

This bachelor thesis introduces the *Leben hat seine Zeit, und Sterben hat seine Zeit* handbook by the society of *Gemeinschaft Evangelischer Kirchen in Europa*. From this handbook the main argumentation theological-ethic tools used in discussions concerning the questions of the end of a human life are taken. The Jewish-Christian religion attaches unique dignity to a human life, which is assumed on the basis of *imago Dei* or *imago Christi*. Other aspects related to a human life rise from this dignity. They are aspects such as justification through religion, autonomy of a human being in which the limits among freedom, dependence and responsibility are being clarified. Furthermore, the thesis shows how *Gemeinschaft Evangelischer Kirchen in Europa* puts its beliefs (related to the questions appearing at the end of a human life) into practice. Consequently, the thesis reacts to the outputs of the handbook. Notions concerning euthanasia are clarified in a way they are used in Europe nowadays. Moreover, three main arguments that (according to the handbook) are fundamental for a discussion with dying and incurably ill people are being presented. It is though the human dignity, autonomy and the right to spread the palliative care that promises creating a humanly dignified life even when it comes to its end.