



Judaism: Practices

Practices

- The synagogue and its importance.
- Public acts of worship including:
 - synagogue services in both Orthodox and Reform synagogues.
- Shabbat in the home and synagogue and its significance.
- Rituals and their significance:
 - Bar and Bat Mitzvah.
- Dietary laws and their significance, including different Jewish views about their importance.
 - kosher and trefah.
- Festivals and their importance for Jews in Great Britain today, including the origins and meaning of:
 - Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.



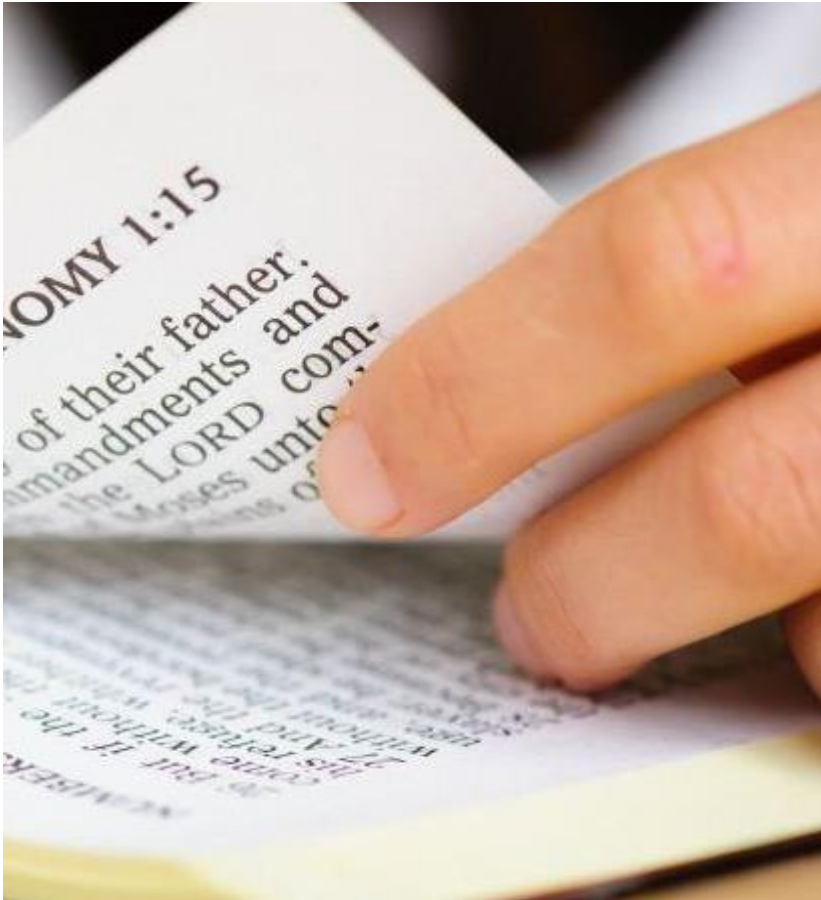
Key terms

kashrut: the Jewish laws governing diet, food preparation and the utensils and dishes that come into contact with food

kosher: *food that may be eaten by Jews, literally 'fit' or 'appropriate'*

trefah: food that Jews are forbidden to eat, literally 'torn'

Deuteronomy 14:1-21



Of all the creatures living in the water, you may eat any that has fins and scales. But anything that does not have fins and scales you may not eat; for you it is unclean.

