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Judaism: Beliefs and teachings

8062/16 Judaism

Beliefs and teachings

- The nature of God:
 - God as Law-Giver and Judge, loving and merciful.
- The nature and role of the Messiah, including different views on the role and importance of the Messiah.
- The promised land and the Covenant with Abraham, Genesis 12:1–3.
- The Covenant at Sinai and its importance including the role of Moses and the Ten Commandments, Exodus 20:1–17.
- Key moral principles including justice, healing the world, charity and kindness to others.

Part 1:
The study of religions

1 Judaism

Beliefs and teachings

JB1 The nature of God



Objectives

- Understand the concept and nature of God for Jews
- Understand the Jewish belief that God is One

Key terms

Monotheistic: a religion that believes there is only one God

Shema: a Jewish prayer expressing belief in the one God, found in the Torah (holy book)



‘Hear, O Israel. The Lord our God, the Lord is one!
You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart,
with all your soul, and with all your strength.’

Deut. 6:4-5

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End of unit test

1.

- Which one of the following is used by Jews to describe God's nature? *[1 marks]*

A) Merciful

B) Messiah

C) Mitzvot

D) Shabbat



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End of unit test

1.

- Which one of the following is used by Jews to describe God's nature? *[1 marks]*

A) Merciful

B) Messiah

C) Mitzvot

D) Shabbat

A) Merciful





Orthodox Jews: Jews who believe the Torah was given directly to Moses by God, should be completely believed and its laws followed very closely

Reform Jews: Jews who take a more metaphorical interpretation of the holy book



Omnipotent: all powerful

Omniscient all knowing

Omnipresent everywhere at all times



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Judaism

JB1 The nature of God

Beliefs & Teachings	Specimen 2	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nature of God: Oneness & Creator	Which one of the following is used by Jews to describe God's nature?	Which one of the following is used by Jews to describe the nature of God?(1)	Which one of the following describes God as maker of the world? (1)	Give two Jewish beliefs about the nature of God. (2)	Explain two ways in which Jews understand the belief that God is One. (5)
Lawgiver, Judge & Divine Presence			Explain two ways in which the nature of God as Judge influences Jews today. (4)	Explain two Jewish beliefs about the divine presence (Shekhinah). (5)	'The moral principle of justice teaches Jews all they need to know about the way they should live.' (12)

Write your own questions..
1,2,4,5 and 12 markers

Part 1: The study of religions

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Judaism

JB3

The Promised Land and the covenant with Abraham



Objectives

- Understand the idea of a covenant
- Know about Abraham and the Promised Land

What is the most important agreement you can make in life?

a declaration or as that one will do so or that a particular will happen.



an agreement; in Judaism it refers to an agreement between individuals, often on behalf of the Jews, and God

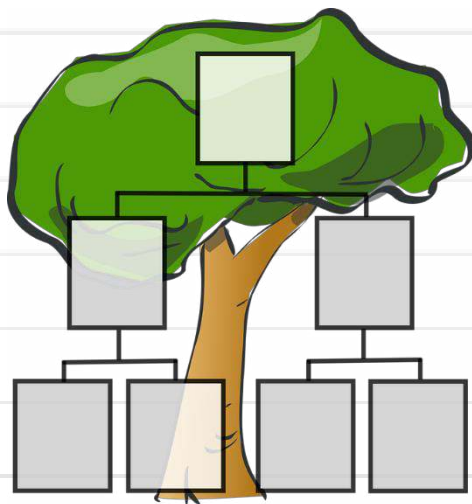


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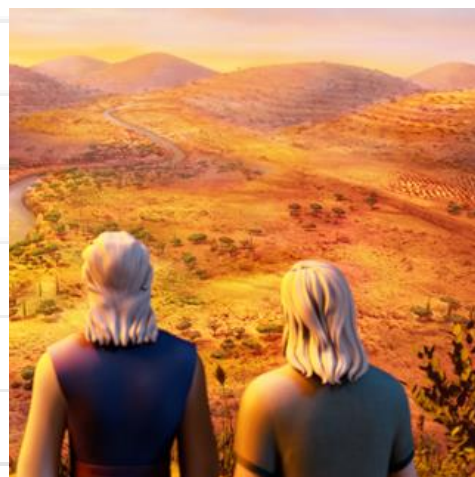


God made a Covenant with Abraham and promised him ...

**he would become a
great nation**



a promise land



This agreement in which God tells Abraham he will be the father of the Promised Land, and has God's support, is known as a **covenant**: a holy agreement.

