

## 2.1 Life & Death

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# A GOOD DEATH

**Death = the end of physical life, when the body ceases to function.** One of the 4 last things.

## For Christians:

In death, life is 'changed, not ended'.

"We will not all sleep, we will be changed" 1 Cor 15:50-51. Christians believe in a new, different kind of life after this one is finished. Christians believe that death is a gateway to this new, eternal life.



## Palliative Care

Medical care to give a sick and dying person the best quality of life possible, in the life that they have left.

- respects the value of every person until their natural death
- provides expert pain-relief so not suffering physically but also allows dying person to reject further treatments that are too painful and difficult, and focus on a peaceful end.
- provides emotional & spiritual support: friendship, care, counselling, access to priest/ chaplains
- helps to make life still pleasurable giving access to enjoyable activities - music, massage, garden, socials

A **Hospice** may be the best place to access this help, especially as it is a peaceful place, and it specialises in co-ordinating all the different kinds of help that a person may need.

**MacMillan nurses** visit people who are dying with cancer, usually in their own homes.

**Medical care:** pain control so not suffering needlessly.

**A natural death**, not euthanasia, with dignity of being cared for to the end. Try to accept any unavoidable suffering as Jesus did.

**Reconcile with God** - Sacrament of Reconciliation, so can die at peace.

**Receive Sacrament of Anointing of Sick** - for strength and healing, or for last holy communion (Viaticum = food for the sou's journey)

**Put finances in order**, complete Last Will document.

**Spend time with family**, reconcile with them if needed

**May plan funeral**, which will support the grieving who are left behind.

## Euthanasia

**Definition = a person who is terminally ill chooses to be given medical help to end their own life.** Literally means "a gentle death".

**Voluntary euthanasia** - done at the dying person's request.

**Involuntary euthanasia** - not the person's choice = murder!

**Assisted suicide** - a person seeks help to end their own life, eg from a family member, not by medical means.

Voluntary, involuntary euthanasia & assisted suicide are illegal in the UK. In Switzerland, there is a clinic ("Dignitas") where people can legally have voluntary euthanasia.

## Is there a right to die?

### Catholic Church View

**Sanctity of life:** human life is sacred because it has a special **dignity:** humans are made in the **image of God.** "You are a temple of the Holy Spirit". Therefore it is wrong to kill or otherwise hurt/ abuse others.

**God is the Creator of life**, and only God has the right to take it away. **5th Commandment:** Do not kill.

**Suffering:** is not pointless or evil (Catholic ambivalence to suffering). Jesus suffered to save the world from sin - our suffering, in union with his, can also be redemptive and have value. **Salvifici Doloris** - still held in God's love.

**Palliative care** helps the terminally ill be pain free, comfortable, and enjoy what they have left. It values their life up to its last natural moments. No need for an early death to escape suffering.

### Other Christians View

**Compassion of Jesus:** Jesus showed kindness, and said to "love your neighbour as yourself". It might be kind to help someone die, rather than keep suffering. You might yourself not want to live in the same situation.

- but: Jesus never killed anyone out of compassion... He did let Lazarus die, instead of healing him immediately, but then brought him back to life!

### Humanist/ Atheist View

**Quality of life** is more important than Sanctity of Life: if life is no longer pleasurable or satisfying, a person should be allowed to die.

**Humanists don't believe in sanctity of life**, so respecting life to its last natural moments is not more important than how the person feels about it.

**Personal decision (autonomy)** - the right to end life belongs to that person alone, not to God (they don't believe he exists) or anyone else.

## Stories of Euthanasia :

In the UK, euthanasia is illegal, but some cases have gone to court, to try and change the law.

### Tony Nicklinson

Had a stroke which paralysed him from the neck down, and he did not want to live like this for another 20 years. He went to court for the right to have assistance in committing suicide, as he felt taking his own life was his basic right, but he couldn't do it himself. He lost the case, so he began to refuse food and drink and died in this way.

