






Knowledge	Links	Artefacts / Key texts
<p>What is the religion?</p> <p>What are Jewish people's values and beliefs?</p> <p>What is their holy book?</p> <p>A Jewish person is someone who follows the religion of Judaism. The Torah is the Jewish holy book and is written in Hebrew.</p> <p>What do Jewish people believe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many Jewish people believe in one God. - They believe that God looks after them, so they try to follow God's rules. - The Torah is a long scroll with stories, rules and lessons, which Jewish people read and learn about. <p>How do Jewish people show care?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many Jewish people put money into a collection box called a tzedakah. It can be found at home or at the synagogue, a Jewish place of worship. <p>When the tzedakah box is full, it is donated to charity or a special cause.</p> <p>People come together to pray at the synagogue, but it can also be used for events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tikkun olam means 'repair the world'. Jewish people try to do this to help people and the world. - Tikkun olam can be done in different ways, for example by planting trees, recycling, or visiting people who are unwell or need help. <p>What is Shabbat?</p> <p>Shabbat is a special time for Jewish people. Every week, during Shabbat, they rest and spend time with family and friends.</p> <p>What can be found in Jewish homes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hanukkahs – eight-branched candlesticks for Hanukkah - Shabbat – Shabbat candles, a challah bread cover, a spice box, a Kiddush cup (for wine or grape juice used when reciting the Kiddush blessings) and a Havdalah candle (one with several wicks woven together) - Prayer – Tefillin, a tallith, a Siddur (prayer book) and a bible - To remember God – a Mezuzah 	<p>What is Shabbat?</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqbw2hv/articles/zc2fsk7</p> <p>Shabbat Timetable</p> <p>https://www.natre.org.uk/uploads/Member%20Resources/RE%20Today%20Resources/Primary%20Curriculum%20Publications/Inspiring%20RE/Jewish%20People/Celebrate%20Shabbat/IRE%20JEWISH%20PEOPLE%20P20.pdf</p> <p>Shabbat Interviews with children</p> <p>https://www.natre.org.uk/uploads/Member%20Resources/RE%20Today%20Resources/Primary%20Curriculum%20Publications/Inspiring%20RE/Jewish%20People/Celebrate%20Shabbat/SHABBAT%20INTERVIEW%20WITH%20EVIE%20AND%20BETH%20(2).pdf</p> <p>A sample Ketubah</p> <p>https://www.natre.org.uk/uploads/Member%20Resources/RE%20Today%20Resources/Primary%20Curriculum%20Publications/Inspiring%20RE/Jewish%20People/Ketubah_TT.pdf</p> <p>What is a Mezuzah?</p> <p>https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/mezuzah/</p> <p>https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/mezuzah/</p>	<p>Artefacts / Key texts</p>   <p>https://www.natre.org.uk/uploads/Member%20Resources/RE%20Today%20Resources/Primary%20Curriculum%20Publications/Inspiring%20RE/Jewish%20People/Exploring%20Artefacts/WhatCanYouSeeInJewishHomes_pictures.pdf</p>  <p>https://www.natre.org.uk/uploads/Member%20Resources/RE%20Today%20Resources/Primary%20Curriculum%20Publications/Inspiring%20RE/Jewish%20People/Ketubah_TT.pdf</p>

Activity - How do we remember what is important? –p5

Ask the children to think of how people remember important things – things to do, or people, or words they want to remember. E.g. post it notes, make lists, reminders on calendars or put photos around their house.

The children can think of special words they think are important to remember E.g. school rules, instructions, when parents tell them they love them, prayers and stories are important for some people. Talk about what words are repeated at school, again and again. Talk about why? Because the words are important, because they might forget or because they are helpful.

Link to our school values – “Be Safe, Be Respectful, Be Ready” - we remember what’s important through the posters around school and our teachers.