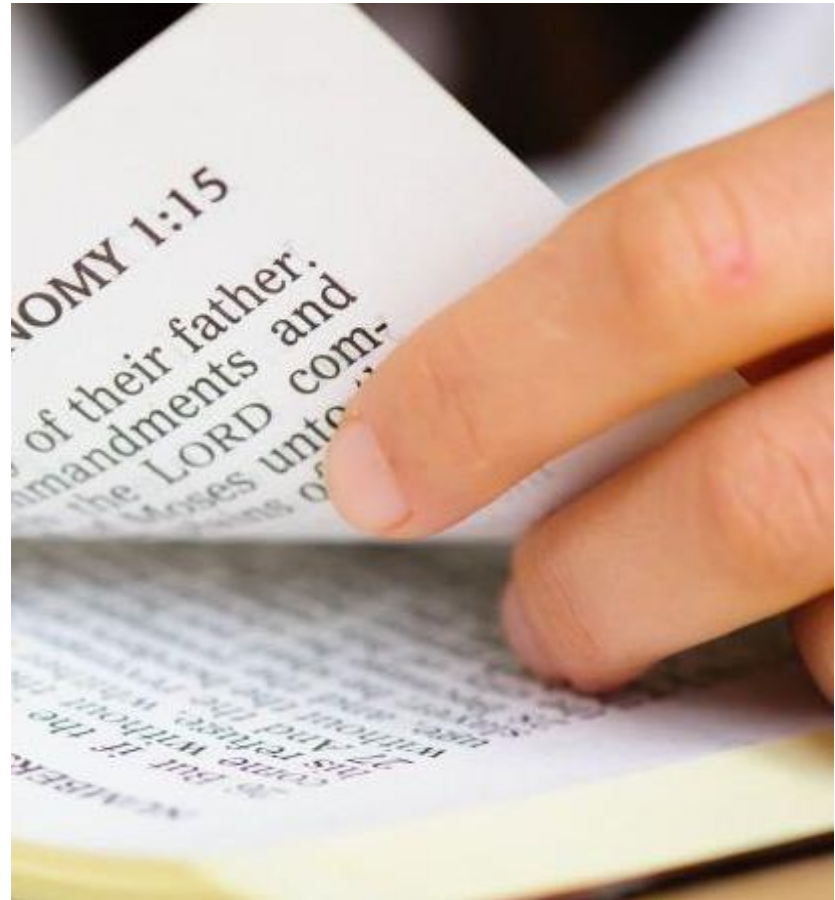
You may eat any clean bird. But these you may not eat: the eagle, the vulture, the black vulture, the red kite, the black kite, any kind of falcon, any kind of raven, the horned owl, the screech owl, the gull, any kind of hawk, the little owl, the great owl, the white owl, the desert owl, the osprey, the cormorant, the stork, any kind of heron, the hoopoe and the bat.

Deuteronomy 14:1-21

All flying insects are unclean to you; do not eat them. But any winged creature that is clean you may eat.

Do not eat anything you find already dead. You may give it to the foreigner residing in any of your towns, and they may eat it, or you may sell it to any other foreigner. But you are a people holy to the Lord your God.

Do not cook a young goat in its mother's milk.



Ritual slaughter

So we now know what meat Jews can and cannot eat from scripture. The animal also has to have been ritually slaughtered.



Ritual slaughter

The animal has to have been slaughtered by a *shochet* (qualified kosher butcher) through a quick, deep stroke across the neck with a perfectly sharp blade. This leads to rapid blood loss and death.

All of the blood must be drained from the animal.

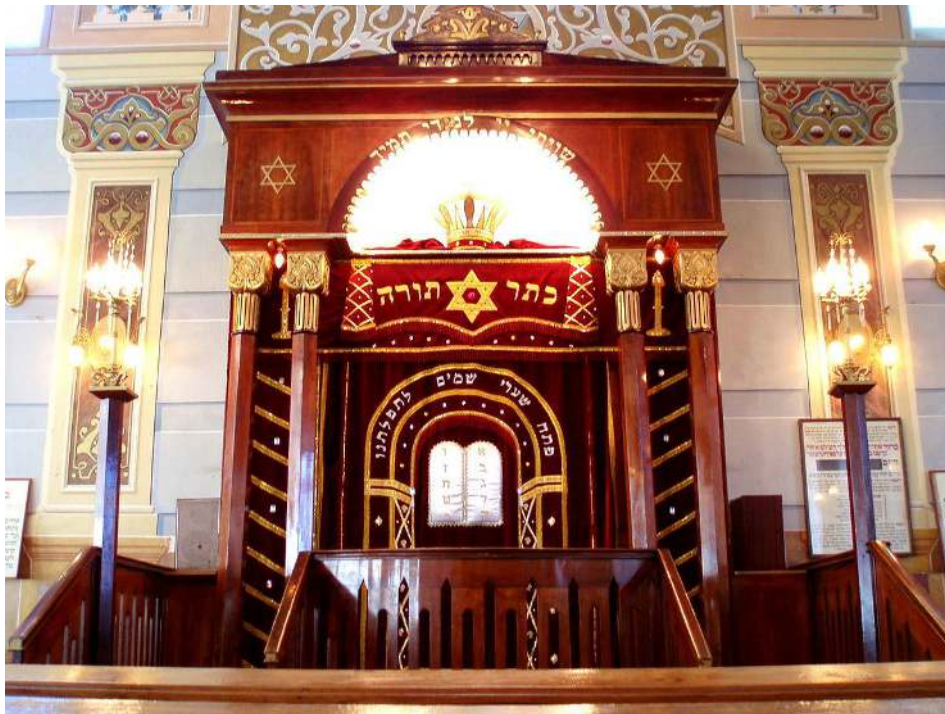


“Do not boil a kid in its mother’s milk.”



