

Cycle B

Judaism

Philosophy & Ethics

WK	Task	T.I.F
1	Key vocabulary: Look, Cover, Write, Check x5: Abraham, Moses, Tenkah, Talmud, Mitzvot, Teklah, Shema, Telfilah and Sedar.	Write a definition (meaning) for the following words: Tenkah, Mitzvat and Telfilah. An English Dictionary will not help you.
2	What is Judaism? Using the information on Philosophy & Ethics- Judaism- Page 1 create a spider diagram that shows the origins of Judaism.	Add pictures or illustrations to make your timeline a visual learning tool.
3	How did Judaism begin? Using the information on Philosophy & Ethics- Judaism- Page 1 create notes that show how Judaism began.	Add pictures or illustrations to make your notes a 'dual coded' learning tool.
4	What do Jews believe about God? Using the information on Philosophy & Ethics- Judaism- Page 2 create notes that inform the reader what Jews believe about God.	Add pictures or illustrations to make your notes a 'dual coded' learning tool.
5	What are Tanakh and Talmud? Using the information on Philosophy & Ethics- Judaism- Page 2 create two mini spider diagrams about the Tanakh and the Talmud.	Add pictures or illustrations to your mini spider diagrams.
6	What is Mitzvot? Using the information on Philosophy & Ethics- Judaism- Page 3 . Explain what Mitzvot is and use examples to support your explanation.	Are all of the laws in the Mitzvot still followed today?
7	Judaism Revision Clock- Use the revision clock for this week's homework.	Colour Code your revision clock to show: dates, places, names and events in different colours.
8	Creating questions: Create a quiz, this could be multiple choice, to test your own knowledge as well as the knowledge of your friends. Your quiz should be at least 10 questions long. Focus on what you have learnt in weeks 1-7 and use your revision clock to help you. Use the guide on Philosophy & Ethics- Judaism- Page 3 .	Dual code your answers with pictures that represent the answer. You could even just have pictures as answers- these might provide clues for your friends.
9	How have the Jews been persecuted as a people? Use the information found on Philosophy & Ethics- Judaism- Page 4 . Explain how the Jews were first persecuted by the Egyptians.	Add pictures, illustrations or a storyboard to make your explanation a visual resource.
10	What is a 'seder' plate? Use the information found on Philosophy & Ethics- Judaism- Page 4 . Draw your own 'seder' plate labelling it correctly and including why each piece of food is included.	Research- the organs of the 'seder' plate.

What is Judaism?

An Abrahamic religion is a religion which originated in the Middle East. Judaism began nearly 4,000 years ago in a place called the Middle East, in the land of Israel.

Followers of Judaism believe in one God who revealed himself through ancient prophets. Jews believe a man called Abraham was the first person to make a covenant with God. Abraham was a Hebrew, who became known as the founder of Judaism. The Torah teaches that God made the covenant with a Abraham, he told him that he had chosen him and his descendants to be a great nation of people who would have a special relationship with him. Jews believe that God made a special covenant with Abraham and that he and his descendants were chosen people who would create a great nation.

God promised to make Abraham the father of a great people and said that Abraham and his descendants must obey God. In return God would guide them and protect them and give them the land of Israel.

Although Judaism is a very old religion, it is quite small. There are approximately 14 million Jews in the world, which is 0.2% of the worlds population. The country with the largest Jewish population is Israel which 6 million Jews. There are also just under 6 million Jews in the USA and about 270,000 in the UK.



Abraham

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Originally the descendants of Abraham were known as Hebrews or Israelites. Jews believe God named Abraham's grandson Israel. After this, the Hebrews became known as the Israelites. Abraham is considered the father of the Jewish people and the Israelites are his descendants.



Moses

More than 1,000 years after Abraham, a descendant named Moses saved the (descendants of Abraham) Jewish people from persecution and being enslaved for hundreds of years in Egypt when he led them to safety across the Red Sea. After this, the Jews lived in the desert where God gave Moses a set of rules at Mt. Sinai which they should live by, including the Ten Commandments. It was 40 years before they finally settled in the Promised Land (Covenant).

What do Jews believe about God?

The sacred name of God as revealed to Moses in the Torah is YHWH. Since ancient Hebrew was written without vowels, it is not known what the original pronunciation of this word. The common pronunciation "Jehovah," however, is imprecise. A more "correct" pronunciation, and that which is used among scholars, is "Yahweh." They do not pronounce this holiest of names. When the Torah is read aloud, Adonai ("Lord") is read in its place.

Literally dozens of different ways to refer to God have developed in Judaism. Each name is linked to different conceptions of God's nature and aspects of the divine. For example, God can be referred to in Hebrew as "the Merciful One," "Master of the Universe," "the Creator," and "our King," among many other names.



Although traditionally this only applies to the Name in Hebrew, some modern Jews also refrain from writing the word "God," replacing it instead with "G-d." Opinions vary within Judaism as to the necessity of such a practice.

