



Religious Education: Unit Overview- Judaism

Judaism Overview

What knowledge must the children acquire by the end of Year 6?

What knowledge must the children acquire in order to achieve the end of unit outcome?

- Know that Judaism is a monotheist religion like Christianity and both religions worship God.
- Know that Judaism began in the Middle East.
- Know that Judaism pre-dates Christianity.
- Know that a Rabbi is a teacher of the Torah.
- Know that the Torah is the Holy book received by Moses.
- Know that the Torah includes the 10 commandments, and these 10 commandments are the same as those followed in Christianity.
- Know that many of the stories from the Old Testament are found in the Torah.
- Know the stories of Jonah and the Whale; Adam and Eve, Noah, Moses and the Creation story (recap from Year 3 Autumn)
- Know about Jewish festivals including Shabbat, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.
- Know about the Maccabees revolt and the Chanukah miracle.
- Know that Jewish people worship in a Synagogue.
- Know the features of a Synagogue and their importance.
- Know the symbols of Judaism.
- Know that the two main streams of Judaism are orthodox and progressive.
- Know the main differences between orthodox and progressive Jews (interpretation of the 10 commandments, routines in the synagogue, gender of rabbi and use of English during services)
- Know that alongside the Torah there exists the oral Torah.
- Know that the oral Torah is important because it links to Moses hearing the 10 commandments from God before they were written down in the Torah.
- Know that the oral Torah contains messages and laws that orthodox Jews believe Moses received but that he did not write down in the Torah.
- Know about the festival of Sukkot and how this links to the Jewish calendar
- Know the Jewish calendar (New Year starting in Autumn, days starting with sunsets, some festivals being related to particular seasons).
- Know about the celebrations of Bar and Bat Mitzvah and how these compare with the Christian celebrations of confirmation and Christening and Baptism.

Year 3 Judaism

After discussions about Jewish festivals in EYFS and previous learning about Christianity and the Bible, our pupils develop an understanding of Judaism and its close links to Christianity. Our pupils learn about both the Torah and the Old Testament and how the stories within these Holy books effect the lives of Jewish people today. Building on this, our pupils learn how Jewish people live their lives including: festivals, the synagogue and worship. Throughout this unit previous learning is recapped so that the close links between Christianity and Judaism are made explicit to our pupils.

End of Unit Outcome:

Children compare and contrast Judaism and Christianity (Venn diagram)

Opportunities for writing, oracy and mathematics:

Because, but, so – talk partners, debate and writing

Story writing inspired by Adam and Eve

British Values Link

Individual Liberty: the right to believe, act and express oneself freely.

We will be learning about what Hindus believe. You may agree with some of what you learn but you may not agree with other parts. In Britain, we think everyone has the right to believe, act and express oneself freely. This is why it is so important that we learn about world religions because it enables us to better understand differences and also to celebrate aspects of life that other people value.

Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs.

Alongside people having the right to believe, act and express oneself freely, in Britain, we also think that we should respect and celebrate differences. Accepting differences is not enough, we should strive to understand differences so that we can understand how individual's personal identities are formed. Through learning about differences, we become better able to celebrate the diversity of Britain.

Resource:

Passover plate

Kippah

Tallit

Menorah

Cards linked to festivals

What knowledge must the children acquire in order to achieve the end of unit outcome?

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- Know that Judaism began in the Middle East.
- Know that Judaism pre-dates Christianity.
- Know that a Rabbi is a teacher of the Torah.
- Know that the Torah is the Holy book received by Moses.
- Know that the Torah includes the 10 commandments, and these 10 commandments are the same as those followed in Christianity.
- Know that many of the stories from the Old Testament are found in the Torah.
- Know the stories of Jonah and the Whale; Adam and Eve, Noah, Moses and the Creation story (recap from Year 3 Autumn)
- Know about Jewish festivals including Shabbat, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.
- Know about the Maccabees revolt and the Chanukah miracle.

- Know that Jewish people worship in a Synagogue.
- Know the features of a Synagogue and their importance.
- Know the symbols of Judaism.

