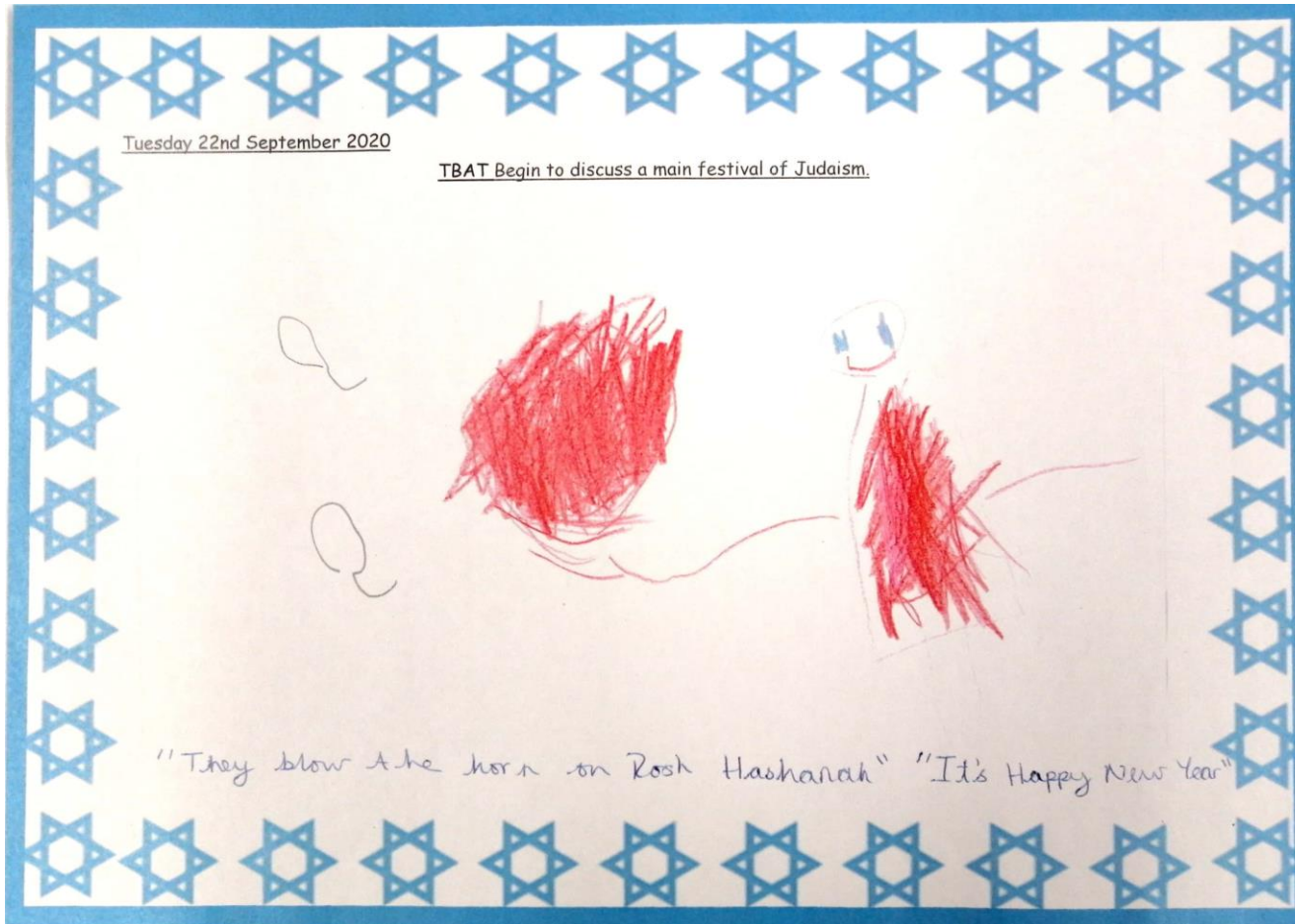




Religious Education

Curriculum Progression Strand – Judaism





Foundation stage:

Children can begin to discuss a main festival of Judaism.

