

Gweminar Byw – Addewiaeth

Live Webinar – Judaism



Consortium Canolbarth y De
Central South Consortium

Gwasanaeth Addysg ar y Cyd
Joint Education Service



EAS

Education Achievement Service
Gwasanaeth Cyflawni Addysg

Mewngofnodwch

Sign In

Judaism and Jewish Worldviews -
Live Webinar PL CSC/ EAS



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Live Webinar PL CSC/ EAS



Amcanion:

- Datblygu hyder ymarferwyr a gwybodaeth pwnc am Iddewiaeth
- Datblygu ymwybyddiaeth o'r amrywiaeth a'r plwraliaeth o fewn Iddewiaeth e.e. enghreifftiau o brofiadau byw
- Datblygu ymwybyddiaeth ymarferwyr o gyfleoedd posibl i ddatblygu profiadau dysgu dilys yn CGM sy'n ymwneud ag Iddewiaeth
- Darparu mynediad at adnoddau a deunyddiau i ddatblygu gwybodaeth ymarferwyr am Iddewiaeth ymhellach.

Aims:

- Develop practitioner confidence and subject knowledge about Judaism
- Develop awareness of the diversity and pluralism within Judaism e.g. examples of lived experiences
- Develop practitioner awareness of possible opportunities to develop authentic learning experiences in RVE relating to Judaism
- Provide access to resources and materials to further develop practitioner knowledge of Judaism

Rhowch 5...

Gimme 5...

Rhowch 5...

peth i mi am Iddewiaeth



Gimme 5...

things about Judaism



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Iddewiaeth – Beth?

- A yw Iddewiaeth yn 'ddiwylliant', yn 'grefydd' neu'n 'ethnigrwydd'?
- Y tri!

Judaism – What?

- Is Judaism a 'culture', a 'religion' or 'ethnicity'?
- It is all three!

Iddewiaeth Rhagarweiniol/Introductory Judaism



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Iddewiaeth Rhagarweiniol/Introductory Judaism



Elfennau o grefydd

Elfennau o Iddewiaeth

Testunau sanctaidd ysgrifenedig	Credoau	Arferion
Dathliadau – gwyliau a defodau newid byd	Cymuned	Ffydd/cred ar waith
Hanes	Naratifau – straeon	Diwylliant – bwyd, celf, drama, dawns, llenyddiaeth, cerddoriaeth...
Arweinwyr	Duw?	Deddfau/rheolau/moesau

Torah, Tenakh, Talmud(x2)	D-w	Addoli, gweddi, codau moesol
Dathliadau – Shabbat, Pesach, Sukkot, Chanukah, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Brit Milah, Bar/Bat Mitzvah/Bat Chayil, Kiddushin, funeral	Cymuned	Ffydd/cred ar waith
Hanes – Israel, Tmlau, alltudion, Iddewiaeth fodern	Naratifau –Straeon Torah	Diwylliant – bwyd, celf, drama, dawns, llenyddiaeth, cerddoriaeth...
Arweinwyr – chazzan’s/cantors y rabbi	Duw - monotheïstiaeth	Deg gorchymyn, 613 mitzvots

Elements of Religion

Elements of Judaism

Written sacred texts	Beliefs	Practices
Celebrations – festivals & rites of passages	Community	Faith/belief in action
History	Narratives – stories	Culture – food, art, drama, dance, literature, music...
Leaders	God?	Laws/rules/morals

Torah, Tenakh, Talmud (x2)	G-d	Worship, prayer, moral codes
Celebrations – Shabbat, Pesach, Sukkot, Chanukah, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Brit Milah, Bar/Bat Mitzvah/Bat Chayil, Kiddushin, funeral	Community	Faith/belief in action
History – Israel, Temples, exiles, modern Judaism	Narratives –Torah stories	Culture – food, art, drama, dance, literature, music...
Leaders – rabbi's, chazzan's/cantors	God - monotheism	Ten commandments, 613 mitzvots

Rhai Cysyniadau/Credoau Iddewig Allweddol

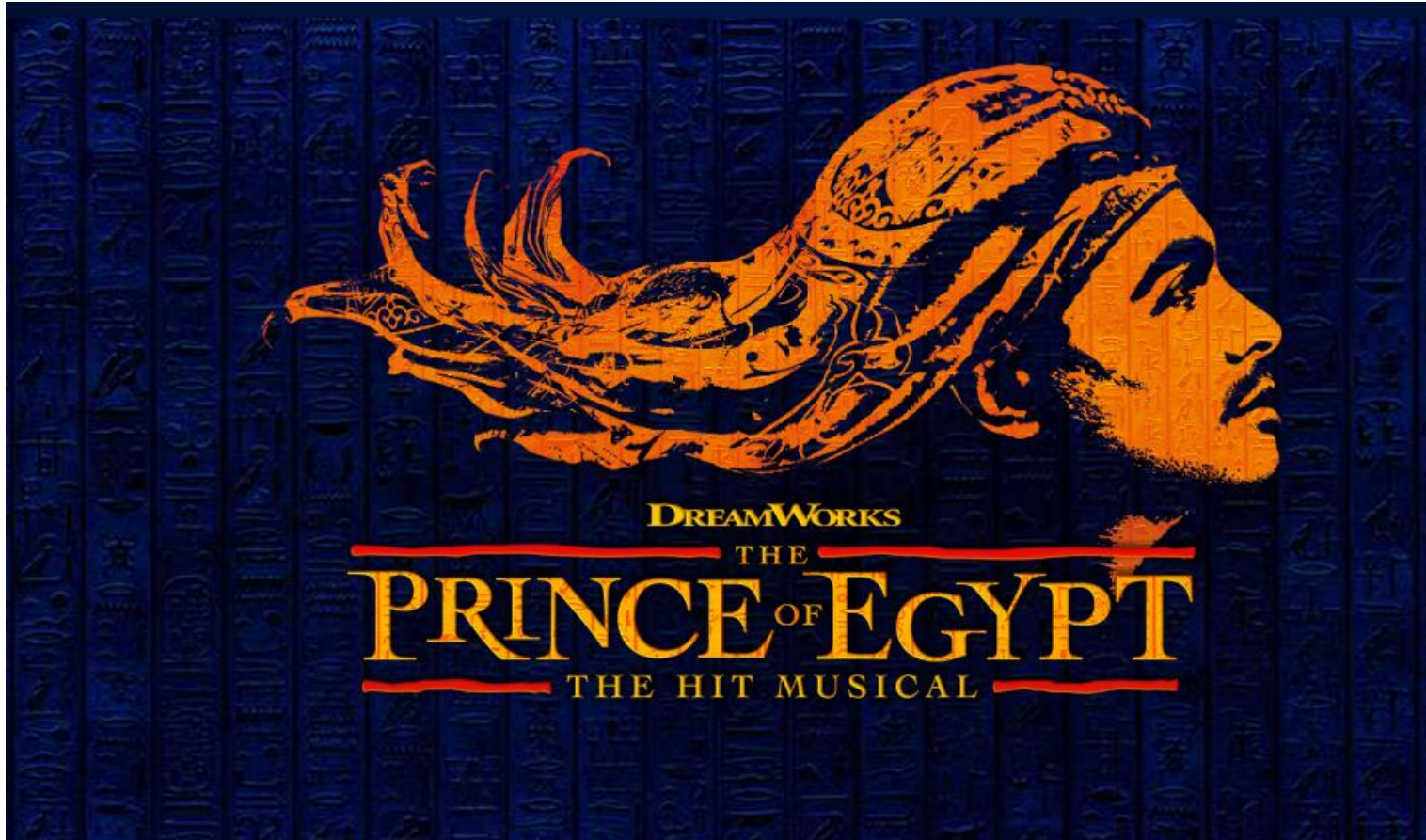
D-w – monotheïstiaeth (hollbresennol, hollwybodus, hollalluog, hollgaredig), Crëwr	D-w fel deddfwr a barnwr	Shekinah	Mashiach - 'yr un a eneiwyd'	Cyfamod – Cytundeb, bargaen, contract
Gwlad yr Addewid	Pobl a ddewiswyd	Bywyd ar ôl marwolaeth – Sheol, Gan Eden, Gehenna, Olam Ha'a, Atgyfodiad y meirw?	Y bobl Iddewig– hil, crefydd, hunaniaeth, perthyn	Tikkun Olam
Torah/Tenakh	Mitzvot	Ewyllys rhydd	Pikuach nefesh	Y Deg Gorchymyn

