

Name: _____

Class: _____

**GCSE RE Homework
booklet- *Judaism beliefs
and practices***



The nature of God: God as One

Impress them on your children. Talk about them when you sit at home and when you walk along the road, when you lie down and when you get up. Tie them as symbols on your hands and bind them on your foreheads. Write them on the doorframes of your houses and on your gates.

Deuteronomy 6:79 (NIV)

Explain what this teaches Jewish people about ways in which the Shema should be used

Transform the ideas into symbols or images that will help you to remember them.

God as one

Ways Jewish people remember this

The nature of God: God as Creator

Create a storyboard which shows the events of the story of creation

The story of creation

Explain Jewish teaching on the existence of evil and suffering

Explain Jewish teaching on the belief that God is the sustainer

The nature and role of the Messiah

Exam Question

'People should work together to establish peace on Earth rather than waiting for the Messiah to do it.'

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Jewish teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

Fill in the sheet which break downs the 12 mark question.

Reasons to **support** this statement:

Point 1 -

Point 2 -

Reasons **against** this statement:

Point 1-

Point 2 -

Overall, I think...

Religious teaching to support:

Religious teaching to support:

The Promised land and the covenant with Abraham

Using the scripture provided, write an account of Abrahams journeys. Describe the rote that Abraham took and add in any other details about the journey that you can find

Genesis 12:1-20 (NIV)

The Call of Abram

Now the Lord said¹ to Abram, “Go from your country and your kindred and your father’s house to the land that I will show you. And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and him who dishonors you I will curse, and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.”

So Abram went, as the Lord had told him, and Lot went with him. Abram was seventy-five years old when he departed from Haran. And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother’s son, and all their possessions that they had gathered, and the people that they had acquired in Haran, and they set out to go to the land of Canaan. When they came to the land of Canaan, Abram passed through the land to the place at Shechem, to the oak of Moreh. At that time the Canaanites were in the land. Then the Lord appeared to Abram and said, “To your offspring I will give this land.” So he built there an altar to the Lord, who had appeared to him. From there he moved to the hill country on the east of Bethel and pitched his tent, with Bethel on the west and on the east. And there he built an altar to the Lord and called upon the name of the Lord. And Abram journeyed on, still going toward the Negeb.

Abram and Sarai in Egypt

Now there was a famine in the land. So Abram went down to Egypt to sojourn there, for the famine was severe in the land. 11 When he was about to enter Egypt, he said to Sarai his wife, “I know that you are a woman beautiful in appearance, and when the Egyptians see you, they will say, ‘This is his wife.’ Then they will kill me, but they will let you live. Say you are my sister, that it may go well with me because of you, and that my life may be spared for your sake.” 14 When Abram entered Egypt, the Egyptians saw that the woman was very beautiful. 15 And when the princes of Pharaoh saw her, they praised her to Pharaoh. And the woman was taken into Pharaoh’s house. 16 And for her sake he dealt well with Abram; and he had sheep, oxen, male donkeys, male servants, female servants, female donkeys, and camels¹⁷ But the Lord afflicted Pharaoh and his house with great plagues because of Sarai, Abram’s wife. 18 So Pharaoh called Abram and said, “What is this you have done to me? Why did you not tell me that she was your wife? Why did you say, ‘She is my sister,’ so that I took her for my wife? Now then, here is your wife; take her, and go.” And Pharaoh gave men orders concerning him, and they sent him away with his wife and all that he had.

The covenant at Mount Sinai and the Ten Commandments

Transform the Ten Commandments into images. In each box tell me whether it is a commandment between man and God or man and man

Why do you think Jewish people consider the commandments to be important?

Challenge: Which rules are more important those between man and man or those between man and God. Explain your answer

Key Moral Principles in Judaism

Leviticus 19 contains a large number of laws that are designed to help people show kindness to others. Highlight five laws that you think show kindness to others most strongly. Explain why.

19 The LORD said to Moses, ²“Speak to the entire assembly of Israel and say to them: ‘Be holy because I, the LORD your God, am holy.

³“Each of you must respect your mother and father, and you must observe my Sabbaths. I am the LORD your God.

⁴“Do not turn to idols or make metal gods for yourselves. I am the LORD your God.

⁵“When you sacrifice a fellowship offering to the LORD, sacrifice it in such a way that it will be accepted on your behalf. ⁶It shall be eaten on the day you sacrifice it or on the next day; anything left over until the third day must be burned up. ⁷If any of it is eaten on the third day, it is impure and will not be accepted. ⁸Whoever eats it will be held responsible because they have desecrated what is holy to the LORD; they must be cut off from their people.

⁹“When you reap the harvest of your land, do not reap to the very edges of your field or gather the gleanings of your harvest. ¹⁰Do not go over your vineyard a second time or pick up the grapes that have fallen. Leave them for the poor and the foreigner. I am the LORD your God.

