

# Judaism and Religion Curriculum Secondary

Topic	Detail
<b>Overview</b>	<p><a href="#">Judaism</a> is one of the three religions that are monotheistic and from the Abrahamic tradition. The following pages aim to assist you with resources for the teaching of Judaism.</p> <p>Visit the <a href="#">Jewish Virtual Library</a> and have a look at the <a href="#">timelines of Jewish History</a> contained on this site.</p> <p><a href="#">My Jewish Learning</a> is another reliable site for information, including <a href="#">video clips</a> to enhance the learning experience.</p>
<b>Sacred Texts &amp; Writings</b>	<p><a href="#">Torah</a>- There are four assumptions Jewish tradition holds about Torah:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is written by G*d (Conservative and Progressive/Reform Jews would explain Torah as written by human beings over periods of time, possibly inspired by G*d).</li> <li>2. The text is obscure and contains contradictions which are resolved through study</li> <li>3. It is a blueprint for life</li> <li>4. It is harmonious – Tanakh helps explain Torah</li> </ol> <p>Explore the idea of <a href="#">covenant</a> which is a vital understanding for unpacking scriptural texts. There are three covenants in The Torah; the covenants established with Noah (a universal covenant) and, more particularly, with Abraham (Genesis) and with Moses (Exodus).</p>
<b>Sacred Texts &amp; Writings</b>	<p><a href="#">Tanakh</a>-</p> <p>Tanakh is the name given to the Hebrew Bible</p> <p>There are three sections to this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Torah (Instruction)</li> <li>• Nevi'im (writings of the Prophets)</li> <li>• Ketuvim (Scriptures)</li> </ul> <p><b>Torah</b> Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.</p> <p><b>Nevi'im</b> Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Book of the Twelve (minor prophets).</p> <p><b>Ketuvim</b></p>

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	<p>Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra/Nehemiah, Chronicles.</p>
<b>Sacred Texts &amp; Writings</b>	<p><b>Midrash</b>- is a commentary on the Tanakh.</p> <p>It provides background for scriptural narratives that helps with understanding the motivation of characters. Midrash explains inconsistencies and completes silences that may exist in scriptural passages. In legal passages, Midrash helps to extrapolate to new situations, smooth over some inconsistencies and re-interpret other passages. It also provides clarity for the reader.</p> <p>Midrash can be written at any time, to account for new occurrences, and in any language. It was originally written in Hebrew and Aramaic. Midrash was spread orally at first and was then recorded in written form by Rabbis who were scholarly and steeped in knowledge of the Bible.</p>
<b>Year Seven Content Description</b>	<p><b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b></p> <p>The monotheistic religions (Christianity, Judaism and Islam) share common beginnings of faith which are found in the patriarchs, Moses and the prophets. (BEWR8)</p> <p><b>Skills</b></p> <p>Analyse and explain the ways in which Christianity, Judaism and Islam are connected through the stories of the patriarchs, Moses and the prophets, including Genesis 17:1-22 (Abraham and Sarah) and Exodus 13:17-14:30 (Moses).</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read about the Patriarchs, <a href="#">Abraham</a>, <a href="#">Isaac</a> and <a href="#">Jacob</a> here.</li></ul> <p>Some resources to answer questions such as these contained in the elaborations: (BEWR8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An <a href="#">overview of Judaism</a> is found here.</li><li>• <a href="#">How do Jewish people describe G*d?</a></li></ul> <p><b>What are some daily practices they have?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Prayer</a> and <a href="#">here</a> and another reference to the <a href="#">Clothing of Jewish Prayer</a>.</li></ul> <p><b>Are there rules that Jews must follow?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See this article for guidance on <a href="#">commandments</a>.</li></ul> <p><b>Is there a key figure they look to for guidance?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Learn about <a href="#">Rabbis</a> here.</li></ul> <p><b>Abraham</b>- <a href="#">Genesis 17:1-22</a></p> <p>Abraham had two sons, Ishmael and Isaac. G*d entered into a covenantal relationship with Abraham. Followers of Islam regard Abraham as a prophet and a close friend of G*d who showed the true nature of G*d as one and, along with Judaism, Christianity also shares the belief in a monotheistic G*d. The three religions are described as Abrahamic and monotheistic.</p>

