Year 7 RE
Distance Learning Quiz and Learn Booklet Summer 2

Name :

Form :
Welcome

Welcome to your RE information pack. This pack contains all the information you need to complete the tasks that have been set for your distance learning lessons in summer term 2. At the end of this pack you will find the quizzes that you need to complete each week to check your understanding of the content that you have learnt. You should complete one quiz each week for the rest of the summer term. If you have any questions, please email your teacher at a.rafiq@arkkingsacademy.org

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How did Judaism begin?

Who was Abraham?
Abraham lived around 4000 years ago. During Abraham’s life he came to believe in one God. According to the Torah God tested Abraham in many different ways. One way was when God asked Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac. Just as Abraham was about to sacrifice son an angel from God appeared and stopped him and told Abraham that he had passed God’s test.

Who was Moses?
Abraham’s descendent Moses is another important figure in Judaism. By the time of Moses Abraham’s descendants the Israelites, were being forced to work for the Egyptians as slaves. God told Moses to free the Israelites and lead them to the land God had promised. At first Pharaoh refused to let the Israelites go, so God sent 10 plagues to Egypt. The final plague was the angel of death which killed all the first born sons in Egypt. After this the pharaoh agreed to release the slaves and Moses let them to the through the desert to the Red Sea. When they reached the water God parted it so they could escape to the promised land. During this time God gave Moses the Ten Commandments – ten laws that the Israelites had to follow and Jews still follow to this day.

Different Types of Jews

Orthodox Jews
Orthodox Jews are one group of Jews. They believe it is essential to keep traditional beliefs and the Jewish way of life alive. Orthodox Jews believe that the Torah shows clearly how God wants Jews to live and should be closely followed.

Reform Jews
Reform Jews are another group of Jews. They believe that Jewish belief and worship can change and modernise over time. For example, some Reform Jewish Synagogues allow women to be rabbis, whilst Orthodox Synagogues do not.

Judaism

Laws in Judaism
There are 613 laws known as Mitzvot (commandments) which were given to Jews by Moses in order to teach them the best way to live. Jews believe those who follow the laws will be rewarded and those who do not will be punished.

Orthodox Jews believe the Torah is the literal word of God so believe that the Mitzvot should be followed at all times whereas reform Jews believe that not all of the laws are relevant today.

Jewish Food Laws:
There are many food laws (kashrut) in Judaism. The Torah gives details on how to follow these laws.

Food that is acceptable to each is described as Kosher, which means ‘fit’. Any food which is not acceptable is known as trefah which means ‘torn’.

Eating pig meat is trefah and is forbidden and Jewish people will also not mix meat and dairy. Orthodox Jews follow these rules strictly whereas some reform Jews believe that not all of the laws need to be observed in the modern day.

The Tanakh

Jewish scripture are known as the Tanakh, or sometimes the Hebrew Bible. The Tanakh is divided into three sections:
1. The Torah (the books of law)
2. The Nevi’im (the books of the prophets)
3. The Ketuvim (the books of writings)

These are important to Jewish people as they teach them how to live their lives. For example, the Torah has 613 Mitzvot (commandment) which teach Jews want they can and cannot do in their life time.

Another reason why the Tanakh is important is because the Nevi’im and Ketuvim teaches about the history of Judaism and give Jewish people a better understanding of their religion and their shared history.

Key words

Covenant: An agreement between God and people
Messiah: anointed one
Mishnah: The early teachings of Rabbis
Kosher: Food that is acceptable for Jews to eat it means ‘fit’
Mitzvot: Jewish laws (there are 613 in the Torah)
Orthodox Jews: Jews who believe in maintaining the traditional belief and practices in Judaism
Ark of the covenant: The box which housed the two tablets of stone in which the original 10 commandments were written
Rabbi: the leader in the Synagogue
Shema: The most important prayer in Judaism
Pharaoh: An Egyptian King
Tanakh: The main Jewish scripture

Use this Knowledge organiser to revise before you complete your self-quiz
Judaism is the name of the religion, and its followers are known as Jews.

Judaism began around 4,000 years ago when the Prophet Abraham received a vision from God.

Jews believe that there is only one God, with whom they have a special agreement called a *covenant*.

**Abraham**

Jews believe a man called Abraham was the first person to make a covenant with God. Abraham was a *Hebrew*. Jews believe God named Abraham’s grandson Israel. After this, the Hebrews became known as the *Israelites*. Abraham is considered the *father* of the Jewish people and the Israelites are his descendants.

