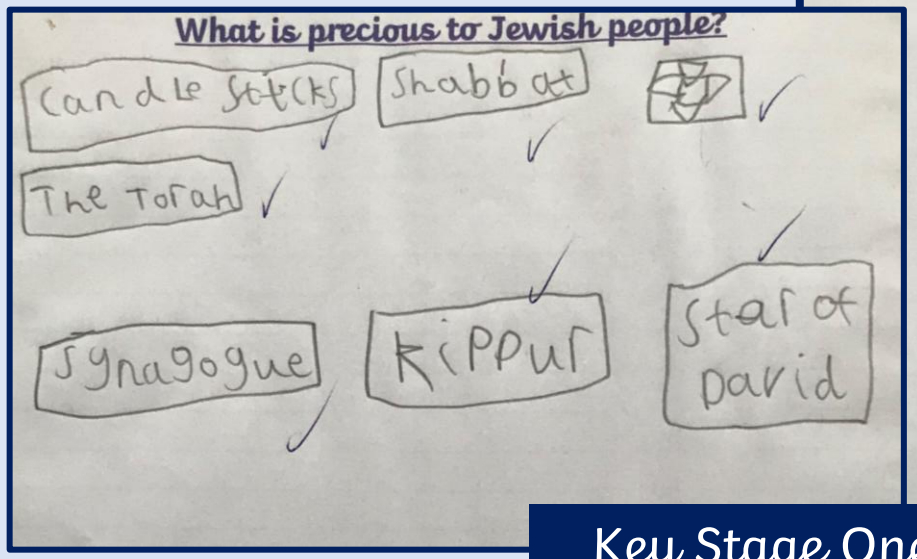
The Sleights' Curriculum for Religious Education

Progression in Judaism

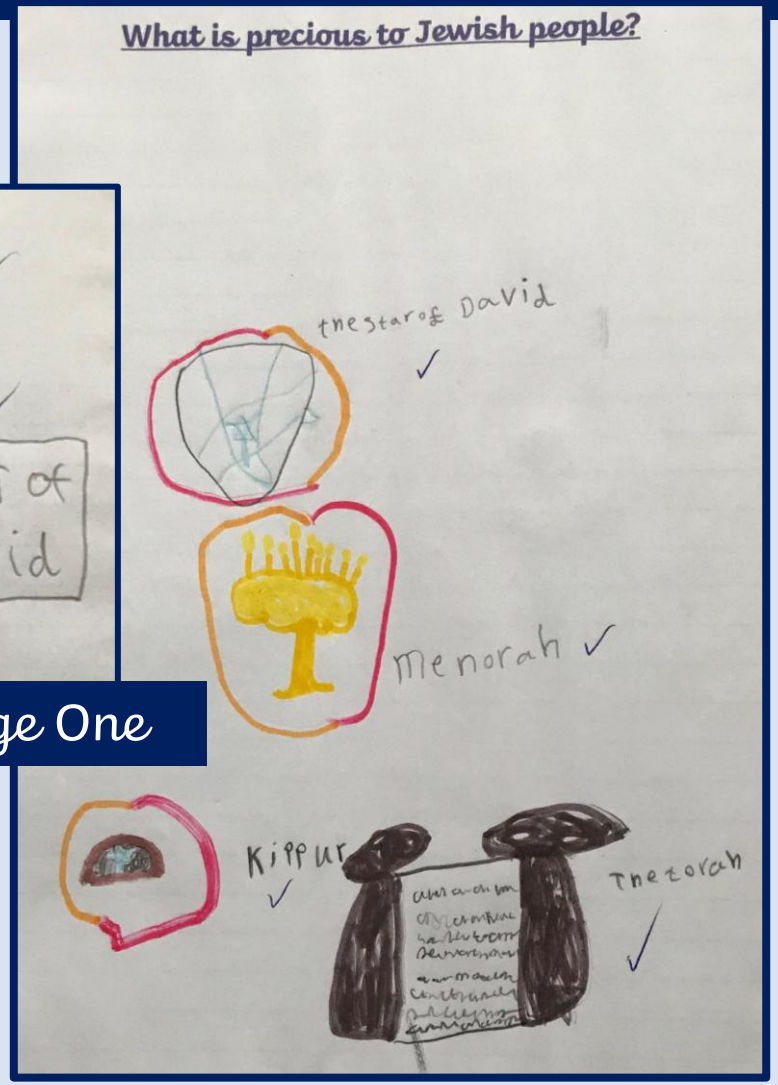
Children are first introduced to Judaism in Early Years. This focuses on naming and recognising key symbols and artefacts relating to the Jewish faith.