Some Key Jewish Concepts/Beliefs

G-d – monotheism (omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent, omnibenevolent), Creator	G-d as lawgiver and judge	Shekinah	Mashiach - 'anointed one'	Covenant – Agreement, bargain, contract
The Promised Land	Chosen People	The Afterlife – Sheol, Gan Eden, Gehenna, Olam Ha'a, Resurrection of the dead?	The Jewish people – race, religion, identity, belonging	Tikkun Olam
Torah/Tenakh	Mitzvot	Free will	Pikuach nefesh	The Ten Commandments

Rhai cysyniadau/credoau Iddewig allweddol yn yr ystafell ddosbarth

Some Key Jewish Concepts/Beliefs In the Classroom



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Iddewiaeth – Y Torah Torah/Tenakh/Sefer Judaism – The Torah/Tenakh/Sefer Torah



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Rhai arferion Iddewig allweddol

Addoli

- Preifat/cymunedol
- Synagog
- Cartref
- Eitemau a ddefnyddir mewn addoliad – tallith, yamulka / kippah, tefillin
- Mezuzah

Gweddi– Shema - *Gwranda Israel! Yr ARGLWYDD ein Duw ydy'r unig ARGLWYDD.* (Deuteronomy 6:4)

Cyfreithiau bwyd– Kashrut, kosher, treifah, parve/parve

Tzedakah

Defodau newid byd– Brit milah, Bar/Bat Mitzvah/Bat Chayil, Kiddushin, Angladd – Shiva a galaru

Dathliadau Gŵyl

Shabbat
Pesach
Sukkot
Chanukah

Defodau newid byd

Brit Milah
Bar/Bat Mitzvah, Bat Chayil
Kiddushin
Angladdau

Ymweld â lleoedd arbennig

- Addoldy lleol- synagogau
- Israel

Dyddiau Sanctaidd Mawr– Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur

Ffurfiâu o fynegiant Iddewig

- Symbolau
- Celf
- Cerddoriaeth
- Drama
- Ffordd o fyw
- Ymroddiad/galwedigaeth

Gweithredoedd elusenol– Tzedakah, Pushkes

O linach y fam/tad



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Some Key Jewish Practices

Worship

- Private/communal
- Synagogue
- Home
- Items used in worship – tallith, yamulka/kippah, tefillin
- Mezuzah

Prayer – Shema - *Hear O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is one.* (Deuteronomy 6:4)

Food laws – Kashrut, kosher, treifah, parve/parve

Tzedakah

Rites of Passages – Brit milah, Bar/Bat Mitzvah/Bat Chayil, Kiddushin, Funeral – Shiva and mourning

Festival celebrations

Shabbat
Pesach
Sukkot
Chanukah

Rites of passages

Brit Milah
Bar/Bat Mitzvah, Bat Chayil
Kiddushin
Funerals

Visiting special places

- Local place of worship - synagogues
- Israel

High Holy Days – Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur

Forms of Jewish expression

- Symbols
- Art
- Music
- Drama
- Lifestyle
- Dedication/vocation

Charitable actions – Tzedakah, Pushkes

Matrilineal/patrilineal descent



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Some Key Jewish Practices In the Classroom



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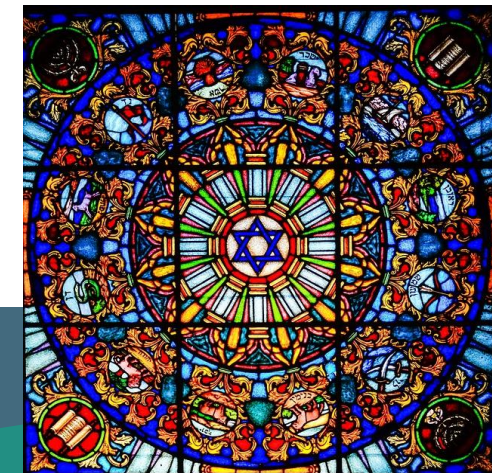
Rhai arferion Iddewig allweddol yn yr ystafell ddosbarth

Some Key Jewish Practices In the Classroom



Calendar of Jewish festivals and holy days

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Fast of 10 Tevet			Tues 7 Jan			Tues 3 Jan		
Tu B'Shvat (New Year for Trees)		Mon 21 Jan	Mon 10 Feb	Thu 28 Jan	Mon 17 Jan	Mon 6 Feb	Thu 25 Jan	
Fast of Esther		Wed 20 Mar	Mon 9 Mar	Thu 25 Feb	Wed 16 Mar	Mon 6 Mar	Thu 21 Mar	
Purim	Eve	Wed 20 Mar	Mon 9 Mar	Thu 25 Feb	Wed 16 Mar	Mon 6 Mar	Sat 23 Mar	
	Day	Thu 21 Mar	Tue 10 Mar	Fri 26 Feb	Thu 17 Mar	Tue 7 Mar	Sun 24 Mar	
Fast of Firstborn		Fri 19 Apr	Wed 8 Apr	Thu 25 Mar	Fri 15 Apr	Wed 5 Apr	Mon 22 Apr	
Pesach (Passover)	Eve		Fri 19 Apr	Wed 8 Apr	Sat 27 Mar	Fri 15 Apr	Wed 5 Apr	Mon 22 Apr
	1st Day		Sat 20 Apr	Thu 9 Apr	Sun 28 Mar	Sat 16 Apr	Thu 6 Apr	Tues 23 Apr
	2nd Day		Sun 21 Apr	Fri 10 Apr	Mon 29 Mar	Sun 17 Apr	Fri 7 Apr	Wed 24 Apr
	Intermediate days		Mon 22 Apr – Thu 25 Apr	Sat 11 Apr – Tue 14 Apr	Tue 30 Mar – Fri 2 Apr	Mon 18 Apr – Thu 21 Apr	Sat 8 Apr – Tues 11	Thu 25 Apr – Sun 28 Apr
	Eve		Thu 25 Apr	Tues 14 Apr	Fri 2 Apr	Thu 21 Apr	Tues 11 Apr	Sun 28 Apr
	7th Day		Fri 26 Apr	Wed 15 Apr	Sat 3 Apr	Fri 22 Apr	Wed 12 Apr	Mon 29 Apr
	8th Day		Sat 27 Apr	Thu 16 Apr	Sun 4 Apr	Sat 23 Apr	Thu 13 Apr	Tues 30 Apr
Shavuot (Pentecost)	Eve		Sat 8 Jun	Thu 28 May	Sun 16 May	Sat 4 Jun	Thu 25 May	Tues 11 Jun
	1st Day		Sun 9 Jun	Fri 29 May	Mon 17 May	Sun 5 Jun	Fri 26 May	Wed 12 Jun
	2nd Day		Mon 10 Jun	Sat 30 May	Tues 18 May	Sun 6 Jun	Sat 27 May	Thu 13 Jun



Iddewiaeth - Lleol, Cenedlaethol, Byd-eang

Lleol

Synagog Uniongred-
Caerdydd

Synagog Ddiwygio –
Caerdydd

Canolfan Treftadaeth
Iddewig Cymru -
Merthyr

Cenedlaethol/ D.U.

Yr Amgueddfa
Iddewig - Llundain

Iddewiaeth yng
Nghymru –
Holocost Iddewig a
Chymru

Byd-eang

Ystyried amrywiaeth
Iddewiaeth ledled y
byd

Ystyried y cysyniad o
alltudiaeth Iddewig

Archwilio Israel, Wal
y Gorllewin a mwy...



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Judaism - Local, National, Global

Local

Orthodox Synagogue
- Cardiff

Reform Synagogue –
Cardiff

Welsh Jewish
Heritage Centre -
Merthyr

National/U.K.

The Jewish
Museum - London

Judaism in Wales –
Jewish Holocaust
and Wales

Global

Consider the diversity
of Judaism around the
world

Consider the concept
of Jewish diaspora

Explore Israel, the
Western Wall and
more...



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Iddewiaeth - Amrywiaeth a Plwraliaeth



- Beth sy'n cael ei 'rannu' o fewn Iddewiaeth?(tebygrwydd / pethau cyffredin)
- Beth sy'n unigryw/gwahanol/amrywiol/plwraliaethol o fewn Iddewiaeth?
- Ystyried credoau, arferion, gwerthoedd, moeseg, athroniaethau, diwinyddiaethau, ffynonellau awdurdod / doethineb/profiadau byw ac ati...

Judaism - Diversity and Pluralism



- What are 'shared' within Judaism? (similarities/commonalities)
- What are distinctive/different/diverse/pluralistic within Judaism?
- Consider beliefs, practices, values, ethics, philosophies, theologies, sources of authority/wisdom/lived experiences etc...