**Moses**

Later, a man named Moses saved the Jewish people from persecution in Egypt when he led them to safety across the Red Sea. After this, the Jews lived in the desert where God gave Moses a set of rules which they should live by, including the Ten Commandments. Moses is the most important Jewish *prophet*. 
What is the Jewish holy book?

The Jewish holy book is called the Torah. The Torah is written in Hebrew. It is the first five books of the Hebrew Bible. Christians call this book The Old Testament. The Torah has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments.

The Torah is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.

Where do Jews worship?

Jews worship God in a synagogue. Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.

Shabbat (the Sabbath) is the most important time of the week for Jews. It begins on Friday evenings and ends at sunset on Saturdays. During Shabbat, Jews remember that God created the world and on the seventh day he rested. Jews believe God's day of rest was a Saturday.

The services in the synagogue are led by a religious leader called a rabbi, which means ‘Teacher’ in Hebrew.
Denominations

There are two main groups or branches in Judaism: **Traditional** (also known as **Orthodox**) and **Progressive** (also known as **Reform**).

Traditional Jews believe it is important that Jews should keep all of the rules God gave them, and that these rules cannot change. This means that prayers are always read in the ancient Jewish language called **Hebrew**, men and women are not allowed to sit together in the **synagogue**, and the rules of the Jewish holy day of **Shabbat** are strictly followed (for example, they will not drive a car or use their phones on this day). Traditional Judaism does not allow women to become **rabbis** (Jewish teachers and leaders in the synagogue) and food laws are strictly observed. For example, Traditional Jews will not eat meat and dairy together, and they will use different pots and pans for dairy and meat.

Most Progressive Jews do not follow these rules so strictly, as they think the rules that govern them can be changed. Progressive Jews let men and women sit together in the synagogue, recite prayers in languages other than Hebrew, and do not follow the food laws as strictly as Traditional Jews. They also allow women to become rabbis, and do not keep such strict rules on Shabbat (for example, they may drive or use their phones).
What are kosher foods?

The word kosher describes all the things that Jews are allowed, and there are rules called kashrut which identify foods that are kosher. There are many Jewish dietary rules, but the most important ones are:

- Kosher meat must come from an animal that chews the cud and which has split hooves. Cows, sheep and goats are kosher. Pigs have split hooves, but do not chew the cud so are not kosher. Horses do not have split hooves so are not kosher.
- Kosher birds are listed in the Torah. Ducks, chicken, geese and turkey are considered kosher. Birds of prey and scavenging birds are not. Eggs from kosher birds are allowed.
- Fish is kosher if it has fins and scales. This includes many common fish such as tuna, salmon, and mackerel. Skate and sharks are not kosher.
- Any water-dwelling animal that doesn’t have fins or scales is prohibited. This includes shrimp, crab, oysters, lobster, and other types of shellfish such as cockles or mussels.
- Milk is kosher if it comes from a kosher animal. Milk cannot be mixed with meat.
- Insects, including winged insects such as locusts, are not kosher.
Practices

There are two parts to Jewish rules: one part is called the Written Law because it is believed this was written down when it was given to the Jews. It includes the holy book called the Torah.

The other part is called the Oral Law because it was not originally written down. This is also known as the Talmud and it gives lots of extra detail on the written law.

Jewish festivals

Two other important festivals in Judaism are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, both of which take place in the autumn.

Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish new year festival, which remembers the time God created the world and humans, and lasts for ten days. These days are known as the Days of Awe because during this time, Jews will reflect on the things that they have done wrong, do their best to set things right with those affected, and seek forgiveness from God. Many Jews believe that Rosh Hashanah is a time when God looks at the good and bad things each person has done in the past year. Therefore, during the festival, many Jews will make a special effort to perform good actions.
Yom Kippur

Yom Kippur means the Day of Atonement and occurs at the end of Rosh Hashanah. Jews believe that on this day, God seals shut the book (called the Book of Life, which is used to decide whether a person has done enough good deeds, and therefore will have a good New Year. During Yom Kippur, most Jews will not work and instead fast for 25 hours. Importantly, Jews will go to the synagogue where they say prayers and make sure that they ask for forgiveness for anything they have done wrong.

Passover?

Passover is a celebration of the story of Exodus. During Passover, Jews remember how their ancestors left slavery behind them when they were led out of Egypt by Moses. Passover is celebrated with a series of rituals. Each ritual symbolises a different part of the story.

Passover (or Pesach in Hebrew) is one of the most important festivals in the Jewish year. It is a Spring festival that begins on the 15th day of Nisan, the first month of the Jewish calendar. The celebrations last for seven or eight days, depending on where you live. In 2021 Passover begins on the evening of Saturday 27 March.