Explain **two** ways in which the Covenant with Abraham influences Jews today? *[4 marks]*

First way:

simple explanation of a relevant and accurate influence - 1 mark

detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate influence - 2 marks

Second way:

simple explanation of a relevant and accurate influence - 1 mark

detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate influence - 2 marks

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

Jews circumcise their male children (Brit Milah) in remembrance of the Covenant with Abraham / this is a direct link back to the instruction that God gave to his people in Genesis 17:10 which states, 'Every male among you shall be circumcised'

Jews see themselves as a great nation / and an example to other nations of how God wants his people to live / and are the descendants of Abraham / they must continue to obey God as Abraham was instructed to / they must follow God's teachings and live an ethical life

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

Jews see Israel as their homeland / this was first promised to Abraham would be prepared to sacrifice their lives for God / 'The whole land of Canaan, where you now reside as a foreigner, I will give as an everlasting possession to you and your descendants after you; and I will be their God.' (Genesis 17:8)

Jews must be monotheists / worship one God alone

Jews must trust in God as Abraham did / and accept that God has a plan for them, etc.

Explain **two** ways in which the Covenant with Abraham influences Jews today? [4 marks]

Explain **two** ways in which the Covenant with Abraham influences Jews today.

[4 marks]

One way the Covenant influences Jews today is Circumcision. Jews remove the 8 day old male's foreskin in a Brit Milah ceremony to remind them of the Covenant with Abraham.

A nother way is that ^{some} Jews ~~are~~ try to live in or near Israel, ~~there~~ This is because in the Covenant, God promised him all the land he could see when he was in Canaan, near Israel.

1

End of unit test

2.

Give two reasons why the promised land is important to Jews.
[2 marks]



1

End of unit test

2.

Give two reasons why the promised land is important to Jews.
[2 marks]

One mark for each of two correct points.

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

God gave Abraham the promised land as part of the Covenant /
God repeatedly promised to give the land to the descendants of
Abraham throughout Jewish history / it is considered a mitzvah
to live in Israel / prayers are said on a daily basis for a return of
the Jewish people to the land, etc.

Beliefs & Teachings	Specimen 1	Specimen 2	2018	2019
Covenant with Abraham		Give two reasons why the promised land is important to Jews. (2)	Explain two ways in which the Covenant with Abraham influences Jews today. (4)	Give two promises God made to Abraham. (2)

Write your own questions..
1,2,4,5 and 12 markers

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Judaism. Moses



How much do you know about Moses?

Part 1:

The study of religions

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Judaism

JB4

The covenant at Sinai and the Ten Commandments



Objectives

- Know about the covenant at Sinai, including the role and importance of Moses in establishing the covenant.
- Know the Ten Commandments and understand their importance

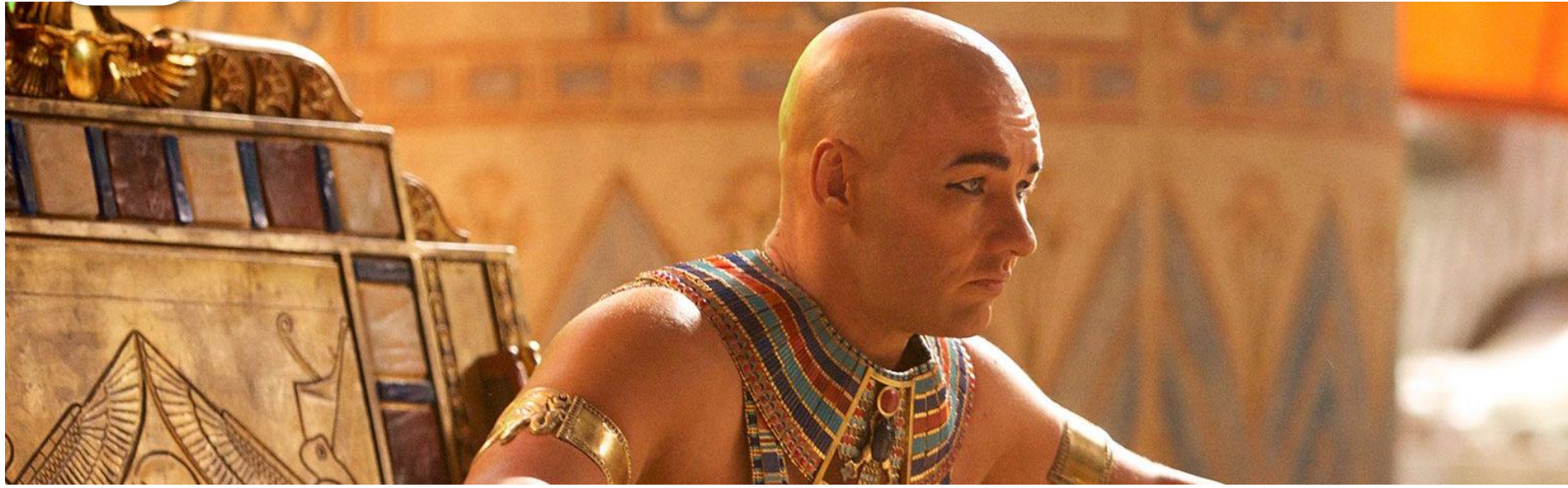
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Judaism. Moses



