

ECE Big Ideas

- **Lesson 1: *B'ruchim Ha'ba'im 1 – Welcome***
 1. Religious school is a place where Jewish children and adults should feel comfortable.
 2. *Shalom, Shavuah Tov, L'hitraot*, and/or *Boker Tov* ways we greet each other in Hebrew.
 3. *Makom kavuah* means sacred place.
 4. *Havdalah* is a Jewish ceremony that marks the end of *Shabbat*.
- **Lesson 2: *B'ruchim Ha'ba'im 2 – Welcome***
 1. Religious school is a place where Jews should feel comfortable.
 2. *Shalom, Shavuah Tov, L'hitraot*, and *Boker Tov* are ways to greet one another in Hebrew.
 3. *Makom kavuah* means sacred place.
 4. *Havdalah* is a Jewish ceremony that marks the end of *Shabbat*.
 5. Many Jews have Hebrew names.
 6. *Brachot* means blessings.
- **Lesson 3: *Bikkur Cholim – Visiting the Sick***
 1. *Bikkur Cholim* is the *mitzvah* of visiting the sick.
- **Lesson 4: *Hachnasat Orchim – Welcoming Guests***
 1. *Hachnasat Orchim* means welcoming guests.
 2. Abraham and Sarah are characters in the *Torah* who welcomed guests.
- **Lesson 5: *Rosh Hashanah***
 1. *Rosh Hashanah* is the Jewish New Year.
 2. Apples and honey, a shofar, and round *challot* are symbols of *Rosh Hashanah*.
 3. “*Shanah Tovah*” (good year) is the greeting used on *Rosh Hashanah*.
- **Lesson 6: *Yom Kippur***
 1. *Tzedakah* is the *mitzvah* of giving to charity.
 2. On *Yom Kippur* we try to be better people.
 3. *B'tzelem Elohim* means that we were made in the image of God.
 4. The *Yom Kippur* greeting is “*G'mar tov.*”
- **Lesson 7: *Sukkot 1***
 1. *Sukkot* is a time of thanking God for the harvest.
 2. *Sukkot* is a holiday that commemorates the Israelites wandering in the desert.
 3. Building and eating in a *sukkah* is a *mitzvah*.
 4. The *lulav* and *etrog* are symbols associated with *Sukkot*.
 5. “*Chag Sameiach*” (Happy Holiday) is a Hebrew greeting we use for Jewish holidays.
- **Lesson 8: *Sukkot 2***
 1. *Hachnasat Orchim* is the *mitzvah* of welcoming guests.
 2. *Arba'ah Minim* are the Four Species of *Sukkot*.
 3. It is customary to give *tzedakah* during the Jewish holiday.
- **Lesson 9: *Sukkot 3/Simchat Torah***
 1. The sanctuary is a holy and special place.
 2. The *Torah* is treated in a holy and special way.
 3. *Simchat Torah* is a joyful holiday that celebrates the *Torah*.
 4. *Hakafah* is the time when we dance around with the *Torah*.

- **Lesson 10: Shabbat 1**
 1. Shabbat is a special and holy day.
 2. Shabbat is a day of rest.
 3. There are special ways we celebrate *Shabbat*.
- **Lesson 11: Chanukah 1**
 1. *Chanukah* lasts for eight nights.
 2. We light candles to celebrate *Chanukah*.
 3. The *shamash* is the name of the helper candle on the *Chanukiyah*.
- **Lesson 12: Chanukah 2**
 1. *Chanukah* (rededication) is celebrated for eight nights.
 2. One candle is lit each of the eight nights of *Chanukah*.
 3. The *shamash* is the name of the helper candle on the *Chanukiyah*.
 4. The Maccabee warriors were brave men.
- **Lesson 13: Shabbat 2**
 1. *Shabbat* is a special and holy day.
 2. There are many special ways we celebrate *Shabbat*.
- **Lesson 14: Tu B'shvat 1**
 1. *Bal Tashchit* (do not destroy) is the mitzvah of being ecologically conscious.
 2. *Tu B'shvat* is the New Year for the trees.
 3. We celebrate *Tu B'shvat* with a special *Seder*.
 4. A custom of *Tu B'shvat* is planting trees in Israel.
 5. There are different blessings for fruits and vegetables.
- **Lesson 15: Tu B'shvat 2**
 1. *Tikkun Olam* means to repair the world.
 2. People of all ages can work together to repair the world.
 3. We are partners with God in the completion and repair of the world.
- **Lesson 16: Tikkun Olam – Repairing the World**
 1. *Tikkun Olam* means to repair the world.
 2. People of all ages can work together to repair the world.
 3. We are partners with God in the completion and repair of the world.
- **Lesson 17: Bal Tashchit – Do Not Destroy**
 1. The Earth gives us many wonderful things.
 2. In the *Torah*, God told Adam and Eve to take care of the Earth.
 3. *Bal Tashchit* is the *mitzvah* to care for the Earth.
- **Lesson 18: Purim 1**
 1. One person can make a difference.
 2. We all have a responsibility to care for each other.
 3. *Purim* is the Jewish holiday celebrating freedom and bravery.
- **Lesson 19: Purim 2**
 1. One person can make a difference.
 2. We all have a responsibility to care for each other.
 3. *Purim* is the Jewish holiday that celebrates freedom and courage.
 4. There are four *mitzvot* associated with the holiday of *Purim*.
- **Lesson 20: Pesach 1**
 1. Passover (*Pesach*) celebrates the story of Moses and the Israelites exodus from Egypt.
 2. Moses led the Jewish people to freedom with the help of God.
 3. *Pesach* has unique symbols and traditions.
 4. *Matzah* (unleavened bread) symbolizes the Egyptians fleeing from Egypt in a hurry.