How is Passover celebrated?

On the evening before Passover starts, Jews have a special service called a Seder (Order). This takes place over a meal with family and friends at home.

During the meal, the story of Exodus is told from a book called the Haggadah (Narration). Everybody takes part in reading from the Haggadah. Some parts are read in Hebrew and some parts are read in English. Everyone at the Seder has a cushion to lean on. This reminds them that they are now free people and no longer slaves. They also sing lots of songs.
Matzah
On the table, there are three Matzah (bread that is flat because it has not risen). At the start of the Seder, the middle Matzah is broken and the largest piece is hidden. During the Seder, the children hunt for it. The one who finds it receives a small prize.

Wine
Four small glasses of wine remind Jews of the four times God promised freedom to the Israelites. An extra cup of wine is placed on the table and the door is left open for the prophet Elijah. Jews believe that one day, Elijah will reappear and he will announce the coming of the Messiah.
Quiz 1: What is Judaism?

Year 7 - What is Judaism?

1. What kind of religion is Judaism? *
   (1 Point)
   - Monotheistic
   - Polytheistic

2. What is meant by ‘monotheistic’? *
   (1 Point)
   - Belief in multiple Gods
   - Belief in One God

3. Approximately how long ago did Judaism begin? *
   (1 Point)
   - 2000 years ago
   - 3000 years ago
   - 4000 years ago

4. Which Prophet received a vision from God? *
   (1 Point)
   - Prophet Moses
   - Prophet Abraham
   - Prophet Muhammad
5. What is a covenant? *
(1 Point)
- A special agreement or promise between God and his people.
- A mission which people must work towards.
- When everyone lives together in peace.

6. What is meant by the term 'Messiah'? *
(1 Point)
- Messiah means God.
- Messiah means 'king' or 'anointed one'.
- Messiah is a friend.

7. How many times a day do most Jews try to pray? *
(1 Point)
- 1
- 3
- 5

8. Where do Jews go for their worship? *
(1 Point)
- The Synagogue
- The Temple
- The Church
Quiz 2: Holy Books and Scriptures
1. What is the name of the key holy book for Jews? *  
   (1 Point)  
   - The Qur'an  
   - The Bible  
   - The Tanakh

2. How many parts is the Tanakh split into? *  
   (1 Point)  
   - 2  
   - 3  
   - 4

3. What does the Torah contain? *  
   (1 Point)  
   - The book of laws  
   - The book of God  
   - The book of Prophets

4. What does the Nevi'im contain? *  
   (1 Point)  
   - The book of Prophets  
   - The book of food  
   - The book of their history

5. What does the Ketuvim contain? *  
   (1 Point)  
   - The book of writings  
   - The book of creation  
   - The book of people

6. What are the 613 Mitzvot? *  
   (1 Point)  
   - They are stories of the history of Judaism  
   - They are laws to help Jews live a good life  
   - They are stories of their Prophets
Quiz 3: Jewish Beliefs
1. How many main groups are there in Judaism? *(1 Point)
   - 1
   - 2
   - 3

2. Which group of Jews believe it is essential to preserve traditional Judaism? *(1 Point)
   - Orthodox Jews
   - Reform Jews

3. Which group of Jews believe it is okay to adapt some rules to suit society today? *(1 Point)
   - Orthodox Jews
   - Reform Jews

4. What is another name for Reform Jews? *(1 Point)
   - Traditional
   - Progressive

5. Which type of Jews would strictly follow the rules of Shabbat (day of rest) every week? *(1 Point)
   - Orthodox Jews
   - Reform Jews

6. Which type of Jews would think it is okay for men and women to sit together in the Synagogue? *(1 Point)
   - Orthodox Jews
   - Reform Jews
Quiz 4: Jewish Laws

Year 7 - Jewish Laws

1. How many laws are there known as Mitzvot? *
   (1 Point)
   - 10
   - 50
   - 613

2. What are the Mitzvot? *
   (1 Point)
   - They are commandments given to the Jews to help them live a good life.
   - They are rules taught by God.
   - They are sayings of the Prophets.

3. Who gave the Jews the Mitzvot? *
   (1 Point)
   - Abraham
   - Moses
   - Isaac

4. Which type of Jews believe the Torah is the literal word of God? *
   (1 Point)
   - Orthodox Jews
   - Reform Jews
5. Orthodox Jews believe all the rules in the Torah should be followed by all Jews at all times. *
   (1 Point)
   - True
   - False

6. What is meant by 'kashrut'? *
   (1 Point)
   - Laws about prayer
   - Laws about fasting
   - Laws about food

7. What is 'kosher'? *
   (1 Point)
   - Food that is acceptable for Jews to eat, meaning 'fit'.
   - Food that is unacceptable to eat for Jews.

