Big question: What are Catholic teachings about death?

Recap phase:

Keyword	Definition
	The teaching authority of the Church, exercised by the bishops in communion with the Pope.
	The eternal part of a human being given at conception which lives on after the death of the body.
	The belief that each individual will be held to account by God for the things they do, or fail to do, during their lives.
	The end of physical life. When the physical body ceases completely to function.
	The term used to refer to life in heaven after death.

Preparation: Watch the clip

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJC_iH9ARJk

Knowledge phase: What does it mean to die well?

Catholics believe that death is not the end of our existence Jesus taught that those who believe in him would have eternal life; they would go on to live with God after death. Many passages in the Bible teach Catholics there is life after death. *"I am the resurrection and the life. Those who believe in me will live even though they die……."* (John 11:25) "*For God loved the world so much that he gave his only son, so that everyone who believes in him may not die but shall have eternal life" (John 3:16)*

This belief should affect the way Catholics live their lives

- It gives meaning and purpose to their lives
- It affects how they should treat those who are dying
- It affects how they approach death themselves

This means that Catholics will always reject Euthanasia and assisted dying Instead, Catholics promote the work of hospices that provide **palliative care** when a cure is no longer possible. Hospices help a patient to maintain dignity through pain relief and care until the very end of life.

The Church also provides rituals to support grieving loved ones. This involves the funeral service which includes imagery and symbols that reflect belief in hope of eternal life. Prayers are said for those who have died and the belief of eternal life is often explored through music and art.

Consolidation phase:

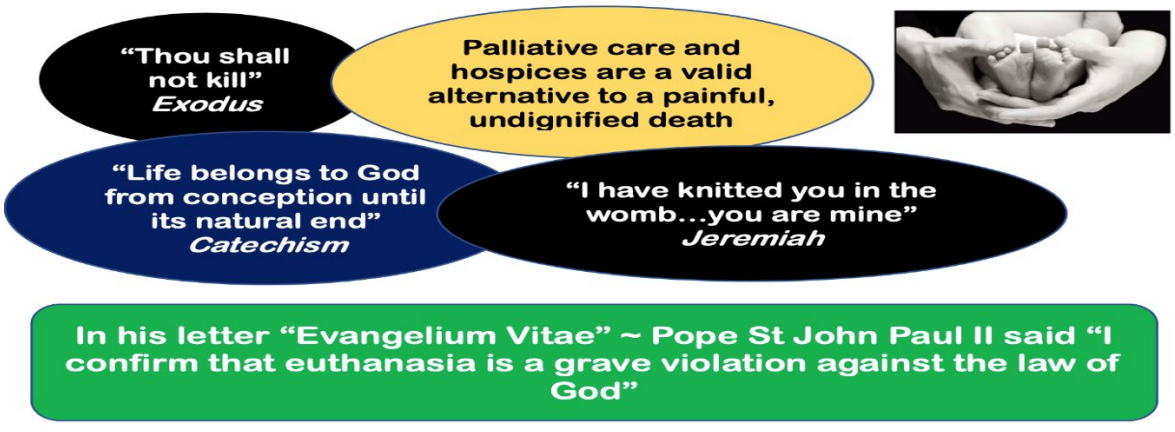
1. What do Catholics believe happens after death?
2. How does the belief in eternal life influence the way Catholics live their lives?
3. Why do Catholics reject euthanasia and assisted dying?
4. What role do hospices play in Catholic beliefs about end-of-life care?
5. How does the Catholic Church support grieving loved ones after a person's death?

Knowledge phase: Different arguments around euthanasia and assisted dying.

- Sanctity of life – Is the principle that life is sacred and should not be ended
- Quality of life – is the general well-being of the person, the belief that life must have some benefits to make it worth living.

