

SYNAGOGUE

Judaism
Practices

synagogue:

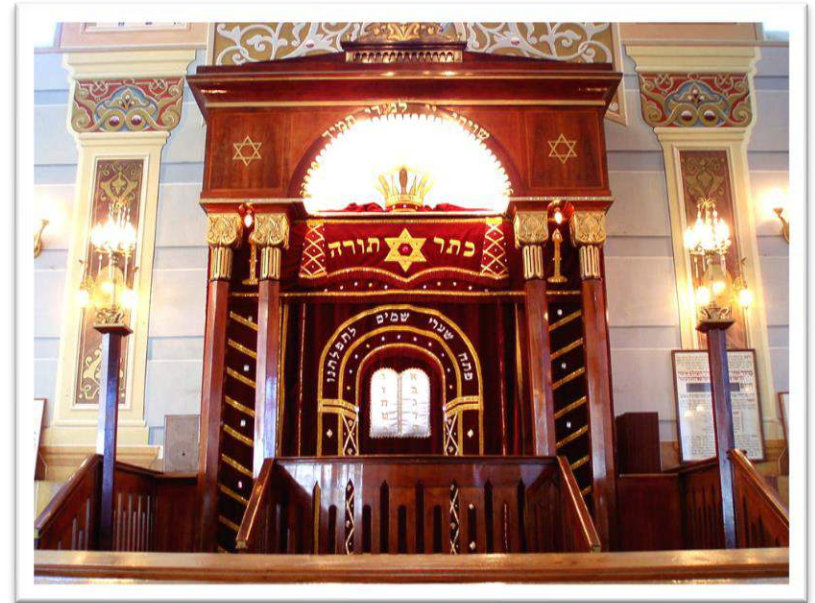
minyan:

menorah:

Star of David (Magen David):

rabbi:

Key Terms



PRAYER AND SERVICES

Judaism
Practices

Tefillah: prayer, literally 'to judge oneself'
Kavanah: the mindset for prayer
Tallit: a prayer shawl
Tefillin: small leather boxes containing extracts from the Torah, strapped to the wearers arm and forehead for prayers.
Amidah: also known as the 'standing prayer' a central part of Jewish worship.

What happens in an Orthodox service & why?

The Amidah (standing prayer)

Prayers and services in the synagogue

- Formal prayer services are held three times a day
- A minyan must be present for services to take place
- A minyan is...
- Daily prayers are read from the ...

Daily Jewish prayers

- Morning prayers –
- Afternoon prayers –
- Evening prayers –

Jews believe prayer is vital for...

Shema Prayer: 'Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is One'

Past Exam Questions

Spec: Explain two contrasting ways in which worship is carried out in Orthodox and non-Orthodox synagogues. (4)

Give two reasons why Jews might prefer to worship in a synagogue rather than at home. (2)

2018: Explain two contrasting ways in which Jews worship. (4)

2020: Which one of the following is the Amidah? (1)

2021: 'The synagogue is the centre of the Jewish faith.' (12)

Prayer and services influences

- **influences** Jews to dedicate all parts of their day to God
- **influences** Jews to be closer to the Jewish community
- **influences**
- **Influences...**
- **Influences ...**
- **Influences...**

Judaism Practices

The Synagogue, prayer and services



The synagogue and worship

- The synagogue and its importance
- The design and religious features of synagogues including bimah (reading platform), aron hakodesh (ark), ner tamid (ever burning light) and associated practices; differences between Orthodox and Reform synagogues

Public acts of worship including:

- synagogue services in both Orthodox and Reform synagogues
 - the significance of prayer, including the Amidah, the standing prayer
-

Synagogue

Explain two contrasting religious features of a synagogue. (4)



Explain two contrasting ways in which worship is carried out in Orthodox and reform synagogues. (4)



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synagogue:

minyan:

menorah:

Star of David (Magen David):

rabbi:

