



Coleman Primary School

Key Knowledge Organiser: Year 6- Summer 1

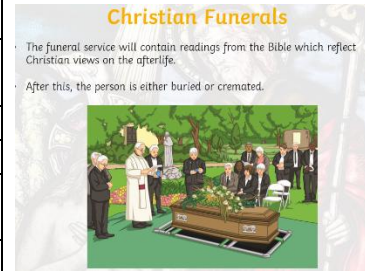
RE: What happens to us after we die?

In this unit, your child will learn about different beliefs on death and the afterlife. They will explore Christian, Hindu, Islamic, and Sikh views, as well as Humanist ideas, which focus on making life meaningful. They will also discuss important questions about the value of life and how our actions shape how we are remembered.

Key Vocabulary

Death	The end of life; when a living being stops functioning biologically.
Bereavement	The feeling of sadness and loss after someone close dies.
Afterlife	The belief in existence or life after death
Good deeds	Actions that are kind, helpful, or morally right.
Sins	Actions considered wrong or against moral or religious rules
Hell	A place or state of punishment for bad deeds, according to many religious beliefs.
Heaven	A place or state of happiness and peace, often seen as a reward in the afterlife.
Atonement	Making amends or fixing a wrong, often for sins or mistakes.
Accountability	Being responsible for one's actions and their consequences.
Barzakh	An Islamic concept of a barrier or waiting period between death and the Day of Judgment.
Samsara	A Hindu and Buddhist term for the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth (reincarnation).
Atman	A Hindu term for the soul or true self.
Karma	The idea that good or bad actions influence future outcomes or lives.
Reincarnation	The belief in being born again in another life after death.
Mukti	A Hindu concept meaning liberation or freedom from the cycle of Samsara.
Atheists	People who do not believe in the existence of God or gods.
Cremation	The process of burning a dead body to ashes.
Burial	The act of placing a dead body in the ground.

Images:



Islamic Views on Life After Death: Heaven and Hell

- Allah will judge each person based on the way they lived their life.
- If they have lived a bad life and sinned, they will end up in Jahannam (hell). If they have lived a good life, they will enter Jannah (heaven).
- Jannah is described in the Qur'an as a garden, whilst hell is believed to be place of fire.
- Because God is merciful, our good deeds are thought to outweigh our bad ones, meaning sinners have the chance to enter heaven if they reform.

The Funeral

Sikhs believe in cremation three days after the death.

The body is placed in a coffin and taken to the **gurdwara** (Sikh place of worship). The coffin is placed in front of **Guru Granth Sahib Ji** which is the Sikh holy book.

Then the coffin is carried to the cremation site. In India, a pyre is lit by a close relative and an evening prayer is said (**Kirtan Sohila**). This is a prayer describing death as a short sleep until rebirth. Sikhs hope to reach **moksha** which is ultimate freedom from reincarnation.



Knowledge:

- To know different religions and worldviews approach the concept of death.
- To know the Christian beliefs on death and the afterlife.
- To know the Hindu beliefs of Karma and reincarnation.
- To know the Islamic perspectives on life after death.
- To know Sikhs views on reincarnation and liberation (Mukti)
- To know and describe secular and Humanist views on death, focusing on the belief in no afterlife and the importance of creating a meaningful legacy.
- To know and examine ethical questions surrounding life and death, such as the value of life, the importance of making a positive impact, and how actions may influence how we are remembered.

Skills:

- Ask thoughtful questions about religious beliefs, practices, and values.
- Use appropriate sources to gather information about religions and worldviews.
- Identify and explain the meaning of religious symbols, stories, and teachings.
- Compare and contrast religious ideas from different traditions.
- Evaluate the significance of religious beliefs and practices in people's lives.
- Reflect on how different worldviews respond to moral and ethical questions.
- Express personal responses to questions of meaning, purpose, and truth.
- Consider and respect the perspectives of others when discussing beliefs.
- Use what they learn about religion to consider how beliefs influence actions and behaviour.
- Relate religious teachings to contemporary issues in society and personal experiences.