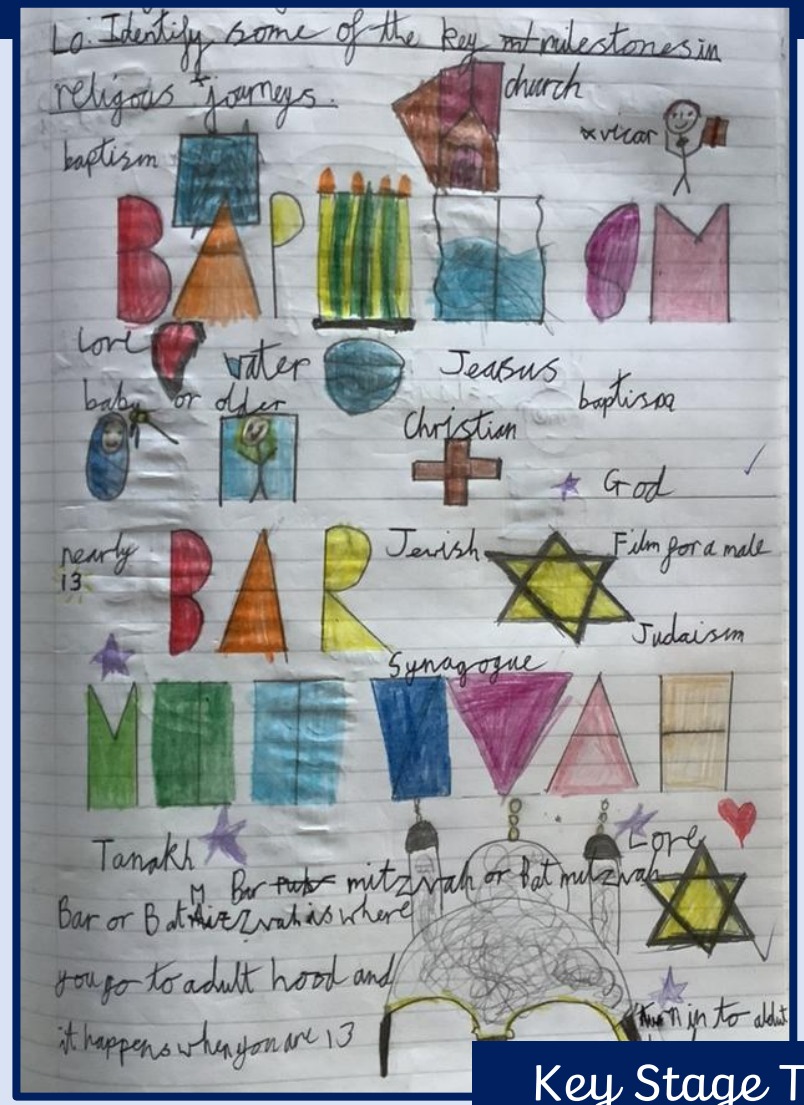


Across their time at Sleights, children learn the importance of symbols and objects first introduced in Early Years and Key Stage One. Children recognise that these objects are precious to Jewish people. Into Key Stage Two, children build an increasing knowledge base of key symbols, events and milestones relating to Judaism.



