

**Final Outcome: We are working towards creating an information leaflet that shows the importance of food in the two Jewish celebrations of Shabbat and Pesach.**

**Component 4:**

**We should know:**

Pupils will be able to identify that Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest.

How people prepare for Shabbat and what happens during Shabbat, including what challah bread is.

**What we will know after this sequence:**

The reasons why people do or do not eat certain foods.

That food in a Jewish home is prepared in a special way.

The rules of Kashrut (Kosher) and that these are among the rules found in the Torah.

**Vocabulary:**

Kosher, kashrut, Torah, permission.

**How will this feed into my next learning:**

Pupils can compare the weekly celebration of Shabbat, to the yearly celebration of Pesach.

**SEN strategies: visuals**



**Component 5:**

**We should know:**

Pupils will know why people do or do not eat certain foods, that food in a Jewish home is prepared in a special way as well as the rules of Kashrut (Kosher) and that these are among the rules found in the Torah.

**What we will know after this sequence:**

The story of Pesach (Passover) and why it is important to Jewish people.

Jewish people celebrate Pesach and how it compares to the Shabbat meal.

**Vocabulary:**

Pesach, escape, Passover, slavery, freedom

**How will this feed into my next learning:**

Pupils will be able to compare and contrast other celebrations and foods across different religions.

**Component 3:**

**We should know:**

The Torah is the Jewish Holy Book and that it is made as a scroll. It is a treasured piece of literature.

A Yad is used to keep the place when reading a scroll as you cannot touch it with your fingers.

The Torah should be treated 'like a king.'

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z8r87ty>

**What we will know after this sequence:**

That Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest.

How people prepare for Shabbat and what happens during Shabbat, including what challah bread is.

**Vocabulary:**

Shabbat, blessing, challah bread

**How will this feed into my next learning:**

Pupils will use their knowledge of Shabbat to look at the specific foods that Jewish people eat and why.



**Component 2:**

**We should know:**

Jews believe in one God, who created everything and that the Jewish story of creation is found in the Torah, a holy book for Jews. All Jewish people must live by three principles and believe in 7 laws or commandments.

**What we will know after this sequence:**

All Jewish people must live by 3 principles of justice, charity and kindness. Jews keep seven laws "rules" or "commandments" that were taught to Noah:

God exists. There is only one God. There are no other gods. God can't be subdivided into different persons (unlike the Christian view of God) Jews should worship only the one God. God is Transcendent: ... God doesn't have a body. ...God created the universe without help.

Many people think of a mitzvah as "a good act," or "a good thing to do." There are 613 mitzvah in the Torah.

Jews believe that the Torah gives mitzvah for all people

**Vocabulary:**

Commandment, Mitzvah, Torah, idol.

**How will this feed into my next learning:**

Pupils will use their knowledge of the Jewish rules to live by and about the significance of Jewish holy book in supporting Jewish teachings.

**Component 1:**

**We should know:**

Symbols of the Jewish faith.

**What we will know after this sequence:**

- The Torah is the most holy Jewish text, given to the Jews by Moses around 1250 B.C. Torah means teachings in Hebrew.
- There are **four important stages in Jewish life**: birth, becoming an adult, marriage and death.
- The **synagogue** is a building where Jews go to worship God. The word synagogue means 'meeting place' in Greek.
- **Teachers of the Jewish faith are called rabbis**. They lead worship in the synagogue, conduct marriage and funeral ceremonies and give people advice on religious matters.
- The **Sabbath** (from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday) is the Jewish holy day.
- **Important Jewish festivals** include Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year), Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement), Passover and Hannukah, the festival of lights.
- Religious Jews can be **Orthodox** (people who follow the laws of the Torah very strictly) and **Progressive** (people who have adapted the Torah teachings to modern life).
- **Vocabulary:** Torah, Hebrew, Rabbis, Sabbath, orthodox.
- **How will this feed into my next learning:**
- Pupils will use their knowledge of Judaism and key symbols to explore lifestyles and beliefs.