

Year 11 January 2022 Judaism Mock revision

<u>Judaism Beliefs and Teachings</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Judaism Practices</u>	<u>Revised</u>
Shekhiah		Sukkot	
The nature of the Almighty		Bar Mitzvah	
The covenants with Abraham and Moses		Shabbat	
The Messiah		Public and Private Prayer	

Jewish Beliefs and Teachings key terms

<u>Mitzvot</u> Commandments/laws	<u>Shema</u> Statement of God's oneness	<u>Mount Zion</u> The holy place in Jerusalem where the Temple was	<u>Tabernacle</u> The holy place containing the Ark of the Covenant
<u>Exile</u> When the Jewish people had to leave their homeland and live elsewhere	<u>Ark of the Covenant</u> The holy container for the tablets of the commandments	<u>Decalogue</u> The Ten Commandments	<u>Exodus</u> The Israelites escape from slavery in Egypt
<u>Brit Milah</u> Covenant of circumcision	<u>Canaan</u> An ancient name for the land of Israel	<u>Rabbi</u> An ordained Jewish religious leader/teacher	<u>Maimonides</u> Medieval rabbi and philosopher who wrote the Thirteen Principles
<u>Gentiles</u> Non-Jews	<u>Covenant</u> An agreement between two parties	<u>Temple</u> The centre of worship built by Solomon in Jerusalem and destroyed in 70 CE	<u>Tenakh</u> The Jewish scriptures

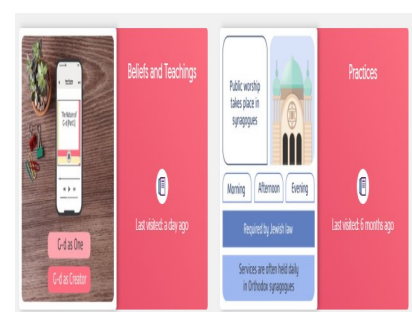
Jewish Practices key terms

<u>Shabbat</u> The Sabbath (from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday)	<u>Rosh Hashanah</u> Jewish New Year	<u>Yom Kippur</u> The Day of Atonement	<u>Torah</u> The Five Books of Moses
<u>Siddur</u> The daily prayer book	<u>Tallit</u> Prayer shawl	<u>Tefillin</u> Leather boxes containing parts of the Torah strapped on arms	<u>Bar Mitzvah</u> Son of the Commandment, a Jewish boys coming of age
<u>Minyan</u> The required number of adult Jewish males for certain prayers to be said in the synagogue	<u>Sukkot</u> Singular: sukkah— a temporary dwelling, also known as a tabernacle	<u>Etrog</u> A citron fruit	<u>Lulav</u> Palm branch

Log onto GCSE Pod and have a listen to:



<u>Beliefs and Teachings</u>	<u>Practices</u>
The nature of G-d part 1 and 2	Public acts of worship
The Divine Presence (Shekhinah)	The Synagogue and its importance
Nature and role of the Messiah	Worship at home and private prayer
The Covenant at Sinai	Bar and Bat Mitzvah
Moses and the Ten Commandments	Shabbat
The Promised Land and the Covenant with Abraham	



Shekhinah

The Torah and Shekhinah

The Torah speaks of:

- God's presence (shekhinah) going with Moses to guide him and the Israelites through the wilderness to the promised land
- The Shekhinah as cloud and smoke on Mount Sinai when God gave the commandments
- Moses' face shining when he came into contact with the divine presence

Jews believe that the Torah is the most holy of the Jewish scriptures and Jewish people believe that everything in it is infallible. Therefore, when the Torah speaks of the majestic presence of God, Jews believe without doubt that God was present at that time.

'The majestic presence of God' 'The glory of God':

The Hebrew word 'Shekhinah' is deliberately difficult to define because it is a way of describing the Almighty's presence in the world. Attempting to use finite words to describe the infinite cannot be accurate.

