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**Year 7 Knowledge  
Organisers**



# Year 7 – Catholic Christianity Knowledge Organiser

**FAITH** - complete trust in someone or something & a strong belief in a religion based on belief.

**Mission of our school** - "To Let All Our Bright Colours Shine". "Christians are called to fulfil and develop their potential."



**John Fisher** - Born October 1469. Appointed Bishop of Rochester 1504. Refused to recognise the King as head of the Church in England. Imprisoned 26th April 1534. May 1535 created a Cardinal by the Pope. Executed 22nd June 1535.

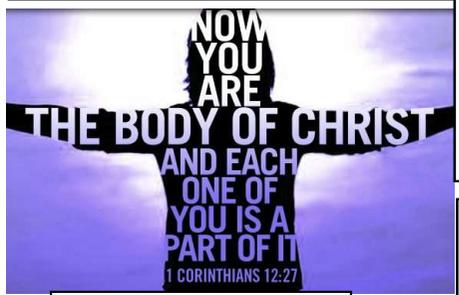


**Protestant** churches reject the Roman Catholic church and the Pope. They base their beliefs on the Christian Bible. Most believe that getting to heaven requires only faith in God, and that each believer, can spread God's teachings. Many churches hold worship services on Sundays and they only perform two of the sacraments, baptism and Communion and don't venerate Mary.



**Thomas More** - Born February 1478 in London. A successful lawyer became Lord Chancellor in 1529. Refused to recognise the King as the head of the Church in England. Arrested in 1534. Executed 6th July 1535.

**Body of Christ** – We are all one in Jesus Christ, we each have a special gifts that are important to God and His church as we are all part of the body of Christ.

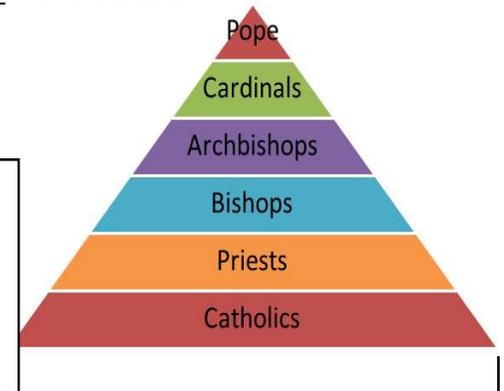


**Roman Catholicism** is the oldest branch of Christianity. More than 1 billion Catholics worldwide. Led by the Pope, who live in the Vatican, Rome, Italy. They venerate Mary & saints (who pass on prayers) and have 7 sacraments and believe in transubstantiation – the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Jesus.

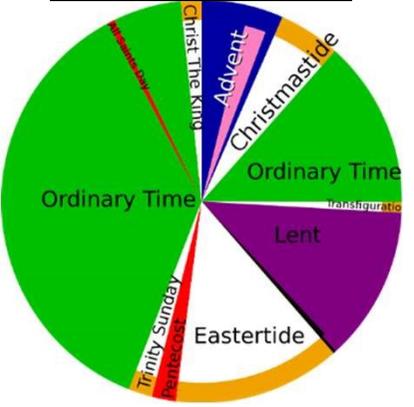


Roman Catholics Church - "one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church" that Christ "created on earth only **one** Church"

**Hierarchy of the Church:** -



**Catholic liturgical year**



**Prayer** is an important part of Catholic worship, it allows us to communicate with God. The Church teaches, Prayer is the raising of one's heart and mind to God. Catholics pray to God to develop spiritually, and God has the power to answer prayers.

*Our Father,*

Who art in Heaven,  
hallowed be Thy name;  
Thy Kingdom come,  
Thy will be done  
on earth as it is in Heaven.  
Give us this day our daily bread;  
and forgive us our trespasses  
as we forgive those  
who trespass against us;  
and lead us not into temptation,  
but deliver us from evil

*Amen.*

*Hail Mary,*

Full of Grace,  
The Lord is with thee.  
Blessed art thou among women,  
and blessed is the fruit  
of thy womb, Jesus.  
Holy Mary,  
Mother of God,  
pray for us sinners now,  
and at the hour of our death.

