

RE Department
EDUQAS

Component 2

Applied Catholic Theology
Life and death Revision Guide

Name: _____

Class: _____

Key word	Definition	Can you reduce the definition of this key word? Or change this key word to an image?
Death	The end of physical life. When the physical body ceases completely to function.	
Eternal life	The term used to refer to life in heaven after death. Also, the phrase Jesus uses to describe a state of living as God intends which leads to this life in heaven	
Heaven	Those who have accepted God's grace and forgiveness in this life will enjoy an eternal existence in God's presence in the next life. This face to face encounter with God is what we call "Heaven".	
Hell	Those who through the exercise of their own free will ultimately reject God's grace and forgiveness will have chosen to live eternally outside of God's presence. This total lack of God for all eternity is what we call "Hell".	
Judgement	The belief that each individual will be held to account by God for the things they do, or fail to do, during their lives.	
magisterium	The raising of the body to life again after death. Christians believe that Jesus has already experienced and that all people will experience it at the end of time.	
Resurrection	The teaching authority of the Church, exercised by the bishops in communion with the Pope. The magisterium is given grace by the Holy Spirit to faithfully interpret the Scriptures and Tradition.	
Soul	The eternal part of a human being given at conception which lives on after the death of the body. Also a name for a human being's rational nature - their mind.	

Catholic teaching on the meaning of death

- Death is a natural part of human experience. People have different beliefs about death and the afterlife.
- Some people believe death is the end as the body ceases to function
- Catholics believe that a death life has changed not ended. St Paul in Corinthians said *"I declare to you that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. Listen I tell you a mystery: we will not all sleep: but we will be changed."*
- St Paul also said *"O death where is your victory? Death where is your sting?"* Meaning there should be nothing to worry about when we die as the reward in this changed life with Christ is so much greater.
- As a consequence, Catholic teaching on death can only be understood in a context of eternal life. This is the belief that when Jesus dies on the cross, he paid for our sins and when he rose from the dead, he defeated death,
- Catholics therefore, believe that because of these things, Christians can hope to go to heaven and spend eternity with God

"Lord, for your faithful people life is changed, not ended. When the body of our earthly dwelling lies in death we gain an everlasting dwelling place in heaven"

Catechism of the Catholic Church

Describe Catholic teachings on death (5)

Dying well and Palliative care.

For Catholics it is important to help those who are facing death to:

- Prepare them to die well - this may include spending time with family, ensuring that their will is updated to reduce the worries of money, inheritance and the funeral. For those in significant pain preparing for death will seeking out palliative care which is care that focuses on relieving pain and suffering in the final stages of life.

- Respect the value of their lives until their natural death - This means the Catholic Church rejects Euthanasia and assisted suicide as ways of ending life. Instead they promote hospices that provide care when treatment to cure a medical condition is no longer possible.
- Provide rituals to support the grieving - This means that the funeral rite includes imagery and symbols that reflect belief and hope in eternal life. Prayers are said for those who have died. Belief in eternal life is explored through music and art.

Palliative care

- For some people the time leading up to their death can be long. There may be long periods of great pain and suffering. Palliative care aims to reduce pain and to allow the individual to retain as much dignity and quality of life as possible.
- Hospices provide pain relief, medication and practical help until natural death occurs.
- The Catholic Church supports those who provide palliative care as it allows people to be respected until the natural death.
- Some pain relieving drugs are very strong and in some cases may make death happen sooner, some people object to the use of these drugs.
- In 1995 Pope John Paul II published a document called *Evangelium Vitae* this stated that Palliative care is an appropriate way to relieve pain because:
 - It allows people to reject any treatment that is too painful or difficult
 - It allows people to maintain their dignity and some quality of life.

Dignity - being worthy of honour or respect

Quality of life - The extent of which life is meaningful and pleasurable.

Write a paragraph which **links** palliative care and Catholics

Euthanasia and assisted suicide.

- **Euthanasia** - this term comes from the Greek and means gentle death. This term is used to refer to a procedure where a medical professional gives medication to end the life of a person who is suffering from a prolonged incurable condition. Voluntary euthanasia is done on the request of the individual whose life will be ended. Such voluntary euthanasia is legal in the Netherlands.
- **Assisted suicide** - this term is used when an individual seeks help to end their own life. Some countries have changed laws to allow this to happen.
- Both Euthanasia and assisted suicide are illegal in the UK
- The Catholic Church teaches that to end a life deliberately is wrong in all circumstances.
- The Churches teaches that all life is sacred and must be protected.
- Belief in the sanctity of life comes from an understanding that life is a precious gift from God so only he can give and take life.
- Deliberate killing of anyone such as euthanasia or assisted suicide is a violation of the 10 commandments "do not kill"
- Catholics believe there are always alternative options such as palliative care.
- The Catholic tradition also teaches that we can learn and develop from suffering, we can grow in strength and faith.