Iddewiaeth - Amrywiaeth a Phlwraliaeth

Ffrydiau - canghennau/enwadau o fewn Iddewiaeth (Cyd-destun Ewropeaidd)



**Iddewiaeth
Ddiwylliannol /
Iddewiaeth
Seciwlar**

Rhyddfrydig

Diwygio

Masorti

Uniongred

- **Uniongred
Modern**
- **Cheredi**
- **Chassidic**



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Judaism - Diversity and Pluralism

Streams - branches/denominations within Judaism (European Context)

**Cultural
Judaism/
Secular
Judaism**

Liberal

Reform

Masorti

- Orthodox**
- **Modern Orthodox**
 - **Cheredi**
 - **Chassidic**

Iddewiaeth - Amrywiaeth a Phlwraliaeth

Judaism - Diversity and Pluralism

Sephardic

Ashkenazi

Iddewiaeth - Amrywiaeth a Phlwraliaeth

Judaism - Diversity and Pluralism



Iddewiaeth - Amrywiaeth a Phlwraliaeth

Judaism - Diversity and Pluralism



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Iddewon - 'Beth sydd ganddyn nhw yn gyffredin'

Jews - 'What do they have in Common'



Perthnasoedd

Iaith(leithoedd)

Ysgol Iddewig

Creddoau/Gwert
hoedd Iddewig

Canghennau

Symbolau

Dillad

Uned Teuluol

O linach y fam

- Ethos
- Gwerthoedd
- Dosbarthiadau Chader

- Duw
- Messiah
- Tikkun Olam

- Uniongred
- Uniongred eithafol
- Hasidiaeth
- Diwygio
- Rhyddfrydig
- Ayyb...

- Seren
- Dafydd
- Menorah

- Symbolau
- Gorchudd pen
- Menywod Hasidic/Uniongred a gwyleidd-dra
- Tallit, tefillin, yarmulka/ kippah

Enw Iddewig?

Hil Iddewig

Cymunedau/
Sefydliadau/Elusennau

- Cymorth i Ferched Iddewig
- Ffederasiwn Cymorth Iddewig
- Cronfa Ieuenctid Iddewig
- Ac ati...

Darllen a dilyn
testun sanctaidd:

- Torah/Tenakh
- Talmud

Hunaniaeth a Pherthyn Iddewiaeth

Arferion/Gweithredoedd

Gwyliau/Dathliadau

- Shabbat
- Pesach
- Sukkot
- Shavout
- Rosh Hashanah
- Yom Kippur
- Chanukah

Dilyn rheolau/
Gorchmynion /
Awdurdod:

- Deg Gorchymyn
- 613 mitzvots
- Torah
- Tenakh
- Talmud

Rhyfela?
Heddwch?

Defodau newid
byd

- Brit Milah
- Bar/Bat Mitzvah, Bat Chayil
- Kiddushin
- Angladd

Cerddoriaeth?

Celf

- Artistiaid Iddewig
- Celf mewn mannau addoli (dim bodau dynol)

Bwyd

- Kashrut
- Parve/parev
- Kosher
- Treifah

Mynychu lleoedd
o addoliad

- Synagogau

Pererindod

- Jerwsalem/ Israel



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Relationships

Language(s)

Jewish School

Jewish Beliefs/
Values

Branches

Symbols

Clothing

Family Unit

Matrilineal Descent

- Ethos
- Values
- Chader classes

- God
- Messiah
- Tikkun Olam

- Orthodox
- Ultra-Orthodox
- Hasidism
- Reform
- Liberal
- Etc...

- Star of David
- Menorah

- Symbols
- Head covering
- Hasidic/Orthodox women and modesty
- Tallit, tefillin, yarmulka/kippah

Jewish name?

Jewish Race

Communities/
Organisations/Charities

- Jewish Women's Aid
- The Federation of Jewish Relief
- Jewish Youth Fund
- Etc...

Read and follow sacred text:

- Torah/Tenakh
- Talmud

Judaism Identity & Belonging

Practices/Actions

Lifestyle

Festivals/Celebrations

- Shabbat
- Pesach
- Sukkot
- Shavout
- Rosh Hashanah
- Yom Kippur
- Chanukah

Follow rules/
Commandments/
Authority:

- Ten Commandments
- 613 mitzvots
- Torah
- Tenakh
- Talmud

Conflict?
Peace?

Rites of Passages

- Brit Milah
- Bar/Bat Mitzvah, Bat Chayil
- Kiddushin
- Funeral

Music?

Persecuted for identity/race/beliefs?

Art

- Jewish artists
- Art in places of worship (no humans)

Food

- Kashrut
- Parve/parev
- Kosher
- Treifah

Attend places of worship

- Synagogues

Pilgrimage

- Jerusalem/Israel

Iddewiaeth – Hunaniaeth – Beth mae'r Ymchwil yn ei ddweud... Judaism – Identity – What the Research Says...

jpr / Institute for Jewish Policy Research
two minute report on
the Jewish identities of European J



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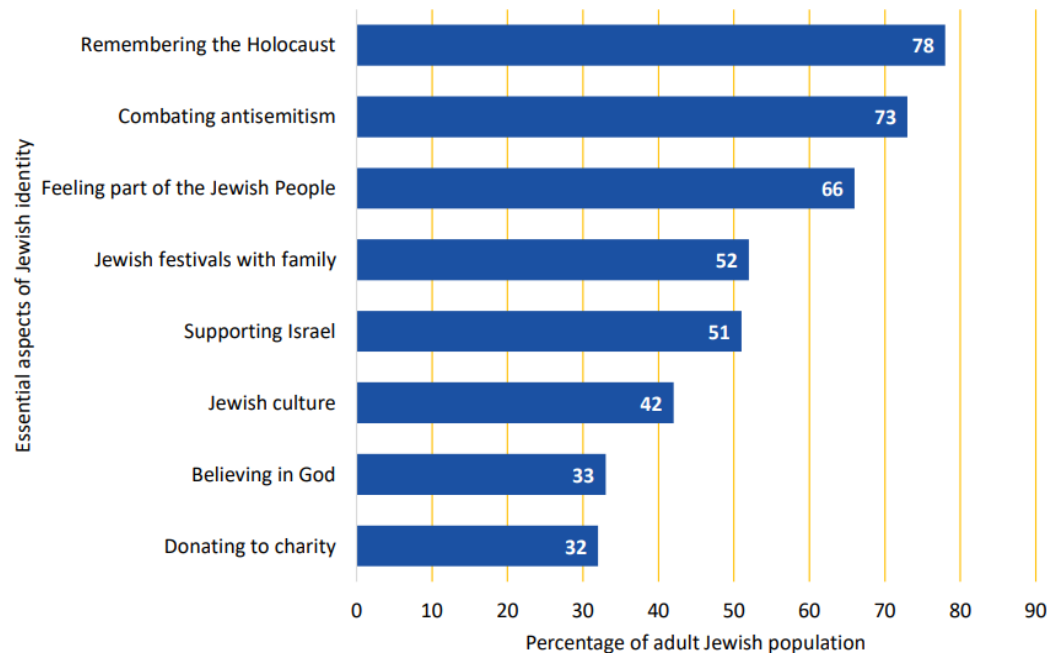


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Iddewiaeth – Hunaniaeth – Beth mae'r Ymchwil yn ei ddweud... Judaism – Identity – What the Research Says...