The rabbis always used the word 'shekhinah' for any form of human contact with God because humans can have contact only with that part of God on earth, not God's immensity.



The importance of the shekhinah in Judaism

- The shekhinah means that the Almighty is present in the world and so believers might come across the shekhinah at any time. This means that they can develop their relationship with God.
- The shekhinah being at the Temple, Mount Zion and Jerusalem is what makes these places so special for Jews
- The teaching that Moses was surrounded by the shekhinah when he received the Torah means that Moses received the Mitzvot directly from God, so they are God's words

The nature of the Almighty

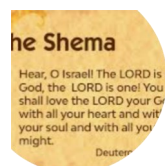
God is ONE

A central belief in Judaism is that there is one God (**monotheism**) who is all knowing (**Omniscient**), all powerful (**Omnipotent**) and present everywhere (**Omnipresent**).

The Shema is a prayer taken from Deuteronomy: **Hear O' Israel, the Lord is our God is One.**

Many Jewish people say the Shema during their morning and evening prayers.

It is said every time Jewish people gather to worship in the Synagogue.



Jewish beliefs about the Almighty

God is CREATOR

In the Torah says:

'In the beginning God created heaven and earth.....

God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them' (Genesis)

God is the creator; therefore, everything belongs to Him.

God commands things to come into existence and they do- showing his omnipotence.

God's creation is 'good', meaning perfect and sinless.



God is LAWGIVER

The best example of God as a lawgiver is when Moses received the 613 laws from God on Mount Sinai. By keeping the laws, the Jews became God's people.

The laws are a framework of a just society.

God's laws inform Jews how to live today.

Following God's laws gives life meaning and purpose.

The laws are a part of the covenant (agreement) with Moses, which is the basis of Judaism.

Giving the laws shows that God cared for his people.



God is JUDGE

The Tenakh teaches that God is the divine Judge who ensures that the good are rewarded and the evil are punished. Eventually God will make sure that justice reigns. The belief that God is judge is important for Jewish life today because it ensures that:

The good are rewarded and the evil are punished

The world is protected from the chaos that would come if there was no way of making sure that people keep God's laws

People know that there will be punishments for those who do not keep God's laws

The covenants with Abraham and Moses

The covenant with Abraham

A thousand years before Moses, the Torah says that God called Abraham to leave his family in Iraq and travel to Canaan (Palestine) to worship the one true God.

God's side of the covenant was his promise to make a great nation from Abraham's son and to give the land of Canaan to Abraham's descendants as an 'everlasting possession'. Abraham's side of the agreement was for Abraham and every male descendant to be circumcised and for Abraham and his family to worship one God alone.

This was the first of the covenants. This is when the religion of Judaism began.

The Abrahamic covenant is important for Jews today:

Most Jewish baby boys are circumcised, usually at eight days old, and enter into the covenant of Abraham (Brit Milah)

The covenant gave rise to the idea that Jewish people had the right to live in the area that was the ancient Kingdom of Israel, which had led to the importance of the land of Israel to Jewish people.



The covenant with Moses

Moses led the Jewish people out of captivity in Egypt (the Exodus) and then spent 40 years wandering in the Sinai wilderness preparing the people to enter and possess the Promised Land.

It was during this time that God appeared to Moses on Mount Sinai to make the covenant. This was an agreement between God and the Jewish people.

The covenant was written on two tablets of stone and kept in the Ark of the Covenant stored in the tabernacle and then later in the Temple. It stated that if the people kept the 613 laws given to Moses on Sinai, they would be God's special people.

The covenant with Moses is important for Jews today because:

The 613 Mitzvot given by God on Sinai provide the way of life for Jewish people and separate them from Gentiles (Non-Jews)

It means that Jewish people have a duty to keep the Mitzvot as part of their side of the covenant to make them God's people

The Tenakh teaches that by keeping the Mosaic covenant, the Jewish people will fulfil their destiny of bringing the whole world to worship God. According to Deuteronomy when the covenant was made the soul of every Jewish person that would ever live was present and so they are bound in keeping the covenant: 'I am making this covenant, with its oath, not only with you who are standing here with us today in the presence of the Lord our God, but also with those who are not here today.'



