

Candidate 2 evidence

Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies National 5 Resource Sheet	
Candidate Name	Scottish Candidate Number
<p><u>Christians</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afterlife = Judgement • Hebrews 9:7 "people are destined to die and after that to face a judgement." • • Suggests something after death • Heaven involves... • Impact (wwjd, fear eternity) • Eteranal • Johns 3:16 "Whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life." So Important issue <p><u>Hinduism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afterlife = atman reincarnates • Bhagavad Gita (2:27) "Death is inevitable for one who has been born and rebirth inevitable for one who has died." • Everyone, makes important • Karma • For Moksha • Impact - prayer, kindness • Intentions <p><u>Why important?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone • Influence behaviour (karma) • Grief • Meaning of life / prevents fear of nothingness <p><u>However</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proof/human experience • why waste time? • Humanists belief (atheist, science, human experience) • Focus on current life. <p><u>Conclude</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sides • Although no evidence • Why we should • No proof doesn't mean incorrect - non against either. 	

Should we believe in an afterlife?

Life after death, or the afterlife, is the idea that after we die, we continue into another conscious life. Typically, this involves the soul leaving the body, and moving on. Different religions believe in different afterlives, but common ideas include going to a place of ~~punishment~~ reward or punishment (like heaven/hell in Christianity), or reincarnation/rebirth (like in Hinduism). So, should we really believe in the afterlife?

Christians believe that after we die, our actions are reviewed by God, who then makes a judgement on whether we go to heaven or to hell. We see this in Hebrews (9:7), which says "People are destined to die and after that to face judgement." ~~Clearly, there is~~ This clearly suggests the presence of an afterlife. God's judgement affects whether we go to heaven or to hell. Heaven involves: being in the presence of God, ~~the soul~~ and the soul being reunited with Christ. Hell involves: eternal pain, suffering, and an absence of Christ. But how does this impact those who believe in it? Well, it ~~can~~ could create a sense of pressure to always act perfectly and choose the correct path. This may mean people will change parts of their identity, because of God's judgement. Christians even choose to consider what would Jesus do? (WJSD, a popular Christian saying), for fear of spending eternity in hell. Christians believe that after ~~the~~ judgement, the afterlife is eternal, as John's (3:16) says "Those who ~~believe~~ believe in him shall not perish but have

eternal life." This makes the issue very important, as they believe the afterlife is permanent, and so a lot is at stake.

On the other hand, Hindus believe that after we die, our Atman (Hindu word for soul) is ~~reborn~~ reincarnated, into a new body and life. We see this in the Bhagavad Gita (2:27), which says "Death is inevitable for one who has been born and rebirth is inevitable for one who has died." Evidently, Hindus believe everybody is ~~destined~~ destined to be reborn, which makes this issue very impactful. So, should we believe in reincarnation? Well, Hindus ultimate goal is to attain a better rebirth after each life, and eventually to break free from the cycle of rebirth, which is called attaining Moksha. In order to attain Moksha, and liberation from rebirth, we must build up good Karma. Good actions bring good Karma, and vice versa. This affects those who believe in reincarnation, as they strive to attain Moksha. ~~This believe has a positive impact~~ They may complete daily prayer, ~~be of~~ and practice gratitude and kindness. However, Karma is all about intentions. If you take good actions, but only with the intentions of gaining karma for yourself, you won't gain any, since this shows selfishness. This can make the belief confusing and frustrating for Hindus.

But why is believing in an afterlife even important? Firstly, it impacts everybody! Everybody has wondered what will happen to them after we die. It's also important because it influences our current life. A belief in the afterlife can improve our day-to-day behavior, when we consider God's judgements or Karma. It can also help us to process death. To believe somebody has "moved on" or "in a better place" helps us to ~~too~~ accept loss and grief, improving mindsets. The belief also can provide a sense of a meaning of life, or what we are working towards. ~~For~~ ^{possible} ~~think~~ Thinking of the "nothingness" after we die is tempting - The afterlife solves this.

However, many find it difficult to believe in an afterlife that we have absolutely no proof of. We can never rely on human experience, since we cannot talk to those in the afterlife (however some do believe we can contact the dead). It could be seen as a waste of time, to devote yourself to a belief of an afterlife which may not even exist. One group who hold these beliefs are humanists. Humanists are an atheist group who follow facts. They believe in science and ~~think~~ human experience to prove things. A humanist would not believe in an afterlife, and may think it's better to focus on enjoying our current life than worrying about ~~the~~ ^{our} "next one". However, this could be seen as quite close-minded.

To conclude, both sides of the Afterlife argument are valid. On one side, belief of an afterlife is far fetched, and time consuming. On the other, its influential and clarifying. There's no evidence of an afterlife, and there probably never will be, but I personally think that we should believe in an afterlife. It improves our mood, can provide a sense of meaning, guides us through grief, and even makes us kinder to people. Hey - believing in an afterlife is even exciting. Just because there's no proof doesn't mean it doesn't exist - theres no proof to say there isn't an afterlife either.

One disadvantage of love marriage is that they can cause unrealistic expectations. Strong intense emotions fuel a love marriage but if both parties show a difference in emotional investment this can cause a weak base in the relationship. A lot of cases show that people believe that everything is good during the relationship part and that they should get married but they can quickly realise that after the 'honeymoon period' It can cause a great divide as they have disagreed pragmatic issues such as finance. They can also discover in the future they want different things. Now I am noting that no relationship or marriage will be perfect but it can be hard for people to take accountability and that is very key for a love marriage to keep thriving.

A good thing about love marriages is there is no time frame whereas in Islam it only takes 6 months to get married, this consists of: exchange of information, discussing logistics and then begins an engagement period. Many may believe this is not enough time to decide whether someone is your 'forever person'. During a love marriage you do not have a time frame meaning you don't have the pressure to rush and get married. In my opinion I agree that 6 months is not enough time to decide whether you love someone enough to get married to them as I don't believe you'll have connected with them on an emotional level yet fully.

In conclusion I agree that arranged marriage in Islam is better than love marriage in the west because if the families get along there is a higher chance of the marriage working out, If the families don't get along it could cause conflict in the relationship also. One reason I decided against love marriages is because a difference in emotional investment can create a lack of trust and create a tense atmosphere if one party is putting in more effort than the other.