.....
"...I can confirm that euthanasia is
a grave violation of the law of God,
since it is the deliberate and
morally unacceptable killing of a
human person"
Evangelium Vitae 65 - Pope John
Paul II
.....

Reduce this information to explain why the Church believes Euthanasia and assisted suicide is always wrong.

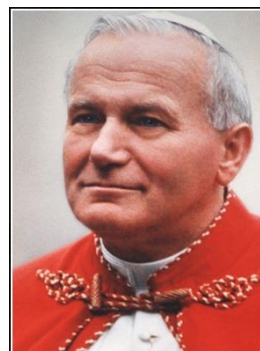
Is there a right to die? The Sanctity and quality of life.

- **Sanctity of life** - The belief that life is sacred as it comes from God. All human life has value. Only God has the right to end life so there is no "right to die"
- **Quality of life** - this refers to people's wellbeing and the extent to which a person's life is pleasurable and meaningful. If someone is living with a severe disability or a terminal illness, it could be argued that their quality of life is so low that they should have the right to die.

Catholic beliefs

- Catholics believe God is the sole giver of life so therefore he is the only one who can take it away, therefore they do not accept that people have the right to die.
- They care about quality of life so encourage the use of palliative care to make life comfortable for those who are suffering.
- In a recent interview Pope Francis claimed Euthanasia "...is always wrong"

"We are stewards, not owners, of the life God has entrusted to us. It is not ours to dispose of"
CCC 2280



Euthanasia is a grave violation of the law of God, since it is the deliberate and morally unacceptable killing of a human person.

— Pope John Paul II —

AZ QUOTES

Other Christian beliefs

- Liberal Christians look at the caring and compassionate Jesus. Jesus taught to love our neighbour as yourself and the golden rule so they would argue that Euthanasia and ending someone's suffering is simply an act of love and kindness.
- If an individual feels they have no quality of life then they should be able to use their God given free will to end their life with the help of others.

Humanists

- Humanists regard quality of life as the most important thing, and it is up to an individual to decide if they feel their life is bearable or not.
- Humanists reject God so they don't believe life is sacred, humans have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions. Ending a life should be down to the individual.

- Humanists do not reject palliative care but believes the law should support assisted dying as an alternative.
- Dignitas is a clinic in Switzerland which allows assisted suicide legally. People who use this believe it give them back their dignity and control over their death.

Other arguments concerned with Euthanasia and assisted suicide

- Slippery slope argument - if the law ever changes in the UK. One would argue that it would be difficult to protect people enough who may be feeling the pressure to accept euthanasia or assisted suicide.
- Quality of life - there are numerous people who have lived valuable lives despite the difficult circumstances in which they live in

Who decides "quality of life" - Who should decide the criteria of who

gets to live or die? Daniel James was paralysed and with the support of his family travelled to dignitas as he could not live a 2nd class existence, however many would argue people live productive and valuable lives with the same condition.

THE BOY WHO DIDN'T WANT TO LIVE

DANIEL JAMES, pictured, was paralysed from the chest down in a rugby accident in 2007, when he was 22.

He ended his life at the Dignitas assisted suicide clinic in Switzerland the following year. He was supported in his decision by his parents, Mark and Julie, who said he did not want to live a second class exis-



tence. They were investigated for helping him to die but the Crown Prosecution Service took no action.

Last month the Director of Public Prosecutions, Keir Starmer QC, clarified the rules on assisted dying, indicating that families who help terminally ill relatives to die may expect to escape prosecution.

Explain different attitudes towards Euthanasia and assisted suicide (8)

Catholic belief about life after death

- The resurrection of Jesus Christ is an essential part of Catholic belief. The 4 Gospels speak of the empty tomb and the women who discovered that Jesus' body was gone.

Resurrection - the raising of the body to life again after death. Christians believe that Jesus has already experienced resurrection and that all people will experience it at the end of time

- The Apostles met the risen Jesus this led them to believe that Jesus had risen from the dead and that this was a resurrection of the body. This means that not just his body had risen but his soul.

- Because of this early Christians believed that bodily resurrection and eternal life with God is possible for all.

- Like those first Christians, Catholics believe that because Jesus dies for our sins and then overcame death.

"To rise with Christ, we must die with Christ: we must "be away from the body and at home with the Lord. In that "departure" which is death the soul is separated from the body It will be reunited with the body on the day of resurrection of the dead."
Catechism

- St Paul believes in the resurrection of Christ and he shared this in one of his letters to the people of Corinth, he evidenced witnesses ensuring that there was proof and there should never be any doubt this happened. He reminds people that it was written in the scriptures. *"...he was raised on the third day according to the scriptures, and that he appeared to Peter, then to the 12 and to more than 500 brothers and sisters."*

Catholic belief in a bodily resurrection

- St Paul believes understanding the bodily resurrection can be difficult but it can be understood if we make a distinction between earthly bodies and spiritual bodies.