For the right to die Quality of life arguments	Against the right to die Sanctity of Life arguments
• Many think it's a basic human right to have control about ending your life. • Advances in medicine have led to people being kept alive who would have previously dies. These people should have the right to a painless death. • Those who believe in free will think its ethically wrong to keep someone alive who has no hope of recovery. • The teaching of Jesus on loving your neighbour can be used to justify assisted suicide, because it might be the most loving thing to do. • We do not let animals suffer so why humans? • People have a right to refuse medical treatment, so why not a right to ask for Euthanasia. • People with terminal illnesses want to control when they die so that they can die with dignity	• Life is created by God and so it is up to God and not humans when people die. • If Euthanasia is legalised the research into terminal illness may be affected. • People may want to live but may go through with Euthanasia because they think they are a burden on their family and society. • Accepting Euthanasia is a slippery slope. It is a short step from voluntary to compulsory euthanasia. • The role of doctors is to support life and not destroy it. Would patients trust their doctors? • People might change their minds about wanting to die but then it would be too late • All life is special and worthy of protection.

Consolidation phase: Sources



In his letter "Evangelium Vitae" ~ Pope St John Paul II said "I confirm that euthanasia is a grave violation against the law of God"

Practice phase: Complete in your exercise book

D: 'Euthanasia and assisted dying should never be allowed' (15)

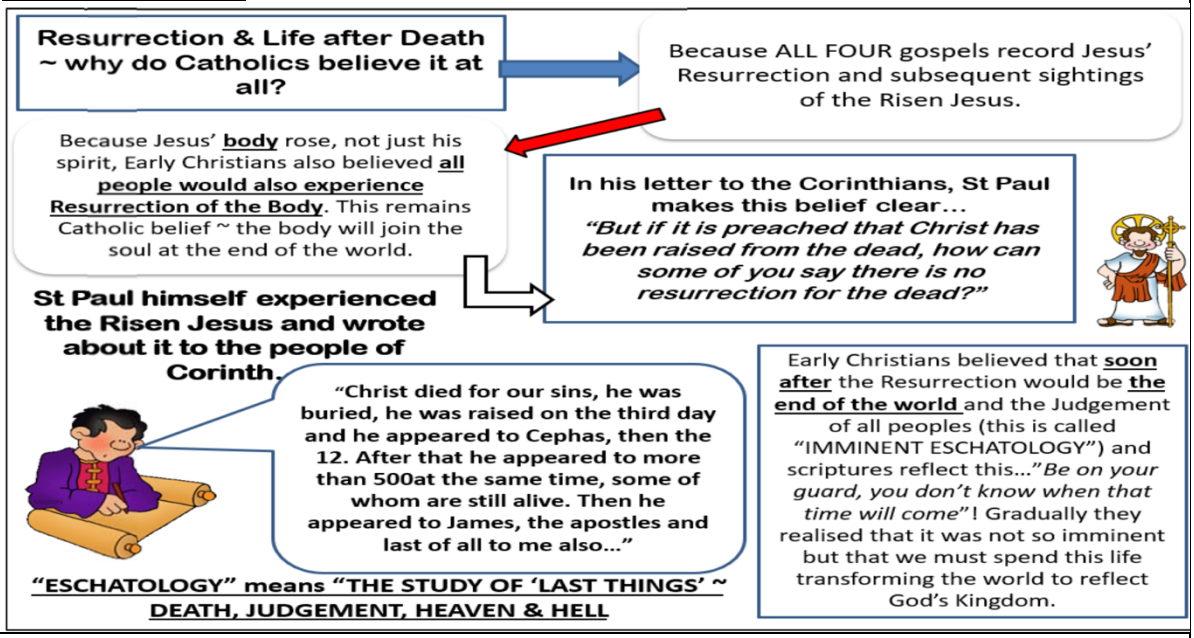
Big question:What are Catholic teachings about life after death?

