

What do Jews believe?

Year Group (s) : 2

Prior Learning

- Judaism is a religion like Christianity
- Jesus was a Jew
- They have their own special celebrations and festivals.

Learning outcomes:

- To recognise and understand the importance of the Torah.
- To explain what a covenant means to the Jewish People.
- To explain what the Torah is.
- To explore and describe Jewish celebrations.
- To investigate the Shabbat and its importance to the Jewish faith.
- To compare the holy texts of Judaism and Christianity.

Key concepts:

Other Religions - Judaism.

Investigation and interpretation of religious texts.

Study of beliefs, religions and teachings.

Understanding of the impact of beliefs and teachings on the wider community

Deeper understanding of Non – Christian celebrations and holy days.

Key vocabulary:

Judaism, Torah, Shabbat, Hebrew, Challah Bread, Holy Days, Day of Rest, Christianity, bible, Sabbath, Holy Texts.

Resources:

www.reonline.org.uk Great for background knowledge, with lots of links to classroom resources via a search tool. Use the 'Knowing' tab to find out what you want to know, or try here: www.reonline.org.uk/knowning/what-re/judaism/

• REOnline also have some lesson ideas (search for 'RE Banquet').

• There is also plenty of information for teachers at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/judaism/> and the Jewish Way of Life resources

<http://www.reonline.org.uk/specials/jwol/> contains materials for teachers and pupils. It features two Jewish children, Sarah and David, who tell us all about their faith through a mix of photos, sound and words.

• Two sacred stories from Judaism (one **Hanukkah**) on the British Library website: www.bl.uk/learning/cult/sacred/stories/ Another useful version for teachers can be found at: <http://www.history.com/topics/holidays/hanukkah>

- ChildsEye media sell great DVDs supporting learning about festivals, one of which focuses on Hanukkah. They are very well filmed, and include many different aspects of religious life in Britain. Each DVD also has adaptable and creative resource materials. These are available for order from: <http://www.childseyemedia.com/festivals-p-195.html>
- My Life, My Religion' can be found as individual clips, and as complete programmes at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b05pc1c9> Although these programmes are aimed at KS2 pupils, many would be suitable for KS1, with some teacher input. There are plenty of clips about Judaism on this site that would be suitable to support the Diocesan units, notably 'Shabbat', 'Torah' and 'Chanukah'.
- There are clips you can view online from the Pathways of Belief (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zyxn34j>) and Places for Worship DVD sets, such as Shabbat: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zyxn34j>
- **'Sammy Spider's First Shabbat'** (ISBN: 978-1-58013-006-6) and **'Sammy Spider's First Hanukkah'** (ISBN: 9780929371467) are lovely KS1-friendly picture books about a spider who lives in a Jewish household
- RE Today have support materials for teaching Judaism: **'Opening up Judaism'**, <http://shop.retoday.org.uk/9781905893553>
- For teacher subject knowledge, the 'Religions to InspiRE' series

Teaching sequence suggestion

	Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Activities
1	<p>To explain what the Torah is.</p> <p>EYFS: Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.</p>	<p>What is the Torah and how is it read?</p> <p>Show a replica Torah or photographs. Explain the 'scroll' - For Jews Torah contains the key teaching from God.</p> <p>View videos of Torah being read – How is it being read? What is being used? Torah written in Hebrew and read right to left - תּוֹרָה (Torah in Hebrew) . Chn have a go at writing.</p> <p>Discuss how the Torah is handled and why?</p>
2	<p>To recognise and understand the importance of the Torah.</p> <p>EYFS: Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.</p>	<p>Torah is used to remember</p> <p>The Torah contains stories similar to Christianity – Moses.</p> <p>The Holy Text is used to remember teachings, guidance and rules – Look at the 613 Mitzvot – rules given to Moses in the Torah. Look at the 10 commandments</p> <p>Remembering is important for Jews. Why? Can we learn from things we have done? Jews have many ways of remembering about what their history has taught them about God. Discuss</p> <p>What rules does your school have? Are rules important? What would happen if you didn't have any? How were they decided? What happens if you don't keep them? Discuss and record what they think could be the most important and fair class rules.</p>
3	<p>To explain what a covenant means to the Jewish People.</p> <p>EYFS: Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.</p>	<p>Covenant is the two way promise between God and his people.</p> <p>For Jews Torah contains the key teaching from God. It helps them keep their part of their covenant with God, the two way promise at the heart of Judaism.</p> <p>The promise to serve God forever.</p> <p>Look at story (Genesis 16:1-8) - What promises did God make to Abraham? What did Abraham promise God? Why is it important to keep promises? Why is it bad to break promises?</p> <p>What promises have you made? With who? Why are following promises important? Create a promise between chn and the teacher.</p>

