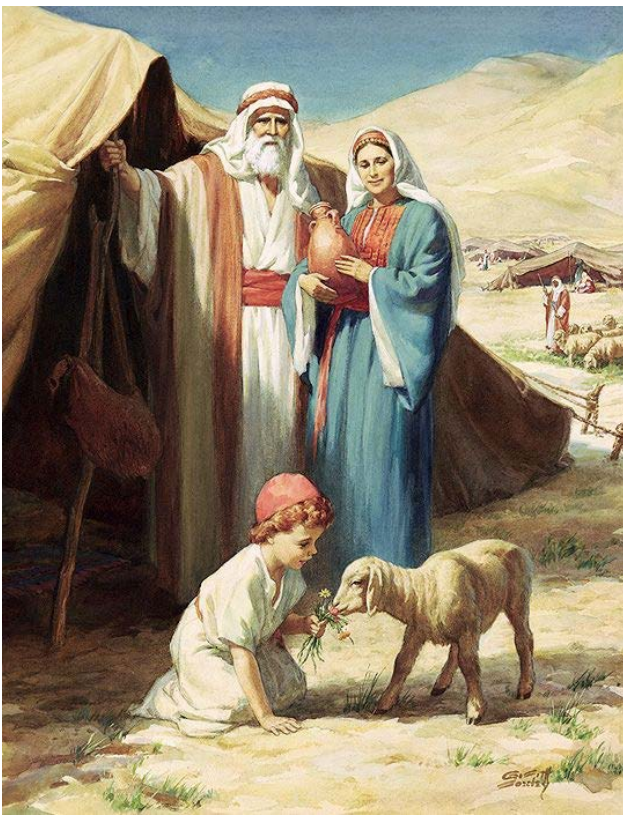


# People of the Book



## Year 7 Religious Education Term 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_



# Torah Mnemonic

**Direction:** List the 5 books of the Torah in the correct order and then create a mnemonic using the first letter of each book. Try to make your poem related to the topic of God, the Jews, the bible etc.

G .....

E .....

L .....

N .....

D .....

## Noah

### Apply - summarising task WE Do

**Direction:** Carefully READ this passage below and answer the questions below.

The story of Noah and the Ark is a well-known story found in Genesis, the first Book of the Bible. It tells the story of God's destruction of the world because of the corruption and violence of humanity. The only goodness in the world was found in Noah and his wife and three sons. For this reason, God saved Noah and his family from the great flood that was sent to cleanse the earth of evil. God formed a covenant with Noah and instructed him to build a great ark to keep him, his family, and the animals of creation safe from the flood waters.



Locate answers to the following questions:

What?

.....

Where?

.....

Why?

.....

Who?

.....

**Summary example:**

The story of Noah's Ark is found in the first Book of the Bible, Genesis. It is a story about God sending a flood to destroy evil in the world. God formed a covenant with Noah and saved Noah and his family because they were good. According to God's instructions, Noah built an ark to save his family and the animals of creation.

This example follows the pattern: WHAT WHERE. WHAT. WHO WHY. WHAT WHY.

**NOTE:** when summarising, include the answers to a range of WHAT/WHY/HOW/WHO/WHERE questions as this will mean your summary has plenty of detail and is interesting.

**Apply - summarising task**  
**YOU Do**

**Direction:** Summarise the paragraph below into ONE sentence.

First, read the passage. Next, answer the questions, then arrange the questions into an order that makes sense.

Use the following pattern if you are stuck: WHO WHAT WHEN WHY.

Noah built an ark that was three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits wide and thirty cubits high. The ark was to save his family and the creatures of the earth from a flood. He brought onto the ark two of every kind of animal, male and female. He also brought onto the ark every kind of food on earth for his family and for the creatures on the ark. Noah, his family and the animals stayed on the ark until the flood subsided.

Who?

.....

What?

.....

When?

.....

Why?

.....

*See the SlideShow (Slide 44) for an example of the answer.*

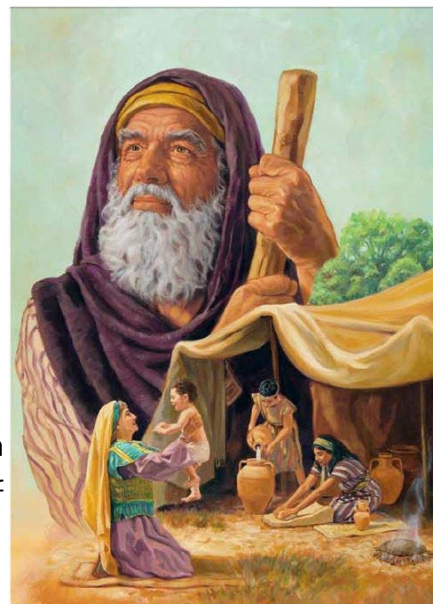
# Abraham, the father of the Jews

## The Story of Abraham

**Direction:** Read the story of Abraham and complete the sentencing writing activities found at the end of the story.

### Abram and Sarai Begin the Journey

Abraham is so important in the Old Testament that he is often known as the founder of the Hebrew nation. He is significant in the history of salvation because he was the first to worship the one true God.



When Abraham's story begins, his name was Abram. With his wife, Sarai, he lived with his father, Terah, in Ur of the Chaldeans. From there, they moved to northern Mesopotamia to settle in Haran. But God had chosen Abram for a special mission.

*God said to Abram, 'Leave your country, your kindred and your father's house for a country which I shall show you; and I shall make you a great nation, I shall bless you and make your name famous; you are to be a blessing!'*

- Genesis 12:1-2

## The Land of Canaan

Abraham and his family were nomadic people. Their journeys took them many years, through areas which are now part of modern Turkey, Syria and Israel. Around 1850 BCE, they reached Canaan where they settled for a time at places named Shechem, Bethel, Ai and the desert area known as the Negeb. When there was a severe famine, they travelled to Egypt to secure food. From Egypt, Abram returned to the Negeb. He was becoming a very rich man with cattle, flocks of sheep, tents, silver and gold.



