Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	RE	YEAR 4	TERMS 1

WHAT? – Key Knowledge

How Important is it for Jewish People to do What God Asks Them to Do?

The laws and traditions in this topic build on the covenant made with Abraham that we found out about in our topic exploring the relationship that Jews have with God.

Jewish people have special laws that they are meant to follow. These laws are called Kashrut.

Some of the Kashrut laws tell Jewish people what they can and can't eat.

An important Jewish festival is Passover because it commemorates Moses leading the people out of slavery in Egypt.

Following these laws and celebrating the festival of Passover help Jews to show that they value their relationship with God.

Jewish families celebrate Passover with Seder and read from the Hagadah.

The family sits round the table where special foods are eaten at the Seder meal. Each food is presented on a special plate called the Seder plate and each carries a symbolic meaning. These foods are Matzah, Charoset, Zeroah, Beitzah, Maror, Karpas and Chazeret.

If Jewish people choose to follow Kashrut laws then this means they have to think carefully when eating in restaurants to know they are keeping Kosher.

Food packets may carry a special symbol to show that food are Kosher.

A Seder plate filled with the Passover foods.



WHAT? – Key vocabulary

Kashrut – the laws that Jewish people follow to have a Kosher home and lifestyle.
Kosher – this means 'fit and proper'. It is also used to talk about food that are allowed by Jewish law.
Moses – A religious leader. Jewsih people believe he wrote the Torah.
Exodus – When the Israelites left Egypt led by Moses.
Pesach/Passover – the festival that commemorates the Exodus of the Jews from Egypt.
Seder – a special meal eaten at home to celebrate Passover.
Seder plate – a special plate to present Passover foods.
Hagadah – a special book read at the Passover celebration.
Matzah – a flat bread with no yeast.
Charoset – a paste made of apple, cinnamon and nuts.
Zeroah – a roasted bone, usually lamb. This represents the Passover offering of the lamb and will not be eaten at the meal
Beitzah – hard boiled egg representing the festival offering.
Maror – horseradish recalls the bitterness of slavery.
Karpas – green vegetables or herbs dipped in saltwater. The saltwater represents the tears of slavery.
Chazeret –Romaine lettuce.
Authority - the power or right that someone has to give orders, make decisions and enforce obedience.

An example of a Seder plate.



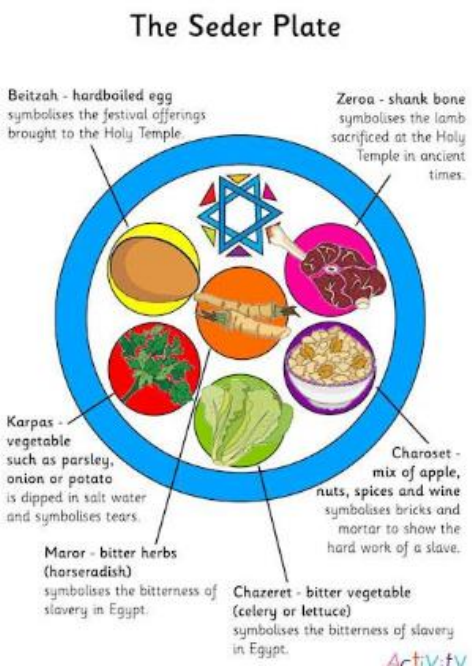
An example of a symbol on food packets that shows food is Kosher.

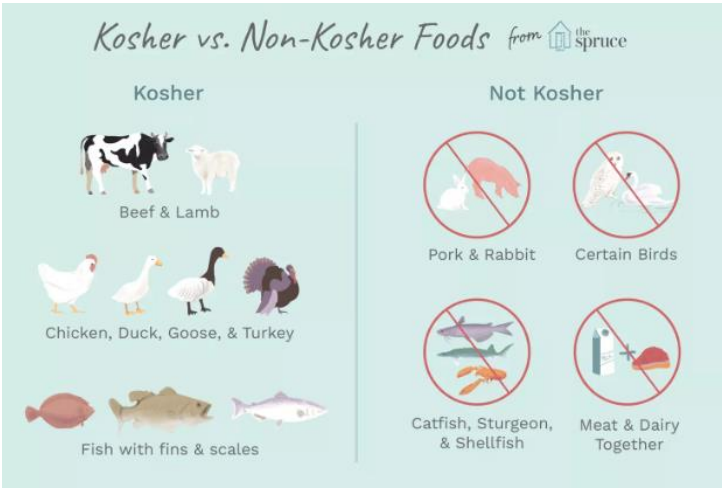


Possible experiences:

- Try some of the food from a Passover meal using the school Seder meal resources from the schoolhouse.
- Plan a Kosher meal, draw and label with the meanings of the foods relating to the story of Passover.
- Make a poster about Kashrut food laws.







Learning outcomes:

- To discuss reasons to follow an instruction not to eat certain foods, who to listen to and why.
- To describe some of the things Jews do to show respect to God.
- To start to identify how it would feel to keep Kashrut.