

# AQA STUDY OF RELIGIONS - PAPER 1

## JEWISH PRACTICES

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS: \_\_\_\_\_

TEACHER: \_\_\_\_\_



### END POINTS

I can **spell** and **define subject specific vocabulary** surrounding Jewish Practices.

I can **recall a deep knowledge of Jewish beliefs and teachings** surrounding Jewish Practices: **JP1 - JP12**.

I can **recall sources of authority** surrounding Jewish Practices.

I can **identify links between Jewish beliefs and practices** such as belief in God as One and the Shema prayer.

I can **explain the significance and importance of Jewish Practices** in Great Britain today.

I can **explain different ways that different Jewish denominations carry out Jewish Practices in Great Britain today**.

I can **explain the influence of Jewish beliefs and teachings** on individuals and communities in Great Britain today.

I can **apply my knowledge of different Jewish practices** to answer **4-mark explain** questions - **PEPE** (AO1).

I can **apply my knowledge of SOA** - 'In the Tenakh it says...' - to include evidence in **6-mark explain** question - **PEEPE** (AO1).

I can **apply my knowledge to formulate well-informed arguments** to answer **12-mark evaluate** questions - **PEEE** (AO2).

I can **clearly articulate my personal beliefs and values** surrounding Jewish Practices while respecting the beliefs of others.

# THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS - PAPER 1

## HOW TO ANSWER - CHEAT SHEET

### Q3 - 4-MARKS

### POINT - EXPLAIN - POINT - EXPLAIN

**A - Beliefs Paper** - A 4-mark question may ask for ways in which a belief might **influence** Christians or Jews. To answer these questions, use the **head (believe), heart (feel), hands (do)** method.

- ✓ **P** - *One [insert religion] belief is...*
- ✓ **E** - *This influences them to... believe... / feel... / practice...*
  
- ✓ **P** - *Another [insert religion] belief is...*
- ✓ **E** - *This influences them to... believe... / feel... / practice...*

**B - Practices Paper** - A 4-mark question may ask for two **different** ways that a practice is carried out by Christians or Jews. You can include denominations, but you don't need to.

- ✓ **P** - *One way some [insert religion] ...*
- ✓ **E** - *because... / this shows... / for example...*
  
- ✓ **P** - *Another way some [insert religion] ...*
- ✓ **E** - *because... / this shows... / for example...*

### Q4 - 6-MARKS

### POINT - EVIDENCE - EXPLAIN - POINT - EXPLAIN

A 6-mark question will ask for two Christian or Jewish beliefs and asks you to **refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian / Jewish belief and teaching**. You **must** apply the source of authority to the question.

- ✓ **P** - *One [insert religion] belief...*
- ✓ **E** - *In the Bible / Tenakh it says...*
- ✓✓ **E** - *This shows that... You must explain how the source links to the question to be awarded the 6<sup>th</sup> mark!*
  
- ✓ **P** - *Another [insert religion] belief...*
- ✓ **E** - *because... / this shows... / for example...*

### Q5 - 12-MARKS

### POINT - EVIDENCE - EXPLAIN - EVALUATE X 3























A 12-mark question will ask you to **evaluate the statement**. You must formulate well-informed and detailed arguments that link to the statement. Your answer must be filled with **knowledge** and **sources of authority**.

- ✓ **P** - *One reason some [insert religion] agree is...*
- ✓ **E** - *In the Bible / Tenakh it says...*
- ✓ **E** - *This shows that - [insert words of the statement] - because...*
- ✓ **E** - *This is a strong / weak argument because... Your evaluate should be the largest section!*
  
- ✓ **P** - *One reason some [insert religion] disagree is...*
- ✓ **E** - *In the Bible / Tenakh it says...*
- ✓ **E** - *This shows that - [insert words of the statement] - because...*
- ✓ **E** - *This is a strong / weak argument because... Your evaluate should be the largest section!*
  
- ✓ **P** - *Another reason some [insert religion] agree / disagree is...*
- ✓ **E** - *In the Bible / Tenakh it says...*
- ✓ **E** - *This shows that - [insert words of the statement] - because...*
- ✓ **E** - *This is a strong / weak argument because... Your evaluate should be the largest section!*



	<b>Amidah</b>	The 'standing prayer'. Recited as part of public acts of worship in the synagogue.	
	<b>Aron Hakodesh (ark)</b>	The holiest part of the synagogue containing the Torah scrolls.	
	<b>Bar Mitzvah</b>	Coming of age ceremony of boys aged 13. Literally "Son of the Commandment".	
	<b>Bat Mitzvah</b>	Coming of age ceremony for girls aged 12. Literally "Daughter of Commandment".	
	<b>Bimah (reading platform)</b>	The reading platform in a synagogue from which the Torah is read.	
	<b>Brit Milah</b>	The religious rite of circumcision, usually performed eight days after a boy's birth.	
	<b>Dietary Laws</b>	The food laws that were given by God, found in the Torah. These rules relate to what may/may not be eaten, combinations of foods, and the preparation of food.	
	<b>Judge</b>	Part of the understanding of the nature of God; the belief that God is fair. God's justice incorporates both forgiveness and mercy.	
	<b>Judgement</b>	Part of beliefs about life after death; a Day of Judgement when God will judge the living and the dead.	
	<b>Kosher</b>	Food that is 'clean' and that meets the requirements of the dietary laws.	
	<b>Mitzvot</b>	Mitzvot (singular is 'mitzvah') are the 613 Jewish commandments/rules found in the Tenakh.	
	<b>Mourning rituals</b>	Refers to set practices that are carried out by Jews as a way of grieving for loved ones who have died.	
	<b>Ner Tamid (ever burning light)</b>	A feature of the synagogue; a light that is above and in front of the aron hakodesh, which burns constantly as a symbol of God's presence.	
	<b>Pesach</b>	Festival that celebrates the Jewish Exodus from Egypt, often called Passover.	
	<b>Prayer</b>	Communicating with God; listening to and speaking to God.	
	<b>Rosh Hashanah</b>	Festival celebrating the Jewish New Year. It is the start of the ten-day period of High Holy Days that culminates in Yom Kippur.	
	<b>Shabbat</b>	The Sabbath/holy day of the week; beginning at sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday.	
	<b>Synagogue</b>	The place of public worship, also used for study and gathering. Literally means 'coming together'.	
	<b>Talmud (oral law)</b>	Oral law believed by Orthodox Jews to have been given to Moses but not written down for many centuries, it was then expanded by commentaries from Rabbis.	
	<b>Tenakh (written law)</b>	Written law that makes up the Jewish scriptures. Includes into three parts: Torah (Law), Nevi'im (prophets) and Ketuvim (writings).	
	<b>Trefah</b>	Forbidden food - literally means 'unclean'. It does not fulfil the Jewish dietary laws/is not kosher.	
	<b>Yom Kippur</b>	The Day of Atonement - a day of repentance and fasting on the tenth day after Rosh Hashanah. The holiest day of the Jewish year.	



