RE: Year 4 Autumn 1

What does it mean to be sorry and how can we tell?

Judaism

Links to prior Learning

In Year 2 pupils have learnt about rules and the Torah and in Year 3 pupils looked at Jewish symbols and artefacts.

Rabbi sounding the shofar to wake the community to repent.



Yom Kippur service in Synagogue



Time Line

* Rosh Hashanah as a new year is a time to reflect on the past year

*After reflection identify any wrong-doings (sins)

*Apologise and promise not to do it again

*Take practical action to put things right during the 10 days of repentance between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur

*On Yom Kippur fast and pray that you will continue to have a 'clean slate' and to try to be good and with these promises pray for an entry into 'The Book of Life'

*At the end of Yom Kippur during the 'Neilah' service, Jews believe that God signs the book of life and decrees who will have good fortune and who will not.

Key Vocabulary

Repentance–being sorry for something you have done

Teshuvah–the Hebrew word for repenting

Rosh Hashanah–Jewish New Year which usually falls in September/October

Yom Kippur–Day of atonement when Jews fast for 25 hours to focus on repenting

Confession–admitting you have done wrong

Shofar–a musical instrument from a ram's horn

Rabbi–Jewish leader

Sin–bad deed

Neilah–(means locking) and it is the last Yom Kippur service. Locking refers to 'locking the gates' as God decides on what kind of year lies ahead.

Transgression-an act that goes against a law, rule, or moral code.

Commandments-set of biblical laws given by God to Moses

Tefillah-A prayer in Hebrew

INGREDIENTS OF REPENTANCE

- First you must apologise if you have done wrong to a fellow human being. You must apologise three times if needed.
- You must admit you are wrong and promise not to repeat it
- You must take action on your apology
- Jews use the 'we' form in prayers