Recap phase:

Keyword	Definition
	for those who have accepted God's grace and forgiveness in this life; they will enjoy an eternal existence in God's presence in the next life.
	The raising of the body to life again after death.
	Those who through their own free will ultimately reject God's grace and forgiveness, will have chosen to live forever without God's presence.
	Is the end of physical life. When the physical body ceases completely to function
	The eternal part of a human being given at conception which lives on after the death of the body

Preparation: Watch the clip
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uXZJJQuCehg&list=PL87a7Ml4mlkj4p4gWahEG7YZu8CQBgNRH&index=1

Knowledge phase:



Consolidation phase:

1. What is meant by Resurrection?
2. Why do Catholics believe in Resurrection?
3. What is eschatology?
4. What are the 4 last things?
5. What did St Paul teach about resurrection? (2 Sources)

Knowledge phase: Eschatology

Judgment Catholics believe that when a person dies, God passes judgment on his or her soul. Each person is responsible for their own actions. There will be a final judgment when the whole of creation is judged. This idea is found in the parable of the sheep and goats. In the gospels, Jesus refers a few times to our judgement in the afterlife… "This is how my heavenly father will treat you unless you forgive your brothers and sisters from your heart" (Parable of the Unforgiving Servant when the master punishes the wicked servant)

In a story called the Rich man and Lazarus, the rich man refuses to help the beggar Lazarus, who eventually dies and goes to heaven. When the rich man dies, he is sent to hell… "In your lifetime you received good things, while Lazarus received bad things, but now he is comforted and you are in agony".

Heaven Christians believe that a person who has lived a holy life will be rewarded with eternal happiness in haven. Heaven is to be at one with God. In the Bible, Heaven is often referred to as a banquet or feast, but Christian ideas about it vary widely. The Bible teaches that there is no pain or sadness in heaven. Christians take this to mean that heaven is a holy, happy and peaceful state of being with God. Christians agree that it is difficult to accurately describe what it is like as we have not experienced it.

Hell Christianity teaches that Hell is a place reserved for those who are not sorry for the sins they have committed. Hell is often thought of as a place of eternal fire and suffering and eternal separation from God. Many people have a problem with the idea that an all-loving God would allow people to go to hell. However, Christians believe God is just and fair and so cannot let evil go unpunished.

Purgatory A state of purifying, a time of cleansing and preparation to enter heaven. St. Paul used the image of fire to represent purgatory – A place of purifying fire. In other words, a place for those people who have died with unforgiven sins to prepare them for heaven. Protestant Christians do not accept the idea of purgatory. Catholics believe that they can help the souls in purgatory by praying for them. There is a long tradition of praying for the dead. Catholics can ask God for mercy to forgive the Soul's sins so that they can enter heaven.

Consolidation phase:

1. What do Catholics believe happens when a person dies in terms of judgment?
2. How is the idea of final judgment illustrated in the Parable of the Sheep and Goats?
3. What are the different Christian beliefs about Heaven, and how is it described in the Bible?
4. Why do some people struggle with the concept of Hell in Christianity?
5. What is Purgatory, and how do Catholic beliefs about it differ from Protestant beliefs?

Practice phase: Complete in your exercise book

C: Explain Catholic teachings on life after death (8)

Big question: Where does Church authority come from: MAGISTERIUM

Recap phase:

Keyword	**Definition**
Soul	
Heaven	
Hell	
Judgement	
Resurrection	

Preparation: watch the clip
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kzrWuWn0HJc&list=PL87a7Ml4mlkj4p4gWahEG7YZu8CQBgNRH&index=2

Knowledge phase: Magisterium

Catholics believe that all bishops and popes are descended from Jesus Apostles. This is called Apostolic succession. It is the responsibility of the Pope and the bishops to make sure that the teachings of Jesus are protected. They have the authority to make decisions on beliefs about Faith and Moral issues. The Magisterium can address issues that are not contained within the Bible. Catholics believe that the Holy Spirit guides the Pope and the Bishops in their decisions. The Magisterium can act in different ways.

