





Theme: Judaism

Duration: 2.5 hours

Rationale: To build children’s knowledge and understanding about how their Jewish brothers and sisters live and what they believe.

Supporting Scheme: Come and See

			
Problem solving – Can ask and answer questions.	Equality – Shows respect for others.	Compassion – Respectful of their own and others faiths.	Equality – Strives to live in peace with others.

	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Enrichment	Reading
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Special days · Jewish · Hannukah · lamp · light · Menorah 	<p>Look</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · We do different things on different days of the week. <p>Discover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hannukah is a time where Jewish people remember that God looked after them and made their Temple holy again. · Hannukah lamps are called Menorahs. · They have nine candle holders, the ninth one is called the ‘serving light’. It is kept alight all the time and used to light all the other candles. 	Visitor	‘My Jewish Faith’ by Ann Clark
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Stories · Abraham · Moses · leaders · Jewish · desert · promised · Pharaoh 	<p>Look</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Grandparents are the oldest people in our family and they have helped shape their family into what they are today. · Abraham is a very important person in the Judaism religion. · Abraham was someone who really loved and trusted in God. He was a great leader. Some people at the time thought there were lots of different Gods but Abraham told them there is only one God. · God promised Abraham that his family would be many. <p>Discover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Jewish people went to live in Egypt because there was no food or water in their country. · Lots of Jewish people lived in Egypt. · The new Pharaoh didn’t like Jewish people so he turned them all into slaves. They had to work very hard building pyramids for the Egyptians. They were often beaten and some were killed. 	Invite family to visit	‘Moses and the Very Big Rescue’ by Tim Thronborough

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · God chose a leader to free the Jewish people, he was called Moses. · God helped Moses to free the Jewish people. · Moses asked the Pharaoh to let the Jewish people go free but Pharaoh refused. · One night, the Jews had one last special meal and then fled Egypt in secret. · The Pharaoh was angry and chased the Egyptians. · Moses led them out of Egypt. · The Jewish people spent 40 years in the desert before arriving at the promised land. · Moses was a good leader and he is very important to the Jewish people. 		
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · gather · creation · challah · Shabbat · Kiddush · spice box · Havdalah · blessing · wine · Shabbat Shalom · synagogue 	<p>Look</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Families gather for different special times – birthday, Christmas etc. · Families celebrate in different ways – Parties, meals · During the week we attend school · At the weekend we might spend time with our families, go out, go to Church. · The Shabbat is God’s special day · Saturday is God’s special day. · God created the world, he stopped on the seventh day and rested. · Jewish people rest on a Saturday; the last day of the week to them. · On a Saturday, they celebrate the Shabbat. · Shabbat is the Jewish word for “and He (God) rested.” <p>Discover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Shabbat starts on a Friday night when it gets dark and lasts until Saturday evening. · Before Shabbat, families will clean, go shopping and prepare themselves. · Shabbat is a happy time, a day free from work and being together as a family. · · Candles are lit and a special prayer of blessing is shared to welcome the Shabbat. · Shabbat Shalom is said to wish each other a peaceful Shabbat. · Families attend the synagogue on the Saturday morning. This is a place of worship. · Children are blessed by the man of the house placing his hands on their head. · The family share a special meal. · A cup of wine is held and a blessing is said. This is called Kiddush. · Challah bread is shared. This is kept under a special cover. · Shabbat lasts until it gets dark on the Saturday. · There is a ceremony to say goodbye to Shabbat. · A special candle called a Havdalah candle is lit. It is several candles plaited together to make the candle. · A blessing is also made over a little box of sweets smelling spices. Families smell the spices and pray that the coming week will be as sweet as the spices. 	Celebration together	‘Sammy spiders first Shabbat’ by Sylvia Rouse