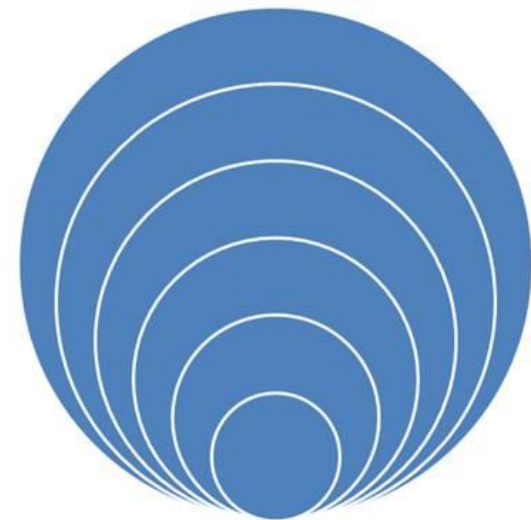
Activity - Remembering others: Tzedakah Box - How do Jewish people help others? – p7

Show the children a picture of a Tzedakah box
What do they think it is? Why is it in a Jewish home?

Explain that many Jewish people keep them at home to remind them to give generously. They put coins in regularly and donate the money to people in need. Talk about why Jewish people might do this, whether it is a good idea, and whether they have anything like this in their own homes.

Draw concentric circles on a large piece of paper, and write 'Me' in the centre. Using pieces of paper, give good examples of people – names or photos – and get the children to think about who might be in each circle. E.g. An aunt, someone using a food bank or a homeless person in your town, a refugee.

Talk about why Jewish people might say that it is important to help those in need, but start close to home.



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Activity - What is the Mezuzah? p5

Introduce images of the the Mezuzah box and the scroll inside. Show children the pictures and vidoes of it being used.

What difference do children think it would make for Jewish people to touch the Mezuzah and rememebr God every time the go into a room?



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Activity – Why do Jewish people celebrate Shabbat? p17

Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest. In the Torah, God creates the world in six days, then rests on the seventh, blessing it and making it holy. This shows the importance of rest and is one reason why Jewish people have a day of rest on Shabbat.

Have a day in school where the class doesn't use technology at all. Try to ensure that they don't miss out on any fun activities that they would have encountered when using technology.

Discusses with the children whether they would like to spend a day having a rest from using technology and elicit reasons for their answers.

- What would they be unable to do on a day when no technology was used?
- What could they do? (times table games instead of TTRS)

'The best thing about not using technology was...'

'The worst thing about not using technology was...'