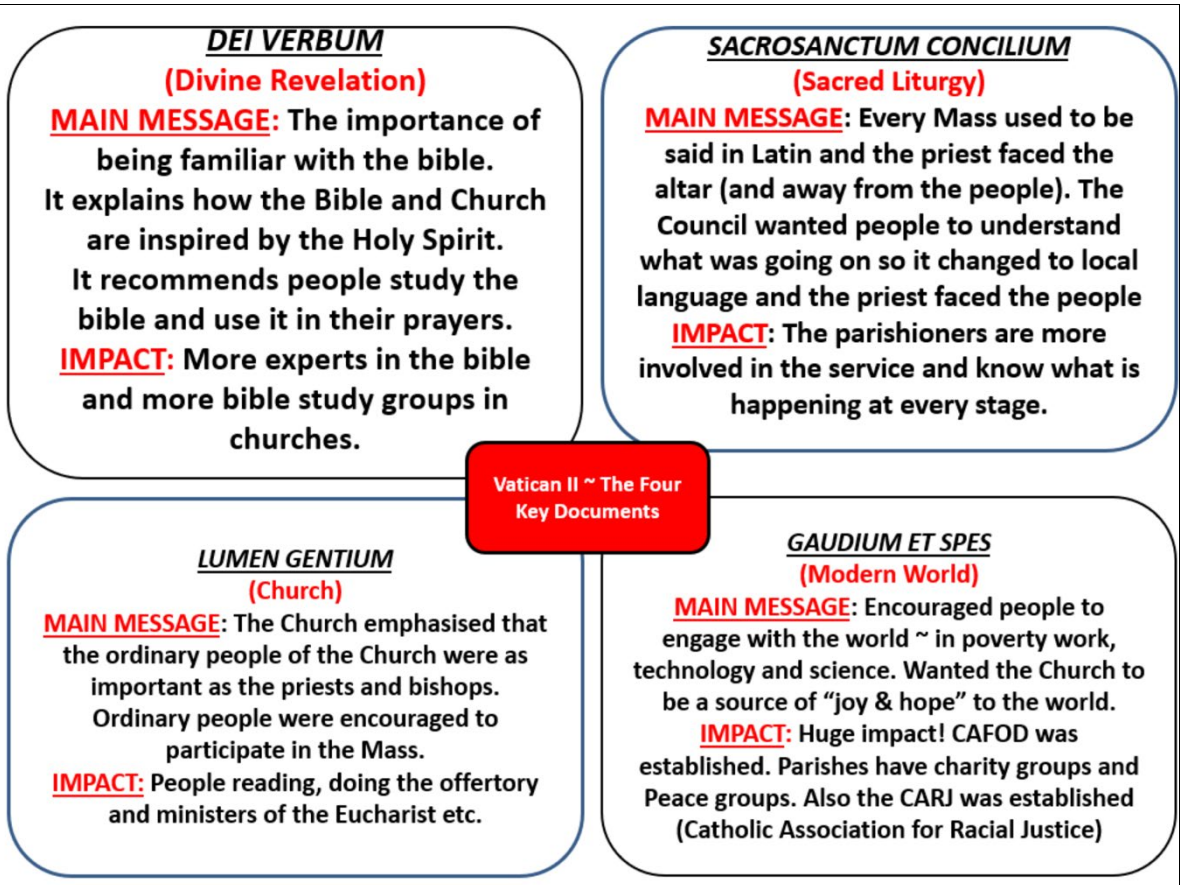
Name	Explanation
(General) Ordinary Magisterium	Bishops work out what the Church should teach about modern day issues (e.g. euthanasia). Guided by the Holy Spirit. Pope might write an encyclical on a topic (e.g. Evangelium Vitae on the Sanctity of Life by Pope John Paul II)
(Extraordinary) Conciliar Magisterium	Council of Bishops meet to discuss important issues. (E.g. Council of Trent in 16th Century and Second Vatican Council in 20th Century).
(Extraordinary) Pontifical Magisterium	The Pope makes an infallible statement of faith. There have only ever been two cases of this – when the Pope declared that Mary is the Immaculate Conception and the belief in the Assumption of Mary.

Consolidation phase:

1. What is apostolic succession?
2. What responsibilities does the Magisterium (pope and bishops) have?
3. Why does the Church need a Magisterium?
4. Give one Church teaching that has come from Ordinary Magisterium
5. Give one Church teaching that has come from Extraordinary Pontifical Magisterium

Knowledge phase: The Second Vatican Council

The most recent Example of Extraordinary Conciliar Magisterium was in the 1960's. It was known as the 'Second Vatican Council' (Vatican II) because it was the second one to be held at the Vatican, in Rome. It was called by Pope St John XXIII on 11th October 1962 and completed under Pope Paul VI on 8 December 1965. It is important to know the context of this council. The Second World War ended in 1945. In the years that followed there was considerable change in society, technology and in politics. John XXIII became Pope in 1958 and wanted the Catholic Church to respond to these changes and to represent the faith in this new 'world'. There are 4 key documents that you need to know about.