- Catholics believe in the immortality of the soul they believe you have a body (material) and a soul (non-material). They believe when you die your soul leaves the body to live with God.

Purpose of His return

Resurrection

So will it be with the resurrection of the dead. The body that is sown is perishable ... raised imperishable ... sown in dishonour ... raised in glory; sown in weakness ... raised in power; sown a natural body ... raised a spiritual body – 1 Cor 15:42-44

- They also believe the resurrection of the body. Catholics teach that Christ will return at the end of the world and the dead will be raised. God will judge everyone and make a new heaven and hell.
- St Paul said "*and just as we have borne the image of an earthly man, so shall we bear the image of a heavenly man*"

The soul

- St Paul believes our soul is what gives us our human identity as humans are much more than a physical body on earth.
- Each human soul is individual and immortal, immediately created by God. The soul does not die with the body, from which it is separated by death, and with which it will be reunited in the final resurrection.

Soul - The eternal part of a human given at conception which lives on after death of the body

Why do Catholics believe in the Resurrection?

- The resurrection of Jesus remains a matter of faith. It cannot be proven beyond all doubt neither can it be disproved. Various theories have been offered to explain the empty tomb.
- The body was stolen - perhaps the Romans or another group may have stolen the body. Perhaps they wanted to reduce the likelihood of Jesus' followers making extraordinary claims. If this was the case why didn't they produce the body when the apostles began to preach about the risen Christ? All of the Gospel accounts emphasise that the tomb was guarded at all times.
- Jesus was revived - theories have been offered that Jesus did not really die at all, he was possibly given pain relief which made him seem dead. The women were then able to revive him when they got to the tomb. If this is the case why do we have no stories or events in the years that followed?



Popular views about the soul and life after death

- There are many different views about what happens when we die. Some Christians believe our soul just lives on. They believe near death experiences can be evidence that our soul separates from our body.
- Some individuals may believe in reincarnation which is the belief that the soul lives on after death in another body or form. Some people even remember past lives. This belief is not part of Christianity or any other monotheistic religions.
- Many individuals reject all these ideas and believe death is simply the end of human life.



Write a response (you can use bullet points) that a Catholic might give to this statement

"Death is the end of existence. After we die we are just gone"

- Refer to what Catholics believe about life after death
 - Why Catholics believe in bodily resurrection.

Catholic teaching about Heaven and Hell

- Heaven - those who have accepted God's grace and forgiveness in this life will enjoy eternal existence with God in the next life. Heaven can be indescribable and difficult to explain but Christians know the reward for living correctly is to be in the eternal presence of God.



- Hell - if being in the presence of God is the reward then being separated from God must be a punishment. Those who through their own free will ultimately reject God's grace and forgiveness, have chosen to live eternally outside of God's presence. It is not that God chooses to punish, the individual chooses to reject God.

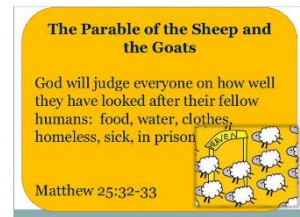
- Judgement -The New Testament includes several of Jesus' stories which refer to God Judging people according to their actions.
- In the story of the Rich man and Lazarus Jesus reminded people that we always have a duty of care for others and failing to follow this can lead to judgement *"...remember that in your lifetime you received your good things, while Lazarus received bad things, but now he is comforted here and you are in agony"* Luke 16:19-31

The unforgiving servant - Jesus tells a story of a man who owes money to the king, he is unable to pay so he fears the consequences. He pleads with the king for Mercy because of this the king frees him of his debts. Once he is free he goes to find a man who owes him money, he fails to offer him any mercy even when he begs and pleads. When the king discovers this, he is furious at such hypocrisy. The man is punished by the king. Jesus states "this is how my heavenly father will treat each of you unless you forgive others from your heart"



- Catholic teaching about Judgement comes from this Christian understanding that each individual will be held to account by God for the things they do, or fail to do during their lives.

- Other Christian views on judgement - Catholic teaching focuses on individual judgement. Each person is responsible for their own actions. Some Christians put emphasis on the "final judgement" for all, which is judgement at the end of time rather than an individual judgement.
- This idea of final judgement can be found in the parable of the sheep and the goats and in the book of revelation.