Key Vocabulary

Rosh Hashanah, Happy New Year

Tuesday 17th September 2020

TBAT show understanding of a main festival of Judaism.



The Rosh Hashana is a Jewish celebration. They go to a synagogue. They get apples and honey. They send cards to each other.

Y1:

Children can show an understanding of a main festival of Judaism.

Key Vocabulary

Jewish, celebration, synagogue

Thursday 17th September

TBAT understand and describe a main festival of Judaism.

Rosh Hashanah is a Jewish festival that is a celebration of the start of their new year. Jews go to a synagogue to pray and look forward to a new year. They eat special foods and each food has an important meaning linked to their faith.



Apples and Honey is a symbol of a sweet new year and new beginnings that each Jew hopes for. Pomegranate seeds is for the 613 mitzvot. Jews should follow to be true to their faith. Challah bread symbolises the circle of life and the year ahead.

Y2:

Children can understand and describe a main festival of Judaism.

Key Vocabulary

symbolise, beginnings, rules, circle of life

Y3:

Children can understand and describe in detail a main festival of Judaism including some important rituals.

Key Vocabulary

judgement, shofar, Shanah tovah

Y3 RE -TBAT understand and describe in detail a main festival of Judaism including some important rituals.

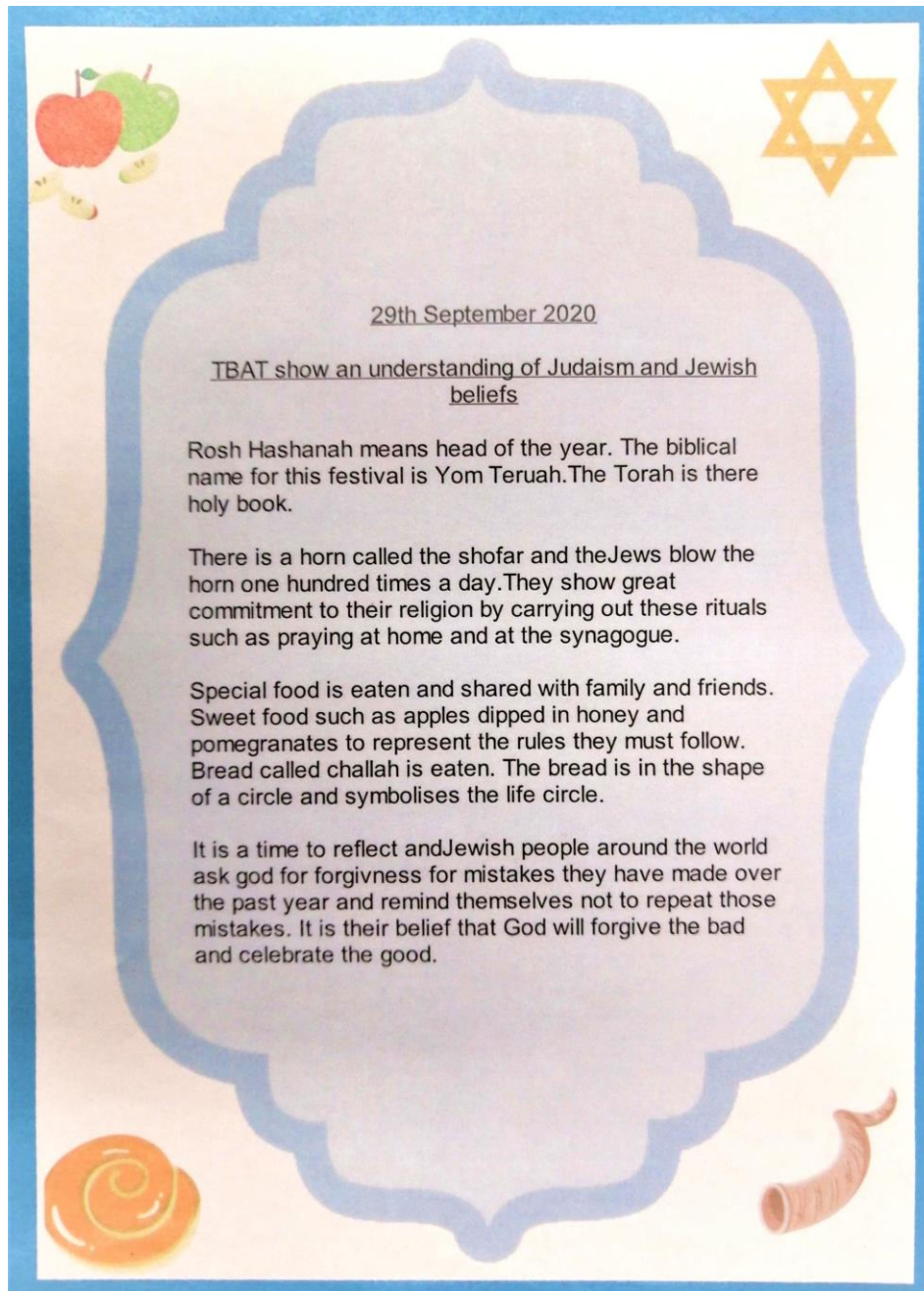
Rosh Hashanah is an important Jewish celebration that lasts two days and means 'Head of the Year'. It is celebrated by Jewish people in Autumn time.

