

6.1: Teachings, Wisdom & Authority.

What can we learn by reflecting on words of wisdom from religious and world views?
 What do sacred texts and religions say about God, the world and human life?



Key Vocabulary		
Covenant:		A binding agreement or promise.
Holy Spirit:		The active power of God as seen in the world.
Inspiration:		Ideas, people or events that drive you want to achieve something.
Letters of Paul:		Books in the New Testament written by the Apostle Paul.
Moral Code:		A set of beliefs/ rules that support people to live a good and meaningful life.
Persecution:		Acting intentionally to harm another person or group of people.
Prophet:		Someone who passes on the word of God.
Tanakh Torah		The holy book of the Jewish people. The first part of the Tanakh, comprising the 5 Books of Moses.
The Ten Commandments:		A list of rules revealed by God to Moses.
Old Testament:		The first part of the Christian Bible, containing the same books as the Tanakh.
New Testament:		The books of the Bible that describe the life of Jesus.
Transformation:		A significant change (in someone's nature).
Wisdom		The ability to use knowledge, experience and insight to make good decisions.

Big Questions:

- *What is wisdom & where can we find help to make the right choices in our life?
- *What words of wisdom guide Jewish people in their lives? How do the Ten Commandments help Jews make the right choices?
- *What words of wisdom guide Christians in their lives? What messages for a better life are there in the story of Saul's **transformation**? Do you think it is important to grow, develop and transform to be the best person you can be?
- *What do the Jewish & Christian holy books teach about poverty in the world? What similarities and differences are there in these teachings?

Prior Learning:
 The Torah 1.4, 2.1, 2.2,
 2.4 The Bible 1.3, 3.4, 4.1

Words of Wisdom - Christianity:

- *The transformation of Saul
- *Romans 12/Letters of Paul
- *Parable of the Goats & the Sheep (Matthew 25:31-40)
- *Luke 14:12-14
- *John 3:17-18

Words of Wisdom - Judaism:

- *The Ten Commandments.
- *Mishnah Torah 10:7-14
- *Isaiah 58:7-8
- *Midrash Tannaim on Numbers 28:2

Christians and Jews share the same source of wisdom in the Hebrew scriptures. Christians call it the Old Testament and Jews call it the Tanakh.

The Torah, the books of Moses, are the first books of the Tanakh. For Christians, they read the Old Testament alongside the New Testament - the stories of Jesus and the writings of his followers, including The Apostle Paul.

Both Jewish & Christian sacred texts encourage their followers to help the poor and address equality in this way.

The Ten Commandments guide the individual as to how they should act to lead a good life. The Letters of Paul give similar advice but there is more of a focus

Specials Places - Jerusalem:

The part of Jerusalem called the Old City has many important religious sites. Jews consider the Western Wall to be a holy place of prayer. It is all that remains of the Second Temple of Jerusalem, which was destroyed in ancient times.

Christians consider Jerusalem holy because of its connections with [Jesus](#). The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is in Jerusalem. Christians built it over the place where they believe Jesus was killed, buried, and then resurrected, or raised from the dead.



The Ten Commandments guide the individual as to how they should act to lead a good life.

People:

We will 'meet' Charlie, a young Jew who will explain to us what his religion & its sacred texts mean in his life.



We will explore the work of 'Transforming Notts Together', a Christian organisation that aspires to:

'A society free from poverty and isolation where people are able to thrive.'

TRANSFORMING
NOTTS TOGETHER

Ten Commandments

#1 You shall have no other gods before Me

You shall make no idols

OMG You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain

Keep the Sabbath day holy

Honor your father and your mother

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You shall not murder

You shall not commit adultery

You shall not steal

You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor

You shall not covet

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How do we know that the Torah (Tanakh) is highly important to Jews?

Each scroll is handwritten and must be copied perfectly. The scrolls are kept safe in a special cupboard called the **Ark**, which is considered the most important part of the synagogue. The **Ner Tamid** shines down on the ark. It is protected by a **mantle** (cloth) and is decorated with a crown. It is not touched by hand; when read, a silver pointer called a **yad** is used.

