


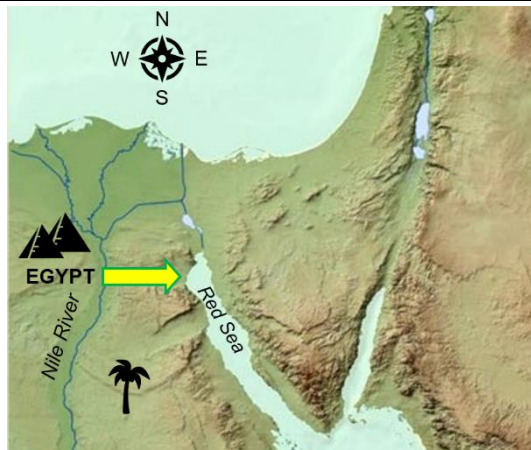

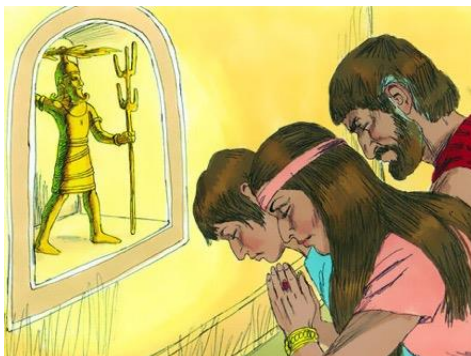
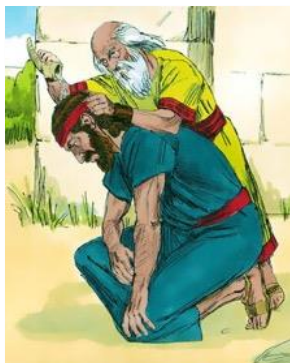




Pre teach before beginning the unit		
Knowledge - Religion	Links	Artefacts / Key texts
<p>A Jewish person is someone who follows the religion of Judaism. The Torah is the Jewish holy book and is written in Hebrew.</p> <p><b>What do Jewish people believe?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many Jewish people believe in one God.</li> <li>- They believe that God looks after them, so they try to follow God's rules.</li> <li>- The Torah is a long scroll with stories, rules and lessons, which Jewish people read and learn about.</li> </ul>	<p>What is Judaism?</p> <p>BBC Teach -  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-what-is-judaism/zfbhf4j">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-what-is-judaism/zfbhf4j</a></p>	
Knowledge - Religions Building and Rituals	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><b>Virtual tour of synagogue:</b>  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqbw2hv/articles/zsdhtrd">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqbw2hv/articles/zsdhtrd</a></p> <p><b>What can you find inside a synagogue?</b>  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqbw2hv/articles/zsdhtrd">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqbw2hv/articles/zsdhtrd</a></p> <p><b>Interactive synagogue</b>  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/inside-the-synagogue-what-do-you-need-to-know/zb3f2sg">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/inside-the-synagogue-what-do-you-need-to-know/zb3f2sg</a></p>	 

Knowledge - Celebrations	Links	Artefacts / Key texts
<p>What are their religious celebrations? How? Why</p> <p><b>What is Hanukkah?</b></p> <p>Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of Lights. The word 'Hanukkah' means '<b>Dedication</b>' in Hebrew. It celebrates a miracle that happened in Jerusalem over 2,000 years ago.</p> <p><b>When is Hanukkah? Why is it celebrated?</b></p> <p>Hanukkah (or <b>Chanukah</b> 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><b>How is Hanukkah celebrated?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ol>	<p>What is Hanukkah?</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/35030671">https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/35030671</a></p> <p>Hanukkah Traditions</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn3xqfr">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn3xqfr</a></p>	