Practices	Specimen 1	Specimen 2	2018	2019
Dietary laws		Explain two ways in which dietary laws are important to Jews. (5)		Explain two contrasting ways a Jewish family might keep dietary laws in the home. (4)

2.3 The synagogue



Key terms

synagogue: a building for Jewish prayer, study and gathering

minyan: a group of at least 10 adults; the minimum number of Jews required for a Jewish religious service

menorah: a many-branched candlestick that holds either seven or nine candles

Star of David (Magen David): a symbol of Judaism said to represent the shield of King David who ruled Israel in the tenth century BCE

1

Judaism



Key terms

bimah: a platform in a synagogue from where the Torah is read

Aron Hakodesh: the Ark – the holiest part of the synagogue, which contains the Torah scrolls

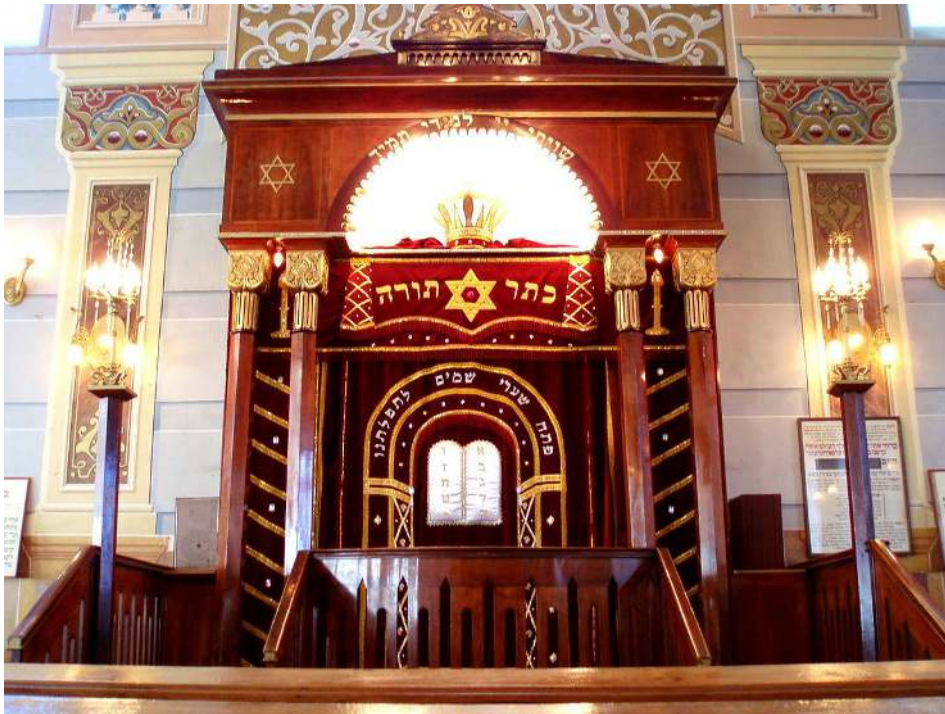
rabbi: a Jewish religious leader and teacher

ner tamid: eternal light; a light that is kept burning above the ark

1

Judaism

2.4 Worship in the synagogue



Objective

- Understand the differences between worship in Orthodox and Reform synagogues

Key term

cantor (chazzan): a person who leads or chants prayers in the synagogue

The differences between Orthodox Jews and Reform Jews are even evident in their synagogues.