The purpose of the Messiah

Jews believe the Messiah will:

- Rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem
- Unite all the peoples of the world
- Make all the peoples of the world aware of the presence of God
- Bring in the messianic Age when we will all live at peace

The Messiah

The nature of the Messiah

Most Jews believe that Messiah will be:

A descendant of King David

A human, not a divine being

A man of great piety and close to God

Belief in the coming of the Messiah is important to Jews because:

- It is one of the Thirteen Principles of Faith
- Jews pray for the coming of the Messiah three times a day because it will mean:
 - ⇒ The return of those who were forced to leave at the Exile (when Jewish people were forced to leave their homeland and live elsewhere)
 - ⇒ The rebuilding of Jerusalem and
 - ⇒ The restoration of the Temple service

The prophet Jeremiah prophesised the Messiah being a descendant of David who will rule wisely:

"Behold, the days are coming," declares the Lord,
"When I will raise up for David a righteous Branch;
And He will reign as king and act wisely
And do justice and righteousness in the land."



"I believe with perfect faith in the coming of the messiah.
However long it takes, I will wait for His coming every day"

(Thirteen Principles of Faith, No.12)

Sukkot

Origins of Sukkot

After the Israelites escaped from Egypt in the Exodus, they spent 40 years living as nomads in the wilderness, in temporary huts (sukkot) roofed with palm leaves. This festival takes Jewish people back to those times.



Leviticus 23:33-43

³³ The Lord said to Moses, ³⁴ "Say to the Israelites: 'On the fifteenth day of the seventh month the Lord's Festival of Tabernacles begins, and it lasts for seven days. ³⁵ The first day is a sacred assembly; do no regular work. ³⁶ For seven days present food offerings to the Lord, and on the eighth day hold a sacred assembly and present a food offering to the Lord. It is the closing special assembly; do no regular work.....

³⁹ "So beginning with the fifteenth day of the seventh month, after you have gathered the crops of the land, celebrate the festival to the Lord for seven days; the first day is a day of sabbath rest, and the eighth day also is a day of sabbath rest. ⁴⁰ On the first day you are to take branches from luxuriant trees—from palms, willows and other leafy trees—and rejoice before the Lord your God for seven days. ⁴¹ Celebrate this as a festival to the Lord for seven days each year..... ⁴² Live in temporary

Sukkot (The feast of the Tabernacles)

Sukkot begins just five days after Yom Kippur.

As soon as they finish the family meal at Yom Kippur Jewish families will begin to build the 'sukkah' (plural: sukkot).

Families, and often synagogues, make an outdoor sukkah with at least three walls and a covering of leafy branches.

Depending on the climate, people will live (and sleep!) in the sukkah for 8 days.

On each day of the festival people will meet in the synagogue and carry an etrog (a fruit that looks like a lemon) in one hand and a lulav (palm branch) myrtle and willow in the other, as commanded in the mitzvah.



Bar Mitzvah

The main features of a Bar Mitzvah

The boy recites the blessings before the Torah readings. If possible, he reads the whole Torah passage for that day.

The boy's father says, 'Blessed be he who hath freed me from the responsibility of this child'.

The rabbi talks about the responsibilities of adult Jews and the joys of fulfilling the mitzvah.

There is a celebratory meal



Why is Bar Mitzvah important?

