

RE - week beginning Tuesday 14th April 2020

Question: Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?

This week's RE learning continues with the learning you have started in school.

These tasks are to be spread out across your week – don't rush! Take your time to produce quality work and to remember what you're learning. Do your best to complete the work but don't worry if you don't finish everything, you can always finish at a later date.

Do your work in your red RE exercise book.

If you'd like to share your work with me please email a photo, scan or word.doc to my email address by the end of the week. I will do my best to respond as quickly as possible.

Task 1 –

Write your title at the top of a clean page.

LO: to make connections between Jewish 'laws' and how Jews live their lives



1) Think... What makes your house or home special?
What makes your house different to others?

What is your favourite or 'special' place in your home?
What makes it 'special' to you?

2) Think... what are all the different activities that happen in your home?

3) Write a short paragraph ... How does being at home feel different to being anywhere else?

Key ideas and words to think about: safe, secure, love, happiness, laughter, possessions, family, parents, carers, neighbours, friends, bedroom, pets, food, water, health

Sentence starters – use these to help you start your paragraph:

Being at home feels different to being anywhere else because...

When I'm at home, it feels...

My house is different to other places because...

In my opinion, being at home feels _____. This is different to other places because...

Writing techniques you could include:

Indent – to show the start of your paragraph

Subordinate clause at the start of a sentence, including a comma

Other subordinate conjunctions you could use – if, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because, even though, whenever, while

Relative clause – to add more information

Other relative clauses you could use – who, which, whom, whose, that

Fronted adverbial, including a comma – starting your sentence with the time, place or manner you're writing about

Other fronted adverbials you could use –

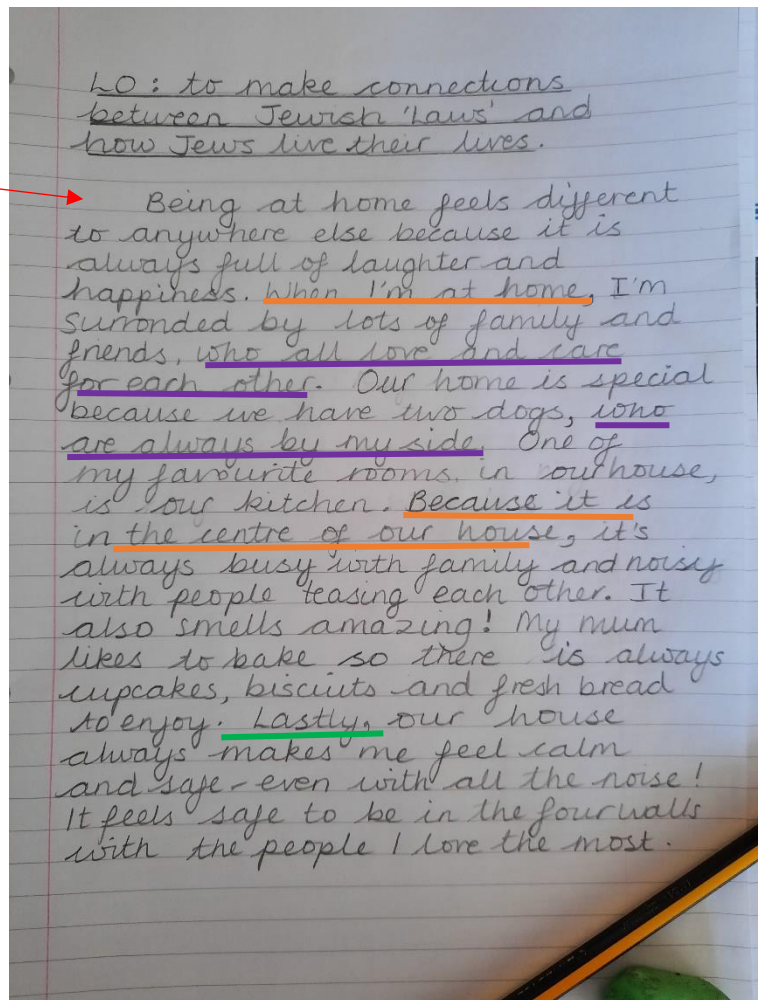
Always, In the morning, Finally, Often, Again, Daily, Weekly, Each day, Upstairs, In the bedroom

Don't forget your punctuation – capital letters for names and places, full stops at the end of your sentences, exclamation marks and apostrophes for possession and contraction

Possession = Jack's bedroom

Contraction = 'I am' becomes I'm or 'It is' becomes 'it's'

Task 2 - complete the new word grid below. You'll remember these from school. If you want to print it out and write on it you can. Don't forget to glue it in your book! If you don't have a printer you can present your work in your RE book. I've taken a picture of my book to help you.



mikdash me'at

Jewish people often refer to their homes as a 'mikdash me'at': a little sanctuary.

