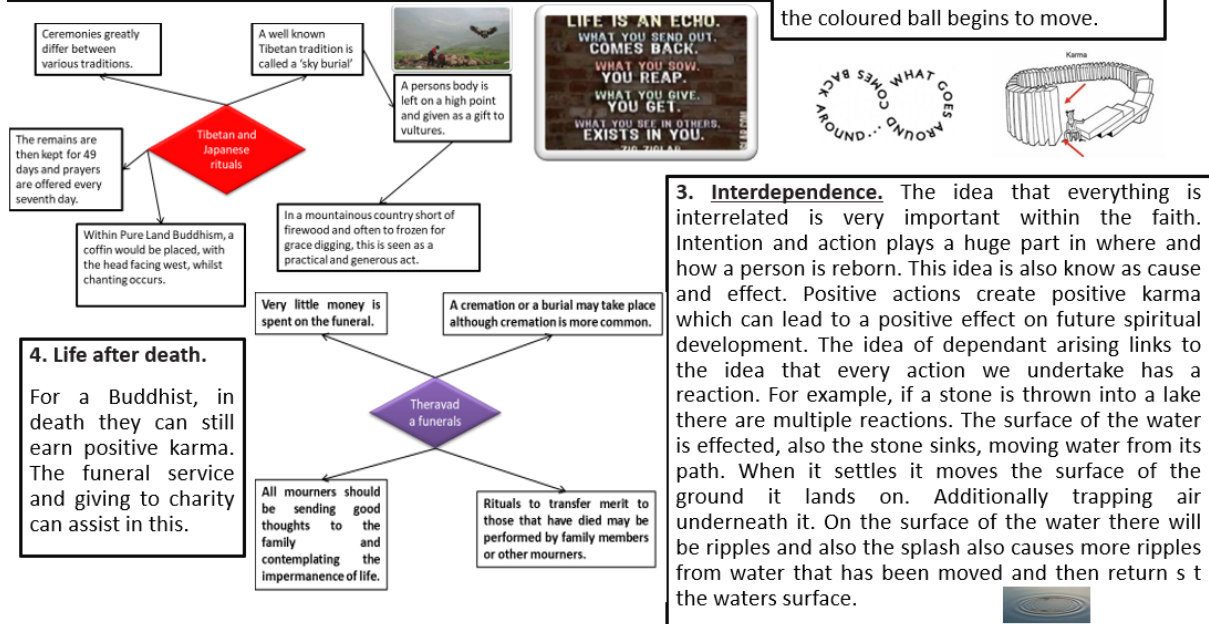
## Buddhist beliefs about life after death.

Do good.  
And good will come to  
you.

**DARTS**

**1. You reap what you sow.** Buddhists believe in reincarnation, which means to return to life in another form. For Buddhists the idea of Karma is a very important element of their lives. To reap what you sow means that we get what we deserve in life, so positive actions have positive repercussions and negative actions have negative consequences. For example – if a pupil in the class doesn't work hard, they probably will not get the grades that they want or need.

**2.** Buddhists believe that karma moves into a person's next life with them. For example in a game of snooker the white ball is hit towards another ball. The force transfers from the white ball to the coloured one. The white ball stops after making contact, however the coloured ball begins to move.



DARTS – key question.

What do you think about the idea of karma as a consequence for our actions?

I believe that karma is / is not a good way to explain consequences for our actions because...

## Challenge yourself!



All	Most	Some
<p>Is it important for people to live well in this life so that our next life is better?</p> <p>Do you agree? Explain your point of view.</p> <p>Things to consider;</p> <p>* <i>Do you believe in an afterlife?</i></p> <p>* <i>Do you think what we do now counts?</i></p> <p>* <i>Are we judged on what we have done in life?</i></p> <p>* <i>Does this affect our life after death?</i></p> <p>I believe that it is / is not important to live well now so that our next life will be better because...</p>	<p>What is your view on the idea of interdependence?</p> <p>Explain your view point giving at least two reasons to support you.</p> <p>If possible link to resources from our lesson.</p> <p>My view on the idea of interdependence is... because...</p>	<p>Do you think that the way a person is laid to rest or the funeral they have should have an impact on their future karma or afterlife?</p> <p>Explain your point of view, linking to religious beliefs that we have studied.</p> <p>I agree / disagree that the way a person is laid to rest should have an impact on their karma or afterlife because...</p>

Write down two pieces of information you can remember from the lesson today.