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Judaism. Moses



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Judaism. Moses



Part 1:

The study of religions

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Judaism

JB4

The covenant at Sinai and the Ten Commandments



Objectives

- Know about the covenant at Sinai, including the role and importance of Moses in establishing the covenant.
- Know the Ten Commandments and understand their importance

The Ten Commandments

I am the LORD your God

You shall have no other gods before me. You shall not make idols.

You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.

Honour your father and your mother.

You shall not murder.

You shall not commit adultery.

You shall not steal

Do not bear false witness

Do not envy.

The Ten Commandments

I am the LORD your God

You shall have no other gods before me. You shall not make idols.

These govern our relationship with each other

of the LORD your God in vain

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.

Honour your father and your mother.

You shall not murder.

You shall not commit adultery.

You shall not steal

Do not bear false witness

Do not envy.

The Ten Commandments

I am the LORD your God

You shall have no other gods before me. You shall not make idols.

You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.

Honour your father and your mother.

You shall not murder.

The first 4 govern a person's relationship with God.

You shall not steal

Do not bear false witness

Do not envy.

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End of unit test

3.

Explain two ways in which the Ten Commandments influence Jews today. [4 marks]



1

End of unit test

3.

Explain two ways in which the Ten Commandments influence Jews today. [4 marks]

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

- The Ten Commandments must be obeyed by Jews / this shows that Jews are following God's rules for his people / Jews are expected to learn and do God's will to show that they are observing the faith / Exodus 19:8 states, 'All that the Eternal has spoken, we will do' etc.

Explain two ways in which the Ten Commandments influence Jews today. [4 marks]

- The Ten Commandments gives Jews their identity / the Commandments describe the Jews' relationship with God / the observance of Shabbat makes Judaism different from other faiths / based on the call to reflect God's holiness, etc.
- The Ten Commandments shows Jews how to live an ethical life / the Commandments demand standards of behaviour from Jews / about how they treat other people / conduct themselves in their community / as well as wider society, etc.

Covenant with Moses		Explain two ways in which the Ten Commandments influence Jews today. (4)	'The Ten Commandments are the most important part of the Sinai Covenant with Moses.' (12)	Give two of the Ten Commandments. (2)
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Write your own questions..
1,2,4,5 and 12 markers

