... it might well be said that one’s education is not complete without a study of comparative religion or the history of religion and its relationship to the advancement of civilization.

“Dare to know! Have the courage to use your own intelligence.” Kant German philosopher
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Respect for civil and criminal law, community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Schools are part of wider community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Social History, Culture, Religion &amp; Faith, Science</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solar Lunar Calendar- Day, Week, Month, Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Commit the institution to equality and diversity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defining Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural Development

- **Western:** Religions that developed in *west* (e.g. in the Near East & Europe):
  - Judaism
  - Christianity
  - Islam
  - Baha’i Faith
  - Zoroastrianism

- **Eastern:** Religions that developed in *east* (e.g., in India, China & Japan)
  - India
    - Hinduism
    - Buddhism
    - Sikhism
    - Jainism
  - Far East
    - Taoism
    - Confucianism
    - Shinto

The “us” and “them” mentality gives way to a more differentiated view.

**Future Working Pattern – Connected World**

*Employers may like to hire people who have Community Skills since their skills are suited to work in a multi-cultural and multi-faith setting.*
Jewish Culture and Customs – Six Periods of Jewish History

- **Jer 9:16** I will also scatter them among the nations, whom neither they nor their fathers have known.
- **Hos 3:4** For the Israelites will live many days without king or prince, without sacrifice or sacred stones, without ephod or idol.

**People from ancient history who had lost their country:**
- Assyrians (defeated by Babylonians)
- Babylonians (by Persians)
- Persians (by Greeks)
- Romans (by different barbarians)
- After the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 CE by the Romans, Jews had no country of their own – they lived among other people for nearly 2000 years (until the UN formed the country of Israel in 1948 CE)
Jewish Culture and Customs – Six Periods of Jewish History

- Spiritual: Support every young individual’s search for meaning and hope for a harmonious world
- Moral
- Social
- Cultural
Historical Overview - Jewish History

c. 1900-1700 BCE  Abraham, the 1st patriarch

c. 1300-1200  Moses frees Israelites from Egypt

c. 1010-970  David, king of Judah and Israel

961-931  King Solomon builds 1st Temple

722  Northern kingdom of Israel falls

586  Southern kingdom of Judah falls

168 BCE  Maccabean Revolt

70 CE  Romans destroy 2nd Temple

c. 90  Canon of Tanakh set

c. 200  Mishnah compiled

c. 500  Babylonian Talmud completed

1095  Crusaders massacre Jews

1933-1945  Holocaust, World War II

c. 1720-1780  Enlightenment in Europe

1948 CE  State of Israel declared
1. The Patriarchs: Abraham → Moses (19th - 13th BCE)
2. Moses → the Hebrew Monarchy (13th - 6th BCE)
3. Babylonian Exile and Post Exilic Judaism
   (6th BCE - 1st CE) ("Second Temple" period)
4. Rabbinic period (1st - 7th CE)
5. Medieval Judaism (7th - 18th CE)
6. Modern Judaism (18th - current)

**Judaism is an “ethnic religion”**

1. Began as a religion of an extended family, a tribe of peoples known as the Hebrews
2. Jewish people today continue to think of themselves as a family, a nation of peoples, as well as a religion
3. God is understood by Jews to intervene, to act, in and through history time and again, especially in the history of Israel (the people)
4. Jews look to God’s action in the world
A NEW DIRECTION

- After Jewish revolts of 66-70 AD and during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian, Christians began to emphasize their separateness
  - Gulf between Jews and Christians had become huge by this time
    - Christian leaders had decided that Gentiles who converted to Christianity did not have to become Jews in order to become Christians
- There were dangers to this policy
  - Unapproved religion
  - Roman government by the time of Nero or Domitian had decided that to be guilty of just the name Christian was punishable by death
Jews The Chosen People

**Important Cities**
1. Jerusalem

**Major Groups:**
1. Orthodox Jews:
   - adheres faithfully to the principles and practices of traditional Judaism.
2. Conservative Jews:
   - modern denomination of Judaism that arose in United States in the early 1900's.
3. Reform Jews:
   - largest denomination of Jews. They are more liberal in their thinking about Judaism.

**Founder / Prophets / Important people:**
1. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (name changed to Israel)
2. Twelve Tribes (sons of Israel)
   1. Moses
   2. David, Solomon

**Languages:**
1. Hebrew

**Percent of followers in the world:**
- 2%
- Jewish influence on the world has been Huge
Definitions of Spirituality

Albrecht: “the lived experience which actualizes a fundamental dimension of the human being, the spiritual dimension, that is the whole of one’s spiritual or religious experience, one’s beliefs, convictions, and patterns of thought, one’s emotions and behavior in respect to what is ultimate, or God.”
Jewish Beliefs: **God, Torah and Israel** – Three essential elements to Jewish beliefs

**God - Monotheism** – Judaism teaches that there is one God, Yahweh, who is the creator of all things.

1. **Covenant with God** – Abraham, the first prophet made a agreement with God. God promised Abraham a protection and a home in Canaan (Israel) in return for Abraham’s faith in one all-powerful God by following to God’s divine teachings, the Torah.

   a. **Moses** - Entered into a covenant with God through the Ten Commandments. (Exodus)

   b. **Israel** – The holy land God provided to the Jews.

   c. **Torah** - The holy book of Judaism. It contains the ethical and ritual commandments through which one may partake in God’s ethical and moral holiness.
Historically, Jewish people lived in the area of modern day Israel. They had a kingdom called Judea and built a temple on the temple mount in Jerusalem.

The temple held the ark of the covenant and the ten commandments.

The temple was destroyed by the Babylonians and later rebuilt.

It was destroyed again by the Romans and the only remaining section is called the Western Wall or Wailing Wall. This is a sacred place in Judaism.
Covenant: Jews believe that Abraham made a Covenant, or Agreement with God that he and his descendants would have no other God.

Obligations:
- Jews promised not to worship any other God.
- The Jews promised to practice Bris, or Circumcision, as a symbol of the Covenant.
- In exchange the Jews believe that God promised them Canaan, or the Holy land.
Christianity

Around 30 C.E. a new religious movement began among the Jews in the distant borders of the Roman Empire. A group of Jews began following the teachings of a new leader, Jesus of Nazareth. Slowly this movement expanded beyond the Jews, to many other peoples in the surrounding areas, and Christianity was born.

After the death of Jesus, his followers taught that he was the Son of God and the Messiah that the Jews had been waiting for. Many people throughout the Mediterranean accepted these teachings, and became known as Christians.
Jesus Teachings similar to Jewish law; first followers were Jews

- A new religion is born based on the teachings of Jesus.
Faith Development

- **Important Cities**
  - Jerusalem
  - Vatican City (Rome)

- **Important Groups**
  - Roman Catholic
    - makes up the largest group of Christians.
  - Protestant
    - represents a diverse range of theological and social perspectives, denominations, individuals, and related organizations.
    - Would include Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Charismatic's, Methodists, Disciples of Christ, etc.
  - Eastern Orthodox
    - body of Christians that claims origins extending directly back to Jesus and his Apostles.
    - Russian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Abyssinian (Ethiopia) Orthodox
The Western Wall, Israel
The Dome of Rock in Jerusalem

- Dominating the city’s skyline with its golden dome and lustrous blue walls, the Dome of the Rock was completed in 691 CE.

- It is reputed to be the site of the Prophet Muhammad’s Night Journey into the heavens.
**Hebrew** means “From across” - name given to Abraham and his followers

**Israelites**: Abraham’s grandson Jacob renamed Israel which means “he who has wrestled with God”. His descendants were called “Israelites”

**Jews**: named after Jacob’s son Judah, ancient father of tribe of King David’s dynasty

Nomadic tribes wandered into Palestine from east in approximately 1900 BCE

Mesopotamian society dominated by polytheism

God appeared before Patriarch Abraham and told Abraham “to go and raise a great nation”

This began the monotheistic tradition of the Hebrew faith with the establishment of the “Covenant”, “Chosen People” and “Promised Land”

Abraham settled in Canaan - Story: Sacrifice of Abraham
**Covenant** = formal agreement between Hebrews and God; Hebrews worshipped God and only God, and in return, they would be God’s Chosen People and given Canaan as the Promised Land.