	Recap	New Knowledge: WHAT	HOW? I do, We do, You do
1	<p>Passover and Hanukah (EYFS)</p> <p>Bible is made up of two books – Old Testament and the New Testament.</p>	<p>Know that Judaism is the oldest monotheist religion like Christianity and both religions worship God.</p> <p>Know that Judaism pre-dates Christianity.</p> <p>Know that Judaism began in the Middle East.</p> <p>(1 week)</p>	<p>I do</p> <p>Recap quiz</p> <p>Discuss how Jesus was born into a Jewish family so Christianity is a newer religion than Judaism. They are both Monotheistic religions which means one God. Review how the Bible is made up of two parts. - The Old Testament and New Testament. Many of the stories in the Old Testaments are also read and believed by Jewish people. Judaism began in the Middle East. Look at the countries that make up the Middle East. Point out how close to Jerusalem and other Biblical countries this is.</p> <p>We do</p> <p>Look at the countries that make up the Middle East and answer questions to encourage children to look in detail at the map.</p> <p>You do</p> <p>Stem sentences to complete to assess knowledge.</p> <p>Which is the oldest religion, Christianity or Judaism, and how do you know?</p>
2	<p>Talk Partners: What does monotheistic mean?</p> <p>How do you know Judaism is older than Christianity?</p>	<p>Know that the Torah is the Holy book received by Moses.</p> <p>Know that the Torah includes the 10 commandments, and these 10 commandments are the same as those followed in Christianity.</p> <p>Know that many of the stories from the Old Testament are found in the Torah.</p> <p>Know that Torah scrolls are made of special pieces of parchment and every word written in them has to be absolutely perfect and is usually written by a professional scribe.</p> <p>Know the Torah is written in Hebrew.</p> <p>(1 week)</p>	<p>I do</p> <p>Remind the story of how Moses received the 10 Commandments. On Mount Sinai. These are the same rules that are followed by Christians and Jews. The Jewish Holy book is called the Torah and written in Hebrew.</p> <p>Know that Torah scrolls are made of special pieces of parchment and every word written in them has to be absolutely perfect and is usually written by a professional scribe.</p> <p>Religious Studies KS2: The Torah - BBC Teach</p> <p>We do</p> <p>Make a poster explaining about The Torah.</p>

			<p>You do Make a Torah and write in Hebrew.</p>
3	<p>Talk Partners: Why is Moses important in both Christianity and Judaism?</p>	<p>Know the stories of Noah; Adam and Eve, Moses and the Creation story (recap from Year 3 Autumn) (2 weeks)</p>	<p>I do Read the story of Adam and Eve. Discuss words such as temptation and forgiveness and consequences. Look at how these relate to the story. What is the story teaching Christians?</p> <p>We do Discuss the actions of Adam and Eve. Do the children have opinions on their behaviour?</p> <p>You do Write a modern-day Adam and Eve story about temptation and consequences to show an understanding of the meaning.</p> <p>I do Read The Creation story using the actual Bible to the class. The children can join in with the words as they hear repetition.</p> <p>We do Go through the work sheet and discuss the unfamiliar words. Can the children work out what was created on each day?</p> <p>You do Complete the sheet, retelling the Creation story.</p> <p>I do Read the story of Noah.</p> <p>We do Discuss what happened in the story.</p> <p>You do Why did God send the flood according to the story? What is the symbol of the white dove?</p>
4	<p>Swiss cheese: The Torah is a Holy Book.</p>	<p>Know about Jewish festivals including Shabbat, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.</p>	<p>Shabbat I do</p>

[Shabbat - Practices in Judaism - GCSE Religious Studies Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize](#)
(3 weeks)

Make the link between Shabbat and the Jewish belief of the Creation story. One of the 10 Commandments is to observe the sabbath. Challah bread is eaten to remind the Jews of the bread God provided as the Jews fled from Egypt. Look at the preparation needed to prepare for Shabbat and the meal.

We do

Create a poster about Shabbat. Include when, how and why it is celebrated.

You do

Write a list of activities that a Jewish person must not do at Shabbat

Rosh Hashanah

I do

Discuss how the children in the class may celebrate New Year and what it means to some people. Look at Rosh Hashanah and discuss the symbols linked to a sweet new year.

We do

Look at cards for Rosh Hashanah and discuss the meaning behind the symbols used.

You do

Create a Rosh Hashanah card using appropriate symbols and inside explain the symbols you chose.

Yom Kippur

I do

Introduce Rosh Hashanah and discuss the idea of forgiveness. Read the story of Jonah and The Whale which is traditionally read at this time. Discuss how The Old Testament was before the time of Jesus. At that time in history, people were punished, and the Bible stories are much more about punishment than forgiveness.

We do

Why do Christians think the storm started?

What did the sailors do when the storm started?