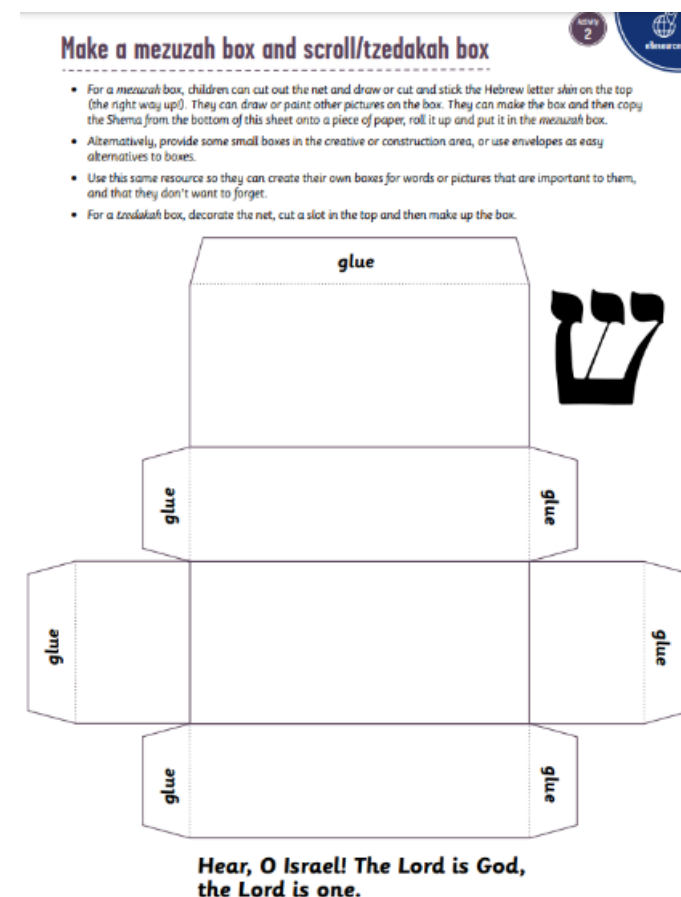
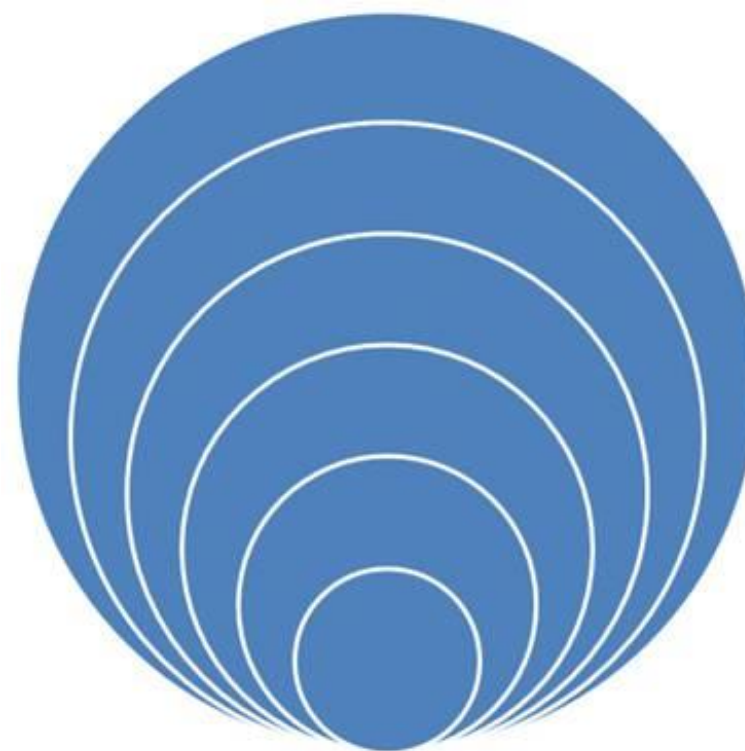
Activity - How can we help others? – p7

Tzedakah doesn't need to be money, and it is not only Jewish people who can help others! Talk about the ways in which children can help others. Use the concentric circle, and think about family, friends, children in school, and people in your community and in other parts of the world. List ideas children could do to help where they can, such as; sharing with others, comforting them when they are upset, tidying up the classroom, doing jobs at home, smiling and being kind to people you meet.



Why not set up a class charity box? This doesn't need to involve money, but children could write or draw on a piece of paper when they or someone else does something kind, and put it in the 'charity box'. Then you open it occasionally to read out some examples and remember how children have helped others.

Make a class Mezuzah box and scroll/ tzedakah box – p9

<https://www.natre.org.uk/uploads/Member%20Resources/RE%20Today%20Resources/Primary%20curriculum%20Publications/Inspiring%20RE/Jewish%20People/Exploring%20Artefacts/IRE%20JEWISH%20PEOPLE%20MEZUZH%20BOX.pdf>



