

EP Homework Tasks



Year 9 Term 4: Euthanasia

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Written activity	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Euthanasia - assisted suicide

Sanctity of life The belief that all life is sacred/holy

Quality of life how good someone's life is (level of pain etc)

Palliative care end of life care, usually pain relief

Pro life The belief that all human life has value and should be protected

Pro choice The belief that a person should be able to choose how and when they die

Locked in syndrome patient is aware but can't move or communicate.

Soul the eternal part of a human according to religious believers.

Active Euthanasia When something is done to deliberately end a person's life.

Passive Euthanasia When treatment to help someone stay alive not given or is stopped.

Voluntary euthanasia When someone asks to be given help to die.

Involuntary euthanasia When other people make the decision to end someone's life. This usually involves switching off life support.

Homework 2 — Creative task. You are going to write an answer which shows an understanding of the spiritual, emotional and cultural experiences of different believers.

Describe <u>at least 2 religious attitudes to Euthanasia</u>. You can use a source such as bitesize to find out these views <u>BBC - Ethics - Euthanasia</u>: <u>Religion and euthanasia</u>

Try to include the reasons for their opinions.

Choose one task to do:

- A. Write a letter from 2 different believers about euthanasia
- B. Create a fact file which includes detailed paragraphs about at least 2 religious viewpoints.
- C. Write a text conversation between 2 people with different attitude.
- D. Write a newspaper article in which 2 religious believers are interviewed.

Homework 3 - Learn the facts in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

CHALLENGE TASK: Find out about challenges to the UK law on euthanasia. What are the views of care.org.uk and humanists?

Key terms

Euthanasia assisted suicide Sanctity of life The belief that all life is sacred/holv Quality of life how good someone's life is (level of pain etc) Palliative care end of life care, usually pain relief **Pro life** The belief that all human life has value and should be protected Pro choice The belief that a person should be able to choose how and when they die Locked in syndrome patient is aware but can't move or communicate. Soul the eternal part of a human according to religious believers.

Key facts: It is legal to remove treatment and allow someone to die if the doctors and family are in agreement, but active Euthanasia is illegal in the UK. Some people believe this should change.

Active Euthanasia

When something is done to deliberately end a person's life.

It is illegal in the UK Currently legal in Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Columbia, Canada.

Voluntary euthanasia

When someone asks to be given help to die.
Usually they need help with administering medication.

Passive Euthanasia

When treatment to help someone stay alive not given or is stopped.

Legal in the UK, including removal of treatment or food/water. Can take several days.

Involuntary euthanasia

When other people make the decision to end someone's life. This usually involves switching off life support.

Arguments for

Quality of life is more important than Sanctity of life.

It is cruel to make people needlessly suffer.

We have pity on animals and it is legal to euthanise them.

We should respect people's autonomy (right to choose)

Arguments against

Only God has the right to give and take life.
All human life is sacred (the Sanctity of Life).
Humans are more valuable than animals.
Relatives could abuse the law and it could lead to murder.

It implies that disabled people have less value and risks the lives of innocent people. All human lives are equally valuable.

Case studies:

Diane Pretty Tony Nicklinson Matt Hampson



15 Nov 1958 – 11 May 2002

Campaigner, tried to change the law

MND sufferer



Following a stroke he was paralysed from the neck down. His appeal to the courts to allow him to die failed.



Aged 17, Matt had an accident in 2005 which left him paralysed. He founded the get busy living charity to help others.

End of Life care

All religious believers believe they should:

- care for people who are dying, and for those who are close to them
- provide the best possible palliative care
- face death and dying with honesty and support
- help the terminally ill to prepare for death

Many religious groups run hospices or support the running of hospices such as the Christian chaplaincy service at Cransley hospice in Kettering or the Muslim Freshwinds hospice in Birmingham.

Religious teachings

"Help don't harm"

(Ahimsa) B/H
"Do not murder" C
"Whoever kills a man must
be put to death" C
"All life is sacred" C
"Do not take life, which
Allah made sacred, other
than in the course of
justice." I
"When their time comes
they cannot delay it for a
single hour nor can they

"Love your neighbour" C
"Let he who is without sin
cast the first stone" C
Most religions would accept
the removal of
treatment/life-support etc
as it is temporary help.

bring it forward by a single

hour."

HUMANIST VIEWS

The BHA supports the Dignity in Dying movement as **Humanists believe** that people **should** be able to exercise personal autonomy, that is, the right, as an individual person, to be able to choose to die if they are suffering.