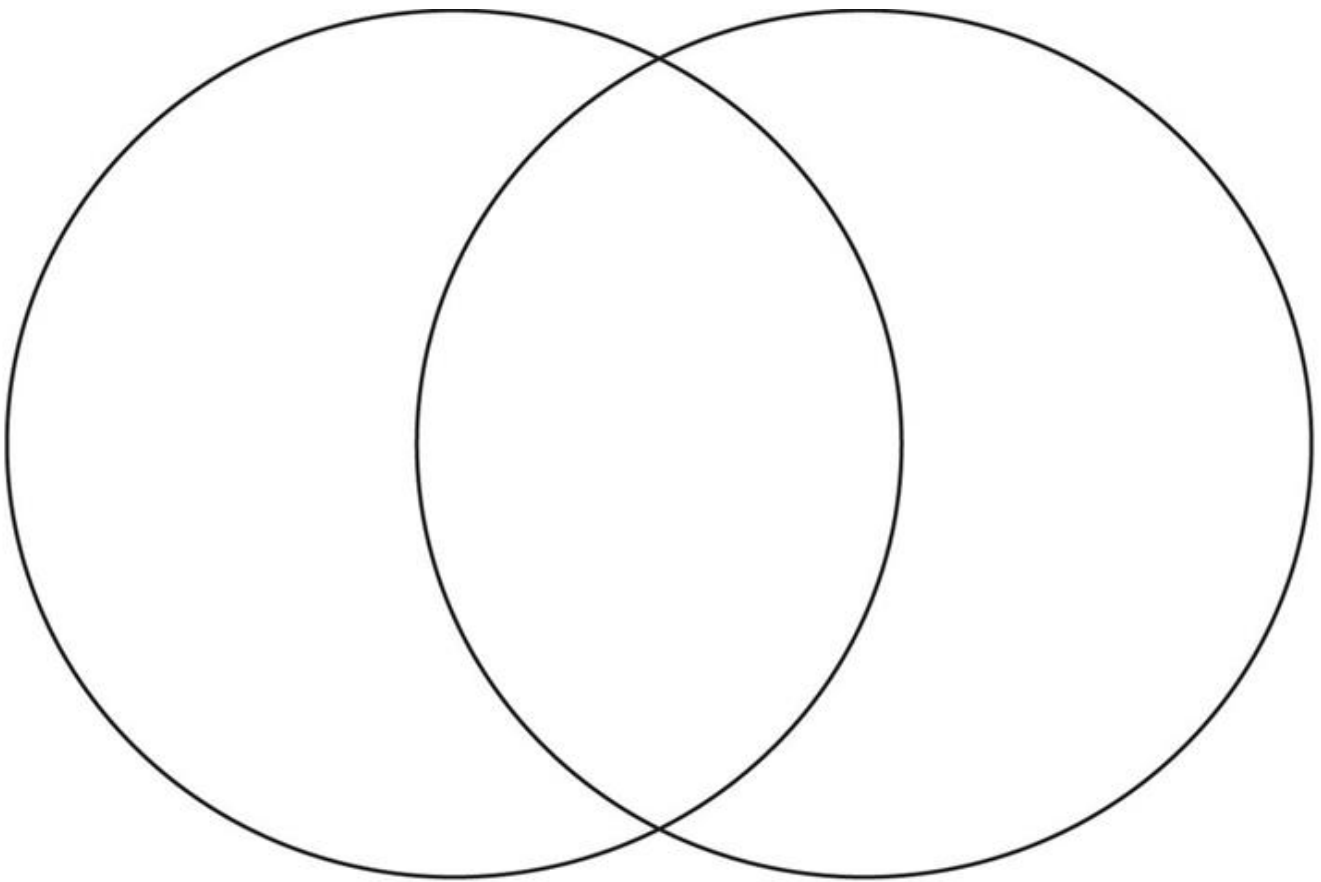


- Purgatory - Catholic teaching accepts that we are not perfect. When we have done wrong we try to make amends, the same can be said about our relationship with God. Purgatory refers to the cleansing of people's sins before they can go to heaven to spend eternity with God.
- Rather than a place Catholics use the term purgatory to refer to a state of hope. This is why Catholics pray for those who have died, they pray for the purification and removal of sin so they can spend eternal life with God.
- Most Christians believe in Heaven and Hell but protestant Christians do not accept the idea of purgatory. They simply believe that people either accept God and are in a state of grace with God, or they reject God.



Change this information to a drawing or a diagram. What do Catholics teach about heaven, hell and purgatory? How will people be judged?

Use this venn diagram to **compare** Catholic and other Christian views about what will happen at the end of times.



The Magisterium

The Catholic Church has 3 distinct sources of authority to support its teaching about Christian beliefs. This is the nature of the magisterium.

