

Subject	RE	Year Group	8	Sequence No.	1	Topic	What is it like to be a Jewish teenage believer in Britain today?
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>L2-recap what an atheist is from L1</p> <p>L4 From Y7 topic 3 places of worship link back to what the Jewish holy text is</p> <p>At the start of each lesson recap the previous lesson with a short quiz-these are pre planned</p> <p>L7 links to history topic where students learn about the holocaust</p>	<p>Agnostic-not sure whether there is a god</p> <p>Atheist-Don't believe in God</p> <p>Humanist- is an approach to life based on reason and our common humanity, recognizing that moral values are properly founded on human nature and experience alone.</p> <p>God according to Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only one God • God is without form, or gender-links to 21st Cent British values • Everyone has direct access to God • Everyone is equal before God- links to 21st Cent British values • A good life is lived as part of a community, by living honestly and caring for others- links to 21st Cent British values • Empty religious rituals and superstitions have no value <p>God according to Christians</p> <p>There is only one God</p> <p>God is a Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit</p> <p>God is perfect</p> <p>God is omnipotent</p> <p>God is everywhere</p> <p>God knows everything</p> <p>God created the universe</p> <p>God keeps the universe going</p> <p>God intervenes in the universe</p> <p>God loves everyone unconditionally (though people have to comply with various conditions in order to achieve salvation)</p> <p>Human beings can get to know God through prayer, worship, love, and mystical experiences</p> <p>Human beings can get to know God through God's grace - that is through his love and his power</p>	<p>Through knowledge gained in this topic students will get to explore similarities and differences between religious and non-religious groups. As well as developing their own personal beliefs and focusing on British Values. They will get the opportunity to make cross curricular links too. They will consider how they can make a more harmonious society. Students will overcome misconceptions about Jewish people. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students discuss why some people in Britain today don't believe in God and focus on challenges people might face if they do and how to overcome this by creating a charter for Meden School students • Students discuss whether Sikh, Christian and Buddhists views on God align with 21st Century British values • Students plan a Shabbat day for a Jewish family • Students create a leaflet showing what happens during Jewish festivals for other pupils to use in school • Students discuss whether the Jewish views towards family and marriage align with 21st Century British values • Students discuss what similarities there are between their views and a Jewish teenagers views

God according to Buddhists

- Buddhism differs from many other major religious traditions by not being based on belief in God, but upon human potential-lots of people don't believe in God in 21st Britain
- They believe that there was no creator
- That humans can improve their lives by following a Buddhist lifestyle.
- Buddhists see their founder-Buddha as a key figure but not God like

Challenges of being a teenager who believes in God

- Might have a different diet
- Might wear different clothes etc
- Might not be able to do certain things
- Might be bullied or excluded for being different

Positives of being a teenager who believes in God

- Have your own community network
- Gives guidance of challenges you face in life
- Brings you closer to your family if they believe too

10 commandments

1. I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of slavery in Egypt
2. You must have no other God besides me.
3. You must not use the name of the Lord your God without reason.
4. Remember to keep the Sabbath day holy; on it you must not do any work.
5. Respect your father and your mother.
6. You must not murder.
7. You must not commit adultery.
8. You must not steal.
9. You must not give false evidence against your neighbour.
10. You must not desire your neighbour's house, wife nor anything that belongs to him.

Highlight that Christians and Jews follow the 10 commandments

Jewish views on family and marriage

A distraught father once came to a Rabbi. 'Rabbi, what shall I do?' the man asked. 'My son is drifting into evil ways'

'You must love him' replied the Rabbi.

'But Rabbi, he lies and cheats. He works on the Sabbath day. He even steals!'

'Oh, that's different, in that case you must love him more' exclaimed the Rabbi.

