

EP Homework Tasks



Year 7 Term 4: Judaism

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Creative activity	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Judaism The religion of Jews

Jews Followers of Judaism

Synagogue Jewish place of worship

Talmud Book of Jewish laws

Torah Jewish Holy Book, includes the first 5 books of the Bible

Hanukkah Jewish festival of light to remember defeating the Maccabee army

Menorah Candelabrum used in Jewish worship, has 8 branches where candles sit

Passover Jewish festival to remember children of Israel who were led out of slavery

Abraham Founder of Judaism who had a covenant with God

Moses Leader and prophet of Judaism who led the slaves out of Egypt

Homework 2 — Creative task. You are going to write an answer which shows an understanding of the spiritual, emotional and cultural experiences of religious believers.

You are going to imagine you were one of the people who was led out of Egypt by Moses. You must include at least 3 of the following:

- a) How did you feel when you knew you were going to be saved?
- b) Were you going to miss anything from your old life?
- c) What was your reaction to seeing the parting of the sea?
- d) What were you most looking forward to in your new land?
- e) How did it feel to have someone say God had spoken to them?

Note – if you struggle to write in the first person (e.g. I went, I saw) then you can write a newspaper article instead

Homework 3 - Learn the facts in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

Optional Challenge Task

Research another Jewish festival – create a poster to advertise a celebration for it



Year 7 World Religions – Knowledge Organiser

Key terms

Amrit

Mixture of sugar and water stirred with a double-edged sword.

Beliefs

Ideas that you accept without question.

Rituals

Actions that you perform.

Community

A group of people that meet to worship.

Diwali

Festival of light, from Sanskrit meaning 'row of lights'.

Rules

Laws or the way in which you should behave.

Symbol

Special or sacred signs that mean something.

Polytheistic

Belief in more than one God.

Monotheistic

Belief in one God.

Timeline of Main Religions

Religion	Hinduism	Judaism	Buddhism	Christianity	Islam	Sikhism
Symbol	30	**	緻	+	C+	\$
Leader	The Vedas	Abraham	Siddhartha	Jesus	Muhammed	Guru Nanak
Building	Mandir	Synagogue	Temple	Church	Mosque	Gurdwara

Hinduism: Ramayana and Diwali

Rama and Sita were banished.
Ravana, the 10 head Demon
king kidnapped Sita using
a trick. Rama asked a
flying monkey to help.

Sita was found and Rama used a special bow and arrow from the Gods to kill Ravana and save Sita. People put oil lamps (divas) in their windows to guide them home.

Diwali

5 day Festival of Light to celebrate Ramayana; triumph of good over evil and light over darkness. Celebrates joy, knowledge and wealth.

Hindus decorate places with oil lamps, use fireworks and share sweets.

Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth, is worshipped as the bringer of blessings for the new year.

Judaism: Moses and Passover

Moses, an Israelite, was put in a basket on the Nile to stop him being killed as a boy. Pharaoh's daughter found him and brought him up.

Moses killed an Egyptian and fled. God spoke to Moses as a burning bush. Told to free the slaves and take the promised land. Pharaoh refused, Moses warned of bad things; The Ten Plagues.

The 10th was to kill every Egyptian first-born son. Israelite houses put lamb blood on the door so the angel would 'pass-over'

Passover

The celebration of a journey from slavery to freedom. Seder is eaten:

Matzo bread – Israelites fled without time to yeast their dough Lamb – Sacrifice

Egg – Jews' determination

Salt water – Slaves tears

Bitter herbs – Bitterness of slavery

Sikhism: The Khalsa and The 5 K's

Guru Gobind Singh created the Khalsa, family of pure Sikhs who had been through the Amrit ceremony of initiation.

Take on new names, Singh or Kaur and wear the 5 K's.

Guru Gobind Singh declared the Sikh holy book as his successor instead of a human being. This was the Guru Granth Sahib, Sikh's guide forever.

The 5 K's

Kesh – Uncut hair
God's gift, strength and holiness
Kara – Steel bracelet
God has no beginning or end
Kanga – Wooden comb
Clean body and mind
Kachera – Cotton underwear
Symbol of chastity
Kirpan – Steel sword

Defence of the good and weak



Diwali: the 5 Days

Day 1 – Celebrate prosperity

Day 2 – Destroying of demon

Day 3 - Celebrate Lakshmi

Day 4 – Start of a new year

Day 5 – Bond of siblings







The Ten Plagues of Egypt

1st = Plague of Blood

2nd = Plague of Frogs

3rd = Plague of Lice

4th = Plague of Flies

5th = Plague of Livestock

6th = Plague of Boils

7th = Plague of Hail

8th = Plague of Locusts

9th = Plague of Darkness

10th = Plague on the Firstborn





Amrit Ceremony

Initiation ceremony to commit fully to the Khalsa. Amrit is drunk and sprinkled on eyes and hair. Recite the beliefs and ends with sweet food that has been blessed.