Definition of the word

What does the word mean?

[illegible]

Synonyms

Words that have a similar or the same meaning.

[illegible]

Antonyms

Words that have the opposite meaning.

[illegible]

sanctuary

[illegible]

Put the word in a sentence.

Write a sentence using the word correctly.

Draw a picture of the word
You may want to consider Jewish beliefs

Sanctuary

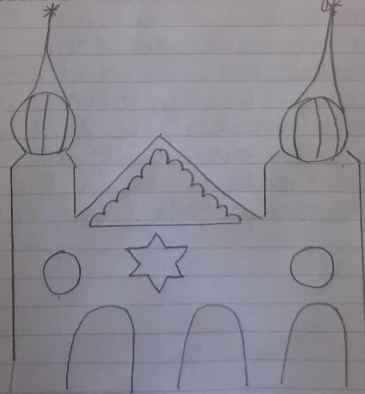
Definition: a place of safety away from danger or persecution

Synonyms: refuge, haven, oasis

Antonyms: endanger, harm, destroy

Everyone has somewhere they'd call their sanctuary including school, their bedroom, their grandparents house or perhaps church.

Picture: A Jewish Synagogue.



Task 3 – watch the video clip - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zd9jxnb>



What makes a Jewish home 'a sanctuary' to a Jewish person?

Watch the video again to create a 'shopping list' of objects, activities and feelings for creating a Jewish home.

A Jewish Home:

- Family - love, care, safe, heirlooms
- Mezuzah - on the door frame
- Kiddush cup
- Siddur - prayer book
- Kitchen - organised so it is kosher - milk and meat are always separate including sinks, cutlery, plates, cooking areas.
- Kosher food

A Jewish home would be a sanctuary to a Jewish person because it follows the Jewish 'rules' or commandments such as a mezuzah on each door. Things like this help a Jewish person to feel safe and secure. It might be hard to follow the commandments outside of their home because...

Here is my example – remember it's only basic – add your own ideas and opinions

Keywords:

Family siblings love safe laughter happiness

Siddur – prayer book



Mezuzah – hung on each door frame More info here - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7xH35pa8L1k>



kiddush cup – used for blessings during Jewish holidays

kosher – when something meets Jewish law or commandments

Task 4 – Read these facts about Jewish rules or commandments

Mitzvot

There are 613 mitzvot, which are Jewish rules or commandments. They cover many issues, including instructions about food, punishments and how God should be worshipped.

Jews agreed to follow these rules when they were given to Moses as part of the covenant. Following these laws is a core part of Jewish identity for many Jews.

The Jewish 10 Commandments are.....

1. I am the Lord your God who brought you out of slavery in Egypt.
2. You shall have no other gods but me.
3. You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God.
4. You shall remember and keep the Sabbath day holy.
5. Honour your father and mother.
6. You shall not murder.
7. You shall not commit adultery.
8. You shall not steal.
9. You shall not bear false witness against thy neighbour.
10. You shall not covet anything of your neighbours.



Alternatively, the mitzvot can be divided up according to their purpose:

- **Ritual mitzvot** explain what Jews should or should not do to avoid offending God and cover areas such as worship and festivals. These mitzvot form a personal covenant between a Jewish person and God. The first four of the Ten Commandments are the most important of the ritual mitzvot.
- **Moral mitzvot** explain how Jews should act when dealing with other people. They help Jews to live as a community in a way that God finds acceptable. The Ten Commandments are important mitzvot as they are the basis for moral behaviour. Some laws are judgements from God, for example "you shall not steal". These are known as **mishpatim**.

Thinking point: Is it only Jewish or religious people who have moral rules they follow?

What moral rules do you have to follow – at home, at school. What about others around the world?

There are also six constant mitzvot. These are rules or laws that should always be in the minds of Jews:

- know there is a God
- do not believe in other gods
- know that God is one
- love God
- fear God
- do not be misled by personal desires - although it might be hard at times to obey all of God's commands, stay focused

Following the mitzvot

The mitzvot are seen as points of guidance to help Jewish people use their free will correctly. Jews believe that they have free will to follow the mitzvot. They believe that, by following the mitzvot, they will live a good life, meaning that they will be closer to God. Some Jews believe this will also help them to be judged well in the afterlife and achieve a place in Gan Eden.

The story of Adam and Eve shows how God gave free will but also that there are negative consequences if that free will is used to go against God.

Orthodox Jews obey the mitzvot strictly. However, some laws cannot be obeyed as they refer to the Temple, which no longer exists.

Thinking point:

How do Jewish homes help Jewish people to think of God in their daily lives?

Thinking point:

Why is following the mitzvot important to Jewish people?

I've presented my thinking points in my book. Again, these are only basic examples – I know you can be much more creative in your thinking and presentation.

We will finish this learning next week 😊

Well done everyone!

