

0 2 **Judaism: Practices**

0 2. **1** **Which one of the following is the Jewish birth ceremony for boys?**

[1 mark]

- A Brit Milah**
- B Mohel**
- C Sandek**
- D Kosher**

Target: AO1:3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority

Answer: A Brit Milah

0 2. **2** **Give two things that happen as part of a Bar Mitzvah ceremony.**

[2 marks]

Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority

One mark for each of two correct points.

Students may include two of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

The boy puts on the tephillin and tallit / the boy is called up to say the blessings over the Torah, (his first aliyah) / boys may read from the Torah / chant the weekly prophetic portion (haftarah) / lead some or all of the congregational service / and offer a personal interpretation of the weekly Torah portion (d'var Torah) / throwing of sweets / the boy may make a speech / the rabbi may offer a blessing / the father thanks God for releasing him from his spiritual obligations for his son / can pray as part of the minyan / celebration / small gifts etc.

N.B. Focus on the ceremony rather than the significance.

0 2 . 3 Explain two contrasting ways in which Jews worship.

[4 marks]

Target: AO1:3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs

First contrasting way

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 1 mark

Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 2 marks

Second contrasting way

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 1 mark

Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 2 marks

Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

- Jews may worship in the synagogue or at home / examples may include practices from different Jewish denominations / may include liturgical and non liturgical prayer
- Worship at home may be more spontaneous, whereas at the synagogue it follows a set pattern
- Worship at home involves the family whereas at the synagogue the Jewish community is involved
- Worship in the home on Shabbat involves food and drink whereas worship at the synagogue is more focused on the Torah and prayer
- Worship in the home is led by the mother and father of the household whereas at the synagogue it is led by the cantor and rabbi
- At the home worship may be in English whereas at the synagogue it is more likely to be in Hebrew
- Worship at home involves the whole family praying together whereas in Orthodox synagogues men and women sit separately, etc.
- Alternative forms of worship are credit worthy – for instance showing devotion to God through actions eg. Keeping kosher, charitable acts, touching the mezuzah, saying the Shema privately etc

N.B. If similar beliefs are given, only one of them may be credited up to 2 marks maximum.

0 2 . 4 Explain two reasons why Jews celebrate Pesach.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer.

[5 marks]

Target: AO1: 1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority

First reason

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate reason – 1 mark
Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate reason – 2 marks

Second reason

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate reason – 1 mark
Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate reason – 2 marks

Relevant and accurate reference to sacred writing or another source of Jewish belief and teaching – 1 mark

Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

- Jews celebrate Pesach because it is a reminder of the night when the Angel of Death passed over the homes of the Israelites living in Egypt but killed all the first-born sons and animals of the Egyptians / it is a reminder of the time when God delivered them from slavery in Egypt / it is a reminder of when the Israelites became a new and unique nation under God / the celebration aims to recreate the experience of being set free for all Jews today / it is celebrated because Jews are instructed in Exodus 12:14 'This day shall be a remembrance for you and you shall celebrate it as a festival for God, for your generations, as an eternal decree you shall celebrate it.'
- Pesach reminds the Jews of the special relationship that they have with their God / the cups of wine taken during the Seder meal correspond to the four promises of deliverance made by God in Exodus: "I will bring out", "I will deliver", "I will redeem" and "I will take" / the festival celebrates God's control of both nature and history
- Pesach is celebrated because Jews are instructed in Exodus 12 to eat lamb, roasted herbs and unleavened bread / Jews today celebrate the Seder meal as a result, etc.
- Pesach is celebrated as a family tradition

Teachings may include – the book of Exodus, Haggadah, phrases such as the land of milk and honey, 'and they embittered their lives', 'and they cried out to God' and any description of the Ten Plagues, 'with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm' etc

N.B. Credit relevant references to specific items on the Seder plate, and textual references in relation to these items.

Focus should be on **why** rather than **how**.

0 2 . 5 'For Jews, Shabbat is more important than any festival.'

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

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

[12 marks]

Target: AO2 Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including significance and influence

Level	Criteria	Marks
4	A well-argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. References to religion applied to the issue.	10–12
3	Reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. Clear reference to religion.	7–9
2	Reasoned consideration of a point of view. A logical chain of reasoning drawing on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. OR Recognition of different points of view, each supported by relevant reasons / evidence. Maximum of Level 2 if there is no reference to religion.	4–6
1	Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.	1–3
0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0

Students may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments must be credited:

Arguments in support

- Shabbat is observed every week by Jewish families / it is a designated holy day so that Jews can devote more of their time to prayer and Torah study / this enhances and deepens a Jew's relationship with God / in modern Jewish communities it is the one day of the week where spirituality takes precedence over all other concerns / Shabbat is important to the entire Jewish community as men, women and children all have a role to play in remembering Shabbat customs
- Jews are commanded to observe Shabbat / Shabbat is a weekly reminder that God gifted the world to the Jews / they are also commanded to remember the freedom from slavery from Egypt on Shabbat / both are reminders of the Jew's special relationship with God / Shabbat is often referred to as the 'bride' or 'queen' of all days in the Friday night service / Shabbat is

- in the Ten Commandments / Leviticus 23 lists the festivals, Shabbat is the first
- Shabbat enables Jewish families to reinforce their bonds with each other as they will spend a great deal of time with each other / the Shabbat meal encourages conversation and religious observance together in the family home / the Shabbat helps to underpin the blueprint of Jewish society through its focus on the family unit / Shabbat is also important to reinforce the distinctiveness of the Jewish community / worshipping at the synagogue together reinforces this / Shabbat strengthens Jewish identity, etc.

Arguments in support of other views

- Festivals are important within Judaism for different reasons / some festivals are important as they focus on the individual / for instance Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur / Rosh Hashanah is a day of judgement for the individual / in the period before Rosh Hashanah Jews are encouraged to repent, forgive and make amends with others and God / Jews have a personal responsibility to consider their individual conduct / Yom Kippur is the day of atonement / it is considered the holiest day of the year / many Jews make special arrangements to attend synagogue on Yom Kippur
- Other festivals are important because they remind a Jew of their history and special relationship with God / Pesach for instance focuses on the story of Moses and the liberation of the Jews from Egypt / Sukkot celebrates the Israelites' trek through the desert / Shavuot commemorates the giving of the Torah on Mount Sinai / and the mitzvot Jews follow to this day etc.

N.B. Accept reference to other festivals and fast days not in the specification.