

Term 2 - RE Knowledge Organiser

How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Menorah – a sacred candelabrum with seven branches



Hanukkah – A Jewish festival which takes place in December

Star of David – the main Jewish symbol, named after the Jewish King David



Torah – the Jewish holy book, written in Hebrew



Synagogue – the Jewish place of worship

Passover – A Jewish holiday that celebrates the escapes of Ancient Hebrews from Egypt

Shofar – a ram's-horn trumpet used in religious ceremonies



Mezuzah – a parchment inscribed with texts and attached in a case to the doorpost of a Jewish house

Tallit – a white shawl worn by Jewish males during religious services



Kippah – a head covering, also known as a skullcap



Rabbi – Jewish religious leader

Ten Commandments – the rules God gave to Jews to live their lives by.

FESTIVALS

Hanukkah – The Festival of Lights which is a week-long celebration. It marks the date when the Maccabees recaptured the Holy Temple in Jerusalem and re-directed it to Jewish worship.

Rosh Hashanah – Jewish New Year. It is a 10 day festival which ends with Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the year.

Passover – when Jews remember how God rescued them from slavery.



MOSES

Moses was a very important person in the story of the Jewish people. The Jews were slaves in Egypt and it was Moses who helped them out of slavery. The Pharaoh would not let the Jewish people go until God sent 10 plagues to Egypt. Moses gave the Jewish people leadership and strength when they struggled with their faith in God and led them to safety across the red sea.

Examples of the plagues:

- Water turned to blood
- An influx of frogs
- Boils on humans and animals