

Knowledge Organiser

**Year: 3    Subject: RE    Unit: How do people express commitment to a religion/worldview in different ways?**

**Overview:**

During this sequence of learning, pupils will study the religion of Judaism. Pupils will explore the key beliefs and values of Jews, including how they express their love and commitment to their religion.

**What should I already know?**

**Human/Social Sciences**

- Celebrations and festivals bring family and friends together to remember something that is important to them
- Symbols in religion help people to think about the meaning of stories and special times.

**Judaism**

- Thousands of years ago the early Jews, called Israelites, moved to Egypt, where they became slaves of the Egyptians.
- Passover is a Jewish celebration that remembers the freedom of the Jews from slavery in ancient Egypt.
- The word Passover comes from the 10th plague, in which the firstborn sons of the Egyptians were killed.
- Passover is celebrated with a family meal called Seder.
- The food that is served on the Seder plate has a symbolic meaning about the Passover story.
- The story of Passover is told in a guidebook for the Seder meal called the Haggadah.
- Matzah, which is bread without yeast in, is eaten throughout the festival. This is a reminder that the Jews had to leave Egypt in a hurry and didn't have time to wait for the bread to rise.
- Celebrations help Jews remember important events in Jewish history. This helps Jews to feel a sense of identity and belonging to their faith.

**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

**Judaism**

- In the Jewish faith there are 613 mitzvot which are rules for Jews to follow.
- There are rules for many things including instructions about food, punishments and how God should be worshipped.
- Jews believe that Mitzvot are the things that God wants them to do - they are a guide for how Jews live their lives.

**Vocabulary:**

**Judaism**

The religion followed by Jews.

**Moses**

Who led the Jews out of slavery in Egypt.

**Jerusalem**

The capital city of Israel.

**Western Wall**

Also called the Wailing Wall. It is a holy place of prayer in Jerusalem.



**Torah**

The sacred scrolls that contain the first five books of the Bible.



**Synagogue**

A place used by Jews for worship.



**Cheder**

Jewish school in which children are taught to read the Torah and other books in Hebrew.

- The mitzvot are written down in the Torah.
  - As part of the mitzvot, Jews believe that God gave Moses a set of ten laws that they should follow in order to please him - these laws are known as the Ten Commandments.
  - Following the Ten Commandments is part of the covenant (agreement) made at Mount Sinai, which applies to all Jews.
  - Jews believe that God will judge them on how well they have observed the commandments.
  - Jews believe that following the commandments helps Jews to become better people.
  - The commandments help Jews to treat other people with respect.
  - The commandments guide Jews to love and worship God effectively.
  - Kashrut are mitzvot about the types of food that Jews can eat.
  - Food that may be eaten is called kosher which means 'fit' (for consumption).
  - There are mitzvot about doing acts of kindness and helping those who are in need called Gemilut Hasidim and Tzedakah.
  - Yom Kippur is a Jewish festival; it is the holiest day on the Jewish year.
  - Yom Kippur means 'Day of Atonement' and it's when Jewish people seek forgiveness from God for their sins.
  - The first Yom Kippur was when the Israelites left Egypt.
  - The Shema is a prayer - it is important to Jews.
  - When Jews say the Shema, they are affirming (declaring) that they believe that Judaism is true and they have faith in one God.
  - The Western Wall's is in Jerusalem - it is a holy place for Jews. It is close to the Temple Mount, the holiest site in Jerusalem.
  - Jews have been praying at the Western Wall for many generations.
- The Western Wall was originally built as part of the second Jewish Temple.

Yom Kippur	Yom Kippur is the holiest day in Judaism. It is a day marked by prayer and fasting.
Shabbat	Shabbat, or Sabbath, is an ancient Jewish celebration. It begins Friday when the sun goes down, and ends Saturday night after it gets dark. It is a day on which Jews remember that God created the world.
Mitzvot	(Plural Mitzvah) means commandment but it can also mean doing a good deed.
Kosher	Kosher, a translation of the Hebrew word Kashrut, is the name Jews give to the laws about the kind of food that they may eat.
Tzedakah	Doing the right things by helping people or causes in need.
Gemilut Hasidim	Acts of loving-kindness and things that Jews can do to help others.
Atonement	Our sins can be forgiven by God.

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