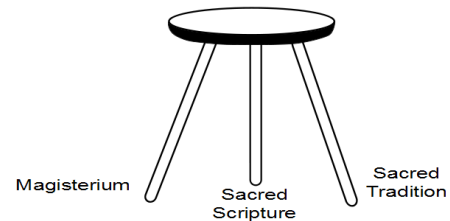
1. The Bible as the word of God is the primary source of authority for all Christians. Catholics believe that the writers of the Bible were inspired by the Holy spirit and the Church believes still continues to inspire the church today
2. Over the centuries important theologians such as Aquinas have explained beliefs to the Christian community this is called the tradition.
3. The leaders of the Church, the popes and bishops have made statements on certain aspects of Catholic faith. Their authority is called **The magisterium**, which comes from the Latin meaning teacher or master. After his resurrection Jesus gave the Apostles the authority to teach and

to "make disciples of all nations". In this way they received their authority to teach the faith directly from Jesus. Catholics believe the present Pope and bishops can trace their own appointment and ordination back to the first apostles. This is called the apostolic succession and is why the Pope and bishops have the authority to make statements about the Catholic faith.

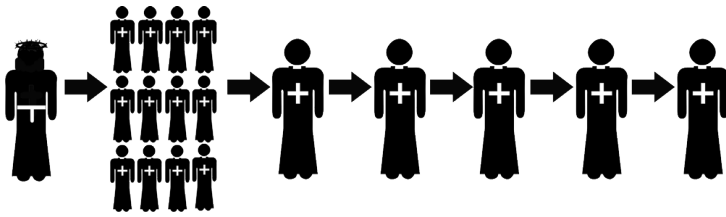
- **Ordinary magisterium** - The function of the magisterium is to present Catholic teaching in the modern context. It is vital for the Church to respond to issues that are not discussed in the Bible (IVF or genetic engineering) so the next generation know how to follow the Church's teachings as they face a changing society.
- **Extraordinary magisterium** - sometimes the Church needs to respond to specific disputes or particular circumstances. These have more much more importance than the ordinary magisterium. Extraordinary magisterium can be shown in the following ways
- **Conciliar magisterium** - Sometimes the bishops are asked to sit in a general council, their task is to discuss matters of significance to the life of the Church. Important examples are the councils of Nicea and Constantinople which resulted the in Creed which is still said in weekly mass.
- The conciliar magisterium is an example of the bishops of the Church working together to ensure they are speaking to the worldwide Church
- **Pontifical magisterium** - Another form of extraordinary magisterium, concerns specific and rare declarations by a pope. The Pope has the authority to make some final decisions on some disputed matters of faith or morality. Before making such a declaration the Pope has to spend time in prayer and consult key advisors. When a pope makes a decision in this way the teaching is considered to be without error. This is known as Papal infallibility. This use of extraordinary magisterium is very rare.

AUTHORITY

The Catholic Church



Explain how this diagram shows Apostolic succession.



Write a paragraph to link apostolic succession and the magisterium

Second Vatican Council

- The most recent general council was in the 1960s, it became known as Vatican II. It was called by Pope St John XXIII on 11th October 1962 and completed its work under Pope Paul VI on 8th December 1965. This council was called because of the ever-changing society following the second world war. Pope John wanted the Church to respond to these Changes and to represent the faith in this new context. The council published 16 documents.
- Four of the 16 documents are summarised. These were given the title of constitution which makes them the most important.
- These documents have been guiding the church since 1965.



<p><u>Dei verbum - Dogmatic constitution on divine revelation</u></p> <p>This is the document that sets out the relationship between the Bible, Tradition and the Magisterium. It explains how these are each inspired by the Holy Spirit and have authority for the Catholic Church. It emphasises the importance of Biblical study and encourages Catholics to use the Bible as part of their daily prayers. It has led to an increase in Bible study groups for ordinary Catholics.</p>	<p><u>Sancrosanctum Concilium - constitution of the sacred liturgy</u></p> <p>This document covers the change to Church's liturgy. Before the council the Priest turned away from the congregation and spoke in Latin. The reform encouraged by Vatican II was that Catholics should have a deeper understanding of Mass, the Altar was moved so that the priest now faced the people. Words were also translated into the local language this allowed Catholics to embrace the word of God.</p>
<p><u>Lumen Gentium - Dogmatic constitution on the Church</u></p> <p>Vatican II wanted to ensure that all members of the Church knew they had important roles to play. This document encouraged ordinary Catholics to take a more active role in the Church and to serve Jesus anyway they can, they must be of service to the Church and to others.</p>	<p><u>Gaudium et Spes - Pastoral constitution on the Church in the modern world</u></p> <p>This was written to respond to the changes in society, the issues of poverty and social justice, the impact of science and technology and above all to encourage the people of faith to engage with the modern world.</p> <p>Pope John wanted the Church to be a source of joy and hope to the world.</p> <p>The influence of this document has been dramatic since Vatican II.</p> <p>CAFOD and Pax Christi work internationally and Churches and Dioceses have justice and peace groups</p>

Compare the Catholic Church before and after Vatican II. What impact did it have?