- **Lesson 21: Pesach 2**
 1. Passover (*Pesach*) celebrates the story of Moses and the Israelites Exodus from Egypt.
 2. Moses led the Jewish people to freedom with the help of God.
 3. *Pesach* has unique symbols and traditions.
 4. *Matzah* (unleavened bread) symbolizes the Egyptians fleeing from Egypt in a hurry.
- **Lesson 22: Pesach 3**
 1. Passover (*Pesach*) celebrates the story of Moses and the Israelites Exodus from Egypt.
 2. Moses led the Jewish people to freedom with the help of God.
 3. *Pesach* has unique symbols and traditions.
 4. *Matzah* (unleavened bread) symbolizes the Egyptians fleeing from Egypt in a hurry.
 5. *Chametz* are foods we are not allowed to eat on *Pesach*.
- **Lesson 23: Yom Ha'atzma'ut 1**
 1. Israel is the homeland of the Jewish people.
 2. *Yom Ha'atzma'ut* is Israel's birthday.
 3. *Yom Ha'atzma'ut* means Independence Day.
- **Lesson 24: Yom Ha'atzma'ut 2**
 1. Israel is the homeland of the Jewish people.
 2. *Yom Ha'atzma'ut* is Israel's birthday.
 3. *Yom Ha'atzma'ut* means Independence Day.
- **Lesson 25: Tza'ar Ba'alei Chayim 1 – Respect for Animals**
 1. Pets are loving and loyal friends and are part of our families.
 2. *Tza'ar Ba'alei Chayim* is the *mitzvah* of caring and protecting animals.
- **Lesson 26: Tza'ar Ba'alei Chayim 2 – Respect for Animals**
 1. Animals are an important part of our lives.
 2. *Tza'ar Ba'alei Chayim* is the *mitzvah* of caring and protecting animals.
- **Lesson 27: Shavuot 1**
 1. God gave the *Torah* to the Jewish people.
 2. The *Torah* is holy and is a very special gift from God.
 3. *Shavuot* celebrates the spring harvest and the receiving of the *Torah*.
- **Lesson 28: Shavuot 2**
 1. *Shavuot* celebrates the time when Moses received the Ten Commandments from God at Mount Sinai.
 2. The Ten Commandments are important rules in the *Torah*.
 3. *Shavuot* celebrates the spring harvest.
- **Lesson 29: Shabbat 3**
 1. *Shabbat* is a special and holy day.
 2. There are special ways we celebrate *Shabbat*.
- **Lesson 30: Final Farewell**
 1. *Shabbat* is a special and holy day.
 2. There are special ways we celebrate *Shabbat*.

Kindergarten Big Ideas

- **Lesson 1: Introduction/Who We Are 1**
 1. Our teachers and peers help make religious school fun.
 2. The activities we participate in every week in religious school can enhance our lives.
- **Lesson 2: Who We Are 2**
 1. Our teachers and peers help make religious school fun.
 2. The activities we participate in every week in religious school can enhance our lives.
- **Lesson 3: Rosh haShanah and Yom Kippur**
 1. ראש השנה (*rosh hashanah*) is the Jewish new year.
 2. יום כיפור (*yom kippur*) is the Jewish holiday when we say 'I am sorry.'
 3. There are special foods we eat and rituals we perform on ראש השנה (*rosh hashanah*) and יום כיפור (*yom kippur*).
- **Lesson 4: Creation**
 1. The Torah tells us God creates the world.
 2. The creation narrative makes up the beginning of the Torah.
- **Lesson 5: Synagogue/Temple and Sunday School**
 1. Synagogues/temples are special places where Jewish people can be together.
 2. You can do many different things in a synagogue/temple.
- **Lesson 6: Sukkot and Sim'chat Torah**
 1. אֶתְרוֹג (*sukkah*) is a special building in which we dwell on the Jewish holiday of סוכות (*sukkot*).
 2. We shake the לילב (*lulav*) and אֶתְרוֹג (*et'rog*) on סוכות (*sukkot*).
 3. We read the Torah over and over again.
 4. We rejoice in the existence of the Torah on שְׂמֵחַת תּוֹרָה (*sim'chat torah*) by dancing and marching with it.
- **Lesson 7: Adam and Eve**
 1. Adam and Eve live in the Garden of Eden.
 2. The snake tempts Adam and Eve to eat from the tree of knowledge.
 3. It is important to learn the Story of Adam and Eve because they were the first people.
- **Lesson 8: Shabbat**
 1. שַׁבָּת (*shabbat*) is the day on which God rests after creating the world.
 2. שַׁבָּת (*shabbat*) is a weekly holiday with special celebrations.
- **Lesson 9: Review 1**
 1. Judaism holds certain objects in high regard.
 2. Intellectual and emotional retention of Jewish concepts requires repetition.

- **Lesson 10: Chanukah**
 1. We eat **לַטְקָה** (*lat'kah*, potato pancake [Yiddish]) and donuts on **חַנּוּכָּה** (*chanukah*, Chanukah/dedication/Festival of Lights).
 2. The Maccabees were brave Jewish people.
 3. The **דְרֵיידל** (*dreidel*, dreidel/spinning top [Yiddish]) game adds to our **חַנּוּכָּה** (*chanukah*) experience.
 4. We light eight candles in a **חַנּוּכִיָּה** (*chanukiyah*, 9-branched candelabra) to commemorate **חַנּוּכָּה** (*chanukah*).
- **Lesson 11: Noah**
 1. God tells Noah to build an ark for his family and all of the animals.
 2. God sends a rainbow as a sign that God will not destroy the world again.
- **Lesson 12: Jewish Activities**
 1. There are ways to bring Judaism into all the things we like to do.
 2. There are unique things that Jewish people do.
- **Lesson 13: Tu Bish'vat**
 1. **ט'ט ב'שָׁבָט** (*tu bish'vat*) is the Jewish New Year for the trees.
 2. We eat certain kinds of fruit on **ט'ט ב'שָׁבָט** (*tu bish'vat*).
- **Lesson 14: Abraham and Sarah**
 1. Abraham and Sarah welcome guests into their tent.
 2. Abraham is the first Jew in the Torah.
- **Lesson 15: Jewish Home**
 1. A **מְזוּזָה** (*m'zuzah*, mezuzah/doorpost/parchment scroll containing the words of the *Sh'mah*) is a Jewish object that goes on a doorpost, letting people know that Jewish people live in that place.
 2. There are many things that can make a home Jewish.
- **Lesson 16: Parent Lesson: Shabbat**
 1. Shabbat is celebrated with our community.
 2. There are many aspects that go into celebrating Shabbat.
- **Lesson 17: Purim**
 1. Purim is a Jewish holiday when we dress up in costumes.
 2. Purim is a Jewish holiday that teaches us to be proud of our Judaism.
 3. Purim is a Jewish holiday that has special customs and traditions.
 4. During Purim we learn about brave Esther and Mordechai and wicked Haman.
- **Lesson 18: Jacob and Esau**
 1. Jacob and Esau are twin brothers that we learn about in the Torah.
 2. Jacob tricks Esau out of the blessing of the first born.
 3. The family story of Isaac, Rebecca, Jacob, and Esau can teach us about our own lives.
- **Lesson 19: Sharing Judaism with Your Friends**
 1. Sharing Judaism with others makes it even more special.
 2. There are many different things that Jewish people like to do together.