- Spiritual ideas profoundly influenced Western culture, morality, ethics and conduct.
- Three of the world’s most dominant religions:
  - Judaism, Christianity and Islam all derive their roots from the spiritual beliefs of the Ancient Israelites.
  - Abraham’s grandson Jacob took name “Israel” which means “God ruled” and organized Israelites into 12 tribes.
  - Some tribes settled in Egypt (due to drought and famine) and where subjected to Pharaoh rule and slavery.
Covenant = formal agreement between Hebrews and God (Yahweh); they Worshipped and in return, they would be God’s Chosen People and given Canaan as the Promised Land

Hebrew means “From across”- name given to Abraham and his followers

His descendants were called “Israelites”

Early Years Child Development  Teaching and learning about Islam:

Hebrews means "From across" - name given to Abraham and his followers.

His descendants were called "Israelites".
Ancient Israel is the birthplace of the 3 great *monotheistic* religions of the world: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Ancient Israel dates back approximately 4000 years to the books of the “Old Testament” Torah.

Great **patriarchs** of Judaism: Abraham, Jacob, Moses, Joshua.

Hebrews, Israelites, Jews, Semites: have all undergone persecution throughout history; from Babylonian Captivity, Exodus, Diaspora, Spanish Inquisition, Holocaust.
The Early Christians - ‘Against the Jews’

“A whole body of ‘Against the Jews’ literature was produced by leading Fathers who defamed the Jews as a people and emptied their religious beliefs and practices of any historical value.

Two major causalities of the anti-Jewish campaign were Sabbath and Passover.

The Sabbath was changed to Sunday and Passover was transferred to Easter-Sunday.

Scholars usually recognize the anti-Judaic motivation for the repudiation of the Jewish reckoning of Passover and adoption of Easter - Sunday instead.

Joachim Jeremiahs attributes such a development to ‘the inclination to break away from Judaism.’

In a similar vein, J.B. Lightfoot explains that Rome and Alexandria adopted Easter-Sunday to avoid ‘even the resemblance of Judaism’”

- Samuele Bacchiocchi, God's Festival in Scripture and History, 1995, pp. 101-103
Rescue Christian Holy Sites (1099) CE
Widespread massacres and forced conversion
Blood Libels (1144)
Fourth Lateran Council (1215)
  - Limited Usury, Jewish badge
Talmud on-trial - Why?
Black Death and Poison Wells (1348)
1290 Expulsion from England
1306 - 1394 Jews expelled from France
1492 Expulsion from Spain
Historical Overview Jewish Migrations and upheavals
Historical Overview Jewish Migrations and upheavals

WWII – Extermination of 1/3 of world’s Jewish population 6 million murdered

1948 – Zionists pushed for & received the State of Israel for the Jews to have a country once more. Battle for this territory still rages today.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1144 CE</td>
<td>The Jews of Norwich were accused of using the blood of Christian children in the Passover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290 CE</td>
<td>All Jews were expelled from Britain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1292-4 CE</td>
<td>All Jews were expelled from crown lands in France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298 CE</td>
<td>In Germany 150 Jewish settlements were destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1492 CE</td>
<td>Ferdinand and Isabella exiled the Jewish community from Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818-1904</td>
<td>Wilhelm Marr, a German journalist. The first to publish anti-semitic literature. For the first time this was not persecution on religious grounds, but hatred of an ethnic group. However assimilated, however Christianized the Jew was still regarded as a foreigner, a cancer of the nation. This kind of prejudice resulted in the Holocaust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1348 – Jews accused of poisoning wells and causing the Black Death. (This resulted in many gruesome massacres across Europe.)

1348-1517 – Jewish Influence – After the massacres, Jews allowed to return to their cities, many becoming moneylenders.

1492 – Jews in Spain offered choice of converting to Christianity or leaving the country. Wherever they went the exiles had a powerful impact.

1517-1700 – Europe in Ferment – Period started with a era of tolerance as authorities viewed Jews as useful.

Massacres in 1648 & 1649 devastated the Jews in Poland & the Ukraine.
**The Abrahamic Covenant**

- "I will make you into a great nation and I will bless you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing.
- I will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you."

Gen 12:2-3

- All people have been blessed through Abraham... Isaac... Jacob... Judah... David... Jesus our Messiah

**The Question:**

*When and why did the church begin to turn against their Hebrew heritage?*

*The answer is found in the roots of the Church in early Christian History*
Causes of the Crusading Spirit

- First Crusade, 1096–1099
- Second Crusade, 1147–1149
- Third Crusade, 1189–1192
- Fourth Crusade, 1202–1204
- Crusade of Frederick II, 1228–1229
- Crusades of Louis IX, 1248–1254 and 1270
- Crusader kingdoms, 1248–1254 and 1270
- Kingdom of the Egyptian Fatimids
- Major battle

Map showing the routes of various crusades and significant locations in the Middle East.
Most people around Abraham were polytheists

Monotheism was a radical break with the common philosophical understanding of the Divine at that time.

Bible is divided into three sections

The Torah is the first section, and includes the first 5 books of the Bible.

The Prophets is the second section, and the Writings is the third.

Torah means “teaching,” “instruction”, or “law” and is commonly known as Law of Moses.
Impact of the Black Death

- The plague contributed to Anti-Semitism in Europe.
- People blamed the Jews for the plague.
- In the city of Strasbourg a Christian mob murdered 2,000 Jews.
- Similar massacres occurred throughout Europe.
Jews The Chosen People

- **Judaism and Modernity**
  - Jews were given the opportunity to join European society in the Napoleonic period (1799–1815) when the ideals of the French Revolution spread throughout Europe.

- **The Reform Movement**
  - Reform Judaism arose around the belief that Jewish life should parallel that common to modern Europe.
  - The movement reached its most significant form in Germany in the late 18th and 19th centuries.
  - The first and most influential reformer, Moses Mendelssohn (1729–86) argued that the Jews of Germany should absorb as much German culture as possible, and should enjoy the same kind of intellectual freedoms that other Germans did.
  - The Reform movement sought to minimize the temptation of converting to Christianity by creating a new, more modern kind of Jewish religious life.
  - Taken to North America by German Jews in the mid-19th century, Reform Judaism continued to modernize and imbibe the intellectual assumptions of the time.
1. Began in Germany in the 18th Century
2. Followed philosophies of enlightenment, enjoying the benefits of the lessening persecution
3. Soon many Jews adapted to their culture rather than holding to their traditions
4. Using scientific inquiry and critical evaluation some even taught that man no longer needed to accept the revelation of the Torah as factual & binding
5. Changes in ritual law & worship were encouraged; dietary laws were abandoned and a more “people friendly” version of Judaism was born
Kabbalah (Mysticism)

1. Branch of Judaism; meaning ‘Received Tradition’
   Claims to be the oldest religion; with origins dating back to Adam & Abraham
2. Possesses secret & mystic “truths” Claims to hold the long-hidden keys to the secrets of the universe & mysteries of the human heart & soul

Many similarities to Gnostic movements
Essenes protected their writings, allegedly authored by Cain, Noah & Jared
Isaac Newton, Madonna, Britney Spears, Paris Hilton, Demi Moore, Ashton Kutcher, Mick Jagger, Anthony Kiedis
The TEN SEFIROT are the ten channels of DIVINE ENERGY or LIFE-FORCE from the FIRST GOD. The most fundamental concept of MESSIANIC KABBALAH is based on these TEN Divine Emanations. The ZOHAR called this TEN SEFIROT as the TREE OF LIFE.

The first edition of the ZOHAR, Mantua, 1558. Library of Congress.

Picture source: GLORIAN Publishing
Basic Teachings of Kabbalah

1. In order to claim the gifts you were created to receive, you must 1st earn those gifts. You do this undertaking spiritual work — the process of transforming yourself. By recognizing the sources of negativity in your mind & heart, you’ll receive the tools for positive change.