	<b>Challah bread</b>	Yeast-leavened bread that is usually braided or twisted before baking and is traditionally eaten by Jews on the Sabbath and holidays.	
	<b>Chuppah</b>	A canopy beneath which Jewish marriage ceremonies are performed. It represents the home and family in which a couple will build together.	
	<b>Circumcision</b>	A surgery to remove the skin that covers the tip of the penis, also called the foreskin. The physical symbol of the covenant with Abraham.	
	<b>Haggadah</b>	The text read at the Seder on the first two nights of the Jewish Passover, including a narrative of the Exodus.	
	<b>Hebrew</b>	The ancient language of the Jewish people, or the modern form of it, which is an official language of Israel.	
	<b>Ketubah</b>	A Jewish marriage contract.	
	<b>Kiddush</b>	A prayer and blessing over wine, performed by the head of a Jewish household at the Sabbath meal (on a Friday night) or a holy day.	
	<b>Kippah</b>	A small, circular cover for the top of the head usually worn by Orthodox Jewish men whilst praying or at religious ceremonies.	
	<b>Mezuzah</b>	A small scroll of parchment in a decorative case with the Shema written on it. They are attached to doorposts of Jewish homes as a reminder of the covenant.	
	<b>Minyan</b>	Ten Jewish males (Orthodox) aged 13 + who have gathered to pray. During a minyan, Jews believe that God's divine presence (Shekhinah) is present.	
	<b>Pareve</b>	Types of foods that are considered neutral as they do not contain meat or dairy e.g. fruit, vegetables, pasta and grains.	
	<b>Rabbi</b>	A Jewish scholar, teacher or leader who studies or teaches Jewish law.	
	<b>Seder</b>	The traditional Passover meal that includes reading, drinking 4 cups of wine, telling stories, eating special foods, singing to remember Moses freeing the Jewish slaves.	
	<b>Sefer Torah</b>	A handwritten copy of the Torah in Hebrew.	
	<b>Shema</b>	Judaism's central prayer said twice a day which expresses belief in God as One.	
	<b>Shofar</b>	An ancient musical horn typically made of a ram's horn, used for Jewish ritual purposes.	
	<b>Siddur</b>	A Jewish prayer book containing prayers to help Jews worship at the synagogue and in the home.	
	<b>Sitting Shiva</b>	The seven days of mourning that begins immediately after the burial of a parent, a spouse, a child, a brother, or a sister.	
	<b>Tallit</b>	A fringed garment worn as a prayer shawl by religious Jews.	
	<b>Tefillah</b>	The Hebrew word for prayer.	
	<b>Tefillin</b>	Two black leather boxes which contain words from the Shema. Usually worn by Orthodox Jewish men during morning prayer.	
	<b>Tzitzit</b>	613 fringes attached to the corners of the tallit, the Jewish prayer shawl, to represent the mitzvot.	

**AQA Specification: Importance of the synagogue including design and religious features; bimah, aron hakodesh and ner tamid.**

**JP1 - SYNAGOGUE**



- **Synagogue** means ‘assembly’ or ‘coming together’. It is a place of worship and the centre of the Jewish community.
- **The first Synagogue was the tabernacle that God instructed Moses to build on Mount Sinai** (Exodus).
- There are no images of God the synagogue - **“Thou shalt not make idols”** (10 commandments, Exodus).

**Purpose (CAPS)**

- **Community:** **“I will fulfil my vows to the Lord in front of all his people”** (Tenakh).
- **Assembly:** Jews can gather at the synagogue to express devotion to God as the **chosen people**.
- **Prayer:** Jews are able to pray and worship God.
- **Study:** Often referred to by Orthodox Jews a **shul**, meaning school, where Jews can study the Torah.

**Features**

- On the outside is the **Star of David** and often a **menorah**.
- **Bimah:** A raised platform / stand where the Sefer Torah is read. This represents the alter in the destroyed Temple.
- **Ner Tamid:** The everlasting light which hangs above the Aron Hakodesh to represent God’s presence, known as **Shekhinah**.
- **Aron Hakodesh:** Also known as the holy Ark. It is a cupboard facing Jerusalem where **Sefer Torah** (handwritten) is stored.

- **Orthodox Jews** refer to the synagogue as a **‘shul’** as it is a place of learning, for example, Hebrew classes.
- **Reform/Liberal Jews** refer to the synagogue as a **‘temple’** and is a place where meetings and gatherings take place.

- AO1 - Explain two different design features of the synagogue. [4 marks] P E P E  
 AO2 - ‘For Jews, the synagogue is a place of prayer.’ Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] P E E E x 3  
 AO2 - ‘The Ark containing the Torah scrolls (Aron Hakodesh) is the most important feature of a synagogue.’ Evaluate. [12 marks] P E E E x 3

**AQA Specification: Public acts of worship including services in both Orthodox and Reform synagogues. Significance of the Amidah prayer.**

**JP2 - PUBLIC ACTS WORSHIP**



- The synagogue is an important place of public worship. **“I will fulfil my vows to the Lord in front of all his people”** (Tenakh) shows the importance of worshipping with others as a community and unites Jews as the chosen people.
- Public services at the synagogue are often led by a **Rabbi** (Jewish teacher) and includes the use of the **Siddur**.
- Orthodox Jews wear the **Tallit** (prayer shawl) and **Tefillin** (two black prayer boxes that contain the Shema prayer) **“Put these words of mine on your heart and soul; and you shall tie them for a sign upon your heart”** (Tenakh).
- **Minyan** - The **Talmud** states when 10 or more males (**Orthodox**) or people (**Reform**) pray together God is present.
- **Amidah** - Central Jewish prayer recited while standing and facing Jerusalem. Consists of 19 blessings: praising God, asking for help and thanksgiving. Standing prayer is used in weekly services as well as Shabbat at the Synagogue.

**Orthodox Synagogues**

- Usually hold three daily prayer services: Shacharit (morning), Minchah (afternoon) and Arvit (evening).
- Service is usually in **Hebrew** and led by a male **Rabbi**.
- Men and women sit separately to avoid distraction.

**Reform Synagogues**

- Some Reform / Liberal Jewish synagogues also hold three daily services, but many do not.
- Service led in English with a male or female **Rabbi**.
- Men and women sit together as a symbol of equality.

- AO1 - Explain two different ways in which Jews worship God publicly. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer. [6 marks] P E P E  
 AO2 - ‘All Jews should worship God publicly.’ Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] P E E E x 3

**AQA Specification: Worship in the home and private prayer.**

**JP3 - WORSHIP IN THE HOME+ PRIVATE PRAYER**



- Worship is showing love to God. Home is also a place of worship and helps Jews build a good relationship with God.
- The **Talmud** (oral law) states Jewish men should pray three times a day and face in the direction of **Promised Land**.
- Private prayer helps Jews to build a deeper and more personal connection with God - **“Reflect in your hearts while on your beds and be utterly silent.”** (Tenakh) encourages Jews to pray in alone and in silence.

**Worship in the Home**

- **Shema:** Reminds Jews that God is One / monotheism **“Hear O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one...”** (Shema).
- **Mezuzah:** Jewish homes often have a mezuzah on their doorposts **“Write them on the doorposts...”** (Shema).
- **Modeh Ani:** Jews may say a prayer when they wake up each morning to thank God for returning their soul.
- **Siddur:** A Jewish prayer book called a Siddur can be followed at home to worship God as well as in the Synagogue.