It means that the boy has 'come of age' - he can now take properly perform religious duties (like being part of a minyan)

It shows to the rest of the Jewish community that the boy has accomplished maturity- this is important to the family of the boy especially as it shows his devotion to the faith

It is part of an ancient tradition-many Jewish people from the surrounding community will gather to witness the ceremony and take part in the celebration

It means that the boy must now put on tefillin for morning prayers, observe the fast days in full and may be called to read the sidra in synagogue services- all of which are an important part of the journey of faith

Exodus 20:8-11

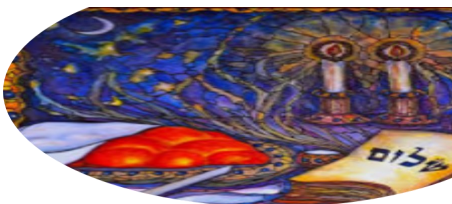
"Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six days you shall labour and do all your work, but the seventh day is a sabbath to the Lord your God. On it you shall not do any work, neither you, nor your son or daughter, nor your male or female servant, nor your animals, nor any foreigner residing in your towns. For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore, the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy."

Why is Shabbat important for Jewish people today? (individuals)

Shabbat offers people a chance to renew themselves both physically and spiritually as they rest from work and concentrate on religion:

"For six days work is to be done, but the seventh day is a day of sabbath rest, holy to the Lord..."

Shabbat gives a person time to think about what matters to them most and what they want life to be about. It offers time for a person to think about God and find out more about their faith.



Shabbat

Shabbat

Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest. It has been celebrated by Jewish people throughout their history.

The rules for what is/isn't allowed are set out in the Talmud.

Orthodox Jews will not switch on a light or cook on Shabbat and so lights are switched on before sunset on a Friday and remain on until sunset on the Saturday. Slow cookers are used to prepare meals beforehand. Driving a car is classed as work and so they will usually live within walking distance of a Synagogue.

Liberal Jews have a much more relaxed approach to Shabbat. They will still go to the Synagogue and celebrate with a family meal but WILL or may cook after sunset on the Friday and drive to the Synagogue service on a Saturday morning.

Why is Shabbat important for Jewish people today? (community)

Shabbat has been celebrated since the creation of the world and so is the oldest of the Jewish festivals. It is God's (the Almighty) gift to Jewish people and it binds them together:

"The Israelites are to observe the Sabbath, celebrating it for the generations to come as a lasting covenant...."

It reminds Jews of when they were slaves in Egypt:

".... remember that you were slave in Egypt and that the Lord your God brought you out with a mighty arm...Therefore the Lord your God has commanded you to observe the Sabbath day."

And so, refraining from work is a sign of freedom.

Public and private worship in Judaism

The importance of worship in Judaism

Worship is very important to Jewish people because the Torah tells them:

"to love the Lord your God, and to serve him with all your heart and with all your soul. (Deuteronomy 11:13)

The purpose of public worship

Public worship:

Gives a Jewish person a sense of belonging to a whole community of Jewish believers.

Gives an opportunity to feel the strength of the faith.

Gives an opportunity to make friends with others in the faith, locally, nationally and worldwide.

Provides the opportunity to take part in those prayers that can only be said in a congregation (Shabbat prayers and festival prayers in particular).



"How can I repay the Lord for all his goodness to me?.....I will fulfil my vows to the Lord in the presence of all his people.....in the courts of the house of the Lord" (Psalms 116)

Worship in the synagogue is important for the Jewish community because:

To worship God with all your heart and soul requires people to be able to worship in a community with other people who share the same beliefs and values.

It is required for the community to celebrate the great festivals such as Pesach, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur and Simchat Torah.

Worshipping with others in the synagogue gives Jewish people a sense of belonging to a whole community of Jewish believers and an opportunity to feel the strength of the faith and make friends with others in the faith.

It gives order and purpose to people's religious life. Giving them the opportunity to listen to the Torah and the rest of the Tenakh.

Sermons from the rabbi provide the individual with the opportunity to discover more about what it means to be a Jew, and how to live as a Jew in the twenty-first century.