2. Every human being is a work in progress. Pain, disappointment & chaos exists not because this is how life is meant to be, but because of unfinished work that brought the strife. That work is the process of freeing yourself from the domination of the human ego and creating an attraction with God.

3. In everyday life, this transformation means letting go of anger, jealousy & other reactive behaviours – in favour of patience, empathy & compassion. It does not mean giving up all desires, & going to live on a mountaintop. On the contrary, it means desiring more of the fulfilment that humanity was meant to have.
Conservative Judaism
- Conservative Judaism takes an intermediate position between Reform and Orthodoxy.
- If a particular custom can be shown to be fairly recent or secondary, then there is a precedent for further change or even elimination.
  - Many expressions that reflect patriarchal assumptions have been changed or eliminated.

Orthodox Judaism
- Orthodox Judaism emphasizes the preservation of Jewish tradition.
- Though many adopt modern dress, they still conduct services in Hebrew, observe Sabbath obligations, and insist on kosher meals and traditional gender roles.

20\textsuperscript{th}-Century Theology
- Franz Rosenzweig (1886–1929)
  - The Jewish covenant with God is eternal and timeless because the rules governing Jewish life have served to insulate Judaism and dilute its spiritual power.
**Major Sects**

**Orthodox:** Designated as the most traditional form of the religion, Orthodox Jews believe in the Torah, which was revealed at Sinai and is concerned with oral and written versions of the law. Some religious holidays differ slightly from other affiliations.  

**Food:** Households are very strict regarding food and utensils. Meat and dairy are never eaten together. The two food groups have separate storage areas and utensils, which are also washed separately. Segregation of women and men in synagogues is still continued.  

**Hasidic:** Are considered to be ultra-Orthodox. This branch of the religion originated in Poland, led by Eliezer Ba’al Shem Tov (master of the Good Name), who stressed the study of Jewish literature. **A Zaddik** or righteous man was believed to have a direct line to God. They are recognized today by their distinct appearance; men dressed completely in black with wide-brimmed hats, long coats, beards, and extended rope-like sideburns.
Jews The Chosen People

- Martin Buber (1878–1965) - All humans have two ways of relating to the world. One of best known of religious existentialists
- Mordecai Kaplan founded a movement known as Reconstructionism in the 1930s. - Kaplan attempted to define Judaism as a religious civilization in which God was important, but not essential, to the definition of the group.
- Zionism - The modern movement to return to the ancient land of Israel, to found a nation there on the model of modern European nationalism, is called Zionism.
  - A significant factor in the emergence of Zionism was the revival of the Hebrew language.
  - As the 19th century drew to a close, the desire for a haven from persecution was frequently expressed.
  - The principal founder of modern Zionism was Theodor Herzl who believed that anti-Semitism was so entrenched in European society that the only way for Jews to have a normal existence would be as a people in their own land.
The Holocaust

1. No event since the destruction of the second temple and the expulsion from Spain has so affected the Jewish people as the Holocaust.

2. The Nazis, fearing that the Jewish presence among them would sully their ‘racial superiority’, passed a series of laws that were ever more cruel to Jews.

3. A major factor in the success of Hitler’s campaign was European Christianity’s long tradition of vilifying the Jews as ‘Christ killers’.

4. The Allies did not strike back strongly enough even when they clearly understood what Hitler was doing.

5. The Holocaust killed roughly a third of all the world’s Jews in the space of a few years.
Why the Pilgrim Festivals?

Hebrew men were commanded to appear three times “in a place He will choose.” Lev 16:16
- “Observance of the festivals are the road to faith in God.”
- By celebrating in God’s resting place (Jerusalem) with peace offerings, we acknowledge God as Lord and celebrate “freedom, the seasons, and prosperity.”

Festivals are pictured as an antidote to the Sin of the Golden Calf.
- Reminders that God created and controls the universe. There is no need for substitutes for Him or intermediaries to Him
- Ex 34:17-26, describing the festivals, parallels the giving of the 10 Commandments (see Ex 23:17) by first warning against idol worship (Lev. 17) before teaching Israel to channel their desire to serve God
- Observing the pilgrimage festivals channels our desires to serve God
  - I.e., the road to material success and prosperity is through service to God, not a frantic search for omens, intermediaries or idols!
### Historical Overview - Tracing Roots of Religious History

#### History & Development
- Historical Foundations & Growth
- Branches, Divisions, Demographics

#### Beliefs & Practices
- Scriptural & other Foundational Texts
- Theological & Ethical Teachings
- Liturgical & Spiritual Practices

#### Structures & Relationships
- Organization & Leadership
- Internal Rules; External Relations
- Main Western Religions
  - ("Religions of the Book")
  - Judaism; Christianity; Islam

1. The Church of England
2. The Church of Scotland
3. The Exclusive Bretheren
4. Jehovah's Witnesses
5. Methodists
6. Quakers
7. Baptists
8. Seventh Day Adventists
9. The Salvation Army
10. Presbyterians
11. Lutherans

The Pentecost Church, including many African-led groups, show much of the fastest growth in Christianity in Britain.

*There are some 34,000 subgroups in Christian Beliefs*
## Ancient Trinitarian Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Nimrod</th>
<th>Tammuz</th>
<th>Sumerians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>Shamash</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>Ishtar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaan</td>
<td>Baal</td>
<td>Tammuz</td>
<td>Ashtoreth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Osiris</td>
<td>Horus</td>
<td>Isis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Zeus</td>
<td>Apollo</td>
<td>Athena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Brahma</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
<td>Shiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Holy Spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jehovah</td>
<td>Jesus</td>
<td>Dove</td>
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• **A Zaddik** or righteous man was believed to have a direct line to God. They are recognized today by their distinct appearance; men dressed completely in black with wide-brimmed hats, long coats, beards, and extended rope-like sideburns.
Historical Overview  - Tracing Roots of Israel’s History

**Conservative:** The Torah and Talmud are taught to be constant authorities but that historical and textual studies both could set apart cultural ideas from permanent religious laws. The Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City, is the leading institution for conservatives.

Rabbis are trained there, along with women (Orthodoxy strictly prohibits this), who are also allowed to pray together with men. Jewish Conservatism upholds the importance of Jewish nationalism and stimulates the study of Hebrew and the support of Zionism (modern political movement that supports the creation of a Jewish state).

**Reform:** The main distinctions are that many beliefs, laws, and practices were either abandoned or modified from Orthodoxy. The central principle is that they have the right to decide which beliefs and practices to follow. Conversion to Judaism is also much simpler. Today, Reform Judaism is moving toward embracing more of the rituals and dietary laws as Orthodox and Conservative Jews do.
Historical Overview - Reformed Judaism

Began in Germany in the 18th Century
• Followed philosophies of enlightenment, enjoying the benefits of the lessening persecution

• Soon many Jews adapted to their culture rather than holding to their traditions

• Using scientific inquiry and critical evaluation some even taught that man no longer needed to accept the revelation of the Torah as factual & binding

• Changes in ritual law & worship were encouraged; dietary laws were abandoned and a more people friendly version of Judaism was born
Historical Overview - The 13 Articles of Faith

1. God exists.
2. God is one and unique.
3. God is incorporeal.
4. God is eternal.
5. Prayer is to God only.
6. The prophets spoke truth.
7. Moses was the greatest of the prophets.
8. The Written and Oral Torah were given to Moses.
9. There will be no other Torah.
10. God knows the thoughts and deeds of men.
11. God will reward the good and punish the wicked.
12. The Messiah will come.
13. The dead will be resurrected.
The Hebrews had been enslaved by the Egyptians and they longed for liberty. Moses was raised in the Pharaoh’s court but fled when he had killed an Egyptian.

Many years latter, while looking after his flock, he encountered a burning bush that was not being consumed by the flames.

God’s voice came from the bush and ordered Moses to set the Hebrews free and bring them to the promised land.

Through Moses God brought ten plagues on the Egyptians until Pharaoh finally agreed to let the Hebrews go.

As the Hebrews, led by Moses, came to the Red Sea, Moses parted the sea so that they could cross.