¹¹“Do not steal.

“Do not lie.

“Do not deceive one another.

¹²“Do not swear falsely by my name and so profane the name of your God. I am the LORD.

¹³“Do not defraud or rob your neighbor.

“Do not hold back the wages of a hired worker overnight.

¹⁴“Do not curse the deaf or put a stumbling block in front of the blind, but fear your God. I am the LORD.

¹⁵“Do not pervert justice; do not show partiality to the poor or favoritism to the great, but judge your neighbor fairly.

¹⁶“Do not go about spreading slander among your people.

“Do not do anything that endangers your neighbor’s life. I am the LORD.

¹⁷“Do not hate a fellow Israelite in your heart. Rebuke your neighbor frankly so you will not share in their guilt.

¹⁸“Do not seek revenge or bear a grudge against anyone among your people, but love your neighbor as yourself. I am the LORD

1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____

The importance of the synagogue



Explain how this image links to the Synagogue.



Explain how this image links to the Synagogue.



Explain how this image links to the Synagogue.



Explain how this image links to the Synagogue.

Interior features of the synagogue

¹⁰ “Have them make an ark^[a] of acacia wood—two and a half cubits long, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high.^[b] ¹¹ Overlay it with pure gold, both inside and out, and make a gold molding around it. ¹² Cast four gold rings for it and fasten them to its four feet, with two rings on one side and two rings on the other. ¹³ Then make poles of acacia wood and overlay them with gold. ¹⁴ Insert the poles into the rings on the sides of the ark to carry it. ¹⁵ The poles are to remain in the rings of this ark; they are not to be removed. ¹⁶ Then put in the ark the tablets of the covenant law, which I will give you

Exodus 25:10-16(NIV)

Explain what this scripture has to do with the Synagogue

Challenge: Explain why some people might say the layout of the synagogue is outdated

Daily service and prayer

Research the three daily prayers in Judaism. Explain what happens at them and why they are important

Shacharit

Mincha

Maariv

Shabbat in the home

Ruth Cohen- celebrating Shabbat

As the Shabbat finishes there is a bittersweet atmosphere- excitement for the coming week mixed with sadness that Shabbat has just finished. We mark the end of Shabbat with a ceremony called Havdalah. Havdalah consists of blessings performed over a cup of wine, sweet smelling spices, and a candle with several wicks. The besamim is meant to soothe the soul now that the Shabbat queen has left, and the candle is to provide a light now the light of the Shabbat has left the home.

After the ceremony normal weekday activities may be resumed, although: some Jews remain dressed in their Shabbat finest and have a meal.

Explain what Ruth means by 'there is a bittersweet atmosphere'

Explain the Havdalah ceremony

Getting prepared as if to welcome royalty in your home is a good way to get everything ready for Shabbat. Do you agree, why?

Worship in the home the written and oral law

Janet Bereson describes what happens in her home

I am a member of the Finchley Reform Synagogue and a Jewish renewal community, the Ruach Chavurah, so prayer and mindfulness are important to me. I start each day with the Modeh Ani prayer, giving thanks that my soul has been returned to me, followed by the blessing thanking God that my body works as it should. I say the Shema every morning and at night. It doesn't matter where I am when I pray, as I believe that it is the practice that matters, and God hears my prayers wherever I may be.

I have a mezuzah on my front doorpost and on my bedroom door, and every time I leave the and come home, I touch it to remind myself of the words of the Shema and to live my day in a way that demonstrates loving God with all my heart, soul and strength. Daily prayer helps me to stay conscious of the way I treat people, animals and the planet, and reminds me to live responsibly and ethically as a steward of Gods world

Explain what Janet believes about worship and prayer

What aids does Janet use to help her pray? Why?

What does prayer and worship teach Janet?

Ceremonies associated with birth

Ceremony	What happens	Why this is significant or important	Scripture/ teaching about this ceremony
Naming Ceremony			
Brit Milah			
Redemption of the first born			

Marriage

Exam Question

'Marriage is the most significant rite of passage in a Jewish life.'

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Jewish teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

Fill in the sheet which break downs the 12 mark question.

Reasons to **support** this statement:

Point 1 -

Point 2 -

Reasons **against** this statement:

Point 1-

Point 2 -

Overall, I think...

Religious teaching to support:

Religious teaching to support:

Dietary laws

Research what the RSPCA has said about Kosher methods of butchering meat

How would the Jewish community respond to this report?

Scripture about Kosher food	Explain in your own words

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur

'You shall practice self denial: and you shall do no manner of work... For on this day atonement shall be made for you to cleanse you of all your sins: you shall be clean before the Lord. It shall be a sabbath of complete rest for you, and you shall practice self denial: it is a law for all time

Leviticus 16:29-31 (NIV)

Explain what this scripture teaches about Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur

Why do you think fasting is part of the Yom Kippur observance?