1 Judaism

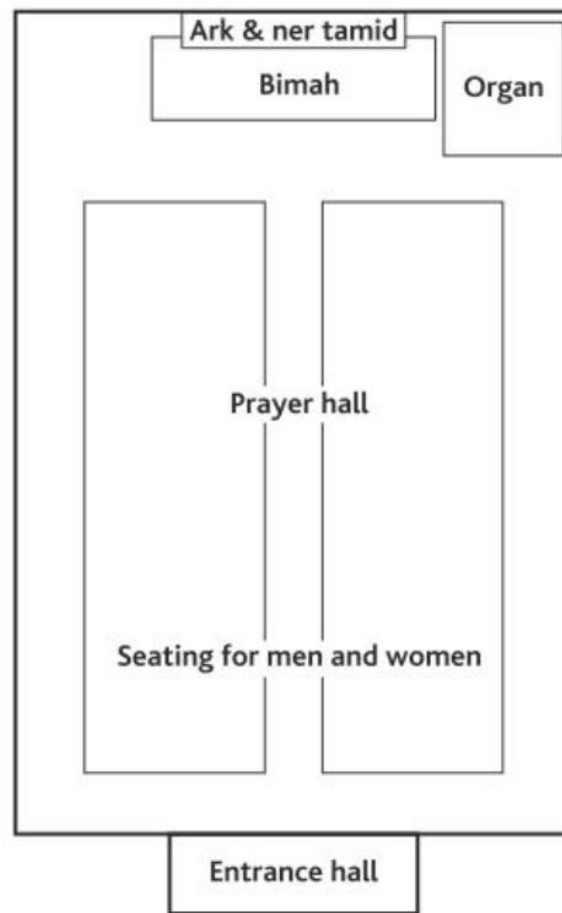
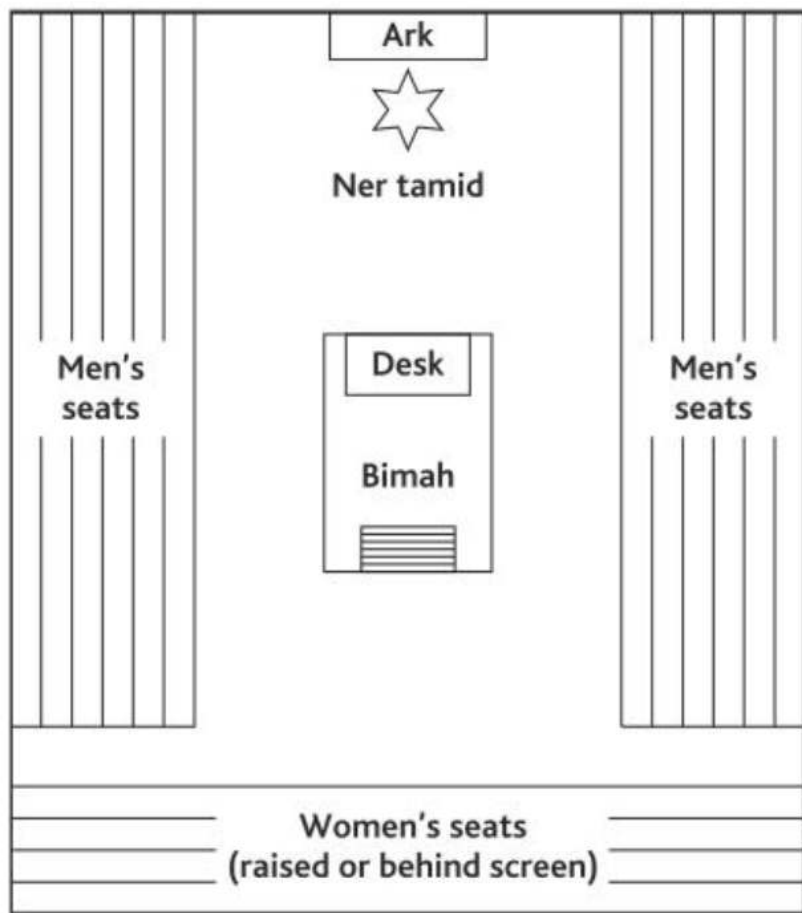
2.4 Worship in the synagogue