Part 1: The study of religions

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Judaism

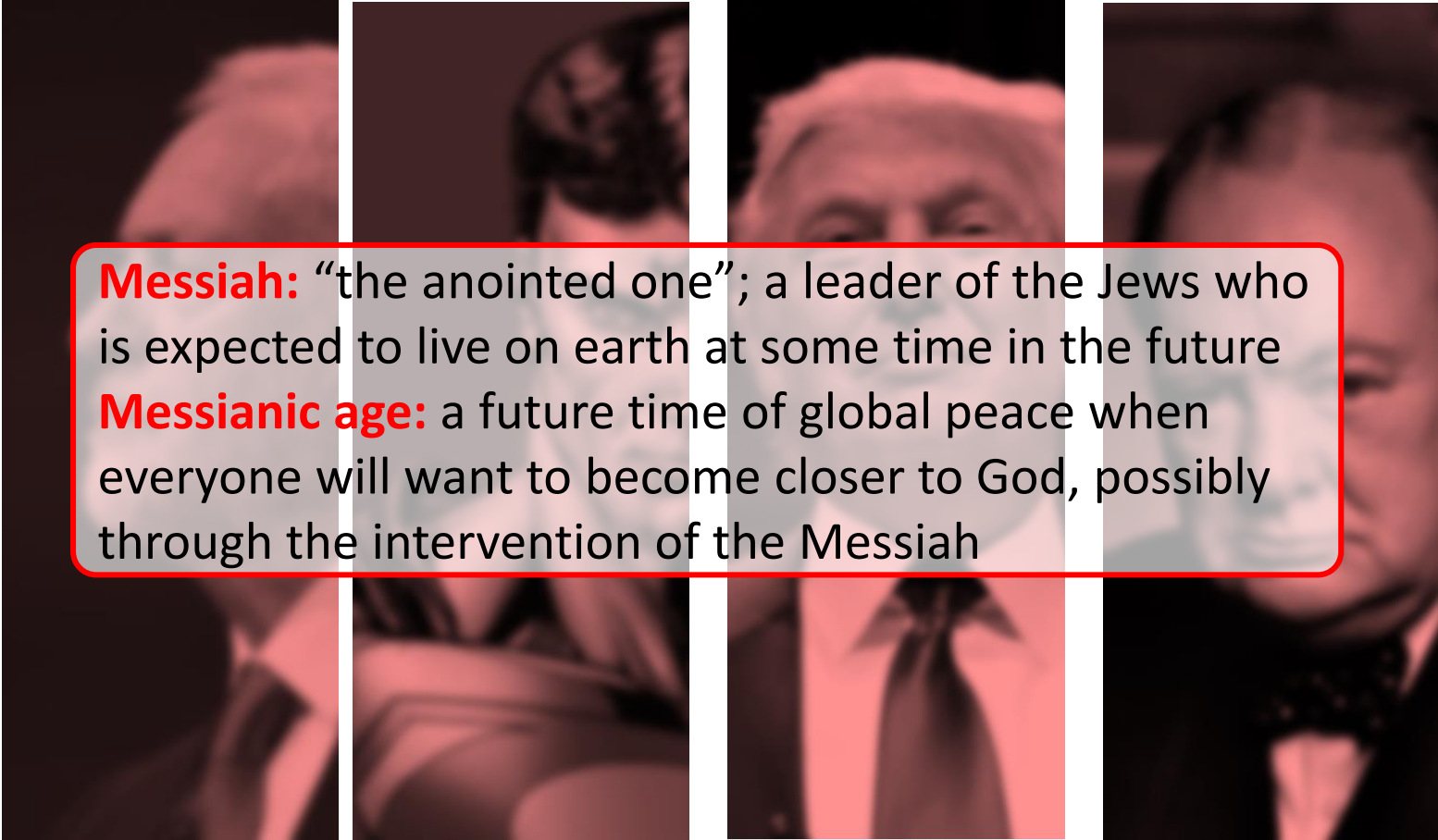
JB7

The nature and role of the Messiah



Objectives

- Understand the nature and role of the Messiah
- Consider different beliefs about the Messiah



Messiah: “the anointed one”; a leader of the Jews who is expected to live on earth at some time in the future

Messianic age: a future time of global peace when everyone will want to become closer to God, possibly through the intervention of the Messiah

What are the Jews expecting from the Messiah?

- Will re-establish Israel as the Holy Land of all the Jewish people, who will return from wherever they are
- Will uphold the Torah laws and re-affirm the Jews as God's chosen people
- Will establish world peace:

*Nation shall not take up sword against nation;
they shall never again know war*

Micah 4:3



Explain two Jewish teachings about the Messiah.

Refer to scripture or sacred writings in your answer. [5 marks]

First teaching:

simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching - 1 mark

detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching - 2 marks

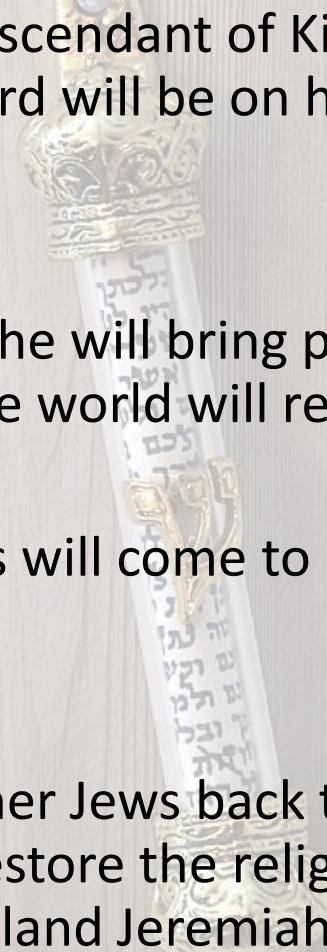
Second teaching:

simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching - 1 mark

detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching - 2 marks

Relevant and accurate reference to scripture /or sacred writing – 1 mark

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

- The Messiah is the anointed one: direct descendant of King David; Jeremiah 23:5 Isaiah 11:2 the spirit of the Lord will be on him, he will have no fear
 - The Messiah will come at the end of time: he will bring peace; end injustice; after the Messiah comes, the whole world will recognise God.
Isaiah 2:4 – He will be king and other nations will come to him for guidance;
 - The Messiah will restore Israel: he will gather Jews back to the promised land, rebuild the Temple, he will restore the religious court system of Israel / establish Jewish law in the land Jeremiah 35:15
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Messiah	Explain two Jewish teachings about the Messiah. (5)	Explain two views about the Messiah in Judaism. (5)		Explain two ways in which belief in the future Messiah influences Jews today. (4)
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Part 1: The study of religions

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JB8

Key moral principles in Judaism



Objectives

- Understand the Jewish moral principles of justice, healing the world and kindness to others

The three moral principles:



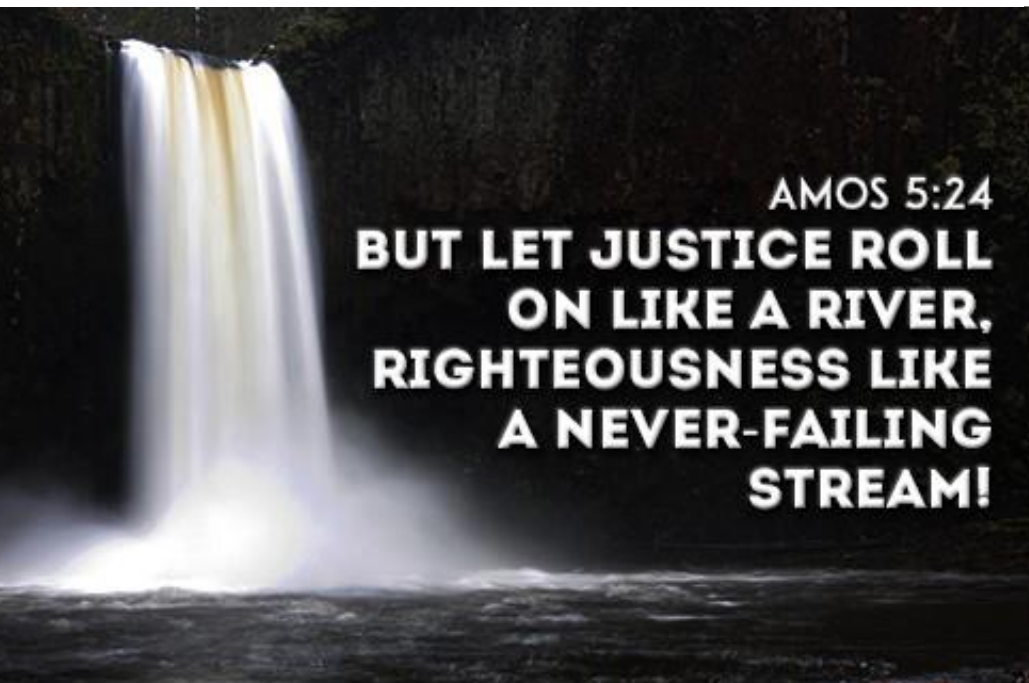


Tzedakah (justice/charity)
Bringing about what is right and fair, according to law or making up for a wrong that has been committed.

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Judaism

JB8 Key moral principles in Judaism



Tzedakah (justice/charity)
Bringing about what is right and fair, according to law or making up for a wrong that has been committed.



tikkun olam (healing the world)

Being involved in God's work to sustain the world; it can involve work to increase social justice or to preserve the environment

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Judaism

JB8 Key moral principles in Judaism



Chesed (kindness to others)