### Diane Pretty

Had motor neurone disease, and was afraid that in the end, she would be unable to use her breathing muscles and would suffocate. She wanted to die before this happened, but lost her case for euthanasia. She was taken to a hospice, when she started having breathing difficulties. There she was made pain free, and died when slipping into a coma.



NOT  
DEAD  
YET

## Non-religious reasons why euthanasia should remain illegal

**Slippery slope:** if euthanasia becomes legal for very serious cases, other less serious cases will also demand to have it. In the Netherlands, children and depressed people can be euthanised, instead of helped. Do Not Resuscitate Orders have been abused in some hospitals, with patients denied basic life-saving care (rather than just being exempted from complex treatments).

**Social pressure on the vulnerable:** eg NHS bed-blockers (patients who never seem to be well enough to leave hospital) and by ruthless relatives on frail elderly people.

**Trust in doctors and nurses:** will fall, as they can no longer be trusted to want to do the best for their patients' health.

**Quality of Life can't be measured:** it is a personal opinion who has 'quality of life'. Many disabled people enjoy and value their lives, even if they are limited in what they can do.

**Some people do recover:** when Martin Pistorious ("the Ghost Boy") became paralysed, his mum thought he should die, but his Dad stood by him, and in time, he recovered. He now has a job, got married and has a family of his own.

**Hospice care can be excellent,** allowing a person to die comfortably to the end of their natural days.

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## The Evidence for Jesus' Resurrection... ©Quodvultdeus.com

Jesus died on the cross, stabbed through the chest by a Roman spear (to make sure he was dead) and buried in a tomb. On the morning of the 3rd day, the tomb was found empty...and Jesus started appearing to various people...

**Mary Magdalene** - she thought he was the gardener until he called out her name.

**The Apostles** - several times - when they were in a locked room - he invited him to touch him, and to eat with them. Also when they were out fishing; and again to two of them as they were walking to a village called Emmaus.

**To a crowd of 500 people** at once, and then again to a crowd, before he ascended into heaven.

**To St. Paul,** as he was on the way to arrest Christians in Damascus.



### Why Christians believe that Jesus DID resurrect

#### 1. He didn't just swoon/ faint on the cross, and later revive

- the Romans were expert at executions, and always checked bodies were dead eg breaking legs, or stabbing with a spear (as happened to Jesus). Gospels record that Pilate ordered his soldiers to check he was dead.

#### 2. His body wasn't stolen...

- if the Jews or Romans wanted to disprove the stories about his resurrection back to life, they could have just shown everyone the dead body...stealing it would be silly

#### 3. The appearances weren't just hallucinations

- Jesus didn't appear just to one person, but to many, in different places. Also they all "saw" him in the same kind of way - at first just ordinary/ didn't recognise him, only later, when he did something that showed it was him. Also, Jesus made a point of allowing himself to be touched, or eating.

**4. Resurrection is the best explanation** as it explains why both things happened - an empty tomb, and appearances - because he rose!

# Catholic Beliefs about Life after Death

## St. Paul's teaching on the Resurrection of the Body

**Jesus' resurrected body shows 4 characteristics (PIGS).** Catholics believe that this is what our resurrected body will be like, as well.

**Powerful** - he could go through locked doors, appear at will, know everything

**Imperishable** - he ascended physically into heaven, and will not die again

**Glorious** - he was still Jesus, but different. Thomas was so awed by him, he exclaimed "My Lord and My God"

**Spiritual** - he did not depend on physical things. He did not have to eat or rest, but could if he wanted to.

**St. Paul** said that if Jesus wasn't resurrected, none of us can hope that we will be, and our faith is pointless. **But if Jesus WAS raised**, then how can anyone say there won't be a resurrection of the dead?? 1 Cor 15:12



## The Soul

### CATHOLIC BELIEFS ABOUT THE SOUL:

- **it is the eternal part of a human being.** It lives on after the death of the body.
- **it is spiritual** and immaterial (non-physical)
- **it contains the identify of a person**, who that person deeply is. This does not disappear even if a person's mind should fail.
- **it is created by God** at the moment of conception
- **there is a close relationship between the soul and the body.** The soul contains the form of the body within itself, and the body is given its character by its soul. The soul cannot just move into another body, and be the same, as in reincarnation belief.
- **the soul needs its body.** By itself, the soul is not really that person. A disembodied soul is not true life after death, for a human being. That is why the resurrection of the body is important.