- **Lesson 20: Passover**
 1. פֶּסַח (*pesach*, Passover) is the Jewish holiday commemorating Moses leading the Israelites to freedom.
 2. On פֶּסַח (*pesach*) we have a special meal called a seder.
 3. מַצָּה (*matzah*, matzah/unleavened bread) is one of the special foods we eat on פֶּסַח (*pesach*).
 4. פֶּסַח (*pesach*) is a Jewish holiday with special customs and traditions.
- **Lesson 21: Joseph**
 1. Jacob favors Joseph over all his other children and gives a special gift as a sign of that favoritism.
 2. Parental favoritism can lead to sibling jealousy.
 3. Joseph has dreams that come true.
- **Lesson 22: Community Roles**
 1. There are many different people at a synagogue/temple.
 2. There are certain jobs and roles people have at a synagogue/temple.
- **Lesson 23: Yom ha-Atz'ma-ut**
 1. The Israeli flag is one symbol of the State of Israel.
 2. A variety of Jewish people live in and visit Israel.
 3. Israel's birthday is called יוֹם הַעֲצֵמָאוֹת (*yom ha-atz'ma-ut*).
 4. יוֹם הַעֲצֵמָאוֹת (*yom ha-atz'ma-ut*) is an annual celebration of Israel.
- **Lesson 24: Moses**
 1. Moses frees the Israelites from slavery.
 2. Moses' mother puts him in a basket in a river to save his life when he is a baby.
- **Lesson 25: All Kinds of Jews**
 1. Jewish people live all over the world.
 2. Jews all over the world share many things in common.
- **Lesson 26: Shavu-ot**
 1. שָׁבוּעוֹת (*shavu-ot*, Shavuot [weeks/Festival of Weeks]) is the Jewish holiday that commemorates God giving the Torah to the Israelites.
 2. Some people study Torah all night long on שָׁבוּעוֹת (*shavu-ot*).
 3. Traditionally, dairy is consumed on שָׁבוּעוֹת (*shavu-ot*).
- **Lesson 27: Ten Commandments**
 1. God gives the Ten Commandments to Moses to share with the Israelites.
 2. מִצְוֹת (*mitz'vot*, commandments) are God's rules for the Jewish people to live by.
- **Lesson 28: Jewish Learning and Torah**
 1. Jewish students learn many things at religious school.
 2. Students grow and change as they learn more.
- **Lesson 29: Parent Lesson: Torah**
 1. Torah stories are important in Judaism.
 2. It is important for parents to participate in their child's religious school experience.
- **Lesson 30: Conclusion**
 1. Jewish practice involves many different ritual objects.
 2. Jewish people greet each other in many different ways.

First Grade Big Ideas

- **Lesson 1: Introduction**

1. Good deeds are an important part of Judaism.
2. Following class rules is a way to help others and to be a **מענטש** (*mentsch*, human being/good person [Yiddish]).

- **Lesson 2: Rosh haShanah**

1. ראש השנה (*rosh haShanah*, Rosh Hashanah [head of the year/Jewish New Year]) is the Jewish New Year.
2. We hear the שופר (*shofar*, ram's horn) on ראש השנה (*rosh hashanah*).
3. We eat special foods on ראש השנה (*rosh hashanah*).

- **Lesson 3: Tz'dakah**

1. מצוות (*mitz'vot*, commandments) are given to the Jewish people by God.
2. צדקה (*tz'dakah*, righteous giving) is the מצווה (*mitz'vah*, commandment) of helping others.
3. Students perform the מצווה (*mitz'vah*) of צדקה (*tz'dakah*) every week in class.

- **Lesson 4: Yom Kippur**

1. יום כיפור (*yom kippur*, Day of Atonement) is the Jewish holiday when we say we are sorry.
2. We read the story of Jonah and the whale on יום כיפור (*yom kippur*).

- **Lesson 5: Guard Your Tongue**

1. Jewish tradition tells us to speak kindly to each other.
2. Words can hurt another person just like a physical injury can.

- **Lesson 6: Sukkot**

1. We eat in a סוכה (*sukkah*, booth) during סוכות (*sukkot*, Sukkot [booths]).
2. סוכות (*sukkot*) is a holiday when we thank God for the food that we have.

- **Lesson 7: Welcome Guests**

1. Welcoming guests is a מצווה (*mitz'vah*, commandment).
2. Abraham and Sarah welcome guests into their tent.

- **Lesson 8: Sim'chat Torah**

1. שמחת תורה (*sim'chat torah*, joy of Torah) is the Jewish holiday when we have a party for the Torah.
2. We read the Torah over and over.
3. The Torah is filled with stories and מצוות (*mitz'vot*, commandments).

- **Lesson 9: Celebrate Joyful Occasions**

1. It is a מצווה (*mitz'vah*, commandment) to celebrate special moments together.
2. Jews mark special moments with specific rituals.

- **Lesson 10: Shabbat**

1. God creates the world in six days and rests on the seventh day.
2. Jewish people celebrate שבת (*shabbat*, Shabbat [seventh day/day of rest]) in different ways.

- **Lesson 11: Shamor v'Zachor**
 1. שַׁבָּת (*shabbat*, Shabbat [seventh day/day of rest]) is the day we rest and remember that God creates the world.
 2. We commemorate Shabbat by fulfilling certain special rituals.
- **Lesson 12: Parent Lesson: Mitz'vah Carnival 1**
 1. Intellectual and emotional retention of Jewish concepts requires repetition.
 2. Parents should participate in their child's religious school experience.
- **Lesson 13: Chanukah**
 1. חֲנֻכָּה (*chanukah*, Chanukah/dedication/Festival of Lights) is the story of the Maccabees fighting for the Jewish people.
 2. We remember the miracle of the oil lasting for eight days on חֲנֻכָּה (*chanukah*).
- **Lesson 14: Share Your Judaism**
 1. There are many fun ways to celebrate חֲנֻכָּה (*chanukah*, dedication/Festival of Lights).
 2. We can share Jewish traditions and the things we like about being Jewish with other people.
 3. On Chanukah we eat a לַטְקָה (*lat'kah*, potato pancake).
- **Lesson 15: Tu Bish'vat**
 1. ט' בְּשֵׁבַט (*tu bish'vat*, 15th of Sh'vat/Jewish New Year of the trees) is the Jewish holiday when we celebrate trees.
 2. We celebrate ט' בְּשֵׁבַט (*tu bish'vat*) by eating specific fruits and planting trees.
- **Lesson 16: Save the Earth**
 1. It is a מִצְוָה (*mitz'vah*, commandment) to take care of the Earth.
- **Lesson 17: Purim**
 1. פּוּרִים (*purim*, lots/Feast of Esther) is the Jewish holiday when Queen אֶסְתֵּר (*esther*, Esther) saves the Jewish people from evil הָמָן (*haman*, Haman).
 2. There are many fun ways to celebrate the Jewish holiday of פּוּרִים (*purim*).
- **Lesson 18: Feed the Hungry**
 1. It is a מִצְוָה (*mitz'vah*, commandment) to feed the hungry.
- **Lesson 19: Pesach**
 1. מַצָּה (*matzah*, matzah/unleavened bread) is a special, flat bread that is eaten on the Jewish holiday of פֶּסַח (*pesach*, Passover).
 2. God chooses Moses to lead the Israelite people to freedom.
- **Lesson 20: Respect Your Parents**
 1. There are many special customs and traditions that help us celebrate the Jewish holiday of פֶּסַח (*pesach*, Passover).
 2. The Jewish holiday of פֶּסַח (*pesach*) reminds us that the Israelites were freed from slavery.
 3. Honoring your parents is a מִצְוָה (*mitz'vah*, commandment).