Before the Council	After Vatican II
Mass was said in Latin	Mass was now said in the local language, so people could understand what was being said.
The priest and congregation faced the altar to show the link between the Eucharist and Jesus' sacrifice	The altar turned around and the priest faces the people, so everyone can see. This encourages a sense of community and participation
The priest leads everything	Lay people are encouraged to read in Mass and be Eucharistic Ministers. More women get involved.
The congregation only receive communion in the form of bread	Communion under both bread and wine are encouraged.
Bible readings did not play a big part in the lives of many Catholics.	More emphasis on Bible readings. Catholics are now encouraged to read scripture.
Catholics were encouraged to see themselves as different from other Christians and not to mix with them. Catholics were not allowed to go to protestant Churches.	A focus was placed on what all Christians have in common rather than what divided them.
Catholics were closed off to other religions and cautious of world views.	Open to dialogue with people of other Faiths especially Judaism.

Consolidation phase:

What do you think was the most important change made by Vatican II? Why?

Practice phase:

B: Describe the purpose of the Magisterium for Catholics (5)

B: Describe how Vatican II changed the Catholic Church (5)

Big question: What are sarcophagi and Paschal candle?

Recap phase:

Keyword	Definition
Magisterium	
Death	
Eternal life	
Judgement	
Hell	

Preparation:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=roIhWj84W1k&list=PL87a7Ml4mlkj4p4gWahEG7YZu8CQBgNRH&index=6 **Watch the video, Label the image below as you go.**

Knowledge phase:



Knowledge phase: Paschal Candle: Watch the video, Label the image as you go.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uGKjay21QgI&list=PL87a7Ml4mlkj4p4gWahEG7YZu8CQBgNRH&index=5



Practice phase: Choose either the Paschal candle or the sarcophagus. In your book..

C: Explain how this artefact reflects Catholic beliefs about the resurrection (8)

Big question: Music in Catholic Masses and Funerals

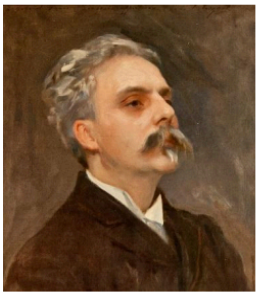
Recap phase:

Keyword	Definition
Apostolic Succession	
Vatican II	
Sarcophagus	
Paschal Candle	
Purgatory	

Preparation: Listen to Faure's requiem "in Paradisum'

Knowledge phase:

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

Consolidation phase:

How does Faure's music represent Catholic beliefs about Heaven and eternal life?
How Might this comfort a mourner at a funeral?

Knowledge phase: Knowledge phase: Music and worship

St Augustine said **'When you sing, you pray twice'**

- 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 Gospel21
- 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.

Consolidation phase:

1. What role do the Psalms play in Catholic worship, and how are they used in Mass?
2. What are some key elements of the Catholic Mass that involve music?
3. How does the Gloria contribute to the worship experience in Catholic Mass?
4. Why do some Catholics prefer traditional church music, while others support modern styles?
5. How can music help convey important messages about Jesus Christ and his sacrifice?

Practice phase: Plan then complete In your book

D: 'There is no need to use music in worship' (15)