**St. Paul taught the Analogy of the Seed**, to explain that the resurrected body will be **different** and more wonderful, from the one we have now.

- just as a seed gets buried in the ground, and falls apart, so our bodies are buried, and decompose.

- but just like a new plant comes from the seed, so we will be raised up again with a **new resurrected body**, that will be like Jesus' - different from the one that was 'buried' as a seed, and descended from Adam:

*"And just as we have borne the image of the earthly man, so we shall bear the image of the heavenly man" 1 Cor 15:49*

The Resurrection of the Body will happen at the **Final Judgement**. The soul will be united to its new body, and go either to eternal life, or to hell.



### OTHER BELIEFS ABOUT THE SOUL:

**Atheists:** do not believe that we have a soul. We are only physical beings. There is nothing left of a person after death.

**Jews:** have a mix of beliefs. Some think that the dead sleep in a place of shadows called Sheol, and that only souls continue to exist. Others think there is nothing after death. Still others believe both in the soul and in a bodily resurrection from the dead.

**Hindus and Buddhists:** believe in reincarnation. After death, the soul transmigrates into another body, and begins another life. A soul may experience hundreds of past lives.

**Near-Death experiences:** might suggest that some mental part of a person lives on, as they can still see, hear and experience things after the person is believed to be dead. But this might just be a psychological experience.



# Eschatology - the Four Last Things

## Death, Judgement, Heaven, Hell



## Judgment

Two Judgments:

- **of the individual**, which takes place on their death. They are judged on how they have lived their life (see parables). They either merit heaven or hell. If heaven, suffer for all sins committed, forgiven and unforgiven, in purgatory, to be purified of them.

- **Final Judgement**, of all humanity at the end of time, after the resurrected body has been reunited with the soul. Final choice to reject or accept God and his love.

The Final Judgement was described by Jesus in the **Parable of the Sheep and Goats**:

Jesus will take his place as King and Judge, and separate humanity into two groups: those who cared for their neighbour in need (the sheep) and those who did nothing for others (the goats). The sheep will go to eternal happiness in Jesus' Kingdom, but the goats to eternal damnation.

**Protestant Christians** do not believe in purgatory, and do not believe in a 1st individual judgement, only in a final one.

## Heaven

- eternal life in the presence of God, with Jesus and all the saints, in happiness and peace forever.

- also known as "the Beatific Vision" (a face-to-face encounter with God in his glory)

- includes the soul being reunited and enjoying its new resurrected bodily existence

## Hell

- a person's choice to reject God and God's love and forgiveness, and to exist without God.

- represented in art as burning in fire = the experience of opposing God's goodness.

## Purgatory

- comes from the greek word "pur", meaning to purge

- souls in purgatory experience suffering for their sins, and this is purifying them, to be able to enter heaven.

- it is presented as a place of fire, as St Paul wrote: *"Every person's work will be tested by fire"*.

- it is not really a place; rather a state of hope, that entering heaven is possible.

- Protestant Christians do not believe in purgatory, but that the soul goes directly and forever, either to heaven or to hell. They do not think there is enough biblical evidence for the belief in purgatory.



## What we will be judged on

### Parable of the Sheep & Goats

- says we will be judged on whether we helped those who were in need. Helping them, was like doing something for Jesus, and Jesus rewards them with eternal life in his Kingdom.

### Parable of Lazarus and the Rich Man

- the Rich man ignored the beggar Lazarus who was lying outside his house, and did not even give him crumbs to eat from his own daily feasting. Dogs licked Lazarus' sores, so abandoned was he.

When Lazarus died, he was taken to heaven, to Abraham, for all the suffering he had endured on earth.