Positive, caring actions that should be shown to all living things

*But let justice well up
like water,
righteousness like an
unfailing stream*

Amos 5:24

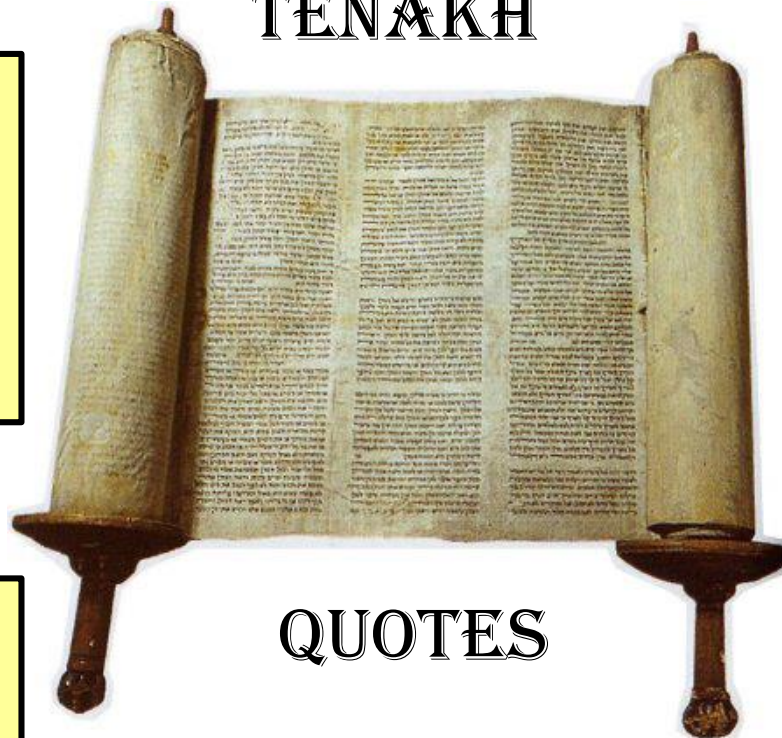
*The stranger who
resides with you shall
be to you as one of
your citizens; you shall
love him as yourself,
for you were strangers
in the land of Egypt*