*Amen.*

**Mary** – the mother of Jesus, born without sin. Known as the first disciple and is a model of faith and charity we she followed God's instruction and encouraged Jesus to do his first miracle. She passes on our prayers to Jesus and God – intercedes.

# Year 7 Advent & Christmas Knowledge Organiser

The **Annunciation** marks the visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, he told her that she would be the mother of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. It is celebrated on 25th March each year. More importantly, since it occurs 9 months before the birth of Jesus on Christmas Day, the Annunciation marks the actual incarnation of Jesus Christ - the moment that Jesus was conceived and that the Son of God became the son of the Virgin.



Advent means "the coming/arrival" it comes from the Latin word "Adventus". It begins on the fourth Sunday before Christmas and ends on Christmas Eve.

Advent is the beginning of the Christian year and is a time when people look forward to celebrating the birth of Jesus and that Jesus also promised one day to return in all His glory.

**Candles** – a new one lit on each of the four Sundays of Advent

**Pink Candle** – representing joy – it's lit on the third Sunday of Advent (Gaudete Sunday (Rejoice))

**Circle of evergreen** –holy / spruce. Representing eternal life found in Christ / God's love for us



**Purple Candles** – representing 1) hope 2) peace & 4) love

**White Candle** – lit at Vigil / Midnight Mass representing Jesus in the world

**Red berries / ribbons** represent the blood of Christ shed for the sins of the world

**Pine cones** represent new life

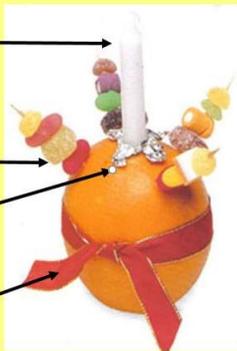
## The Christingle

A candle – shows Jesus as the Light of the World

Four sticks with dried fruit or sweets – shows the 4 seasons and God's gifts of food

An orange - the world

A red ribbon – The love and blood of Jesus



**Holly** – represents Jesus' crucifixion, red berries his blood, crown of thrones and the cross made from a Holly tree.

**Nativity Set** – The birth of Jesus.

**Presents** – The gifts Jesus received from the Wise Men and Jesus' gift to the world – His sacrifice

**Star** – The Wise Man followed



**The Tree**  
...points to heaven and reminds us that God is eternal. - Evergreen



**The Wreath**  
...is a circle reminding us that God's love for us never ends.



**The Candle**  
...shines brightly, showing us that Jesus is the light of the world.



*"Do not be afraid. I bring you good news that will cause great joy for all the people. Today in the town of David a Saviour has been born to you; he is the Messiah, the Lord. This will be a sign to you: You will find a baby wrapped in cloths and lying in a manger."*



## The Nativity

- Mary & Joseph travel to Bethlehem from Nazareth on a donkey due to the census.
- There was no room at the Inn so they stayed in a stable with the animals.
- Jesus the Son of God was born and laid in a manger - born into poverty.

## Christmas Truce – Christmas Eve 1914

It began with German soldiers putting up Christmas trees, shouting Christmas greetings & singing songs e.g. Silent Night. The troops met in no-man's land to bury their dead, exchange gifts and souvenirs, share festive food and drink, take photographs, play football and conduct joint bilingual Christian services. These occurred down the front line from the North Sea to Switzerland.

## St. Nicholas – feast day – 6<sup>th</sup> December

- Lived in the 4<sup>th</sup> Century in Myra, Turkey.
- Was as a Christian Bishop and left a lot of money by his parents.
- Was very kind and had a reputation for helping the poor and giving secret gifts to people who needed it. This is where the ideas of socks on the fire place comes from
- There are several legends about St. Nicholas, although we don't know if any of them are true!
- St Nicolas was arrested many times and spent long spells in prison.
- He also attended the Council of Nicaea in AD 325.
- He died December 6, AD 343 in Myra, his bones are now kept in the Church named after him in the Italian port of Bari.