Artefacts

Humans use images and symbols to help explore and understand difficult concepts and beliefs.

Sarcophagi

- These are stone coffins that use carved images to depict a life of a saint or a Biblical story.



- The sarcophagus above is in the Museo Pio Cristiano in the Vatican, Rome. It dates from the 4th century and has a variety of images that reinforce the belief that Jesus' death and resurrection were a triumph over sin and a sign of hope. The entire decoration is based on the Passion and resurrection of Jesus.

- Each panel shows a part of Jesus' journey to his crucifixion. The crown of thorns is actually filled with Jewels which symbolise that Jesus' death was actually a triumph over sin.
- The centre piece contains a Chi-Rho, which is an ancient symbol for the resurrection. To reinforce the fact that Jesus' death was a victory over sin, the Chi-Rho is placed within a wreath that is held in the beaks of 2 eagles. The wreath is a Roman symbol of victory and the eagles represent God



Change this information to a mind map.

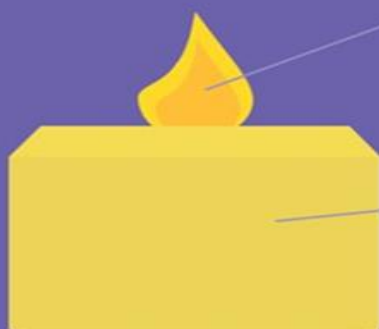
How are Christian beliefs about eternal life shown in religious artefacts?

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE PASCHAL CANDLE

BY JONATHAN TEIXEIRA FOR THE FOCUS BLOG



That candle in the front of the Church isn't just really big, it's also really special. Let's take a look.



THE FLAME

symbolizes the light of Christ. "The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not overcome it." (John 1:4-5) The lit candle also recalls the pillar of fire and cloud the Israelites followed in the desert.

THE CANDLE FOLLOWER

helps the candle burn evenly and prevents wax from dripping everywhere. This practical widget is used on many candles in the church and has no particular symbolism.

THE CANDLE

must be at least 51% beeswax. This is because beeswax is precious stuff (it takes a lot of bees' work to make it) and the sacraments are precious, serious things. It also brings God's creation into the celebration.

DECORATIONS

other than those mentioned below can be very elaborate, quite simple, or even nonexistent. The elements listed below can be presented in a variety of ways. The candle at left is one example.

ALPHA & OMEGA

are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet and are used to symbolize Christ as the "beginning and the end." (Revelation 22:13)

THE CROSS

of Christ, the symbol of Christianity. Signifies that this is the paschal candle, and it's all about Jesus.

THE YEAR

reminds us that Jesus is king of all time, even this year! He's with us, right here, right now.

5 GRAINS OF INCENSE

(often formed into wax nails) are inserted into the candle, symbolizing the 5 wounds of Christ.

THE TYPICAL PASCHAL CANDLE

is between 3-5 feet tall, weighing between 4-10 pounds. The cathedral in Salisbury, England is said to have had a candle measuring 36 feet tall in the Middle Ages.

The Paschal candle

- This is a special candle that is used during the Easter season (also called the Easter candle) in a Church; it symbolises the fact that Jesus' resurrection was a triumph over death.
- Each year during Holy week the events of the last week of Jesus' life feature in a series of liturgies which happen on Holy Thursday, Good Friday and the Easter Vigil
- At the beginning of the Easter vigil the Church is in darkness and the Paschal candle is lit. this symbolises the light of Christ overcoming darkness.
- An ancient hymn called the Exultet is sung this proclaims Jesus triumph over sin because his resurrection defeats death.
- The symbols on the candle all reinforce this belief in triumph over death.
- The Easter candle has a prominent place in the Church during the whole Easter season. It is a constant reminder of the triumph of the resurrection.

The paschal candle is blessed and lit for the first time at the Easter Vigil. The deacon carries it into the dark church, stopping three times to sing "Christ be our light!", to which the people respond, "Thanks be to God!" It is the candle from which all others are lit that night, and it is also used to bless the baptismal font.

The paschal candle is lit for all liturgies during the Easter season as well as at baptisms and funerals all year round. The unused portions of paschal candles are often melted down to make new ones.

The Easter candle and Baptism

- Baptism is the sacrament of entry into the Catholic Church. Historically baptisms took place at the Easter Vigil. Some Churches still baptise adults during the Easter vigil.
- The Easter candle is used in baptisms it is placed near the baptismal font, a small baptism candle is lit from its flame and given to the Parents and God parents. To remind them that the light of Christ has defeated the darkness of sin.
- The liturgy encourages parents and God parents to keep the light of faith burning brightly
- Baptisms are encouraged to take place on Sundays because Sunday is the weekly reminder of the celebration of the death and resurrection of Christ.

