Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	RE- Judaism	YEAR 1	TERM 6

Enquiry Questions

Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?

What does forgiveness mean? Is it hard to say sorry? Is it hard to forgive?

What might we say sorry for in the past year? (Year 1)

What might we like to achieve next year? (Year 2)

Why do Jews think about forgiveness at Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur?

How do Jews celebrate Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur?



(Jdrf.org)

Key Knowledge

Rosh Hashanah

Jewish people start to celebrate their new year on a holiday called Rosh Hashanah.
It is one of the most important religious holidays in Judaism, and lasts 10 days.

The Rabbi blows the shofar to mark the beginning of Rosh Hashanah.

At Rosh Hashana, Jews think about the last year and things they may need to say sorry for. They ask God's forgiveness and for his help to say sorry to others and to forgive others.
They do this so they can leave the last year behind and make good plans for the new year. They think about how they can be better people and about what they hope to achieve.
They believe that with perseverance and God's help they can make themselves better people.

At Rosh Hashanah families will share a festive meal which includes Challah bread, pomegranate and apple slices dipped in honey (to symbolise sweetness and good health for the year ahead.)

Rosh Hashanah celebrations also include saying prayers, lighting candles and sending good luck greetings to friends and family.

Yom Kippur

Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year for Jews and marks the end of Rosh Hashanah and the new year period. Many Jews wear white to show that they are pure and want to be their very best selves

On Yom Kippur Jews will

- Fast all day
- Not work
- Visit the Synagogue (place of worship)
- Spend time reflecting on their own behaviour
- Ask God for forgiveness

Newyork.cbslocal.com



On Yom Kippur, the shofar blower ends the day with one long, loud blast. This sound brings the holiday to an end.

Key vocabulary

Rosh Hashanah – The Jewish festival celebrating the new year period.

Shofar – A special animal horn blown to signal the Jewish new year.

Challah bread – a special plaited bread, often round to symbolise the whole year.

Pomegranate – a fruit containing many red seeds.

Fast – To not eat for a period of time, often to help someone feel closer to God.

Synagogue – Jewish place of worship.

Possible experiences

Role play – acting out stories of forgiveness.

Share apple slices dipped in honey and talk about what this represents.

Invite a Jewish visitor into school to talk about Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

Share the story of Rabbi Salanter and the shoemaker.

Visit a Synagogue



Apple, honey and pomegranate.
(myjewishlearning.com.)

Learning Outcomes

I can say how it feels to say sorry and what I have said sorry for.

I can tell you about forgiveness.

I can tell you something about Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur.

I can look at pictures of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur and talk about them. I can choose a picture and talk about its importance to Jewish children.

(Free clipart)



Learn this new year greeting!