Essential aspects of Jewish identity attract different levels of attention among European Jews

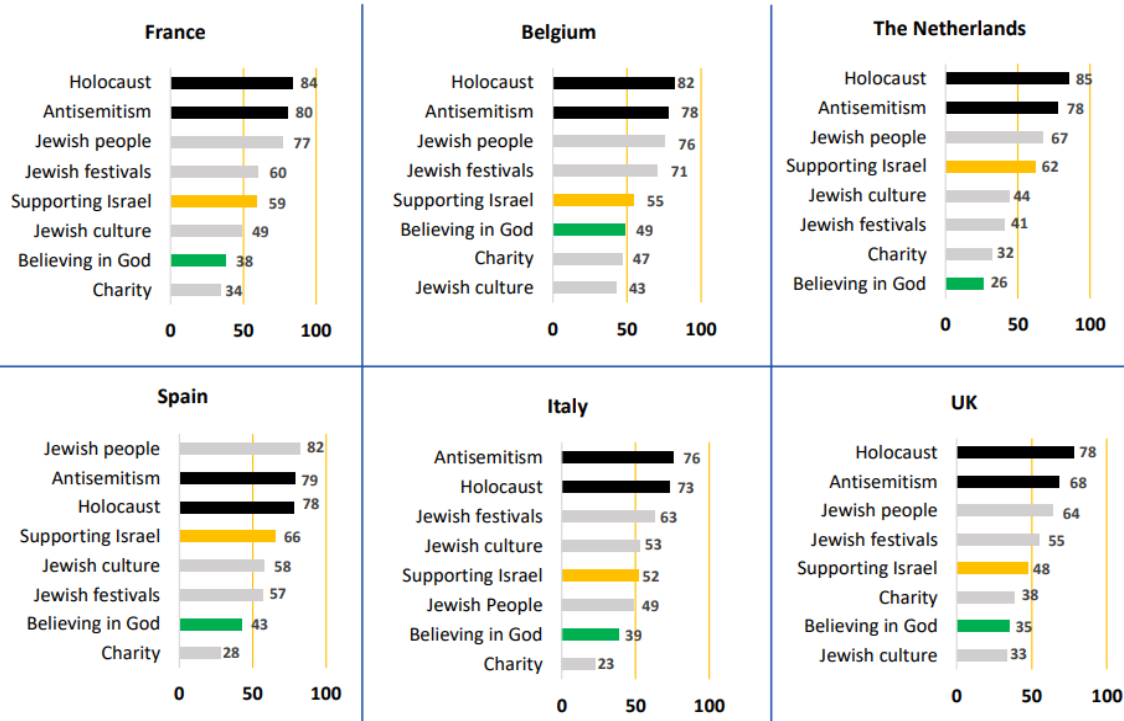


Note: Proportions shown represent those who said each item was 'very important' to their Jewish identity.

[Dolen/Link](#)

Iddewiaeth – Hunaniaeth – Beth mae'r Ymchwil yn ei ddweud... Judaism – Identity – What the Research Says...

How do Jews in different European countries prioritise the essential aspects of Jewish identity?



Proportions shown represent the percentage of the adult Jewish population who said each item was 'very important' to their Jewish identity.

Key insights

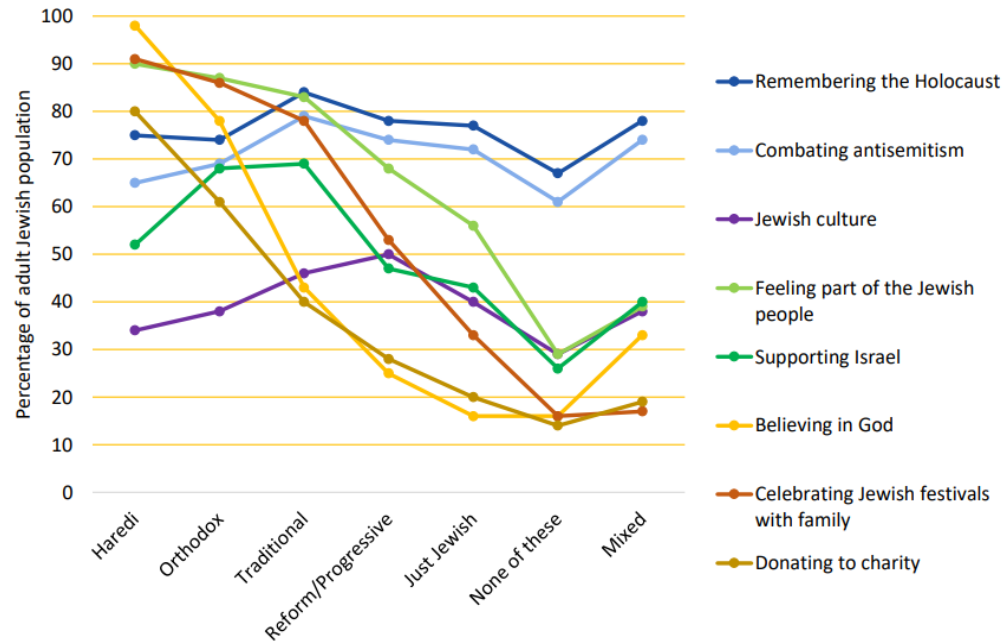
Remembering the Holocaust and combating antisemitism are the two aspects of Jewishness that resonate most strongly among Jews right across Europe. Feeling part of the Jewish People – a sense of solidarity with Jews worldwide – also features highly in most places, whereas believing in God commonly appears much lower down. Supporting Israel is always in the middle. Thus, the same basic hierarchy of Holocaust/antisemitism, then Israel, then religion, is found everywhere.



[Dolen/Link](#)

Iddewiaeth – Hunaniaeth – Beth mae'r Ymchwil yn ei ddweud... Judaism – Identity – What the Research Says...

Remembering the Holocaust and combating antisemitism are high across all denominations, unlike religious belief



Note: Proportions shown represent the percentage of the adult Jewish population who said each item was 'very important' to their Jewish identity.

Key insights

Religious belief, Jewish peoplehood, support for Israel, and charity are all more important to more religiously observant Jews than less religiously observant ones. By contrast, importance levels are rather stable across the denominational spectrum concerning Holocaust remembrance, combating antisemitism and, at a lower level, Jewish culture. One may expect more intra-Jewish disagreement in relation to the first set of issues than the second one.

jpr /

[Dolen/Link](#)

Iddewiaeth – Yr Holocaust

Judaism – The Holocaust

[Dolen](#)

[Link](#)

Curriculum for Wales

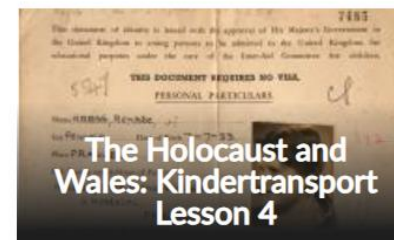
AGE: 5-8 /
PROGRESSION STEP 2



AGE: 8-11 /
PROGRESSION STEP 3



AGE: 11-14 /
PROGRESSION STEP 4



AGE: 14-16 /
PROGRESSION STEP 5

AGE: 16+ /
PROGRESSION STEP 5+

LIFELONG LEARNING

Iddewiaeth – Profiadau Byw

Judaism – Lived Experiences

JHASW CHIDC

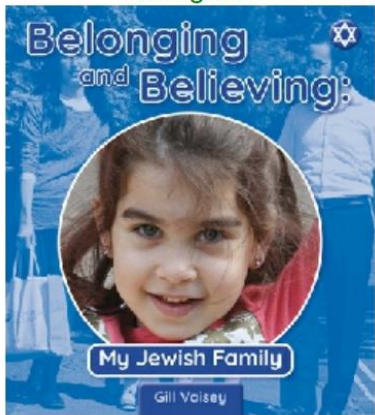
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1,295 items found

Jewish History Association of South Wales / Cymdeithas Hanes Iddewig De Cymru

Search user's items



Records of Cardiff United Synagogue

Collection [19 items] 190



The constitution and rules of the Cardiff...

144 login to save



Cardiff Jewish Board of Guardians annual...

147 login to save



Cardiff United Synagogue documents relating to...

153 login to save

Iddewiaeth – Arteffactau

Judaism – Artefacts

Inference Square

What questions can I ask to further my knowledge and understanding about this picture?

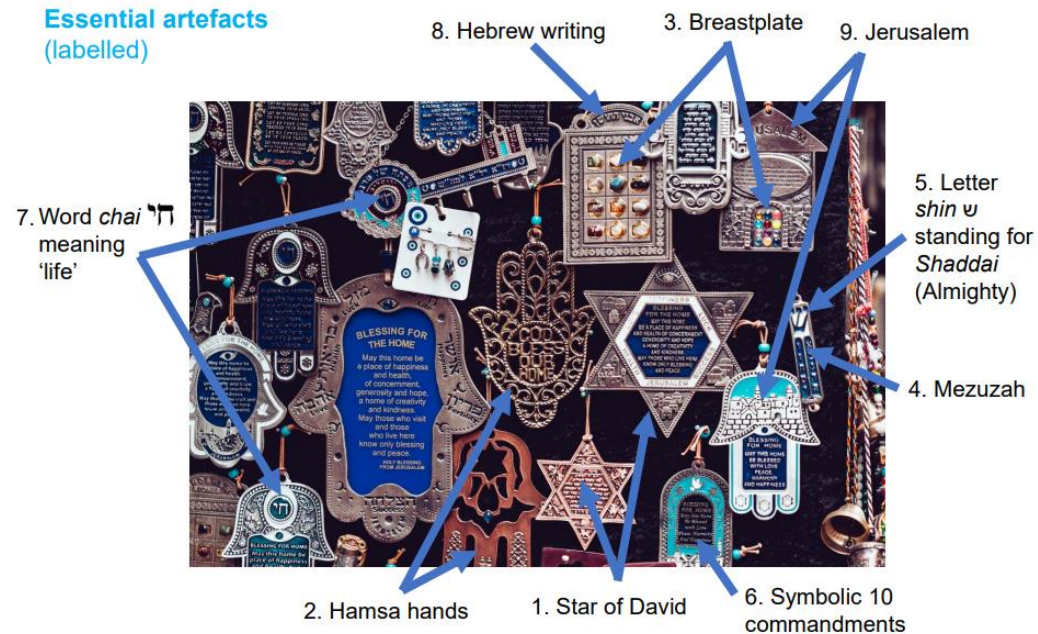
What can I infer from this picture?
What does this picture definitely tell us?