Leviticus 19:34

*God saw all that
he had made, and
it was very good*

Genesis 1:31

TENAKH



QUOTES

*Do justice and love
goodness*

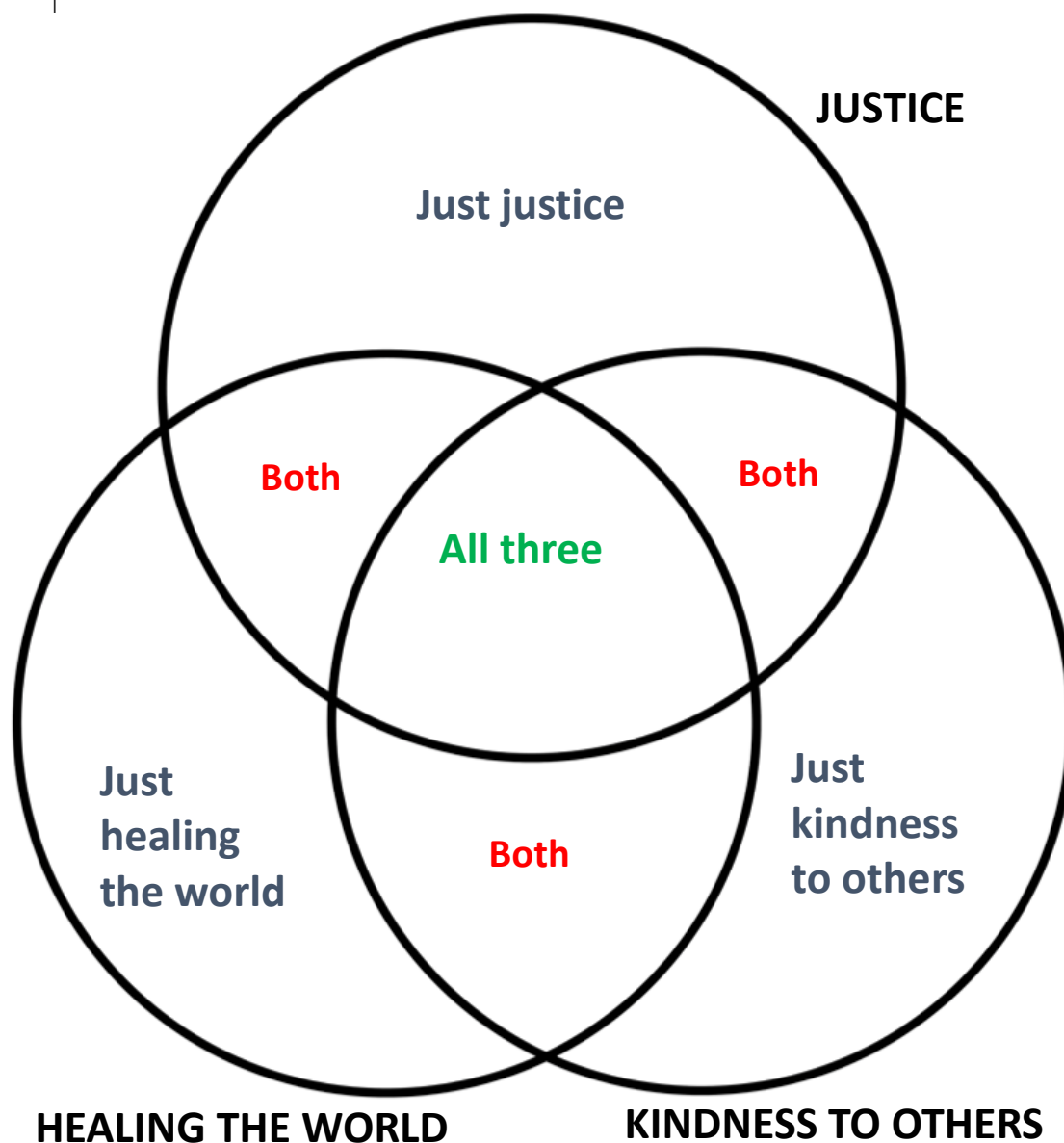
Micah 6:8

*You shall not take
vengeance or bear a
grudge against your
countrymen. Love your
fellow as yourself*

Leviticus 19:18

Choose one of these quotes, copy it and translate into your own words.

If you're planning on doing well, do more than one.



Fun fact: Venn Diagrams were invented by English scientist John Venn in 1880

Sort the following into the appropriate position on your Venn Diagram:

Planting a tree

Paying back money you have stolen

Campaigning against air pollution

Punishing lawbreakers

Giving to charity

Running a homeless shelter

Rewarding those who do good deeds

Delivering food parcels after a natural disaster

Recycling

Outlawing discrimination

Prosecuting damage to the environment

Teaching LEDCs about sustainable farming

1

End of unit test

2.

Give two of the key moral principles of Judaism. [2 marks]



1

End of unit test

2.

Give two of the key moral principles of Judaism. [2 marks]

One mark for each of two correct points.

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

- Justice healing the world
- kindness to others
- Charity
- saving a life

Key Moral Principles	Give two of the key moral principles of Judaism. (2)		Explain two Jewish teachings about charity. (5)		Explain two ways in which belief in healing the world influences Jews today. (4)
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'The moral principle of justice teaches Jews all they need to know about the way they should live.' (12)

Write your own questions..
1,2,4,5 and 12 markers

Part 1: The study of religions

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Judaism

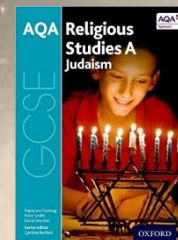
JB10

Life after death, judgement and resurrection



Objectives

- Understand what Jews believe about what happens after death



Judgement: the belief that God judges a person based on their actions, and either rewards or punishes them as a result

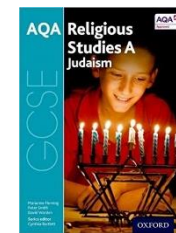
Resurrection: the belief that after death the body remains in the grave until the end of the world, before rising again when God will come to judge

Rabbi: a Jewish religious leader and a teacher

- **Jewish customs surrounding death**

Jews believe that because it is part of God's plan, death is an inevitable part of life. Judaism teaches the Jews should not die alone, although of course this is not always possible to achieve. The dying person's family should make every effort to visit and look after them, and ensure there is always somebody with them. It is considered to be an act of great kindness to be present at the time of death and close the dead person's eyes.





Upon hearing the death of a loved one, Jews make a blessing to God:

“Blessing to you Lord our God, king of the universe,
the True Judge”

Intense mourning follows a person's death especially while waiting for their burial, then for seven days after the burial, followed by a further 30 days of lesson mourning.

Jews follow these traditional customs to show respect to the dying person, and to show they accept that God has taken their loved one's life.

In fact, the Jewish holy books contain very little information about life after death, and therefore much of Jewish belief on the subject has come about over the centuries, and not Jews are in agreement.

Here are two references to the afterlife that can be found in the Tenakh:

‘Many of those that sleep in the dust of the earth will awake, some to eternal life, others to reproaches, to everlasting abhorrence.’

Daniel 12.2

‘And the dust returns to the ground as it was, and the lifebreath returns to God who bestowed it.’

