

River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year 3	Summer 2	Jewish Festivals
Key Vocabulary		Important Facts	
<p><b>Festival-</b> is a celebration</p> <p><b>Passover (also known as Pesach)</b> is a Jewish festival celebrated by Jews.</p> <p><b>Sedar-</b> is a special plate used for Sedar meal during Passover.</p> <p><b>Rosh Hashanah</b> is the Jewish new year festival.</p> <p><b>Yom Kippur</b> is the 'Day of Atonement'</p> <p><b>Talmud-</b> a prayer to show thankfulness.</p> <p><b>Shofar</b> is a horn blown on Rosh Hashanah. This reminds people that God is very powerful, and they must listen to him</p>  <p><b>Tashlich</b> is performed in the Jewish New Year following Rosh Hashanah morning services. It symbolises Jews casting off their sins (in the form of bread crusts or crumbs) by throwing them into moving water.</p> <p><b>Ten Commandments-</b> Rules sent to Moses from God.</p>	<p><b>Rosh Hashanah</b> is a festival where Jews recall how God created the world in 6 days and rested on the seventh. Jews examine their deeds from the past year and look to make a fresh start for the next one. It is also the start of the most solemn part of the year, which last for 10 days. These ten days are called the Days of Repentance. On this occasion the shofar is blown and tashlich is carried out.</p> <p><b>Yom Kippur</b> is the holiest day of the year in Judaism. Its central themes are atonement and repentance. Jewish people traditionally observe this holy day with an approximate 24-hour period of fasting and intensive prayer, often spending most of the day in synagogue services.</p>  <p><b>Passover (Pesach)</b> On this day Jews commemorate the time children of Israel left slavery and fled out of Egypt by Moses over 3000 years ago. The Passover festival lasts for 7 days. The first 2 nights of Passover are celebrated with the Sedar meal. A Sedar plate holds at least six of the ritual items that are talked about during the seder: the shankbone, karpas, chazeret, charoset, maror, and egg. Each food item represent how the Jews felt during slavery. For example the Beitzah: The egg is a symbol of rebirth. 3 Maror: Bitter herbs such as horseradish signify the bitterness of enslavement. 4 Karpas: A non-bitter vegetable, here parsley, is dipped in salted water to symbolize tears.</p>  <p>Jews believe that they are God's favoured People – rescued from slavery and brought into the Promised Land. After their escape from Egypt, the Jewish people were given the <u>Ten Commandments</u>.</p> <p><b>Talmud</b> is a prayer that teaches how Jews should say 'Thank you' 100 times a day. Jewish people say this through the day.</p> <p>The <b>Siddur prayer book</b> contains numerous 'baruch atah Adonai' prayers –</p>		

*Blessed are you O Lord our God, King of the Universe, who creates the fruit of the tree. May it be your will, God of our fathers, to renew us in a good and sweet year.*

**Key People and Places**

**Quiz**

1) Which Jewish festival celebrate the creation of the world?

a) Passover b) Yom Kippur c) Rosh Hashanah c) Mitzvah

2) What is the Holiest day of the year in Judaism?

a) Passover b) Yom Kippur c) Rosh Hashanah c) Mitzvah

3) What is the hebrew word for Passover? a) Hanukkah b) Eid Al Fitr c) Vaisaki d) Pesach

4) How many days does Pesach last for? a) 7 days b) 5 days c) 3 days d) a day

5) How many parts are there on a Sedar plate? a) three b) four c) five d) six

6) Which country did the slave flee from with Moses?

a) South Africa b) Israel c) Egypt d) UK

7) What is the name of the prayer that teach Jews to be thankful? a) Talmud b) Passover c) Yom Kippur d) Haggadah

8) How many times a day does the Talmud prayer need to be spoken? a) three b) fourteen c) fifty d) one hundred

9) What item is used to remind people about God? a) Shofar b) a Torah c) Haggadah d) Talmud

10) How many commandments did Moses recieve? a) three b) four c) five d) two

**Key People and Places**

**Useful websites**

**Jews-** a believer in God and Moses.

<https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/what-is-rosh-hashanah-jewish-new-year/zdq8xs> - Rosh Hashanah

**Moses** is a prophet.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/judaism/texts/talmud.shtml> -Talmud

needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living.

