RE Knowledge Organiser: What is it like to grow up in a religious community?

KPI: Know and understand religious practices. Judaism

Some background information:

Judaism began around 4000 years ago in the area now known as the Middle East.

Judaism developed gradually over time but one of the key people linked with the origins of Judaism was a man named Abraham.

Followers of Judaism are called Jews.

Jews believe in one eternal God (God has always and will always exist).

Jews believe they have a covenant (agreement) with God that if they follow God's rules God will protect and look after them.

The Jewish place of worship is called the synagogue.

The Jewish holy book is called the Torah which is written on a scroll. The Torah is written in Hebrew.

Abraham and the Covenant

The Torah says that God asks Abraham to do certain things, in return for which he will take special care of them. This agreement is called the covenant.

The Torah says that God promised to make Abraham the father of a great people and said that Abraham and his descendants (offspring) must obey God. In return God would guide them and protect them and give them the land of Israel.

Jewish men are circumcised as a symbol of this covenant. Circumcision is the removal of the foreskin of the penis.

According to the Torah (Genesis 17: 9-14), Abraham was commanded by God to circumcise himself, all male members of his household, his descendants and slaves in an everlasting covenant.

In the Torah it says "You shall be circumcised in the flesh of your foreskins, and it shall be a sign of the covenant between me and you." Genesis 17

KPI: Know and understand religious practices. Judaism Brit Milah

- Most often the Brit Milah is held at the family's home but some people prefer it to be done in a synagogue.
- The ritual is performed by a mohel (circumciser) on the eighth day after the boy's birth unless there are medical reasons to prevent it happening.
- It is required that the father and mohel must be present but it's usual for other family members to participate too.
- Blessings are recited and a drop or two of wine is place in the child's mouth. He is given his official Hebrew name.
- Baby girls are given their names in the synagogue on the Sabbath (Saturday) day after their birth.

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Bar Mitzvah

- A Jewish boy becomes Bar Mitzvah at the age of 13.
- Bar Mitzvah means 'son of the commandments'.
- On the Sabbath (Saturday) after his thirteenth birthday, a boy recites the blessing on the Torah before it is read in the synagogue.
- Some boys may read a passage from the Torah.
- Friends and relatives will often come to the service, and there may be a celebration meal afterwards.
- Once he has reached the age of Bar Mitzvah a Jewish boy is counted as a man and is expected to follow all Jewish laws.



Key Terms	Definitions
Covenant	An agreement/promise
Synagogu e	Jewish place of worship
Judaism	One of the five main world religions
Abraham	Can be referred to as the founder of Judaism

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Bat Mitzvah

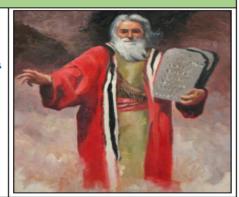
- A Jewish girl automatically becomes Bat Mitzvah at the age of 12.
- Bat Mitzvah means 'daughter of the commandments'.
- Not all orthodox synagogues have special services to celebrate Bat Mitzvahs.
- If they do, they are held on a Sunday not the Sabbath (Saturday).
- Girls do not read from the Torah in an Orthodox synagogue.
- In a Reform synagogue, there is no difference between the services held for boys and girls.
- A party for family and friends is usually held after the service.



R.E. JUDAISM - MOSES KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



- -Moses was a religious leader, lawgiver and prophet, who is considered to be the most important prophet in Judaism.
- Those who follow Christianity and Islam also see him as an important prophet.
- Moses is believed to have led the Exodus of Hebrews from Egypt, saving his people.
- -After this, it is believed that Moses was given the Ten Commandments by God.
- -Jews believe that Moses lived until age 120, but died before reaching the Land of Israel.



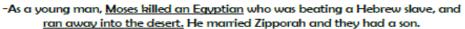
The Exodus from Egypt

Context



- The ancestors of the Jews were called the Hebrews.
- -There was famine where the Hebrews lived, so they moved to Egypt.
- -As the Hebrew population grew, the <u>Egyptians felt threatened</u>.
- -The Pharaoh persecuted the Hebrews, and made them work as slaves.
- -He then ordered that baby boys born to the slaves were to be drowned in the River Nile.
 - One Hebrew mother hid her son in a basket in the bulrushes at the edge of the Nile.
 - -The baby was found by the Pharaoh's daughter, who took pity on him.
 - -She adopted the boy, and gave him a Hebrew name Moses.

The Exodus



- One day, near Mount Sinai, God spoke to him from a burning bush.
- -God told Moses to lead the Hebrews out of Egypt. He told him that he would help him.
 - -Moses asked the Pharaoh to let his people go, but he refused. -So, God sent ten plagues to the Egyptians (see the information on the right).
- -The Hebrews protected themselves by smearing lamb/goat blood on their doorposts.
- -After the Pharaoh's son was killed, he let the Hebrews go, and Moses led them away. -The Pharaoh's grief turned to anger, and he ordered his men to chase the Hebrews.
 - -The Hebrews were helped by God parting the Red Sea to allow them to cross.

Moses Receives the Ten Commandments Kev Vocabulary Receiving the Commandments Moses -After leaving Egypt, Moses and the Hebrews went to the desert in Sinai. -They set up camp at the foot of Mount Sinai. **Judaism** -On the third day, they heard thunder and lightning, a thick doud Jews appeared above the mountain, and a trumpet sounded. -Moses led the people out of the camp and to the foot of the mountain. Hebrew -The whole of the mountain was soon covered in smoke. Prophet -The people trembled in fear, but Moses spoke to God. -God answered in thunder, and called Moses to the top of the mountain. **Plagues** The Commandments Recording the "I am the Lord your God who brought you Commandments Egypt out of Egypt where you were slaves. -The ten commandments Exodus Worship no god but me. were written on two stone Do not bow down to anv idol or worship it. tablets, which Moses brought Ten Do not use my name for evil purposes. down from Mount Singi. Commandments Observe the Sabbath and keep it holy. -They were placed in a Respect your father and your mother. Pesach special wooden chest called Do not commit murder. the Ark of Covenant. Passover 7.Do not commit adultery About 300 years later, King B.Do not steal. Seder Meal David brought the Ark to Do not accuse anyone falsely. Jerusalem.

Here are the <u>ten plagues</u> that God sent to the
Egyptians:

10. Do not desire anything that another owns."

1. The River Nile turned to blood.

The Diagues

- 2, 3, 4. Plagues of frogs, gnats and flies.
- Animals became diseased.
- 6. Humans and animals were covered in boils.
- There was a terrible hailstorm.
- 8. There was a plague of locusts.
- 9. Darkness came over the land.
- 10. The angel of death killed first-borns.

The Festival of Pesach

- -Pesach celebrates the Exodus from Eaupt. -It is also called Passover, as the Angel of Death 'passed over' the Hebrew houses.
- For Pesach, houses are thoroughly cleaned and only unleavened bread can be eaten.
- -The most important feature of the festival is the Seder meal. It consists of a roasted shankbone of lamb (remembering the sacrificed lambs), a roasted egg (symbol of freedom), parsley, lettuce, bitter herbs (reminder of bitterness of slavery) and haroset

(a sweet, sticky paste – reminder of freedom).

Personal Spirituality - Key Questions

Who are important people in your life?

What makes them important? What does it mean to feel uprooted or displaced?

Have you ever felt uprooted or displaced?

What celebratory meals do you eat in your own life?

What makes these meals special?

Why are rules important in society?

What would life be like without any rules?

How do you feel about rules?

Unleavened