			<p>Why did Jonah throw himself into the sea?</p> <p>You do What message was the story trying to teach Christians. What do you think to the story?</p>
5		<p>Know about the Maccabbees revolt and the Chanukah miracle. (1 week)</p>	<p>I do Tell the story about the Maccabbees revolt and the Chanukah miracle when a small jug of oil used to light the Menorah is believed to have lasted for 8 days. Explain how this event is remembered and celebrated each year by the festival Hannukah. Listen to some Chanukah songs and play dreidel.</p> <p>We do Play Dreidle</p> <p>You do Why is the menorah a symbol of Judaism?</p>
6		<p>Know the Pesach story Know how Pesach is celebrated and the use of symbols on the Pesach plate (1 week)</p>	<p>I do Remind the children of the Pesach story, when Moses brought the Jews out of Egypt, out of slavery, how they crossed the Red Sea and received the Torah and the Promised Land. How is this important event remembered by the Jewish people each year.</p> <p>We do Look together at the Pesach plate and explain the symbolism.</p> <p>You do Draw or make a Pesach plate and explain why the different object are on there.</p>
7	<p>What religious buildings do you already know and what are their features?</p>	<p>Know the symbols of Judaism. Know that Jewish people worship in a Synagogue. Know the features of a Synagogue and their importance. (3 weeks)</p>	<p>I do Look at the PowerPoint introducing the symbols. Look at the symbols and their meaning. Look at the symbols and where they can be found. Star of David, Menorah, Tallit, Teffillin, Kippah</p> <p>We do</p>

			<p>Label the symbols or objects relating to Judaism and learn the names. Play games to help remember the names.</p> <p>You do Draw the symbols - give names and explanations behind the symbols.</p> <p>I do Watch a video of Jews visiting a synagogue. Look at worship in a synagogue. A Synagogue is a Jewish meeting place and also a studying place. Jewish people come to the synagogue to celebrate Jewish festivals. Introduce articles used in prayer and worship: Tallit, Kippur, Rabbi, tefillin and Torah Worship - Practices in Judaism - GCSE Religious Studies Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>We do Discuss what might a person see in a Synagogue. The teacher draws a few pictures to help record the answers</p> <p>You do In books, record the activities that occur in a Synagogue giving full explanations and reasons.</p> <p>I do Look at the features of a Synagogue and their significance to a Jew and their worship. Mezuzah, Bimah, Eternal Light, the Ark with the Torah scrolls, separate seating for men and women. The synagogue - Practices in Judaism - GCSE Religious Studies Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>We do Together label a Synagogue and remind the children of the significance during worship.</p> <p>You do</p>
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			Which feature of a synagogue is the most important feature and why?
8		Assessment	<p>Because, but, therefore...</p> <p>Jews have similar beliefs to Christians because...</p> <p>Jews have similar beliefs to Christians but...</p> <p>Jews have similar beliefs to Christians therefore...</p>
Year 4 Judaism			
Building on their knowledge of Judaism from year 3, our pupils learn about the different streams of Judaism (progressive and orthodox) and how these different beliefs are reflected in their house of worship and through the way they live their lives. Our pupils learn about more Jewish festivals including Sukkot and how these link to the Jewish calendar. They are introduced to the concept of the 'oral Torah' and its significance. Finally, they learn about Bar and Bat Mitzvah. Throughout this unit, our pupils make comparisons with Christianity and Islam.			
End of Unit Outcome: Children compare and contrast Judaism, Islam and Christianity			
Opportunities for writing, oracy and mathematics: Creating a poster to recap knowledge so far			
British Values Link Individual Liberty: the right to believe, act and express oneself freely. <i>We will be learning about what Hindus believe. You may agree with some of what you learn but you may not agree with other parts. In Britain, we think everyone has the right to believe, act and express oneself freely. This is why it is so important that we learn about world religions because it enables us to better understand differences and also to celebrate aspects of life that other people value.</i> Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs. <i>Alongside people having the right to believe, act and express oneself freely, in Britain, we also think that we should respect and celebrate differences. Accepting differences is not enough, we should strive to understand differences so that we can understand how individual's personal identities are formed. Through learning about differences, we become better able to celebrate the diversity of Britain.</i>		Resource: Video clips of Bar and Bat Mitzvah Story of King David	
What knowledge must the children acquire in order to achieve the end of unit outcome?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the two main streams of Judaism are orthodox and progressive. 			

- Know the main differences between orthodox and progressive Jews (interpretation of the 10 commandments, routines in the synagogue, gender of rabbi and use of English during services)
- Know that alongside the Torah there exists the oral Torah.
- Know that the oral Torah is important because it links to Moses hearing the 10 commandments from God before they were written down in the Torah.
- Know that the oral Torah contains messages and laws that orthodox Jews believe Moses received but that he did not write down in the Torah.
- Know about the festival of Sukkot and how this links to the Jewish calendar
- Know the Jewish calendar (New Year starting in Autumn, days starting with sunsets, some festivals being related to particular seasons).
- Know about the celebrations of Bar and Bat Mitzvah and how these compare with the Christian celebrations of confirmation and Christening and Baptism.