### Lesson 5: Life after death – Islam

LI: To understand Islamic beliefs about life after death

Do now task –

What do you think Muslims believe about life after death?

What do you remember from previous learning?

True or false?

Buddhists believe in Heaven.

Buddhists believe that what they do in this life can have an impact on their rebirth.

Buddhists believe that nothing we do has an effect on our lives or afterlife.

Buddhists believe that a persons funeral can help them to earn positive karma.



Buddhists believe they only live one life.

Task: create a spider diagram about what you know about Islamic beliefs?

## DARTS

### Islamic beliefs about life after death.

#### 1. Life after death.

Islam teaches that there is life after death, and this is known as Akhirah. In Islam, it is Allah (God) who decides when a person dies and most Muslims believe that when they die, they will stay in their graves until Yawm al-din (the Day of Judgement). On that day, they will be raised from their graves and brought before Allah and judged on how they lived their earthly lives. This belief is known as the resurrection of the body.



#### 2. Good vs bad deeds.

Death is not the end but the beginning of a new stage of life called Akhirah. Muslims believe that everyone who ever lived will be raised from the dead (resurrection) and judged by God. People will be given their deed books in their right hand they will go to heaven, if they receive their deed book in their left hands they will go to hell. If they show sorrow for their imperfections in their life, God will forgive them.

#### 3. Repenting sins.

Muslims believe that Allah is forgiving, merciful and compassionate, so not all bad actions will be punished. Allah will forgive those who have repented for their sins and those who have done some good in their lives, for example showing kindness to others. There are, however, some sins that many Muslims believe to be unforgivable. These include the sin of shirk (attributing God-like qualities to any other being or thing).

#### 3. Al Jannah (Heaven) and Jahannam (Hell).

In the Qur'an Al Jannah and Jahannam are described as physical places. Al- Jannah is described as a beautiful garden where people are young again, and where they are happy and they enjoy the garden. According to the Qur'an both Jannah and Jahannam will appear to be seen only on the day of judgement, and they are everlasting. Upon entering in Jannah the believers will be welcomed by angels delivering a message of peace into their 'final home'. Jahannam is described as an unquenchable fire. It is a place for eternal suffering. The Qur'an says that those who are sent there will be in constant pain. The fire is described as 'almost bursting with fury'. It is a place of darkness and fear It is a place for sinful believers to be purified, when Allah chooses he will move these believers on to Al Jannah.

DARTS – key question.

Do you think that the idea of Jannah and Jahannam can influence a Muslims behaviour in a positive way?

I believe that the idea of Jannah and Jahannam does / does not influence Muslims behaviour in a positive way because...



## Challenge yourself!



All	Most	Some
<p>Explain Muslim views on what happens when we die.</p> <p>Things to consider;            *key term from the lesson today            *What do they believe?            *Deeds are used to determine their afterlife.</p> <p>Many Muslims believe that when we die...</p>	<p>Why do you think that Allah will forgive those that repent their sins?</p> <p>Explain your view point giving at least two reasons to support you.            If possible link to resources from our lesson.</p> <p>I think that Muslims believe Allah will forgive those that repent their sins because...</p>	<p>In Islamic scripture it says;  <u>It is Allah who gives you life, then gives you death.</u></p> <p>What could this mean to a Muslim?</p> <p>I think that the quote, It is Allah who gives you life, then gives you death, means for Muslims that they... because...</p>

### Lesson 6: Life after Death in Judaism

LI: To develop an understanding of Jewish beliefs about life after death.

What do you think happens after death?

## Link the key words to the definition.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Heaven       | A. Day of judgement.                                   |
| 2. Hell         | B. Returning to life after death.                      |
| 3. Resurrection | C. A state of enlightenment without pain or suffering. |
| 4. Nirvana      | D. Regarded as a positive place after death.           |
| 5. Yawm al-din  | E. Regarded as a negative place after death.           |

## Jewish beliefs about life and death.

DARTS

### 1. Life after death.

Many Jews believe in life after death because in the classical Jewish tradition there are teachings on life after death. These include the idea that humans have a soul which will one day return to God. Other teachings suggest that there will be a future judgment when some will be rewarded and others punished. The Mishnah (Jewish law book) contains recorded debates and judgements that include issues of life after death. The Jewish philosopher Maimonides outlined Thirteen Principles of Faith for Jews. The 13th principle speaks of a revival of the dead, when it shall please the Creator.



