BILSTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY

RE JUDAISM PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

The same of the second state of the second state of the second se

Key vocabulary in Judaism.

This list is not exhaustive but an expectation that most children will be familiar with these terms and their meaning by the end of the relevant Key Stage.

Our Core Christian Values of Friendship, Trust, Service, Forgiveness, Courage, Compassion, Justice, Generosity, Truthfulness, Respect, Perseverance and Thankfulness are a golden thread that runs through all we teach. Theses core values are found in the religions and beliefs of faiths taught in our school.

.

EYFS	KS1	KS2	
General language of religious study	General language of religious study	General language of religious study	
Religion – a group of beliefs / way of life	Celebration – do something special or enjoyable for an important event.	Spiritual – inner sense of relationship t a higher power that is loving and	
Prayer – a communication to God	Festival – gathering of people to	guiding.	
<u>Judaism</u>	celebrate something.	Commitment – doing what needs to be done regardless of your talents or your mood. Moral values – standards that help an individual choose between right and wrong.	
Moses – prophet who led the Hebrew slaves out of Egypt and communicated	Symbol – a mark or sign that represents an idea / belief. Faith – trusting in something or someone.		
God's laws. Passover – Jewish festival remembering those who Moses saved	Belief – a firm thought that something is true Belonging – to be connected		
from slavery.	with.	Pilgrimage – a journey to a holy place	
Torah – Jewish holy book - contains the	Worship – to honour or respect.	Ritual – a ceremony or series of acts	
first five books of Moses.	Holiness – set apart for the service of God or of a divine being.	that is always performed the same way.	

Synagogue – Jewish place of worship.

Non religious/world views

Non-religious – having no religion – not religious / connected to a church

Sacred – something treated with great respect.

<u>Judaism</u>

Synagogue – Jewish place of worship

Torah – Jewish holy book

Bimah – a raised platform in a synagogue from which the Torah is read .

Hanukkah – the Jewish festival of lights

Ark – the ship in which an ancient Hebrew of the Bible named Noah and his family were saved from a great flood that God sent down.

Shabbat – the seventh day of the Jewish week

Symbol – a mark or sign that represents an idea / belief.

Community – can be made up of a large or small group of people

Life after death – an existence after death.

Compassion – caring about others and treating them with kindness.

Sacred text – writing for the worship of a deity.

Devotion – deep love or loyalty

Role model – a person who serves as an example by influencing others.

Judaism

Moses-a Prophet .who was a Jewish leader

Pesach- Passover a Jewish festival remembering those who Moses saved from slavery.

Shabbat – the seventh day of the Jewish week – Friday. A time of rest, prayer and celebration

Khosher-food that does not contain any food product obtained from a pig.

Kashrut Laws - the dietary laws which come from the Torah. These laws

discuss how to prepare food, food which is considered fit for purpose (Kosher), food which is not considered fit for purpose (Traife), and foods which may not be consumed together.

Bar Mitzvah- a special ceremony performed in the synagoue for a boy aged 13

Bat mitzvah- a special ceremony performed in the synagogue for a girl at age 12

Rabbi- Jewish religious leader

Non-religious worldviews

Atheist – rejecting the belief that there is a God.

Agnostic – the belief that it is not possible for anyone ever to know if there are any deities or not.

Rationalist – the belief that the validity of an idea is determined by logic.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

	Theme: Special People Key Question: What makes people spe Religion: Christianity, J	What is it like to be Jewish? Theme: Beliefs and Practices
	What makes people special?	Key Question: How special is the relationship Jews have with God? Religion: Judaism SACRE and
	Discovery RE Lesson 1- Families	Reflect on some stories of Moses and begin to express their own understanding of God
	Lesson 2- Friends Lesson 3-	Identify rituals and actions of Pesach and explain the meaning
	Role Models	of the festival for Jews today. Express their own ideas about the value of hope and
	Lesson 4/5- Jesus Lesson 6-	freedom. • Explain how Shabbat is important to Jews and reflect on
	Moses Outcomes	the value of keeping a 'different' day in the week for family and reflection.
Autumn 1	To be able to talk about their own life	Describe and show understanding of some key beliefs of Judaism using

	and the lives of others.		suggested vocabulary.	
2	others.			
Autumn 🤇				
Autı				
			Discovery RE	
			Theme: Passover	
			Key Question: How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?	
			Religion: Judaism	
			I can discuss why I	
			would choose to	
			follow an instruction not to eat certain	
			foods, who I would	
			listen to and why.	
			I can describe some	
			of the things Jews do	
			to show respect to God.	
д Т			I can start to identify	
Spring 1			how it would feel to	
SF			keep Kashrut.	

	T T			
			Discovery RE	
			Theme: Rites of Passage and good works	
			Key Question: What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?	
			Religion: Judaism	
			I can explain why I think some things need to wait until you are a certain age.	
			I can give you examples of things I am committed to and explain which ones are more or less important to me.	
			I can describe some of the ways that Jews choose to show commitment to God and am starting to understand that they do this in different ways.	
Spring 2			I can express an opinion on which ways I think might be the best ways for Jews to show their commitment to God and start to give reasons.	

			Hindu, Sikh, Jewis and Islamic Praye what difference does it make?
			SACRE
			• Express their
			own views about
			the idea that
			`prayer is the
			most important
			religious ritual'
			referring to
			Jewish, Hindu and Muslim
			understanding
			Explain how
\leftarrow			prayer is
Summer 1			connected to
m			belief about God
Su			for Jews

	Discovery RE			
	Theme: Special Places Key Question: What makes places special?			
	Religions: Christianity, Islam, Judaism			
	Lessons			
	1/2			
	Homes			
	around the world			
	Lesson 3- Our World			
	Lesson 4-			
	Churches			
	Lesson 5-			
	Mosques			
mer .	Lesson 6-			
Summer 1	Synagogue			