Ecclesiastes 12.7

- **Jewish beliefs about the afterlife**

“Many of those that sleep in the dust of the earth will awake, some to **eternal life**, others to reproaches, to **everlasting abhorrence.**” *Daniel 12.2*

Not all? What happens to the rest of them then?

Possible reference to some kind of heaven?

Does this mean hell?

“And the dust returns to the ground as it was, and the lifebreath returns to God who bestowed it”

Ecclesiastes 12.7

Physical
body



Lifebreath(?)





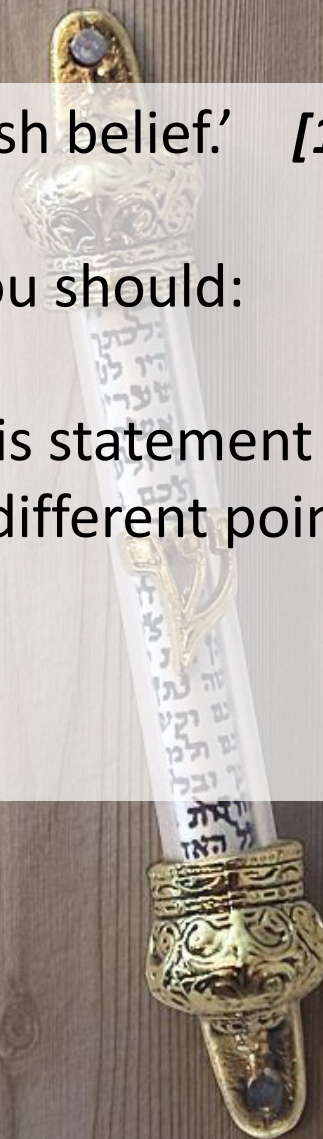
- In Judaism this is what to do if someone dies
 - Keep them company if possible
 - Accept that it's God's will
 - Mourn "intensely" between the death and burial and then for seven more days after
 - Lesser mourning for another 30 days

‘The resurrection is not an important Jewish belief.’ **[12 marks]**

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

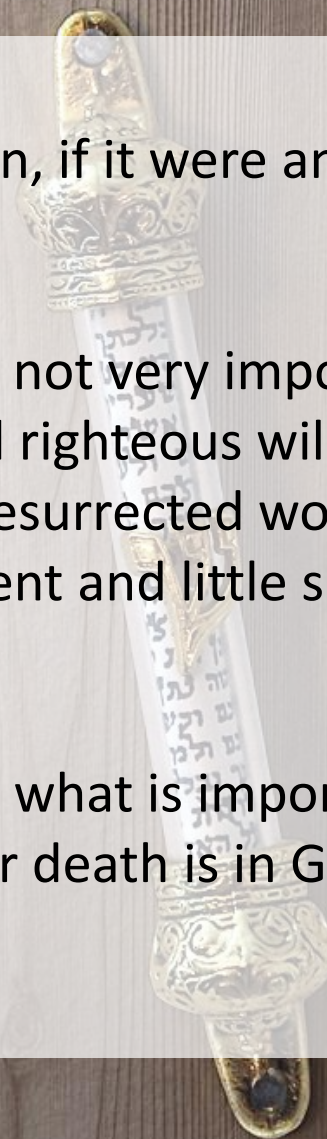
- refer to Jewish teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

Plus SPaG [3 marks]



Arguments in support

- Very little in the Tenakh on the resurrection, if it were an important belief it would appear more frequently.
- Reform Jews would argue that this belief is not very important some believe righteous will rise, others wicked and righteous will be resurrected/ some argued that those to be resurrected would be brought back to Israel– so very little agreement and little support from texts
- Many Reform and Liberal Jews believe that what is important is how life is lived on earth/ Whatever happens after death is in G-d's hands etc.



Arguments in support of other views:

- Orthodox Jews believe in the bodily resurrection of the dead /Rabbinical scholars have argued that at the end-of-days the dead would be brought back to life/ beliefs in Gan Eden, Olam Ha-Ba, Sheol, Gehenna
- Rabbis have used Daniel 12.2 to argue for the importance of everlasting life
- It is important because it is believed that Judgment will occur after the Messiah comes/ belief in resurrection has an effect on this life/ idea of punishment or reward after death depending on how this life has been led etc.

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End of unit test

Life after death	'The resurrection is not an important Jewish belief.' (12)		Give two Jewish beliefs about life after death. (2)
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Write your own questions..
1,2,4,5 and 12 markers