Explain the significance of the Paschal candle in Baptism and the Easter service (8)

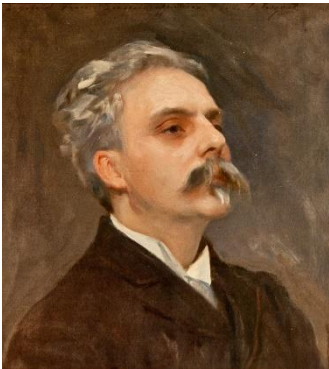
Music and worship

- The Psalms - these are found in the Old testament and they are a way prayer to God with the use of many expressions and emotions. Over the years people began to chant and sing these Psalms during mass. During the liturgy of the word Catholic Mass includes a Psalm which may be sung.
- Music in the Liturgy - the Catholic mass has several elements which are appropriate to sing.
- Alleluia - a Chant for welcoming the Gospel

- The Gloria – this is a great song of praise for God. The words can bring a greater sense of joy through music.
- There are many hymns in the Christian tradition some are used at certain points in the year and some are used weekly during mass. The words all convey an important message about Jesus Christ and his sacrifice for us.
- Some Catholics believe music in church should always be traditional, however younger Catholics believe the Church needs to reach out to the younger generation and music is a great way of doing this.

Reduce this information. Explain why Music is an important part of worship.

Catholic beliefs about eternal life: Faure's requiem.



- Following the death of his parents Gabriel Faure composed a requiem of beautiful melodies. He wanted his music to remind people that you could be sad about the death of a loved one whilst also hoping that they had gone onto an eternal life with God.
- Faure said we should not fear death, his requiem focuses on the belief that the dead will be in heaven.
- Like the symbols and symbolic actions in the funeral Faures music helps the grieving have faith, comfort and hope. It does not focus on sadness but the fear-free nature of death.

"It has been said that my requiem does not express the fear of death and someone has called it a lullaby of death. But it is thus that is see death: as a happy deliverance, an aspiration towards happiness above, rather than as a painful experience.

Gabriel Faure

"...my requiem is dominated from beginning to end by a very human feeling of faith in eternal rest"

Gabriel Faure

The Catholic funeral rite

- The Purpose of a funeral is to allow the family to grieve for the dead person to celebrate the love they have for them and to find hope that they have gone on to eternal life with God.
- Symbols on the coffin - a variety of symbols are used to remind people of the deceased's faith in the resurrection.
- The coffin is covered in a white cloth called a Pall, this reminds people of the white garment worn at Baptism as a symbol of being washed clean of the sin that separates humans from God. The Pall also reminds people even in death we are all equal in the eyes of God, everyone is worthy of salvation through Christ.
- The Paschal candle is placed near the coffin as a symbol of belief in the resurrection
- A cross is often placed on the coffin to remind people that through Jesus' death on the cross and his resurrection he defeated death and brought about salvation.
- The book of the Gospels may be placed on the coffin to remind people that those who live by the teachings of Jesus will have eternal life.
- Symbolic actions - At the beginning and end of the funeral the coffin is sprinkled with Holy water as a symbol of baptism and the gift of eternal life.
- At the end of the funeral the coffin is incensed as a sign of honouring the person, whose body was a temple of the holy spirit. The incense also symbolises the prayers of those gathered rising up to God.
- Prayers and readings - the readings from scripture will be chosen to remind those present of the promise of salvation and eternal life.
- Prayers throughout the funeral refer to baptism, to Easter and to the resurrection of Jesus. Reminding Catholics that through Jesus' sacrifice they can hope for eternal life after death.
- The priest will use their homily (sermon) to explain the Catholic belief that Jesus defeated death through his resurrection and that this means Catholics can hope to have eternal life with God after death. Providing comfort to loved ones.
- The prayers of intercession will include prayers for the dead and for grieving family and friends.

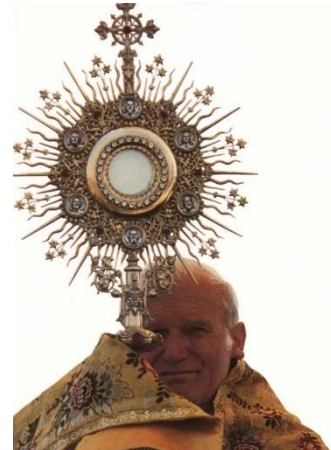
- Liturgical colour and final commendation - priests will usually wear white at Easter for a funeral the colour of the resurrection. Some Priests may wear purple as a symbol of mourning.
- The final commendation includes prayers to again express Christian hope in the Easter story and faith that the deceased person will have eternal life with God after death. *"May the angels lead you into paradise: may the martyrs come to welcome you and take you to the holy city, the new and eternal Jerusalem"*

Reduce the information above to complete the following table

Part of the Funeral	How does it show Catholic beliefs about eternal life?
Covering the coffin with the Pall	
Putting the book of Gospels and the cross on the coffin	
The use of incense	
Sprinkling water over the coffin	
The sermon	
Prayers that refer to Jesus' life and death	
The priests robe.	

