



## Year 9 Half Term 1 - What happens when you die?

This unit has pupils think about the variety of religions they have investigated during their time at Shevington High School, and compare their beliefs on the afterlife. This will also take into account secular worldviews, and question the fairness of different ways of thinking about life and death.

<b>1. Heaven</b>	A place of eternity with God	<b>14. Olam ha-ba</b>	A Jewish belief in the world that will come to replace this one.
<b>2. Hell</b>	A place of separation from God. Often imagery of fire and punishment is used to describe it.	<b>15. Hinduism</b>	A world religion that started over 4000 years ago. It has no founder, and has many different representations of Gods and Goddesses.
<b>3. Purgatory</b>	Believed by Catholics to be a place of purification. Some people may go there to burn away sins before entering heaven.	<b>16. Samsara</b>	The cycle of rebirth that all things go through on their way to moksha.
<b>4. Omnibenevolent</b>	All-loving.	<b>17. Reincarnation</b>	Upon death, the soul is born within a new body.
<b>5. Suffering</b>	The act of undergoing pain or hardship in life.	<b>18. Moksha</b>	Escaping the cycle of rebirth, and uniting with the universe.
<b>6. Eternal</b>	Something with no beginning and no end.	<b>19. Karma</b>	A force of universal justice. If your actions a
<b>7. Resurrection</b>	The act of coming back to life from the dead.	<b>20. Dharma</b>	The idea that everyone should do their duty in order to be a good person.
<b>8. Akhirah</b>	A Muslim belief in the resurrection and judgement day.	<b>21. Ghost</b>	A spiritual being that exists on earth after death.
<b>9. Jannah</b>	Arabic term for heaven that has imagery of a beautiful garden of paradise associated with it.	<b>22. Justice</b>	Making sure that something has a fair outcome.
<b>10. Jahannam</b>	Arabic term for hell. A place of eternal suffering.	<b>23. The Brothers Karamazov</b>	A book written by Russian author Dostoevsky, this book discusses the nature of God and suffering.
<b>11. Messiah</b>	Literally means anointed one. A person who will come and rescue others. A Jewish idea that a figure will come and restore order.	<b>24. Predestination</b>	The idea that what happens when you die has already been decided. Some theists believe that if God is all-knowing and all-powerful, he must already know what will happen to us in the future.
<b>12. Orthodox Judaism</b>	A traditional branch of Judaism that follows strictly to the laws set out in the Torah.	<b>25. Faith</b>	Believing in an idea without needing to have it proven.
<b>13. Reform Judaism</b>	A branch of Judaism that has adapted more to modern ways of thinking and living.	<b>26. Humanism</b>	An outlook on life that even without religious belief, humans should find their own meaning in life.