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	<p><b>Moses-</b> <a href="#">Exodus 13:17-14:30</a></p> <p>Here you may read an overview of <a href="#">Moses' life</a> from a Jewish scholarly perspective. Moses is regarded as the greatest of prophets by the Jewish people.</p>
<b>Year Eight Content Description</b>	<p><b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b></p> <p>Although there is a strong connection between the 'People of the Book', there are distinct differences among their core beliefs and practices. Initiation rituals in the Abrahamic religions begin the journey of faith for believers. (BEWR9)</p> <p><b>Skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify similarities and differences in the core beliefs of the monotheistic religions.</li><li>• Recognise key elements in the birth rituals of the Christian, Jewish and Islamic faith traditions.</li><li>• Describe how the initiation rituals of the three religions act as the foundation for the faith journey.</li></ul>
<b>Core Beliefs of Judaism</b>	<p>Read core beliefs about <a href="#">Jewish faith and God here</a>. A simple text on beliefs is found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Some resources to help with investigating questions in the elaborations such as these (BEWR9):</p> <p><b>Birth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• retrieving and sharing information on the <a href="#">Brit Milah ceremony</a> or <a href="#">here</a>, or <a href="#">here</a>. (e.g. <a href="#">mohel</a>, <a href="#">minyan</a>, circumcision, commandment, Chair of Elijah)</li></ul> <p><b>Initiation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• locating information on the <a href="#">Bar and Bat Mitzvah</a> ceremonies (e.g. study of Torah, <a href="#">Bar Mitzvah</a>, introduction of <a href="#">Bat Mitzvah</a>, <a href="#">tefillin</a>, <a href="#">tallit</a>, minyan)</li></ul>
<b>Year Nine Content Description</b>	<p><b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b></p> <p>Christianity, Judaism and Islam are monotheistic religions that share a belief in the one God (Allah, God, G*d). The three monotheistic religions have divergent understandings of God that are reflected in their beliefs and practices. (BEWR10)</p> <p><b>Skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explain why Christianity, Judaism and Islam can be defined as monotheistic religions.</li></ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine and discuss the understanding of God/Allah/G*d in the monotheistic traditions that is reflected in the core beliefs and <a href="#">practices</a> of the religion.</li> </ul>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Some resources to help with investigating questions in the elaborations such as these (BEWR10):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>locating a <a href="#">definition for the term 'monotheistic'</a> and constructing a personal definition.</li> </ul> <p>Read about a Jewish Rabbi's concept of <a href="#">Monotheism</a> here.</p> <p>More <a href="#">information about G*d</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>examining the Jewish understanding through <a href="#">the Shema</a> and key sections from Torah/Tanach e.g. Commandments, laws in Leviticus, <a href="#">images of G*d</a>.</li> </ul> <p>Hear the beginning of <a href="#">the Shema in Hebrew</a>.</p> <p>Scriptural references for the Decalogue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Exodus 20:1-17</a> <a href="#">Deuteronomy 5:1-21</a></li> <li>Sample of <a href="#">Laws from Leviticus</a> highlighting the one Lord.</li> </ul>
<b>Year Ten Content Description</b>	<p><b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b></p> <p>The religions of the world contribute valuable insights into the idea of God or the 'Other'. The core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) reflect this mystery of God/Other which is beyond human understanding. (BEWR11)</p> <p><b>Skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and the religious practices that reflect these beliefs</li> <li>Interpret how the importance of the founding figures is reflected in the celebrations of the world religions, including Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism</li> <li>Explain how the diversity of the beliefs and practices of the major world religions reflects the human understanding of God or the 'Other.'</li> </ul>
<b>Core Beliefs</b>	<p><a href="#">Core beliefs</a> in Judaism.</p> <p><a href="#">Moses and loving G*d</a>.</p>
<b>Religious Practices</b>	<p>Covenant- what does a <a href="#">covenantal relationship</a> entail?</p> <p>Read about <a href="#">Jewish Prayer</a> here. What does the <a href="#">Amidah prayer</a> tell about G*d? And <a href="#">The Shema</a> prayer? The <a href="#">Dayenu</a> prayer?</p> <p><a href="#">Shabbat</a> - learning about how Jewish people view G*d through this practice.</p> <p>The practice of keeping <a href="#">Kosher</a>.</p>

Wearing the [Kippah/Yarmulke](#).

