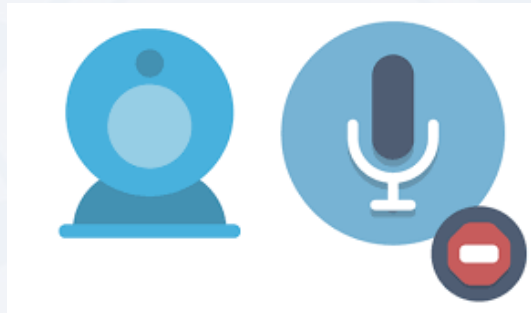




Welcome to Year 1 Religious Education



The lesson will begin at 1:15pm

Turn your camera and microphone off please

Special Festivals



Jewish Festivals



Jewish festivals are based around important events in Jewish history.

The most important Jewish festivals are:



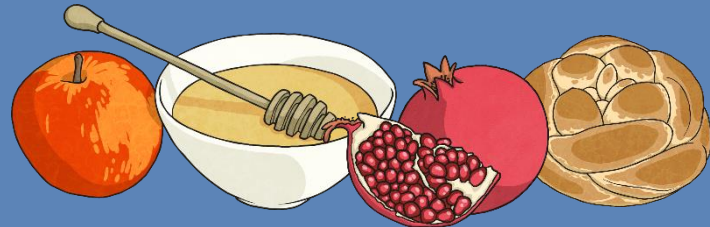
Yom Kippur



Hanukkah



Pesach (Passover)



Rosh Hashanah (the New Year)



Yom Kippur

Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement) is 10 days after Rosh Hashanah. It is a day where Jews reflect on their last year and ask for forgiveness from God. They also fast for 25 hours.



Hanukkah



Hanukkah (the Festival of Lights), in the Jewish temple, a statue of Antiochus was put up and the Jews were told to bow down to him.

The Jews refused as the Ten Commandments tell Jews to worship God only.

A three year war followed and the temple was destroyed. The Jews cleaned and repaired the temple and rededicated it to God by lighting the lamp (Menorah). Jews celebrate now by lighting one candle on the Hanukkah each day.





Pesach (Passover)

Passover is when Jews remember how the people of Israel left slavery behind them when they were led out of Egypt by Moses over 3000 years ago.

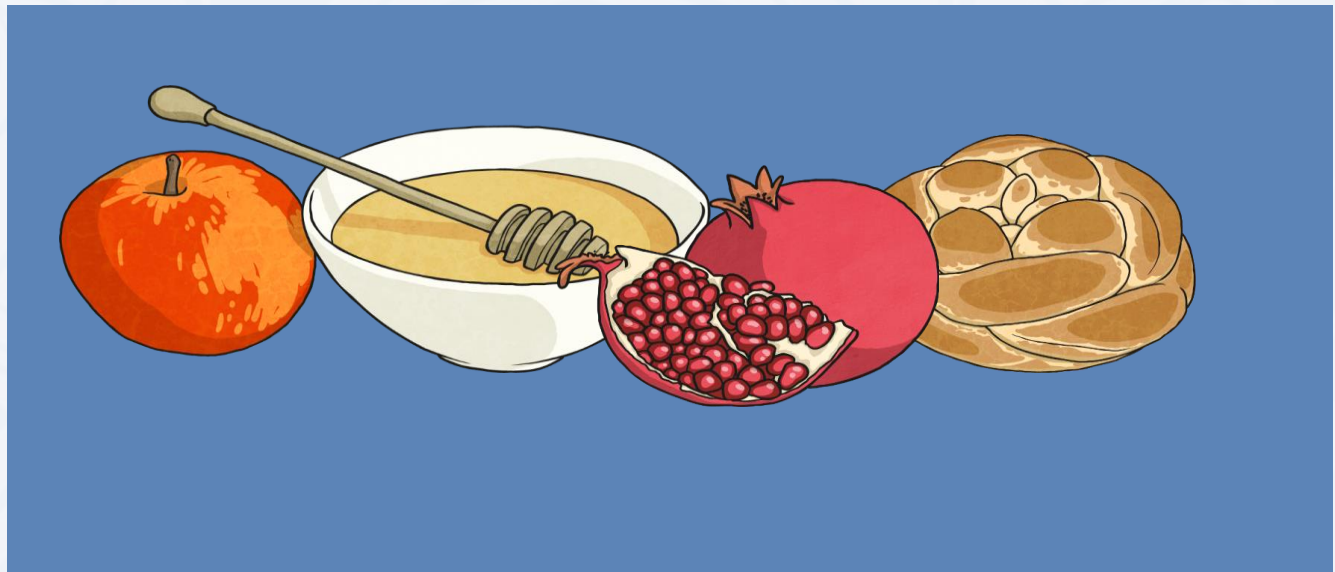


Rosh Hashanah (New Year)



The Jewish New Year celebrates the world being created and lasts for two days.