Map of the possible route taken by Abraham and his family, from Ur of the Chaldeans

So Abram was blessed with wealth, but he and Sarai had hoped for a son. Descendants were important in biblical times as a sign of God's blessing. Children were also a support in old age and a way of achieving immortality through their generations.

Then words of God came to Abram in a vision:

*'Do not be afraid, Abram! I am your shield and shall give you a very great reward.' 'Lord God,' Abram replied, 'what use are your gifts, as I am going on my way childless? Since you have given me no offspring,' Abram continued, 'a member of my household will be my heir.'*

**- Genesis 15:1-4**

God promised Abram the land of Canaan and this came to be known as the Promised Land. God told Abram to look up to the sky and count the stars, if he could, and that would be the number of his descendants.

## The Covenant

Central to Abram's story was a special agreement called a **covenant**, or sacred agreement.

A covenant is even more serious than an agreement though. It is a solemn promise with the total commitment of both sides. The covenant between God and Abram, as the leader of the Hebrew people, was of lasting importance.

When Abram was ninety-nine years old, God spoke to him saying

*... for my part this is my covenant with you: you will become the father of many nations. And you are no longer to be called Abram; your name is to be Abraham ... And I shall maintain my covenant between myself and you, and your descendants after you, generation after generation, as a covenant in perpetuity, to be your God and the God of your descendants after you. And to you and to your descendants after you, I shall give the country where you are now immigrants, the entire land of Canaan, to own in perpetuity. And I will be their God.*

**- Genesis 17:4-8**

Abraham's (note the name change) part in the covenant was a moral obligation to, 'Live in my (God's) presence, be perfect' (Gn 17:2). As a sign of the covenant, all males were to be circumcised.

*This is my covenant which you must keep between myself and you, and your descendants after you: every one of your males must be circumcised.*

**- Genesis 17:10**

God also promised to give Abraham and his wife, Sarai a son.

*'Furthermore,' God said to Abraham, 'As regards your wife Sarai, you must not call her Sarai, but Sarah. I will bless her and moreover, give you a son by her. I shall bless her and she will become nations: kings of peoples will issue from her.'*

**-- Genesis 17:15-16**

## New Names

For the ancient people, a name did not merely indicate a person or object, but made a thing what it was, and a change of name meant a change of destiny. There was now a new destiny for Abraham and Sarah.

*Abram* and *Abraham* are two forms of the same name, meaning 'he who is great by reason of his father, he who is of noble descent'. Then, Abraham came to have the Hebrew meaning of 'father of a multitude of nations'. *Sarai* and *Sarah* are two forms of the same name which means 'princess'. Sarah was to be the mother of kings.

**- Adapted from: *The New Jerusalem Bible*, Darton, Longman & Todd Ltd, London, 1985, pp.35-37**

## A Child is Born

As God had promised, Sarah did have a son even though she and Abraham were elderly.

*Abraham named the son born to him Isaac, the son to whom Sarah had given birth. Abraham circumcised his son Isaac when he was eight days old, as God had commanded him. Abraham was a hundred years old when his son Isaac was born to him.*

**- Genesis 21:3-5**

It seemed like the 'happy ever after' ending to Abraham's story. He had lived a long life, and had been faithful to God. He had a son and heir and had been given a nation and the promise of many descendants. But, there was another challenge.

## Test of Faith

Some time later, God put Abraham to the test.

*'Abraham, Abraham!' he called. 'Here I am,' he replied. God said, 'Take your son, your only son, your beloved Isaac, and go to the land of Moriah, where you are to offer him as a burnt offering on one of the mountains which I shall point out to you.'*

**- Genesis 22:2**

In ancient times, a sacrifice was seen as a way of pleasing God. It involved placing the offering, usually a bird or an animal on an altar, killing the offering and then burning it. To test Abraham's

faith in the covenant, God asked him to seal it with the blood of his son. How hard it must have been for Abraham to respond to God's call to sacrifice Isaac.

He built an altar, placed wood on top and bound his son. As Abraham's faith reached its climactic point, an angel of God called

*... 'Do not raise your hand against the boy,' the angel said. 'Do not harm him, for now I know you fear God. You have not refused me your own beloved son.' ... The angel of God called Abraham a second time from heaven. 'I swear by my own self, God declares, that because you have done this, because you have not refused me your beloved son, I will shower blessings on you and make your descendants as numerous as the stars of heaven and the grains of sand on the seashore.'*

**- Genesis 22:12-17**

The story of the sacrifice of Isaac helps us to understand the sacrifice Jesus made by his death and resurrection to seal the new and everlasting covenant between God and all people.

*'By faith, Abraham obeyed when he was called to go out to a place which he was to receive as an inheritance; and he went out, not knowing where he was to go. By faith, he lived as a stranger and pilgrim in the promised land. By faith, Sarah was given to conceive the son of the promise. And by faith Abraham offered his only son in sacrifice.'*

**- Catechism of the Catholic Church, #145**

## Activity

1. You are to underline the key parts of the text that reveal the most important information. Your focus is on the covenant between Abraham and God and how this affected Abraham's life.
2. Summarise the above information using the scaffold provided below. The first one has been done for you as a guide.

