

Y3 RE Knowledge organiser – UNIT 4

UNIT L2.10 How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jews?

My Key Learning



What do I already know?

Shabbat is a Jewish celebration that begins on Friday night with a special meal.



Stories from the Jewish Bible (Tenakah)

Some of the stories are the same as in the Christian Bible and the Muslim holy book – the Qur'an.

Some Jewish people write G-d to show respect for God.



Jewish festivals:

Rosh Hashanah is Jewish New Year.

Shofar - a horn that is blown

Tashlich – tossing away of crumbs to symbolise the tossing away of sins.

Yom Kippur means the 'Day of Atonement'

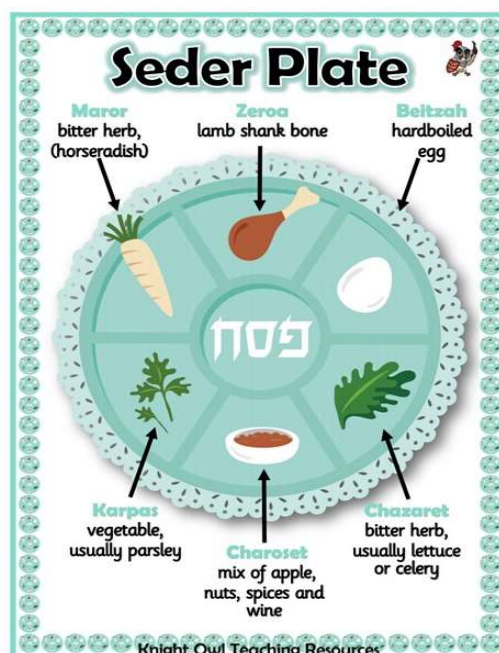
Yom Kippur is a day of fasting and forgiveness. This is a joyful celebration remembering God's forgiveness. Jewish people make resolutions to improve.

Pesach (also known as Passover):

This celebration is in remembrance of the story of Exodus when the Jews escaped from slavery in Egypt.

The Ten commandments are important to Jews and Christians.

The seder meal:



The **Talmud** reminds Jewish people to say thank you 100 times a day.

The **Siddur prayer book** contains lots of "baruch atah adonai" prayers – *Blessed are you, King of the universe.*

By saying thank you regularly people feel happier – whether you have a faith or not.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
commandment	an order or law (given by Moses as the ten commandments)
deliverance	being set free
Exodus	second book of the Talmud telling the story of Jews leaving Egypt
repent	to be sorry for committing a sin
resolution	promise to do something
salvation	being saved from something
slavery	being owned by people
sins	not obeying a religious law