## St Stephen – feast day 26<sup>th</sup> December

- He was one of the first deacons and the first martyr of the Christian Church.
- Greek Jew converted to Christianity.
- Was a trustworthy character, and he was chosen as one of the 7 deacons.
- An excellent preacher.
- Was accused of blasphemy.
- He was then stoned to death in 34CE, witnessed by St Paul.
- Stephen is the patron saint of deacons, headaches, horses, coffin makers and masons. He is often represented carrying a pile of rocks or with rocks on his head.

- Angel visited the shepherds and said *"I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people: for there is born to you this day in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord"*. (Luke)
- The shepherds visited and were filled with joy.

## Epiphany – 12 days after Christmas - 6th January.

- Christian festival celebrates the visit of the wise men to Bethlehem to see Jesus.
- It's a revelation - 'making known'; the start of God telling the world who Jesus is.
- Jews and Gentiles (non-Jews) never mixed - the wise men were Gentiles who came to see Jesus (Jew) – equality. *"They saw the child with his mother Mary, and they bowed down and worshiped him. Then they opened their treasures and presented him with gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh"* (Matt)
- Gold** is a gift fit for a king - the king of the world; **Frankincense** is a special kind of fragrance that was used by a priest & **Myrrh** was a sweet-smelling liquid that was rubbed gently into the skin of someone who had died – showing Jesus' death would be important.

# Year 7 – Sacraments Knowledge Organiser

## Jesus' Baptism

- John the Baptist baptised Jesus in the River Jordan.
- The Trinity was present at Jesus' baptism – Father, Son & Holy Spirit.
- At the moment Jesus was baptized ... heaven was opened, and the Spirit of God descending like a dove ... a voice from heaven said *"This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased."* (Matt)
- Jesus' last instruction before he went to heaven - *"Go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit"*



## Baptism

- Every living thing needs water. Water gives life and is a sign of life in baptism.
- Water washes away original sin and symbolises their new life with Jesus.
- Font - where the baby is baptised & holds the water.
- White shawl/gown – purity
- Candle – Jesus as the light of the world.
- Oil of Chrism – chosen by God
- Oil of catechumen/baptism – God's strength
- Parents & God-parents – make the promises on behalf of the child to bring them up as a Christian and reject Satan.

## Reconciliation

- Jesus teaches us about love and forgiveness from God – "Forgive them Father.... for they know not what they do."
- Through the death & resurrection of Jesus, sin and death are defeated.
- It starts with the **sign of the cross** and the penitent confesses their sins *"Bless me, Father, for I have sinned. My last confession was ...."*
- Absolution (forgiveness) the priest raises his **right hand** over the penitent and says a prayer of forgiveness. *"I absolve you from your sins, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit"*
- The priest, **acts** as the person of Christ
- The penitent says a personal prayer e.g. Our Father.

## Holy Orders – priest (male)

Every Christian is called by God. Another word for 'calling' is vocation, as a member of God's family we are all called to serve e.g. a priest

A priest must want to be a priest, have a suitable character, have the required intelligence for the studies and be recommended for the priesthood.



A **Sacrament** is "an outward sign of inward grace".

In the **sacrament** of **Baptism** we are joined to God and belong to God.

In the **sacrament** of **Confirmation** we are given the energy of the Spirit of God to use our gifts.

In the **sacrament** of **Eucharist** we celebrate Jesus' gift of himself to us.

In the **sacrament** of **Reconciliation** our sins are forgiven.

In the **sacrament** of **Marriage** we promise to love as husband and wife.

In the **sacrament** of **Holy Orders** priests are ordained to serve God & people.

In the **sacrament** of the **Sick** we are blessed when we are very ill.

## Confirmation

Pick a **confirmation name**.

**Renewal of Baptismal Vows** - now that they are adults in the eyes of the Church. Evil is rejected, promises are made and there is a profession of faith.

**The Laying on of Hands** - This sign is an ancient form of calling down the power of the Holy Spirit and the blessing of God, giving the person their 'vocation' or 'calling' to be Christ's witnesses.

**The Anointing with Chrism** - The bishop (or priest) anoints the person with the oil of chrism, a sign of the cross with the words, *"(Name..) be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit"*. The response is 'Amen'. 'Amen means 'YES'

The Bishop then gives the **Sign of Peace** by saying, 'Peace be with you'. The Confirmed person says, *'And also with you'*. A special blessing is given at the end of Mass.