What can we see?
What does this picture definitely tell us?



Examining religion and belief: Jews © RE Today 2019

Essential artefacts (labelled)



Examining religion and belief: Jews © RE Today 2019

Iddewiaeth – Gwyddoniaeth a Chrefydd

Judaism – Science and Religion



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Gwrth-Semitiaeth ~~Semitism~~

Anti-



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Diffiniad Gwrth-Semitiaeth

Mae Prydain Fawr ymhlith y gwledydd cyntaf i groesawu esboniad Cynghair Rhyngwladol Cofio'r Holocaust (IHRA) o'r term. Ei nod yw ei gwneud yn anoddach i droseddwr ddianc rhag aflonyddu a cham-drin Iddewon, gan gynnwys condemnio Israel yn ormodol.

"Mae gwrth-Semitiaeth yn ganfyddiad penodol o Iddewon, y gellir ei fynegi fel casineb tuag at Iddewon. Mae amlygiadau rhethregol a chorfforol o wrth-Semitiaeth wedi'u cyfeirio at unigolion Iddewig neu an-Iddewig a/neu eu heiddo, tuag at sefydliadau cymunedol Iddewig a chyfleusterau crefyddol."

- Diffiniad IHRA 12 Rhagfyr 2016



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Anti-Semitism Definition

Great Britain is amongst the first countries to embrace the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's (IHRA) explanation of the term. It aims to make it harder for culprits to get away with harassing and abusing Jews, including over-sweeping condemnation of Israel.

"Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of anti-Semitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities."

- IHRA definition 12 Dec 2016

Sut olwg sydd ar wrth-Semitiaeth?

Galw am, cynorthwyo neu gyfiawnhau lladd neu niweidio Iddewon (crefyddol/seciwlar/hil).

Cyhuddo Iddewon, fel pobl, o fod yn gyfrifol am ddrwgweithredu dychmygol.

Lluniau/symbolau/delweddau e.e. Swastika Natsiaidd, delweddau negyddol ystrydebol o 'nodweddion' Iddewig.

Stereoteipio, dad-ddyneiddio a pardduo Iddewon, y ffydd/crefydd Iddewig.

Gwadwyr yr Holocost. Cyhuddo Iddewon fel pobl o ddyfeisio neu orliwio'r Holocost.

Dal Iddewon yn gyfrifol ar y cyd am weithredoedd gwladwriaeth Israel.

Credu a lledaenu myth am gynllwyn Iddewig y byd e.e. 'Protocolau Henuriaid Seion'.

Cyhuddo dinasyddion Iddewig o fod yn fwy teyrngarol i Israel neu flaenoriaethau honedig Iddewon ledled y byd, nag i fuddiannau eu cenedl eu hunain.

Lleferydd, ysgrifennu, lluniadau, symbolau, delweddau, bai, ymosodiadau corfforol, stereoteip, rhagfarn, gwahaniaethu...



What does anti-Semitism look like?

Calling for, aiding or justifying killing or harming of Jews (religious/secular/race).

Accusing Jews, as a people, of being responsible for imagined wrongdoing.

Drawings/symbols/ images e.g. Nazi swastika, negative stereotypical images of Jewish 'characteristics'.

Stereotyping, dehumanising and demonising Jews, the Jewish faith/religion.

Holocaust deniers.
Accusing Jews as a people of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.

Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

Believing and spreading a myth about world Jewish conspiracy e.g. the 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion'.

Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel or the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to interests of their own nation.

Speech, writing, drawings, symbols, images, blame, physical attacks, stereotype, prejudice, discrimination...



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Joint Education Service



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Iaith gwrth-Semitiaeth

'Iddew, Yid, Yiddo, Kike' - gellir defnyddio cyd-destun geiriau, hyd yn oed 'Iddew' yn negyddol.

'Holohoax'
Defnyddir gan wadwyr yr Holocaust.

'Damcaniaethau Cynllwyn'
Erledigaeth a ategir gan y syniad Mae Iddewon yn cymryd rhan mewn cynllwynion sinistr/cyfrinachol i roi rheolaeth eang ar draws y byd.

Soros a'r 'Amnewidiad Mawr' Damcaniaeth wrth-Semitaidd sy'n honni bod person busnes Iddewig ac actifydd gwleidyddol yn trefnu cynllwyn 'byd-eang' i rannu a dinistrio 'diwylliant gorllewinol'.

'Rothschilds'
Teulu Iddewig llwyddiannus (bancwyr/dyngarwyr) yn y 19eg ganrif. Maent yn ymddangos mewn llawer o ddamcaniaethau cynllwyn gwrth-Iddewig.

'Enllib gwaed'
Dyddiadau o'r Oesoedd Canol. Dychmygol bod Iddewon wedi llofruddio plant Cristnogol ac yn siwio eu gwaed yn defodau Pasg (Pesch).

'Brad Iddewig'
Slur bod Iddewon yn fwy teyrngarol i dalaith Israel ac Iddewon eraill yn fyd-eang nag i'r gwledydd lle maent yn ddinasyddion. O ganlyniad ni ellir ymddiried ynddynt.

'Anfoesoldeb Iddewig'
Yn honni bod Iddewon yn farus ac yn anfoesol, hyd yn oed yn naturiol dueddol i bedoffilia. Yn ganolog i bropaganda'r Natsiaid.

'Seionydd'
Cysyniad anodd, gellir ei gymhwyso'n gyfreithlon mewn trafodaeth wleidyddol. 'Seioniaeth = cred rhai Iddewon yn eu hawl i fodoli, yn rhydd rhag erledigaeth, yn eu gwlad eu hunain.'

'Sio/Seionydd/Ziotroll/
ZioNatsiaid'
Defnyddir yn gynyddol negyddol ac i osgoi dweud 'Iddew'. NID yw beirniadu polisïau penodol llywodraeth Israel yn agored yn wrth-Semitaidd.

'Zog' (Llywodraeth
Seionyddol Feddiannu)
Syniad mai pyped yw llywodraeth swyddogol gwlad, y pypedwr a'r rheolaeth go iawn y tu ôl i'r llenni.

The language of anti-Semitism

'Jew, Yid, Yiddo, Kike' - the context of words, even 'Jew' can be used negatively.

'Holohoax'
Used by Holocaust-deniers.

'Conspiracy Theories'
Persecution underpinned by idea Jews participate in sinister/secret plots to exert wide-ranging control throughout the world.

Soros and the 'Great Replacement'
Anti-Semitic theory claiming Jewish business person and political activist is orchestrating a 'globalist' plot to divide and destroy 'western culture'.

'Rothschilds'
A successful Jewish family (bankers/philanthropists) in 19th century. They appear in many anti-Jewish conspiracy theories.

'Blood Libel'
Dates from the Middle Ages. Fictitious that Jews murdered Christian children and sued their blood in Passover(Pesch) rituals.

'Jewish Treachery'
A slur that Jews are more loyal to the state of Israel and other Jews globally than to the countries where they are citizens. As a consequence they cannot be 'trusted'.

'Jewish Immorality'
Asserts that Jews are greedy and immoral, even naturally inclined to paedophilia. Central to Nazi propaganda.

'Zionist'
Difficult concept, can be applied legitimately in political discussion. 'Zionism = belief of some Jewish people in their right to exist, free from persecution, in their own country.'

'Zio/Zionist/Ziotroll/ZioNazi'
Used increasingly negatively and in avoidance of saying 'Jew'. Openly criticising specific policies of Israeli government is NOT anti-Semitic.

'Zog' (Zionist Occupied Government)
Idea that the official government of a country is a puppet, the puppeteer and the real control behind the scenes.

