

<b>Judaism Knowledge Organiser</b>	<b>Key facts</b>	<b>Key words</b>	<b>Quotes</b>
<b>Relationship with God</b>	Abraham – God promised to look after the descendants of Abraham, give them the Promised Land and help them.	<b>Covenant</b> – agreement made between humans and God	Genesis 22:1-18 - I will surely bless you and make your descendants as numerous as the stars in the sky and as the sand on the seashore.
	Abraham – to show this promise, Abraham circumcised of all Jewish males	<b>Moses</b> – an important figure in Judaism who delivered the Jews out of slavery in Egypt.	
	Moses – God promised to free the Jewish people from slavery and make them His chosen people.	<b>Noah</b> – an important figure in Judaism who built an ark to survive the Great Flood.	
<b>Founders</b>	Abraham is the founder of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. It began due to the covenant that was made with God that they will become a 'great nation'.	<b>Abraham</b> – The founder of Judaism	Genesis 12:1-2 'I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you'.
<b>Festivals</b>	Pesach is the festival of joy, even though it events of great sadness. The celebration involves meeting with the family.	<b>Pesach</b> – festival of the Passover celebrating the Jewish escape from Egyptian slavery.	Exodus 7:3 'I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and though I multiply my signs and wonders in Egypt'
	During Pesach, Jews will use a special plate called a Seder plate. This allows for families to share a feast.	<b>Ten Plagues</b> – problems that God sent down to persuade the Pharaoh to let the Israelites go.	
	Homes are spring cleaned, charity is given (maot chitim) and the first-born son attends the synagogue to study a portion of the holy texts.	<b>Seder</b> – the feast shared by Jewish families at the Passover festival	
<b>Rites of passage</b>	The Brit Milah ceremony happens 8 days after birth to all males in the Jewish community. This is to remember the covenant made with Abraham.	<b>Brit Milah</b> – celebrates the birth of a Jewish child. For a boy, at 8 days old, he is circumcised.	Genesis 17:13 – 'Whether born in your household or bought with your money, they must be circumcised.'
	Bar Mitzvah recognises that the young man has reached the age in that he takes responsibility for his religious acts.	<b>Bar Mitzvah</b> – the service for a Jewish boy to become a full member of the Jewish community	
<b>Places of worship</b>	A synagogue is a place of worship in Judaism. It was difficult for Jews to go to the Temple and so Jews went to the synagogue.	<b>Synagogue</b> – Jewish place of worship; means 'coming together'	Isaiah 65:7 - 'My house should be called a house of prayer for all people'
	The synagogue was a place of study and prayer.	<b>Torah</b> – first part of the Jewish scripture: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy	
<b>Ways of living</b>	The Shabbat was a sign linked to Moses for the covenant he made with God. It is the day of rest which begins at sundown on Friday and ending when the stars are out on Saturday evening.	<b>Shabbat</b> – the Jewish holy day which is kept special	Exodus 20:1-17 - Ten Commandments – e.g. 'You shall not murder.' 'You shall not commit adultery'.  Exodus 23:19 - "Do not cook a young goat in its mother's milk."
	There are different laws about what is acceptable to do and eat, It is forbidden to eat pork as it is an unclean animal.	<b>Kosher</b> – proper or lawful for Jews. This could be in how they eat food e.g. meat and dairy must be separated.	
	Jews use the Decalogue as a guide to live their life by. This is why keeping Shabbat is important.	<b>Decalogue</b> – the Ten Commandments which were the laws given to Moses on Mount Sinai	