### 3. Judgement of conduct.

Although it is not clear what exactly will happen after death, most Jews recognise that if there is to be judgement, it will be based on how God will judge them on their conduct during their lives. Some Jewish people believe that there will be a coming of the Messiah (messenger), sent by God, who will judge people. It is also taught that a Messiah will be a political leader and judge. He will create a fair government in Israel, which will become a centre for all politics worldwide. Many Jews believe that when the Messiah comes, he will: Rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem, bring about the end of war so that everyone can live in peace, unite all people regardless of differences like religion or culture, bring a true awareness of God to all people, signal the end of the world.

### 2. The development of life after death.

Life after death is a fundamental concept for most religions. While Judaism has long taught that there is a life after death, the details of this have been debated by scholars for centuries. When the early Jewish scriptures were written, many Jews believed that on death, all people would descend to a dark place called Sheol. As Jews came into contact with other influences, further teachings developed. These included teachings on Gan Eden (the garden of Eden) and Gehenna (Hell). Sheol then became a place of purification, or waiting, before the individual was sent on to either Gan Eden or destroyed completely.

### 4. Rituals surrounding death.

The rituals surrounding death will also be closely followed, for example burial rather than cremation. This is because some Jews believe the soul and body will be reunited.



DARTS – key question.

What do you think about the idea that Jewish people should be buried so that their soul can be reunited with their body?

I believe that the idea of Jewish people to have a burial ceremony so that their bodies can be reunited with their soul is...



When Jews give a toast they say 'L' Chaim'  
- 'to life'.



A traditional Jewish birthday cards  
says: **'May you live to be 120'.**

Every second of life, from the moment of conception until the completion of one's years in this world, is a gift from God. It is a gift that must not be squandered. Indeed every single day, Jews ask G-d in prayer that one's life be filled with days that are meaningful, healthy, and truly complete in the eyes of God.

It is common among Jews to wish another to live "until 120." This is because the Torah tells us that "Moses was 120 years old when he died" (Deuteronomy 34:7), and his life was deemed perfect and complete.

**What does this say about Jewish belief?**

Challenge yourself.

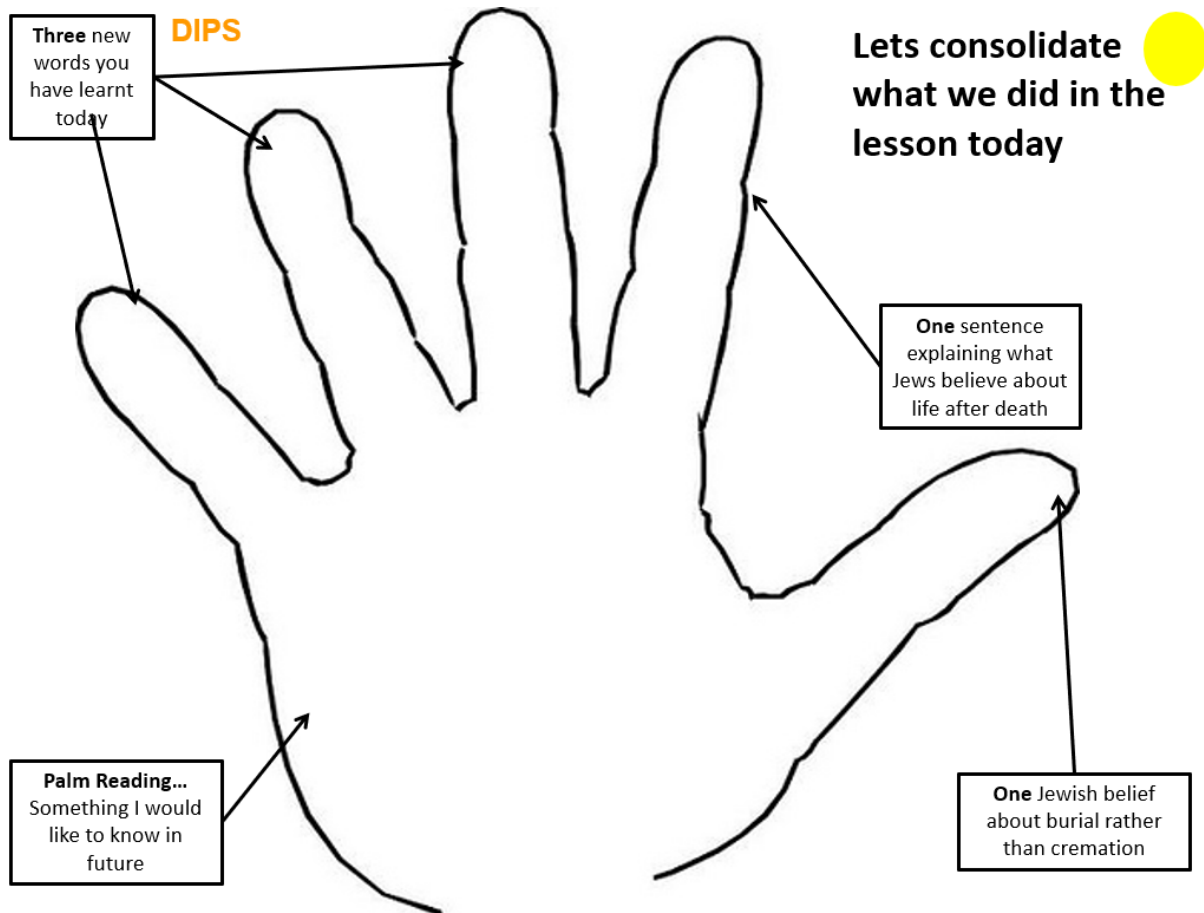
Do you think that for Jewish people this life is more important than the afterlife?