Pharaoh had changed his mind and sent his army to stop the Hebrews.

As they came through the part of the Red Sea, Moses returned the sea to normal and Pharaoh’s army drowned.
They also don't realize that the 613 Mitzvot (Commandments) were more of a man-made tradition rather than an actual number of commandments sent down by YHWH (Yahweh).

The idea originated in the Talmud which says there are both "positive" and "negative" mitzvot (do's and don'ts) which can be divided into 365 Negative Mitzvot (to remind us not to do bad things every day of the year) plus 248 Positive Mitzvot (the number of bones in the human body - for a total of 613. In this way, we are able to obey the mitzvot with our entire body.
Jewish Culture and Customs

Important Teachings & Beliefs:
1. Monotheistic
2. 10 commandments
3. Prayer
4. Still Awaiting Messiah (Savior)

Holy Book(s): (Old Testament)
1. Torah – First 5 books of Bible
   - According to Torah, it is disrespectful to spell out name of deity (GOD) [Yahweh] in full.
2. Talmud
   - record of rabbinic discussions pertaining to Jewish law, ethics, customs, and history.

Moses breaks the first set of the 10 Commandments
The Holy Books

1. A holy book or scripture is a book in which God's message has been written down and carefully preserved over a long period of time. Sometimes this time is extremely long.

2. The Bible, for example, took almost 1500 years to write in full, although the books in the New Testament were completed in about 80 years. Scriptures in some other religions were completed more quickly.

3. The followers of most religions believe that their scriptures have come directly from God. For this reason these scriptures are often called the 'word of God'.

4. To Muslims, the Qur'an is the perfect record of the revelations which were given to the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) by Allah. The Prophet taught these revelations to the people during his lifetime, and they were written down by the Muslim leaders after his death.
Not one book but a collection of books:

- **Hebrew Bible** (“Old Testament”) TaNaKh
  - **Torah** (Pentateuch, Five Books of Moses) (the “Law”)
  - **The Prophets** (major & minor)
  - **The Writings** (liturgical & historical texts – psalms, proverbs, Job, Esther, Ruth, Chronicles)

- **New Testament (not used by Jews)**
  - **Four Gospels** (life & teachings of Jesus)
  - **Book of Acts** (early history of the church)
  - **The Epistles** (letters from early evangelists)

- **Book of Revelation** (visions of things to come)
- **New Testament epistles** earliest written (in Greek)
- **Gospels written** between years 70 – 95 CE (in Greek)
- Not canonized until 4th century CE
- Translated into Latin centuries later
- **Still later translated into English** (14th century) and over 2000 other languages!
The Holy Books

1. To underline their importance and holiness, Scriptures are often treated in a special way. When not in use, the Qur’an is kept covered so that it does not get dirty or dusty.
2. Worshippers must perform ritual ablutions before touching the Qur’an and it is touched as little as possible.
3. Great respect is shown to the Torah, for example when it is taken out and paraded around, everybody stands, no fingers are allowed to touch the Torah scrolls in a synagogue, and only a metal pointer prevents the readers from losing their place in the Hebrew text.
4. Respect is also shown by the place that scriptures are given in both public and private worship. In each Christian service at least one reading from the Bible takes place.
5. For religious believers, the most important aspect of their scriptures is the teaching that they contain.
6. Most believers are quite sure that God has spoken through their scriptures in the past and continues to do so today.
Jewish Culture and Customs Social

P194 Leviticus5:23  On a robber to restore the stolen article to its owner
P195 Deuteronomy15:8; Deuteronomy15:14  On giving charity to the poor (Leviticus25:35-36)
P196 Deuteronomy15:14  On giving gifts to a Hebrew bondman upon his freedom
P197 Exodus22:24  On lending money to the poor without interest
P198 Deuteronomy23:21  On lending money to the foreigner with interest
P199 Deuteronomy24:13; Exodus22:25  On restoring a pledge to its owner if he needs it
P200 Deuteronomy24:15  On paying the worker his wages on time
P201 Deuteronomy23:25  Employee is allowed to eat the produce he's working in
P202 Exodus23:5  On helping unload when necessary a tired animal
P203 Deuteronomy22:4  On assisting a man loading his beast with its burden
P204 Deuteronomy22:1, Exodus23:4; Deuteronomy10:19; Exodus23:2  On that lost property must be returned to its owner
P205 Leviticus19:17  On being required to reprove the sinner
P206 Leviticus19:18  On love your neighbour as yourself
P207 Deuteronomy10:19  On being commanded to love the convert/proselyte
P208 Leviticus19:36  On the law of accurate weights and measures

COMMUNITY
P171 Exodus30:12  On every male giving half a shekel annually to Temple
P172 Deuteronomy18:15  On heeding the Prophets
P173 Deuteronomy17:15  On appointing a king
P174 Deuteronomy17:11  On obeying the Great Court (Sanhedrin)
P175 Exodus23:2  On in case of division, abiding by a majority decision
**Torah (also known as the Pentateuch or the Five Books of Moses):** Most important section of the Jewish Bible (Tanakh). It consists of narratives and laws that have been recorded, in historical order, the beginning of the world all the way through to the death of Moses. To study the Torah is considered to be an act of worship. *The five books are: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.*

1. **Talmud (means study or learning):** A reference to the interpretations of Torah. It is the ultimate authority of law and is used mostly by rabbis.
2. It uses the rules of Torah and describes how to apply them to different circumstances.

**Tanakh (acronym for Torah, Nevi’im, and Ketuvim):** The Hebrew Bible is the same as the Christian Old Testament and consists of the historic writings of rabbis. The books are arranged in a slightly different order along with other minor variations from the Christian version. The Tanakh consists of the Torah, Nevi’im (law) and Ketuvim (writings).
### The 39 Books of The “Old Testament” Torah

**The 5 Books of Moses**
- Genesis
- Exodus
- Leviticus
- Numbers
- Deuteronomy

**12 Historical Books**
- Joshua
- Judges
- Ruth
- 1 Samuel
- 2 Samuel
- 1 Kings
- 2 Kings
- 1 Chronicles
- 2 Chronicles
- Ezra
- Nehemiah
- Esther

**5 Poetic Books**
- Job
- Psalms
- Proverbs
- Ecclesiastes
- The Songs of Solomon

**5 Major Prophets**
- Isaiah
- Jeremiah
- Lamentations
- Ezekiel
- Daniel

**12 Minor Prophets**
- Hosea
- Joel
- Amos
- Obadiah
- Jonah
- Micha
- Nahum
- Habakkuk
- Zephaniah
- Haggai
- Zechariah
- Malachi

**2nd Canon**
- Tobit
- Judith
- Baruch
- Sirach
- Wisdom
- 1st Maccabees
- 2nd Maccabees
The New Testament

The 27 Books of The New Testament

- **The 4 Gospels** (Good News)
  - St. Matthew
  - St. Mark
  - St. Luke
  - St. John the Beloved

- **Acts**
  - Written by: St. Luke

- **14 Epistles** (Letters)
  - Written by: St. Paul

- **7 Catholicon**
  - 1 by: St. James
  - 2 by: St. Peter
  - 3 by: St. John
  - 1 by: St. Jude

- **The Revelation**
  - Written by: St. John the Beloved
# Comparison Between The Four Gospels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Matthew</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Luke</th>
<th>John</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Gospel was written to:</strong></td>
<td>The Jews</td>
<td>The Romans</td>
<td>The Greeks</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jesus is being portrayed as:</strong></td>
<td>King</td>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>Savior</td>
<td>God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Symbol of the Gospel:</strong></td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>Calf</td>
<td>Eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emphasis on:</strong></td>
<td>The Prophecies</td>
<td>Events &amp; Miracles</td>
<td>Salvation</td>
<td>Divinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No of Chapters:</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jewish Culture and Customs