- **Lesson 21: Parent Lesson: *Mitz'vah* Carnival 2**
 1. Intellectual and emotional retention of Jewish concepts requires repetition.
 2. It is important for parents to participate in their child's religious school experience.
- **Lesson 22: *Yom ha-Atz'ma-ut***
 1. Israel is an important place to the Jewish people.
 2. We celebrate Israel on the Jewish holiday of **יום העצמאות** (*yom ha-atz'ma-ut*, Independence Day).
- **Lesson 23: *B'rachot* and Prayers**
 1. Praying is a way we talk to God.
 2. There are different ways to pray.
 3. We can pray anywhere.
- **Lesson 24: *Shavu-ot***
 1. **שבועות** (*shavu-ot*, weeks/Festival of Weeks) is a Jewish holiday celebrating God giving the Ten Commandments to the Israelites.
 2. The Ten Commandments are special rules Jews are supposed to follow.
- **Lesson 25: *Tal'mud Torah***
 1. It is a **מצווה** (*mitz'vah*, commandment) to study the Torah and to learn about being Jewish.
 2. We practice the **מצווה** (*mitz'vah*) of **תלמוד תורה** (*tal'mud torah*, study of Torah) by coming to religious school.
- **Lesson 26: *Rosh Chodesh***
 1. **ראש חודש** (*rosh chodesh*, first day of the month) is the Jewish holiday welcoming a new month and a new moon.
 2. Judaism follows a lunar calendar.
- **Lesson 27: Visit the Sick**
 1. It is a **מצווה** (*mitz'vah*, commandment) to visit the sick.
 2. We say a special prayer for people who are sick.
- **Lesson 28: *Tu b'Av***
 1. God wants people to love each other.
 2. **ט"ו בתמוז** (*tu b'av*, the 15th of Av/Israeli Holiday of Love) is the Jewish holiday for celebrating love.
- **Lesson 29: *Derech Eretz***
 1. **דרך ארץ** (*derech erez*, way of the land/decency) is the **מצווה** (*mitz'vah*, commandment) of showing respect and doing the right thing.
 2. God wants us to treat others the way that we would want to be treated.
- **Lesson 30: Conclusion**
 1. God gives direction on how to live a Jewish life through **מצוות** (*mitz'vot*, commandments).
 2. Each Jewish holiday has special customs and rituals to help people celebrate.

Second Grade Big Ideas

- **Lesson 1: Welcome, Friends, Community**
 1. Religious School is a place where we learn about being Jewish.
- **Lesson 2: Rosh Hashanah and Tashlich**
 1. Jews all over the world celebrate *Rosh Hashanah*.
 2. *Tashlich* is a Jewish ceremony that represents the washing away of our sins.
- **Lesson 3: Yom Kippur, Asking Forgiveness**
 1. *Yom Kippur* is a holiday when we ask for forgiveness from God and other people.
- **Lesson 4: Sukkot**
 1. *Sukkot* is a harvest holiday when we dwell in a *sukkah*.
 2. *Ushpizin* is the tradition of inviting guests into the *sukkah*.
- **Lesson 5: Simchat Torah, Jewish Community**
 1. *Simchat Torah* is a Jewish holiday celebrating the ending *and* the beginning of our yearly *Torah* reading cycle.
- **Lesson 6: Synagogue, House of Worship**
 1. The synagogue is a house of worship, meeting and study.
- **Lesson 7: Synagogue, House of Meeting**
 1. The synagogue is a house of worship, meeting and study.
- **Lesson 8: Synagogue, House of Study**
 1. The synagogue is a house of worship, meeting and study.
- **Lesson 9: Communal Prayer**
 1. Prayer is a part of Judaism.
 2. Jews come together to pray.
- **Lesson 10: Communal Prayer**
 1. Jews come together to pray.
 2. The synagogue (sanctuary) is the place where Jews come together to pray.
- **Lesson 11: Chanukah**
 1. The story of *Chanukah* is part of our Jewish history.
 2. The Maccabees were the heroes of the *Chanukah* story.
- **Lesson 12: Chanukah**
 1. There are special rituals for the celebration of *Chanukah*.
- **Lesson 13: Life Cycle, Birth**
 1. Jews celebrate the life cycle event of birth with a *Brit Milah* or *Simchat Habat*.
- **Lesson 14: Life Cycle, Jewish Learning**
 1. Jewish learning is marked with life cycle events.
- **Lesson 15: Life Cycle, Marriage**
 1. Jews are commanded to celebrate with a bride and groom at a wedding.
- **Lesson 16: Life Cycle, Death**
 1. When a Jewish person dies, the community participates in specific roles and rituals.
- **Lesson 17: Tu B'shvat**
 1. *Tu B'shvat* is a Jewish holiday that celebrates nature.
- **Lesson 18: Israel, K'lal Israel**
 1. Israel is the homeland for all Jews around the world.
- **Lesson 19: Israel, Dead Sea**
 1. All Jews are welcomed in Israel.

- **Lesson 20: Israel, Knesset, Daily Life**
 1. Israel has its own government system.
 2. Living in Israel is a unique experience.
- **Lesson 21: Israel, I.D.F.**
 1. There are many ways that Jews outside of Israel can keep Israel in their thoughts.
- **Lesson 22: Purim**
 1. *Purim* is a Jewish holiday that we celebrate as a community.
- **Lesson 23: Purim**
 1. *Purim* is a Jewish holiday that we celebrate as a community.
- **Lesson 24: Jewish Symbols**
 1. Identify and explain Jewish symbols, such as: *Tzedakah* Box, *Kiddush* cup, *Mezuzah*, *Magen David*, and a *Menorah*.
- **Lesson 25: Jewish Symbols**
 1. There are special symbols in Judaism.
- **Lesson 26: Pesach**
 1. *Pesach* is a Jewish holiday that celebrates our freedom from slavery.
- **Lesson 27: Pesach**
 1. *Pesach* is a Jewish holiday that celebrates our freedom from slavery.
 2. During *Pesach*, we eat special foods that remind us of when we were slaves in Egypt.
- **Lesson 28: Yom Ha'azmaut**
 1. *Yom Ha'azmaut* is an Israeli holiday celebrating Israel's Independence.
- **Lesson 29: Shabbat**
 1. *Shabbat* is the Jewish day of rest.
- **Lesson 30: Shavuot & Review**
 1. *Shavuot* is the Jewish holiday that celebrates the receiving of the 10 Commandments.