When the rich man died, he was taken to hell - for all his selfishness, and for not having listened to the OT Prophets about caring for others.



### Parable of the Unforgiving Servant

- in this parable, a servant owes his Master a lot of money, but begs him to give him more time to pay. The Master takes pity on him, and cancels the whole debt. Later, the same servant meets another servant who owes him a small amount of money, but the servant refuses to give the man more time, and puts him in prison until he pays everything.

- when the Master hears of this from other servants, he calls the servant to him. He says *"Why did you not take pity on your fellow-servant, just as I took pity on you?"* And the Master threw him in prison to be tortured until he paid the whole debt.

Jesus says God will treat us like the Master in the parable - he will forgive us everything, but not if we do not forgive others, ourselves. To enter heaven, we must forgive others.



# Artefacts

Be able to explain how Christian beliefs about eternal life and resurrection are seen in art.



## Sarcophagi

A sarcophagus is a stone coffin with carved images on it. The sarcophagus from the Museum Pio Cristiano in Rome, shows **scenes of Jesus' passion and death**, and symbols of his victory over death.

- arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane (other side of the coffin)
- Simon of Cyrene helping Jesus to carry his cross
- Jesus mocked with a crown of thorns
- Jesus led to trial with Pilate, Pilate washing his hands of his sentence on Jesus.

### Feature of the sarcophagus

the cross

the Chi-Rho (XP)

the Wreath

the two eagles under the cross

### Meaning for eschatology

the symbol of death, as this is how Jesus died

symbolises "Christ" - it is the first two letters of the word Christ.

a symbol of victory for Greeks and Romans, showing there is victory in the name of Christ

a symbols of the divine, as they represent the god Jupiter in Roman religion.

Overall, the sarcophagus shows that through suffering and death, victory over death can come through the divine power that is in the name of Christ.

## The Paschal Candle

**"Pasch" = means "passover"**. The Paschal candle represents Jesus' victory in passing over from death into life. It is usually placed by **the font**, which is where baptisms take place - the passing over from sin to life in Jesus.

### The Paschal candle is lit at...

- all baptisms, as baptism is the passing over from a life of sin, to life in the Spirit of Jesus
- all funerals, as this is when a person is passing over from death to eternal life.
- all Masses over the 50 day Easter period, up to Pentecost, remembering Jesus' resurrection.

### Easter Vigil

The Paschal candle for each year, is **first lit at the Easter Vigil**, from a fire outside the Church. (Easter Vigil is the last service of Holy Week, & of the Triduum (the 3 services remembering his passion - Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday)

\*The church is in darkness, and when the candle is lit, the cantor sings "The Light of Christ". This represents Jesus' victory over sin and death.

\*The Paschal candle is processed into the Church, and then other people's candles are lit from it.

\*The Exultet hymn is sung - remembering the resurrection of Christ overcoming the darkness of sin and death.

### Link to eschatology:

- the meaning of Paschal Candle is that Jesus passed over from death to life.
- the candle light is the Light of Christ, his victory over death, offering new life
- the candle cross reminds us of the death Jesus suffered to win our salvation.



### Meanings of the symbols on the Paschal Candle

- **the date:** Jesus' power of resurrection over sin and death is available now as well
- **the five studs:** the five wounds of Jesus in the crucifixion
- **the A and Ω:** Jesus is the first and the Last - the Lord of all things.
- **the cross** represents Jesus' death through which he won his victory

# The Catholic Funeral Rite

**PROCESS IN** with the coffin, coffin covered in white cloth (Pall) and sprinkled with Holy Water - reminders of baptism. Paschal candle placed next to



Structure of a normal Mass is followed. Priest wears **purple**, unless it is Easter (white).

## LITURGY OF THE WORD

**Readings** about resurrection & Jesus' promise of eternal life.

- **Homily** by priest, about resurrection
- **Eulogy** - a relative may speak about the life of the deceased.
- **Prayers of Intercession** for soul of the dead person to enter heaven, and for comfort of mourners.