- **Genesis (Bereshit):** contains stories of creation, records the establishment of the covenant between God and the Jewish people, tells of the lives of the patriarchs and matriarchs
- **Exodus (Sh’mot):** account of Israelites enslaved in Egypt, the exodus from Egypt, the receiving of the 10 Commandments at Mt. Sinai
- **Leviticus (Vayikra):** gives God’s ethical and ritual laws and specific instructions to priests on how to perform their duties
- **Numbers (Bamidbar):** recounts the of the Israelites through the desert and gives more of God’s ethical and ritual laws
- **Deuteronomy (Devarim):** Moses reviews the laws and the people prepare to enter the promised land.
## Kohlberg’s theory of moral development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level I: Pre conventional moral reasoning</th>
<th>Stage 1</th>
<th>“might makes right”</th>
<th>Punishment/obedience orientation: self-interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>“look out for number one”</td>
<td>Instrumental/relativist orientation: quid pro quo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level II: Conventional moral reasoning</td>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>“good girl, nice boy”</td>
<td>Proper behavior for the social approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 4</td>
<td>“law and order”</td>
<td>Proper behavior of the dutiful citizen, obey laws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level III: Post conventional moral reasoning</td>
<td>Stage 5</td>
<td>“social contract”</td>
<td>Mutual benefit to all, obey society’s rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 6</td>
<td>“universal ethical principles”</td>
<td>Defend right/wrong, not just majority, all life is sacred (reflective)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Functions of Myths

A culture is a society’s personality. Myths are stories that express a culture’s values.

- **Metaphysical**: Help explain origins of existence
- **Cosmological**: Emphasize that all components of the universe are part of a single picture
- **Sociological**: Maintain social order by authorizing a social code to be followed by members of a culture
- **Psychological**: Provide models for personal conduct

1. What myths do you know? Why do you remember these particular myths?
2. Why do cultures create mythology?
3. What can a myth DO for a culture?
DIMENSIONALITY OF FESTIVE EVENTS

1. Ephemeral
   - Spontaneous
   - Organized
   - Time
   - Space
   - Transitory
   - Permanence

2. Form
   - Culturally Authentic
   - Inauthentic

3. Functions
   - Cyclical
   - Religious
   - Political
   - Traditions
   - New Cultural
   - Life Styles

4. Experiences
   - Transformative
   - Transgressive

5. Exchanges
   - Symbolic
   - Commodified

6. Connectivities
   - Constructive
   - Deconstructive
   - Cohesive
   - Conflictual

7. Constructiveness
   - Gains
   - Losses

8. Impacts

Modifications Through Time
Regular physiological fluctuations

- Circadian rhythms: biological rhythms occurring approximately every 24 hours
Purpose Of Liturgical Calendar

Historical perspective
- Calendars
- Chosen People
- Christian similarities

Cycles and Seasons
- Proper and Common readings
- Finding Easter dates and moveable feasts
- Octaves, Embers, Feasts

Days of Obligation

The feasts and holidays which punctuate the Hebrew year provide opportunities
- to celebrate communally,
- to hear and proclaim God's Word,
- to relive lessons in Jewish history,
- to echo messages of hope and consolation through the generations.

Unlike other religions which see time as an endless cycle, Christians see time as being linear.
It has a beginning and will have an end.
Culture is not inherited; rather we are socialized to behave according to traditions established over generations over time. Traditions or culture changes.
The Hebrew Month Names come from the Babylonian calendar.

1. Aviv: Young green barley or flax
2. Iyyar / Ziv: Splendor and brilliance of flowers and healing.
3. Sivan: 9th month of gestation, a righteous garment at the correct time.
4. Tammuz: Sprouting of Life.
5. Ab: Fatherly consoling and love.
6. Elul: Contrite soul searching of heart.
12. Adar: Blessing from the womb.

Actual Hebrew calendar is very complex. In order to have festivals fall in certain moon phases or weekdays in a worldwide system, a new calendar was calculated by Rabbi Moshe Ben Maimon in 1178 CE. In ‘Sanctification of the New Moon’, he wrote: “We should count the year by moons.”
Jewish Calendar

• After the destruction of the Holy Temple, the Sanhedrin moved to the town of Yavneh, where it would receive witnesses' testimony of the new moon.  
• The Talmud relates that Rabban Gamliel displayed pictures of the moon in various stages of its monthly course.

• He would use the pictures when questioning the witnesses in order to determine the veracity of their testimony.  
• Although this scene portrays the Sanhedrin in Yavneh, after the destruction of the Holy Temple, it no doubt represents similar scenes which occurred every month for hundreds of years within the Sanhedrin that stood upon the Temple Mount.
Virgo Tribe Of Zebulon

Leo Tribe Of Judah

Cancer Tribe Of Issachar

Gemini Tribe Of Benjamin

Libra Tribe Of Israel

Scorpio Tribe Of Dan

Sagittarius Tribe Of Asher

Capricorn Tribe Of Naphtali

Aquarius Tribe Of Reuben

Taurus Tribe Of Joseph

Aries Tribe Of Gad

Pisces Tribe Of Simeon

Traditions

- Ancient Persian And Arabian Traditions Ascribe Invention Of Astronomy To Adam, Seth, And Enoch.
- “That Their Revelation Of Two Coming Judgments Of Water And Fire Not Be Lost...” — Josephus.
- Twelve Primary Signs Along Orbital Plane Are The Same In All Ancient Nations Of The World:
  - Chinese, Chaldean, Egyptian, Etc.; Zodiacs In The Temples Of Denderah And Esneh In Egypt.
What the Bible says... **Genesis 1:14**: “God said, “Let there be lights in the heavens.. and let them be for SIGNS and seasons ...and it was so.”

**Job 26:13**: “By His Spirit He adorned (garnished, designed, beautified) the heavens; His hand formed (coiled) the fleeing serpent (HYDRA)”

Certain things are revealed by God to Adam which he passed onto his children, through Seth, Enoch and Noah. These can be found in every culture, with different degrees of corruption, but showing a common origin.
In Job 38:31-32: God says: “Can you bind the cluster of the Pleiades, or loose the belt of Orion (the mighty hunter)?

Can you bring out Mazzaroth (12 signs of Zodiac) in its season?

Or can you guide Arcturus with its sons?

Do you know the ordinances of the heavens?

Can you set their dominion over the earth?”
• As the peoples scattered across the earth they all took with them a knowledge of the original Zodiac.
• They also retold the stories in terms of their heroes and gods (e.g. Hercules, Perseus).
• Every culture (Hebrew, Arab, Egyptian, Persian, etc) has their own version. These stories echo the original Gospel story. Their Zodiacs are a central feature of their religion.
• Many names of the stars and constellations agree across all languages. It is therefore possible to reconstruct the original Message.

Psalm 19:5,6 describes the central character: “In the heavens He has set a tabernacle (a dwelling place, the zodiac) for the SUN which is like a BRIDEGROOM coming out of his chamber and rejoices like a STRONG MAN to run its race. Its rising is from one end of heaven, and its circuit to the other end; and there is nothing hidden from its heat.”

The Sun represents the Messiah (Malachi 4:2) running His race, fulfilling His mission. He will accomplish step by step everything described in God’s stellar PICTURE BOOK.
Jewish Culture and Customs

- The Jews believed that the stars contained an ancient revelation of God known by Adam, Seth and Enoch (Josephus).
- The first prophecy (Genesis 3:15) gave the key to star story.
- As they had no TV, they all knew the stars well. The stars were the best visual means for God to communicate His story to them.
- They also retold the stories in terms of their heroes and gods (e.g. Hercules, Perseus).
- Every culture (Hebrew, Arab, Egyptian, Persian, etc) has their own version. These stories echo the original Gospel story.
- Their Zodiacs are a central feature of their religion.
- Many names of the stars and constellations agree across all languages. It is therefore possible to reconstruct the original Message.

Father would teach son all the stories associated with the stars.
Hillel II instituted a permanent calendar based on calculations (360 CE), the fixing of new moon.

- During the earlier period, practice of adding a second day to festivals ... was introduced for communities lying at a distance from Palestine, because it was doubtful on precisely which of the two days the new moon occurred.”

