

<i>Topics</i>	
Background to Luke’s Gospel	
Luke's Account of the Resurrection	
The importance of the Resurrection	
The Resurrection in Art	
Catholic beliefs about life after death	
Different beliefs about life after death	
Catholic funeral rites	

Knowledge organiser: Year 8 Unit 5: To the End of the Earth

Key words	Resurrection: The Christian belief that Jesus rose from the dead, three days after his crucifixion. Death: The permanent end of a person's physical life. Judgement: The belief that, after death, God decides a person's eternal destiny based on how they have lived their life and responded to His love. Heaven: A state of eternal happiness and perfect union with God. Hell: A state of eternal separation from God, caused by freely choosing to reject God's love. Purgatory: A state of purification where souls are made ready to enter heaven. Soul: The spiritual and immortal part of a human being. Sin: A thought, choice or action that goes against God's will and damages our relationship with God. Repentance: Recognising and feeling sorry for your sins and deciding to change your behaviour. Funeral rite: The prayers and ceremonies carried out by the Church when a person has died. Requiem Mass: A Catholic Mass celebrated to pray for someone who has died, often as part of their funeral.
Teacher assessed work	Knowledge Test
Stretch and challenge	Listen to the following podcast from Bishop Robert Barron: The resurrection of Jesus is NOT a MYTH The Resurrection of Jesus is Not a Myth - Word on Fire Watch the accompanying video on the resurrection from Bishop Barron: Bishop Barron on the Resurrection of Jesus - YouTube Fr Mike Schmitz on what Christians believe about the afterlife: You’re Going to Die—What to Do in the Meantime (w/ Fr. Mike Schmitz) – Ascension Further explanations on heaven, hell and purgatory: Catholic Explanation of Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory Further reading on purgatory: Is Purgatory in the Bible? Catholic Answers Magazine

1. Background to Luke’s Gospel	2. Luke's Account of the Resurrection (Luke 23:50–24:12)	3. The importance of the Resurrection	4. The Resurrection in Art	5. Catholic beliefs about life after death	6. Catholic funeral rites:
Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead three days after his crucifixion. All four Gospels describe the Resurrection, although their accounts contain some differences. The Resurrection as at the centre of the Good News proclaimed in all four Gospels Each of the four Gospels include an account that is slightly different The Resurrection in Luke’s Gospel • Luke’s Gospel was written after 70 AD, following the destruction of the Jewish Temple in Jerusalem by the Romans. • Luke was an educated writer who wanted to provide an orderly and accurate account of Jesus' life. • His Gospel was aimed at a Gentile (non-Jewish) audience. He wanted to show that Jesus came to bring salvation to everyone, not just the Jewish people. • Luke emphasised God's love and compassion, particularly towards the poor, sick and marginalised (people excluded or treated unfairly by society). Women also play an important role in his Gospel. Key message: Luke presents Jesus as the Saviour of all people, regardless of their background, wealth or status.	1. Jesus' burial: The women saw where Jesus was buried, challenging the suggestion that they later visited the wrong tomb. 2. The empty tomb: The women were confused when they discovered Jesus' body was missing. They had not expected the Resurrection. 3. The angels' message: "He is not here, but has risen." This confirmed that Jesus had risen, fulfilling God's plan. 4. The role of women: Women were the first witnesses to the empty tomb. This reflects Luke's message of equality and inclusion. 5. The disciples' disbelief: The apostles initially dismissed the women's account as an "idle tale", showing that even Jesus' followers struggled to believe. 6. The linen cloths: Peter found Jesus' burial cloths in the empty tomb, supporting the Christian belief in Jesus' bodily Resurrection, not simply a spiritual one. The second half of Luke’s account show shows how different followers of Jesus responses to the news he had risen. 1. Jesus as being hard to recognise in his new, resurrected body. 2. The physical marks of Jesus’ body as evidence of the same body but in a new glorified state that is no longer limited by time and space.	The Resurrection is the central belief of Christianity. It shows Christians that Jesus defeated death, confirms his divine nature and gives them hope of eternal life with God. Why is it so important? 1. Jesus predicted that he would suffer, die and rise again on the third day. His Resurrection shows Christians that God's plan was fulfilled. 2. Jesus' Resurrection shows Christians that death is not the end and gives them hope of eternal life with God. 3. The Resurrection confirms the Christian belief that Jesus is both fully human and fully divine. His death shows his humanity, while his Resurrection demonstrates his divine power over death. 4. St Paul taught that without the Resurrection, Christian faith would be meaningless: "If Christ has not been raised, then our proclamation has been in vain" (1 Corinthians 15:14). 5. St Paul calls Jesus the "first fruits of those who have died" (1 Corinthians 15:20). This means Jesus was the first to rise to eternal life, giving Christians hope that their bodies will also be resurrected at the end of time.	1. The Resurrection- Piero della Francesca - Jesus rises triumphantly, showing his victory over death. - Sleeping soldiers represent a lack of understanding. - Bare and leafy trees symbolise death and new life. 2. The Resurrection of Christ- Raphael - Jesus floats above the tomb, showing his glorified body. - White clothing symbolises purity and holiness. - Frightened soldiers show the power of the Resurrection. 3. The Red Cross- Evelyn De Morgan - The red cross symbolises Christ's sacrifice. - The contrast between darkness and light represents suffering and hope. - Reflects the Christian belief in victory over death and hope of eternal life. All three artworks communicate the Christian belief that Jesus has defeated death, giving humanity hope of resurrection and eternal life.	Key Catholic teaching: Jesus' Resurrection gives Christians hope that death is not the end and that they too can share in eternal life with God. 1. Catholics believe humans are both physical (corporeal) and spiritual. The soul is immortal and lives on after death. The CCC teaches that humans are "corporeal and spiritual" 2. At the end of time, God will reunite people's souls with their resurrected bodies. 3. Catholics believe in death, judgement, heaven and hell. At death, each person experiences particular judgement, when God decides their eternal destiny. The CCC teaches that each person receives "his eternal retribution in his immortal soul" 4. Some souls undergo purification before entering heaven. The CCC describes purgatory as "the final purification of the elect" 5. Baptism washes away sin and welcomes a person into God's family. The CCC teaches that "Baptism is necessary for salvation" Different beliefs about life after death: Different religions have different teachings about what happens when we die. Hindus and Buddhists believe in reincarnation or rebirth, Muslims believe in a Day of Judgement, while humanists believe that death is the end of our existence.	Purpose of a Catholic Funeral: - To thank God for the person's life and pray that their soul will enter heaven. - To comfort family and friends who are grieving. - To remind Catholics that Jesus defeated death through his Resurrection, giving hope of eternal life. 1. Reception of the Body • The coffin is welcomed into the church and sprinkled with holy water, symbolising Baptism and the hope of eternal life. 2. The Funeral Service • The priest wears purple or white vestments, symbolising mourning or hope in the Resurrection. • Hymns and Bible readings focus on resurrection and eternal life. • The homily (sermon) reminds Catholics that Jesus defeated death. • Bidding prayers are offered for the soul of the deceased. • The funeral may include Holy Communion if celebrated as a Requiem Mass. 3. The Committal • The final prayers take place at the graveside or crematorium. • - The body is buried or committed for cremation, reflecting respect for the deceased and hope in the resurrection of the body.