When should the **Sacrament of the Sick** be requested?

- When a person is **dangerously ill**. The Sacrament may be given **again** if the person **recovers**. A person may be anointed **several times** in his / her life.
- Before surgery** if the operation is a serious one.
- Weak elderly people**.
- Sick children** –if they would be comforted by the Sacrament.
- Unconscious** people who would have asked for the Sacrament if they could.
- Never after a person has died.

The sick person receives: -

- God's **grace and love of the Holy Spirit**
- Strength and courage to accept illness – physically & mentally.
- They stop being anxious about death
- There is forgiveness for the sick person



Anointing of the sick

## Holy Communion

When Catholics receive Holy Communion they believe that Jesus becomes present in them.

This is called

**TRANSUBSTANTIATION** – the bread actually becomes the body of Jesus and the wine actually becomes the blood of Jesus.

LIFE IS A JOURNEY WITH PROBLEMS TO SOLVE AND LESSONS TO LEARN BUT MOST OF ALL, EXPERIENCES TO ENJOY.

## Some signs and symbols used in the Eucharist

- The **altar** which represents the **body of Christ**. The white cloth that covers the altar represents Christ's burial garment. The altar also represents the fact that the Mass is a sacrificial meal – just as the Last Supper was.
- The **Paschal Candle** – which was first lit at Easter to represent the Risen Christ, represents the Light of Christ in the world today. The Risen Lord is present among us
- The **bread and wine** represent the fruit of man's labour, they also represent the generosity of God and the abundant gifts of our world.
- The **Sign of Peace** - a handshake represents Christian fellowship.
- Consecrated Host and Chalice** – the Bread and Wine represent **the Body and Blood of Christ** by the words of Jesus and the power of the Holy Spirit. The congregation come to the table to be nourished by Christ's Body and Blood – the food of eternal life - in order to go out and live His life in the world



## Symbols used in the Sacrament of Marriage

- The **candle** represents Christ at the centre of the couple's life. This represents the couple's **faith**, their **wisdom**, their **love**, and symbolises **two becoming one**
- The **Ring**: rings are exchanged. The ring is a **circle – no beginning, no end – their love is forever**. The ring represents unity, never ending love and commitment
- Flowers** symbolise **life, growth and fertility**.
- Spoken **Vows** symbolise the fact that the couple actually **confirm** their promise to each other.
- The **final blessing** – The priest in his final blessing decrees that the **marriage is valid** and worthy in the eyes of God and the Church.
- The **couple** themselves are a **symbol of God's love for us** and of Christ's love of the Church.



## The signs and symbols used in the Sacrament of Ordination

- The hands of the candidate are put between the hands of the Bishop as a sign of **submission and obedience**.
- The candidates **lie on the floor** as a sign of **humility** and a sign of **submission** to the will of God
- The **laying on of hands** is a sign that the **Holy Spirit** is called to help the candidate in his new role as priest
- The stole is put around the neck of the priest as a sign of his office.
- The hands of the new priest are anointed with chrism as a sign that he has been called by God to do a special job.
- The priest is handed a chalice and paten by the Bishop as a sign of the most important role he will undertake – celebrating Mass and consecrating the bread and wine.



# Year 7 – Lent & Easter Knowledge Organiser

**Holy Week** consists of:

Palm Sunday,  
Maundy Thursday,  
Good Friday,  
Holy Saturday &  
Easter Sunday.



**Shrove Tuesday** is the last chance to indulge yourself before Lent. It is the day before Ash Wednesday. Shrove comes from the old word "shrive" which means to confess (sins)



**Ash Wednesday** is the first day of Lent.

The ashes are burnt palms from the previous years Palm Sunday.

Christians repent their sins and ask for a fresh start. They reflect on Jesus' 40 days and nights in the desert.

The colour purple reflects preparation for Easter.



**Lent** is a time of abstinence, of giving things up and doing things for others. Many fast and give up things they like.

Lent is also a time of prayer as we turn to God for support.