The quote shows that family is important to Jewish people and that families should not give up on another and overcome challenges

- Parents: feed, clothe, educate their child, raise their children to have morals, teach them about safety
- Children: Treat parents with respect, avoid hurting their feelings, not to shout at their parents and be sarcastic
- 'A man shall leave his father and his mother and cleave to his wife, and they shall become one flesh.' (Genesis 2:24)-once married Jews should go through life with their new partner
- Jews are led to believe that marriage creates a stable environment for raising children. It provides companionships and enables people to develop.
- Its very important for Jews to marry Jewish partners. Only the child of a Jewish mother is classed as a Jew.
- Jewish people are able to get a divorce, if their marriage breaks down. However, going through the normal legal/court system is not recognised. A marriage can only be ended by getting a Jewish divorce. A scribe must write a get (divorce document) and the husband must hand the get to his wife in a rabbinical court (Jewish religious court) Neither husband or wife can force each other to get a divorce
- You shall not lie down with a man in the same way you would lie down with a woman; it is an abomination' (Leviticus 18:22)-doesn't seem to support homosexual relationships
- 'God formed the world.....He created it not to remain empty; He made it to be populated' (Isaiah 45:18)-idea is to have children

Jewish festivals

- Bar and Bat Mitzvah ceremonies mark the transition into adulthood for young Jews. At age 13 a boy becomes Bar Mitzvah and at age 13 a girl becomes a Bat Mitzvah.
- Bar and Bat Mitzvah ceremonies are significant because they are seen as the time of coming of age, when a child becomes an adult.
- After these ceremonies Jewish boys or girls become responsible for living according to Jewish Law. At this point, each young person has to accept the law and its obligations, participate fully in services at the synagogue and set a good example for others. After the ceremony, a Jewish boy can be counted as part of a minyan, and in Reform synagogues girls who are Bat Mitzvah can also be counted.
- A Bar Mitzvah happens around a boy's 13th birthday and is part of a service in the synagogue. The boy, who has prepared for the ceremony by spending a lot of time studying it, reads from the Torah. The boy puts on the tefillin for the first time.
- The Bat Mitzvah is only practised by Reform and Liberal Jewish communities. The ceremony follows a similar pattern to the Bar

Mitzvah and happens around a girl's 12th birthday. During her Bat Mitzvah, a girl may read from the Torah or she may instead read a prayer from the Siddur. Traditionally, within Judaism, males and females are not thought to have the same responsibilities. As a result, in some Jewish communities, some rules (such as the requirement to read from the Torah) are less strict for girls than they are for boys.

- Rosh Hashanah is a special festival which celebrates Jewish New Year. It literally means 'head of the year'. The festival lasts for two days and in 2021 it starts on Monday 6 September. This is because the dates of Jewish festivals come from the Hebrew Calendar, so the Jewish New Year begins in autumn, as opposed to on 1 January.
- Passover, Hebrew Pesaḥ or Pesach, in Judaism, holiday commemorating the Hebrews' liberation from slavery in Egypt and the "passing over" of the forces of destruction, or the sparing of the firstborn of the Israelites, when the Lord "smote the land of Egypt"
- Yom Kippur—the Day of Atonement—is considered the most important holiday in the Jewish faith. Falling in the month of Tishrei (September or October in the Gregorian calendar), it marks the culmination of the 10 Days of Awe, a period of introspection and repentance that follows Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year.

Suffering in Judaism

- In Judaism suffering is seen as a fact of life.
- They believe that suffering comes from God.
- They think that suffering has a positive side.

Shabbat

- Shabbat is the Jewish Day of Rest. Shabbat happens each week from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday. During Shabbat, Jewish people remember the story of creation from the Torah where God created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7th day. Different Jewish people celebrate Shabbat in different ways.

- Jews do not believe in a single religion for everyone.
- They do not believe that Judaism is the only correct path.

- Chesed is a Hebrew word that means kindness or love between people, specifically of the devotional piety of people towards God as well as of love or mercy of God towards humanity.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Though many Jews typically perform tzedakah by giving money, many Jews do volunteer work to pay their dues. Examples include volunteering at a soup kitchen, participating as a school field trip chaperone or visiting the elderly or sick.• The word tzedakah is based on the Hebrew (צדק, Tzedek), meaning righteousness, fairness, or justice, and is related to the Hebrew word Tzadik, meaning righteous as an adjective (or righteous individual as a noun in the form of a substantive). | |
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