

Year 6 – Spring 2

RE Knowledge Organiser

Topic:

The Afterlife

Links to other year groups: Year 6 - *The Good Life*. Year 9 - *Is there life after death?* Year 11 - *Life and Death*. Year Y12 - *The birth and resurrection stories of Jesus*

ENQUIRY QUESTION: Assessment: Compare how different religions (Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Judaism) view life after death. How does this compare with a non-religious viewpoint? Are there any similarities? What are the differences?

Key Vocabulary:

Humanism - People who do not believe in God but place great importance on human life.

Reincarnation - a person or animal in whom a particular soul is believed to have been reborn.

Samsara - The cycle of death and rebirth.

Karma - Actions and the consequences of actions.

Moksha - freedom from the eternal cycle of life, death, and rebirth.

The Soul - The non-physical part of a person, believed to be a gift from God.

Judgement - In many religions, judgment in the afterlife is the idea that a person's actions in life determine their fate after death. This can include reward or punishment.

Heaven - A place with God.

Hell - A place without God.

Salvation - The process of achieving reward through God's intervention

Bereavement - is the experience of losing someone important to us.

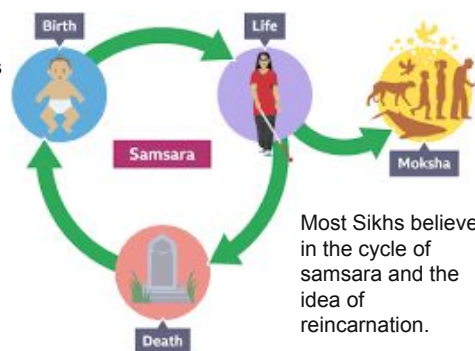
Essential Knowledge:

Life after Death - The belief that when you die there is another life which a person can transfer to.

Dharmic religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikhism, believe in reincarnation and that death is not the end. The cycle of rebirth is called samsara.

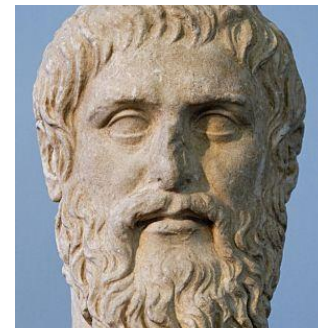
Abrahamic religions such as Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, believe in an afterlife where people are judged and go to either paradise (Heaven) or hell.

The resurrection of Jesus is the Christian belief that God raised Jesus from the dead on the third day after his crucifixion



The importance of Easter to Christians.

Jesus' *resurrection* is central to most Christians' beliefs. Christians believe that his *crucifixion* and his resurrection meant that there is the possibility of eternal life for all human beings who are judged to be good. Therefore, death is not to be feared for those who have lived morally and done God's will.



Plato's theory of soul

Plato was an ancient Greek philosopher born in Athens during the Classical period in Ancient Greece. Along with his teacher, Socrates, and his student, Aristotle, Plato is a central figure in the history of philosophy. For Plato the soul is something that gives life to the body.

In the *Republic*, Plato argues that the soul is immortal and that it is reincarnated after death. It is above and beyond the visible, bodily person.

Plato divided the soul into three parts: the *logistikon* (reason), the *thymoeides* (spirit, which houses anger, as well as other emotions), and the *epithymetikon* (appetite, which is responsible for desires and pleasures).