

RE Knowledge Organiser - Judaism

EYFS	KS1	KS2
<p><b>God</b> Jews worship in a <b>synagogue</b>. (<i>Which places are special and why?</i>)</p>	<p><b>God</b> Jews believe in one Creator God. Jews worship God, saying blessings and thanks, and believe they are the chosen people. Many Jewish people avoid saying and writing God's name and so, in a Jewish context, it might be printed at 'G-d'. The Jewish prayer is the <b>Shema</b>. Parts of the Shema are written on a <b>mezuzah</b> (parchment on which religious text is written, which is generally placed inside a small decorative box) and attached to the doorposts of Jewish home, to be remember each time it is passed. Parts of the Shema are also placed inside <b>tefillin</b>, the prayer boxes worn on the head and left arm of many Jews, especially Orthodox and Conservative, when they pray.</p>	<p><b>God</b> The <b>Shema</b> begins with words that are a fundamental expression of Jewish belief: 'Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord; and you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul and with all your strength.'</p>
<p><b>The Torah</b> Jews and Christians share some of the same stories (<i>Which stories are special and why?</i>)</p>	<p><b>The Torah</b> The <b>Torah</b> (meaning teaching, instruction or law) is the main Jewish holy book. Torah is used to mean the first five books of the Hebrew Bible (the same content as the Old Testament of the Christian Bible) and the <b>Talmud</b> – oral law or 'Oral Torah' explaining the Torah. The Torah is held in great esteem and placed in a special place in the synagogue called the '<b>Ark</b>'. A weekly portion is read aloud in the <b>Shabbat</b> synagogue service and there is an annual cycle of readings. There is a festival of <b>Simchat Torah</b> ('rejoicing in the Torah'). Torah scrolls are taken from the Ark and carried or danced around the synagogue seven times. Many Jews regularly study the Torah – to do so is to worship God.</p>	<p><b>The Torah</b> The Torah contains the <b>Ten Commandments</b> given to Moses and the <b>613 mitzvot</b> or the Jewish laws/commandments that observant Jews obey. It also focuses on the Jews' relationship with God and contains songs, prayers and wise sayings.</p>
<p><b>The People And The Land</b></p>	<p><b>The People And The Land</b> The family and home are very important in Jewish life. <b>Shabbat</b>, or the Jewish day of rest, starts at sunset on Friday and lasts until three stars appear in the sky on Saturday. Friday nights are special, involving time at the <b>synagogue</b>, prayers, a meal with family and friends and the chance to rest, discuss and focus on God. Whilst Jewish practice or <b>Shabbat</b> may vary, the coming together of families every weekend, and wider community for <b>Shabbat</b> services, has been at the heart of community life for centuries for centuries. The instructions in the <b>Shema</b> 'to teach these laws thoroughly to your children, speal of them when you sit in your house' are obeyed as part of <b>Shabbat</b>. <b>Shabbat</b> celebrates the seventh day of creation – the day of rest – and is called the 'day of delight' in some traditions. Stopping work for <b>Shabbat</b> is seen by many as a release from the pressure of modern life.</p>	<p><b>The People And The Land</b> <b>Passover</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The story of <b>Exodus</b></li> <li>- How this is remembered in Jewish homes (incl preparation and <b>seder meal</b>)</li> <li>- How this story relates to life today (slavery)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Texts</b> David And Goliath</p>	<p><b>Key Texts</b> The Shema</p>	<p><b>Key Texts</b> The Shema Exodus (as a means to study Passover)</p>