



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser RE Autumn 1



## Key Vocabulary

Shema	Jewish prayer
Orthodox Judaism	Following the laws and traditions of Judaism strictly
Reform Judaism	Adapting the rules of Judaism to the modern world
Sefer Torah	Handwritten scroll – treated with huge respect
Bar/bat Mitzvah	A rite of passage for 13 year old boys and 12 year old girls
Shabbat	Holy day starting on Friday eve to Saturday eve
Rosh Hashanah	Jewish festival celebrating new year, a time of saying sorry to God
Yom Kippur	10 <sup>th</sup> day of the new year festival, a very holy day.
Tefillin	Set of small, black leather boxes containing verses from the Torah. Worn during prayer.

## What I know already

Jewish people believe in only one God and it is important to love God. Jewish people go to a synagogue to worship. The most important part of the synagogue is the Ark. This is where the Torah is kept. The Torah is treated with great respect. The Tenakh is a Jewish bible which contains lots of stories which teach about God looking after his people e.g. David and Goliath. A very special day of the week is Shabbat when Jewish people remember how God rested after creating the world, it is a day of rest.

**Big Question:**  
What does it mean for a Jewish person to follow God?

Some Jews do not write the name of God out fully. Instead they put 'G-d' as a mark of respect.

What traditions do you and your family have?



**Powerful Knowledge**  
Jews use many names for God including Creator, Almighty, Our Father. Jews treat the name of God with the greatest of respect. The Shema is a prayer in which there can be found key Jewish beliefs about God. The words are kept in important places, e.g. inside a tefillin. The Torah is a sacred text, many Jews believe the words in the Torah are the word of God; that Moses received the Torah from God when he was on Mount Sinai. The five books of the Torah and the first five books of the Christian Old Testament are the same, so Jews and Christians share many stories. Commandments in the Torah affect how a Jewish person lives their life. The Torah includes many laws about which foods may or may not be eaten. Food that Jewish people eat is entitled 'kosher', meaning 'clean' or fit for purpose. There are also laws around Shabbat which are followed by Jewish people. Not all Jewish people will follow Jewish laws in the same way. Orthodox Jews will keep kosher food laws strictly but Reform Jews might not.

These are both Jewish families. Look at the diversity within the Jewish community. What are the similarities and differences?