Yn ôl yr adroddiad 2022 hwn ar ysgolion yn Lloegr:

Mae digwyddiadau gwrth-semitaidd mewn ysgolion uwchradd wedi dyblu mewn 5 mlynedd Mae gan lai nag 1 o bob 20 ysgol bolisiau ar waith i ymdrin â gwrth-semitiaeth Mae mwy na 1,000 o ddigwyddiadau wedi cael eu datgelu mewn ysgolion gan yr ymchwilwyr, gan gynnwys 76 o ddigwyddiadau a adroddwyd i'r heddlu ac 13 o ymosodiadau corfforol



Centre on Social and Political Risk

Antisemitism in Schools

By Charlotte Littlewood

Key Finding

There has been a 173.3 per cent rise in antisemitic incidents of pupil misconduct, bullying, or harassment reported in schools over the last five years, with a 29.13 per cent rise in recorded antisemitic incidents in schools between 2021 and 2022.

Context and Need

Antisemitism is on the rise around the globe. Last year, the UK was identified as particularly at risk, with a 78 per cent rise in recorded physical assaults against members of the Jewish community since 2020.¹ A February 2022, Community Security Trust (CST) report showed that anti-Jewish hate crime rose by 34 per cent to 2,255 in 2021, the highest ever recorded in a single calendar year.²

The CST revealed that antisemitic incidents were reported to every single police region bar four.³ Despite this, very few reports of incidents emanating from schools have reached either the CST or the police. In 2014, the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) report on government action on antisemitism was released. It stated that concerns were raised about

¹ The Centre for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry, Antisemitism Worldwide Report 2021, available at: <https://cst.tau.ac.il/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Antisemitism-Worldwide-2021.pdf>.

² CST, Antisemitic Incidents Report, 2021, available at: <https://cst.org.uk/data/file/ff/ff/incidents%20Report%202021.1644318940.pdf>.

³ CST, Antisemitic Incidents Report, January-June 2021, available at: <https://cst.org.uk/data/file/ff/c/incidents%20Report%20Jan-Jun%202021.1627901074.pdf>.

According to this 2022 report on schools in England:

- Antisemitic incidents in secondary schools have doubled in 5 years
- Fewer than 1 in 20 schools have policies in place to deal with antisemitism
- More than 1,000 incidents have been uncovered in schools by the researchers, including 76 incidents that were reported to the police and 13 physical assaults



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Gwrth-Semitiaeth yng Nghymru

- Yng Nghymru, mae adroddiadau am wrthsemitiaeth bron wedi dyblu yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, yn ôl elusen er diogelwch Iddewon.
- Yn 2017, roedd chwe adroddiad o ymddygiad camdriniol tuag at Iddewon yng Nghymru i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol (CST). Y llynedd, cododd hyn i 10 adroddiad. Yn y DU, cyrhaeddodd digwyddiadau casineb antisemitig y lefel uchaf erioed.
- Gall ymddygiad camdriniol gynnwys cam-drin llafar neu ysgrifenedig, llythyrau antisemitig, e-byst neu negeseuon testun, negeseuon trydar neu sylwadau cyfryngau cymdeithasol a graffiti.
- Dywedodd CST eu bod ond yn cadw cofnod o ddigwyddiadau antisemitig y mae dioddefwyr neu dystion yn adrodd iddynt, felly nid yw'r ffigurau yng Nghymru yn cynnwys sylwadau Jenny Rathbone AC a wnaed y llynedd.
- Mae diogelwch wedi cynyddu mewn synagogau a mynwentydd Iddewig yn dilyn ymosodiad ar fynwent yng Nghaerdydd.

- Ffynhonnell: ITV Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2019

Anti-Semitism in Wales

- In Wales, reports of antisemitism have nearly doubled in the past year, according to a charity for the safety of Jews.
- In 2017, there were six reports of abusive behaviour towards Jews in Wales to Community Security Trust (CST). Last year, this rose to 10 reports. In the UK, antisemitic hate incidents reached a record high.
- Abusive behaviour can include verbal or written abuse, antisemitic letters, emails or text messages, tweets or social media comments and graffiti.
- CST said they only keep a record of antisemitic incidents that victims or witnesses report to them, so the figures in Wales do not include Jenny Rathbone AM's comments made last year.
- Security has been increased at synagogues and Jewish cemeteries following an attack on a cemetery in Cardiff.

Source: ITV Cymru, published in 2019

What is life like for Jewish people in Wales today?

We spoke to leading members of the Jewish community in Cardiff

NEWS By [Huw Silk](#)

06:00, 18 FEB 2017

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Graffiti was left on a fence in the grounds of the University of South Wales

Image from BBC News



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Antisemitism in Wales: Jewish leaders call for change after rise in abusive behaviour

WALES | POLITICS | RELIGION | CARDIFF | Monday 11 March 2019 at 11:35am



Ciara Cohen-Ennis
Reporter, ITV Wales



Swansea humanitarian calls for unity against hate after National Action verdict

WALES | NATIONAL ACTION | SWANSEA | Tuesday 17 May 2022 at 6:30pm



[Video – Anti-Semitism - Swansea](#)



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“Mae’r byd yn lle peryglus i fyw; nid oherwydd y bobl ddrwg, ond oherwydd y bobl nad ydynt yn gwneud dim yn ei gylch.”

Albert Einstein

"The world is a dangerous place to live; not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who don't do anything about it."



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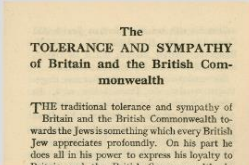
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Topic	Key Questions	History	RE/Philosophy	Citizenship/PSHE
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	How and why were the Jews of Germany persecuted before 1939? How did Britain respond?	 Nazi Persecution of Jews in Germany Download	 Antisemitism Download	 The TOLERANCE AND SYMPATHY of Britain and the British Commonwealth THE traditional tolerance and sympathy of Britain and the British Commonwealth towards the Jews is something which every British Jew appreciates profoundly. On his part he does all in his power to express his loyalty to Britain and the British Commonwealth. in Britain, Refugees and the Kindertransport Download

A scheme of work for primary schools



A Guide for Primary School Teachers

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Pre-war Jewish Life

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Impossible Choices: Life under Nazi Persecution

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Vera's Journey

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What Makes a Hero?

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Iddewiaeth a D-w

Mae enw D-w

- Dylid trin enw Duw â pharch
- Mae gan Dd-w lawer o enwau yn y Beibl
- Ni ddylid ysgrifennu Enw, felly ni fydd yn cael ei daflu'n amharchus

Pam mae rhai Iddewon yn ysgrifennu "D-w"?

"Nid yw Iddewon yn ysgrifennu unrhyw Enw Duw yn achlysurol. ...Nid yw Iddewiaeth yn gwahardd ysgrifennu Enw Duw fel y cyfryw; mae'n gwahardd dileu neu ddifwyno Enw Duw yn unig. Fodd bynnag, mae Iddewon sylwgar yn osgoi ysgrifennu unrhyw Enw Duw yn achlysurol oherwydd y risg y gallai'r Enw ysgrifenedig yn ddiweddarach gael ei ddifwyno, ei ddileu neu ei ddinistrio'n ddamweiniol neu gan rywun nad yw'n gwybod yn well. Fel arfer, rydym yn osgoi ysgrifennu'r Enw trwy roi llythrennau neu sillafau yn lle, er enghraifft, ysgrifennu "D-w" yn lle "Duw."
www.jewfaq.com