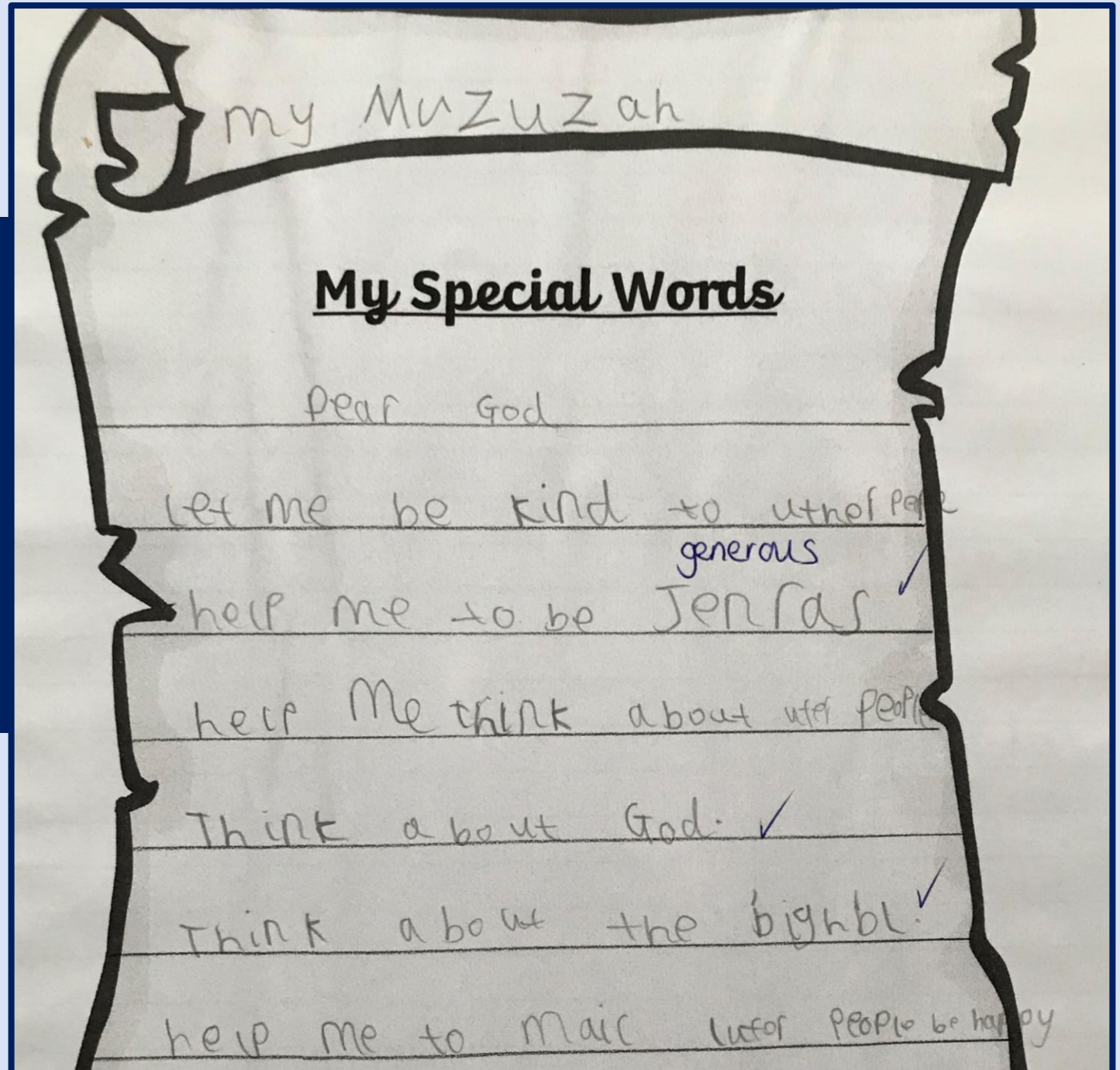
Key Stage One





Key Stage Two

Building on their understanding of symbols and artefacts, children in Key Stage One learn the importance of a mezuzah and create their own special words.



In Key Stage Two, children extend their knowledge base of important words by exploring the role of the Talmud.