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

rabbi: a Jewish religious leader and teacher

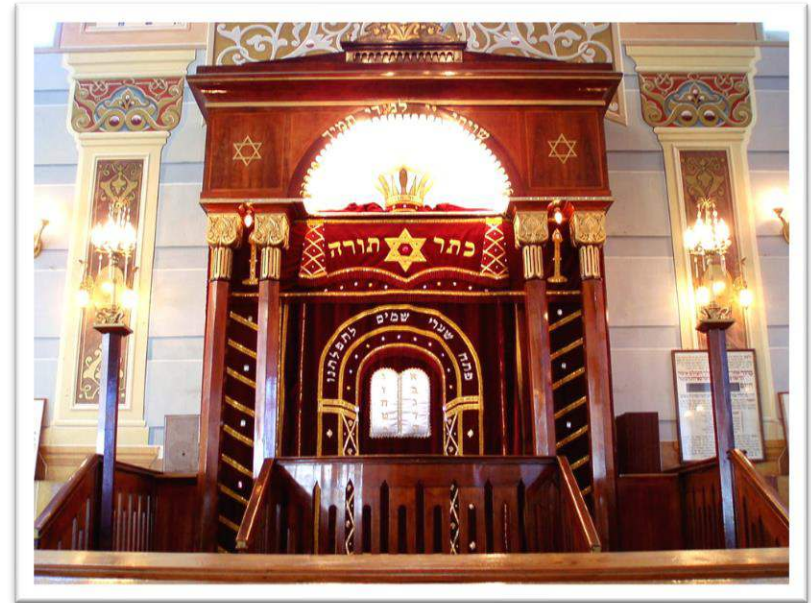
bimah: a platform in a synagogue from where the Torah is read

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

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

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

Key Terms



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bimah:

Aron Hakodesh:

ner tamid:

cantor (chazzan):

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Videos

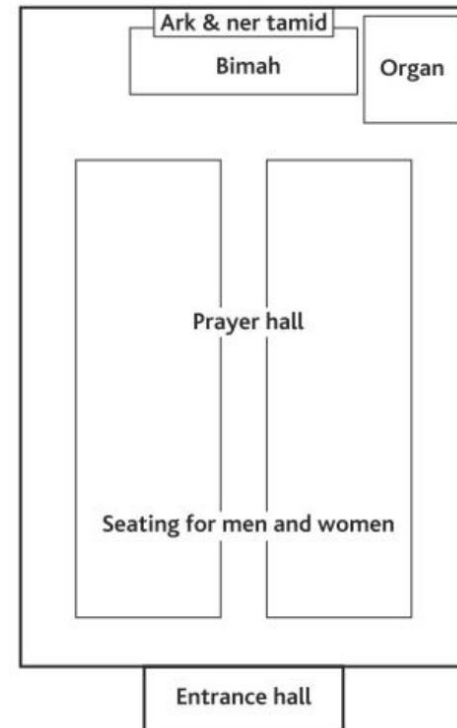
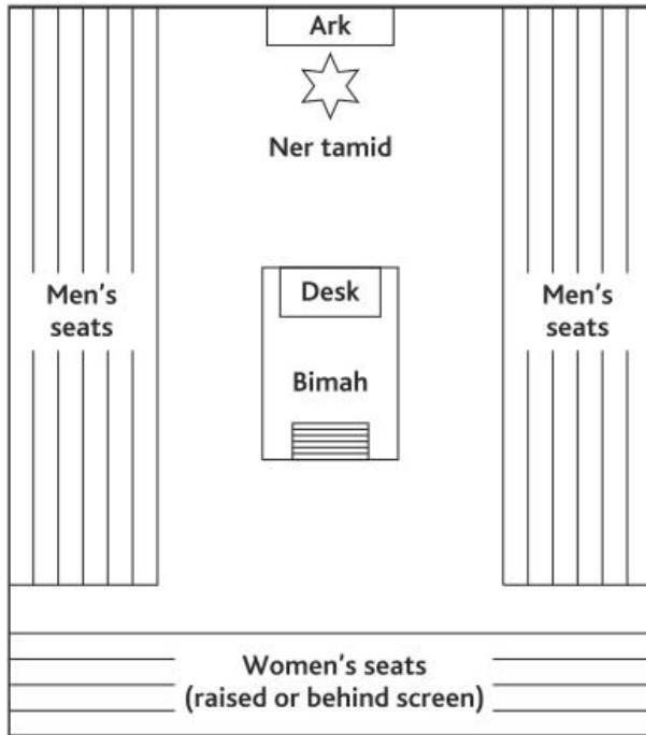


