



Lesson One and Two

To encounter the story of Passover from the Old Testament (Exodus 12:1-8, 15-20, 13:3)

The Book of Exodus is found in the Old Testament and the scriptures are shared with Judaism.

7 Then they shall take some of the blood, and put it on the two doorposts and the lintel of the houses in which they eat them.

The Hebrews were used as slaves to build the pyramids. Moses warned that if Pharaoh refused to free the slaves there would be horrible consequences for Egypt.

The Hebrews had to leave in a hurry and they faced many struggles ahead. Before leaving they shared a meal together which is a reminder of the Last Supper meal that Jesus shared.

Pesakh is the Hebrew word for Passover.



Activities:

Invite the children to hotseat a Hebrew who experienced the Exodus first-hand. Refine their questions to specifics in the story and to enable a discussion of what it would have been like for those people leaving everything they knew to embark on a new life.

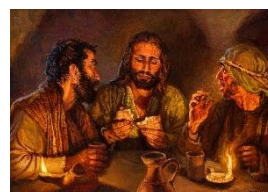
Hebrew Passover Exodus Pesakh

Lesson Three and Four

To know the Church teaches that for Christians, the Eucharist is linked with the Jewish celebration of Passover (Luke 22:14-23)

For Christians the Eucharist is linked to Passover. Hebrews carried on the Passover meal each year to remember and give thanks for their freedom. Jesus did this as part of his Jewish faith and Jewish people continue to do this today. For Christians, the Passover meal links with Jesus' Last Supper with his disciples. The Last Supper was a Passover meal.

For Christians, Jesus offers himself as the sacrifice (he is the Paschal lamb) and his death and resurrection save people from sin and restore the way to a relationship with God in his life and in heaven. Jesus commands the disciples to remember and repeat his actions as he establishes a new promise (covenant).



I wonder why Jesus chose to celebrate the Last Supper on the feast of the Passover?

Activities:

Role-play the words and actions of Jesus and the disciples at the Last Supper. Create a freeze-frame and be ready to say what the disciples and Jesus were saying or thinking in that moment.

Eucharist Christian Last Supper

Lesson Five and Six

To have encountered some simple facts about how the Jewish festival of the Passover is celebrated by Jews in Britain today.

Describe how Jewish people celebrate the Passover in Britain today making links with the Exodus account, correctly using specialist vocabulary to describe symbols and actions in the meal.

Passover (Pesach in Hebrew) celebrates the liberation of the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt. On the evening before Passover starts, Jewish families have a special service called a Seder which takes place over a meal. The story of Exodus is read from a book called the Haggadah.

Different family members read parts of the story (some parts are read in Hebrew) and food and drink with symbolic meaning is placed upon the table. The food included unleavened bread as the Hebrews had no time to wait for bread to rise before leaving Egypt. (The leaven they threw away is like a sourdough starter rather than a yeast).



What do some of the different foods represent? What are some of the actions that take place?

Activities:

The children to respond to their encounter through art.

Seder plate Charoset Judaism Offerings



Lesson Seven and Eight

To recognise links and simple connections between some Islamic religious laws, beliefs, worship, and life.

Children to encounter Islam for the first time and understand that it is a different world faith than Judaism.

There are many worldviews and everyone’s worldview is influenced by their religion, culture, heritage and life experiences. Children in the class who follow Islam will have the opportunity to share their world view. Children will learn about the Five Pillars of Islam.



Activities:

Children will draw the 5 Pillars of Islam and briefly describe what each of them are. Children will prepare some questions that they would like to ask someone who has an Islamic worldview.

Islam Worldview Religion Worship

Lesson Nine

To recognise links and simple connections between some Islamic religious laws, beliefs, worship, and life.

Children to encounter hearing first hand about the Islamic faith.

What is the Qur’an?

The Qur’an is the holy book of Islam and Muslims use it as a guide for their religion, prayer and living. Muslims treat it with great respect because they believe it is the word of God.

What is inside the Qur’an?

- Stories about prophets
- Teachings about kindness and fairness
- Rules for prayer and worship
- Guidance about helping others

How do Muslims show respect to the Qur’an?

- Wash their hands before touching it
- Keep it in a clean, special place
- Never place it on the floor
- Listen carefully when it is read aloud
- Many Muslims read the Qur’an in Arabic, the language in which it was first revealed.

Activities:

Children to ask questions about what they have heard/ Children create a poster showing how Muslims care for and respect the Qur’an.

Islam Muslim Qur’an Arabic

Lesson Ten

To recognise the importance of artistic expressions of belief in Islam, for example, in Islamic art or religious music.

Islamic art has a long history and is a central part of the belief and culture for many Muslims. Art is linked to the sacred writings and spirituality of Islam, including the calligraphy of the Quran.



Activities:

Children to explore different forms of Islamic art and give the opportunity for wondering questions. Children to produce some geometric designs of their own.

Artistic expression Religious music