- **All Jews**, including Orthodox, Reform / Liberal, worship God in the home and pray to God in privately each day.

- AO1 - Explain two different ways in which Jews worship in the home. [4 marks] P E P E  
 AO2 - ‘For Jews private worship is the best way to get closer to God.’ Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] P E E E x 3

**AQA Specification: Festivals and their significance for Jews in GB today including; Shabbat in the home and Shabbat in the synagogue.**

**JP4 - SHABBAT IN THE HOME + AT THE SYNAGOGUE FESTIVALS**



- **Shabbat** is considered a day of rest for Jews. It originates from **God resting on the seventh day creation** (Genesis).
- Weekly worship and festival where no ‘work’ is done. It begins at sunset every Friday until sunset on Saturday.
- The **Talmud** (oral law) outlines what is considered ‘work’ on Shabbat e.g. Jews cannot bake, write or tear.
- Jews are commanded to celebrate Shabbat in the 10 Commandments: **“Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy”**.

**Shabbat in the Home**

- Family is at the centre of Judaism and the Friday night meal brings them together. Jews sing and play games.
- The house is tidied in advance to prepare for **Shabbat**.
- Food prepared in advance as cooking is seen as ‘work’.
- Women light two candles at sunset and cover eyes.
- Two loaves of **challah bread** are placed on the table.
- **Kiddush** (blessing over wine) is said to make it holy.

**Shabbat in the Synagogue**

- Three services take place at the **Synagogue:** this is on a Friday evening, Saturday morning and Saturday evening.
- Orthodox attend at sunset on Friday (different times).
- Main service on Saturday morning and is led by **Rabbi**.
- At the service, Jews will worship, pray, and read Torah.
- A **Minyan** and **Amidah** prayer can take place here.
- The **Havdalah** ceremony marks the end of Shabbat.

- **Orthodox Jews** observe Shabbat strictly. They will not drive and attend all services at the Synagogue.
- **Reform / Liberal Jews** will observe Shabbat in different ways. Some drive and attending the Synagogue is a choice.

- AO1 - Explain two different ways in which Jews celebrate Shabbat in the home. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer. [6 marks] P E E P E  
 AO2 - ‘All Jews should celebrate Shabbat in the Synagogue.’ Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] P E E E x 3

# JEWISH PRACTICES

## GRANULAR KNOWLEDGE CHECK - JP1, JP2, JP3, JP4

JP1 - Synagogue		
1	Define synagogue. Why do some Jews prefer the name <b>shul</b> ?	
2	Give <b>two</b> ways a synagogue can be used by Jews today (CAPS).	
3	<b>"I will fulfil my vows to the Lord in front of all his ____"</b> (Tenakh)	
4	Define three features of the synagogue: <b>Bimah, Ner Tamid</b> and <b>Aron Hakodesh</b> .	
5	In what ways do <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform</b> Jews use the synagogue?	

JP2 - Public Worship		
1	Define Amidah. How many blessings are found in this prayer?	
2	Give <b>two</b> items worn by <b>Orthodox</b> Jewish males during public worship.	
3	What does the <b>Talmud</b> teach Jews about a Minyan?	
4	Give <b>two</b> ways Jews can worship God publicly.	
5	Give <b>two</b> differences between <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform</b> services at the synagogue.	

JP3 - Worship in the home + Private Prayer		
1	Define prayer. Give two advantages of private prayer.	
2	<b>"__ in your hearts while on your beds and be utterly silent."</b> (Tenakh)	
3	What does the <b>Talmud</b> teach Jews about prayer?	
4	Give <b>two</b> ways Jews can worship in the home.	
5	How often do <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform</b> Jews worship privately?	

JP4 - Shabbat in the home + the synagogue		
1	Define shabbat. When does this festival begin and end?	
2	<b>"Remember the ____ and keep it holy."</b> (10 Commandments)	
3	Give <b>two</b> ways Shabbat is celebrated in the home.	
4	Give <b>two</b> ways Shabbat is celebrated in the synagogue.	
5	Give <b>two</b> ways <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform</b> Jews celebrate Shabbat.	



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**AQA Specification: Rituals and their significance - ceremonies associated with birth including Brit Milah.**

**JP5 - BIRTH + BRIT MILAH RITUALS**



- A **ritual**, or rite of passage, is not the same as a festival. Rituals mark important stages of a Jewish person's life.
- Brit Milah is the Hebrew term used to describe circumcision of boys at 8 days old and receiving their Hebrew name.
- **Circumcision** involves the removal of the foreskin and is carried out by a **Mohel** who recites a blessing beforehand.
- Circumcision is the physical symbol of the **covenant** that God makes with Abraham in the book of Genesis **"every male among you shall be circumcised"** (Genesis). Also, **Abraham circumcised his son Isaac at 8 days old** (Genesis).

**Ceremony**

- The baby is placed on the lap of the **Sandek** (person chosen by parents as a great honour, often grandfather).
- The **Mohel** (trained circumcision professional) blesses a cup of wine and a drop is placed on the baby's tongue.
- The circumcision is performed in front of a **minyan**.
- The baby is placed an empty chair, known as **Elijah's chair**, as the prophet Elijah's spirit is believed to visit.

**Orthodox Jews**

- All observe Brit Milah. Believe that boys cannot have a Bar Mitzvah or get married unless they are circumcised.

**Reform / Liberal Jews**

- Most will observe Brit Milah (boys) or Brit Bat (girls).
- A small number believe Brit Milah is cruel and outdated to may have a **Brit Shalom** instead (covenant of peace).
- **"You shall not make cuttings in your flesh"** (Tenakh).

**AO1** - Explain two different Jewish rituals which are carried out soon after the birth of a baby. [4 marks] **P E P E**

**AO2** - 'All Jews should be circumcised at 8 days old.' Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] **P E E E x 3**

**AQA Specification: Rituals and their significance - Bar and Bat Mitzvah.**

**CP6 - BAR + BAT MITZVAH RITUALS**



- Bar Mitzvah (boy) and Bat Mitzvah (girl) ceremonies mark transition into adulthood / coming of age for young Jews.
- At 13 a boy becomes Bar Mitzvah and at 12 a girl a Bat Mitzvah, meaning son and daughter of the commandments.
- **In Exodus, Moses made a covenant with God at Sinai.** Jews promised to follow 613 mitzvot / 10 Commandments.
- Responsible for living according to Jewish law, participating in services at synagogue and setting a good example.
- Some Jews dedicate the service to a victim of the Holocaust. The service is followed by a meal and receiving gifts.

**Orthodox Jews**

- Only perform Bar Mitzvah ceremonies for boys.
- Service takes place in synagogue and is led by a **Rabbi**.
- To prepare, Orthodox Jewish boys spend a lot of time studying and reads from the Torah in **Hebrew**.
- Boys wear the **Tefillin** (prayer boxes) for the first time.
- Orthodox boys can then be counted as part of **minyan**.

