

## Lincolnshire: Non-compulsory elements

### Judaism

#### Key stage 1 Judaism

##### **God: What do people believe about God?**

What does the Torah teach Jewish people about God?

What do Jews mean by the covenant?

##### **Being human: How does faith and belief affect the way people live their lives?**

How should Jewish people treat others and live their lives?

How can the Jewish faith and beliefs be seen in the actions of inspirational people?

##### **Community, worship and celebration: How do people express their religion and beliefs?**

What do Jewish people do to express their beliefs?

Which celebrations are important to Jewish people?

##### **Life journey, rites of passage: How do people mark important events in life?**

What happens at a Jewish naming ceremony?

Why is belonging important to Jewish people?

**Key stage 1 Judaism: Suggested content**

<p><b>God:</b> <i>What do people believe about God?</i>  <b>Note:</b> The Hebrew term for God is Hashem. It means ‘The Name’ and is never spoken or written. The word ‘God’ has been used in this document for practical purposes.</p>	<p><b>Being human:</b> <i>How does faith and belief affect the way people live their lives?</i></p>	<p><b>Community, worship and celebration:</b> <i>How do people express their religion and beliefs?</i></p>	<p><b>Life journey, rites of passage:</b> <i>How do people mark important events in life?</i></p>
<p><b>Story</b></p>	<p><b>Faith in everyday life</b></p>	<p><b>Personal expression</b></p>	<p><b>Beginning and belonging</b></p>
<p><b>What does the Torah teach Jewish people about God?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belief in one God, the Creator and ruler of the world (<i>Genesis 1:1-2:3, 2:4-25</i>).</li> <li>• Importance of other key figures, e.g. Moses, Abraham, Noah, Daniel.</li> </ul> <p><b>What do Jewish people mean by the covenant?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The covenant (agreement) with God and Abraham (<i>Genesis 12-25</i>).</li> <li>• The covenant with God is the basis for the idea of a ‘chosen people’.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How should Jewish people treat others/live their lives?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 commandments (<i>Exodus 20:1-17, Deuteronomy 5:6-21</i>)</li> <li>• Mitzvoth (additional commandments) - doing good and helping others.</li> </ul> <p><b>How can the Jewish faith and beliefs be seen in the actions of inspirational people?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples from the Old Testament, e.g. Joseph, Daniel, David, Esther, Jonah</li> </ul>	<p><b>What do Jewish people do to express their beliefs?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shabbat – significance for the community (synagogue/shul) and family (<i>Deuteronomy 5:2, Exodus 20:9-10</i>)</li> <li>• Synagogue/shul – importance of study – key features (Sefer Torah, Ark/Aron Kodesh, Ner Tamid, bimah)</li> <li>• Symbols: mezuzah, Star of David, kippah</li> </ul> <p><b>Which celebrations are important to Jewish people?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sukkot: Festival of Tabernacles or Booths</li> <li>• Hanukkah – hanukkiah/chanukiah, dreidel</li> </ul>	<p><b>What happen at a Jewish birth ceremony?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hebrew names given shortly after babies are born.</li> <li>• Brief ceremony – can be in the home or synagogue.</li> <li>• Some follow the custom of naming children after living relatives.</li> <li>• Blessings are said acknowledging that the child has been entered into a covenant with God.</li> </ul> <p><b>Why is belonging important to Jewish people?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many Jewish people believe that anyone born to a Jewish mother is automatically Jewish - no conscious decision needs to be made</li> </ul>

			<p>about identity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Belonging is an important part of Judaism. To be Jewish is to be part of a community and a tradition as well as a religion.</li><li>• An individual has a sense of belonging to their own family, their local community, and of the worldwide Jewish community.</li></ul>
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## Key stage 2: Judaism

### **God: What do people believe about God?**

What are the central Jewish beliefs?

Who are the key figures in Judaism?

### **Being human: How does faith and belief affect the way people live their lives?**

How should Jewish people live their lives?

### **Community, worship and celebration: How do people express their religion and beliefs?**

How is Jewish belief expressed collectively?

How is Jewish belief expressed individually?

What are the key features of the synagogue?

What part does the home play in Jewish life?

### **Life journey, rites of passage: How do people mark important events in life?**

How do Jewish people mark commitment to the faith in childhood?