The first important event is the blowing of the long shofar horn 100 times at the start of Rosh Hashanah to start the Jewish new year and to signal to everyone it is the start of new beginnings.

Jewish people spend the first day in the synagogue with friends and family praying and reflecting on their last year on the good and the bad things they have done. They believe God looks at all of the things they have done. After God's judgement they have 10 days to make things better during Yom Kippur.

On the second day of the festival there is a big family meal. On the table it is a ritual that they always have honey and apple which symbolises a sweet and fresh start to the new year.

It is a tradition that they send cards in the celebration and shout "L'shanah tovah!" which is like saying Happy new year!



Y4:

Children can show an understanding of Judaism and Jewish beliefs.

Key Vocabulary

commitment, Torah, belief, Yom Teruah

Monday 21st September 2020

TBAT have an in depth knowledge of Judaism and Jewish beliefs.

Rosh Hashanah

Introduction

Rosh Hashanah is a Jewish religion and it is a festival where they celebrate their new year.

It is celebrated during Tishrei which is in the first month in the Jewish calendar. Tishrei falls between September and October. Rosh Hashanah focuses on reflection and looking forward to the next year.

During the celebration, faith members will enjoy many traditions after long hours of praying and reading the Torah in the synagogue. Jews from as young as 12 can read the Torah to the congregation whilst using the yad so they do not touch the ancient scrolls. On Rosh Hashanah all the family gets together in their fanciest outfit to have a family meal. Dishes include the challah, apple and honey and pomegranates are often part of Rosh Hashanah. Pomegranates have around 613 seeds which they say symbolises the teachings and commandments from the Torah.

Rituals

Candles-Jews light 3 candles and they wave their hand over the candles to take bad energy away and bad sins. They imagine letting in the light.

Tashlick-A Jew will perform the Tashlick where they throw bread crumbs into a large body of water to forget their sins.

Shofar- The shofar is a ram's horn and you have to blow for about 6-7 seconds. It is an alarm to remind them so they go and pray.

Every part of the Rosh Hashanah festival helps a Jew to show their commitment to God and reflect on their own daily decisions as a faith member. Their traditions, meals and rituals completed with family show their understanding that Judaism is a family faith.

They also reflect on the 10 commandments such as

1. Be nice to your parents
2. Don't steal
3. Don't hurt others



Y5:

Children have an in-depth knowledge of Judaism and Jewish beliefs.

Key Vocabulary

Tishrei, rituals, teachings, Tashlikh

Wednesday 23rd September

TBAT have in depth knowledge of Judaism and Jewish beliefs and how it links to the Jewish commandments. by Seren

Yom Kippur is a Jewish festival. It is ten days after Rosh Hashanah (the Jewish new year). The ten days are called the **Ten days of Awe**. This is because Yom Kippur is a time to ask for **forgiveness** to God. You ask for forgiveness for anything unacceptable you did in the year.