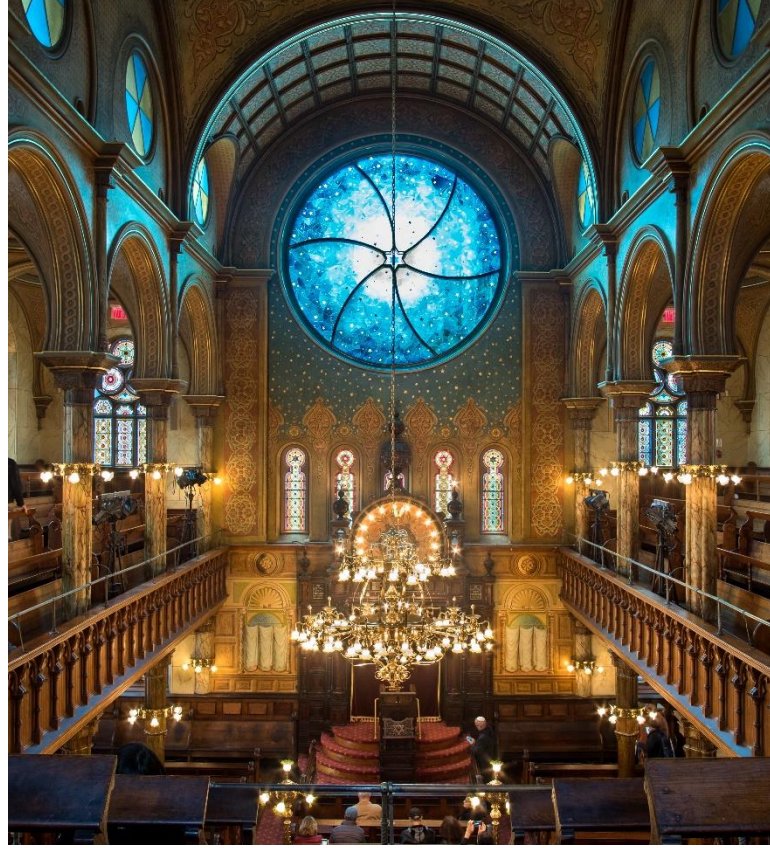


Knowledge	Links	Artefacts / Key texts
<p>What is their religious building? What are their rituals?</p> <p>A synagogue is a place where Jewish people go to worship. Although the synagogue is a place for worship, many are also used as a place to study or as a community centre. In some places a synagogue is known as a temple. Most synagogues have many rooms and a large hall for people to gather. They usually visit the synagogue on Saturday morning to worship during Shabbat. Shabbat is the Jewish Day of Rest, when Jewish people remember God and rest. It takes place from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday. The word synagogue means 'bringing together'. It is a place where people come to pray, study the Torah, and come together for events. Jewish people believe in God; synagogues don't have images of God or people.</p> <p>Here are some things that can usually be found in a synagogue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">*Star of David – A six-pointed star. It is a symbol of Judaism*Rabbi – A religious leader who teaches people about Judaism. They often lead services in the synagogue.*The ark – A large cupboard facing Jerusalem. It is the holiest place in the synagogue and holds the Torah. It is also called the Aron Hakodesh.*Torah – This holds Jewish texts with rules and stories. The Torah is written in the Hebrew language.*Bimah – This is a raised platform with a reading desk. It is where the Torah is read.*Ner tamid (Eternal light) – This is a light that never goes out. It is a symbol that God is always present* Mezuzah – The Mezuzah contains an important prayer for Jewish people to remember God, The Shema prayer. It can also be found on the doorframe in Jewish peoples' homes.	<p>Virtual tour of synagogue: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqbw2h/articles/zsdhtrd</p> <p>What can you find inside a synagogue? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqbw2h/articles/zsdhtrd</p> <p>Interactive synagogue https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/inside-the-synagogue-what-do-you-need-to-know/zb3f2sg</p>	 

Year 1

Activity – Important and special place.

Discuss that Jewish people visit the synagogue as it's their special place of worship. Ask the children about special places they like to visit. Places that hold a great meaning and importance.



Year 2

Activity – What is a synagogue?

The children to explore what they can find inside a synagogue and why. Discuss why each feature is important. Jewish people believe there should be no statues or images of people's faces in their holy places. Their stained glass often shows special objects, such as the menorah, the tree of life or the Star of David.

Design a stained glass window for a synagogue.



Activity – Importance

The children to explore what they can find inside a synagogue. Discuss why each feature is important. As a class label a synagogue and discuss the significant of each feature. Name and describe each -

Bimah – A raised platform where most of the service takes place. The Torah readings happen here.

Siddur – This is the main prayer book.