**Reform / Liberal Jews**

- Perform both Bar and Bat Mitzvah ceremonies.
- Service takes place in the synagogue and led by **Rabbi**.
- A Reform Jewish girl may read a section from the Torah or instead read a prayer from the **Siddur** (prayer book).
- The ceremony is a personal choice in Reform Judaism.
- Reform girls can then be counted as part of a **minyan**.

**AO1** - Explain two different reasons why Bar Mitzvah is important to Jews. Refer to sacred writings in your answer. [6 marks] **P E E P E**

**AO2** - 'For Jews, the ritual of Bar and Bat Mitzvah is more important than Brit Milah.' Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] **P E E E x 3**

**AQA Specification: Rituals and their significance - the marriage ceremony.**

**JP7 - MARRIAGE RITUALS**



- Jewish marriage is not just a legal partnership, but a union blessed by God that sets the foundation for family life.
- Marriage fulfils the commandment to **"be fruitful and multiply"** (Genesis 1:22) and represents the merging of two souls **"A man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife, and they become one flesh"** (Genesis 2:24-25).
- The ceremony cannot take place on Shabbat and is often celebrated in a non-religious building, not the synagogue.

**Ceremony**

- The couple fast before wedding to be cleansed of sin.
- Ceremony takes place under a **chuppah** (canopy) to represent the home that they will share together.
- Seven blessings are recited and the **rabbi** blesses them.
- The bride and groom sign the wedding contract, known as a **ketubah**, in front of witnesses.
- The bride and groom share a glass of wine.
- The groom then breaks the glass under his foot to show regret for the destruction of the Temple.
- There is a wedding reception. Orthodox Jews have separate receptions for men and women.

**Orthodox Jews**

- Couple do not see each other week before marriage.
- Important to marry someone Jewish so the importance is understood and children are brought up Jewish.
- Two male witnesses are needed and bride circles the groom seven times to symbolise loyalty to her husband.
- A wedding ring is only placed on the bride's finger.

**Reform / Liberal Jews**

- Accept interfaith couples and same-sex marriage.
- Witnesses can be male or female. The bride and groom circle each other three times to show they are equal.
- Both the bride and groom exchange wedding rings.

**AO1** - Explain two different Jewish rituals that are carried out during a marriage ceremony. [4 marks] **P E P E**

**AO2** - 'The marriage ceremony is the most important rite of passage in Jewish life.' Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] **P E E E x 3**

**AQA Specification: Rituals and their significance - mourning rituals.**

**JP8 - DEATH + MOURNING RITUALS**



- Jewish burial takes place at a **cemetery**, not inside the synagogue. The coffin should be simple to show equality.
- **Orthodox Jews** believe in resurrection of the physical body **"Those who sleep in the dust shall awake"** (Tenakh) and therefore reject **cremation** (burning the body to ash) - **"Man is formed from dust, and returns to it"** (Genesis).

**Mourning Rituals**

- Jews make a tear in their clothing or ribbon, called **kriah**, as a symbol of the hole the person leaves behind.
- The corpse is watched to comfort soul until it leaves.
- The corpse is dressed in white to show equality.
- Males are buried with their **Tallit** with a missing **Tzitzit**.
- **Sitting Shiva** is seven days of mourning at home.
- If someone loses a parent, they mourn for a whole year (**Avelut**), not attend parties and say **Kaddish** every day.

**Funeral Service**

- The dead are entitled to the same level of respect so body is washed and prepared for burial within 24 hours.
- No flowers at funeral as they are a symbol of the living. Instead, Jews place a stone on grave of the deceased.
- Everyone shovels dirt into the grave as it is a mitzvah.
- At the end of the ceremony, Jews wash their hands and do not dry them as a symbol of returning to the living.
- **Sheloshim** is 30 days of mourning following a funeral.

**AO1** - Explain two different reasons why mourning rituals are important to Jews today. Refer to sacred writings. [6 marks] **P E E P E**

**AO2** - 'It is too difficult to complete Jewish mourning rituals in today's world.' Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] **P E E E x 3**

JP5 - Birth + Brit Milah		
1	Define Brit Milah. What is this ritual the physical symbol of?	
2	<b>“every ___ among you shall be circumcised”</b> (Tenakh)	
3	Give <b>two</b> reasons why Jews perform a Brit Milah ceremony.	
4	Give <b>two</b> rituals carried out at a Brit Milah ceremony.	
5	Give <b>two</b> differences between <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform</b> birth rituals.	

JP6 - Bar + Bat Mitzvah		
1	Define Bar and Bat Mitzvah. At what age do these rituals take place?	
2	How does the <b>covenant at Sinai</b> link to Bar / Bat Mitzvah rituals?	
3	Give <b>two</b> reasons why Jews perform Bar and Bat Mitzvah ceremonies.	
4	Give <b>two</b> rituals carried out at a Bar / Bat Mitzvah ceremony.	
5	Give <b>two</b> differences between <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform</b> coming of age rituals.	


JP7 - Marriage		
1	Define marriage. Where does the ceremony take place?	
2	<b>“...and they become one ___”</b> (Tenakh)	
3	Give <b>two</b> reasons why Jews perform a marriage ceremony.	
4	Give <b>two</b> rituals carried out at a Brit Milah ceremony.	
5	Give <b>two</b> differences between <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform</b> marriage ceremonies.	

JP8 - Death + Mourning		
1	Define mourning. Where does the funeral take place?	
2	<b>“Man is formed from ___ and returns to it”</b> (Tenakh)	
3	Give <b>two</b> mourning rituals carried out after a person has died.	
4	Give <b>two</b> rituals carried out at a Jewish funeral service.	
5	What do <b>Orthodox Jews</b> believe about resurrection?	






**AQA Specification: Dietary laws and their significance for contrasting Jews including; kosher, trefah and the separation of milk and meat.**

<p><b>JP9 - DIETARY LAWS: KOSHER + TREFAH</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food laws are known as <b>kashrut</b> and are an important part of Jewish identity, setting them apart as chosen people.</li> <li>- It is forbidden for Jews to cook or eat meat and dairy together <b>“Do not boil a kid in its mother’s milk”</b> (Tenakh).</li> <li>- Often this rule is extended further so that people wait up to six hours after eating meat before eating dairy.</li> <li>- <b>Kashrut</b> is part of the mitzvot and some believe to break them is sinful - <b>God kills the Sons of Aaron</b> (Tenakh).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Kosher + Trefah</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Kosher</b> means clean (allowed) according to Jewish law.</li> <li>- <b>Land animals must have a split hoof and chew the cud</b> and <b>seafood must have fins and scales</b> (Tenakh).</li> <li>- Meat is ritually slaughtered and by a <b>Shochet</b> and all blood drained <b>“Blood is the life of the animal”</b> (Tenakh).</li> <li>- Examples include: chicken, beef, lamb and cod.</li> <li>- <b>Trefah</b> means unclean (forbidden) in Jewish law.</li> <li>- Examples include: pork, shellfish and birds of prey.</li> <li>- Neutral foods (vegetables, pasta and rice) are known as <b>pareve</b> and can be eaten with meat or dairy.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Orthodox Jews</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Orthodox Jews keep all the rules of kashrut.</li> <li>- Some have two separate kitchens or utensils for the preparation and storage of meat and dairy products.</li> <li>- May stick to vegetarian (pareve) options if eating out.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reform / Liberal Jews</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some Reform Jews observe only some food laws</li> <li>- Others observe kashrut at home but not elsewhere, in small areas there is fewer kosher shops or restaurants.</li> <li>- May be less strict at dinner parties or at friend’s home.</li> </ul>