It is also a time of almsgiving (charity) as we think of and help others.

We remember the time when Jesus was tempted by the devil in the wilderness.

## Easter Sunday – The Resurrection

After the Sabbath, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary went to the tomb to embalm Jesus body. There was a violent earthquake, an angel of the Lord came down from heaven his clothes were white as snow.

The angel said to the women, "Do not be afraid, for I know that you are looking for Jesus, who was crucified. He is not here; he has risen, just as he said. Come and see the place where he lay. Then go quickly and tell his disciples: 'He has risen from the dead and is going ahead of you into Galilee. There you will see him.' Now I have told you."

So the women hurried away from the tomb, afraid yet filled with joy, and ran to tell his disciples. Jesus met them. "Greetings," ... "Do not be afraid. Go and tell my brothers to go to Galilee; there they will see me."

Alleluia, Christ has Risen!

## Jesus cleanses the Temple (Monday of Holy Week)

Jesus went to visit the temple/.

He was angry with what he saw.

'Jesus went to the Temple and began to drive out all those who were buying and selling. He overturned the tables of the money changers and those who were selling.

"My Temple will be called a house of prayer for the people of all nations.' But you have turned it into a den for thieves!"

This annoyed the temple leaders.

The priests started getting evidence against Jesus.

They said that He was a rebel, that He called Himself a 'King', the 'Son of God', He broke Jewish law e.g. working on the Sabbath.

## Maundy Thursday - The Last Supper – Matthew's Gospel

The disciples were celebrating the Jewish festival of Passover in Jerusalem.

The 12 were gathered around the table having a meal when Jesus said, "Truly I tell you, one of you will betray me?"

Then Judas, said, "Surely you don't mean me, Rabbi?" Jesus answered, "You have said so."

Jesus took bread, gave thanks, broke it, saying, "Take and eat; this is my body."

Then he took a cup, gave thanks, saying, "Drink from it, all of you. This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins ... do this in memory of me"

**Garden of Gethsemane.** – Jesus was praying when Judas betrayed Jesus with a kiss, and was arrested by the Sanhedrin soldiers.

The Sanhedrin charged him with blasphemy (speaking against their Jewish God) and sentenced him to death – they then sent him to Pontus Pilate.

## Good Friday - the crucifixion of Jesus.

The death of Jesus is often known as the Passion

Jesus suffered and died to save us from our sins.

The Romans stripped him and put a scarlet robe on him, and a crown of thorns on his head.

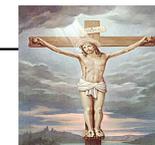
They mocked him. "Hail, king of the Jews!" they said spitting on him.

Then they led him away to Golgotha to be crucified.

Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of Jesus and the disciple John witnessed the crucifixion.

On the cross Jesus said "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?"

His last words were "Father forgive them they know not what they do" before he died.

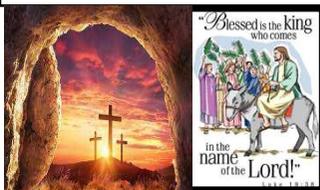


## Palm Sunday – the first day of Holy Week.

The day when Jesus entered Jerusalem on a colt (young donkey) – show he came in peace. They shouted "*Hosanna blessed is the King who comes in the name of the Lord*".

The crowd waved palm leaves. Jesus didn't teach about violence and war, but taught about love and loving your enemies.

Some of the crowd began to turn against Jesus.



# Year 7 – Buddhism & Hinduism Knowledge Organiser



**Buddhist Monk.** Devote their lives to prayer. Follow the Buddha's teachings. They hope to escape the cycle & go to Nirvana.



A **Vihara** is a Buddhist temple. you take your shoes off - respect. Shrine room is the most important part of a Vihara. People meditate before a Shrine. Everyone sits on the floor to show that they are humble & equal. There is the Buddha, flowers, food, incense and purified water. They contain stupa, prayer wheels, prayer flags, & bells.

**Vesak** is the holiest day in Buddhism. The Buddhist Festival of Light is usually at the end of May. Buddhists believe that it was in that month the most significant events of the Buddha's existence took place. On this day are celebrated the birth, the Enlightenment, and the death of the Buddha. Houses and streets are cleaned and decorated with Buddhist flags and flowers. Buddhists an opportunity to meet together and bring food, candles and flowers to the monks.