3:00 its purpose

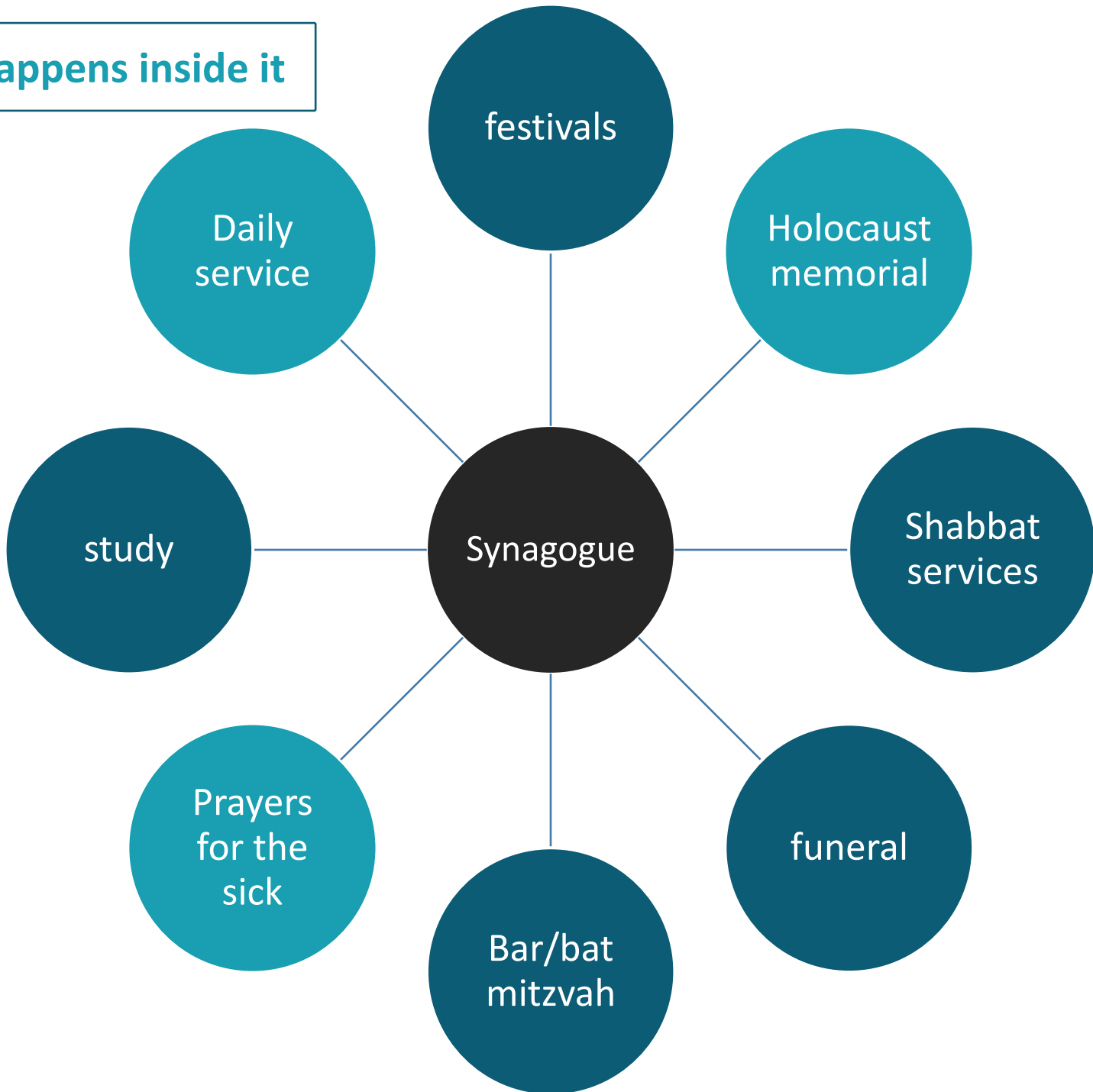
5:30 -10:30 what it looks like and what is in