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The candle is then put out by dipping it into the wine. This means the Shabbat has ended. 		
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · worship · synagogue · Temple · Hebrew · Jerusalem · shul · Rabbi · Shabbat · Sefer Torah · Ark · bimah · kippah · tallit · prayer shawl · Kiddush · bimah 	<p>Look</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · We all have special places – home, school, church etc. · Places can be special because of memories linked to there, what we do there or the people we see there. · During Shabbat, Jewish families go to the synagogue, their place of worship. · The synagogue is a special building where the Jewish community meet to pray, study and celebrate. · Where possible, synagogues are built facing in the direction of where the Temple was in Jerusalem. · Jewish people often call the synagogue the <i>shul</i> which is a Yiddish word for school. · The outside of the synagogue might be decorated with a design of a menorah, or a six sided star, and the name of the synagogue in Hebrew letters. There are no statues or representations of the faces of people because for the Jewish people that would be going against the second of The Ten Commandments which says you must not worship images you have made. · When boys and men go into the synagogue must cover their heads. The little round hat they wear is called a kippah. · Often women covered their heads too. · The men often wear a tallit that is a prayer shawl over their shoulders. These are worn as a sign of respect and as a reminder of God’s presence. <p>Discover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Synagogues may be different inside, as Jewish people practise their faith in different ways depending upon which group they belong to. Sometimes women and men sit separately. · At the front of the synagogue there is a cupboard covered by a curtain called the <i>Ark</i> where the Torah or holy scrolls are kept. This is a reminder of the Holy of Holies in the Temple in Jerusalem. · The scrolls inside have velvet covers and are beautifully decorated. Each scroll is a very long, some about 100 metres long, made up of pieces of parchment joined together. Each Torah is carefully handwritten in Hebrew and mounted on wooden rollers. · Above the Ark there is a lamp hanging from the ceiling, like the one that used to be in Temple in Jerusalem. The lamp is always kept lit. It is called in Hebrew the Ner 	Visit	‘At the Synagogue’ by Shalini Vallepur

		<p>Tamid, which means the “eternal light”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In front of the Ark is the bimah a raised platform with a readers’ desk from where the Torah scrolls are read. · The Sefer Torah scrolls are precious to Jewish people - the first five book of the Jewish Bible and are a collection of God’s laws and commandments and stories. · Synagogues throughout the world read the same section of the Torah, this section changes every week. It is an honour to be asked to read from the scroll. · On Shabbat, the Torah scrolls are taken out of the Ark and carried round the synagogue whilst everyone stands and sings. · The rabbi leads the service in the synagogue. He helps people to understand God’s word in the Torah. · The synagogue is a community centre – people meet, share food and drink, have Torah study groups. 		
<p>Year 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · books · Tenakh Sefer · Torah · Hebrew · scroll · scribe · yad · parchment · Kosher · Ark · Bar/bat Mitzvah 	<p><u>Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Books are important. They can give lots of pleasure and also help us in different ways. We all like different books. · The <i>Tenakh</i> is the Hebrew Bible containing 39 books. It has three parts, the Torah, the Prophets and the Writings. · The Writings include the psalms. · The Torah is a collection of laws, commandments, rules and stories. Contained in five books; Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. · The Torah is very special for Jewish people and they consider it to be the greatest gift God has given them. The Sefer Torah is the scroll on which the Torah is written. <p><u>Discover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Torah is written by hand in Hebrew by very specially trained scribes, who pray before they write. · The Torah is written on parchment from a kosher animal, usually a goat, bull/cow, or deer. · The scribe makes quills for writing, usually from such kosher birds as a goose or turkey. The scribe makes his own ink. The scroll cannot be used if there are any mistakes or smudges. · Once the sheets of parchment are completed, the scribe checks each of them three times. 	<p>Visitor</p>	<p>‘The Family Torah’ by MacLeod</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When complete, the scribe sews the individual pieces of parchment together. Each scroll is about 100 metres long. Then the scroll is sewn onto wooden rollers. · The Sefer Torah is dressed with a beautiful cover because it is holy. · The tops of the wooden rollers are often decorated with either silver or gold crowns which cover both rollers, because God is king. · The Sefer Torah is kept in the Ark or cupboard in the synagogue. · A section of the Torah is read each week in the synagogue When someone reads from the Sefer Torah they may not touch the parchment so they use a <i>yad</i>, the Hebrew word for <i>hand</i>, which is a silver pointer. · Hebrew words are read from right to left. · Studying and learning the Torah and what it means is very important for the Jewish people. There are Hebrew classes for the children. · Jewish people have great reverence and respect for the Torah because they know it is God’s message to them and shows God’s care for them. · When a Jewish boy is 13, or girl is 12, he/she undergoes a special ceremony during which they become full members of the Jewish community. This is called the Bar Mitzvah, that is son of the commandment or Bat Mitzvah, daughter of the commandment. · Children who do not go to a Jewish school will attend lessons at the synagogue, where they study Hebrew with the rabbi. It has its own letters and does not have any vowels when it is written down. · When the great day comes the boy or girl is dressed in their best clothes and goes to the synagogue with their family and friends. · During the ceremony he/she stands on the bimah in front of everyone and reads or sings a section of the Torah in Hebrew, translates it into English and often says what it means. · There is a special blessing from the rabbi. Bar or Bat Mitzvah is a joyous time, marking the beginning of a new stage in life. · A party is usually held and gifts and cards are received. · From now on the Jewish girl or boy is considered to be responsible for his or her own actions and for keeping the commandments. 		
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Remembering · Passover 	<p>Look</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · We gather with families for special occasions. 	Share a meal	‘The story of Passover’ by David A. Adler