[Purity Laws](#) [Ritual washing](#).

Read about [Mitzvoth](#) here

**Moses**- Read about [Passover/Pesach](#) and its connection to the story of Moses. Find [more information here](#). And a [video clip here](#). A popular Jewish group sing about the traditional questions asked at [Passover](#).

# Judaism and Religion Curriculum

## Secondary



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# Overview

[Judaism](#) is one of the three religions that are monotheistic and from the Abrahamic tradition. The following pages aim to assist you with resources for the teaching of Judaism.

Visit the [Jewish Virtual Library](#) and have a look at the [timelines of Jewish History](#) contained on this site.

[My Jewish Learning](#) is another reliable site for information, including [video clips](#) to enhance the learning experience.

# Sacred Texts and Writings

Torah- There are four assumptions Jewish tradition holds about Torah:

1. It is written by G\*d (Conservative and Progressive/Reform Jews would explain Torah as written by human beings over periods of time, possibly inspired by G\*d).
2. The text is obscure and contains contradictions which are resolved through study
3. It is a blueprint for life
4. It is harmonious – Tanakh helps explain Torah

Explore the idea of covenant which is a vital understanding for unpacking scriptural texts. There are three covenants in The Torah; the covenants established with Noah (a universal covenant) and, more particularly, with Abraham (Genesis) and with Moses (Exodus).



# Sacred Texts & Writings

## Tanakh-

1. Tanakh is the name given to the Hebrew Bible
2. There are three sections to this:

Torah (Instruction)

Nevi'im (writings of the Prophets)

Ketuvim (Scriptures).

**Torah** Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

**Nevi'im** Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Book of the Twelve (minor prophets).

**Ketuvim** Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra/Nehemiah, Chronicles.

# Sacred Texts & Writings

**Midrash**- is a commentary on the Tanakh. It provides background for scriptural narratives that helps with understanding the motivation of characters. Midrash explains inconsistencies and completes silences that may exist in scriptural passages. In legal passages, Midrash helps to extrapolate to new situations, smooth over some inconsistencies and re-interpret other passages. It also provides clarity for the reader.

Midrash can be written at any time, to account for new occurrences, and in any language. It was originally written in Hebrew and Aramaic. Midrash was spread orally at first and was then recorded in written form by Rabbis who were scholarly and steeped in knowledge of the Bible.

# Year Seven Content Description

## Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The monotheistic religions (Christianity, Judaism and Islam) share common beginnings of faith which are found in the patriarchs, Moses and the prophets. (BEWR8)

## Skills

Analyse and explain the ways in which Christianity, Judaism and Islam are connected through the stories of the patriarchs, Moses and the prophets, including Genesis 17:1-22 (Abraham and Sarah) and Exodus 13:17-14:30 (Moses).

# Resources

Read about the Patriarchs, [Abraham](#), [Isaac](#) and [Jacob](#) here.

- Some resources to answer questions such as these contained in the elaborations: (BEWR8)
- An [overview of Judaism](#) is found here.
- [How do Jewish people describe G\\*d?](#)

## What are some daily practices they have?

[Prayer](#) and [here](#) and another reference to the [Clothing of Jewish Prayer](#).

**Are there rules that Jews must follow?** See this article for guidance on [commandments](#).

**Is there a key figure they look to for guidance?** Learn about [Rabbis](#) here.

Abraham- [Genesis 17:1-22](#)

# Resources

**Is there a key figure they look to for guidance?** Learn about [Rabbis](#) here.

Abraham- [Genesis 17:1-22](#)

Abraham had two sons, Ishmael and Isaac. G\*d entered into a covenantal relationship with Abraham. Followers of Islam regard Abraham as a prophet and a close friend of G\*d who showed the true nature of G\*d as one and, along with Judaism, Christianity also shares the belief in a monotheistic G\*d. The three religions are described as Abrahamic and monotheistic.