What is prayer

- Prayer for many is how we communicate with God, this is how we maintain and develop our relationship with him. Prayer can be used to suit all occasions.
- The Catechism defines prayer as *"...the raising of the mind and heart to God or the petition of Good things from him in accord with his will"* CCC 534
- **Adoration** - This is simply when Catholics praise and acknowledge that God is wonderful and worthy of praise. Catholics will use the blessed sacrament to adore God who is present in the Eucharist.
- **Thanksgiving** - Catholics thank God for the wonderful things that happen. For Catholics the most important act of thanksgiving is the eucharist as this word translates from the Greek as "thanksgiving". During this part of the Mass Catholics give thanks for the sacrifice of Jesus
- **Repentance** - during Mass Catholics will repent each week during the penitential rite. For more significant sins Catholics will attend the sacrament of reconciliation.
- **Intercession** - these are the prayers that ask God to help others. During mass there are bidding prayers for others.
- **Petitions** - individuals will ask God to help them. They will petition to God to respond to their needs.



PENITENTIAL RITE (1)

**I confess to almighty God,
and to you, my brothers and
sisters, that I have greatly
sinned, in my thoughts and in
my words, in what I have
done, and in what I have
failed to do;**

Formulaic (set) prayers

- Many famous Saints and scholars have written prayers over the years. Catholics like to use these to help guide people through prayer as they believe these people were close to God.

- These prayers encourage people to focus and pray together as they are all saying the same words. Examples include the Lord's prayer and the Hail

"The Lord's Prayer is truly the summary of the whole Gospel," the "most perfect of prayers." It is at the centre of the Scriptures. It is called "the Lord's Prayer" because it comes to us from the Lord Jesus, the master and model of our prayer.

Catechism

Mary. These prayers can be especially powerful when repeated like when Catholics gather to say the rosary

- Many people believe formulaic prayers mean people can easily disconnect with what they are saying, the words are so familiar that they begin to lose all meaning.

- Extempore prayer is when Christians use their own words to speak with God it is possible for Christians to use their own words

to "...raise their hearts and minds to God" in a more spontaneous way.

- Sometimes formulaic prayers do express the feelings and wishes of a person.

Praying for the dead

- Catholics have always prayed for the dead as they believe these prayers are intercessions on behalf of the person who has died, asking God to welcome them into his presence so they can have eternal life in heaven.
- Eternal rest is the most commonly used prayer.

Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them. May the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.



- Catholics will also offer Masses to those who have died, this is another way of ensuring we are still praying for those that have moved on.

"Prayers are too personal to be read from a prayer book"	
Reasons to agree with this statement	Reasons to disagree with this statement

Annotate and highlight this copy of the Lord's prayer. Highlight where this prayer shows Thanksgiving, intercession, repentance, petition and adoration.

LORD'S PRAYER (Catholic)

Our Father who art in heaven,
Hallowed be Thy name;
Thy kingdom come;
Thy will be done on earth
as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread;
And forgive us our trespasses
as we forgive those who
trespass against us.

And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.

Amen

Death	The end of physical life. When the physical body ceases completely to function.
Eternal life	The term used to refer to life in heaven after death. Also, the phrase Jesus uses to describe a state of living as God intends which leads to this life in heaven
Heaven	Those who have accepted God's grace and forgiveness in this life will enjoy an eternal existence in God's presence in the next life. This face to face encounter with God is what we call "Heaven".
Hell	Those who through the exercise of their own free will ultimately reject God's grace and forgiveness will have chosen to live eternally outside of God's presence. This total lack of God for all eternity is what we call "Hell".
Judgement	The belief that each individual will be held to account by God for the things they do, or fail to do, during their lives.
magisterium	The raising of the body to life again after death. Christians believe that Jesus has already experienced and that all people will experience it at the end of time.
Resurrection	The teaching authority of the Church, exercised by the bishops in communion with the Pope. The magisterium is given grace by the Holy Spirit to faithfully interpret the Scriptures and Tradition.
Soul	The eternal part of a human being given at conception which lives on after the death of the body. Also a name for a human being's rational nature - their mind.

Select 5 key words and write them correctly in a sentence. E.g. All Christians believe Heaven is an eternal union with God.