## Book of the Gospels

- that life lived by Jesus' word leads to eternal life

**Pall** - symbol of white clothing of baptism



## LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST

- Catholics can receive Holy Communion, & on behalf of soul of the deceased.

## FINAL COMMENDATION

- a long prayer, for God to receive that person. Sung or spoken "May the angels lead you into paradise..."

During this prayer:

- **coffin is incensed** as symbol of committing person to God's mercy

-coffin **sprinkled with Holy Water**, as symbol of baptism and Christ's promise of eternal life

## How does the funeral rite show beliefs about eschatology?

- **sprinkling with Holy Water** - that through baptism in Christ, forgiveness of sins, and eternal life is possible
- **incensing the coffin** - that the soul is eternal, and God, the creator of life, receives the soul back into His care
- **intercessory prayers and Mass**, offered for the deceased: that God will judge our lives, and we pray that He shows mercy and forgiveness to the dead person
- **Readings in Liturgy of the Word & Homily**: Jesus taught that resurrection and eternal life are possible, but only through him, and unforgiven sin leads to hell and damnation.
- **Final Commendation**: expresses the hope that heaven exists, with the angels and Saints, that that God will welcome the deceased there

## GRAVESIDE OR CREMATORIUM

- mourners travel to final burial place, where there is also a short liturgy and final committal.

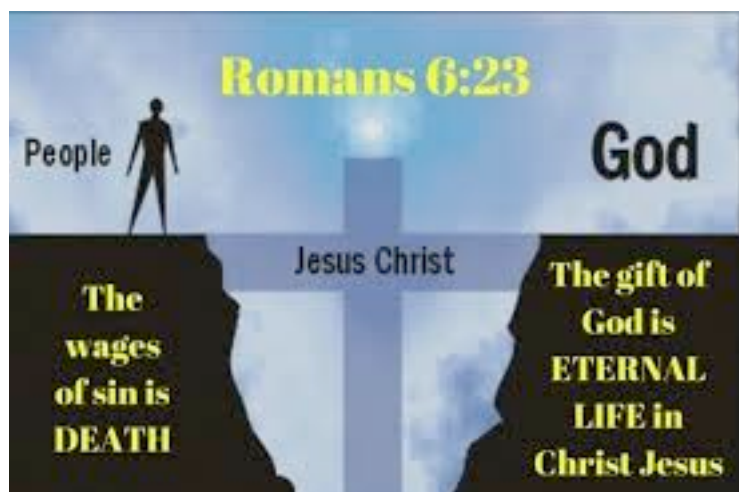
## Who is the funeral rite for - the deceased person, or for mourners?

### \*For Deceased

- prayers and mass is said for their soul to enter heaven
- Final Commendation commits their soul to God's mercy

### \*For Mourners

- Mass readings, Homily and Eulogy comfort the mourners that death is not the end, that eternal life is possible through Jesus.
- Eulogy and Wake (the social after the funeral) is to celebrate their life.
- the Funeral helps mourners to accept that the person is no longer with them, their body is returned to the earth, their soul is committed to God



O DEATH, WHERE IS YOUR VICTORY?  
O DEATH, WHERE IS YOUR STING?

- 1 Corinthians 15:55

RemembranceQuotes.com



# Music in Worship and for Funerals

## Music in Worship - in the Mass

### Introductory Rites:

- Hymn during priest's entrance
- the **Gloria** (*Glory to God in the highest..*) may be sung. ***Uplifting, joyful praise.***

### Liturgy of the Word

- **Alleluia** may be sung, before the gospel is read ***Joyful, in thanks for Christ's saving words.***

### Liturgy of the Eucharist

- **Memorial acclamations** may be sung (*Christ has died/ Christ has risen/ Christ will come again, or Holy, Holy, Holy*) ***Reflective, to prepare people to receive eucharist.***
- Hymn may be sung, during procession of the gifts.