<b>Bible Reference:</b> Genesis 12: 1-2	<b>Who is/are the main figure(s)?</b> God, Abram, Sarai	<b>What happens?</b> God tells Abram to follow him and do what he asks and God will make him great.	<b>Where is this taking place?</b> Ur & Haran - Mesopotamia
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<p>Bible Reference: Genesis 15: 1-4</p>	<p>Where is this taking place?</p>	<p>What happens?</p>	<p>Historical context (what have you learned about what people at this time thought was important or valuable? Why is this background knowledge helpful?)</p>
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<p>Bible Reference: Genesis 17: 4-8, 17: 10, 15-16.</p>	<p>What is a covenant?</p>	<p>What is God offering?</p>	<p>What must Abraham do in return?</p>
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<p>Bible Reference: Genesis 21: 3-5, 22:2, 12-17</p>	<p>Who is/are the main figure(s)?</p>	<p>What happens?</p>	<p>Historical context (what have you learned about what people at this time thought was important or valuable? Why is this background knowledge helpful?)</p>
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Plan a paragraph that describes the covenant made between Abraham and God.

**SPO** - this is a PLAN/OUTLINE for the final paragraph

T.S. Abraham, the father of the Jewish faith, made a covenant with God.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

C.S. Abraham's covenant with God tested his faith but it was never broken and this is why he is seen as the father of the Jewish people even today.

**FINAL VERSION**

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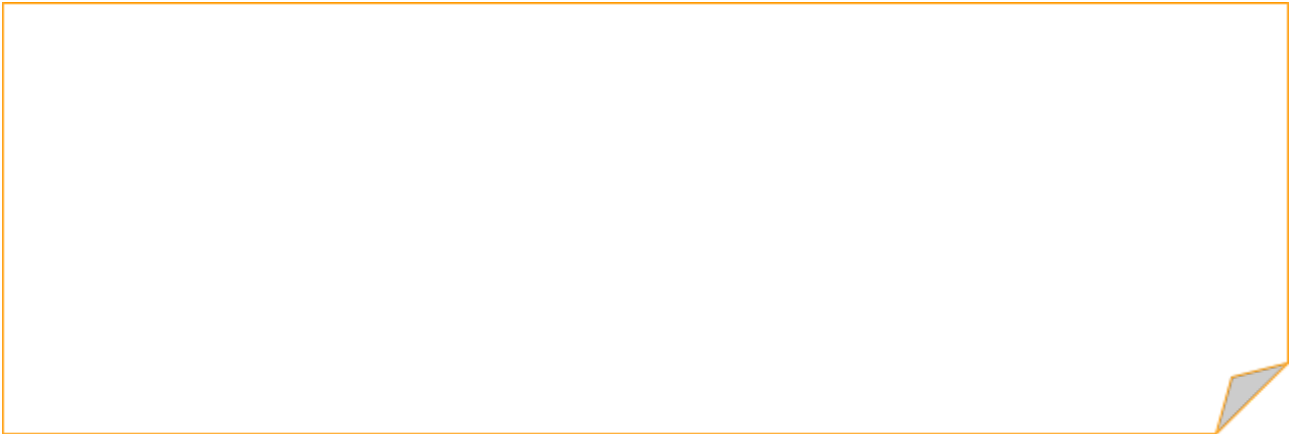
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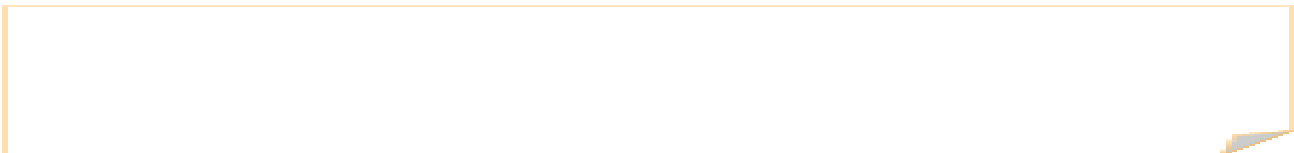
*There is an example of a final paragraph in the SlideShow on Slide 48.*

# The Lands of the Torah

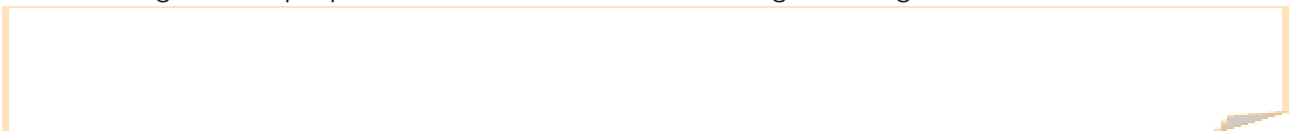
Watch the clip about the Lands of the Bible. In the space below take notes.



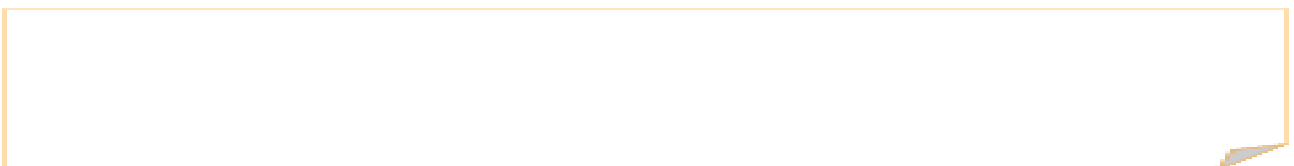
What do you notice about the lands of the bible from the second video? DESCRIBE what you saw.



What challenges would people like Abraham have faced travelling in this region?