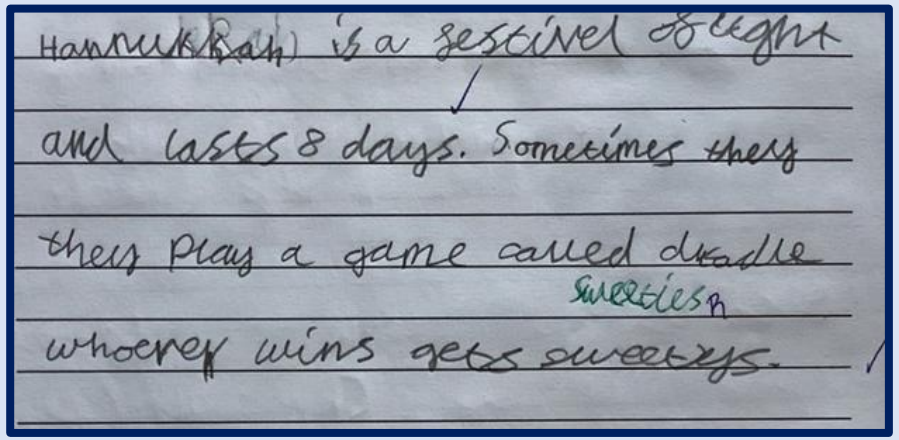
Children in Key Stage One build on how artefacts and symbols are used in key festivals and events. The children find learn about Shabbat and Sukkot.

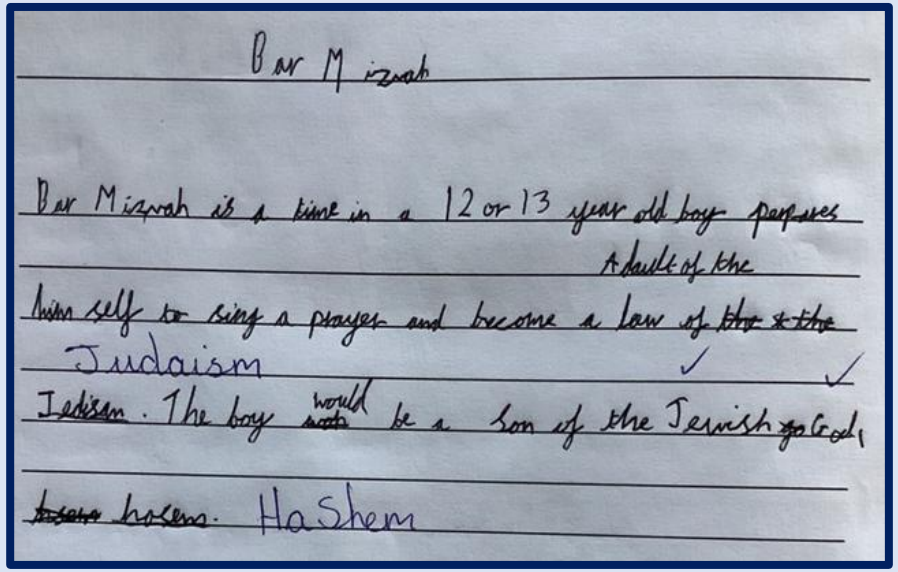
Surrot is another Jewish Festival Like a Shabat. but quite dizrent. Surkot is when Jewish poeple. build Surkah's. a Sukkah is a Speshle tipe of Hut that Jewish poeple build. There is a rule for building Hut's. you have to make it have 3 side's. ✓



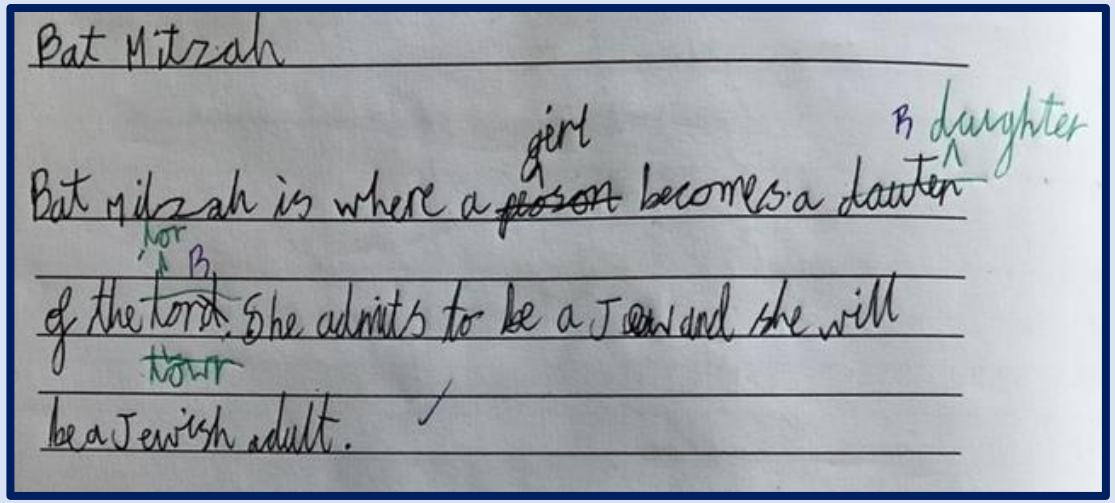
Shabbat is like a Speshle. tiny holiday for Jewish pearle. at Shabbat you have a big Diner. you stop wat your doing and Lot's of other Speshle thing's.

