

# 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.

<b>Religion /Worldview: Judaism</b>	<b>Enquiry Question: How are sacred teachings and stories interpreted by Jews today?</b>	<b>Age: 9-11</b>	<b>Enquiry 3</b>
This enquiry builds on prior learning about Shabbat and examines how different Jewish communities would interpret sacred teachings and stories and put their lessons into practice in their lives. .			

Core Knowledge (see also background information documents)	Link to other aspects of belief	Personal connection / resonance	
<p><b>Shabbat (Sabbath):</b> 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> <p><b>The Talmud</b> The Talmud is another very important Jewish book that helps people understand how to practice their religion. It includes stories, discussions, and ideas from wise teachers who lived a long time ago. They talked about how to follow the rules and ideas found in the Torah. The Talmud is like a guidebook that helps Jewish people learn about their faith and make good choices in their lives. The Talmud is over 6,200 pages long. It is written in Hebrew and Aramaic and is the basis for all codes of Jewish Law.</p> <p><b>Kashrut and Kosher</b> (see ages 7-9 enquiry 2 for background information). Alternative views about how to keep these are explained in the lesson plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similarities and differences in different Jewish groups and regional aspects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What texts would I say have been influential in my life?</li> <li>• Does it matter if people interpret texts in different ways?</li> </ul>	
Key Terms and definitions	History/Context	Impact on believer/daily life	Spiral curriculum link
<p><b>Shabbat</b> – the day of rest</p> <p><b>The Talmud</b> - a very important Jewish book that helps people understand how to practice their religion. Different Jewish communities include:</p> <p><b>Orthodox</b> - The largest group. Many keep all the rules but are open to learn about modern culture and ideas.</p> <p><b>Reform</b> - Believes that the oral and written laws are the product of humans, divinely inspired. Questions how the traditional practices can be followed in modern society.</p>	<p>The instructions to keep the Sabbath as a Holy Day can be found in two places in the Torah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genesis 2:2-3</li> <li>• Observing it as a holy day is repeated in the book of Exodus, as part of the Ten Commandments. This is the fourth commandment: <i>Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy.,,,,,, the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Orthodox Jews take the celebrations of this day very seriously and stick very closely to the traditions. When they are not at home, they still observe Shabbat by not working and not lighting any candles after sunset on Friday. In Orthodox Judaism, many focus only on the study of the Torah and will not do any kind of work on Shabbat. Reform Jews, take a more relaxed approach to their celebration of Shabbat. Shabbat is a day of rest from work. They try their best to observe the traditions of the day, but they do not worry too much if it is not possible at times.</p>	<p>This enquiry builds on previous learning on Shabbat and focuses on how different Jewish communities differ in their interpretations.</p>
<b>Home learning ideas/questions:</b> What day do we have to do anything special? Could we have a digital detox time with our family?			