Third Grade Big Ideas

- **Lesson 1: God, New Beginnings, Rosh Hashanah**
 1. The Jewish calendar is a unique way to mark time.
 2. God is a central part of Judaism.
- **Lesson 2: Rosh Hashanah, Introduction to Torah, Creation**
 1. The *Torah* is the guide to Jewish life.
 2. *Rosh Hashanah* celebrates the birthday of the world.
- **Lesson 3: Yom Kippur, The Garden of Eden**
 1. Adam and Eve are the first people in the *Torah*.
 2. *Teshuvah* is the way Jews repent.
 3. On *Yom Kippur*, Jews ask forgiveness from God for the mistakes that we have made in the past year.
- **Lesson 4: Sukkot, God**
 1. The *sukkah* is a sacred place that reminds us of our Jewish history.
 2. *Ushpizin* are the guests that we invite into the *sukkah*.
- **Lesson 5: Simchat Torah, Cain and Abel**
 1. The *Torah* story of Cain and Abel teaches us about responsibility.
 2. *Simchat Torah* is a holiday that celebrates the *Torah*.
 3. Jews are responsible to the world, to ourselves and to God.
- **Lesson 6: Noah and the Flood, B'tzelem Elohim (created in God's image)**
 1. Noah is a character in the *Torah* and an example of righteousness.
 2. Jews believe that people are created *B'tzelem Elohim*, "in God's image."
- **Lesson 7: Tower of Babel, Uniqueness of People, Value of Each Life**
 1. People are created *B'tzelem Elohim*, "in God's image."
 2. God created each person uniquely.
 3. The Tower of Babel is a story in the *Torah*.
- **Lesson 8: God Is One, Abraham's Discovery of God**
 1. Judaism teaches us that there is one God.
 2. The *Shema* affirms Judaism's belief in one God.
 3. Abraham, a character from the *Torah*, is the first person to believe in one God.
 4. A *midrash* is a story or legend that answers a question about the *Torah*.
- **Lesson 9: The Torah, Abram Leaves His Father's House**
 1. The *Torah* is a record of the very beginnings of Judaism.
 2. Abraham was the first person to believe in one God.
 3. *Shalom Bayit* is the Jewish value of peace in the home.
- **Lesson 10: Honoring the Torah, Mitzvot**
 1. We respect and honor the *Torah*.
- **Lesson 11: Hagar and Ishmael, Jealousy**
 1. The *Torah* characters, Sarah and Hagar teach us that jealousy can cause problems.
- **Lesson 12: Hospitality, Negotiating with God, Chanukah**
 1. The *mitzvah* of *tzedakah* reminds us to be responsible for others.
 2. The partnership between God and Abraham teaches us the importance of trust.
- **Lesson 13: Miracles, God's Presence in the World, Chanukah**
 1. The *Chanukah* story teaches us about courage.
 2. *Ometz Lev* means "strength of the heart," being courageous.
 3. Miracles are symbols of God's presence.

- **Lesson 14: Sacrifice, The Value of Human Life, The Soul**
 1. God values all human life.
 2. *Midrashim* are stories that help explain the parts of the *Torah* that we don't understand.
- **Lesson 15: Isaac and Rebecca, Shabbat**
 1. Isaac and Rebecca, husband and wife, are a matriarch and patriarch from the *Torah*.
 2. *Shabbat* is a day of rest, separate from the rest of the week.
- **Lesson 16: Shalom Bayit, Judaism as an Inheritance**
 1. The brothers Jacob and Esau are characters in the *Torah*.
 2. *Shalom bayit* is the Jewish value of peace in the home.
 3. Judaism is passed from generation to generation.
- **Lesson 17: Shalom Bayit, Judaism as an Inheritance**
 1. God speaks to Jacob, a character in the *Torah*, through his dreams.
- **Lesson 18: Tu B'Shvat**
 1. *Tu B'Shvat*, the 15th of *Shevat*, is the Jewish New Year for the trees.
- **Lesson 19: Trickery Doesn't Pay, Jacob**
 1. Jacob married Rachel and Leah and they all are important people in the *Torah*.
- **Lesson 20: Forgiving Siblings, Jacob Meets Esau Again**
 1. The *Torah* story of the brothers Jacob and Esau teaches us about forgiveness.
- **Lesson 21: Purim**
 1. Mordechai and Queen Esther are the Jewish heroes of the *Purim* story.
- **Lesson 22: Jealousy, Joseph's Coat**
 1. The *Torah* story of Joseph teaches us not to be jealous and not to brag.
- **Lesson 23: Dreams, Joseph and the Dreamers, God's Help**
 1. Joseph, a character in the *Torah*, interprets the dreams of others with the help of God.
- **Lesson 24: Forgiveness, Jacob Comes to Egypt**
 1. The *Torah* story of Joseph forgiving his brothers teaches the importance of *Teshuvah* and forgiveness.
- **Lesson 25: Joseph's Life, Prayer**
 1. Prayer is a way to communicate with God.
- **Lesson 26: Teshuvah (Repenting)**
 1. *Teshuvah* is the Jewish practice of seeking repentance.
- **Lesson 27: Moses**
 1. Moses, a character in the *Torah*, was a great leader of the Jewish people.
 2. Moses had a special life, even from the beginning.
- **Lesson 28: Slavery vs. Freedom, Moses and the Burning Bush**
 1. Moses is a character in the *Torah* who was a great leader of the Jewish people.
 2. The Burning Bush is a sign of God's miracles.
- **Lesson 29: Faith, Shavuot**
 1. The Ten Plagues from the Exodus story are symbols of God's miracles.
 2. God helped Moses lead the Israelites to freedom.
- **Lesson 30: The Ten Plagues, Freedom**
 1. *Shavuot* is a Jewish holiday celebrating the receiving of the Ten Commandments.
 2. Faith means believing in something.

