

# Year 9 Summer Term- Judaism Summary

## Knowledge Organiser

### Key words:

<b>Synagogue</b>	House of assembly; building for Jewish public prayer, study and assembly
<b>Shekinah</b>	the place where God's presence rests and can be felt
<b>Shabbat</b>	Day of spiritual renewal and rest. Beginning at sunset on Friday and closing at nightfall on Saturday
<b>Kosher</b>	("fit" or "proper") Foods that are permitted to be eaten according to Leviticus Chapter 11. It is also used to refer to the purity of ritual objects such as Torah scrolls
<b>Torah</b>	the five books of Moses (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy). Regarded as the holiest books of the Tenakh
<b>Mitzvot</b>	the term has a mix of meanings. It is often used to refer to duties (such as the 613 in the Torah) and good deeds
<b>Messiah</b>	the anointed one who Jews believe will bring in a new era or age for humankind. This will include rebuilding the Temple and bringing in an age of universal peace.
<b>Covenant</b>	a promise or agreement between two parties. Covenants were made between God with Noah, Abraham and Moses

### Nature of God

1	One	Shown in the Shema, God cannot be separated or divided
2	Creator	Everything owes its existence to God, shown in Genesis
3	Lawgiver	God gives direction on how to live and stay close to him, shown in the Mitzvot
4	Judge	God is merciful and fair in his judgements, which decide the afterlife

### Messiah

5	Reform	The Messianic Age will be brought about by collective action, it is not a person, there is no mention in the Torah
6	Orthodox	The Messiah will be a leader, every generation has the potential for the Messiah to be born, will judge Jews
7	Prophecy	Descendent of David, rebuild the Temple, Teach the Torah, bring Jews back to Israel, Messianic Age of universal peace
13	Isaiah	"the wolf will live with the lamb"

### Mitzvot

8	613	Number of Commands/ instructions in the Torah
9	Modern Use	Some Jews choose which to follow according to their relevance, others such as the Temple worship do not apply
10	Mitzvah Day	Established in 2008 to celebrate the mitzvot. Healing the world. Love of neighbour. Justice

### Covenant

11	Abraham-	Land descendants blessing Abraham was called out of his homeland to the land of Canaan
12	Moses	In the 10 <sup>th</sup> Plague the Israelites are saved from the Angel of Death and allowed to return to the Promised Land

### Afterlife

13	Olam Ha Ba	The term for "the world to come" Some Jews think the afterlife is spiritual, others that it is a physical place
14	Resurrection	Interpretations differ on a spiritual or physical afterlife, as well as Reform who do not accept it at all. The resurrection may be during or after the Messianic Age

Prayer		
15	Amidah	'HaTefillah' (the prayer) 18 Blessings reflecting the types of prayer
16	Shema	'listen' One of the most important Jewish prayers of God's nature
17	Modeh Ani	'I offer thanks' Often the first prayer of the day

### Shabbat- Holy day of rest, worship in home and synagogue. One of the Mitzvot

18	Meal	Includes braided loaves (challah) and Kiddush prayer over glass of wine
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### Synagogue

19	Purpose	Beit tefilah (house of study) Beit midrash (house of prayer)
20	Aron Hakodesh	The Ark, that holds the Torah Scrolls
21	Ner Tamid	The eternal lamp, symbolises the Menorah and God's presence

### Brit Milah

22	Torah reading	Naming ceremonies for boys and girls occur at the next Torah reading at the synagogue
23	Abrahamic link	Circumcision is a sign of the relationship with God, the third covenant
24	Identity	The Jewish name is given, and the boy has entered a covenant with God

### Bar/Bat Mitzvah

25	Responsibility	Deeper relationship with God, duty to follow Mitzvot. Age 12/ 13
26	Torah knowledge	Both boys and girls have to learn Hebrew to read a Torah blessing
27	Bat Chayil	A special ceremony in Orthodox Judaism for the girls' Bat Mitzvah

### Marriage

28	Kiddushin	To be holy or sanctified- the union between the couple is God given
29	Chuppah	The canopy that represents the home, blessings are said for commitment
30	Glass	The breaking of the glass to show the fragility of marriage
31	Nisuin	7 blessings that finalise the marriage and praise God

### Mourning

32	Burial	Rather than cremated. Simple burial with Kiddush said at graveside
33	Shiva	7 days of mourning after burial, no mirrors, social events etc.

### Rosh Hashanah

34	Day of Judgement	Jews reflect on their actions, perform Tashlikh (casting) of sins
35	Symbolic Food	The Challah is circular, with apple dipped in honey.