### Concluding Rites:

- Hymn after the final blessing and dismissal. ***Joyful, in thanks for leaving in the power of God's spirit***



## Styles of music

- Family masses usually use **folk/ popular** style of music, everyone can join in. Hymns can be more modern or more traditional. Instruments can be involved.
- Solemn masses - **Gregorian chant** - may just be vocal, no instruments
- Protestant Evangelical / Pentecostal services - may have **Gospel music**, or modern **pop** music style.

## The Psalms

- a collection of **Jewish songs and hymns**. Used by Jesus in his prayer.
- they express a whole range of emotions: hope, praise, thanks, grief, despair, anger, joy.
- said or sung during **Mass**, in the Liturgy of the Word. Psalm reflects the theme of the Readings.
- used by monks & nuns saying the "**Divine Office**" (psalms, readings & prayers, said 7x a day) & chanted in Gregorian style.



## Requiems = music composed for a funeral, or to remember the dead

How do Requiems reflect eschatological beliefs?



### **Dies Irae "Day of Wrath" in Verdi's Requiem**

- part of Verdi's requiem deals with God's judgement and anger at sin.
- The music is very loud and full of conflict, changes restlessly, has wailing singing, drums, crashing cymbals.
- **links to judgement, hell and damnation for sinners**



### Faure's Requiem

- **Faure's Requiem "In Paradisum"** asks us to imagine choirs of heavenly angels, welcoming a person's soul into the peace and beauty of heaven.
- High soprano singing, reflective, tranquil and ethereal.
- **links to angels, heaven and God's mercy and forgiveness**
- music is hopeful - that the dead will go to heaven, & peaceful, comforts mourners



# WHAT IS PRAYER?

**The raising** of the heart and mind: recognising God as the greatest goodness. Act of worship.

**The petition** from God of good things: for God to be involved in our lives & increase our happiness



the **raising** of the heart and mind to God

the **petition** of good things from God, according to His will

GOD



**Prayer deepens our relationship and appreciation of God.**

There are 5 kinds of prayer:

- P** - Petition
- I** - Intercession. Prayer on behalf of someone else
- R** - Repentance: asking God's forgiveness, and to show mercy
- A** - Adoration. Loving God, for being who He is. In particular, adoring Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament
- T** - Thanksgiving, for the wonder of creation, and our own lives.



## Types of Prayer

### A. Formulaic Prayers

- "set" prayers - written down and said in the same way every time  
eg Lord's Prayer, Rosary, prayers in the Mass

#### PROS:

- source of inspiration & teaches us what our attitudes to God ought to be, eg Our Father prayer shows us what to say.  
- keeps focus on prayer eg. repetition of Hail Marys in the Rosary, while thinking about scenes from Jesus' life

#### CONS:

- saying it thoughtlessly or too often, can make it become automatic and meaningless.  
- does not always express how we feel towards God  
- can take time/ needs going to Church/ Mass.

### B. Extempore Prayers

- spontaneous prayers, personal to that individual, expressing their feelings or concerns  
- "**speaking in tongues**" - in moments of great joy or sadness, some people may express themselves in incoherent/ meaningless sounds or babbling, and see this phenomenon as a gift of prayer to them from God. Some people claim to be able to 'interpret' these sounds.

#### PROS:

- prayer is very personal, expressing needs and desires to God on a personal level. Deepens trust and involves God in living your life.

- no prayers have to be "learnt", can be done any time.

**CONS:** can become selfish and lazy - brief prayers, "when you feel like it"  
- does not always help to develop the right attitudes or understand God (eg God, why don't you kill my enemies? Why don't you ever do anything?)

## The Lord's Prayer

### *Our Father*

- **Thanksgiving**, for allowing us to be called God's children

### *Hallowed be your name*

- **Adoration** of God, and praying that he be rightly adored as Holy God.

### *Your Kingdom come / Your Will be done*

- **Intercession** - on behalf of all people, that God's love and justice fills the whole earth.

### *Glve us this day our daily bread*

- **Petition**, for our needs

## Praying for the Dead

What's the point?

- **Atheists:** the dead are dead, they do not exist any more, so cannot be helped. Anyway, God doesn't exist.