Fourth Grade Big Ideas

- **Lesson 1: Introduction to Themes, Jewish Time**
 1. By working together we can create a safe space for Jewish learning.
 2. The themes for the year are God, Prophets, and Holidays.
- **Lesson 2: The Great Miracle**
 1. The Israelites' freedom from slavery is a central focus of Jewish history.
 2. We recall the story of the Exodus in daily prayers and especially on Shabbat and holidays.
- **Lesson 3: *Rosh haShanah, Yom Kippur*: God in our Prayers**
 1. The High Holidays are a time to reflect on our past and prepare for the New Year.
 2. We talk to God through our prayers during the High Holidays.
- **Lesson 4: God's Gift**
 1. God passes down the Ten Commandments at Mount Sinai.
 2. The Torah gives a total of 613 commandments.
 3. Five types of *mitz'vot* can be found throughout the *TaNakh*.
 4. God punishes the Israelites for worshipping the golden calf by destroying the Ten Commandments.
- **Lesson 5: *Sukkot, Sim'chat Torah*; God is in the Torah**
 1. God is a major character in the Torah.
 2. Sukkot is a Jewish harvest holiday during which we thank God for food.
 3. Each year we re-read the Torah and there is always something new to learn.
 4. *Sim'chat Torah* is the holiday on which we celebrate the completion of reading the Torah and starting over again.
- **Lesson 6: The Courage of Two**
 1. Moses sends 12 scouts to Canaan to explore the land and report back.
 2. Moses, and most of the Israelites who participate in the Exodus from Egypt, are not allowed to enter Canaan.
- **Lesson 7: Joshua Fights for Freedom**
 1. Freedom is a blessing that comes with responsibilities.
 2. Joshua led the Israelites at the Battle of Jericho.
- **Lesson 8: Deborah's Help**
 1. Deborah is a judge who helps the Israelites defeat an enemy.
 2. A judge is someone who is fair and brave when making decisions.
- **Lesson 9: Samson's Purpose**
 1. Samson is a very strong Israelite leader.
 2. Samson displays different strengths as he leads the Israelites: strength of faith, strength of mind, and strength of body.
- **Lesson 10: Samuel and the King**
 1. Silent prayer is an important part of prayer that can be very meaningful.
 2. People put a lot of trust in their leaders and therefore need to be careful when choosing a new leader.
- **Lesson 11: David's Friends and Foes**
 1. The story of David and Jonathan teaches about friendship.
 2. God favors David over King Saul.
- **Lesson 12: *Chanukah*, Individual vs. Communal Relationships With God**
 1. The Chanukah story tells of a time in history when Jews stood up for their rights.
 2. We are all part of many different communities.

- **Lesson 13: David Stands Guilty**
 1. Even the greatest kings must abide by the commandments.
 2. Repenting is an important part of Jewish life.
- **Lesson 14: Solomon Chooses Wisdom**
 1. King Solomon is known for his wisdom and proverbs.
 2. King Solomon oversees the building of the First Temple in Jerusalem.
- **Lesson 15: Mid-Year Review**
 1. The prophets are important figures in Jewish history who guide the Israelites to do the right thing.
 2. Holidays are unique ways to celebrate being Jewish.
- **Lesson 16: Tu Bish'vat; All Jews Talk to God Differently**
 1. *Tu Bish'vat*, the 15th day of *Sh'vat*, is a Jewish holiday that celebrates trees.
 2. Jews talk to God in different places and different ways.
- **Lesson 17: Elijah's Challenge**
 1. Elijah is a prophet who mends ties between the nations of Israel and Judah.
 2. Elijah proves that the prophets of Baal worship a false god.
- **Lesson 18: Isaiah's World of Peace**
 1. Isaiah makes prophecies about what the world will be like in the future.
 2. The Book of Isaiah is not a typical story with characters.
- **Lesson 19: Queen Esther Saves the Jews**
 1. Purim is a Jewish holiday that celebrates Queen Esther saving the Jewish people.
 2. The Jewish people are a community.
- **Lesson 20: Purim**
 1. There are four *mitz'vot* associated with Purim.
 2. God is intangible and abstract
- **Lesson 21: Jeremiah, the Chosen Prophet**
 1. Jeremiah is a prophet who warns us of the consequences from losing faith in God.
 2. Each of the prophets have unique qualities that make the prophets good leaders.
- **Lesson 22: Jonah's Message**
 1. The story of the prophet Jonah displays an example of *t'shuvah*.
 2. Our actions have consequences.
- **Lesson 23: Passover; Jewish People Have a Covenant with God**
 1. The 15 sections of a Passover seder take place in a particular order.
 2. On Passover we retell the story of the Exodus.
 3. The Jewish people have a covenant with God.
- **Lesson 24: Ruth's Choice**
 1. People who choose Judaism are full members of the Jewish community.
 2. Ruth was a loyal and caring friend to her mother-in-law, Naomi.
- **Lesson 25: Yom haSho-ah, Yom haZikaron, Yom ha-Atz'ma-ut; God is Hard to Understand**
 1. God is difficult to understand.
 2. The state of Israel devotes many holidays to remembering those that the Jewish people have lost.
- **Lesson 26: Lag ba-Omer; Reinterpreting God at All Times**
 1. *Lag ba-Omer* is a holiday celebrated on the 33rd day of the *omer*, counting.
 2. Using *gimat'riyah* every Hebrew letter has a corresponding numeric value.
 3. Many different stories explain the origins of *lag ba-omer*.
- **Lesson 27: Daniel's Risk**
 1. A reuke is best given respectfully and politely.
 2. Daniel's belief and faith in God helps him survive the lion's den.

- **Lesson 28: *Shavu-ot*; There is One God**
 1. *Shavu-ot* is a holiday that celebrates the Israelites receiving the Torah at Mount Sinai.
 2. The Torah contains a lot of stories and rules that are relevant to our lives as Jews.
- **Lesson 29: Ezra and Nehemiah Rebuild Jerusalem**
 1. The Jewish people work together through many roadblocks to rebuild the Holy Temple in Jerusalem.
 2. Once the Temple is rebuilt Ezra leads the Jewish people in prayer on *Rosh haShanah*.
- **Lesson 30: Year in Review**
 1. The subjects of judges, prophets, Jewish holidays, and God have lessons to teach us.
 2. The judges and the prophets serve as leaders of their communities.
 3. The Jewish holidays connect us to our history.

Fifth Grade Big Ideas

- **Lesson 1: Introduction to Jewish Journeys**
 1. As Jews, we participate in Jewish journeys.
 2. Jewish values inform how we experience these journeys including the lifecycle and through Israel.
- **Lesson 2: *Sh'mirat haGuf*, Caring for the Body**
 1. People are created in the image of God and therefore should take care of their bodies.
 2. There are many ways people can take care of their bodies.
- **Lesson 3: *Lo l'Vayeish*, Do Not Embarrass**
 1. *Lo l'vayeish*, do not embarrass is a Jewish value that teaches us not to embarrass others.
 2. It is important to apologize when we have embarrassed others.
- **Lesson 4: *Tzedek, Tzedek Tir'dof*, Justice, Justice You Shall Pursue**
 1. The Jewish value of *tzedek, tzedek tir'dof* teaches us that, as Jewish people, we should pursue justice.
 2. Justice and righteousness are very important themes within Jewish liturgy.
 3. We have an obligation to stand up and act when we see instances of injustice.
- **Lesson 5: *Choch'mah*, Wisdom**
 1. *Choch'mah*, wisdom is the Jewish value of wisdom.
 2. There are examples of people throughout history who embody *choch'mah*.
 3. We can explore *choch'mah* by learning about the functions and abilities of our brains.
- **Lesson 6: *Sim'chah*, Joy**
 1. *Sim'chah*, joy is a Jewish value that encourages us to strive to be happy and find joy.
 2. Jews cherish both categories of *sim'chah*: general contentment and exuberant celebration.
- **Lesson 7: *Hidur Mitz'vah*, Beautifying the Commandment**
 1. It is important to beautify the *mitz'vot*, commandments.
 2. Participating in *hidur mitz'vah*, beautifying commandments, can enhance our experience of observing *mitz'vot*.
- **Lesson 8: *Zikaron*, Remembrance/Memory**
 1. Jews are responsible for preserving the rich history and culture of the Jewish people.
 2. There are particular times in the Jewish year when we are commanded to remember our history.
- **Lesson 9: *Sh'mirat haTevah*, Protecting the Environment**
 1. *Sh'mirat haTevah* is a Jewish value that refers to protecting the environment.
 2. Jewish tradition values nature and the natural beauty of the world.
 3. We can each take action to preserve resources and care for our planet.
- **Lesson 10: Values Review**
 1. Jewish values inform our choices and influence our behavior.
 2. By reviewing values, we can remember them better and apply them to our lives.
- **Lesson 11: Birth**
 1. When a Jewish baby is born, that baby is entered into a *b'rit* with God and the Jewish people.
 2. The Jewish value *sh'mirat haguf* means caring for the body.
 3. When a Jewish baby is born, that baby is welcomed into the world with blessings.