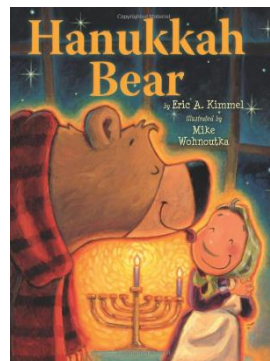
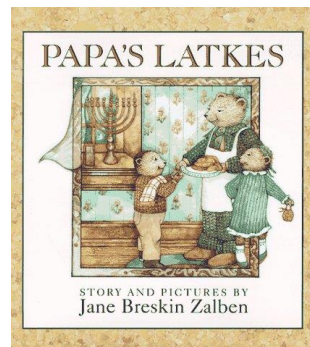


Ark – The Ark is a cupboard in which the Torah scrolls are kept.

Torah scrolls – The scrolls contain the words of the Hebrew Bible.

Eternal Light - This hangs above the Ark and is always burning to remind everyone that God is always with them.

Memorial boards - These are boards full of name plates. Each name plate remembers someone who has died.



Knowledge	Links	Artefacts / Key texts
<p>What are their religious celebrations? How? Why?</p> <p>What is Hanukkah?</p> <p>Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of Lights. The word 'Hanukkah' means 'Dedication' in Hebrew. It celebrates a miracle that happened in Jerusalem over 2,000 years ago.</p> <p>When is Hanukkah? Why is it celebrated?</p> <p>Hanukkah (or Chanukah in Hebrew) is celebrated in November or December every year. It lasts for eight days. It takes place in November or December and marks the winning back of the Second Temple in Jerusalem from the enemies and a miracle of a tiny amount of oil, only enough to light the temple menorah one day and stayed alight for eight days.</p> <p>How is Hanukkah celebrated?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Games</u> – Games are often played at Hanukkah. The most common game uses a dreidel which is a spinning top with four sides. 2. <u>Gifts</u> – Hanukkah is a very special time for Jews so people often give each other gifts and Hanukkah money called Gelt. Some families give a small present to children on each of the eight nights of Hanukkah. 3. <u>Hanukiah</u> – Hanukkah is celebrated by lighting one candle on a nine-stemmed candelabrum called a hanukiah each day. The hanukiah symbolises how God looked after the Jewish people during a difficult time. Lots of Jews call this candelabrum a menorah. 4. <u>Food</u> – Hanukkah is a great time for eating delicious foods. Some dishes have special significance, such as latkes (a kind of potato fritter), pancakes and doughnuts. This is because they are fried in oil. When they make them, Jewish people remember the miracle of the oil lasting eight days in the temple. <p>Key questions for the children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to think about a place that is really special to them - How would the children feel if that place was spoiled or ruined? 	<p>KSI – RE:: The Jewish Story of Hanukkah https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks1-the-jewish-story-of-hanukkah/z47wxyz</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/lpYRg2f202rqWHrp3ywhTyX/religions-of-the-world</p> <p>Short Quiz https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/quizzes/bp-hanukkah-quiz</p> <p>What is Hanukkah? https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/35030671</p> <p>Hanukkah Traditions https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn3xqfr</p> <div>   </div> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mx0Uhni__0Q https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U1RFkGGzSs4</p>	 

Year 1

Activity – Food and activities

Different people do particular actions and eat different foods that have special meanings for them.

Ask the children what the following actions mean:

- Giving someone a hug
- Putting your hand up
- Putting your knife and fork together on your plate
-

Ask the children to discuss in pairs some meaningful actions you go together as a school, or they do at home. Share the actions and their meanings.

Ask the children what the following food might mean or represent:

- A hot cross bun
- A birthday cake
- Pancakes
-

Ask the children to discuss in pairs some food with a meaning they know about. This might be as simple as 'When we eat this, we use Granddad's recipe, so it makes us think of him.' Discuss their examples.