## The Buddha – the enlightened one

Siddhartha was a Hindu prince who lived 2500 years ago His Father tried to protect him from all the bad things in life - sickness, old age and poverty. One day he escaped and saw the horrors of real life. He set out on a quest to find the absolute truth & meaning of life. He discovered he could escape the cycle of birth, death & rebirth and reach nirvana (heaven) whilst under a Bodhi tree.

## Karma - actions.

Karma dictate whether you have a good or bad rebirths. Good rebirth = a human and bad = animal!



## Tipitaka – 3 baskets – teachings of the Buddha

Ti = three & pitaka = baskets The Tipitaka is a very large book – 40 volumes. It is written in an ancient Indian language called Pali. Contains Discipline Basket, Teaching Basket & Buddha's teachings.

## The Eightfold Path

Wisdom	Right Understanding	
	Right Aspiration	
Morality	Right Speech	
	Right Action	
	Right Livelihood	
Concentration	Right Effort	
	Right Mindfulness	
	Right Concentration	

## Yoga & meditation

Is a traditional PHYSICAL and MENTAL DISCIPLINE from India. Linked to Hinduism and Buddhism. In Hinduism, the point of yoga is to PEACEFULLY head towards your goal. The Sanskrit word yoga means "to CONTROL". Many Hindu texts discuss yoga e.g. Upanishads & Bhagavad Gita.

## PUJA

Hindu worship will involve a shrine, and is a multi sensory experience, involving all five senses A Puja tray will have 6 key features:

- A bell
- A dish - sandal wood
- Food offerings
- A pot - holy water
- An incense stick
- An arti lamp



## The 10 Avatars of Vishnu

Vishnu has been to earth 9 times to conquer evil, these include Krishna, Rama and the Buddha. The 10<sup>th</sup> time will be Kalki – the white horse. He will destroy the wicked & restart creation making sure it is pure & good.



## HINDUISM

There is only one Ultimate God, Brahman, who has come in many forms (Gods.)



**ETERNAL TRUTH** is something that will always be true – despite the passing of time." Hindus believe that GOOD will always win over EVIL in the end.

## Rama

Rama is one of the most common Gods in Hinduism and is known as an ideal man and hero of the epic 'The Ramayana' His weapon is a bow and arrow that he uses to combat evil and the demon god Ravana, when rescuing his wife Sita.

## Brahma - CREATION

Brahma has 4 heads - 4 Vedas - symbolise KNOWLEDGE. He has 4 arms (North, East, South, and West) & a beard (old & wise) His skin is pinkish red & he wears a tiger skin. 4 hands holding a rosary (time), a water-pot (universe), a book (the Vedas), a sceptre, a spoon, a bow or a lotus.

## Vishnu - PRESEVERATION

Vishnu body - blue coloured skin and with 4 arms. The crown - Lord's supreme power and authority. Two earrings signify opposites in creation e.g. good and evil and pleasure and pain. His hands always carry four objects: - The conch (shell): creates the "om" sound - creation. The chakra (discus) - the mind. The lotus flower - existence and truth. The mace - mental and physical strength

## Shiva - DESTRUCTION

Shiva is often blue face with a third eye - wisdom, energy and truth. A cobra snake as necklace - destruction and recreation and 3 lines across his forehead - superhuman power and wealth. The three-pronged trident - the Trimurti and their functions. Shiva is dressed in simple animal skin, usually in a yoga position. Often called the Lord of the Dance as he keeps the rhythm going and the cosmic dance of death, to destroy the universe.



## Krishna

Krishna is the 8th Avatar of Vishnu. He is know for his bravery in destroying evil powers throughout his life, He destroyed his evil uncle – Kamsa. He likes to play his flute and spread the melody of love to the people. He was very naughty and cheeky as a little boy.

# Year 7 – Sikhism & Judaism Knowledge Organiser

**Guru Nanak** - born in 1469 in the Punjab as an Hindu.

Was known for sharing his food and money with the needy.