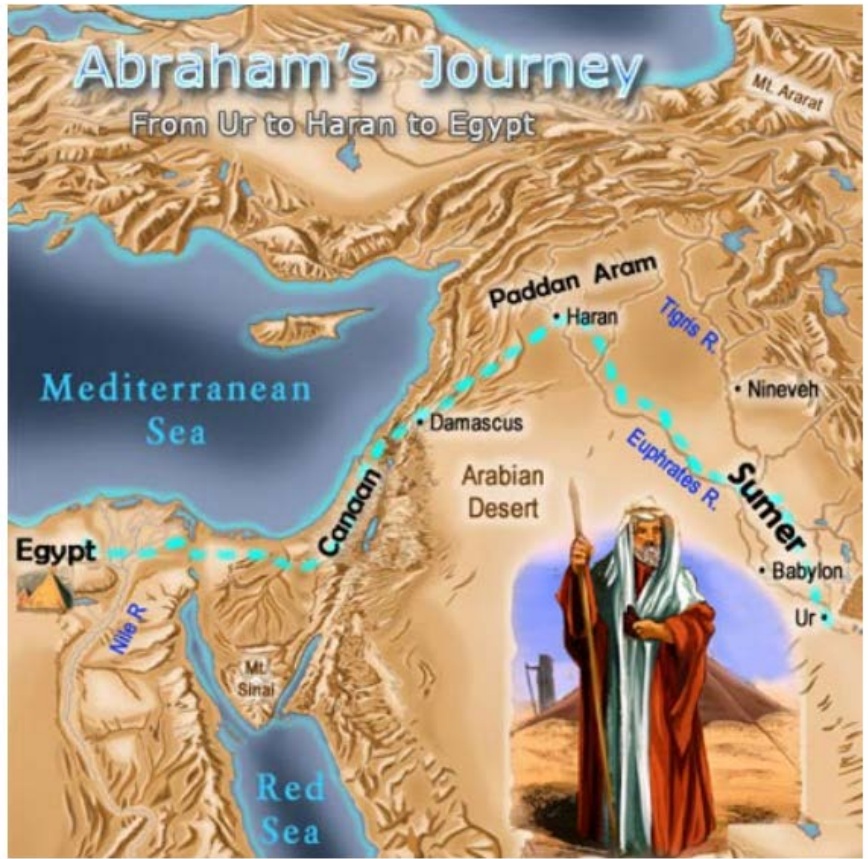


Below is a map of where Abraham travelled. Based on the information you have been given from the two films, explain WHY Abraham would have travelled this route.



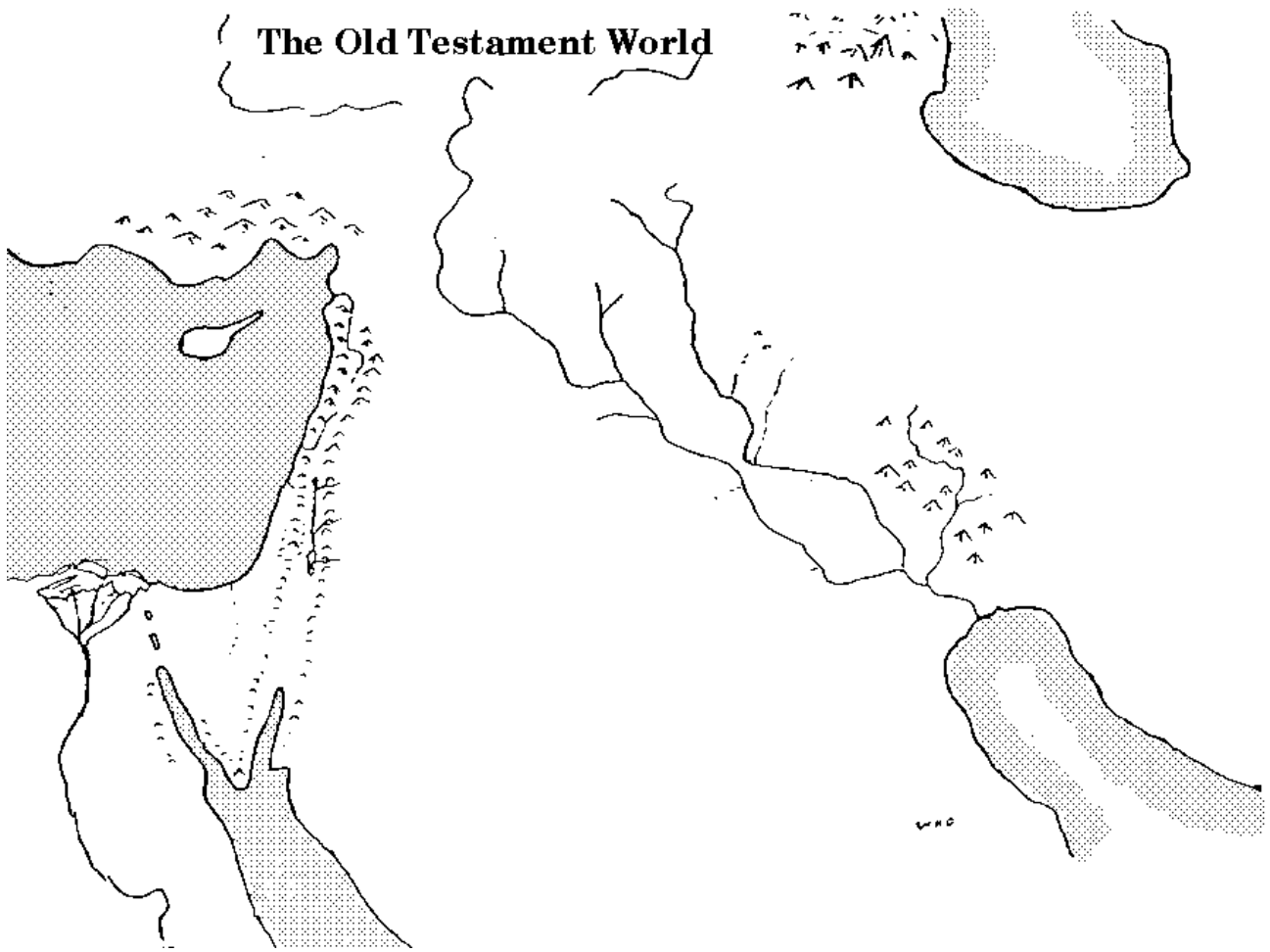
On the second map over the page, label the region with the names of towns, regions, seas, lakes, mountains etc. Use the Atlas provided to help you.