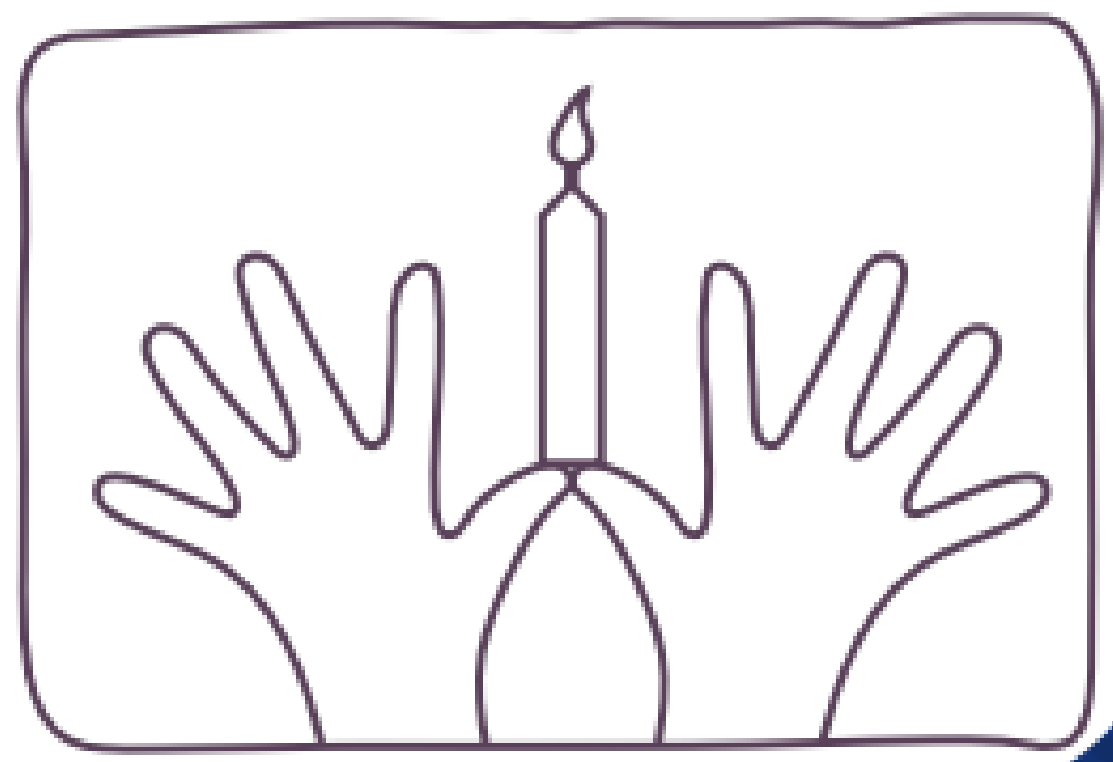
Activity – Action to remember Hannukah p13

It is not only food that helps Jewish people to remember the stories that are remembered at festivals, but also key actions and artefacts. Watch - What is Hanukkah? <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/35030671>

Discuss the film and then watch it for a second time. This time, ask the pupils to work in groups with small whiteboards to write or draw two things Jewish people do at Hanukkah to remember the story (e.g. playing with a dreidel, lighting the menorah).

Menorah activity

Ask pupils to work in pairs. Give them a piece of thin A4 card and ask them to put the palms of their hands flat on the paper with their thumbs touching one another. The other pupil needs to draw around the hands with a pencil. Next, draw a tall candle, almost reaching the top of the paper and coming from the place where the thumbs meet. This is the 'helper candle' or shammash. Now draw smaller candles coming from each finger; there will be eight smaller candles in total. Under the Hanukkah menorah or hanukkiah, ask the pupils to write a sentence explaining how lighting the candles reminds Jewish people of the story



Activity – How do latkes and doughnuts tell a story?

Show the children a jam doughnut and, if possible, allow them to taste it. Talk about how doughnuts are made and how they are cooked. You could also make some potato latkes to share. Recap the story of Hanukkah.