SYNAGOGUE

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What happens inside it



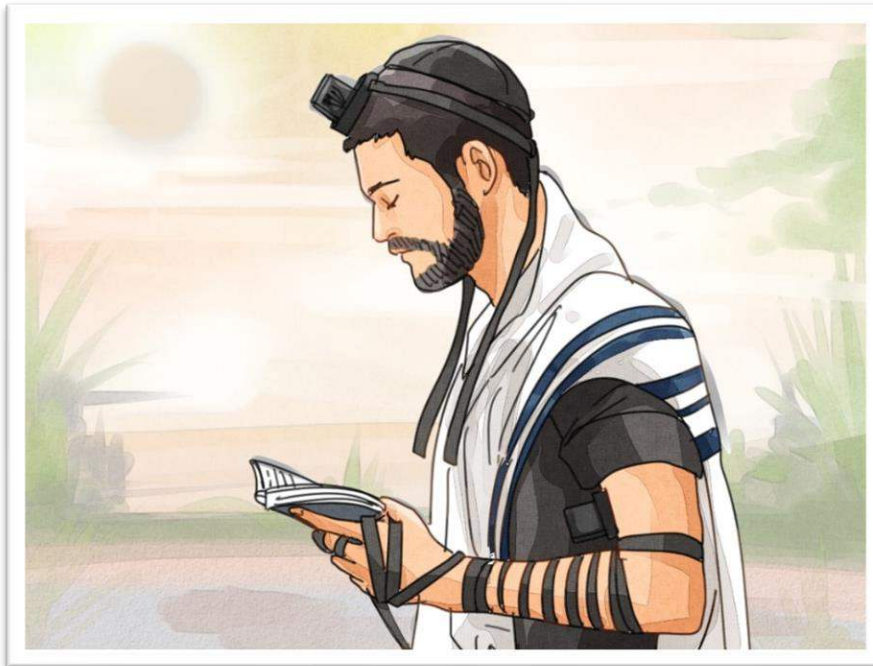
SYNAGOGUE

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1:30 what happens in it

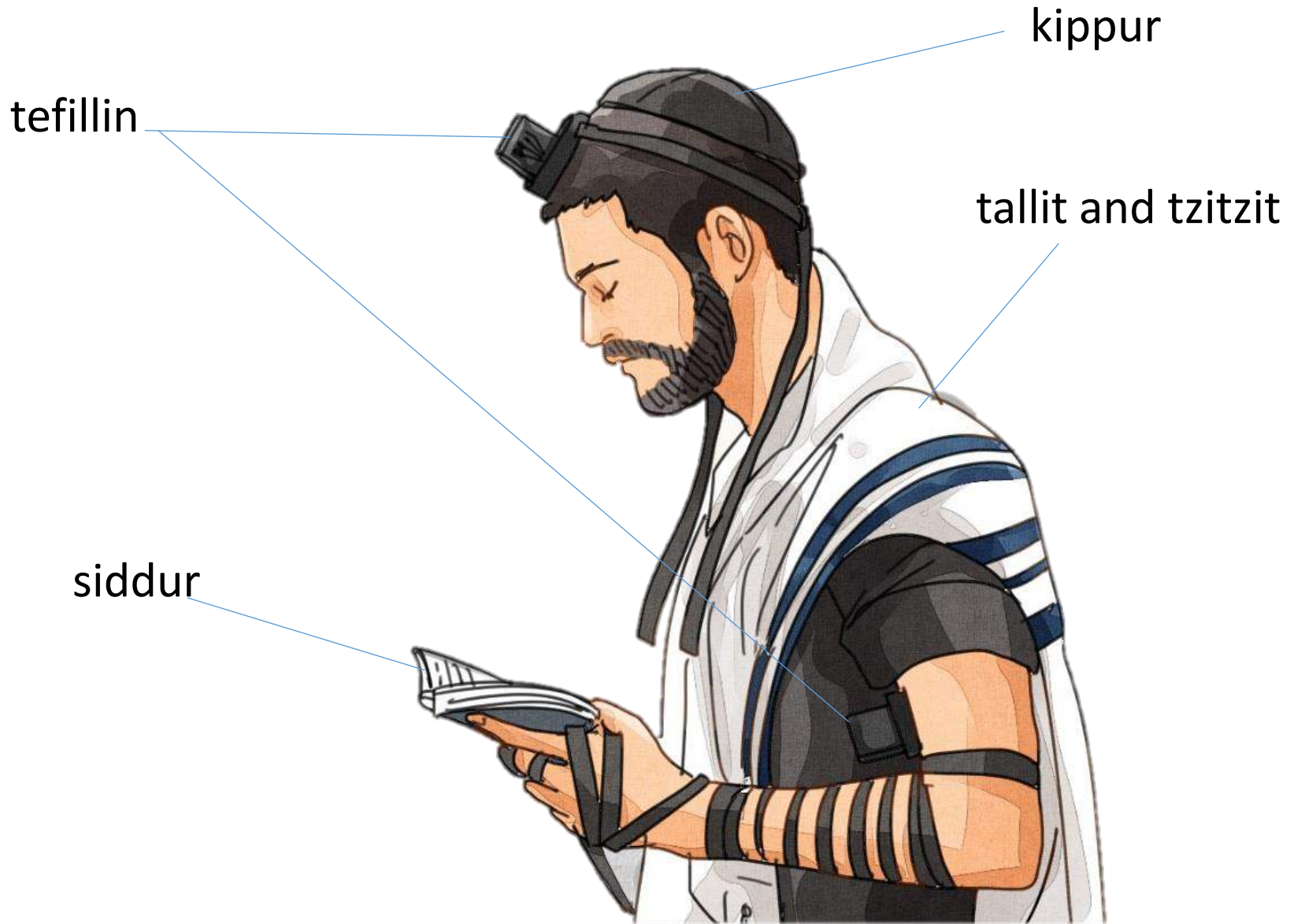


2:30 what do they wear

12:30 prayers

PRAYER AND SERVICES

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PRAYER AND SERVICES

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PRAYER AND SERVICES

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	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

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Amidah: also known as the 'standing prayer' a central part of Jewish worship.

What happens in an Orthodox service & why?

- Service opens with prayers consisting of thanksgiving and readings from Psalms
- *The Shema prayer is read aloud. The Shema is a Jewish statement of belief in one God. This will be accompanied by blessings before and after.*
- Orthodox services will be conducted in Hebrew
- The Rabbi will stand on the Bimah facing Jerusalem while taking the service
- *Men and women will be separate*

The Amidah (standing prayer)

- The Amidah is the core of Jewish prayer services. Orthodox Jews will pray in silence while standing facing Jerusalem.
- The Amidah consists of a series of blessings:
- **Three** to praise God and ask for mercy
- **Thirteen** to ask for God's help (**six** for personal requests and **six** for the community and a final request that God accepts the prayers)
- **Three** to thank God for the opportunity to serve him.

Prayers and services in the synagogue

- Formal prayer services are held three times a day: morning, afternoon and evening.
- A minyan (10 adult men in Orthodox and 10 adult men or women in Reform) must be present for services to take place
- Daily prayers are read from the siddur (prayer book)

Daily Jewish prayers

- **Morning prayers** – Jews will dedicate their day to God and ask for support and guidance through the day
- **Afternoon prayers** – Jews interrupt their day to worship God. This shows that nothing is more important than Him.
- **Evening prayers** – Jews will thank God for blessing and guiding them through the day

Jews believe prayer is vital for communicating with God. It brings them closer and enables them to focus their hearts, souls and minds to him.

Shema Prayer: 'Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is One'

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- **influences** Jews to be closer to the Jewish community
- **influences** Jews to always give thanks for what they have
- **influences** Jews to understand the importance of tradition
- **Influences** Jews to be kind and compassionate to others
- **Influences** Jews to communicate and strengthen their relationship with God