

Beliefs and Authority

By the end of KS2, children should be able to:

- Name some of the key figures in the Torah and early Jewish history, such as Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph
- Describe and show understanding of the meaning and significance of Moses as a key figure in Judaism past and present
 - Suggest reasons why the Torah is a sacred text to most Jewish people
- Explore and show understanding of ways in which Jewish people recall the faithfulness of God through celebration of Pesach today
- Describe other stories in the Jewish Bible, reflecting the Kingdom (including David) and the Prophets (such as Jeremiah or Isaiah) and the messages about the covenant that Jews can find from these stories
 - Reflect about later stories in Jewish history such as Esther, Daniel and Jonah
- Understand and describe how the Shema is an important commandment and how this affects
 - daily life in prayer and the significance of the mezuzah

In KS2, learning is focused around Christianity, Judaism, Sikhism and Islam, alongside non-religious perspectives.

Religious Education in Key Stage Two

Judaism

Key Vocabulary

Moses, Abraham, Exodus, Hebrew, covenant, Torah, Ark, Sabbath/Shabbat, Passover/Pesach, Mezuzah, Kosher, Seder, Tallit, Synagogue, Bimah, Prayer, belief, worship, Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah, Hannukah, Purim, tallit, kippah, scroll, shema.

Worship and Spirituality

By the end of KS2, children should be able to:

- Explore how the Ten Commandments help Jews to live their lives
- Describe and express ideas about festivals and commemorations, knowing why and how they are celebrated
- Explain what happens at the synagogue and give reasons why the synagogue is an important place of worship and community in Judaism
 - Describe the place of the rabbi in guiding and supporting the Jewish community
- Compare and contrast worship at home with worship in the synagogue, in particular considering Shabbat and daily prayers
 - Research how Jewish figures today influence people's lives