

Topic: RE: Learning about Religion	Year group	Term Spring
Judaism- Beliefs and Practise	Year 2	6 sessions

Background knowledge

Children will know the key beliefs and practices in Judaism, emphasising current practice while giving children the opportunity to learn about the historical foundation of the religion. Children have opportunities to express their own feelings about these beliefs and practices.

Key idea: Know that Jewish people express their faith through worship, festivals celebrating key events in Jewish history and in the way they live their lives.

What should I already know?

I know Sundays are the Christian holy day and are special days for Christians.
 I know churches are special places for Christians.
 I can talk about Christian worship.
 I can name some artefacts found in church.
 I can describe what artefacts mean to Christians.
 I can talk about festivals and celebrations in church e.g. harvest festivals, baptisms and weddings.

R.E. Agreed Syllabus / Key Skills	The Journey
To reflect on and consider religious and spiritual feelings, experiences and concepts such as worship, wonder, praise, thanks, concern, joy and sadness. To ask and respond imaginatively to puzzling questions, communicating their ideas. To identify what matters to them and others, including those with religious commitments and communicate their responses. To reflect on how spiritual and moral values relate to their own behaviour.	1. Know about Moses and the importance of his contribution to Jewish history. 2. To reflect on their own feelings and experiences in relation to aspects of the Moses/Exodus story. 3. To know the story of Esther (Purim) 4. Know the key features of the Purim story and festival 5. Know that the synagogue is the special place where Jewish people meet for worship and keep the Torah, which has a central place and is celebrated in a special festival.

To recognise that religious teachings and ideas make a difference to individuals, families and local community. I know who Moses was and why he is important to Jewish people. I know the story of the burning bush. I know about the ten plagues. I can talk about the Purim festival. I know the story of Esther. I know the synagogue is a special place for Jewish people and can talk about its features.	6. To evaluate and present what they have learned about Jewish beliefs and practices
---	---

Outcomes
An overview of what children will know / can do Working towards: children will retell the story of Moses' early life they will recognise the Jewish festivals of Hanukkah and Passover. They will recognise some religious artefacts and link them to Judaism. They will identify some similar aspects within their own experience. Expected: Children will recall some key events in the life of Moses. They will know the key facts about Hanukkah and Passover and begin to understand the symbolism of Jewish artefacts eg. hanukkah, menorah. They will identify some main features of Jewish belief and practice and connect some key ideas with their own experience Exceeding: Children will explain the importance of Moses as a leader of the Israelites. They will understand the meaning of the festivals of Hanukkah and Passover, and the concept of one God who has a special relationship with the Jews. They will explain the significance of some Jewish beliefs and practices and make links between their own values and experience, and those of other people.

Key Vocabulary

Synagogue - is a place of worship for people of the Jewish religion. Jews also use synagogues as places to meet and study.

Mezuzah - is a parchment scroll placed on the doorpost that is inscribed with the verses from Deuteronomy that start with, "Hear O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One. It is a sign and reminder of their faith.

Shabbat - Shabbat is the name of the day of rest in Judaism. Shabbat happens on the seventh day (Saturday) of every week.

Passover - or Pesach, celebrates the freedom of the Jews from slavery in ancient Egypt.

Thousands of years ago the early Jews, called Israelites, moved to Egypt, where they became slaves of the Egyptians.

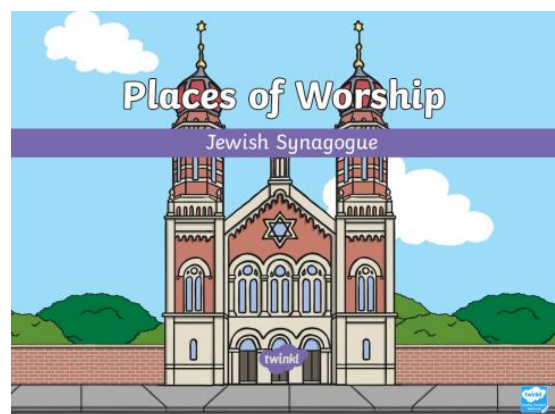
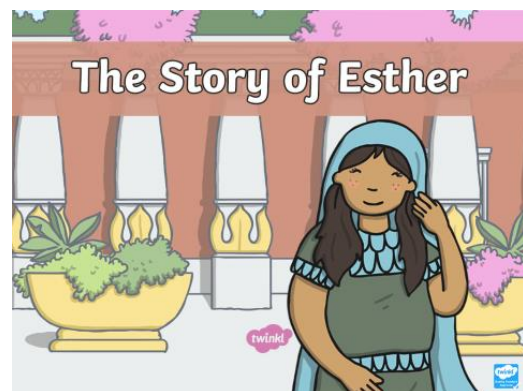
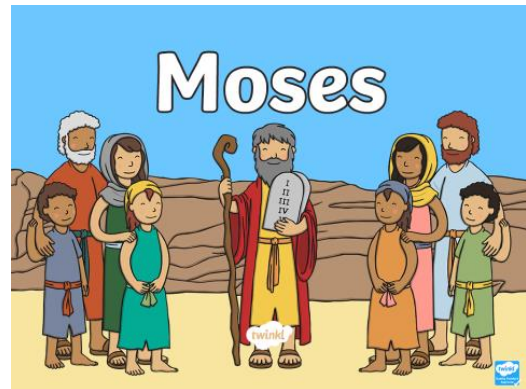
Purim - is the most festive Jewish holiday. It is also called the Feast of Lots. The holiday celebrates a time when Jews in Persia (now Iran) escaped a plot to harm them. Purim usually falls in late February or early March.

The Persian queen, a Jewish woman named Esther, convinced the king to stop Haman.

Awe - a very strong feeling of wonder mixed with respect or fear.

Wonder - to be curious

Timeline / Diagrams



Important people or places

Moses

Esther

Egypt

Israel

Synagogue

Assessment questions / outcomes

Why is Moses so important to the Jewish faith?

What is the festival of Purim about and what is its importance in Judaism?

What is it like inside a synagogue and what happens there?

What is the role of the synagogue in Judaism?

What have I learned from Jewish beliefs and practice which might help me in my life?