AO1 - Explain two different things required for meat to be kosher. [4 marks] P E P E  
 AO2 - ‘Dietary laws are important for all Jews.’ Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] P E E E x 3

**AQA Specification: Festivals and their importance for Jews in GB today including; origin and meaning of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.**

<p><b>JP10 - ROSH HASHANAH + YOM KIPPUR FESTIVALS</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish <b>New Year</b> festival. It lasts for two days and commemorates the creation of the world.</li> <li>- RH is a celebration of the world’s birthday <b>“In the beginning God created the heavens and the Earth”</b> (Genesis).</li> <li>- It is also a time of asking for <b>forgiveness</b> of sins and when God <b>judges</b> humanity on good and bad deeds that year.</li> <li>- Yom Kippur is the final <b>day of atonement</b> where sins are forgiven. It takes place after <b>10 days of awe / repentance</b>.</li> <li>- YK began when <b>God forgave Jews for worshipping the golden calf</b> at Sinai after Moses received the laws (Exodus).</li> <li>- During Yom Kippur, God makes his final judgement and the <b>book of life</b> is sealed <b>“The LORD is our judge”</b> (Tenakh).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Rosh Hashanah</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Book of life is opened and blowing of the <b>shofar</b> (ram’s horn) acts as an alarm clock to mark call for repentance.</li> <li>- Ask forgiveness 3 times from those they have wronged.</li> <li>- Jews celebrate with family, eat pomegranates and apples and honey to represent a sweet new year.</li> <li>- Jews throw <b>challah bread</b> in flowing water to represent <b>‘casting off’</b> their sins and seeking forgiveness from God.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Yom Kippur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Book of life sealed and it is the holiest day of the year.</li> <li>- <b>Orthodox Jews</b> attend five services at the synagogue, <b>Yom Kippur</b> is the only day of the year with this many.</li> <li>- Jews fast for 25 hours to keep their mind focused on confession and wear white clothing to show <b>purity</b>.</li> <li>- In the <b>Tenakh</b>, it says that Yom Kippur should be a <b>“holy”</b> day. Meaning that all work is not allowed.</li> </ul>


AO1 - Explain two different activities that take place on Yom Kippur. Refer to sacred writings or teaching. [6 marks] P E E P E  
 AO2 - ‘Rosh Hashanah is more important than Yom Kippur.’ Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] P E E E x 3

**AQA Specification: Festivals and their importance for Jews in GB today including; origin and meaning of Pesach.**

<p><b>JP11 - PESACH FESTIVALS</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pesach (Passover) celebrates the <b>release of the Jewish people from slavery in Egypt as told in Exodus</b> (Tenakh).</li> <li>- Jews celebrate Passover to thank God for their <b>freedom</b> <b>“It is law for all time that you must celebrate it”</b> (Tenakh).</li> <li>- God protected Jews with lamb’s blood over their doors so to avoid the angel of death / death of the first-born son.</li> <li>- Most Jews celebrate Pesach at home and in the synagogue. Often, the Exodus story is retold from the <b>Haggadah</b>.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>The Seder Meal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The most important part of Pesach is the Seder meal as each food is symbolic of Moses and the <b>Exodus</b> story.</li> <li>- <b>Karpas</b> - Green vegetable dipped in salt water (tears).</li> <li>- <b>Maror</b> - Bitter herb (bitter time of the Jewish slaves).</li> <li>- <b>Z’roah</b> - Lamb’s bone (lamb’s blood on doorposts).</li> <li>- <b>Charoset</b> - apple paste (cement used by the slaves).</li> <li>- <b>Matzah</b> - flat / unleavened bread is <b>not</b> found on the plate (rushed to escape Egypt their bread did not rise).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Traditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To prepare, Jews remove all grain from their houses (<b>chametz</b>) and leavened goods such as bread or beer.</li> <li>- Candles are lit to welcome Pesach and family visit the synagogue where prayers and Torah passages are said.</li> <li>- Sit on cushions and slouch to remind them they’re free.</li> <li>- Four glasses of wine are drunk to symbolise joy. One is left for <b>Prophet Elijah</b> to announce the coming Messiah.</li> <li>- 10 drops of wine are spilled to represent 10 plagues.</li> </ul>

AO1 - Explain two different reasons why Jews celebrate Pesach (Passover). Refer to sacred writings teaching. [6 marks] P E E P E  
 AO2 - ‘For Jews, the most important part of the Passover celebration is the Seder Meal.’ Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] P E E E x 3

**AQA Specification: Tenakh (written law) and Talmud (oral law) and their study, use and significance in daily life.**

<p><b>JP12 - TENAKH + TALMUD</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Tenakh is written in Hebrew and contains the Torah. It is the main sacred text and governs all aspects of life.</li> <li>- The Tenakh contains all 613 mitzvot, including the 10 commandments, which were given to Moses on Mount Sinai.</li> <li>- Studying the Tenakh is essential: <b>“If a man acquires the words of the Torah he has attained afterlife”</b> (Tenakh).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Tenakh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>Tenakh</b> is the written law in Judaism. It is known as the Hebrew Bible and is the same as Old Testament.</li> <li>- The TeNaKh is made up of the Torah (law), Nevi’im (prophets) and Ketuvim (writings) and provides Jews with <b>613 mitzvot</b> to keep their covenant with God.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Talmud</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>Talmud</b> is the oral law in Judaism. It helps Jews to obey 613 mitzvot in modern life e.g. <b>examples of ‘work on Shabbat</b> and <b>minyan</b> are only written in the Talmud.</li> <li>- Talmud is a collection of teachings from early Rabbis and is split in to two sections: Mishnah and Gemara.</li> </ul> <p>- <b>Orthodox Jews</b> believe the Tenakh and Talmud are the direct words of God given to Moses and follow all the laws.</p> <p>- <b>Reform / Liberal Jews</b> believe the Tenakh and Talmud are historical documents that link them to their Jewish ancestors. They may not follow all of the laws and believe that they are open to interpretation in modern life.</p>

AO1 - Explain two ways in which the Tenakh is important to Jews. Refer to sacred writings or Jewish teaching. [6 marks] P E E P E  
 AO2 - ‘The Talmud is more useful than the Tenakh in daily Jewish life.’ Evaluate this statement. [12 marks] P E E E x 3

JP9 - Dietary Laws: Kosher + Trefah		
1	Define kosher. Give <b>two</b> examples of kosher foods.	
2	Define trefah. Give <b>two</b> examples of trefah foods.	
3	Give <b>two</b> things required for meat to be kosher (not examples of foods).	
4	<b>“Do not boil a ___ in its mother’s milk”</b> (Tenakh)	
5	How do <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform Jews</b> follow kashrut differently?	