8. Which two foods can Jews not mix together? *
   (1 Point)
   - Wheat and dairy
   - Meat and dairy
   - Wheat and meat
Quiz 5: Abraham and Moses

Year 7 - Abraham and Moses

1. Approximately how many years ago did Abraham live? *
   (1 Point)
   - 2000
   - 3000
   - 4000

2. How many God(s) did Abraham believe in to form Judaism? *
   (1 Point)
   - 1
   - 2
   - Many

3. According to the Torah, God tested Abraham in many ways. *
   (1 Point)
   - True
   - False

4. Did Abraham pass every test set by God? *
   (1 Point)
   - Yes
   - No
5. Which of these people is Abraham’s descendent who is also a central figure to Judaism? *  
(1 Point)
- Isaac
- Moses
- Jesus

6. During the conflict, the Pharaoh of Egypt refused to free the Israelite slaves. What did God send? *  
(1 Point)
- An angel
- The ten plagues
- A storm

7. Following what did the Pharaoh agree to free the slaves? *  
(1 Point)
- The final plague which killed all the first born sons in Egypt
- A tornado
- An attack by the Israelite people

8. During this time, what key teachings were given by God? *  
(1 Point)
- The Bible
- The Ten Commandments
- The Mitzvot
Quiz 6: Yom Kippur
Year 7 - What is Yom Kippur?

1. What does Yom Kippur mean? *  
   (1 Point)
   Enter your answer

2. It is known as the most sacred and solemn day in the Jewish calendar. *  
   (1 Point)
   True
   False

3. When is Yom Kippur celebrated in the UK? *  
   (1 Point)
   January
   May
   September or October

4. Which special day does Yom Kippur fall 10 days after? *  
   (1 Point)
   Hanukkah
   Rosh Hashanah
   Passover

5. When Moses climbed to the top of the mountain, what did God give him? *  
   (1 Point)
   613 Mitzvot
   The Torah
   Two tablets with the Ten Commandments on them
6. Moses became very angry after finding people worshipping multiple Gods. What did he do? *
   (1 Point)
   - Moses threw the sacred tablets, shattering them.
   - Moses taught them about Judaism.
   - Moses was very upset.

7. How did God respond to this? *
   (1 Point)
   - God was forgiving and replaced the tablets.
   - God was angry.
   - God was happy.

8. What is 'The Days of Awe'? *
   (1 Point)
   - Days when Jews must go to the synagogue.
   - Days of repentance where Jews ask for God's forgiveness.
   - Days where miracles are revealed.

9. The day of Yom Kippur is marked by Jews fasting for how many hours? *
   (1 Point)
   - 10
   - 24
   - 25

10. What are Jews not allowed to wear on this day? *
    (1 Point)
    - They cannot wear make-up, perfume or leather shoes.
    - They cannot wear silk clothes.
    - They cannot wear anything luxurious.
Quiz 7: Passover

Year 7 - What is Passover?

1. What does Passover celebrate? *
   (1 Point)
   - The story of Exodus in which Jews remember how their ancestors left slavery behind when they left Egypt with Moses.
   - The Jewish new year.
   - The day of forgiveness.

2. What is Passover known as in Hebrew? *
   (1 Point)
   - Passovering
   - Pesach
   - Pesak

3. When does Passover begin? *
   (1 Point)
   - It falls on the 15th day of the first month in the Jewish calendar.
   - It is on the same day as Easter.
   - It is on the same day as Christmas.

4. How long can the celebrations of Passover last? *
   (1 Point)
   - 1 day
   - 5 days
   - 7-8 days
5. After God sent the ten plagues, what happened? *
   (1 Point)
   - The Pharaoh released the Israelite slaves and they were freed.
   - The Pharaoh still refused to give in.

6. What are the ten plagues? *
   (1 Point)
   - They are ten gifts given by God.
   - They are ten diseases and disasters inflicted by God.

7. What is the name of the special service Jews have on Passover and share a meal? *
   (1 Point)
   - Dinner
   - Seder
   - Hanukkah

8. Special foods are eaten on the Seder plate. What is the significance of the 4 glasses of wine? *
   (1 Point)
   - They remind Jews of the four times God promised freedom to the Israelites.
   - They represent the blood of Jesus.