### Yom Kippur

36	Atonement	The 10 "Days of Returning" and repentance, with fasting on Yom Kippur
37	Actions	Charity, spiritual cleansing in mikveh, confession, Yizkor (memorial service)

### Sukkot

38	Mosaic link and Sukkah	One of Mitzvot, remembering the journey through the desert. Sign of unity, where families eat or sleep in it
39	Lulav and Etrog	The palm and citrus, representing knowledge of Torah and Mitzvah

### Pesach

40	Exodus	Celebrates the Passover (10 <sup>th</sup> Plague) and freedom from slavery
41	Ceder Meal	Ritual meal of symbolic food of slavery and freedom (lamb/ egg etc)

### Sample Questions

b)	Describe the purpose of a synagogue
b)	Describe Jewish beliefs about the afterlife
c)	Explain why Sukkot is important
c)	Explain the significance of Marriage
d)	"Brit Milah is the most important Jewish ritual" Discuss
d)	"You have to believe in the Messiah to be a Jew" Discuss



## Year 9 Summer Term- Creation Knowledge Organiser

Key words:	
<b>Creation ex Nihilo</b>	"Creation out of nothing". Before God created the Universe, nothing existed. Only God can create out of nothing
<b>Evolution</b>	The process of mutation and natural selection which leads to changes in species over time to suit particular environments
<b>Imago Dei</b>	"In the image of God". The belief that human beings are uniquely a reflection of God's personhood. Unlike the other animals, humans are rational, free and moral.
<b>Inspiration</b>	"God breathed". The belief that the Spirit of God guides an individual to act or write what is good and true.
<b>Omnipotence</b>	The belief that God is all powerful.
<b>Revelation</b>	The word used to describe all the ways in which God makes himself known to human beings. Christians believe that God does this finally in the person of Jesus Christ.
<b>Stewardship</b>	The duty to care for creation responsibly, as stewards rather than consumers, and to protect it for future generations.
<b>Transcendence</b>	Existing outside of space and time; God exists in a way that makes him nothing like anything that exists, above and beyond creation.

Pesach		
1	Exodus	Celebrates the Passover (10 <sup>th</sup> Plague) and freedom from slavery
2	Ceder Meal	Ritual meal of symbolic food of slavery and freedom (lamb/ egg etc)

Scientific Explanations for the origins of the universe and of life		
3	Big Bang Theory	The theory that the universe was created by a collision of atoms that caused the universe to expand
4	Evolution	The theory that species gradually change over time in order to survive (survival of the fittest)

Key Religious beliefs about the nature of Humans and God		
5	Sanctity of Life	Life is Holy and given by God
6	Stewardship	Humans are given the task to take care of the earth for God
7	Imago Dei	Humans are made in the "image of God"
8	Transcendent	God is outside of time and space
9	Eternal	God existed before the universe and always will
10	Omni benevolent	God is all loving, shown by creating a world for humans

The Bible		
11	Fundamental	The belief that Bible accounts are literal
12	2 Timothy 3:16	"All scripture is inspired by God" meaning that the Bible is the Word of God and is a guide
13	Old Testament	The formation of Israel and God's relationship with the Jews (Law, History, Prophets, Wisdom)
14	New Testament	The life of Jesus and the formation of the Christian Church (Gospels, Acts, Letters, Revelation)

Art:		
15	Michelangelo's Creation of Adam	A painting that depicts God giving life to Adam. Key beliefs such as Imago Dei, Sanctity of life, Omnipotence, transcendence are shown

Key Thinkers		
16	St Augustine	Confessions. Ex Nihilo
17	Charles Darwin	Origins of Species, evolution through genetic changes
18	Richard Dawkins	Evolution through DNA
19	George LeMaitre	"Cosmic Egg" as a first theory of the Big Bang
20	Stephen Hawking	Gravity causes the Big Bang
21	Pope John Paul II	Science does not contradict faith
22	Catherine of Siena	Imago Dei means we are made by love and have a conscience
23	Peter Singer	Controversial ideas that some humans are non persons and that animal life may be more important than human life
24	Pope Francis	Laudato Si. Promoting environmental responsibility

**25. TAKE IT FURTHER...**

What do scientists currently think about the origins of the universe?

How can God create all of the Universe out of nothing?

How can God be transcendent and participate in a physical world?

What does it mean to be made Imago Dei?

How does the Dignity of the Human Person come from the story of Creation?

**26. Practice Questions**

b) Describe Catholic teaching about creation


b) Describe Catholic teaching on Imago Dei

c) Explain from Catholicism and Judaism, beliefs about creation

c) Explain from Catholicism and Judaism, beliefs about Sanctity of Life

d) "God did not create the world" Discuss

d) "You can't be religious and believe in the Big Bang" Discuss



You should be aiming for these skills on every assessment page		
Knowledge and understanding skills	S	Show <b>Knowledge</b> and <b>understanding</b> of facts/ information/ points of view through detailed explanations and development
	K	
	I	<b>Influence</b> on actions or belief
	L	Lots of <b>Language</b> that is topic specialist and/ or religious in nature
	L	
Evaluative skills	S	<b>Sources</b> of wisdom/ authority
	P	<b>Points of view</b> and alternative reasons
	A	<b>Analysis</b> (detailed explanation of features and key points of arguments)
	G	<b>Good Judgements</b> made on what the answer to the question is
	E	<b>Evaluation</b> of which points are more convincing

