



Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year)

- It is celebrated in September
- Jews remember the creation of the world
- Jews reflect on the past year and ask for forgiveness.



Jews eat sweet foods, like **challah** bread, **honey** and fruit to symbolise their hopes for a sweet new year.

Jews go to the **synagogue** to worship and to hear the **shofar** being blown. The shofar is a ram's horn.

Hanukkah (Festival of Light)

- It is celebrated in November or December
- Jews remember an event from their history when God performed a miracle and kept the lights burning in the temple for 8 days, even when there was no oil.



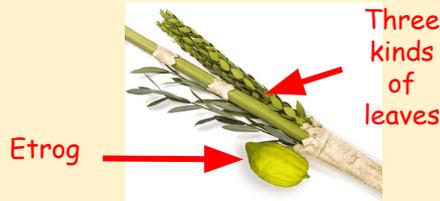
Jews light special candles called **Menorahs** and put them in their windows.

Jews give gifts and play special games like **dreidel**.

Fried foods like potato **latkes** are eaten.

Sukkot (Festival of Booths)

- It is celebrated for 7 days in the autumn
- It is a festival of thanksgiving
- Jews thank God for the harvest and remember the story of how Moses and the Jews lived in the desert for 40 years after escaping from Egypt.



During Sukkot Jews build and live in **sukkahs** (huts or booths) to remember when the Jews lived in the desert.

At the synagogue prayers are said and the **Lulav** or '**four kinds**' is waved as part of thanking God.

Key Vocabulary

dedicate	To dedicate to something is to commit to it
Hebrew	The Jewish language, the Torah is written in Hebrew
Israelites	Another name for the Jews
miracle	A miracle is when something special and important happens and no-one can explain it; the only explanation is that God must have done it.
rabbi	A Jewish leader and teacher
synagogue	The Jewish place of worship
Torah	The Jewish holy book