JP10 - Rosh Hashanah + Yom Kippur		
1	Define Rosh Hashanah. Give <b>two</b> ways it is celebrated today.	
2	According to <b>Genesis</b> , why do Jews celebrate Rosh Hashanah?	
3	Define Yom Kippur. Give <b>two</b> ways it is celebrated today.	
4	According to <b>Exodus</b> , why do Jews celebrate Yom Kippur?	
5	How many services do <b>Orthodox Jews</b> attend on Yom Kippur?	

JP11 - Pesach		
1	Define Pesach.	
2	According to <b>Exodus</b> , why do Jews celebrate Pesach?	
3	Give <b>two</b> ways in which Jews celebrate Pesach.	
4	Give <b>two</b> symbolic foods found on the Seder plate.	
5	Where will most Jewish people celebrate <b>Pesach</b> ?	

JP12 - Tenakh + Talmud		
1	Define Tenakh. Give <b>one</b> reason it is important to Jews today.	
2	What are the three sections of the <b>TeNaKh</b> ?	
3	Define Talmud. Give <b>one</b> reason it is important to Jews today.	
4	Give <b>two</b> examples of teachings found in the <b>Talmud</b> .	
5	What do <b>Orthodox</b> and <b>Reform Jews</b> believe about the Tenakh and Talmud?	









**JP1 - SYNAGOGUE**

1. What are the **four** purposes (CAPS)?
2. Why do Orthodox Jews call it a 'shul'?
3. **"I will fulfil my vows to the Lord in front of all his \_\_\_"**
4. In **Exodus**, what was the first 'temple' called which God told Moses to build?
5. There is images of God - **True or False**
6. Below are descriptions of **items** found in a Synagogue - what is the item?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - a large cupboard facing Jerusalem that holds Sefer Torah scrolls.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - a light that never goes out to represent the menorah in the temple.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - a raised platform where Sefer Torah is read (alter in the temple).

7. Is the statement below a feature of an **Orthodox** or **Reform** synagogue? Some examples may be allowed in **both**.

- No pictures of God - O or R
- Men and women sit separately - O or R
- Men and women sit together - O or R
- Refer to a Synagogue as temple - O or R
- Refer to the Synagogue as a shul - O or R
- R The bimah is in the centre of the Synagogue and all Jews face it - O or R
- Allow women Rabbis (leaders) - O or R
- Hold three services a day - O or R
- The service is in Hebrew - O or R
- Used to hold social groups - O or R



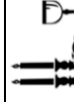
**JP2 - PUBLIC WORSHIP**

1. What does **public worship** mean?
2. Who **leads** public worship for Jews?
3. How is a **Siddur** used public worship?
4. **Orthodox** Jews may use the following items when praying - what are they?  
**Tefillin** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Tallit** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Kippah** \_\_\_\_\_
5. **"Put these words of mine on your \_\_\_ and soul"** What is being mentioned here?
6. What does **Talmud** say about minyan?
7. What is the **Amidah** prayer?
8. How many daily public services happen at **Orthodox** and **Reform** synagogues?



**JP3 - WORSHIP AT HOME**

1. Why is **private** prayer important?
2. **"Reflect in your hearts... and be \_\_\_"**
3. What is the **Shema** prayer?
3. What is a **mezuzah** and how is it used?
4. What is the **Modeh Ani** prayer?



**JP4 - SHABBAT**

1. Shabbat is a day of **what** for Jews?
2. How does Shabbat link to **Genesis**?
3. When does **Shabbat** begin and end?
4. **"Remember the \_\_\_ and keep it holy"**
5. What types of work does **Talmud** forbid?
6. How do **Orthodox** Jews observe Shabbat?
7. How do **Reform** Jews observe Shabbat?
8. Why is Shabbat in the **home** important?
9. Who lights the **two** candles at sunset?
10. Two loaves of \_\_\_ **bread** is on the table.
11. What is **kiddush**?
12. Why is Shabbat at **synagogue** important? Give **two** ways it is celebrated here by Jews.
13. How **many** Shabbat services take place?
14. When does the Friday night service at the **synagogue** begin for **Orthodox** Jews?
15. When is the **main** Shabbat service held?
16. What is the **Havdalah** ceremony?



**JP5 - BIRTH + BRIT MILAH**

1. What is **Brit Milah**?
2. **"Every male among you shall be \_\_\_"**
3. What is circumcision a **physical** symbol of?
4. Give **two** ways Brit Milah is celebrated.
5. Who are the **mohel** + **sandek** at Brit Milah?
6. What do a very small number of Jews believe is an **alternative** to Brit Milah? Why?



**JP6 - BAR + BAT MITZVAH**

1. Who celebrates a **Bar Mitzvah**? What age?
2. Who celebrates a **Bat Mitzvah**? What age?
3. In the book of **Exodus**, what does God give to Moses at Mount Sinai?
4. How does **Exodus** link to Bar/Bat Mitzvah?
5. What **responsibilities** does a teenager receive after their Bar or Bat Mitzvah?
6. Give **two** ways **Orthodox** Jews celebrate?
7. Give **two** ways **Reform** Jews celebrate?
8. Who might Jews **dedicate** their service to?

## JP7 - MARRIAGE



1. Where does this **ritual** take place?
2. God commands **"Be fruitful and ..."**
3. **"...and they become one ..."**
4. What is a **ketubah**?
5. What is a **chuppah**?
6. How do **Orthodox Jews** celebrate?
7. How do **Reform Jews** celebrate?

## JP9 - DIETARY LAWS



1. Define the term **kosher** and give **two** examples.
2. Define the term **trefah** and give **two** examples.
3. Define the term **pareve** and give **two** examples.
4. **"Do not boil a \_\_\_ in its mother's milk"**
5. Wait six hours between meat and dairy - **True or False**
6. Food laws are part of the 613 mitzvot - **True or False**
7. What does the story of the **Sons of Aaron** teach Jews?
8. **"The \_\_\_ is the life of the animal"**
9. What is a **shochet** and **ritual slaughter**?
10. Land animals must have a **split \_\_\_** and **chew the \_\_\_**.
11. How do **Orthodox Jews** observe the food laws?
12. How do **Reform Jews** observe the food laws?

## JP10 - ROSH HASHANAH



1. What do Jews celebrate on RH?
2. What is the **origin** of RH in **Genesis**?
3. Book of life is opened - **True or False**
4. Why is the **shofar** significant?
5. Why do Jews eat **apples and honey**?
6. What is the ritual of **casting off**?
7. RH is a time Jews **prepare** for what?
8. RH marks the start of **10 days of \_\_\_**

## JP8 - DEATH + MOURNING



1. Where does this **ritual** take place?
2. Why do **Orthodox** forbid cremation?
3. **"Those who sleep in the dust shall \_"**
4. What is **Sitting Shiva**?
5. Give **two** other mourning rituals.
6. When should a **funeral** take place?
7. Why are **flowers** forbidden here?
8. In the **Tenakh**, it says all Jews must do what to the grave straight after burial?