- (Encyclopaedia of the Jewish Religion, p. 78; Massada - P.E.C. Press Ltd, 1965)
The Jewish calendar, laid out by Hillel II in the year 4119 (358 – 359 C.E.) and in use now for about 1,650 years, have slowly drifted off track according to research done by leading experts in the field of Biblical Astronomy.

www.yourjerusalem.org/2010/02/jewish-calendar-is-slowly-drifting-off-track
### Names of Jewish Calendar Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Calendar</th>
<th>Hebrew/Babylonian Name</th>
<th>Agricultural Calendar</th>
<th>Approx. Julian Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Month</td>
<td>Nisan</td>
<td>7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Iyar</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Sivan</td>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Tammuz</td>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Av</td>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>Elul</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>Tishrei</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>Heshvan</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>Kislev</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>Tevet</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>Shevat</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>Adar</td>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Only High Sabbath on the New Moon in the 7th Month!!

Rosh HaShanah Festival # 5

It is called “The Day that No Man Knows the Hour” because of the first sighting of the new moon sometimes takes 2 days to confirm!!

The greatest rejoicing in all Israel takes place during the Feast of Tabernacles
Every family builds a booth and eat all meals outside, sleeping under the stars...
Therefore, a Jewish student begins winter holidays earlier in the day than summer holidays. This can interfere with many aspects of assignments and test or project preparation.

**Some major Jewish holidays are:**
- Rosh Hashanah
- Yom Kippur
- Hanukkah (or Chanukah)
- Sukkot
- Purim
- Passover

Depending on the denomination of the student(s) these and other holidays require one or more days of observance, including praying at a synagogue.

This may require missing class or school and praying at the synagogue all afternoon, evening and the following morning allowing the student zero time to study or prepare for class.

Also, Jewish observance follows the Jewish calendar so holidays are not on the same (secular/Gregorian) day every year.
Jewish days are observed from sundown to sundown

**Yom Kippur – Day of Atonement - Holiest day of the Jewish Year**

1. Concludes 10-day period begun on New Year’s - Day of fasting, prayer & public confession of sin
2. Commemorates the day when the High Priest made sacrifices for people of Israel and entered the Holy of Holies
3. No sacrifices today, so worshippers fast for 24 hours and spend the whole day at the synagogue
4. At the end of the day they consider themselves to be reborn

**Sukkot – Feast of Tabernacles**

1. 5 days after Day of Atonement - Lasts for one week
2. One of 3 harvest festivals in the Jewish year (Passover & Pentecost)
3. Model for Christian harvest celebrations
4. Purpose: To remember how God provided for His people during the 40 years in the dessert
5. Shelters or Tabernacles of branches are built and lived in for the week
9 Days Festivals of Hanukiah Explained

- The festival is observed by the kindling of the lights of a special candelabrum, the Hanukiah, or Hanukkah Menorah, one on each night of the holiday, progressing to eight on the final night.

- An extra light called a shamash, which in Hebrew means "guard" or "servant" is also lit each night, and is given a distinct location, usually higher or lower than the others.

1. The purpose of the extra light is to adhere to the prohibition, specified in the Talmud which is a record of discussions pertaining to Jewish Law, ethics, customs, and history.

2. This prohibition is against using the Hanukkah lights for anything other than publicizing and meditating on the Hanukkah story.
1. Chanukkah, the Jewish festival of rededication, also known as the festival of lights, is an eight day festival.

2. Chanukkah is not a very important religious holiday. The only religious observance related to the holiday is the lighting of candles. The candles are arranged in a candelabrum called a menorah that holds nine candles: one for each night, plus a shammus (servant) at a different height. It is traditional to eat fried foods on Chanukkah because of the significance of oil to the holiday.

3. The only traditional gift of the holiday is "gelt," small amounts of money. Another tradition of the holiday is playing dreidel, a gambling game played with a square top. A dreidel is marked with four Hebrew letters: Nun, Gimmel, Heh and Shin. These letters stand for the Hebrew phrase "Nes Gadol Hayah Sham", a great miracle happened there, referring to the miracle of the oil.
Judaism 15 Million Devotees

The Star of David & The Menorah
(Represents the 7-day week & the Sabbath)

15 million Jews throughout the world
(Mostly in the U.S., Israel & former USSR)
Jews makes up 83% of Israel’s population
More Jews live in the U.S. than in Israel!
A higher proportion of American Jews are religious (i.e., practice Judaism or profess some form of belief in Judaism) than in Israel!
Four “New Years” in Judaism - Jewish Calendar

- **Rosh Hashanah**
  - Civil New Year
  - Years are counted from Rosh Hashanah
  - Followed by *Asseret Yemei Teshuva* - The Ten Days of Repentance

- **Nissan**
  - Religious New Year
  - Months are counted from 1st of Nissan
  - Exodus 12:2: "This month shall be to you the beginning of months."

- **Elul**
  - New year for counting animal tithes
  - Designated by the Priestly Code as a way to provide meat for Levites

- **Tu Bishvat – 15th of Shevat**
  - New year for trees (and agricultural tithes)
  - Also part of the Priestly code, for reckoning tithes involving trees and fruit
1. Yom Kippur is probably the most important holiday of the Jewish year. Many Jews who do not observe any other Jewish custom will refrain from work, fast and / or attend synagogue services on this day.

2. The name "Yom Kippur" means "Day of Atonement." It is a day set aside to "afflict the soul," to atone for the sins of the past year.

3. Yom Kippur is a complete Sabbath; no work can be performed on that day. It is well-known that you are supposed to refrain from eating and drinking (even water) on Yom Kippur.

4. Most of the holiday is spent in the synagogue, in prayer.

5. In Orthodox synagogues, services begin early in the morning (8 or 9 AM) and continue until about 3 PM. People then usually go home for an afternoon nap and return around 5 or 6 PM for the afternoon and evening services, which continue until nightfall. The services end at nightfall, with the blowing of the tekiah gedolah, a long blast on the shofar.
Mesopotamian Astronomy

Mesopotamians built observatories starting ~6000 years ago: the *ziggurats* had seven levels, one for each wandering object in the sky: Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn.

Thus 7 days to the week

They tracked stars --- groups rising before sun at different times of year implied seasonal beginnings for planting and harvesting (zodiac).

Divided circles in 360 degrees, each degree into 60 minutes and each minute into 60 seconds -- we still use!

*Left written records in cuneiform so we understand them better Egyptians used astronomical events to forecast Nile floods and harvest times.*
Our Week Days are Ruled by the Seven Sumerian Gods.

The Sumerians had seven gods as rulers of the planets. They are *Utu*, *Nanna*, *Gugalanna*, *Enki*, *Enlil*, *Inanna* and *Ninurta*. These Sumerian gods are the origin of the seven day week in all world cultures. The exceptions are Egyptian, Chinese and American indigenous calendars, which once had a 10-day week.

**UTU, the Sun God, rules on Sunday.**

**Enki, God of water, wisdom, semen and the planet Mercury, rules on Wednesday.**

**Inanna, goddess of beauty, fertility and Venus, rules on Friday.**

*The planets, the weekdays, the seven Sumerian gods and their Roman names.*
### Our Week Days are Ruled by the Seven Planets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weekdays</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Jewish</th>
<th>Hindu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>al-Ąḥad</td>
<td>Yom Rishon</td>
<td>Ravi Vaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>al-Ithnayn</td>
<td>Yom Sheni</td>
<td>SomVaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>ath-Thalaathaa’</td>
<td>Yom Shlishi</td>
<td>MangalVaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>al-Arba‘aa’</td>
<td>Yom Revi'i</td>
<td>Budh Vaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>al-Khamīs</td>
<td>Yom Khamishi</td>
<td>Guru Vaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>al-Jumu‘ah</td>
<td>Yom Shishi</td>
<td>Shukra Vaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>as-Sabt</td>
<td>Yom Shabbat</td>
<td>ShaniVaar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sunset To Sunset New Day Starts – next day time

Sunrise To Sunrise
1. The school calendar may also have to take a variety of religious holidays into account.

2. While education sector have tried to cope with religious controversy by trying to avoid it, religious history, as well as religious architecture, art, music, and ideas can become the basis for an enriched and affirming classroom.