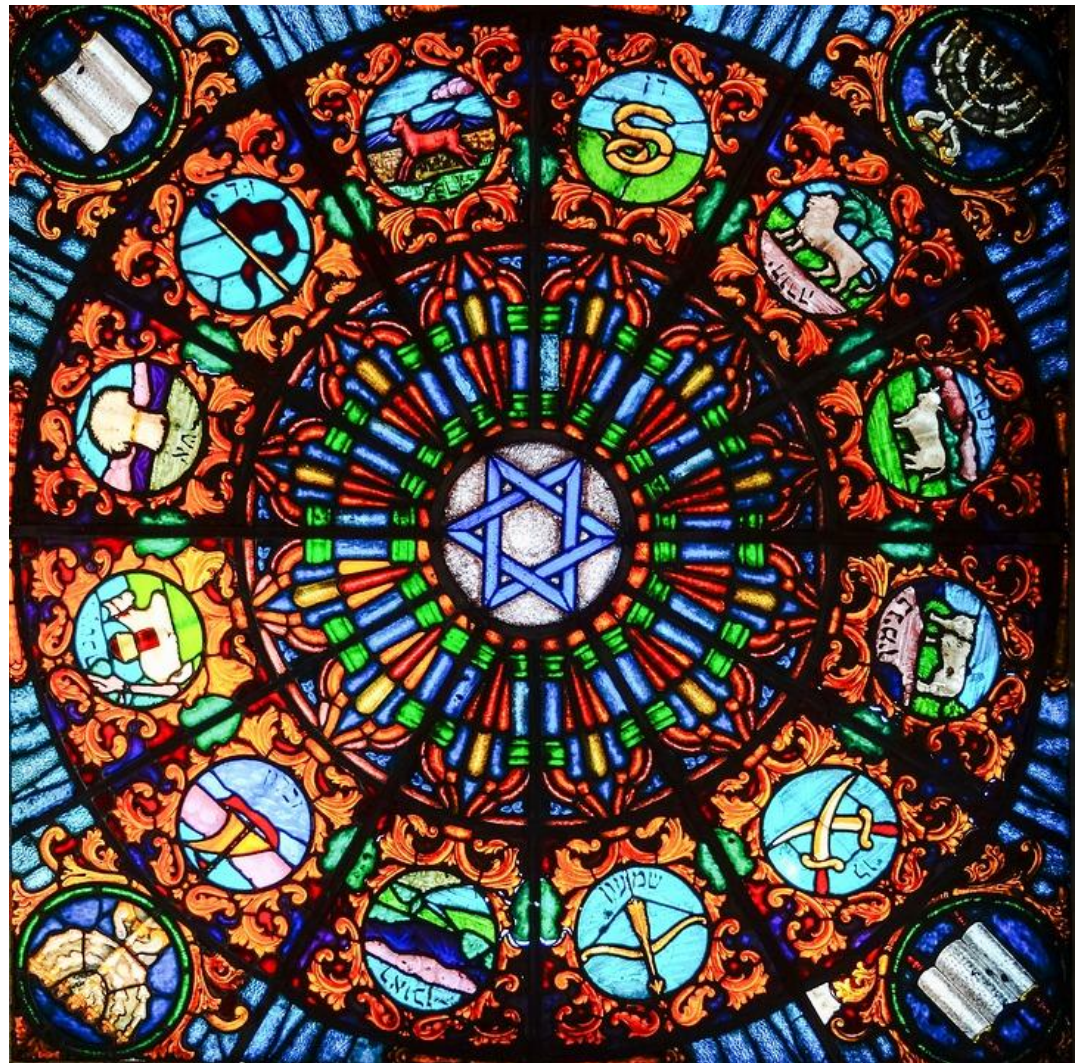
Judaism and G-D

The Name of G-d

- The name of God should be treated with respect
- God has many names in the Bible
- A Name should not be written, so it will not be discarded disrespectfully

Why do some Jews write "G-d"?

"Jews do not casually write any Name of God. ...Judaism does not prohibit writing the Name of God per se; it prohibits only erasing or defacing a Name of God. However, observant Jews avoid writing any Name of God casually because of the risk that the written Name might later be defaced, obliterated or destroyed accidentally or by one who does not know better. Normally, we avoid writing the Name by substituting letters or syllables, for example, writing "G-d" instead of "God." www.jewfaq.com



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Rhesymau pam NA ddylai D-w gael ei ddarlunio mewn celf - Iddewiaeth

- Mae'r ail o'r Deg Gorchymyn yn ymwneud â chreu gwaith celf, eilunod, neu eiconau sy'n cynrychioli bodau byw. Mae'r testun yn dweud, “***Ni fydd gennych dduwiau eraill yn fy ymyl. Na wna i ti ddelw gerfiedig, nac unrhyw ddelw o'r hyn sydd yn y nefoedd uchod, neu ar y ddaear isod, nac yn y dyfroedd o dan y ddaear.***” (Exodus 20:3-4)
- Dros amser, mae'r gorchymyn hwn wedi'i ddehongli mewn amrywiaeth o ffyrdd. Y gwaharddiad mwyaf cyffredin, a'r un sy'n fwyaf amlwg o'r testun, yw yn erbyn creu cerfluniau o bobl, anifeiliaid, neu blanedau i'w haddoli. Un o brif negeseuon y Torah yw na chaniateir addoli eilunod, felly nid yw'n syndod bod creu darnau o gelf y gellid eu defnyddio fel eilunod wedi'i wahardd.

Reasons why G-d must NOT be depicted in art - Judaism

- The second of the [Ten Commandments](#) has to do with creating artwork, idols, or icons that represent living beings. The text says, ***“You shall have no other gods beside Me. You shall not make for yourself a sculptured image, or any likeness of what is in the heavens above or on the earth below, or in the waters under the earth.”*** ([Exodus 20:3-4](#))
- Over time, this commandment has been interpreted in a variety of ways. The most common prohibition, and the one that’s most obvious from the text, is against creating sculptures of people, animals, or planets for the purpose of worshipping them. One of the primary messages of the Torah is that worshipping idols is not allowed, so it’s not surprising that creating pieces of art that could be used as idols was prohibited.

Visits to Jewish Places of Worship/Museums etc.



<https://cardiffshul.org/>



<https://cardiffreformsynagogue.uk/>

The Jewish Museum will be closed for the following bank holidays: 1st & 8th May.

We will be open for the May 29th Bank Holiday



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The Board of Deputies plays a central role in ensuring religious education for Jewish and non-Jewish children is of a high standard and works to increase knowledge of Jewish traditions and culture...

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Iddewiaeth – rhywfaint o eirfa allweddol



D-w
Monotheïstiaeth
Hollwybodus
Hollalluog
Hollgaredig
Hollbresennol
Tad
Messiah
Crëwr
Cynhaliwr

Torah
Tenakh
Talmud

Canghennau/
ffrydiau
Uniongred
Charedi
Chasidism
Masorti
Diwygio
Rhyddfrydig
Diwylliannol/seciw
lar
Synagog
Teml
Addoli
Cyfiawnder
Heddwch
Ffydd ar waith

Gwyliau
Shabbat/Shabbos
Pesach
Shavout
Sukkot
Chanukah
Rosh Hashanah
Yom Kippur
Dyddiau Sanctaidd
Mawr
Defodau newid byd
Brit Milah
Bar/Bat Mitzvah
Bat Chayil
Kiddushin
Angladd

Bywyd ar ôl
marwolaeth
Nefoedd
Uffern
Enaid
Cydwytbod
Sancteiddrwydd
Da / drwg
Dioddefaint
Maddeuant
Ewyllys rhydd
Moesoldeb

Perthnasoedd
Cydraddoldeb
Rhagfarn
Gwahaniaethu
Godineb
Rolau
Traddodiadol
Argyhoeddiad
personol
Tlodi
Cyfiawnder



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Judaism – Some Key Vocabulary



G-d
Monotheism
Omniscient
Omnipotent
Omnibenevolent
Omnipresent
Father
Messiah
Creator
Sustainer

Torah
Tenakh
Talmud

Branches/streams
Orthodox
Charedi
Chasidism
Masorti
Reform
Liberal
Cultural/secular
Synagogue
Temple
Worship

Justice
Peace
Faith in action

Festivals
Shabbat/Shabbos
Pesach
Shavout
Sukkot
Chanukah
Rosh Hashanah
Yom Kippur
High Holy Days
Rites of Passage
Brit Milah
Bar/Bat Mitzvah
Bat Chayil
Kiddushin
Funeral

Afterlife
Heaven
Hell
Soul
Conscience
Sacred/sanctity
Good/evil
Suffering
Forgiveness
Free will
Morality

Relationships
Equality
Prejudice
Discrimination
Adultery
Roles
Traditional
Personal conviction
Poverty
Justice



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Iddewiaeth - Geiriau defnyddiol

Ashkenazi - Pobl Iddewig sydd â'u gwreiddiau / llinach yn yr Almaen ac yna, yn ddiweddarach Dwyrain Ewrop.

Bene Israel - Un o nifer o gymunedau Iddewig Indiaidd.

Beta Israel - Cyfieithir fel 'Tî Israel' ac mae'n cyfeirio at Iddewon sydd â gwreiddiau yng Ngogledd a Gogledd-orllewin Ethiopia. Yn hanesyddol, roedd cymuned Beta Israel wedi bodoli ar wahân i gymunedau Iddewig eraill ledled y byd, ac felly fe wnaethant ddatblygu set unigryw o arferion crefyddol.

Cheredi - Mae Cheredi/Charedi yn derm a ffefrir ar gyfer y 'Cymuned Uniongred Eithafol'.

Diaspora – Y tu allan i Israel, Iddewon alltud 'ar wasgar' ledled y byd.