## JP12 - TENAKH + TALMUD

1. What is the **Tenakh**?
2. What does the **Tenakh** contain?
3. In **Exodus**, what happens at Sinai?
4. Why is the **Tenakh** important to Jews?
5. **"If a man acquires the words of the Torah he has attained \_\_\_"**
6. What are three sections of the **Tenakh**?
7. The Tenakh helps Jews to keep their covenant with God - **True or False**
8. What is the **Talmud**?
9. Why is the Talmud important to Jews?
10. How does the **Talmud** offer more guidance on how to observe **Shabbat**?
11. How does the **Talmud** offer more guidance on **public worship**?
12. What are two sections of the **Talmud**?
13. The Talmud helps Jews obey the 613 mitzvot in modern life - **True or False**
14. What do **Orthodox Jews** believe about the origin of Tenakh and Talmud?
15. What do **Reform Jews** believe about the origin of the Tenakh and Talmud?

## JP10 - YOM KIPPUR

1. Why is YK the **day of atonement**?
2. How many **days** after RH is YK?
3. What is the **origin** of YK in **Exodus**?
4. Book of life is sealed - **True or False**
5. How many services do **Orthodox Jews** attend at the synagogue on YK?
6. Why do many Jews **fast** for 25 hours?
7. What **colour** is worn on YK? Why?
8. Tenakh says YK is a **" \_\_\_ " day**.
9. **"The LORD is our \_\_\_"**

## JP11 - PESACH - PASSOVER



1. What is the **origin** of Pesach (Passover) in **Exodus**?
2. Why do Jews thank God for their **freedom**?
3. **"It is \_\_\_ for all time that you must celebrate it"**
4. Give **two** foods on the **Seder plate**. Why **symbolic**?
5. Which **Jewish sacred text** are stories retold from?
6. Give **two** other ways in which Jews celebrate Pesach.



### JB - General Knowledge

1. How many Gods do Jews believe in?		2. What is the Holy book for Jews?	
1	2	3	4
Church	Synagogue	Mosque	Gurdwara
3. Where do Jews go to worship?		4. What language was their Holy book written in?	
Imam	Priest	Rabbi	Rabbi
5. Who will lead services in Judaism?		6. Which one of these is <b>not</b> a Jewish festival?	
Yom Kippur	Shabbat	Easter	Rosh Hashanah
7. Jews also believe in the trinity- true or false?		8. Which <b>two</b> are considered founders of Judaism?	
True	False	Abraham	Jesus
9. What is the first story of their Holy book?		10. Who was Moses raised by?	
Exodus	Leviticus	Psalms	Genesis
Christians	Israelites	Egyptians	Slaves

### JB1 - The Nature of God

1. The belief that God created the world from nothing describes which nature of God?		2. The belief that God is compassionate describes which nature of God?	
Judge	Creator	Lawgiver	Merciful
3. The belief that God is fair, will forgive and show mercy describes which nature of God?		4. Monotheism is the belief that God is _____	
Judge	Creator	Lawgiver	Merciful
5. "You shall have no other _____ before me" shows the oneness of God		6. Which Jewish prayer states that the Lord is one	
Idols	Gods	Priests	Rabbis
7. Jews also believe in the trinity- true or false?		8. The belief that God gave Moses the 10 commandments describes which nature of God?	
True	False	Judge	Creator
9. "In the beginning God created _____ and earth"		10. Humans should show stewardship because created the world as _____	
sea	sun	hell	heavens
finished	equal	good	perfect

### JB2 - God as Creator

1. Genesis is in which book of the Torah?		6. The book of Genesis is both in the Torah and the Bible	
First	Second	Third	Fourth
2. On what day did God create man?		7. What was the name of the first man?	
third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
3. Eve was made as a suitable _____ for the first man.		8. Eve was made out of ?	
wife	companion	helper	friend
4. God told his creation to not eat from where?		9. Who convinced the man and woman to go against God?	
The apple tree	The tree of knowledge of good and evil	The fruit tree	The tree of questions
5. Orthodox Jews read the creation story literally		10. Reform Jews read the creation story literally	
True	False	True	False

### JB3 - God's Divine Presence (Shekhinah)

1. Define: Shekhinah		2. The Jews built a _____ (moveable tent) so that G-d could dwell among them	
The future Messiah	G-d's presence on earth	The Jewish holy book	A place of worship
3. Jews believe that G-d still dwells on Earth at the _____ wall		4. Where else have we seen G-d's presence?	
Northern	Eastern	Western	Southern
5. G-ds presence was also seen at Moses's covenant which took place where?		6. G-ds presence is also shown in the story of Adam and Eve in the book of _____	
Garden of Eden	Mount Everest	Red sea	Mount Sinai
7. How many men have to be together for a minyan to form and for them to experience Shekhinah?		8. G-d wants to be close to his creation	
5	8	10	2
9. How did G-d guide the Jews through the desert?		10. The word Shekhinah is Hebrew (Traditional Jewish language)	
Lightening trail	Pillar of smoke	River of water	A horse
True	True	True	False

### JB4 - Nature + Role of the Messiah

1. What is the definition of Messiah?		2. The belief that the Messiah will be a symbolic figure is held by who?	
The anointed one	The son of God	Recipient of the covenant	Creator of the world
3. The belief that the Messiah will be a human figure sent by God to establish peace on earth is held by who?		Orthodox Jews	Reform Jews
Orthodox Jews	Reform Jews	Ark	Tikkun Olam
5. Define: Tikkun Olam		Messianic reckoning	
Justice	Charity	Kindness	Healing the world
7. The Messiah in Judaism is Jesus		Sent by God	Evil
True	False	Fair & Just	Observes all mitzvot
9. The Ark of the Covenant will be found when the Messiah arrives		8. During the Messianic Age, Orthodox believe all humans will be resurrected and judged	
True	False	True	False
10. Which denomination wants to make the world better and more peaceful themselves?		Orthodox Jews	
Orthodox Jews	Reform Jews		

### JB6 - Covenant at Sinai + 10 Commandments

1. Apart from Abraham, who does God make a covenant with?		6. In return what do the Jews have to do for God?	
Isaiah	Adam	Moses	Aaron
2. Where did the covenant take place?		Read the Torah	Listen
Bethlehem	Egypt	Jerusalem	Mt. Sinai
3. God's presence on Earth is called the _____?		10	200
Power	Shekinah	Chesed	Shema
4. The covenant between God and Moses is the first covenant		7. How many Mitzvot are there?	
True	False	10	613
5. What did God give to the Jews?		8. The 10 commandments are part of the Mitzvot?	
Mitzvot	Promised Land	Blessings	Circumcision
Love your neighbour as yourself	Do not kill	Keep the sabbath holy	Do not worship idols
Tabernacle	Temple	Synagogue	Pyramid

### JB5 - Covenant with Abraham + Promised Land

1. Define: Covenant		2. Who was the first covenant made with?	
A commandment	A religious meal	A special promise with God	Something that happens at birth
3. What was the covenant made with Abraham?		Brit Shalom	Brit Miliah
All firstborns must be killed	Pray 5 times a day	Only eat Kosher food	All males must be circumcised
5. How many days old are baby boys when this ceremony takes place?		8	7
6	5	child	one
7. The ceremony is a lifelong reminder of membership of God's chosen people		8. It is essential that Jews believe in multiple Gods	
True	False	True	False
9. Who later went on to make another important covenant with God?		10. A small minority of Jews have chosen not to circumcise their sons	
Moses	Steve	Noah	Adam
True	False	True	False