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Exodus · Moses · Israelites · Egypt · Pharaoh · seder · Pesach · kosher · Matzah · bitter herbs · Charoset · lamb · Schema · mezuzah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When we gather together, we often reminisce about past stories or events. · During spring time the Jewish people get ready to come together as families to celebrate the festival of the Passover or Pesach. · During Pesach Jewish people remember the story of how God delivered them from slavery in Egypt, how God still takes care of them and how there is still the need for freedom in some places of the world. <p><u>Discover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Jewish families gather together to celebrate the Passover. · God commanded the Jewish people to keep this festival see Exodus 12: 14-17 · The house is cleaned and all leavened bread is removed. Kosher food (that is, specially approved according to the regulations that are in the Torah) is cooked and the table is laid. The meal is called a seder meal, the word seder means order. There is a special order of things that happened at the meal. · Certain foods are placed on a special plate called the Seder plate which are a reminder of the Exodus, the escape from Egypt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Matzah (unleavened bread) is eaten as a reminder of when the Israelites left Egypt with unleavened dough. ➤ Bitter herbs, horseradish or lettuce, used to symbolize the bitterness of slavery. ➤ Charoset: a mixture of apples, nuts, cinnamon and wine, as a reminder of the mortar used by the Jews in the construction of buildings as slaves. ➤ A roasted egg, as a symbol of life. ➤ A vegetable, preferably parsley or celery, representing hope and redemption; served with a bowl of salted water to represent the tears shed. ➤ A lamb shankbone, symbolizing the Passover sacrificial offering in the days of the Temple. ➤ Wine: four glasses of wine or grape juice are consumed during the service to represent the four-fold promise of redemption. During the meal, the youngest child asks 4 questions. The answers to the questions tell the story of the Exodus, so no one will ever forget it. The children search for a special piece of matzah which has been hidden · Special songs are sung and the meal lasts for many hours. · The feast of Pesach (Passover) is a joyful occasion. · It is a time when families gather, when they feel a sense of belonging to a community which is specially loved by God and is also dependent upon him. 		
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Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rosh Hashanah · Teshuvah · Shofar · forgiveness · repentance · Yom Kippur · atonement · fast · mikveh · responsibility 	<p>Look</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · We are able to look back and also start again and try better – this is a fresh start. · Rosh Hashanah (beginning of the Year), marks the beginning of the new year of the Jewish calendar. It is a holiday and one of the most important times of the year. It takes place in September/October and lasts for ten days. It ends with the celebration of Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement) on the tenth day. · The Jewish people celebrate New Year at this time because their year is based on the phases of the moon and they celebrated it many thousands of years before Christians celebrated it in January. · Rosh Hashanah is a time to look back over the past year. God gave human beings free will to choose between good and evil and that God will forgive anyone who is sorry. · Saying 'sorry' in Hebrew means returning – that is, returning to God. The word 'sorry' in Hebrew is 'Teshuvah' which means 'returning'. · During this time, in the synagogue, the ark, the bimah (reading desk) and the scrolls are covered in a white cloth. No work is permitted on this day · In the Bible, Rosh Hashanah is also called the <i>Day of the Shofar</i>. The shofar is a ram's horn which is blown one hundred times on each of the two days of Rosh Hashanah to call the people to repentance, 	Apples in honey	'Celebrate Rosh Hashanah' by Deborah Heiligman

· Apples dipped in honey are eaten with a prayer that God will make the New Year a good and sweet one. A blessing is said over the fruit.

Discover

- The ten days from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur are called ten days of returning. ('Yom Kippur' means 'day of atonement'.)
- People try to mend relationships by apologising, saying 'sorry' and also accepting apologies and forgiving others. Jews can make up for the wrongs of the past year and make a firm commitment not to do the same things again.
- Rosh Hashanah also celebrates God creating the world and humankind, so it is a kind of birthday of humanity.
- The word '*mitzvah*', means 'a good deed', a growing number of Jewish communities hold a *Mitzvah Day*. It might be for homeless people, or work on a city farm, collecting recycling, visiting a sick or disabled person. This idea is spreading to other communities as well as Jewish ones.
- On the eve of the last day before Yom Kippur, many families give money to the poor. Then, a meal is eaten, and after that, a fast begins for 25 hours. This is a time when some men may visit the mikveh (a ritual bath for spiritual cleansing).
- Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the Jewish year.
- On Yom Kippur, people express sorrow for their sins (Teshuvah) and receive God's forgiveness.
- People stay in the synagogue throughout this day and there are 5 different services of prayer and readings from the Torah.
- In the afternoon the book of Jonah is read, which is about forgiveness. One blow on the shofar finally announces that the fast is over.
- Afterwards, everyone goes home to break their fast.