	Recap	New Knowledge: WHAT	HOW? I do, We do, You do
1	<p>Quiz:</p> <p>Know that Judaism is a monotheist religion like Christianity and both religions worship God. Know that Judaism pre-dates Christianity. Know that a Rabbi is a teacher of the Torah. Know that the Torah is the Holy book received by Moses. Know that the Torah includes the 10 commandments and these 10 commandments are the same as those followed in Christianity. Know that many of the stories from the Old Testament are found in the Torah. Know about Jewish festivals including Shabbat, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. Know that Jewish people worship in a Synagogue. Know the features of a Synagogue and their importance. Know the symbols of Judaism.</p>		<p>I do Recap on the previous knowledge.</p> <p>We do Create a poster with pictures and key words to prompt children. Teacher asks questions and the children respond on their white boards, using the poster to prompt.</p> <p>You do To assess individual understanding, complete sentences to show understanding.</p>
2	<p>Features and routines of synagogue (Yr 3)</p>	<p>Know that the two main streams of Judaism are orthodox and progressive.</p> <p>Know the main differences between orthodox and progressive Jews (interpretation of the 10 commandments, routines in the synagogue, gender of rabbi and use of English during services)</p> <p>Facts about Judaism – KS3 Religious Studies – BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize This has more examples of differences between Traditional and Orthodox Jews.</p>	<p>I do Know that there are different groups of the Jewish people, understand the basic difference between Traditional/Orthodox and Progressive Judaism: observe differences in separation or lack of separation of space for men and women, differences in clothing extremely devout men wearing tzitzit and covering their heads with kippah all the time, devout married women covering heads, complete equality in Progressive Synagogues.</p> <p>We do</p>

			<p>Have an action for Traditional/Progressive – T P shape with hands. Teacher calls out a practise and children indicate whether it is practised by a T or P Jews.</p> <p>You do Record the differences between</p>
3	<p>Talk Partner: Retell the story of Moses receiving the 10 commandments. (Yr 3)</p>	<p>Know that alongside the Torah their exists the oral Torah. Know that the oral Torah is important because it links to Moses hearing the 10 commandments from God before they were written down in the Torah. Know that the oral Torah contains messages and laws that orthodox Jews believe Moses received but that he did not write down in the Torah.</p> <p>Facts about Judaism – KS3 Religious Studies – BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize</p>	<p>I do Explain that there are two parts to the Torah – The Oral and Written Torah. Some Jews believe that the Oral Torah is the part that was received on Mount Sinai by Moses. It explains in more detail the Written Torah. It is 50 times longer than the Written Torah. Explain how stories were passed down orally in the past because reading and literacy was not known by everyone. Eventually it was written down to ensure the information survived for future generations.</p> <p>We do What is the Oral Torah?</p> <p>You do Can you think of another religion that initially passed down its rules, laws and stories orally but then decided they needed to be written down. Write down the details you can remember. (Sikhism – The first five Gurus)</p>
4	<p>What other stories do the children know from The Old Testament</p>	<p>Know the story of King David</p> <p>Ideas for discussion</p>	<p>I do Tell the story of King David</p> <p>We do Ideas for discussion Bible Story of David – Kids of the Bible Storybook</p> <p>Recall the key events of the story and consider the feelings and qualities of David at each stage.</p> <p>You do What kind of person is David? Give examples to demonstrate each quality.</p>

5	Recap Shabbat, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur (Yr 3)	<p>Know about the festival of Sukkot and how this links to the Jewish calendar</p> <p>Know the Jewish calendar (New Year starting in Autumn, days starting with sunsets, some festivals being related to particular seasons.</p>	<p>I do</p> <p>Explain how the Jewish calendar starts in Autumn and days start with sunsets. Recap that Shabbat starts at Sunset on a Friday night. Compare with the Islamic calendar and festivals that follows the phases of the moon.</p> <p>Introduce the festival of Sukkot and how it reminds the Jews of the escape of the Israelites from Egypt. How is the festival celebrated?</p> <p>We do</p> <p>How, when and why is the festival of Sukkot celebrated?</p> <p>You do</p> <p>In groups make a Sukkot. Label and explain the different features.</p>
6	Recap confirmation and Christening and Baptism	<p>Know about the celebrations of Bar and Bat Mitzvah and how these compare with the Christian celebrations of confirmation and Christening and Baptism.</p>	<p>I do</p> <p>Learn about the celebrations of a Bar and Bat Mitzvah. Make connections between this Rite of passage and confirmation in the Christian faith.</p> <p>We do</p> <p>Why do Jewish young people take a Bar or Bat Mitzvah? What happens at the ceremony?</p> <p>You do</p> <p>How will a young Jewish boy's or girl's life be different after the ceremony?</p>
7		Assessment	<p>Because, but, therefore...</p> <p>Progressive Judaism is becoming more popular because...</p> <p>Progressive Judaism is becoming more popular but...</p> <p>Progressive Judaism is becoming more popular therefore...</p>



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Community Academy