3. *Queen of all feasts, the Sabbath, Friday Eve to Saturday Eve*, culmination and high point of every week in Jewish households.

4. Each of these holy days has distinctive prayers, songs, foods and activities a multi-sensory experience involving all members of the family.
Prayer
- Jews can only pray to God, not to angels or other intermediary beings.
- Prayer is subject to the same ethical standards that govern every other aspect of Jewish life.
- To help foster the appropriate right intention (*kavvanah*), many Jewish men wear special garments.

Sabbath
- The Sabbath begins at sunset on Friday and continues until sunset on Saturday.

Dietary Laws
- Meat that is not *kosher* (ritually acceptable) may not be eaten under any circumstances.
- Meat and milk must not be eaten together.
Therefore, a Jewish student begins winter holidays earlier in the day than summer holidays. This can interfere with many aspects of assignments and test or project preparation.

Some major Jewish holidays are:
- Rosh Hashanah
- Yom Kippur
- Hanukkah (or Chanukah)
- Sukkot
- Purim
- Passover

The year length is determined by a set of rules:
1. If new moon occurs after noon, delay the new year by one day.
2. If the new year starts on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, delay the new year by one day (this avoids Yom Kippur (10 Tishri) falling on a Friday or Saturday, and Hoshanah Rabba (21 Tishri) falling on Saturday (the Jewish Sabbath).
Rosh Hashanah is commonly known as the Jewish New Year.

1. Jewish New Year is a time to begin introspection, looking back at the mistakes of the past year and planning the changes to make in the new year.

2. Much of the day is spent in synagogue, where the regular daily liturgy is somewhat expanded. In fact, there is a special prayer book called the machzor used for Rosh Hashanah because of the extensive liturgical changes for these holidays.

3. A popular observance during this holiday is eating apples dipped in honey, a symbol of our wish for a sweet new year.

4. Another popular practice of the holiday is Tashlikh ("casting off"). We walk to flowing water, such as a creek or river, on the afternoon of the first day and empty our pockets into the river, symbolically casting off our sins. Small pieces of bread are commonly put in the pocket to cast off. The common greeting at this time is L'shanah tovah ("for a good year").
Synagogue Services

The synagogue service is conducted largely by laypersons rather than the rabbi, who is not a priest.

In time, services came to include professional singers, called cantors, who led the congregation by singing lines from the prayer book.

The Annual Festival Cycle

The Jewish calendar is a lunar calendar.

Most holidays observed today have their roots in the ancient agricultural and pastoral festivals of the ancient Hebrews.

Rosh Hashanah (New Year) and Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) are celebrated at the time of autumn harvest.
Sukkoth (festival of booths) concludes the autumn harvest and also recalls the Israelites’ reliance on temporary shelters during their migration from Egypt.

Unlike the other festivals, Hanukkah did not originate in the practices of the ancient Hebrews.

Purim, another minor festival, usually falls in March and is celebrated with costume parties, merrymaking, and gifts of candy.

The major festival of Passover comes in the spring and commemorates the Exodus.

Shavuoth (‘weeks’) comes in late spring and is associated with the eating of dairy foods and the celebration of the giving of the Torah.

The Ninth of (the month of) Ab is a fast day observed in late summer in memory of the destruction of the first and second Temples.
Life-Cycle Rituals

Birth

The most characteristic ritual concerned with birth is circumcision—the removal of the male foreskin—is usually done on the 8th day of life by a ritual circumciser called a *mohel* and takes place in the home.

After any birth, the family goes to synagogue and is awarded an *aliyah*, an honor around the reading of the Torah.

Bar and Bat Mitzvah

This ceremony signifies the arrival at the age of ritual and moral responsibility.

The boy/girl publically reads from the Torah for the first time.

Although the most traditional synagogues continue to insist that only males can be called to the Torah, they are in the minority.
Jews The Chosen People

- **Marriage**
  - Everyone is encouraged to marry and raise children.
  - The ceremony is conducted under a *huppah*, a tent-like canopy.
  - After the legal formalities, seven blessings are recited over a cup of wine.

- **Divorce**
  - Judaism accepts divorce as a legal institution, though divorce rates are lower than those of non-Jewish people.
  - A divorce must be instigated by the husband, but no woman can be divorced against her will.
  - The divorce decree, called a *get*, is presented to the wife by the husband and includes a financial settlement and provisions for the return of property that rightfully belongs to the wife.

- **Death**
  - In modern Judaism, the remains are always placed in a plain coffin, without embalming, and interred as soon as possible after death, though no funerals are held on the Sabbath.
  - The bereaved family sit Shiva for seven days after the burial to receive visitors who wish to pay their respects.
  - The children honour the memory of the dead by reciting a special prayer called the Kaddish every day for a year.
Leviticus 23 lists seven feasts, the main holidays of the Jewish calendar. In addition, there are two other holidays commemorating victories over enemies of the Jews.
### Jewish Feast of Unleavened bread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moses’s Time</th>
<th>Observed</th>
<th>Yeshua’s Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex 12:12</td>
<td>Ex 12:18</td>
<td>Jesus was laid in the sepulcher before the Sabbath (the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the Lord. Day time hours they left the land of Egypt</td>
<td>In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even. 15th a Sabbath 21st a Sabbath</td>
<td>Luke 23:56 And they returned, and prepared spices and ointments; and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JUDAISM
Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur

Year 6

Judaism: Each year the pupils learn more about how their Jewish sisters and brothers live and what they believe as the theme develops. The themes are the same for all religions.

**Teachers notes:** Yom Kippur is probably the most important holiday of the Jewish year. Many Jews who do not observe any other Jewish custom will refrain from work, fast and attend synagogue services on this day.

The name “Yom Kippur” means “Day of Atonement.” It is a day set aside to atone for the sins of the past year. There are 10 Days of Awe, before Yom Kippur to put things right with others.

On Yom Kippur, the judgment is sealed. This day is the last chance to demonstrate repentance and make amends.

**Prior learning:** Pesach; the story of the Exodus from and the Shema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Look</th>
<th>Discover</th>
<th>Respect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/R FS 1-2</td>
<td>Special days / ritual objects</td>
<td>Hanukkah (Chanukah)</td>
<td>There are special days</td>
<td>Hanukkah. The story of oil lamp in the temple</td>
<td>God cares for his people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Stories</td>
<td>Abraham and Moses</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Abraham and Moses, leaders of the Jewish people</td>
<td>How G-d led the Jewish people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Places for worship</td>
<td>The synagogue</td>
<td>There are special places</td>
<td>The synagogue.</td>
<td>The importance of the synagogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td>Prayer/ home</td>
<td>Shabbat</td>
<td>Families gather</td>
<td>Saturday as God’s special day. The family meal. The Shema, mezuzah</td>
<td>Shabbat the day for G-d, the day of rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses</td>
<td>Jesus</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharaoh tried to kill him</td>
<td>Herod tried to kill him</td>
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<tr>
<td>Called by God to leave Egypt</td>
<td>Carried out of Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forty years in the wilderness to prepare for his ministry</td>
<td>Forty days in the wilderness to prepare for his ministry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Left his position with the king of Egypt to dwell with the Jews</td>
<td>Left the right hand of the Father to life with the Jews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Led Israel out of slavery in Egypt</td>
<td>Leads Spiritual Israel out of sin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aaron prepared the way</td>
<td>John the Baptist prepared - way</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baptized Israel in the Red Sea in order to free them</td>
<td>Commands baptism in water for freedom from sin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gave manna in the wilderness (sort of)</td>
<td>Gives spiritual bread to all who are hungry</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gave water to the people in the desert</td>
<td>Gives spiritual water: the Holy Spirit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoke to God on Mt. Sinai</td>
<td>Spoke to God on Mt. Hermon</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Book of Esther
  - Jews of Persia saved from destruction
  - Draws lots to determine day to kill Jews
  - Diaspora story
  - No mention of God
- Ritual
  - Read Scroll of Esther
  - Rowdy celebration

**Lulav and Etrog**

“On the first day you shall take the product of hadar trees (traditionally identified as the etrog/citron tree), branches of palm trees, boughs of leafy trees, and willows of the brook, and you shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days” (Leviticus 23:40)
The Shofar is a ceremonial wind instrument usually made from a ram's horn which is blown during certain Jewish festivals.