## Key stage 2: Judaism

<p><b>God:</b> <i>What do people believe about God?</i></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The Hebrew term for God is Hashem. It means ‘The Name’ and is never spoken or written. The word ‘God’ has been used in this document for practical purposes.</p>	<p><b>Being human:</b> <i>How does faith and belief affect the way people live their lives?</i></p>	<p><b>Community, worship and celebration:</b> <i>How do people express their religion and beliefs?</i></p>	<p><b>Life journey, rites of passage:</b> <i>How do people mark important events in life?</i></p>
<p><b>Sacred texts and key figures</b></p>	<p><b>Faith and belief in action</b></p>	<p><b>Community expression</b></p>	<p><b>Expressions of belonging</b></p>
<p><b>What are the central Jewish beliefs?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of the Shema (Deuteronomy 6:4-9)</li> <li>• The Covenant (<i>Genesis 17:1-7.</i>)</li> <li>• Sefer Torah – includes The 10 Commandments (<i>Exodus 20: 2-17, Deuteronomy 5: 6-21</i>)</li> </ul> <p>Beliefs about God – Jewish people give God different names that refer to different qualities but they believe that there is only one God. The following words are used to describe characteristics believed to belong to God:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Omnipresent: God is present everywhere</li> </ul>	<p><b>How should Jewish people live their lives?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ten commandments (<i>Exodus 20:1-17, Deuteronomy 5:6-21</i>) – in addition, 613 laws which cover every aspect of Jewish life.</li> <li>• Jewish law encourages ‘zedakah’ or charitable giving.</li> <li>• Jewish people seek to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives - almost everything they do can become an act of worship.</li> <li>• Judaism is a faith of action – people are judged not so much by the intellectual content of their beliefs, but by the way they live their faith - by how much they contribute</li> </ul>	<p><b>How is Jewish belief expressed collectively?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilgrimage -Israel, the Western Wall in Jerusalem</li> <li>• Synagogue (shul) – prayers, Shabbat</li> <li>• Importance of study, e.g. learning Hebrew</li> <li>• Festivals, e.g. Passover/Pesach, Yom kippur</li> </ul> <p><b>How is Jewish belief expressed individually?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prayer – significance of the kippah, tallit and tefillin</li> <li>• Siddur – daily prayer book</li> </ul> <p><b>What are the key features of the synagogue?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sefer Torah</li> <li>• Aron Akodesh (Ark)</li> <li>• Ner Tamid (Eternal Light)</li> </ul>	<p><b>How do Jewish people mark commitment to the faith in childhood?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brit Milah/Circumcision of males – the sign of the covenant (<i>Genesis 15</i>)</li> <li>• Bar Mitzvah (‘Son of the Commandment’), Bat Mitzvah (‘Daughter of the Commandment’).</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Omnipotent: God is all-powerful and able to do all things consistent with His nature</li> <li>• Omnibenevolent: God only wants the best for his creation</li> </ul> <p><b>Who are the key figures in Judaism?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abraham, Moses, Jacob, Isaac, David, Solomon, Isaiah, Ruth and Naomi.</li> <li>• The Rabbi as teacher and interpreter (Midrash)</li> </ul>	<p>to the overall holiness of the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Menorah</li> <li>• Star of David</li> </ul> <p><b>What part does the home play in Jewish religious life?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mezuzah (containing the Shema)</li> <li>• Shabbat - the role of the mother – Kiddush (Prayer of Sanctification) – special Shabbat meal</li> <li>• Kosher food/food laws</li> <li>• Seder (Passover) meal</li> </ul>	
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**Key stage 3: Judaism**



**God: What do people believe about God?**

What do Jewish people believe about their relationship with God?

What are the important Jewish sacred texts?



**Being human: How does faith and belief affect the way people live their lives?**

What core beliefs/teachings influence the way Jewish people live?

Who are some inspirational Jewish people in the 21st century?



**Community, worship and celebration: How do people express their religion and beliefs?**

What different groups of Jewish people are there?

Which places are important to Jewish people?

What happens in a synagogue?

How is faith expressed in the home?



**Life journey, rites of passage: How do people mark important events in life?**

What happens at a Jewish wedding and what is the Jewish attitude towards divorce?

How and why might Jews differ in their views about relationships, marriage, sexuality and gender?

What do Jewish people believe about death?

What happens at a Jewish funeral?

