

Jigsaw RE Knowledge Organiser

This knowledge organiser is a guide, offering key information to point the teacher in the right direction as to the beliefs underpinning the particular enquiry.

The summaries must not be taken as the beliefs of ALL members of the particular religion.

Religion /Worldview: Judaism	Enquiry Question: What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?	Age: 9-12	Enquiry 2
In this unit, the children look at the Bar and Bat Mitzvah ceremonies reflecting on how these ceremonies mark becoming an adult for Jewish people.			

Core Knowledge (see also background information documents)	Link to other aspects of belief	Personal connection / resonance	
<p>Tenakh: Written in Hebrew and the first five books are the Torah: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. This is called in Hebrew the Tenakh: Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), Ketuvim (Writings). (Sometimes the whole of the Jewish Bible is referred to as the Torah.)</p> <p>Torah (first five books): Jewish belief is that the Torah was given to Moses by God. The teachings of the Torah influence all Jewish life as Jews are required to follow the 613 mitzvot (commandments or laws) which were expanded from the original 10 commandments given to Moses.</p> <p>Prayer: There are three daily periods of prayer; early morning, afternoon and evening</p> <p>Synagogue: The main place for community worship is the synagogue. A synagogue is the centre of the community as well as a place to meet, worship and pray</p> <p>Bar/Bat Mitzvah: The Jewish initiation ceremony is called Bar or Bat Mitzvah.</p> <p>Shabbat (Sabbath): Shabbat is celebrated both in the home and the synagogue and the main requirement is that no work should be attempted from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worship in the Synagogue – significance of the symbols and treatment of the scrolls • Similarities and differences in different Jewish groups and regional aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What ceremonies have I seen or taken part in? • Were there any promises made? • Did I feel different when I joined a group or team? • Does our class feel like a special group? 	
Key Terms and definitions	History/Context	Impact on believer/daily life	Spiral curriculum link
<p>Bar/Bat Mitzvah: the coming of age ceremony (child to adult)</p> <p>Mitvoth: good deeds</p> <p>Tenakh- Jewish scripture sometimes called the Jewish Bible</p> <p>Torah – First 5 books of the Tenakh</p> <p>Shabbat – day of rest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar/Bat Mitzvah traditions date back hundreds of years so taking part is a way of connecting with history • Going through the ceremony makes a person a fully-fledged member of the Jewish community, able to participate in all aspects of religious expression. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coming of age ceremonies are times where a child becomes an adult in the Jewish community – this will impact on daily life as there are expectations and rules to follow (e.g. Food laws/Kosher/Kashrut) • The ceremonies are a recognition of the responsibilities that the individual being celebrated takes on as an adult. 	<p>This enquiry features previous learning on Covenant, Seder and the Ten Commandments – see earlier enquiries.</p> <p>Making promises to God culminates in the Bar and Bat Mitzvah – following in the footsteps of ancestors.</p>
Home learning ideas/questions: What ceremonies have we been to or been involved in? Did we have to do anything special? Were there any special promises?			