Include BOLTS - Border, Orientation, Legend, Title, Scale



Abrahams Journeys

**The Old Testament World**



# Google Earth

Go to Google Earth. Search this region of the world in which Abraham had travelled.

The observations I can make about the physical geography in this region are .....

.....  
.....

List at least five cities and towns that can be found in modern day Canaan/Israel.

.....  
.....  
.....



# Moses

## The Story of Moses

### Israelites in Egypt

We now travel forward about six hundred years. Since the era of Joseph (whose story in Genesis is recalled in the musical, *Joseph and the Technicolour Dream Coat*) the Israelites (formerly known as Hebrews) had been living in Egypt peacefully until later Pharaohs like Rameses II began to use them as forced labour for building projects.

The oppression became intolerable and the Israelites wanted to return to their free way of life in the desert.

It is against this background that the Bible introduces the person of Moses. Moses was chosen by God to lead the Israelites back to the land that was once their home, the promised land of Canaan. It seems an extraordinary choice when we read about Moses' childhood.

The Pharaoh had ordered that if a newborn Hebrew baby was a boy, he was to be killed. To save her child, Moses' mother hid him in a basket of reeds on the banks of the river. He was found by the daughter of the Pharaoh, who raised him in luxury in the Egyptian household and named him Moses.

## Making a Choice

The tension in Moses between his Hebrew background and his Egyptian upbringing flared when he killed an Egyptian who was striking a Hebrew worker. Moses was no longer a protected, privileged person but now, an outcast forced to escape into the land of Midian. He lived there for many years, married and looked after the flocks of his father-in-law. In Egypt, Rameses II died but the suffering of the Israelites people continued.



## Time for God's Call

While caring for the animals, Moses saw the strange sight of a bush on fire but not burning up and a voice called,

*'Come no nearer... Take off your sandals, for the place where you are standing is holy ground. I am the God of your ancestors,' he said, 'the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob.'* At this Moses covered his face, for he was afraid to look at God...*'Yes indeed, the Israelites cry for help has reached me, and I have also seen the cruel way in which the Egyptians are oppressing them. So I am sending you to Pharaoh, for you to bring my people the Israelites out of Egypt.'*

## The Ten Plagues

Moses was finally persuaded to return to Egypt to save the Israelites from the Pharaoh's harsh rule. The Pharaoh refused to listen to Moses, so God sent the ten plagues. The last plague was the worst. God was going to kill every first-born Egyptian male.

The Israelites were to kill a lamb and sprinkle its blood on their doors. This was a sign that it was an Israelite household and the occupants would not be harmed. They were to eat the lamb with certain other foods that night. This meal is called the Passover Meal because after it, the Israelites were to pass over from slavery to freedom.



**Waters Turn to Blood**  
Exodus 7:14-25



**Amphibians (Frogs)**  
Exodus 7:26-8:11



**Gnats (Lice)**  
Exodus 8:12-15



**Flies**  
Exodus 8:16-28



**Disease on Livestock**  
Exodus 9:1-7

# The Ten Plagues of Egypt



**Unhealable Boils**  
Exodus 9:8-12



**Hail and Fire**  
Exodus 9:13-35



**Locusts**  
Exodus 10:1-20



**Darkness**  
Exodus 10:21-29

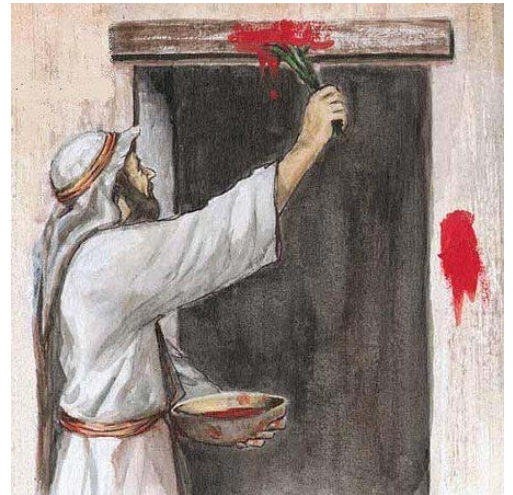


**Death of First-Born**  
Exodus 11:1-12:36

## Passover

During the night of the death of the first born, Moses and the community of the Israelites followed God's directions to eat roasted lamb, unleavened bread and bitter herbs as a Passover meal. Blood from the lamb marked the door because God had said

*... when I see the blood I shall pass over you, and you will escape the destructive plague when I strike Egypt. This day must be commemorated by you, and you must keep it as a feast in God's honour. You must keep it as a feast day for all generations; this is a decree for all time.*      **Genesis 12:13-14**



More than a thousand years later, Jesus was celebrating the Passover with his disciples the night before he died (see Mk 14:12 ff). To this day, Jews still celebrate the Passover to remember the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt.

At last, Pharaoh agreed to Moses' demands and the people began their long journey. Recall from Part One that there are always challenges on a journey and the first one came for Moses, probably sooner than he expected. Pharaoh and his chariots appeared in furious pursuit.

## Covenant and Commandments

The most significant event of the Exodus journey was at Mount Sinai. God called Moses to the top of the mountain to renew the covenant.