In particular during Rosh ha'Shanah, the Jewish New Year. According to tradition the sound of the Shofar represents the cry of the human soul yearning to be reunited with God its creator.
Mezuzah

- Mezuzah is the Hebrew word for door post. The mezuzah is a parchment scroll which is placed in a small container fastened to the right door post of the house and rooms in traditional Jewish homes.
- The parchment includes the most famous of all Jewish scriptural passages, the Shema,
According to the Jewish scriptures, the Hebrews took matzah with them when they fled from Egypt because they did not have time to wait for the bread to rise.

To commemorate this, matzah is eaten on the first night of Passover.
Skull caps are worn by most Jewish men. Some wear one at all times as a sign of humility before God, others wear one when praying or studying the Torah whether at home or in the synagogue.

It helps to remind them that God is above and it is a sign of respect.
A tallit is a large prayer shawl, made of wool or silk, which has fringes attached to each of its four corners.

This passage states that the practice is to remind Jews that they are to obey God's commandments and live a life dedicated to God as it was God who delivered them out of slavery in Egypt under Moses.

The tallit is usually white and has often got black or blue stripes on it.

The tallit is worn over the shoulders with the corners left hanging at the front and the back so that the wearer is surrounded by the fringes.

It is worn by Jewish men during morning prayer and all day during the Day of Atonement.
Kiddush is the Hebrew term making holy. The Kiddush is the prayer recited over a cup of wine in the home or synagogue to sanctify the Sabbath or festivals.

The prayer consists of a passage from the book of Genesis, a blessing over wine and a blessing for the day.

In some synagogues a Kiddush is recited after the Saturday morning service as part of a social get together.
A politico-religious sect of the Jews during the late post-Exile and New-Testament period. They became the dominant priestly party during the Greek and Roman period of Jewish history. Descendants of Sadoc, the high-priest prominent in the times of David and Solomon.

It was the Pharisees who made idealized nationalism, based upon the monotheism of the prophets, the very essence of Judaism. To them we are indebted for the great apocalypses, Daniel and Enoch, and it was they who made common the belief in the resurrection and future reward.

Mystics, Predestination, Sanyasis
Among the virtues the Essenes cultivated especially obedience, truthfulness, continence, justice, and temperance; they paid great attention to the sick, respect to the aged, and showed marked kindness and hospitality to strangers.

Sadducees
the Jews who only followed the Written Torah, making up their own interpretations.

Pharisees
(the mainstream Jews)
Mishnah
(The Oral Traditions)
The Sabbath

1. Some rules obeyed by various sects include: No fires can be lit on the Sabbath, although if it is already burning it can remain lit
2. No long journeys may be undertaken
3. No vehicles may be driven
4. Historically some sects even went as far as to forbid bowel movements on the Sabbath although that was not the common practice

Kosher / Dietary Regulations

1. Kosher – Fit or clean according to Jewish dietary laws
2. Regulations found in the Torah (Lev 11, Deut 14), but many more added through traditions
3. Meat & dairy products can’t be eaten together. (Many households have 2 sets of dishes to prevent any contact
4. Jewish hotels have 2 kitchens to prevent contamination
5. Animals must be slaughtered & prepared by a ‘shochet’, trained & ordained in the kosher regulations
6. Orthodox Jews follow these regulations meticulously; average Jews do not
- **Rabbi is not a priest.** A Rabbi has no more authority to perform rituals than any other adult male member of the Jewish community.
  - Rabbi is simply a teacher.

- **Chazzan** is the person who leads the congregation in prayer. In smaller congregations the rabbi is often serves as both rabbi and chazzan. Professional chazzans are ordained clergy.
  - One of their most important duties is teaching young people to lead all or part of a Shabbat service and to chant the Torah.

- **Chazzan can conduct weddings and funerals.** They can also visit sick congregants and teach adult classes.

- **Jews believe that there is a single God who not only created the universe, but with whom every Jew can have an individual and personal relationship.**
1. Duty of a Rabbi is to teach the congregation.
2. They must also know secular subjects like medicine, mathematics, astrology and astronomy.
3. They must also be familiar with magic and idolatry, in order to know how to judge such cases.
4. They also must know the Torah.

- On their heads a devout Jew always wears a Kippah to remind him that he is always duty bound to follow the laws of God at all times and in all places.
- Before beginning to worship or pray the devout Jew will often put on a tallit.
- The fringes on the shawl remind him of the many commandments of the Torah.
  - Tallit is a prayer shawl
Multi - Culture - is a mixture of cultures, and it can therefore: mediate and transfer values, ideas, ethics, knowledge, customs, traditions, interests, emotions, developments, arts and intellectual refinement, between: people, generations, nations, and civilizations.

1. Provides important daily information on dates, holidays and festivals for managers and staff.
2. Encourages self learning and personal development.
3. Supports diversity, cultural and equality training initiatives.
4. Delivers a very cost effective resource to promote awareness of diversity throughout organisation.

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1. Available to speak at your event, conference or seminar about race equality in general or our projects in particular.
2. We ask that you cover reasonable travel costs and make a contribution where there is a budget available or guests can be charged to attend.
3. To request a speaker for your event, send an email via contact us on our website including the date, time, subject area and the number of people who will be attending.
Social Development

**Goal 1:** Develop a comprehensive curriculum that is inclusive, reflects multi-cultural diversity, and promotes contributions by all races, creeds, and cultures.

**Objective 1.1:** To improve cultural awareness for all students throughout year.

**Strategy 1.1.1:** Cultural awareness training will be provided to students and staff at the schools.

**Objective 2:** To develop a listing of available supplementary teaching materials and on-line resources that reflects ethnic diversity and promotes contributions by a variety of cultures.

**Strategy 2.1:** Provide teachers with a list of appropriate supplementary materials that can be used to promote cultural diversity.

**Objective 3.1:** To promote awareness of cultural significance through recognition of anniversaries, accomplishments, and events of community.

**Strategy 3.1.1:** Celebrate an ethnic accomplishment or holiday each month. Effort is to be made to extend this objective throughout the school year to all curricula.

**Goal 4:** To encourage community involvement with school environment.

**Objective 4.1:** To increase and to receive information about events related to cultural diversity in the community.
## Social Development

### Valuing Culture

1. Encourage students to explore and discuss their heritage, cultural background, and / or family values, and to set goals that are consistent with this background.
2. In meetings with families and / or youth, discuss the young person’s strengths and abilities.
3. Seek information about people of diverse backgrounds, cultures and experiences.
4. Search for strengths related to the youth’s family and culture.
5. When faced with a challenging or difficult case, consider the influence of family or cultural values.

### General Cultural Information

- Understanding cultural norms and values
- Awareness of family expectations and attitudes toward education, employment, and post school services
- Information about population changes; demographic trends

### Strategies for High Risk Youth

Providing services for diverse youth who may face additional barriers including:
- Homelessness & Family Problems
- Poverty
- Drug and Gang involvement
- Mental health concerns
- Adjudicated youth

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3. Explore differences between past culture and modern scientific knowledge.
4. Aim: to reduce conflict between those of same faith from different parts of the world.
5. Reduce division between religious systems and achieve common understanding.
6. Ensure that all teachers regularly develop lesson plans that promote contributions made by a variety of cultures.

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*Free

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## Multi Faiths School Training – Booking Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>SMSC Culture Diversity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Establishment Name**

- **Date** 2014 / 2015

- **School Name:**

- **Contact Name:**

- **Tele:**

- **Contact email**

- **Approved By:**
  - Head teacher
  - Line Manager

### Date | Venue | Start | Finish | Cost
---|---|---|---|---
2013 | | 9:00am | 12:00pm | £

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---|---
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- Access to eBook CultureDiversity Calendar for use in primary and secondary settings.

---

**What will it cover?**
Incorporating diversity and promoting understanding of equality through the curriculum to advance moral, cultural and social understanding.

---

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Using the online community
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