At this time, Jews believe God looks over their year and weighs up the good deeds against their bad deeds to decide what their next year will be like.



Shabbat



- Shabbat is the holy day for Jews. It starts at sundown on Friday and lasts until sundown on Saturday.
- Jews celebrate Shabbat together as a family. They start by blessing the Shabbat candles, wine and bread.
- Jews have a Shabbat meal which has special foods, songs, readings and prayers.

In groups, write down how families prepare for Shabbat.

What things did your group discuss?



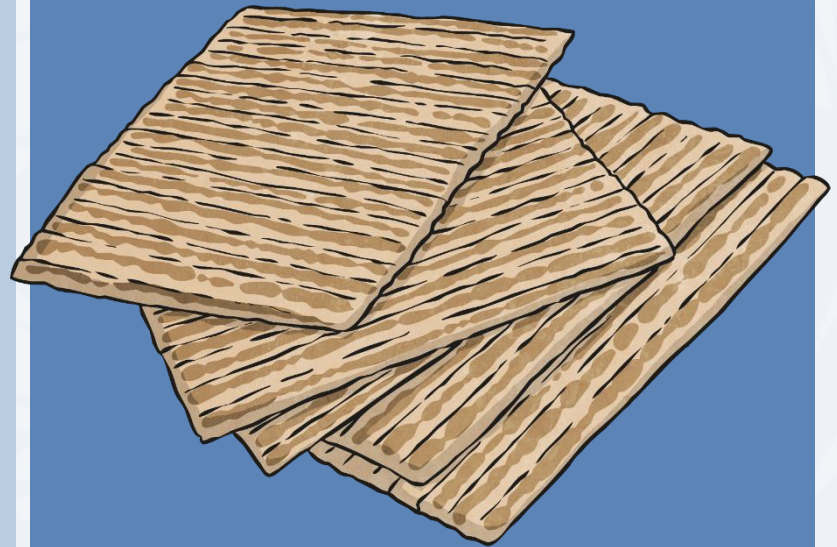
Matzot



This is unleavened bread called Matzot.

Jews eat this type of bread at Passover to remind them of Moses leading the Israelites out of slavery.

They had to leave in such a hurry that the bread they were baking didn't have time to rise. Matzot represents this bread.



The Seder Plate



Beitzah (an egg) represents the holiday offering brought in the days of the Holy Temple.

Zeroah (a shank bone) represents the lamb that was sacrificed the night before the escape from slavery (the Exodus).

Karpas (a small slice of onion, boiled potato or sprigs of parsley) represents the salty tears cried by the slaves.

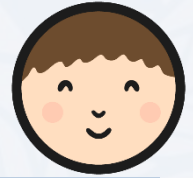
Chazeret (lettuce) represents the bitterness of slavery.



Maror (horseradish root) represents the suffering and bitterness of the lives of slaves in Egypt.

Charoset (a mixture of apples, nuts and wine) represents the mortar and brick made by the Jews when they worked for Pharaoh.

Design

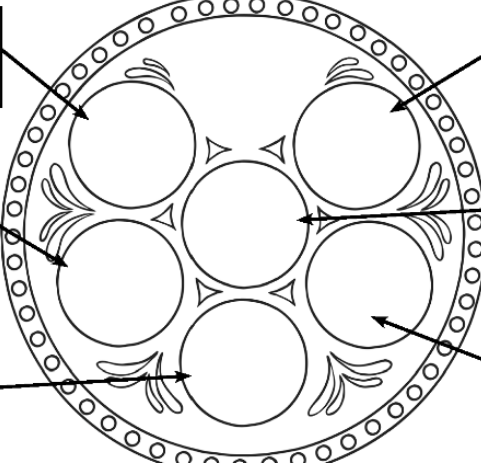


Your task is now to design your own food plate. Include food items that would remind you of home if you were in another country.



Seder Plate

On the plate below, draw food that you would eat if you had gone to another country. Remember to choose food that would remind you of home. Can you explain next to each food why it would remind you of home?

<div></div>		<div></div>
<div></div>		<div></div>
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Festival Game



Can you match the following festivals to their description?

Yom Kippur

Hanukkah

Passover

Rosh Hashanah

The Festival of Light

The Jewish New Year
celebration

A day where Jews reflect on
the past year and ask for
forgiveness from God

When Jews remember the
freedom from slavery

Click to reveal answers