According to Jewish law, any book that contains these names written in Hebrew is treated with reverence, and the name cannot be destroyed, erased, or defaced, and any books or writings containing the name cannot be thrown away.

Instead, these books are stored in a genizah, which is a special storage space sometimes found in a synagogue or other Jewish facility until they can be given a proper burial in a Jewish cemetery. This law applies to all seven of the ancient names of God.

Jewish scriptures are known as the **Tanakh**, or sometimes the Hebrew Bible. The Tanakh is divided into three sections:

1. The Torah (The Books of Law)
2. The Nevi'im (The Books of the Prophets)
3. The Ketuvim (the Books of Writings)

The word Torah literally means 'teaching'. Sometimes people call it the Five books of Moses because he is one of the main characters and he was involved in writing them down. The first book is called *Genesis*. This story at the beginning of the Torah is the story of creation, the story of Adam and Eve, the story of Noah, the story of Abraham who had a child called Isaac and their life and journeys.

The second book is called *Exodus*. That's about the Jews who were slaves in Egypt, how they were freed. Also many miracles take place and it follows their journey to the Promised Land (Israel). It is here Moses leaves the people, runs up the Mountain Sinai, has conversations with God and returns down to the people carrying two tablets with God's laws on.

The third book is called *Leviticus*: This is about the Priests, the offerings and lots and lots of rules. Today most Jews do not sacrifice animals but they do give up their time and think about how to behave well in the world. The fourth book is called *Numbers*. It is about the wandering in the desert for 40 years, stopping being slaves and learning to be a people. Complain a lot, argue with Moses and argue with God a lot - eventually getting towards a new land - the promised land, which is what we have in the fifth book, *Deuteronomy*. This is the story of just before they go into Israel is Moses telling them all the rules and reminding of everything that has been happening. Moses dies just before the people enter the land of Israel, so in a way the 5 books of the Torah end with Moses being buried.

Talmud- A collection of teachings from Rabbis compiled about 2500 years after Abraham, it is made up of the teachings of the Rabbis and a commentary. These give lots of details about the laws in the Torah, helping explain them so that Jews know how to live. The Talmud is sometimes referred to as the 'oral tradition' because the teachings were originally passed rabbi to rabbi by word of mouth.

Jews believe they should follow mitzvot because these laws have come from God and honouring them will deepen their relationship with him.

Orthodox Jews believe the Torah is the literal word of God, so the mitzvot should be followed at all times. This can present many challenges, particularly as some of the Mitzvot mention the Temple in Jerusalem, which was destroyed 2000 years ago. For Orthodox Jews, the mitzvot give them right and wrong ways to live and cover all areas of life, including how to dress, what to eat and how to worship God.

Reform Jews have a different view. They believe that the mitzvot were from an ancient time and that not all the laws are relevant today. They think that it is acceptable to follow the mitzvot selectively and that God allows rabbis to reinterpret them for the modern world. For Reform Jews, observing the mitzvot is a matter of personal choice. They believe that the mitzvot were divinely inspired rather than the actual words of God. For example, some of the rules were influenced by the culture at the time they were written, referring to a 'master' and his 'servant' - these laws would be meaningless to most reform Jews today.

Some Jews have been criticised by other religious people for following too many rules. Many of the 613 commandments do not have detailed explanations and therefore some people may struggle to see their purpose. However, some Jews suggest that they should follow the mitzvot simply because God told them to.

This revision strategy should help you retrieve information that you will need in your Cycle B assessment. Remember, if you go to the effort of remembering something it strengthens your memory.

You should:

- Create quizzes to test yourself and your friends. You can use different types of quizzes which could include: multiple choice, true or false or odd one out.
- You should try to write down everything you can remember from this cycles History studies before starting to create your questions.

For History:

- ✓ Ensure that some of your questions test your 'contextual knowledge' (dates, facts & figures, names, places etc)
- ✓ Must Know- create 'must know' quizzes that capture information that you consider to be vital.
- ✓ Examples- Use questions that require to give multiple examples: 'Give two examples...'

Week 9- information for Why were the Jews persecuted?

The name Passover - or in Hebrew Pesach comes from the story of the final plague (slaying of the first born son) and how the angel of death 'passed over' the Jewish homes.

In Israel: Passover lasts seven days - the first and seventh days are observed as full days of rest (yom tov), and the middle five as intermediate holidays (hol ha-moed). Outside Israel: Passover lasts eight days and the first two and last two days are observed as full days of rest. The Torah says to celebrate Passover for seven days, but Jews in the Diaspora lived too far away from Israel to receive word as to when to begin their observances and an additional day of celebration was added to be on the safe side. In 2021 Passover begins on the evening of Saturday 27 March.