- **Lesson 12: Choosing Judaism**
 1. The decision to become Jewish is a unique and personal choice.
 2. There are many steps in the conversion process.
 3. The Jewish value *lo l'vayeish*, do not embarrass, teaches us to treat new members of the Jewish community as if they were always Jews.
- **Lesson 13: B'nei Mitz'vah**
 1. The *bar mitz'vah* or *bat mitz'vah* ceremony represents the transition into Jewish adulthood and acceptance of Jewish ritual obligations.
 2. Jewish children become *b'nei mitz'vah*, children of the commandments, at the age of 12 or 13.
 3. Mitzvah projects are opportunities to live the Jewish value of pursuing justice.
- **Lesson 14: Continuing Our Jewish Journeys**
 1. Jewish learning is an ongoing part of Jewish life.
 2. Judaism can be practiced in the community, the home, and the synagogue.
 3. Striving for *choch'mah*, wisdom, is an important aspect of Jewish life.
- **Lesson 15: Wedding Rituals**
 1. Many rituals take place during a Jewish wedding.
 2. Traditional Jewish weddings are different from typical American weddings and many couples choose to combine the two.
 3. The Jewish value *sim'chah*, joy, teaches us to celebrate with the couple.
- **Lesson 16: Wedding Customs**
 1. Jewish wedding rituals incorporate customs from many cultural and traditional sources.
 2. Customs at Jewish weddings allow couples to participate in the act of *hidur mitz'vah*, beautifying the commandment.
 3. Weddings are joyful occasions meant for celebration and dancing with loved ones.
- **Lesson 17: Death and Burial Rituals**
 1. There are rituals that are specific to the Jewish death and burial process.
 2. The Jewish value of *zikaron* teaches us to remember and honor the dead.
- **Lesson 18: Death and Mourning**
 1. Jewish tradition has specific rituals for how to mourn the death of a loved one.
 2. The mourning process helps the mourner develop a balance between grieving and living.
- **Lesson 19: Lifecycle Review**
 1. Jewish lifecycle events frame our lives and give structure to our learning.
 2. Reviewing lifecycle events help us remember and apply them to our lives.
- **Lesson 20: Welcome to Israel/Tel Aviv**
 1. Every Jew should have knowledge of the modern State of Israel in *eretz yis'ra-eil*, Land of Israel.
 2. The founding of the State of Israel was the result of multiple movements and events.
- **Lesson 21: Tel Aviv**
 1. Tel Aviv is a modern city with many things to do and see.
 2. The value *sh'mirat haguf*, caring for the body, reminds us of Tel Aviv because of the number of professional athletes who live and work in the city.
- **Lesson 22: Jerusalem: The Holy City**
 1. Jerusalem's Old City is filled with Muslim, Christian, and Jewish holy sites.
 2. Jerusalem's Old City is a walled city with four quarters.
 3. The Women of the Wall are pursuing justice by fighting for Jewish women to have equal rights at the Western Wall.

- **Lesson 23: Haifa**
 1. Israel is a diverse country both ethnically and religiously.
 2. The diverse population of Haifa includes Jewish, Baha’I, Druze, and Muslim people.
 3. Learning about other religions and cultures is essential to cultivating understanding.
- **Lesson 24: The Galilee**
 1. Tiberias, the Sea of Galilee, and Nazareth are places in the Galilee region of Israel.
 2. We should be respectful of different perspectives and narratives surrounding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
 3. Many organizations and individuals work to make peace in Israel.
- **Lesson 25: Tz’fat**
 1. The city of Tz’fat is known for its connection to Jewish mysticism.
 2. The Jewish value of *hidur mitz’vah* can be found in the city of Tz’fat through arts and architecture found in synagogues and other buildings.
 3. We can learn a great deal about Jewish art by studying Tz’fat.
- **Lesson 26: The Negev**
 1. The Negev is a desert and semi-desert region located in southern Israel.
 2. There are many examples of *sh’mirat hatevah* that can be found when studying the Negev.
- **Lesson 27: Jerusalem: The Ancient City**
 1. Jerusalem is home to many museums that teach about Israeli history.
 2. The city of Jerusalem has both modern and ancient characteristics.
 3. Studying archeology helps reconstruct stories to help us understand Israel’s history.
 4. The value *sim’chah*, joy, reminds us of Jerusalem because many people go to Jerusalem to celebrate happy moments in their lives.
- **Lesson 28: Israel Review**
 1. There are many things to do and see in the State of Israel.
 2. We can connect to the land of Israel by learning about it.
 3. As Jews we commit to learning about the State of Israel.
- **Lesson 29: Lifecycle and Values Review**
 1. Jewish values inform our choices and influence our behavior.
 2. Jewish lifecycle events frame our lives as Jewish people.
 3. We can better remember values and apply them to our lives in the future when we review them.
 4. We can better remember lifecycle events and be aware of them for the future when we review them.
- **Lesson 30: Year End Review**
 1. Jewish values can be applied to our daily lives.
 2. Jewish rituals associated with lifecycle events connect us to our tradition and community.
 3. Every Jew should have knowledge of the modern State of Israel