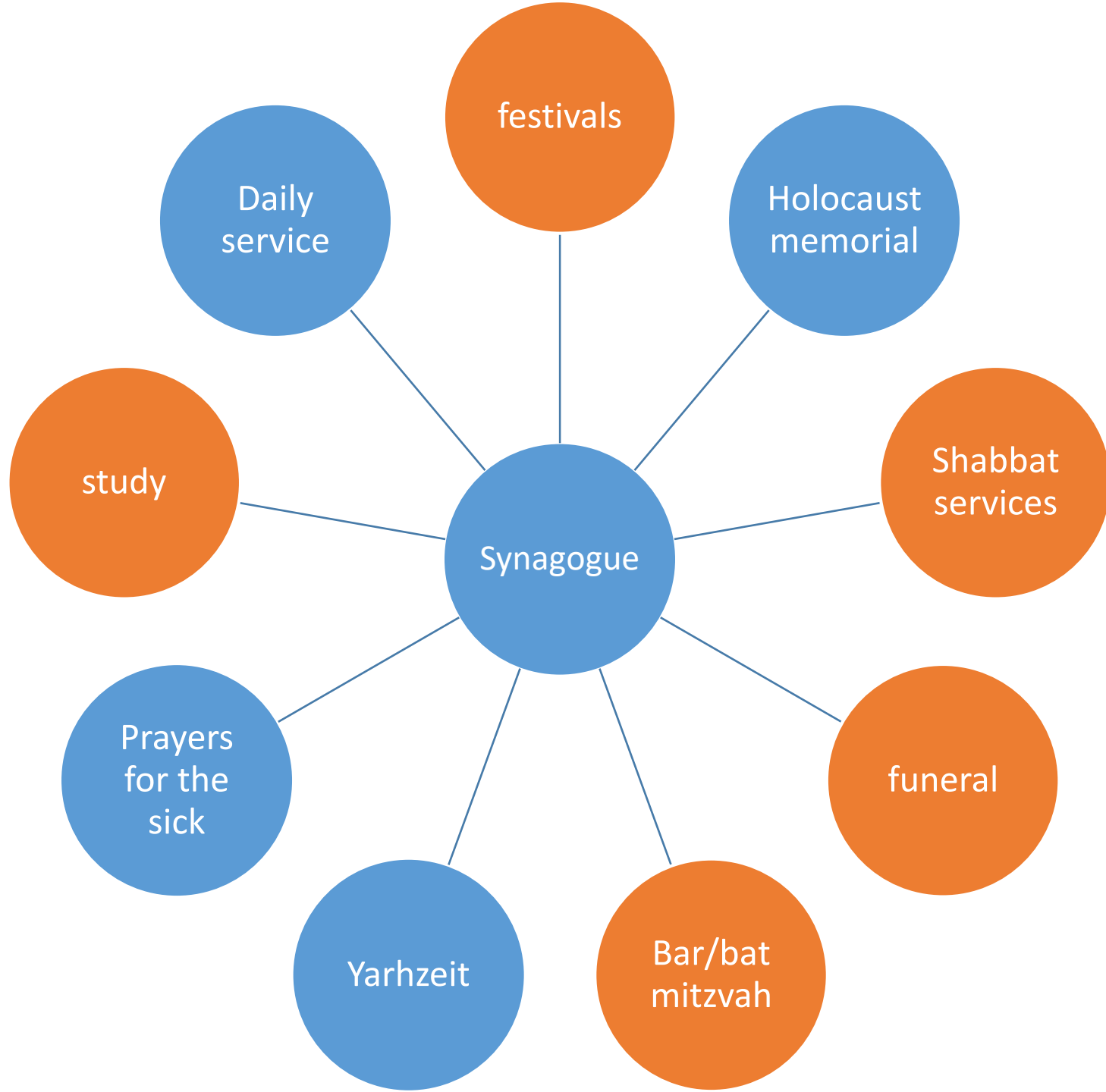
The differences between Orthodox Jews and Reform Jews are even evident in their synagogues.