Judaism 3 - The kings, the temple & living as a Jew					
Key vocabulary					
Chapter 1 high priest Sabbath report scout scouts fortified flowed with milk and honey grumble doubted venomous bronze serpent generation Jordan River blessing	Chapter 2 Torah Levi courageous prosperous spies Jericho spare faith faithful judges Samuel prophet Saul anointed	Chapter 3 plundered plunder disobedient David Philistines Goliath giant insults sling prevailed Jerusalem consulted	Chapter 4 alliance newborn temple suitably mount stonecutters Most Holy Placeatone Atonement Yom Kippur Judah	Chapter 5 captives captivity Esther orphan Haman decree fast gallows	Chapter 6 Maccabees menorah Hanukkah synagogue Tanakh Purim
<div>The scouts, the serpent and the wilderness Page 3</div> 	Key questions When they left Egypt, in which direction did the Israelites travel?				
	What did the Jews call these ten special laws? What good things did the <b>scouts</b> find in the Promised Land? Why did the Israelites start to <b>doubt</b> God's promise? .		How did God show his anger to the Israelites? What happened when Moses prayed for the Israelites?		
	I rescued you from slavery. I brought you out of Egypt and to the Promised Land. But you grumbled against me. Not one of you will enter the Promised Land. Not one... except for Caleb and Joshua. Talk to your partner: Why do you think that God said, '...except for Caleb and Joshua'?				
<div>The law, the walls and the judges Page 8</div> 	Who would lead Israel? 	How did Samuel <b>anoint</b> the first king of Israel?			
					Key vocabulary courageous prosperous Promised Land Canaan River Jordan



Two kings: Saul and David  
Page 14.



Why did not you not **obey** the Lord?"  
Why did you disobey and plunder the enemy's city?  
Why have you been disobedient?



In what way was David being obedient to God?



Key vocabulary  
covenant  
descendants  
tabernacle  
Ark of the Covenant  
Torah  
Moses  
Disobedient  
Prevailed  
obedient.

Give an example of what David did that was obedient.

How many examples can you think of?



Give an example of what David did that was disobedient.

How many examples can you think of?



King Solomon builds the Temple in Jerusalem Page 22



I. How did Solomon build an **alliance** with Egypt?  
(explain and draw some pyramids)



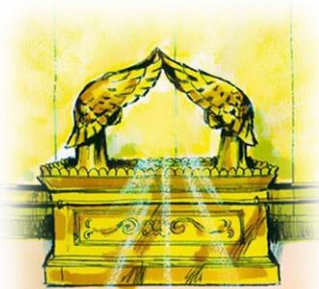
How did this story show that Solomon was a **wise** king?



How did Solomon show that he was a **wise** king?

How did King Solomon show that he had **wisdom**?  
(explain and draw a sword and a baby)

What was going to be placed inside this holy **temple**?  
Why might Solomon have wanted the temple to be on a **suitably** high **mound**? (Think of what *holy* means.)



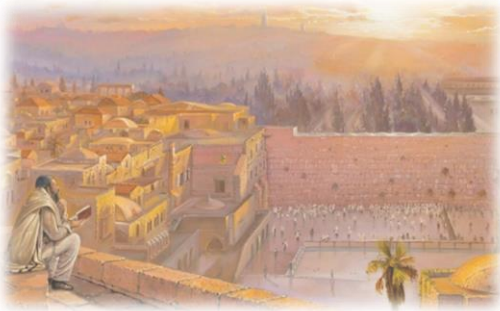
Who was / wasn't allowed inside the *Most* Holy Place?  
What was the *largest* room in the Temple?  
What was the *smallest* room in the Temple?  
What was inside the *Most* Holy Place?  
What was inside the Holy Place?  
Where was the Temple's enormous altar?



Which kingdom was in the south:  
Judah or Israel?  
Which kingdom was larger: Judah or Israel?  
In which kingdom was the city of Jerusalem?



Some kings did not keep the Sabbath.  
What was the Sabbath?  
Some kings did not keep the Passover.  
What was the Passover?  
Prophets warned the kings to worship  
the one God of Israel.  
Who was the 'father of Israel' who  
was the first to believe in one God?



Key vocabulary  
captivity

Where did the Jews live in **captivity**?  
Where were the Jews taken away from?  
Who took the Jews to live in **captivity**?  
Where did the Jewish prophet Ezekiel live in **captivity**?  
Who made the Jews **captives**?

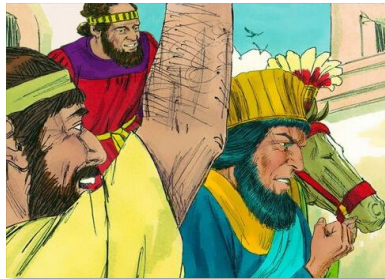


Captives in Babylon  
1. What did the Babylonian army do to the Jewish Temple?  
2. Where did the Jews live in **captivity**?

Whose uncle was Mordechai?

How *might* Esther have been feeling?  
Haman felt very special!  
But what didn't Haman (or the king) know about Esther?

How might Haman have been feeling?



Why do Jews today still celebrate Queen Esther?