Sixth Grade Big Ideas

- **Lesson 1: Introduction to Torah – Part I**
 1. The Torah is the collective story of the Jewish people.
 2. The Torah illustrates Jewish values that provide guidance in our lives.
 3. Themes recur throughout the Torah.
- **Lesson 2: Introduction to Torah Part II**
 1. The Torah is the collective story of the Jewish people.
 2. The Torah has a specific structure, including books, chapters, verses, and units of stories called *parashiyot*.
 3. There are many opinions on how the Torah was created.
- **Lesson 3: Parashat B'reishit**
 1. *B'reishit*, in the beginning/Genesis, tells the story of the creation of the world.
 2. There is room for interpretation in the Torah.
 3. Characters in the Torah are similar to us.
- **Lesson 4: Parashat No-ach**
 1. *Parashat No-ach* is a *parashah* in the Torah.
 2. God saves Noah, his family, and certain animals from the destruction of the flood.
 3. Before people build the Tower of Babel, everyone can understand each other.
- **Lesson 5: Parashat Lech l'Chah**
 1. *Parashat lech l'chah* covers the beginning of Abraham's life.
 2. Abraham was the first Monotheist, the first person to believe exclusively in one God.
 3. God made a covenant with Abraham.
- **Lesson 6: Parashiyot Vayeirah and Chayei Sarah**
 1. Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, and Rebecca are meant to be Jewish role models, but also make several mistakes.
 2. The matriarchs and patriarchs must earn God's trust through several tests.
 3. The *akeidah* is the story of the binding of Isaac.
- **Lesson 7: Parashiyot Tol'dot, Vayeitzei, and Vayish'lach**
 1. Jacob and Esau are brothers who have an intense rivalry.
 2. Jacob's twelve sons also deal with intense sibling rivalry.
- **Lesson 8: Parashiyot Vayeishev and Mikeitz**
 1. Joseph's brothers are jealous of the way he is favored by Jacob.
 2. Joseph and his brothers serve as an example of a bad family dynamic which ultimately is resolved.
- **Lesson 9: Parashiyot Vayigash and Vay'chi**
 1. Jacob and his family move from Canaan to Egypt.
 2. Jacob's sons are the basis for the Twelve Tribes of Israel.
- **Lesson 10: Parashiyot Sh'mot and Va-eirah**
 1. God chooses Moses to lead the Israelites from slavery to freedom.
 2. The Israelites put their faith in Moses because they know he is connected to God.
- **Lesson 11: Parashiyot Va-eirah, Bo, and b'Shalach**
 1. God redeems Israel with signs and wonders.
 2. God wants the whole world to remember the story of the Israelites being sent to freedom.
- **Lesson 12: Parashat Yit'ro**
 1. The Jewish people have a responsibility to follow the Ten Commandments.
 2. Some Jews believe that we were all at Mount Sinai when we received the Ten Commandments.

- **Lesson 13: *Parashat Mish'patim***
 1. God gives the Israelites rules to guide them as a holy people.
 2. Some laws dictate actions between people and other people, while other laws dictate actions between people and God.
- **Lesson 14: *Parashiyot T'rumah, T'tzveh, Ki Tisah, Vayak'heil, and P'kudei***
 1. God asks the Israelites to give gifts for the construction of the *mish'kan*.
 2. The *mish'kan* is a place of meeting and worship.
 3. The Israelites anger God and Moses by building the Golden Calf.
 4. God dwells within the *mish'kan* and protects the Israelites in the wilderness.
- **Lesson 15: Mid-Year Review**
 1. We review the stories in the Torah so that we remember the details.
 2. In Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, there is a higher concentration of laws for the Jewish people than in Genesis and Exodus.
- **Lesson 16: *Parashiyot Vayik'rah, Tzav, and Sh'mini***
 1. The book of Leviticus gives the Israelites instructions about how to be holy.
 2. Sacrifices are given for a variety of reasons.
 3. The modern prayer service replaces ancient sacrifice in Jewish worship.
 4. We can make decisions about how to make our lives holy based on laws in the book of Leviticus.
 5. The Torah gives rules and suggestions about how to decide what we eat. These rules are called the laws of *kash'rut*.
- **Lesson 17: *Parashiyot Taz'ri-ah and M'tzarah***
 1. Leviticus gives us guidelines for living holy lives.
 2. Although some of the *parashiyot* may be difficult to talk about to relate to, we can still find relevance today.
- **Lesson 18: *Parashiyot Acharei Mot, K'doshim, and Emor***
 1. The Torah contains the basis of many Jewish holidays.
 2. God has a repeated formula for blessing those who show faith and cursing those who go against God.
- **Lesson 19: *Parashiyot b'Har and b'Chukotai***
 1. *Sh'mitah* is the seventh year in a Jewish agricultural cycle.
 2. God has a repeated formula for blessing those who show faith and cursing those who go against God.
 3. *Parashiyot b'Har* and *b'Chukotai* contain explanations of blessings and curses.
- **Lesson 20: *Parashiyot b'Mid'bar and Naso***
 1. The Israelites overcome several obstacles to enter the Promised Land.
 2. Every Israelite must participate in religious life even though the High Priests are the leaders.
- **Lesson 21: *Parashiyot b'Ha-a lot'chah and Sh'lach l'Chah***
 1. God has a special relationship with Moses and speaks to the Israelites through him.
 2. The Israelites worry about their future several times while wandering in the desert.
- **Lesson 22: *Parashat Korach***
 1. Korach is one of the villains of the Torah because he leads a rebellion against Moses.
 2. God punishes Korach and the rebels for their actions against Moses.
 3. The Torah teaches that there are consequences for doubting God.
- **Lesson 23: *Parashiyot Chukat and Balak***
 1. *Parashat Cukat* takes us through 38 years of wandering in the desert.
 2. Moses and Aaron are punished and not allowed into the Holy Land because they did not have faith in God.
 3. Balaam is a character in the Torah who sets out to curse the Israelites but blesses them instead.

- **Lesson 24: *Parashiyot Pin'chas, Matot, and Mas'ei***
 1. Women have an important role in the Torah.
 2. The Israelites eventually settle in the Land of Canaan.
- **Lesson 25: *Parashiyot D'varim, Va-et'chanan, Eikev, and R'ei***
 1. Leaders need certain qualities to help them succeed.
 2. Moses is considered one of the greatest leaders of the Jewish people.
 3. Joshua takes over for Moses as the leader of the Israelites.
- **Lesson 26: *Parashiyot Shoftim and Ki Teitzei***
 1. There are different ways to interpret the laws found in these *parashiyot*.
 2. The rabbis compiled their questions and answers about the laws into a book called the Talmud.
- **Lesson 27: *Parashiyot Ki Tavo and Nitzavim***
 1. All Jews are bound to the covenant with God.
 2. Moses reminds the Israelites of their history before they enter the Promised Land.
- **Lesson 28: *Parashiyot Vayeilech, ha-Azinu, and v'Zot haB'rachah***
 1. God chooses Joshua to succeed Moses as the leader of the Israelites.
 2. Joshua needs to embody certain qualities to succeed as a leader.
- **Lesson 29: Year Review – Part I**
 1. The Torah contains the story of the Jewish people from the creation of the world until the Israelites entered the Promised Land.
 2. The Torah contains laws and teachings that guide us in leading holy lives.
- **Lesson 30: Year Review – Part II**
 1. The Torah contains the story of the Jewish people from the creation of the world until the Israelites entered the Promised Land.
 2. The Torah contains laws that enable us to live a holy life.