Latkes, Latkes Good to Eat – Chanukah Story with Music

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ktN4tnGvLeY>

Fried food is a common feature of Hanukkah celebrations in the UK, due to the significance of oil. By eating food cooked in oil, Jewish people remember the miracle of the oil in the Holy Temple. A type of fried potato pancake known as a latke is particularly popular, as are **deep-fried doughnuts** filled with fruit jelly (sufganiyot).

Celebration food

Auntie Julia's latkes

Ingredients

- 2kg potatoes
- 2 onions
- 3 eggs
- 3 tablespoons flour or matzo meal
- Oil for frying

Method

1. Peel the potatoes and grate them.
2. Wrap the grated potatoes in a tea towel and squeeze them so as much water as possible is removed.
3. Finely chop two onions.
4. Beat the three eggs.
5. Mix together the potatoes, onions, eggs and enough flour or matzo meal to make a thick pancake batter.
6. Ask an adult to fry spoonfuls of the mixture in very hot oil. Tell them to turn over the latkes when they are brown on one side.

Eat them while they are hot. Think about why the oil reminds Jewish people about the story of Hanukkah.



Activity – Action to remember Hannukah p13

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Make a Dredel

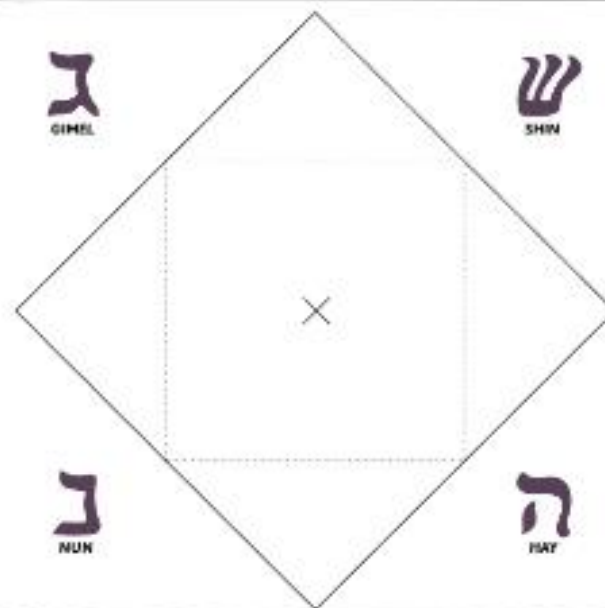
Print the dreidel template onto thin card to create one. On each side there is a different Hebrew letter. They stand for 'A Great Miracle Happened There':

- nun – great
- gimel – miracle
- hay – happened
- shin – there

Allow pupils to play the dreidel game. Ask them to write two or three sentences to explain why it is a good idea to let Jewish children play the game, and explain how it helps them remember the story. Ask them what is the most important part of the story, and make it into a four-word phrase – e.g. God came to earth – and put a different four letters on their dreidel, e.g. G, C, T, E. As a group, draw the new dreidel with a sentence explaining how it helps pupils remember.


Dreidel

1. Print the template onto thin card and cut out around the edge of the dreidel shape.
2. Fold the triangle shapes in towards the centre of the square (along the dotted lines).
3. Copy or cut out the four letters and stick them on the outside of each triangle.
4. Carefully push a pencil through the cross in the middle of your square. You can now spin your dreidel.



Playing dreidel

1. Everyone takes an equal amount of prizes (coins, sweets, rubbers, etc.).
2. Each put one of your prizes into the kitty in the middle.
3. The first player spins the dreidel. When it falls down, look at which letter lands on the top. If it is:
 - **nun** – the player does nothing
 - **gimel** – the player has won everything in the kitty! He or she must take everything out of the kitty, and keep it with his or her own prizes
 - **hay** – the player takes half of the kitty
 - **shin** – the player must put one of his or her prizes into the kitty
4. Play continues in a clockwise direction with each player spinning the dreidel, then carrying out the action linked to the letter.
5. If you do not have any prizes to put in when you land on shin, you are out. The winner is the last person left in.



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