*So now, if you are really prepared to obey me and keep my covenant, you, out of all peoples, shall be my personal possession, for the whole world is mine.*

**- Exodus 19:5**

To help the Chosen People obey God, they were given the Law, a set of detailed instructions about what was permitted and what was forbidden. The most important instructions were the Ten Commandments which began with these words:

*(God) said, 'I am your God who brought you out of Egypt, where you lived as slaves. You shall have no other gods to rival me.'*

**- Exodus 20:1-2**

When Moses returned from the mountain he found the people worshipping a statue of a calf which they had made from molten gold. Moses was very angry but he pleaded with God for forgiveness for the people. Those who were sorry were welcomed back into the covenant.

## Time of Trial

Many times, during their long migration, the people would turn away from God, even wish to go back to Egypt, then see the error of their ways, repent and return to worshipping the one true God. Near the end of the journey Moses reminded the people:

*Remember the long road by which your God led you for forty years in the desert, to humble you, to test you and know your inmost heart - whether you would keep God's commandments or not.*

**- Deuteronomy 8:2**



So after forty years, Moses handed on the leadership to Joshua who would cross the Jordan River and take the people into the Promised Land. The Book of Deuteronomy ends with the text:

*Since then, there has never been such a prophet in Israel as Moses, the man whom God knew face to face. What signs and wonders God caused him to perform in Egypt against Pharaoh, all his servants and his whole country! How mighty the hand and great the fear that Moses wielded in the eyes of all Israel.*

**- Deuteronomy 34:10-12**

## MOSES TASK

1. After reading the information and the scriptures above, complete the following sentence expansion activity:

**WHO** was Moses? .....

.....

**WHAT** did he do? .....

.....

**HOW** did he do it? .....



.....  
**WHY** is he a hero? .....  
.....

**Direction:** Expand the kernel sentence below using the above 'Who, What, How, Why?' information.

Sentence kernel: *Moses was an Old Testament hero.*

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**Direction:** Complete the following 'Because, But, So' sentences.

Moses' covenant with God was significant *because* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Moses' covenant with God was significant *but* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Moses' covenant with God was significant *so* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Heroes are often reluctant initially to accept the challenge put before them.*

**Direction:** Explain the challenges Moses faced when he made the covenant with God.

*Answer on the lines over the page.*

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## **EXTENSION**

Imagine you are Moses. Write a journal entry detailing your thoughts and feelings when God asked you to free your fellow Hebrews from the Pharaoh.

Complete this in your workbook. Ensure you include appropriate descriptive language to appropriately express how Moses would have thought and felt at the time.

# **Old Testament Bible Heroes**

The Old Testament is full of many heroes. Three famous Bible heroes are Noah, Abraham and Moses.

We have been learning about these characters from The Bible and we are learning how to take notes using abbreviations and symbols.

## **NOTE TAKING**

1. You are to select ONE of the Bible heroes from the document that is on the Google Classroom. RE-read their story carefully.
2. Write notes (using abbreviations and symbols) that answer at least FOUR of the following questions about your person and their life:

- Who?
- When?
- Where?
- What?
- How?
- Why?

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3. Write THREE sentences about your chosen hero.

- Sentence ONE must be a statement sentence ( a sentence that makes a statement or expresses an opinion).

EXAMPLE: *Noah was a man of great faith and courage.*

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- Sentence TWO must include an appositive.

EXAMPLE: *Abraham, the father of the Hebrew nation, made a covenant with God and he was always obedient to God's requests.*

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- Sentence THREE must include a transition word. This is a word that links words, phrases or sentences. They help the reader to progress from one idea (expressed by the author) to the next idea. Underline your transition word(s).

EXAMPLE: *Undoubtedly, Moses would have been nervous returning to Egypt to demand freedom from the Pharaoh; however, his faith in God gave him strength to do this difficult task.*

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<b>TRANSITION WORDS IN ENGLISH</b>			
<b>Emphasis</b>	<b>Addition</b>	<b>Contrast</b>	<b>Order</b>
Undoubtedly	Along with	Unlike	Following
Unquestionably	Apart from this	Nevertheless	At this time
Obviously	Moreover	On the other hand	Previously
Particularly / in particular	Furthermore	Nonetheless	First/ firstly
Especially	Also	Despite / in spite of	Second/ secondly
Clearly	Too	In contrast (to)	Third/ thirdly
Importantly	As well as that	Contrary to	Finally
Absolutely	Besides	Whereas	Subsequently
Definitely	In addition	Alternatively	Above all
Without a doubt	Not only...but also	Conversely	Before
Indeed	In addition to this	Even so	Last but not least
It should be noted	Additionally / an additional	Differing from	First and foremost

# The Decalogue

Decalogue comes from two Greek words, \_\_\_\_\_ meaning \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

Some people think that the ten commandments are just a list of religious rules we have to follow, but that's not why God gave them to us.



## The Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:1-20)

**20** Then God spoke all these words:

**2** "I am the Lord your God. I brought you out of the land of Egypt where you were slaves.

**3** "You must not have any other gods except me.

**4** "You must not make for yourselves any idols. Don't make something that looks like anything in the sky above or on the earth below or in the water below the land. **5** You must not worship or serve any idol. This is because I, the Lord your God, am a jealous God. A person may sin against me and hate me. I will punish his children, even his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

**6** But I will be very kind to thousands who love me and obey my commands.

**7** "You must not use the name of the Lord your God thoughtlessly. The Lord will punish anyone who is guilty and misuses his name.

**8** "Remember to keep the Sabbath as a holy day. **9** You may work and get everything done during six days each week. **10** But the seventh day is a day of rest to honour the Lord your God. On that day no one may do any work: not you, your son or daughter, or your men or women slaves. Neither your animals nor the foreigners living in your cities may work. **11** The reason is that in six days the Lord made everything. He made the sky, earth, sea and everything in them. And on the seventh day, he rested. So the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy.