2.4 Worship in the synagogue

Now label the synagogue on the right.
It is an example of a Reform Synagogue





festivals

Holocaust memorial

Daily service

Shabbat services

study

Synagogue

funeral

Bar/bat mitzvah

Yahrzeit

Prayers for the sick



1 Judaism

2.4 Worship in the synagogue

Practices	Specimen 1	Specimen 2	2018	2019	2020	2021
Synagogue	Explain two contrasting ways in which worship is carried out in Orthodox and reform synagogues. (4)	Which one of the following is used to describe the ever burning light in the synagogue? (1) Explain two contrasting ways in which worship is carried out in Orthodox and non-Orthodox synagogues. (4)		Which one of the following is the reading platform in the synagogue? (1)	Explain two contrasting religious features of a synagogue.	Which one of the following is the ever burning light in a synagogue? (1)
Prayer & Services		Give two reasons why Jews might prefer to worship in a synagogue rather than at home. (2)	Explain two contrasting ways in which Jews worship. (4)		Which one of the following is the Amidah? (1)	'The synagogue is the centre of the Jewish faith.' (12)
Shabbat	'The best way for Jews to understand what God is like is by taking part in Jewish family life.' (12)	'Observing Jewish rituals in the home is the best way for a Jewish child to learn about Judaism.' (12)	'For Jews, Shabbat is more important than any festival.' (12)	'Celebrating Shabbat at home is more important than celebrating Shabbat at the synagogue.' (12)		

1

Judaism

2.5 *Tefillah*. Prayer



Objective

- To know four Jewish prayers, their content and the conduct for praying them

Key terms

tefillah: prayer, literally 'to judge oneself'

kavanah: the mindset for prayer

	Contents of prayer	Conduct for prayer
Shema	Hear O Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One...	Said loud and clearly. Sometimes Jews cover their eyes completely, holding tzitzit in their left hand (kissing tzitzit at the end)
Amidah	18 blessings (there are actually 19!) 3xpraise, 13 x requests, 3x gratitude	Standing, facing Jerusalem, bend knees at 'Barukh', bow at 'Attah', stand up straight at 'Adonai' (4 times). Every day in synagogue
Kaddish	"May His great name be exalted..."	Must be ten men present (minyan), every day in synagogue
Aleniu	A prayer to praise God and restate a Jew's dedication to God as one of the chosen people for whom there are many difficulties because of that choosing.	End of service, many Jews bow their knee towards the Aron Hakodesh as if they are bowing to God

1

Judaism

2.6

Shabbat



Objective

- To understand the importance of Shabbat for Jews
- To understand how Shabbat is celebrated