In Key Stage Two, children extend their personal knowledge about festivals and special events further when learning about Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur.

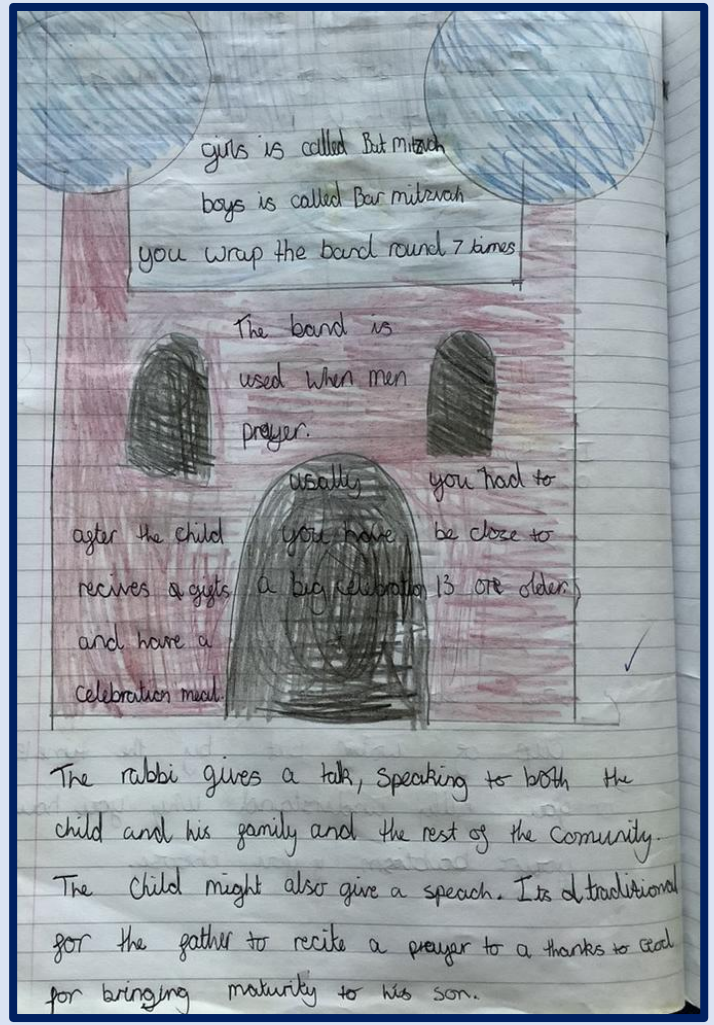

Hanukkah is a festival of eight
and lasts 8 days. Sometimes they
they play a game called dreidle
sweeties
whoever wins gets sweetys.


Bar Mizvah

Bar Mizvah is a time in a 12 or 13 year old boys purposes
adult of the
him self to sing a prayer and become a law of the
Judaism
Jedism. The boy would be a son of the Jewish God,
Hashem.


Bat Mitzah

Bat mitzah is where a girl becomes a lauter
daughter
of the lord. She admits to be a Jew and she will
her
be a Jewish adult.


girls is called Bat Mitzah
boys is called Bar mitzvah
you wrap the band round 7 times
The band is used when men prayer.
after the child recives a gyft and have a celebration meal.
usally you have a big celebration
you had to be close to 13 or older.
The rabbi gives a talk, speaking to both the child and his family and the rest of the Community. The child might also give a speach. Its a traditional for the father to recite a prayer to a thanks to God for bringing maturity to his son.

With knowledge gained about Jewish celebrations, children are able to make direct comparisons and connections between milestones from Christianity.