When he was 28, he went to the river to bathe and meditate & disappeared for 3 days. He returned filled with the spirit of God, quit his job and gave away all his possessions to the poor.

He travelled with his friend, a Muslim doing missionary work.

He travelled to all parts of India & Arabia speaking to Hindus, Buddhists and Muslims and told them to be true to their religion.

Guru Nanak spoke out against empty religious rituals, pilgrimages, the caste system, the sacrifice of widows, of depending on books to learn the true religion.

He taught "we are ALL equal in God's eyes."



**The Khalsa** - created by Guru Gobind Singh

The Guru asked for volunteers he said "My sword thirsts for blood. I need a volunteer. Someone who is prepared to die for their beliefs."

3 times he had to ask before a man from near the front walked forward. He followed the Guru inside the tent followed by a scream and the Guru coming out with blood on his sword. This happen 5 times before the Guru returned with all 5 of the volunteers, alive, and dressed in orange robes. The Guru introduced these people as the 'blessed ones'. They were the first members of the Khalsa, prepared to give their life for their religion.



**Gurdwara** - it means the house of doors – accepts everyone. Remove shoes and wash feet & cover your head. There is no alcohol or tobacco. Its used for meetings, worshipping God, centre for learning for children and adults e.g. Punjabi language, celebrations e.g. weddings and births & relaxation.

**Langar** – the kitchen and free food that is given inside a gurdwara as an offering.

**Guru Granth Sahib** – the Sikh holy book, (11th Guru) has it's own room, bed & is covered.

## Prophet Abraham - Genesis

Is the founder of Judaism, he was told that "he would be a father of a great nation" and God would protect them. He moved his family to Canaan/Israel (the promised land).

Jewish "males are circumcised at 8 days old" to remember that promise.



## Prophet Moses - Exodus

Helped the Hebrews (Jews) to escape Egypt & slavery into the Sinai desert.

Sent the 10 plagues from God, with the final one being the death of the first born – Passover. In the Sinai desert he received the 10 Commandments and the rest of the 613 mitzvot (laws that Jew follow). He lead them to the promised land – Jerusalem & Israel.



**Torah:** Holy book means "instructions" Genesis; Exodus; Deuteronomy; Leviticus; Numbers. Kept in the Ark in a synagogue.

## Synagogue

A place of worship and a school to learn Hebrew.

They face Jerusalem, in an Orthodox synagogues men & women sit separately in Reform they sit together. Synagogues have an Ark (where the Torah is kept), a bimah (where the Torah is read from); the 10 Commandments, the Ner Tamid (eternal light).

**Kosher** = "fit to eat" e.g. lamb, beef, cod & haddock.

**Parve** - Food that isn't meat or dairy e.g. vegetables & fruit is kosher.

**Treifah** - Food that Jews are NOT allowed to eat e.g. shell fish & pig. "You shall not boil a kid in its mother's milk." (Leviticus)

Means Jews cannot eat milk and meat together e.g. a cheeseburger.



- The 10 Commandments**  
Children's Version
1. Put God First
  2. Worship God Only
  3. Respect God's Name
  4. Rest & Keep the Sabbath Day Holy
  5. Respect your Parents
  6. Do Not Kill
  7. Be Faithful In Marriage
  8. Do Not Steal
  9. Do Not Lie
  10. Do Not Covet/Want Other People's thing

**Tefillin** – Worn by Jews, a black straps with a black box with the Shema inside the black box.

**Tallit** is a fringed shawl worn by men and boys over bar mitzvah at every morning service.

**Kippa** – Prayer cap worn every

**Rosh Hashanah** - Start of the Jewish Year, remembers the story of creation and the start of the Torah. DAYS OF AWE – when Jews repent, reflect, make peace and ask forgiveness.

**Hanukkah** is the Jewish Festival of Lights. It last for 8 days and remembers the Jews holding out in the temple. Before taking back Jerusalem and rebuilding the 2<sup>nd</sup> temple.



## The Shema

Hear, O Israel! The LORD is our God, the LORD is one! You shall love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might.

Deuteronomy 6:4-5