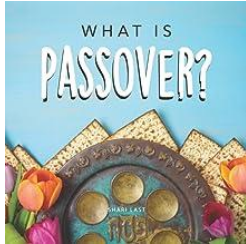
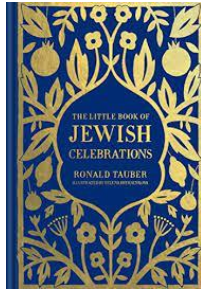
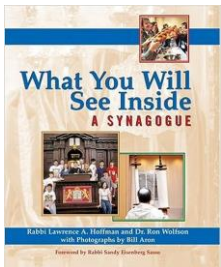


# YEAR 5 RE – Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people? (Aut 1)

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Key Learning	Recommended Reads
<b>Judaism</b> – the Jewish Religion	Jewish people believe in one God. Judaism has two main ‘branches’: Orthodox and Progressive. <b>Orthodox</b> Jews practise the religion in the ancient way, including different roles & dress for males and females. They sit separately in the synagogue. <b>Progressive</b> Judaism is considered more modern and relaxed. Woman are more equal and can be a <b>rabbi</b> . Men and women can sit together in the synagogue.	  
<b>Jew</b> – a person who follows the Jewish religion.		
<b>Rabbi</b> – a Jewish religious leader.		
<b>Orthodox</b> – the traditional branch of Judaism.		
<b>Progressive</b> – considered the more modern and relaxed branch of Judaism.	Jewish people often refer to God as <b>Hashem</b> and do not write his name fully so that it can not be destroyed. Instead they write G-d. Copies of the <b>Shema</b> (a Jewish prayer) are often kept close by in a <b>Mezuzah</b> or <b>Tefillin</b> , to help keep thoughts of God close at hand.	<h3>Agreed Syllabus End Points</h3> <p><b>Make sense of belief:</b> Identify and explain Jewish beliefs about God. Give examples of some texts that say what God is like and explain how Jewish people interpret them.</p> <p><b>Understand the impact:</b> Make clear connections between Jewish beliefs and the Torah and how they use and treat it. Make clear connections between Jewish commandments and how Jews live (e.g. in relation to kosher laws). Give evidence and examples to show how Jewish people put their beliefs into practice in different ways (e.g. some differences between Orthodox and Progressive Jewish practice).</p> <p><b>Make connections:</b> Make connections between Jewish beliefs studied and explain how and why they are important to Jewish people today. Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. tradition, ritual, community, study and worship in the lives of Jews today, and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Jewish.</p>
<b>Torah</b> – a religious scroll containing texts. It includes some of the Old Testament of the Bible.		
<b>Tenakh</b> – the Hebrew Bible, containing the Torah texts, the Nevi'im and Ketuvim.		
<b>Synagogue</b> – the Jewish place of worship.		
<b>Hashem</b> – meaning ‘The Name’, referring to G-d.	Many <b>Orthodox</b> Jews believe that the <b>Sefer Torah</b> was given to Moses on Mount Sinai by God. <b>Progressive</b> Jews believe that it was written by human hand, with divine intervention (help / advice from God. The Sefer Torah is treated with the utmost respect. A <b>yad</b> is used to read it so that it is not touched by human hand.	
<b>Kippah</b> – a small cloth cap worn by Jewish men to show respect.		
<b>Tallith</b> – a fringed shawl, traditionally worn by Jewish men at prayer.		
<b>Mezuzah</b> – a special prayer holder, placed by doors.		
<b>Tefillin</b> – a leather prayer holder worn by some Jews.	There are many laws about how Jews should live their lives. Eating <b>Kosher</b> food is one of them. Kosher food must be prepared carefully. Some foods are not Kosher: pork products, shellfish, meat and dairy eaten together.	
<b>Sefer Torah</b> – a handwritten copy of the Torah.		
<b>Yad</b> – a pointer used to read the Torah scrolls.		
<b>Kosher</b> – food that is considered ‘clean’ in Jewish law.		
<b>Exodus</b> –mass departure of the Israelites from Egypt.	Jewish worship takes place in a synagogue. A rabbi is the Jewish leader. The Torah is removed from the Ark and read during a service. The whole scroll is read in order over a year. Above the Ark is a special lamp, called a Ner Tamid.	
<b>Pesach</b> - a Jewish festival of Passover.		
<b>The Ark</b> - where the Torah is kept in the synagogue.		