



Component 2a: Life and Death Knowledge Organiser



End of Life		
1	Dying Well	Describes the medical, logistical and pastoral support of someone who is terminally ill
2	Palliative Care	The end of life is made comfortable through pain relief
3	Euthanasia	The intentional ending of someone's life who is suffering from an incurable, terminal illness
4	Right to Die	It is the person's right to decide to die
5	Sanctity of Life	All life is sacred, given by God and should be protected
6	Quality of Life	The standard of meaning and pleasure in someone's life

Catholic Belief about life after death		
7	Resurrection	Jesus defeats death by coming back to life, the story of Easter
8	Bodily resurrection	The idea of St Paul that we will share in Jesus' resurrection with a 'Heavenly' body, not our 'earthly' body
9	Soul	Our earthly and Heavenly existence is of both body and soul
10	Dualism	The distinction that the body and soul are separate, only the soul lives on into the next life

Eschatology- The Last Four Things		
11	Death	Christians believe in eternal life, so death is not the end of their existence. They believe this because of Jesus' resurrection.
12	Judgement	God will judge us on our actions, demonstrated in the Parable of the Sheep and Goats, the Unforgiving Servant and the Rich Man and Lazarus
13	Heaven	An eternal existence in the presence of God, accepting forgiveness
14	Hell	An eternal existence separated from God, a rejection of God's love
15	Purgatory	The Catholic belief that our souls are purged, or cleansed before entering Heaven. Catholics pray for souls in purgatory.

Music		
16	Psalms	The Psalms were originally written as musical poems and are used in a wide range of liturgies and worship
17	Mass	The Alleluia, Gloria are often sung, as well as other hymns
18	Modern	Young people especially prefer modern worship music as a way of expressing their faith
19	Faure's Requiem Mass	Classical music created for a Funeral Mass. Is symbolic of calm, peace, hope of Heaven

Artefacts		
20	Passion Sarcophagi	A stone coffin, carved with the scenes of Jesus' trial, death and resurrection, with symbols of victory (laurel crown) and Christ (Chi Rho)
21	Paschal Candle	A large candle, replaced and blessed each Easter. Represents Jesus' victory over darkness and death and includes symbols of eternity (Alpha and Omega), kingship and sacrifice (5 beads of incense/ cross)
22	Easter	The celebration of Jesus' death and resurrection, which frees us from death and sin
23	Baptism	We are cleansed of Original Sin, and our lives are given to Jesus, whose death and resurrection we then share

Magisterium		
24	Word of God	Referring to the authority of scripture (Bible)
25	Tradition	Referring to the historical teaching in the Church (eg. Augustine)
26	Magisterium	The teaching authority of the Pope and Bishops
27	Ordinary Magisterium	Frequent teaching in the form of letters (Encyclicals, eg Laudato Si), or homilies on how to live as a Catholic in modern society
28	Extraordinary Magisterium	Rare occasions of teaching from Conciliar (councils/ meetings of the Bishops) and Pontifical (infallible statements from the Pope)
29	Second Vatican council	Conciliar Magisterium 1962-1965 that issued documents including Dei Verbum, about how God reveals himself to us

Funeral		
30	Symbolic items	Cloth (pall) or vestments in the liturgical colour (white), Book of the Gospels, Paschal Candle, Cross
31	Symbolic actions	Holy Water, Incense, Procession
32	Readings and Prayers	Catholics believe that they can intercede for the deceased, and Masses can be offered for them. Prayers may include the Eternal Rest Grant unto them o Lord...

Prayer		
33	Types of Prayer	Payers are described as a "raising of the heart and mind to God, and include Adoration, Petition, Intercession, Thanksgiving, Repentance
34	Formulaic Prayers	Traditional prayers that have been collected as 'official' prayers, including the Glory be, Hail Mary, and Our Father
35	Extempore Prayer	Spontaneous, personal prayers that do not follow a set structure or formula