- **Protestant Christians:** as eternal souls awaiting the resurrection of the body, the dead are already in heaven/ hell, and nothing can now change the lives they lived, or the judgment they have received from God.

- **Catholic Christians:** the dead are being purified in Purgatory, suffering for their sins. They are helpless, with the memory of the lives they led. They need our prayers to keep hoping in God's mercy and love, and that they will persevere in their purifying suffering so that they can be fit for heaven.



# The Magisterium

3 sources of authority for Christians:

**Scripture:** the Word of God eg what Jesus or St. Paul said



**Magisterium:** teaching authority of the Catholic Church (Popes, Bishops, Saints, theologians) Encyclicals, councils, books by St. Augustine, Aquinas etc.

**Tradition:** "handed down". Christian practices passed down the generations (2000 years!) eg fasting during lent, praying for the dead, saying the Rosary or stations of the cross.

What Christians believe comes from 3 sources of authority - Scripture, Magisterium and Tradition.

**MAGISTERIUM** means "**teaching authority**". It is the authority that the Popes and Bishops have, to teach and explain the Catholic faith. This authority comes down to them from the Apostles, by **Apostolic Succession**. There are 2 types of Magisterium: ordinary and extraordinary.

## APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION

The teaching authority of the Apostles is passed down to their successors - the Bishops.

## Ordinary Magisterium

Teaching of the Bishops **on a regular** basis, applying Christian beliefs to the modern world eg IVF, nuclear weapons, climate change - helping ordinary Christians to understand what to make of new developments in society. Teaching is through:

- homilies
- letters to parishes in the Bishop's diocese
- the Pope writes **encyclicals**: letters to all Catholics, and to all people of good will eg Laudato Si
- regular gatherings of bishops to discuss issues (=synods) eg synod on the family.



## Extraordinary Magisterium

Teaching of the Bishops and Pope in response to a specific crisis or particular faith-related problems. This happens in two ways:

- 1. Conciliar magisterium:** Bishops from the whole world gather eg Vatican II to discuss strategy for how the whole Church should respond to the modern world.
- 2. Pontifical magisterium:** the Pope has a special grace of **infallibility** - he is able to make statements about the faith or morals that are without error. This was used in 1950 to declare that Mary was without sin (immaculate conception).

## Vatican II: Second Vatican Council 1965

Extraordinary council, called by Pope John XXIII

**Why did they meet:** need to respond to modern world - global communication, education, travel, scientific & technology mindset, presence of other faiths, more liberal attitudes to relationships. made people more questioning of authority and Christian faith,

**What they changed:** 4 key documents

**Sacrosanctum Concilium (On the liturgy)** - altar moved so priest faces people when saying mass; mass said in local language, not latin; laity participate more as eucharistic ministers, readers, girls as altar servers.

**Lumen Gentium (Light of the People):** ordinary Catholics recognised as being bearers of the gospel to the world (not just the priests & religious). Have responsibility for evangelising

**Dei Verbum (Word of God):** bible to be more central in worship, in prayer life of Catholics eg bible study groups. More efforts to be made in studying and understanding it

**Gaudium et Spes (Hope and Joy):** mission of the Church is to bring social justice and hope to the wider world - set up new organisations eg Cafod, Pax Christi, CARJ catholic association for racial justice etc. Every parish to have a Justice and Peace group raising

**"Catholics do not have to listen to what the Pope or Bishops say". Discuss.**

Consider: what the Magisterium is for: how it helps relate Christian faith to modern issues, examples of this. Also the authority they have (Apostolic succession) & expertise.

On the other hand, Catholics must first follow conscience, and they scripture and tradition also to guide them.

## Component 2.1

<b>Death</b>	the end of physical life. When the physical body ceases completely to function.
<b>Eternal Life</b>	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
<b>Heaven</b>	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".
<b>Hell</b>	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".
<b>Judgement</b>	the belief that each individual will be held to account by God for the things they do, or fail to do, during their lives.
<b>Magisterium</b>	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.
<b>Resurrection</b>	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.
<b>Soul</b>	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.