

1. Which one of the following means belief in one God? [1 mark]
A) Monotheistic B) Polytheistic C) Pluralistic D) Pantheon
2. State two times in the day when a Jew might recite the Shema [2 marks]
Morning, evening (not afternoon/midday)
3. Explain two beliefs about the nature of God. [4 marks]
omnipotent, just, creator, omniscient, benevolent, “The Lord is one”, sustainer, lawgiver
4. Explain two things than Jews can learn about God from the Shema. [5 marks]
Israel are God’s chosen people > “hear O Israel”, God is one > “The Lord is one”, Jews should honour God above all else > “Love the Lord your God with all your heart, all your soul and all your might.”

5. 'The most important aspect of God is that he is the sustainer.'

[12 marks]

Reasons to agree:

God keeps the universe in motion>This is important right now. God can be trusted and relied on at any moment. God intervenes in his world> this shows his benevolence and justice. God did not just create the world and walk away, he is interested in every aspect of it all the time. Jews should look after the world because they are God's chosen people> Tikkun Olam

Reasons to disagree:

Creator more important> if God hadn't made the world there wouldn't be a world to sustain "*In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth*". Just more important: God's justice means that Jews can trust him with everything that happens "*let justice roll like a river, like a never-failing stream.*" Amos 5:24. Lawgiver more important> God's righteousness and rules show Jews how to live. By following the 613 Mitzvah especially the 10 commandments, Jews know that they are living a life that God will be pleased with and keeping up their side of the Covenant made with God at Sinai