### JB7 - Mitzvot between man + God

1. In which book of the Torah did God give the mitzvot?		2. According to the Torah, who received the mitzvot?	
Exodus	Genesis	Deuteronomy	Leviticus
3. How many mitzvot were given to man?		Abraham	Moses
316	613	163	361
5. If Jews follow the mitzvot they will be rewarded where?		4. "For the Lord is our _____, the Lords is our lawgiver" (Isaiah 33:22)	
Gehenna	Gan Eden	Nirvana	Valhalla
7. Jews are judged on how they observe mitzvot		Law	Creator
True	False	Judge	Righteous
8. Laws known as moral mitzvot explain how Jews should act towards others and live well as a _____		6. The mitzvot were received at _____	
Community	Family	Bethlehem	Garden of Eden
Person	Temple	10. The 10 commandments are part of the mitzvot	
Prayer	Deal	Covenant	Promise
True	False	True	False

## JB8 - Key Moral Principles

1. Which one of these is not a <b>Key Moral Principle</b>		2. What does <b>Tikkun Olam</b> mean?	
Tikkun Olam	Justice	Charity	Protection
	Healing the world	Give to charity	Share kindness
3. For <b>justice</b> to be achieved Jews should...		Pray 3 times a day	
meditate	Ignore those suffering	Help the poor and vulnerable	Eat Kosher food
	True	False	False
5. What does <b>chesed</b> mean?		6. An example of <b>chesed</b> is to "love thy _____"	
Be just and fair	Kindness to others	Healing the world	Praying
	True	false	chesed
7. The key moral principles provide Jews guidance on how to live		8. Which key moral principle would buying a reusable water bottle fit into?	
	parents	G-d	self
	chesed	justice	Tikkun Olam
9. Which key moral principle would donating to a food bank and homeless shelter fit into?		10. How many key moral principles are there?	
Tikkun Olam	justice	charity	chesed
	4	5	10
			12

## JB10 + JB11 - Afterlife, Judgement + Resurrection

1. To bring a dead person back to life is called _____		2. <b>Olam ha-ba</b> means the world to come. True or false?	
incarnation	reincarnation	resurrection	Revision
	true	false	false
3. Michelangelo drew a painting depicting God giving Adam life. This is called _____		4. Finish this quote: "He blew into his nostrils the breath of _____"	
Creation story	Creation of man	Adam and Eve	Garden of Eden
	life	soul	love
5. Finish this quote talking about resurrection: "Many of them who sleep in the land of dust will _____"		6. Some believe that if you are good in life you will go to _____	
live	die	travel	awake
	Purgatory	Hell	Gan Eden
7. The Tenakh talks about Sheol which is a place of _____ waiting or _____		8. Orthodox Jews want to be cremated. True or false?	
partying	purification	sadness	torment
	true	false	false
9. Reform Jews believe the soul is _____ after death based on your actions In life		10. Jews believe that in the book of _____ that the soul was given to each human by God	
gone	divided	visited	judged
	Genesis	Exodus	Numbers
	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy

## JB9 - Pikuach Nefesh + Sanctity of Life

1. <b>Sanctity of life</b> means that all life is what?		2. Saving a life should <b>take priority</b> over other mitzvot is known as what?	
safe	sacred	at-risk	controlled
	Tikkun Olam	Pikuach Nefesh	Shema
3. This mitzvah overrides nearly all Jewish laws - <b>True or False?</b>		4. "You shall have no other God's before me" can't be overridden by Pikuach Nefesh - <b>True or False?</b>	
	True	False	False
5. Where in the <b>Torah</b> does God create human life as special?		6. Complete the quote from the Torah - " <b>So God created man in his own _____</b> "	
Exodus	Leviticus	Genesis	Numbers
	eye	love	creation
	image	image	image
7. Jews are not allowed to donate their organs to save others' lives - <b>True or False?</b>		8. The Shabbat law can't be overridden if it is to save a life - <b>True or False?</b>	
	True	False	True
	False	True	False
9. According to Christian and Jewish teaching, God is the <b>only</b> one able to give and take life - <b>True or False?</b>		10. Jews will aim to have a career that saves the lives of humans or animals - <b>True or False?</b>	
	True	False	True
	False	True	False

## JB12 - Free Will + 613 Mitzvot

1. The belief that God gives people the opportunity to make decisions for themselves is called?		2. A Jewish rule or commandment is called?	
Free mitzvot	Free will	Sanctity of life	Commandment
	Mitzvot	Shekinah	Messiah
3. God gave who free will in Genesis (Creation story)?		4. How we use our free will affects how God judges us on _____	
Moses	Abraham	Mary and Joseph	Adam and Eve
	Messiah's day	Judgement day	Mount Sinai
5. How many mitzvot were given to Moses?		6. The Mitzvot help Jews to use their free will correctly. True or false?	
	316	613	12
	10	10	10
7. Which of these is <b>not</b> a commandment?		8. Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy means Jews should _____	
Worship only one God	Do not kill	Do not commit adultery	Do not drink alcohol
	Rest and worship God	Go to Church	Eat the Sedar meal
9. In the Torah it states a person must love God and love their fellow		10. Mitzvot is the plural of _____	
	True	False	Mitzvot
	Mitzvot	Mitzvot	Mitzvot
	Mitzvot	Mitzvot	Mitzvot



In <b>Exodus</b> , the first Synagogue was the tabernacle that God instructed Moses to build at Mount Sinai	
<b>"I will fulfil my vows to the Lord in front of all his people"</b> (Tenakh)	
The <b>Talmud</b> states when 10 + males (Orthodox) or people pray together in a minyan God is present	
<b>"Put these words of mine on your heart and soul; you shall tie them for a sign upon your heart"</b> (Tenakh)	
<b>"Reflect in your hearts while on your beds and be utterly silent."</b> (Tenakh)	
The <b>Talmud</b> states Jewish men should pray three times a day and face in the direction of Promised Land	
<b>"Reflect in your hearts while on your beds and be utterly silent."</b> (Tenakh)	
<b>"Hear O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one..."</b> (Shema Prayer, Tenakh)	
<b>"Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy"</b> (10 Commandments, Exodus)	
<b>"In the beginning God created the heavens and the Earth"</b> (Genesis)	
The <b>Talmud</b> outlines in more detail what is considered 'work' on Shabbat e.g. baking, writing or tearing.	
<b>"Every male among you shall be circumcised"</b> (Genesis)	
In <b>Exodus</b> , Moses made a covenant with God at Mount Sinai and promised to follow the 613 mitzvot	
<b>"I have set before you life and death, blessings and curses"</b> (Tenakh)	
<b>"A man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife, and they become one flesh"</b> (Genesis)	
<b>"Those who sleep in the dust shall awake"</b> (Tenakh)	
<b>"Do not boil a kid in its mother's milk"</b> (Tenakh)	
The <b>Tenakh</b> states animals must have a split hoof and chew the cud and seafood must have fins and scales	
<b>"The LORD is our law-giver, The LORD is our judge"</b> (Tenakh)	
In <b>Exodus</b> , God saves the Jewish people from slavery in Egypt and restores their freedom	