<p><b>Learning outcomes</b> (intended to enable pupils to achieve end-of-key-stage outcomes selected from these):</p>	<p><b>Ideas and some content for learning</b></p> <p>Teachers can select content from these examples, and add more of their own to enable pupils to achieve the outcomes.</p>
<p>Teachers will enable pupils to achieve these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage, so that they can:</p> <p><b>Make sense of belief</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• identify some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness and describe what they mean</li><li>• make clear links between the story of the Exodus and Jewish beliefs about God and his relationship with the Jewish people</li><li>• offer informed suggestions about the meaning of the Exodus story for Jews today</li></ul> <p><b>Understand the impact</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• make simple links between Jewish beliefs about God and his people and how Jews live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals)</li><li>• describe how Jews show their beliefs through worship in festivals, both at home and in wider communities</li></ul> <p><b>Make connections</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for Jews and everyone else to remember the past and look forward to the future</li><li>• make links with the value of personal reflection, saying 'sorry', being forgiven, being grateful, seeking freedom and justice in the world today, including pupils' own lives, and giving good reasons for their ideas</li></ul>	<p>Note that this unit builds on learning from earlier in the syllabus. It explores the importance of the family and home in Judaism as you look at ways in which festivals are celebrated. You could revisit the celebration of Shabbat and deepen pupils' understanding in this context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use a variety of creative and interactive ways to explore the stories behind Jewish festivals: what they mean, their significance, and how believers express the meanings through symbols, sounds, actions, stories and rituals:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur:</b> Explore <b>Rosh Hashanah</b>, the Jewish new year festival. Consider how Jews examine their deeds from the past year and look to make a fresh start for the next one; find out about the <i>shofar</i> and eating sweet foods, <i>tashlich</i>. <b>Yom Kippur</b> is the 'Day of Atonement': a day of fasting and praying for forgiveness. What happens, and why? Explore the main themes of repentance, deliverance and salvation; consider how for Jews this is both solemn (because of the reality of sin) and joyful (God's readiness to forgive). (Note that some Jewish people write 'G-d', because they wish to respect the name of God and do not want it to be erased or defaced.) Talk about the value in pupils' own lives of reflection, saying 'sorry', being forgiven and making resolutions to improve.</li><li>○ <b>Pesach/Passover:</b> Explore the epic story of the Exodus through text, art, film and drama, exploring the relationship between the people and God; find out how this dramatic story is remembered at the festival of Pesach and celebrated in Jewish homes, including the preparation and the <i>Seder</i> meal. Reflect on the important themes of Pesach (e.g. freedom, faithfulness of God, the Jewish people's place as God's Chosen or Favoured People – rescued from slavery to demonstrate this, brought into the Promised Land) and what Pesach means to Jews today. Talk about the ways in which slavery is still present in the world today, and how important freedom is. What role do all of us have in bringing freedom?</li></ul></li><li>• Learn that after their escape from Egypt, the Jewish people were given the Ten Commandments. Consider the important of the Commandments to the Jewish people at the time, and why they are still important to Jews (and Christians) today.</li><li>• Find out about some of the prayers and blessings that Jewish people say through the day (e.g. the Talmud teaches that Jews should say 'thank you' 100 times a day! The Siddur prayer book contains numerous '<i>baruch atah Adonai</i>' prayers – 'Blessed are you, King of the Universe'). What are the benefits of expressing gratitude regularly? Note that non-religious people are encouraged to keep 'gratitude journals' today because it makes them happier. Make connections with the practice of gratitude in Jewish living (and other faith traditions).</li><li>• Compare and consider the value of family rituals in pupils' own lives. Make connections with the way Jewish family life and festivals encourage a reflective approach to life and living, and talk about whether there are good opportunities for reflection, remembering past times and looking forward in school life as well.</li></ul>