Key term

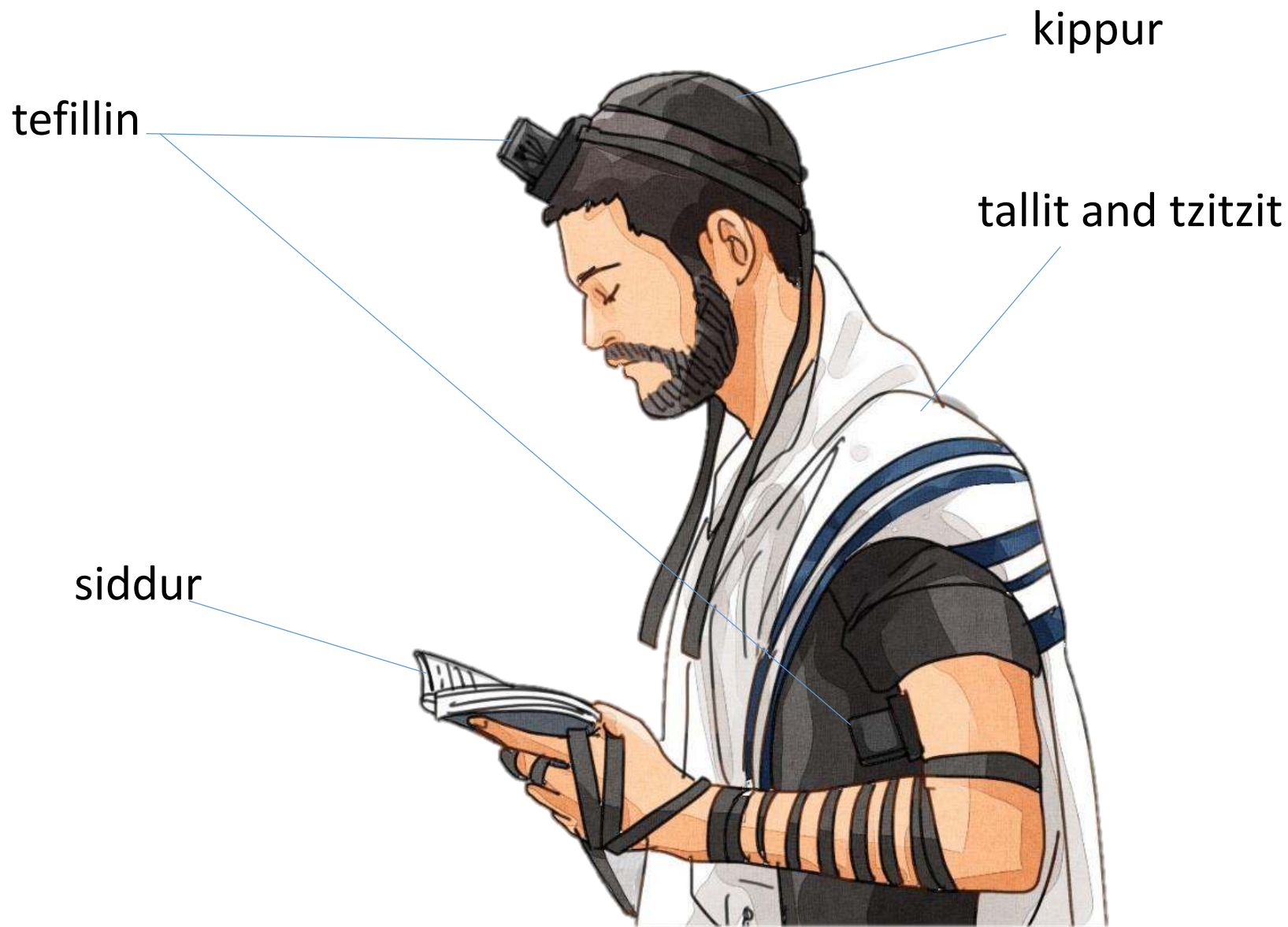
Shabbat: the Jewish day of rest

1 Judaism

2.6 Shabbat

What happens			
Sketch			
Why they do it			

“Celebrating Shabbat is pointless in 2022.”
Evaluate this statement





Jews pray first thing in the morning (s..) to...

They interrupt their day in the afternoon (m...) to pray to show that...

They pray at the end of the day (m...) to...



1

Judaism

2.6

Shabbat in the home



Objective

- Understand how Shabbat is celebrated in the home



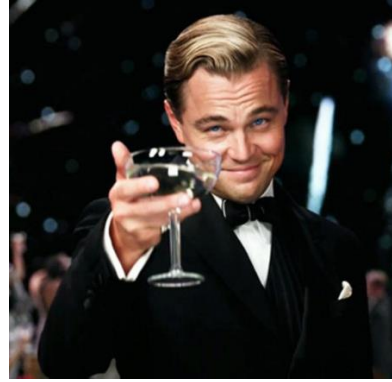
Since **no work** is traditionally allowed on the Sabbath, all **preparation** is done during **Friday, before sunset**.

All the **best** cutlery is used and everyone wears their **best clothes** to mark the **importance** of the occasion.

Two candles on the table represent the two reasons Jews celebrate Shabbat: 1. **God rested** 2. **Not slaves**.

Special **wine** is drunk as a sign of joy and **celebration**.

Two loaves of **bread** represent the manna God provided for the Hebrews when travelling in the desert.



Lighting the candles

A **female** member of the family has the honour of **lighting** the **candles** just before sunset. Once lit, she welcomes the Sabbath by **waving her arms around...**

The meal

On **returning from Friday evening prayers** at the synagogue, the family receive blessings from the head of household who is holding up a cup of Shabbat wine.

They then wash their hands and eat. During the unhurried meal, various blessings, storytelling and singing goes on. They finish with a **prayer of thanksgiving.**

1 Judaism

2.4 Worship in the synagogue

Practices	Specimen 1	Specimen 2	2018	2019	2020	2021
Synagogue	Explain two contrasting ways in which worship is carried out in Orthodox and reform synagogues. (4)	Which one of the following is used to describe the ever burning light in the synagogue? (1) Explain two contrasting ways in which worship is carried out in Orthodox and non-Orthodox synagogues. (4)		Which one of the following is the reading platform in the synagogue? (1)	Explain two contrasting religious features of a synagogue.	Which one of the following is the ever burning light in a synagogue? (1)
Prayer & Services		Give two reasons why Jews might prefer to worship in a synagogue rather than at home. (2)	Explain two contrasting ways in which Jews worship. (4)		Which one of the following is the Amidah? (1)	'The synagogue is the centre of the Jewish faith.' (12)
Shabbat	'The best way for Jews to understand what God is like is by taking part in Jewish family life.' (12)	'Observing Jewish rituals in the home is the best way for a Jewish child to learn about Judaism.' (12)	'For Jews, Shabbat is more important than any festival.' (12)	'Celebrating Shabbat at home is more important than celebrating Shabbat at the synagogue.' (12)		