Story of Pesach:

Moses lived in Egypt. He saw that the Israelites were being persecuted so he went to see the pharaoh. Moses asked the pharaoh to set the Jewish people free, but the pharaoh refused.

Moses warned the pharaoh that God would send terrible plagues if he did not let his people go. But the pharaoh still said no, so God sent ten plagues to Egypt. The final plague was the death of the first born son.

God told Moses that the Israelites should mark their doorposts with lamb's blood so that the angel of death could 'pass over' their houses and spare them from this plague. This is why the festival is called Passover.

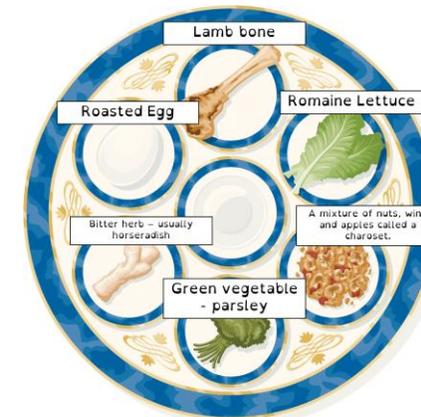
After this, the pharaoh gave in and told Moses and his people to go at once. They left in such a rush that their bread did not have time to rise. This is why flat, unleavened Matzah bread is eaten at Passover.

After they had left, the pharaoh changed his mind and sent his army after the Israelites.

God parted the sea so the Israelites could get to safety. Then he washed the pharaoh's army away.

After this, Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and through the desert to Mount Sinai, where God revealed the Ten Commandments.

Week 10- information for The seder Plate.



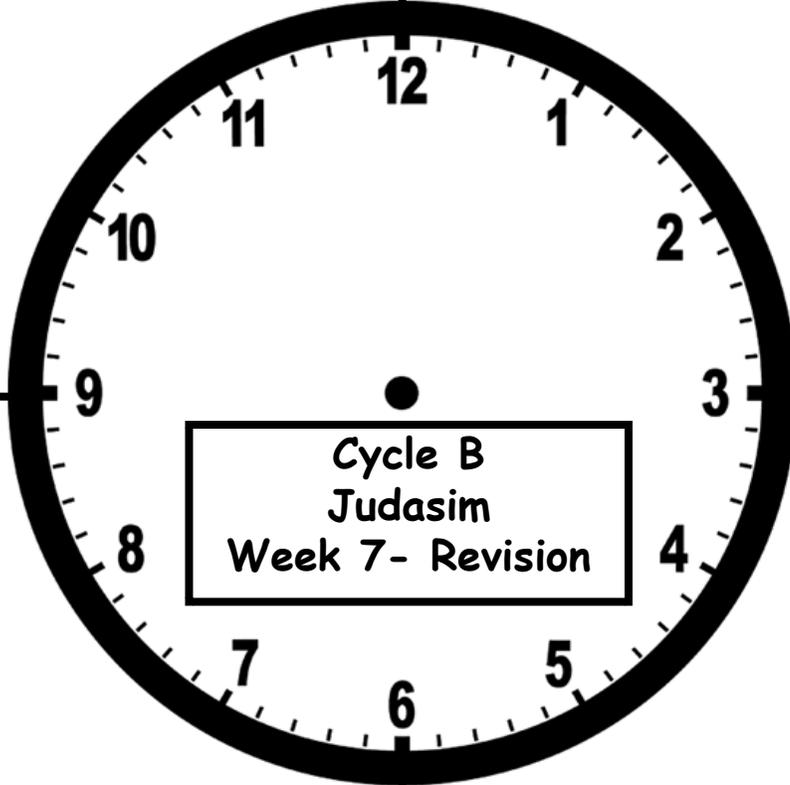
Lamb bone	Reminds of the sacrificial lamb that Jews used to bring to the Holy Temple - especially the night before they left Egypt.
Roasted egg	A symbol of mourning. This is to remember the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem. It also has another meaning. Food usually becomes soft when cooked, but this become harder, so it is a symbol of the Jews' determination to keep their faith.
Romaine Lettuce	Reminds them of the bitterness of slavery.
Bitter herb – usually Horseradish	Have to be pulled from the ground, this reminds Jews of the hard labour that the Israelites were forced to do. Dipped into a bowl of salted water. Symbolises the spring harvest and the salty water represents the Israelites tears when they were slaves.
A mixture of nuts, wine and apples called a charoset.	This symbolises the cement that the Israelites used for building when they were slaves in Egypt.
Green vegetable – Eg. parsley	Like the Chazeret, they are a symbol of the bitter suffering of the Israelites when they were slaves in Egypt.

What are Tanakh, Talmud and Mitzvat
(Week 5 & 6)

Key Vocabulary and What is Judaism? (Weeks 1 & 2)

What do Jews believe about God? (week 4)

How did Judaism begin? (Week 3)



Cycle B
Judasim
Week 7- Revision