Ladino - Iaith a siaredir yn hanesyddol gan gymunedau Sephardi. Daeth yn gyfuniad o Hebraeg, Sbaeneg, Portiwgaleg, Twrceg. Arabeg, Ffrangeg, Eidaleg.

Masorti – Adnabyddir yng Ngogledd America fel y gymuned Geidwadol, yn llinyn o Iddewiaeth sy'n cyfuno Iddewiaeth draddodiadol ag ymagwedd egalitariaidd..

Mizrachi/Jews of Arab Lands - Pobl Iddewig sydd â'u gwreiddiau/achau yn y Dwyrain Canol, Gogledd Affrica a Chanolbarth Asia.

Roedd y term 'Mizrachi', sy'n golygu 'Dwyrain', yn gysylltiedig gyntaf â'r syniad hanesyddol o'r Dwyrain neu Ddwyreiniol fel 'am yn ôl', ac felly gallai gael ei ystyried yn ddifriol/negyddol gan rai pobl. Efallai y byddai'n well ganddyn nhw'r term 'Iddewon Tiroedd Arabaidd'.

Sephardi - Pobl Iddewig sydd â'u gwreiddiau/achau ym Mhenrhyn Iberia; Sbaen, Portiwgal neu'n ddiweddarach, Gwlad Groeg, Twrci a Gogledd Affrica.

Ffrydiau - Sbectwm o ganghennau/enwadau o fewn Iddewiaeth, yn amrywio o'r Uniongred i gymunedau Diwylliannol. Mae'r ffrydiau hyn yn dylanwadu ar ddehongliad Halacha (Cyfraith Iddewig). Mae'r ffrydiau yn seiliedig i raddau helaeth ar draddodiadau Ashkenazi.

Iddew-Almaenig ('Yiddish') - Iaith a siaredir gan gymuned Iddewig Ashkenazi sy'n cyfuno Hebraeg a iaith frodorol Germanaidd. Yn cael ei siarad yn eang mewn llawer o gymunedau cheredi hyd heddiw.

Judaism - Useful Words

Ashkenazi - Jewish people who have their roots/ancestry in Germany and then, later Eastern Europe.

Bene Israel - One of many Indian Jewish communities.

Beta Israel - Translates as 'House of Israel' and refers to Jews who have roots in Northern and Northwestern Ethiopia. The Beta Israel community historically had existed in isolation from other Jewish communities around the world, and so they developed a unique set of religious practices.

Cheredi - Cheredi/charedi is a preferred term for the 'Ultra Orthodox Community.'

Diaspora – Outside Israel, Jews in exile 'scattered' around the world.

Ladino - A language spoken historically by Sephardi communities. It became a blend of Hebrew, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Arabic, French, Italian.

Masorti - Known in North America as the Conservative community, is a strand of Judaism which blends traditional Judaism with an egalitarian approach.

Mizrachi/Jews of Arab Lands - Jewish people who have their roots/ancestry in the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia.

term 'Mizrachi', meaning 'Eastern', was first associated with the historical idea of the East or 'Orient' as 'backward', and therefore might be considered derogatory/negative by some people. They may prefer the term 'Jews of Arab Lands'.

Sephardi - Jewish people who have their roots/ancestry in the Iberian Peninsula; Spain, Portugal or later, Greece, Turkey and North Africa.

Streams - A spectrum of branches/denominations within Judaism, ranging from the Orthodox to Cultural communities. These streams influence the interpretation of Halacha (Jewish Law). Streams are largely based on Ashkenazi traditions.

Yiddish - A language spoken by the Ashkenazi Jewish community that blends Germanic vernacular and Hebrew. Widely spoken in many cheredi communities to this day.

Geirfa Allweddol Cyffredinol

Croestoriadedd -Cydgysylltiad categorïau cymdeithasol (hil, rhyw, rhywioldeb, crefydd ac ati) o fewn hunaniaethau.

Bydolygon - Cyfieithiad o'r gair Almaeneg weltanschauung, sy'n llythrennol yn golygu golygfa o'r byd. Ffordd ddynol o ddeall, profi ac ymateb i'r byd yw byd-olwg.

Ethnigrwydd - Yn cyfeirio at grŵp o bobl a allai rannu diwylliant, iaith, llinach, crefydd neu arferion.

Diwylliant - Yn aml yn cael ei ddisgrifio fel ffordd o fyw i grŵp o bobl e.e. ymddygiadau, credoau a gwerthoedd ac yn cael eu trosglwyddo o genhedlaeth i genhedlaeth.

General Key Vocab

Intersectionality -The interconnectivity of social categories (race, gender, sexuality, religion etc.) within identities.

Worldviews - A translation of the German weltanschauung, which literally means a view of the world. A worldview is a person's way of understanding, experiencing and responding to the world.

Ethnicity - Refers to a group of people that may share a culture, language, ancestry, religion or customs.

Culture - Often described as a way of life for a group of people e.g. behaviours, beliefs and values and are passed on from generation to generation.

Iddewiaeth – Rhai Adnoddau i'w hystyried...

Judaism – Some Resources to Consider...



Iddewiaeth

Gwybodaeth gefndir allweddol

- Amcangyfrifir bod tua 14 miliwn o ddilynwyr Iddewiaeth yn y byd heddiw, ac mae Israel a'r Unol Daleithiau yn cynnwys poblogaethau mawr o Iddewon.
- Gelwir dilynwyr Iddewiaeth yn Iddewon. Dyma'r grefydd hynaf o blith pedair crefydd fwyaf y byd sy'n addoli un Duw, a dechreuodd tua 4000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl yn Israel.
- Sylfaenwyd Iddewiaeth gan y Proffwyd Abraham a gafodd weledigaeth gan Dduw. Mae'n cael ei ystyried yn 'Dad' y teulu o Iddewon.
- Ceir tri phrif fath o Iddewon: Uniongred (Iddewon traddodiadol sy'n cadw'n fwyaf caeth at reolau'r grefydd), Diwygiedig a Rhyddfrydol.



Judaism

Key background information

- There are estimated to be around 14 million followers of Judaism in the world today with large Jewish populations found in Israel and the US.
- Followers of Judaism are called Jews and it is the oldest of the world's four biggest monotheistic religions, having started around 4000 years ago in Israel.
- Judaism was founded by Prophet Abraham who received a vision from God. He is considered to be the 'Father' of the family of Jews.



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Iddewiaeth – Myfyrdod

Judaism – Reflection

- Bylchau yn eich gwybodaeth a'ch dealltwriaeth gyfredol?
- Ydych chi'n cynllunio ac yn cyflawni ar gyfer Iddewiaeth amrywiol a phlwraliaethol?
- Beth yw'r 'enillion cyflym'?
- Gaps in your current knowledge and understanding?
- Are you planning and delivering for diverse and pluralistic Judaism?
- What are the 'quick wins'?

- Hoffais...
 - Byddwn i wedi newid...
 - Rwy'n cymryd hyn o'r sesiwn...
- I liked...
 - I'd have changed...
 - My take-aways are...

Iddewiaeth – Y Camau Nesaf?

Judaism – Next Steps?



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Cofrestrwch ar gyfer y gweminarau byw nesaf

- Sesiwn 1 - Cristnogaeth; 21 Chwefror 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm
- Sesiwn 2 - Iddewiaeth; 28 Chwefror 2024 3:30pm-4:30pm

- Sesiwn 3 - Islam; 4 Mawrth 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm
- Sesiwn 4 - Dyneiddiaeth; 7 Mawrth 2024 4:00pm-5:30pm (Humanism UK)
- Sesiwn 5 - Hindwâidd dharma; 10 Ebrill 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm
- Sesiwn 6 - Bwdhaeth; 16 Ebrill 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm
- Sesiwn 7 - Sikhiaeth; 1 Mai 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm

Cyfnod: Pob un

Cost: YN RHAD AC AM DDIM

Cyfrwng y cyflwyno: Saesneg

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Book for the next live webinars

- Session 1 - Christianity; 21st February 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm
- Session 2 - Judaism; 28th February 2024 3:30pm-4:30pm
- **Session 3 - Islam; 4th March 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm**
- **Session 4 - Humanism; 7th March 2024 4:00pm-5:30pm (Humanism UK)**
- **Session 5 - Hindu dharma; 10th April 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm**
- **Session 6 - Buddhism; 16th April 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm**
- **Session 7 - Sikhi; 1st May 2024 3:00pm-4:00pm**

Phase: All

Cost: FREE OF CHARGE

Language of Delivery: English

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