Key terms

Bar Mitzvah: celebration of a boy coming of age at 13; literally ‘son of the law’

Bat Mitzvah: celebration of a girl coming of age at 12, in Reform synagogues, literally ‘daughter of the law’

Bar & Bat Mitzvah			Give two things that happen as part of a Bar Mitzvah ceremony (2)		Explain two ways in which the Bar Mitzvah ceremony is important for Jews. (5)
-------------------	--	--	---	--	---

2.13 Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur



Objectives

- Know how Jews and why Jews celebrate Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur

2.13 Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur

**Key terms**

teshuvah: repentance, literally
'to return'

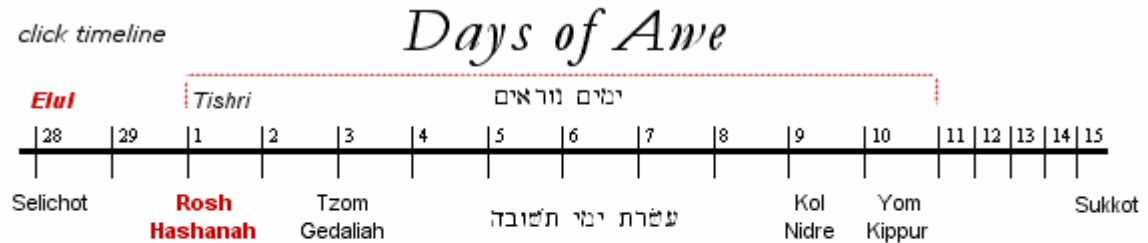
(you should have these already...)

tefillah: prayer, literally to
judge yourself

zedakah: justice/charity

Rosh Hashanah

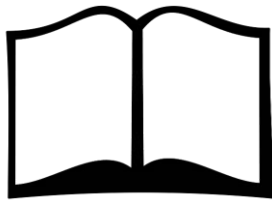
New Year. Rosh Hashanah begins a 10 day period of reflection and repentance which ends with Yom Kippur. RH lasts 2 days (Orthodox – 1 day reform).



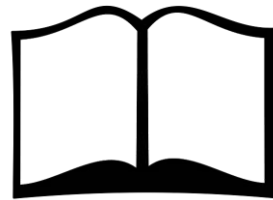
בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי בְּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ יִהְיֶה לָכֶם שַׁבְּתוֹן זָכוֹר וְתִרְעָה נִקְרָא קֹדֶשׁ:

In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you shall observe a day of solemn rest, a memorial proclaimed with blast of trumpets, a holy convocation. - Lev 23:24

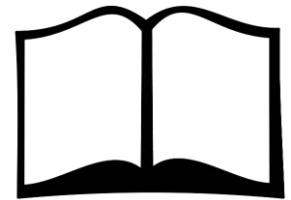
Rosh Hashanah is a celebration of the Earth's birthday. All of humanity stands before the throne of God for these 10 days.



The Wicked
Do not



The Righteous
Deserve another year



The inbetween
Can make a difference
in these 10 days

Rosh Hashanah

What happens?

Schofar horn blown

Tashlich – pockets emptied into a river where there are fish (many Jews throw breadcrumbs into the water) (sins)

Many Jews go without sleep the first night

Attending synagogue = very important

Sweet food very important especially pomegranates – many seeds, many good deeds for the next year

Yom Kippur – Day of atonement

When a Jew casts sin from their mind and resolves in his heart not to sin anymore
Big meal the night before (before the big fast)

Kol Nidre prayer – recited in synagogue three times. Asks for release from pledges made to God recognising that all people make rash promises they cannot keep
Jews wear white and fast for 25 hours. No food, drink, sex or leather shoes.

Rosh Hashanah,
Yom Kippur &
Pesach

Explain two reasons why
Jews celebrate Pesach. (5)

Give the names of two
Jewish Festivals. (2)

Give two items of food
which are placed on a
Seder plate on the first
evening of Pesach. (2)

Explain two religious
activities that take place
during the festival of Yom
Kippur. (5)