**12** "Honour your father and your mother. Then you will live a long time in the land. The Lord your God is going to give you this land.

**13** "You must not murder anyone.

**14** "You must not be guilty of adultery.

**15** "You must not steal.

**16** "You must not tell lies about your neighbour in court.

**17** "You must not want to take your neighbour's house. You must not want his wife or his men or women slaves. You must not want his ox or his donkey. You must not want to take anything that belongs to your neighbour."

**18** The people heard the thunder and the trumpet. They saw the lightning on the mountain and smoke rising from the mountain. They shook with fear and stood far away from the mountain. **19** Then they said to Moses, "Speak to us yourself. Then we will listen. But don't let God speak to us, or we will die."

**20** Then Moses said to the people, "Don't be afraid. God has come to test you. He wants you to respect him so you will not sin."

**Watch a clip that explains the purpose of the 10 Commandments in more detail.**

God wanted to give the people some \_\_\_\_\_ so they would know the \_\_\_\_\_ way to live. So, God called Moses to the top of \_\_\_\_\_ and gave him the 10 Commandments. The first \_\_\_\_\_ commandments were about \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ God should always be \_\_\_\_\_, they should never \_\_\_\_\_ any other thing, they should never use God's \_\_\_\_\_ in anger and they should \_\_\_\_\_ the day of \_\_\_\_\_. The other \_\_\_\_\_ rules were about how they should \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_. They shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, be \_\_\_\_\_ of what others have or \_\_\_\_\_ others.

God didn't give Moses these rules because he wanted to be strict and mean. He gave him the rules to \_\_\_\_\_. Jesus referred to these commandments many years later when he talked to a group of religious leaders who thought they were smarter than Jesus. Jesus pointed out that God's \_\_\_\_\_ weren't just a list of rules to be \_\_\_\_\_. They were about learning \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ God and others. And guess what? These commandments are true and helpful for us today, too.

In the left margin of the Bible quote above, find commandments that you think are about loving God. Write, "Love of God" in the margin next to the commandments about love and respect of God.

In the left margin of the Bible quote above, find commandments that you think are about how best to treat others. Write, "Ways to treat others" in the margin next to the commandments about love and respect of others. You might like to use this grouping symbol next to the text {

**Direction:** Write down 3-4 key points about the Ten Commandments and their role.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**SPO Practice**

**T.S.** The Decalogue, a series of ten laws given to Moses from God, is also known as The 10 Commandments.

1. God/rules = way to live
2. Moses ↑ Mt Sinai = God/decalogue
3. 1st 4 = how to relate to God. #s 5 -10 = how to treat people
4. **X** Rules & memorisation/ **✓** love God/love others

**C.S.** These ten rules for life gave the Israelites clear directions about how to live a good and holy life and these commandments still offer us the same help today.

You are to write out the WHOLE paragraph in the space below. You are to interpret the notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 and turn them into full sentences. Remember to use appropriate conjunctions (joining words) and transition words to link the sentences together.

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## **EXTENSION**

There are not only 10 Commandments given to the Israelites. God gave them 613 commandments! Read the information below and create a SPO for a paragraph about these 613 commandments.

**NOTE:** These 613 commandments are for the Jewish community. Christians have adopted The 10 Commandments, but not the other 603 rules.

### **What are Mitzvot?**

The word '*mitzvah*' (singular) means 'commandment' or 'rule'. Rules are like traffic lights – they make life easier for people to live. Mitzvot (plural) are the things that God wants us to do. When you do a mitzvah it makes you a happier, healthier and smarter person.

### **How many Mitzvot are there?**

All the mitzvot are written down in the Torah, the Jewish book of laws found in the Bible. Altogether, there are 613 mitzvot.

### **What are some of the Mitzvot?**

There are mitzvot about foods, holidays and prayers, kindness and cleanliness, honesty, how to treat other people and lots more. These are some of the mitzvot we should try do:

- Honour your mother and father
- Share
- Learn
- Pray
- Visit the sick or elderly
- Care for animals

These are just some examples of mitzvot that God wants us to do. There are many more!

It's good to do mitzvot. Doing God's mitzvot will help make you a better person. Doing God's

mitzvot will make the world a better place.

There are 248 Positive Mitzvot or things that you *should* do. The number is thought to represent the number of bones and significant organs in the human body.

There are 365 Negative Mitzvot or things you *should not* do. The number corresponds to the number of days in a solar year.

Many of the mitzvot cannot be observed in modern times because life has changed. According to one school of thought, there are 77 negative and 194 positive commandments that can be observed today. There are 26 commands that apply only within the Land of Israel and not anywhere else in the world.

Remember to write out the topic and concluding sentences in full.

T.S. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

C.S. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If you have time, you can write out your whole paragraph in your Hums book.

# Understanding Passover

Today we are learning about the Jewish feast, Passover. You will be viewing and reading in order to gain information about what Passover is and why it is important to Jews.

Let's Read!



# Passover



Jews celebrate the holiday of Passover every spring. The holiday lasts for eight days and nights. On the first two nights of Passover, a special meal called a seder is held. At the seder, families and friends sit around the table and read the story of Moses leading the Jewish people from Egypt. Symbolic foods are served at the seder, and some are featured on a special seder plate. One of the most important Passover foods is matzoh, which is a flat, cracker-like bread. According to the Passover story, when the Jews were granted their freedom, they left Egypt in such a hurry there was no time for the bread to rise; this is how matzoh was first made.

**What is Passover?** In order to answer this question, underline the key words in this passage.

After reading the text carefully, answer the following questions.