<p>4</p>	<p>To compare the holy texts of Judaism and Christianity.</p> <p>EYFS: Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.</p>	<p>Compare Bible and Torah</p> <p>How do Christians view the bible? How do Jews view the Torah? What is Similar between them? The Torah starts the Christian Bible – Genesis is the start of both.</p> <p>Re-cap who the Torah is read and what is allowed? How does this compare to the bible?</p> <p>Torah has to be hand written – does the bible?</p> <p>Discuss and write similarities and differences in how it is read, made and treated.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>To investigate the Shabbat and its importance to the Jewish faith.</p> <p>EYFS: Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.</p>	<p>Shabbat – Jewish day of rest</p> <p>Look at the creation story – what did God do on the seventh day? Link to 4th commandment.</p> <p>Jews call the 7th day Shabbat - In groups, look at photos of Jewish families celebrating Shabbat. Annotate with questions about what’s happening.</p> <p>With partners discuss what families might look forward to most about Shabbat? What makes it a ‘day of rest’? Reannotate the initial photos showing what pupils now know. Gather learning about Shabbat and create a frieze or ICT presentation explaining Shabbat.</p> <p>Some pupils could compare Shabbat with special days celebrated by people from other faiths. e.g. Sabbath for Christians.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>To explore and describe Jewish celebrations.</p> <p>EYFS: Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.</p>	<p>Celebrations – Bar/Bat Mitzvah/Simchat Torah</p> <p>Celebrations are very important to Jews as they bring the community together to enjoy and remember special times.</p> <p>Jews have celebrations to show commitment to their faith - Boys usually have their Bar Mitzvah on a Shabbat close to their 13th birthday, and girls their bat mitzvah at 12. (Bar = son. Bat=daughter)</p> <p>Watch a clip of the ceremony. What does it involve?</p>

R.E. – Scheme of Work 2020/21

		<p>Simchat Torah is a Jewish festival centred on the Torah, marking the end of the yearly cycle of Torah readings. It comes at the end of Sukkot (the Jewish harvest). <i>The Torah is paraded around the synagogue (the Jewish place of worship) seven times before its last, then first verses are read.</i> Design an invitation to a Simchat Torah festival.</p> <p>Compare to Christianity – what celebrations do we have to show belief. (communion, confirmation, baptism...)</p>
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	Cross-curricular links	Specific school context
1	PSHE – Respect and understand of other faiths and values	Link to TMPF, Christian ethos and school values of friendship, peace, trust and mindfulness.
2	English Reading - inference and comprehension	
3	English Reading - comprehension	
4	English Reading – comprehension	
5	Computing – use of programs to create presentation PSHE – Respect and understand of other faiths and values	
6	Design and Technology – Purposeful invitation design PSHE – Respect and understand of other faiths and values	

Assessment (linked to learning outcomes)		
Emerging	Secure	Exceeding
<p>Understand the Torah is the Jewish holy book. Explain the torah is written in Hebrew in the form of a scroll. Able to recall the Shabbat is an important part of Jewish family life and help Jewish to feel closer to God. Recognise the Shabbat is a time of rest and can recall how God rested on the seventh day after creation. Identify that the words of Torah forms the opening of the Christian Bible. To Identify Jewish celebrations.</p>	<p>Understand the Torah is the Jewish holy book and contains rules to live by, teaching and guidance Recognise Judaism is based on a covenant, a two way promise between God and His people. Explain the torah is written in Hebrew in the form of a scroll. Able to recall the Shabbat is an important part of Jewish family life and help Jewish to feel closer to God. To recall the Shabbat lasts from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday, and symbols mark its beginning and end. Recognise the Shabbat is a time of rest and can recall how God rested on the seventh day after creation. Identify that the words of Torah forms the opening of the Christian Bible. To identify and describe Jewish celebrations.</p>	<p>Understand the Torah is the Jewish holy book and contains rules to live by, teaching and guidance. Recognise how the Torah influences Jewish family life. Recognise Judaism is based on a covenant, a two way promise between God and His people. Explain the torah is written in Hebrew in the form of a scroll. Describe how and where the Torah is read. Able to recall the Shabbat is an important part of Jewish family life and help Jewish to feel closer to God. To recall the Shabbat lasts from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday, and symbols mark its beginning and end. Recognise the Shabbat is a time of rest and can recall how God rested on the seventh day after creation. Able to compare the Shabbat to the Sabbath (holy day of Christianity) Identify that the words of Torah forms the opening of the Christian Bible. Recognise similarities and differences between the Torah and the Bible. To identify and describe Jewish celebrations. Compare Jewish celebrations to Christian.</p>