I believe that for Jewish people this life is / is not more important than the afterlife because...

Or

Write down why you think that the Torah (Jewish Holy text) does not mention anything about the idea of an afterlife.

In my opinion the Torah does not mention anything about the afterlife because...



## Lesson 7: Near Death

LI: To discuss near what a near death experience is and our views about them.

Spelling test:

Heaven

Hell

Nirvana

Torah

Qur'an

Bible

Resurrection

Crucifixion

Betrayal

Islamic

Describe What is a near-death experience?

A near-death experience describes something which people claim happened to them after they are clinically dead.

Task: What do you think about near death experiences?

Do you agree?

Do you disagree?

Do you think it could be real but not sure?

Reasons why people believe in near death experience.

- Holy Books
- Belief in an after life
- Hope
- Perceived experiences

## Case study 4

**DARTS**

### Account A

“I was aware of being in the hospital bed. The next thing I knew, I was hovering above my body and looking down. Then I felt I was travelling at great speed down a black tunnel towards a brilliant white light.

I emerged from the light into a beautiful garden. It was heavenly and I felt joyful and happy. As I travelled along the path, I met up with my father who had died the previous year. He said I'd be very happy there and I knew he was right.

The next thing I knew, I was back in my body and the sensation of pain returned. It took me a long time to adjust. I wouldn't have described myself as 'religious' before, but now I feel that there is definitely a spiritual side to life and a life beyond death.”

‘In 1935, a family in India, the Deva family, were worried about their daughter Shanti. At the age of three, she had begun to talk about a former life at a place called Muttra. Muttra is about 80 miles away from where the Devas lived. She said she had married a cloth merchant, had a son and died ten years later. At the age of nine, she was still claiming this to be the truth, so her family wrote to the man who was supposed to be her husband. He visited her home unannounced and was immediately recognized by Shanti. Shanti then went to Muttra and was able to find her way to the home, recognized who the relatives were and revealed that money had been hidden in the house. The hiding place was then found.’

## What do you think?

- Since reviewing the case studies, has your view changed?
- Do you think near death experiences are real?
  - Do you agree?
  - Do you disagree?
  - Do you think it could be real but not sure?





## DIPS

### Challenge yourself.

- What do you believe about life after death?  
**I believe that there is / isn't life after death because...**
- Write down what you think happens when we die.

**When we die, I think that... this is because...**

#### **Things to consider;**

- *Is there another life after we die.*
- *Do we transform into something different.*
- *Are we re-born again.*
- *Is there a super natural power such as a god(s) that judges us?*

Write a short story recalling a person's return from near death.

Describe;

The scenario they are in.

What happened during their experience.

How this may change them.