### Key stage 3 Judaism

<p><b>God:</b> <i>What do people believe about God?</i></p>	<p><b>Being human:</b> <i>How does faith and belief affect the way people live their lives?</i></p>	<p><b>Community, worship and celebration:</b> <i>How do people express their religion and beliefs?</i></p>	<p><b>Life journey, rites of passage:</b> <i>How do people mark important events in life?</i></p>
<p><b>Beliefs about God</b>  <b>Note:</b> The Hebrew term for God is Hashem. It means ‘The Name’ and is never spoken or written. The word ‘God’ has been used in this document for practical purposes.</p>	<p><b>Faith and belief in a wider context</b></p>	<p><b>Identity and expression</b></p>	<p><b>Cycle of life</b></p>
<p><b>What do Jewish people believe about their relationship with God?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A single God, the Creator, with whom every Jew can have an individual and personal relationship.</li> <li>• Idea of the covenant relationship</li> <li>• A Chosen People (<i>Deuteronomy 7:6-8, 14:2</i>)</li> <li>• Statement of faith: the Shema (<i>Deuteronomy 6:4-5</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>What sources of authority are important for Jewish people?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sefer Torah – five books of Moses</li> <li>• Talmud: Mishnah and Gemara</li> </ul>	<p><b>What core Jewish beliefs/teachings influence the way Jewish people live?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No official creed - beliefs are articulated and observed by followers of the faith through the reading of the sacred texts of Judaism, e.g. the Torah.</li> <li>• Shema (<i>Deuteronomy 6:4-5</i>)</li> <li>• Kashrut: Jewish law relating to food – kosher, treyfah.</li> <li>• Tzedakah – charitable giving</li> <li>• Pikei Avot (‘Sayings of the Fathers’): importance of the Law, worship and acts of kindness.</li> <li>• <b>The 13 Articles of Faith</b> - widely accepted as an</li> </ul>	<p><b>How diverse is Judaism in the uk?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orthodox: Ashkenazi, Sephardi, Hasidim (ultra Orthodox), Lubavitch</li> <li>• Reform, Liberal and Progressive.</li> </ul> <p><b>Which places are important to Jewish people?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israel, the Western Wall, Yad Vashem</li> <li>• Significance of the diaspora (dispersion) idea of the single nation with one spiritual home.</li> </ul> <p><b>What practical implications do some Jewish practices have for life in modern Britain?</b></p>	<p><b>What happens at a Jewish wedding and what is the Jewish attitude towards divorce?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles of men and women prior to ceremony – Ufruf, mikveh.</li> <li>• Symbolism during ceremony – chuppah, ketubah (wedding contract), veil, shared glass of wine, wedding ring, broken glass.</li> <li>• If a marriage is unsuccessful the couple can divorce each other - both partners must agree.</li> <li>• Role of Beth Din (Orthodox rabbinic courts).</li> </ul> <p><b>How and why might Jewish</b></p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenakh: Torah (first five books of the Old Testament), Nevi'im (prophets) and Khetuvim (writings)</li> <li>• Talmud - the comprehensive written version of the Jewish oral law and subsequent commentaries on it. Originates from the 2nd century CE, 'Talmud' is derived from the Hebrew verb 'to teach'.</li> </ul>	<p>expression of the Jewish faith - still appear in Jewish prayer books today:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-God exists</li> <li>-God is one and unique</li> <li>-God is incorporeal</li> <li>-God is eternal</li> <li>-Prayer is to God only</li> <li>-The prophets spoke truth</li> <li>-Moses was the greatest of the prophets</li> <li>-The Written and Oral Torah were given to Moses</li> <li>-There will be no other Torah</li> <li>-God knows the thoughts and deeds of human beings</li> <li>-God will reward the good and punish the wicked</li> <li>-The Messiah will come</li> <li>-The dead will be resurrected</li> </ul> <p><b>Who are inspirational Jewish people in the 21<sup>st</sup> century ?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief Rabbi Dr Jonathan Sacks</li> <li>• Lionel Blue</li> <li>• Dr Helena Kennedy</li> <li>• Julia Neuberger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sabbath (Shabbat): for Orthodox Jews keeping the Sabbath is a central and binding law. In the modern world it is becoming more of a challenge to avoid such things as using a phone, making commercial transactions (including shopping), travelling, etc. Jewish people need to leave work, school or anywhere else, to be home for the onset of the Sabbath (15 minutes before dusk).</li> <li>• Dietary (kashrut) requirements: observant Jews are required to eat only kosher food which may present a challenge in areas where there are very small Jewish communities and few kosher shops. Laws are complex and extensive.</li> <li>• Same sex marriages not recognised by Orthodox communities – a challenge to those who identify as LGBT. Reform and Liberal communities currently perform same sex marriages.</li> <li>• Death: Jewish law requires burial as soon as possible after death. As little interference with</li> </ul>	<p><b>people differ in their understanding of the purpose of relationships, marriage, sexuality and gender?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberal Judaism was the first religious community in the UK to conduct marriage ceremonies for same-sex couples, before it was formally legalised.</li> <li>• Orthodox Jews generally consider homosexuality to be unacceptable.</li> <li>• Progressive Jews are more liberal in their views about the role of women, e.g. some synagogues have female rabbis.</li> </ul> <p><b>What do Jewish people believe about death?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clear teaching about the relationship between the body and soul.</li> <li>• At the time of the Jewish scriptures it was believed that after death everyone went to Sheol, a dark place where people went after death and stayed for eternity - later teachings talk about heaven and hell.</li> <li>• Although many Jewish people</li> </ul>
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		<p>the body as possible is an important requirement – post mortems are actively discouraged unless absolutely necessary.</p>	<p>believe that they will be punished or rewarded after death for the way in which they have lived their lives, there is no clear teaching about heaven.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jewish people believe that the importance of life is the way in which it is lived on earth. Whatever happens after death is in God’s hands and should be left to him to arrange.</li> </ul> <p><b>What happens at a Jewish funeral?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of chevra kadishah/Holy Society in preparing for the funeral.</li> <li>• Cemetery - Bet Olam (House of Eternity) or Bet Hayyim (House of Life).</li> <li>• Recitation of Kaddish</li> <li>• Period of mourning – 7 nights initially for some Orthodox Jews, then 30 days before normal life is resumed.</li> </ul>
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