

What should I already know?

- Identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied
- Make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities
- Raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live
- Make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the key concepts studied
- Describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and in the way they live
- Make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly
- Offer informed suggestions about what texts/sources of authority might mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers
- Identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into practice
- Give good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make
- Talk about what they have learned and if they have changed their thinking.

KEY INFORMATION

- ✓ Explain Jewish beliefs about God.
- ✓ Describe what the Torah is and say how it is treated.
- ✓ Recall some of the most important Jewish laws, e.g. what can and cannot be eaten.
- ✓ Explain what happens during worship at a synagogue.

Opportunities for teaching diversity, equality and expanding cultural capital

Learning about other religions and their core beliefs, expanding cultural awareness.

Learning about how to show respect to different people who hold different faiths and beliefs.

Investigating how different people celebrate milestones in life, including those who do not have a religious belief - promoting respect and tolerance.

U2.10 What does it mean for a Jewish person to follow God?

What I will learn by the end of the unit

Making sense of belief:

- Identify and explain Jewish beliefs about God.
- Give examples of some texts that say what God is like and explain how Jewish people interpret them.

Understanding the impact:

- Make clear connections between Jewish beliefs about the Torah and how they use it
- Make clear connections between Jewish commandments and how Jews live (e.g. in relation to kosher laws)
- Give evidence and examples to show how Jewish people put their beliefs into practice in different ways (e.g. some differences between Orthodox and Progressive Jewish practice).

Making connections:

- Make connections between Jewish beliefs studied and explain how and why they are important to Jewish people today.
- Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. tradition, ritual, community, study and worship in the lives of Jews today, and articulate responses on how far these ideas are valuable to people who are not Jewish.
- Talk about how ideas of tradition, ritual, community and study relate to their own lives, giving good reasons for their views and explaining how their thinking has developed during the unit.

KEY VOCABULARY

Jew - A follower of the teachings of Judaism.

Mezuzah - Attached to the doorpost of a Jewish house with some religious texts inside.

Siddur - A daily prayer book

Mitzvot - The 613 Commandments

Sefer Torah - A handwritten scroll - It is treated very carefully out of respect.

Tenakh - is the Jewish bible - 3 parts Torah -Written law Nevi'im - the prophets Ketuvim— the writings.

Shema - A Jewish prayer.

Shabbat - Their holy day starting on Friday night through to Saturday night.

Kosher Laws - dealing with foods that Jews are permitted to eat and how they must be prepared.

What will I know about following God as a Jewish person?					
Jewish Beliefs About God	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jews use many names for God including Creator, Almighty, Our Father. Jews treat the name of God with the greatest of respect. Some Jews do not write the name of God out fully. Instead they put 'G-d' as a mark of respect. The Shema is a prayer in which there can be found key Jewish beliefs about God. The words are kept in important places, e.g. inside a tefillin. 				
The Torah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Torah is a sacred text for Jews and is treated with great care and respect. Many Jews believe the words in the Torah are the word of God; that Moses received the Torah from God when he was on Mount Sinai. It contains a range of text types including poems, commandments and stories. The five books of the Torah and the first five books of the Christian Old Testament are the same, so Jews and Christians share many stories. 				
Jewish Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commandments in the Torah affect how a Jewish person lives their life. The Torah includes many laws about which foods may or may not be eaten. Food that Jewish people eat is entitled 'kosher', meaning 'clean' or fit for purpose. There are also laws around Shabbat which are followed by Jewish people. Not all Jewish people will follow Jewish laws in the same way. Orthodox Jews will keep kosher food laws strictly but Progressive Jews might not. 				
The Synagogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A synagogue is a place of worship for Jews and is central to community life. The making of images is forbidden, so synagogues are unlikely to feature pictures or statues of important Jewish figures. The rabbi (Jewish leader and teacher) leads services. The Torah scroll is stored in an ark and kept covered when not in use. 				
	Synagogue		Torah scroll		Star of David



These are both Jewish families. Look at the diversity within the Jewish community. What are the similarities and differences?

Quiz Questions:

- What traditions do you and your family have?
- What are the coming of age rituals called?
- What are the core beliefs of Judaism?
- At which festival does the Jewish New Year begin?
- What is remembered as Passover?
- Which special meal marks the beginning of Passover?
- How long does the Hannukah holiday last?
- What holds the candles that are lit during Hannukah?

Skills and knowledge which I may use from other subjects:

Art • To use a range of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture.

Computing • Use a variety of software to design and create presentations. Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly.

Geography • Investigate where major world religions are practised, locating them on a world map.

KEY SKILLS

- Apply
- Analyse
- Describe
- Connect ideas
- Consider
- Question
- Discuss
- Respond thoughtfully
- Evaluate
- Create
- Outline
- Link
- Explain
- Recognise impact
- Express
- Investigate