**Who?**.....

**What?**.....

**When?**.....

**How (long)?**.....

Using the information you have extracted from the text by answering the questions above, write a summary sentence that answers the question, "**What is passover?**". Try to use an appositive in your summary sentence. **What, How, Who, When, What** could be a good structure for your sentence.

**What is Passover? summary sentence (ONE sentence!)**

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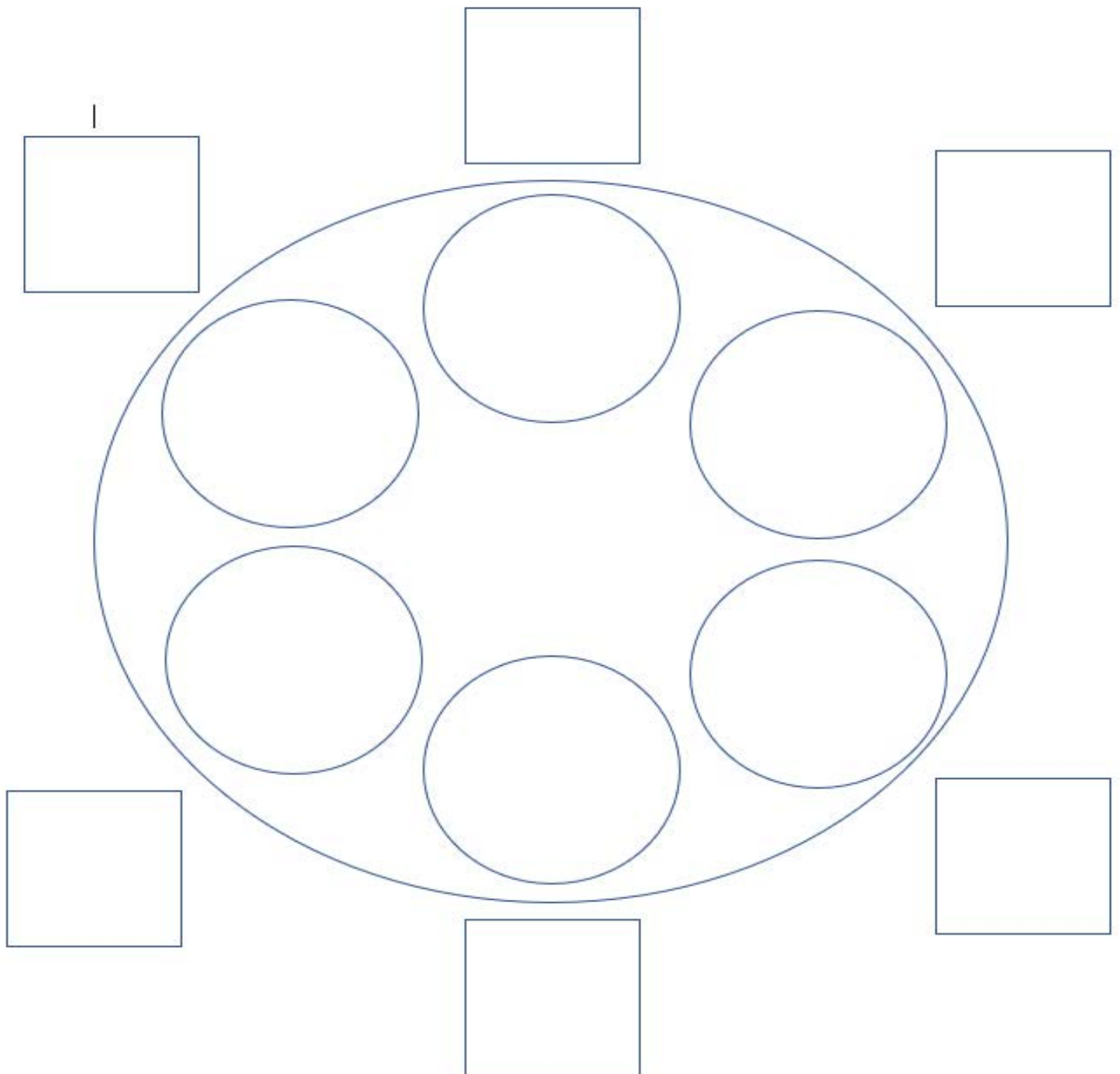
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*See the sample answer on Slide 81 of the SlideShow.*

Go to the site link below. Use the information on this page to complete the seder plate. Be sure to illustrate and colour in the parts of the seder plate. Click on each food item to discover its meaning and include this information in your labelling of the seder plate.

[Passover Seder Plate | DK Find Out](#)

## PASSOVER SEDER PLATE



## Passover appositives

Use **two** of the following appositives in a sentence. You will need to place the noun at the start of the sentence, and more details about the topic after the appositive.

..., a Jewish celebration held each year in Spring, ...

..., an annual event for Jews,...

..., the feast that recalls Moses' freeing the Israelites,...

Write out your full sentences using the chosen appositive.

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The Passover Seder: What to Expect

Watch this clip about Passover and write down 5 things you have learned about Passover that you did not know before you viewed the clip.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzsuL9U1a\\_k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzsuL9U1a_k)

### **5 Things about Passover I have learnt today!**

# **The Hero's Journey**

Trace the narrative of either Noah, Abraham or Moses against the Hero's journey wheel and determine whether or not they fit the profile of a hero.

After completing the wheel, you are to complete these sentence starters:

\_\_\_\_\_ is/is not a hero *because*.....

\_\_\_\_\_ is/is not a hero *although*.....

\_\_\_\_\_ is/is not a hero *therefore*.....

# The HERO'S JOURNEY

or Monomyth



- The Hero's Journey (or Monomyth) is a 12-step cycle that most narratives follow.
- In addition to the 12 steps, the journey can be further simplified into 4 parts.