Moses- [Exodus 13:17-14:30](#)

Here you may read an overview of [Moses' life](#) from a Jewish scholarly perspective. Moses is regarded as the greatest of prophets by the Jewish people.

# Year Eight Content Description

## Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Although there is a strong connection between the 'People of the Book', there are distinct differences among their core beliefs and practices. Initiation rituals in the Abrahamic religions begin the journey of faith for believers. (BEWR9)

## Skills

- Identify similarities and differences in the core beliefs of the monotheistic religions.
- Recognise key elements in the birth rituals of the Christian, Jewish and Islamic faith traditions.
- Describe how the initiation rituals of the three religions act as the foundation for the faith journey.

# Core Beliefs of Judaism

Read core beliefs about [Jewish faith and God here](#). A simple text on beliefs is found [here](#).

# Some resources to help with investigating questions in the elaborations such as these (BEWR9):

## Birth

- retrieving and sharing information on the [Brit Milah ceremony](#) or [here](#), or [here](#). (e.g. [mohel](#), [minyan](#), circumcision, commandment, Chair of Elijah)

## Initiation

- locating information on the [Bar and Bat Mitzvah](#) ceremonies (e.g. study of Torah, [Bar Mitzvah](#), introduction of [Bat Mitzvah](#), [tefillin](#), [tallit](#), minyan)



# Year Nine Content Description

## Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Christianity, Judaism and Islam are monotheistic religions that share a belief in the one God (Allah, God, G\*d). The three monotheistic religions have divergent understandings of God that are reflected in their beliefs and practices. (BEWR10)

## Skills

- Explain why Christianity, Judaism and Islam can be defined as monotheistic religions.
- Examine and discuss the understanding of God/Allah/G\*d in the monotheistic traditions that is reflected in the core beliefs and practices of the religion.

# Resources

Some resources to help with investigating questions in the elaborations such as these (BEWR10):

- locating a [definition for the term 'monotheistic'](#) and constructing a personal definition.

Read about a Jewish Rabbi's concept of [Monotheism](#) here.

More [information about G\\*d.](#)

- examining the Jewish understanding through [the Shema](#) and key sections from Torah/Tanach e.g. Commandments, laws in Leviticus, [images of G\\*d.](#)

Hear the beginning of [the Shema in Hebrew.](#)

Scriptural references for the Decalogue.

- [Exodus 20:1-17](#)  
[Deuteronomy 5:1-21](#)

Sample of [Laws from Leviticus highlighting the one Lord.](#)

# Year Ten Content Description

## Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The religions of the world contribute valuable insights into the idea of God or the 'Other'. The core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) reflect this mystery of God/Other which is beyond human understanding. (BEWR11)

## Skills

- Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and the religious practices that reflect these beliefs
- Interpret how the importance of the founding figures is reflected in the celebrations of the world religions, including Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism
- Explain how the diversity of the beliefs and practices of the major world religions reflects the human understanding of God or the 'Other.'

# Core Beliefs

Core beliefs in Judaism.

Moses and loving G\*d.

# Religious Practices

Covenant- what does a [covenantal relationship](#) entail?

Read about [Jewish Prayer](#) here. What does the [Amidah prayer](#) tell about G\*d? And [The Shema](#) prayer? The [Dayenu](#) prayer?

[Shabbat](#) - learning about how Jewish people view G\*d through this practice.

The practice of keeping [Kosher](#).

Wearing the [Kippah/Yarmulke](#).

[Purity Laws](#) [Ritual washing](#).

Read about [Mitzvoth](#) here.

**Moses**- Read about [Passover/Pesach](#) and its connection to the story of Moses. Find [more information here](#). And a [video clip here](#). A popular Jewish group sing about the traditional questions asked at [Passover](#).

**For more information**

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