Saying set prayers in public may be considered more important because:

- It stops prayer being focused on selfish concerns
- It gives the worshipper a sense of being part of Jewish history
- It gives the prayer a sense of community with Jews all over the world
- It gives order and purpose to people's religious life



The importance of private worship

When a Jew wakes up in the morning, they thank God for waking them before pouring water on their hands to purify themselves for the coming day.

The day should end as it should begin, by praising God- the Shema is said followed by these words:

"....may it be your will that You should lay me down in peace and raise me up to good life and peace...."

So, from the moment they wake up and the moment just before they go to bed at night, a Jewish person prays to the Almighty- asking for his blessings and worshipping Him (this is not something they could do in the synagogue).

Judaism teaches that people should develop their relationship with God and that when they reach out to God, God listens and answers. In such a relationship prayers are not restricted to set forms and set times (like they are in synagogue services).

Jewish people pray whenever they feel the need to communicate with God, and obviously when they say these prayers, they use their own words. In private prayer, people can contact God when they want and can express their own thoughts and feelings rather than using other people's words. In such prayers they can ask for God's help for other people, and they can ask for God's help for themselves.

The importance of private prayers for Jews

Saying prayers in your own words whenever you want is important because people can only have a relationship with God if:

- ◆ They can contact God whenever they want
- ◆ They can express their own thoughts and feelings rather than other people's
- ◆ They can use their own words, so that they are saying what they want to say rather than using other people's words
- ◆ They can ask God help for themselves and for others

Private prayer may be considered more important because:

Prayer at home is important because the home is the heart of people's lives and praying as a family brings the family together.

People need to be able to pray to God in private so that they can communicate with God one to one and express emotions they cannot express in front of others.

Private prayer means that you can completely concentrate on God and you will not be distracted by others but just focus on your words to the Almighty and nothing else.

A Questions

A) questions will ask you to 'Outline **three**....'

This means that you must write THREE FULL SENTENCES about the subject it specifies.

For example:

a) Outline **three** features of creation described in Genesis 1. (3)

One feature is that God created everything in six days. (1)
Another feature is that God created male and female together. (1)
A third feature is that God saw that what He created was good. (1)



a) Outline **three** features of creation described in Genesis 1. (3)

God created it in six days.
Male and female were made together. It was good.

↑ Too brief, not written in full sentences.



B Questions

B) Questions with ask you to explain/describe **TWO**: features/reasons/ways.....

This means that you must make clear **TWO** features/reasons/ways AND develop them.

You can develop a feature/reason/way by adding:

An extra piece of information
Referring to a SOWA
Writing a quote
Giving an example

This development **MUST** be clearly linked to the feature/reason/way

C Questions

C) Questions ask you to explain **TWO** reasons or **TWO different** beliefs and develop them; they also require you to refer to a SOWA.

The SOWA must clearly support **ONE** of the points you have made.

The SOWA can include: quotations from religious texts, such as the Bible, CCC, Papal documents and theologians.

(Or, in the case of Judaism, The Tenakh, The Talmud, Mitzvot)

This question does NOT require your opinion.

D questions

Please use the suggested sentence starters below to help you structure your answer (You do not HAVE to use them; the template is merely to support you structure your answer.

Some people, such as will agree with the statement because...
For example...
This is because...
This is a strong/weak reason because...
<i>However</i>
Other people, such asmay disagree and saybecause.....
For example...
This is because...
This is a strong/weak reason because...
<i>On the other hand</i>
Some people may believe.....because.....
For example...
This is because...
This is a convincing reason because...
<i>Despite this</i>
Some people believe that because.....
For example...
This suggests that...
However, this is a weak reason because...
Of all the reasons I have given I think the strongest is...
Because...

TOP TIP!

Use 3 pieces of evaluative language in your evaluate paragraphs

EVALUATIVE LANGUAGE!

Strong
Weak
Logical
Illogical
Flawed
Necessary
Unnecessary
Convincing
Unconvincing