

## Abstract

The present study investigated the effectiveness of death education and its potential moderators and mediators. 42 students in a death education course offered in the Chinese University of Hong Kong and 55 control group students participated in the present study. Effectiveness of death education was measured in terms of negative death attitude and level of meaning in life. Religiosity and past life events were proposed as potential moderators. Self-esteem and future time perspective, from Terror Management Theory (TMT) and Socioemotional Selectivity Theory (SST) respectively, were proposed as potential mediators. Results indicated that death education was successful in reducing participants' negative death attitude and increasing their meaning in life. However, no moderating effect was found for religiosity and past life events. No mediating effect was found for self-esteem and future time perspective either. The potential explanation and its implications were discussed.