Arguments for	**Arguments against**

Conclusion

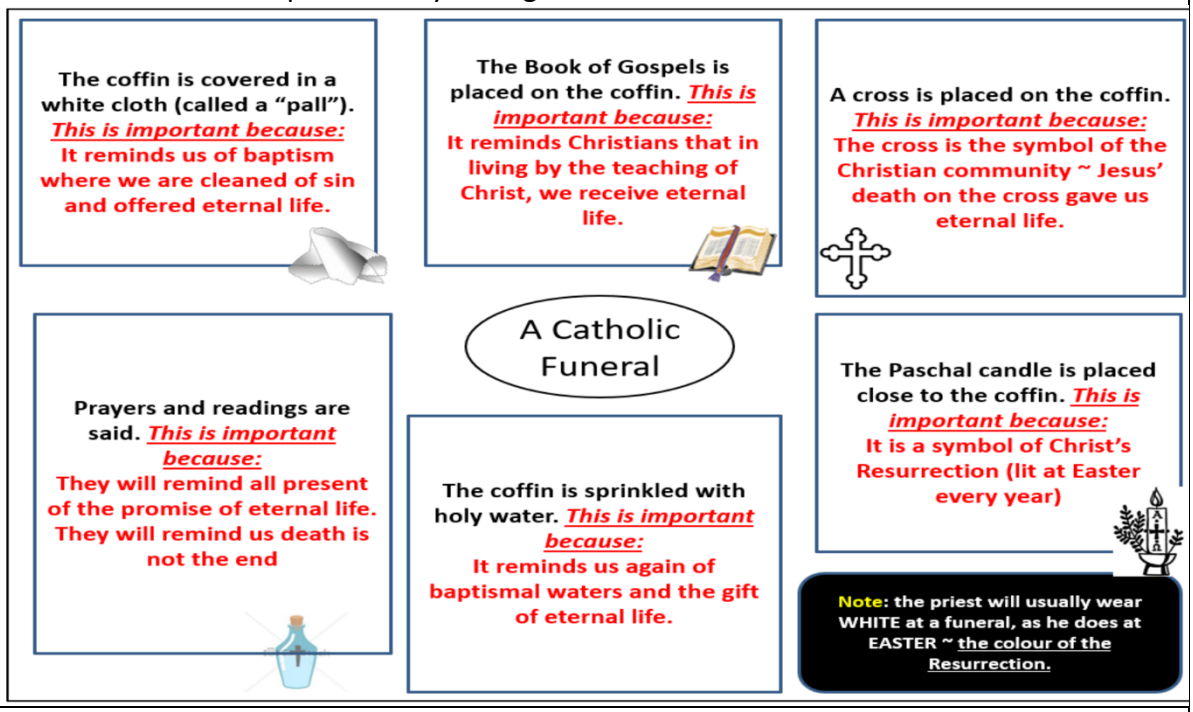
Big question: Funerals and Prayer

Recap phase: Complete the video quiz
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YexfVxOC9GY&list=PL87a7Ml4mlkj4p4gWahEG7YZu8CQBgNRH&index=12

Preparation:

Knowledge phase: The Catholic Funeral Rite

A variety of symbols and actions are used during a Catholic funeral to remind the family and friends of the deceased person of their faith and resurrection. The purpose is to allow the family to grieve for the dead person, to celebrate the love they have for them and to find comfort in the hope that they have gone on to eternal life.



Consolidation phase:

1. What is the purpose of a Catholic funeral?
2. Why is a pall important?
3. Why is Holy water used?
4. How is the Paschal Candle involved?
5. Why does the priest wear white?

Knowledge phase: Prayer in Catholic communities:

Prayer is the central way that believers use to communicate with God. The CCC defines it as **"raising the heart and mind to God."** It can take many different forms, it can be silent, or out loud, it can be formal and written down or spontaneous, off the top of your head! Prayer is a way of bringing us closer to God and improving and deepening our relationship with Him.

- 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.

The ‘Our Father’ prayer is said to combine all of the above aspects of prayer

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 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 express the feelings and wishes of a person.

Consolidation phase:

1. How does the Catholic Church define prayer, and what are its different forms?
2. What is the significance of adoration in Catholic prayer, and how is it practiced?
3. Why is the Eucharist considered the most important act of thanksgiving in Catholic worship?
4. What are the benefits and potential drawbacks of formulaic (set) prayers in Catholic worship?
5. How do intercession and petition prayers differ, and when are they used in Catholic practice?

Practice phase: In your book choose 1 of the questions below.

Describe the symbols used in a Catholic funeral (5)

Describe the purpose of prayer for Catholics (5)

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.	