Yom Kippur is celebrated either September or October. This is because Rosh Hashanah can occur in either September or October.

The Ten days of Awe is for you to think about what you have done wrong and then say sorry to the people who you have done wrong to.

During the days of Yom Kippur they have lots of **customs** to celebrate this special occasion. Such as : they give money to charity , food to the poor, don't go to school or work because you are at the synagogue. Adults don't eat for 25 hours to say sorry to God and also they blow a horn to say it is over and they can eat again.

The story of Yom Kippur is all about the **ten commandments**. It all started when the Israelites left Egypt, they went to Mount Sinai. Moses climbed to the top of the Mountain and God gave him two tablets with the ten commands on them. The first commandment told people that they should not worship anyone other than God. However, when Moses went down the mountain, he found the Israelites worshipping the golden calf. Moses was so angry that he threw the sacred tablets on the floor and they shattered. The Israelites then atoned for their wrongdoing. God forgave them and gave Moses a second set of tablets.



Y6:

Children have an in-depth knowledge of Judaism and Jewish beliefs and how it links to the Jewish commandments.

Key Vocabulary

Yom Kippur, forgiveness, 10 Days of Awe, customs, commandments

Wednesday 23rd September

TBAT have in depth knowledge of Judaism and Jewish beliefs and how it links to the Jewish commandments and compares to the Christian faith. by Abigail

Yom Kippur (also known as The Day of Atonement) is a way of Jews saying sorry to God and promising that they'll be better next year. It happens ten days after Rosh Hashanah and can be in either September or October. In 2020, Yom Kippur started on the 18th of September. The **Ten Days of Awe** are for Jews to use **reflection** on what happened the year before, and try to change their ways and ask for **forgiveness**.

What the Jews believe is that Moses climbed up the Mount Sinai and God gave him two tablets (stones) with the **Ten Commandments** on them. Number one being that you cannot worship anyone apart from God, and as soon as Moses climbed down the mountain, he was furious because he saw his people worshipping the Golden Calf. Eventually, the Jews apologised and they were soon forgiven. This is how they started Yom Kippur.

They celebrate by: praying all day in a synagogue, children not going to school, adults not going to work and instead fasting; which ends with a shofur - a ram's horn - being blown after 25 hours (signalling that they can eat and drink again).

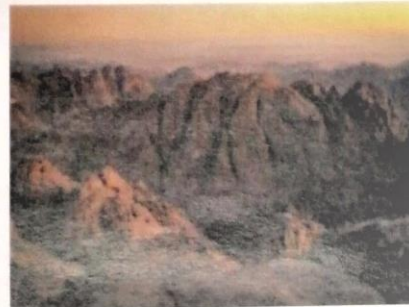
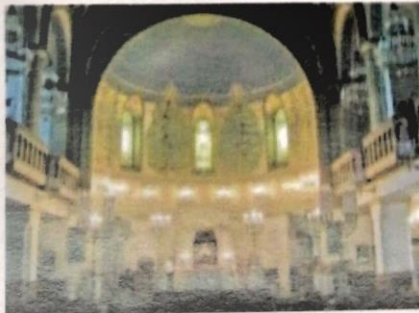
Comparing this to **Lent** - the 40 days leading up to Easter (not including Sundays) - there are some similarities and some differences. For example, even though both religions believe in **repentance**, Lent is 40 days up to the holiday whereas Yom Kippur only has 10. The 40 days are a period of six weeks. Lent is an old English word meaning 'lengthen' and it's in Spring, when the days get longer.

Jesus went into the desert to fast and was tempted several times by Satan, but was able to resist.

Some Christians give up on things they really enjoy, such as chocolate, cake etc, just like how they do in Yom Kippur.

Some **customs** are that you can only wear white clothing; you are not allowed to wear leather shoes; and no make-up and perfume.

Christians believe that Jesus died on the cross, for the whole of **humanity**.



Mastery:

Children have an in-depth knowledge of Judaism and Jewish beliefs and how it links to the Jewish commandments and compares to the Christian faith.

Key Vocabulary

humanity, repentance, reflection, Lent