

JUDAISM



HISTORY

Judaism is one of the world's oldest surviving monotheistic religions, the belief in one true god. The history and legends of the Jewish people go back to about the 20th century BCE. Abraham is an important figure in the founding of Judaism. According to Jewish scriptures, also known as the Old Testament, Abraham was righteous and did not believe in false gods, or idols. God chose to form a covenant, an agreement, with him. God ordered him to journey into Canaan, near modern-day Israel. God told Abraham that he would become the father of a holy nation there. God promised to love and protect the nation's members, the Hebrews, in exchange for their faithfulness. It was understood that if they sinned, they would be punished for their actions. The covenant marked the start of a special relationship between God and his chosen people.

ISRAELITES

Abraham was the earliest patriarch, or father-like leader, of the Hebrews. His son, Isaac, and Isaac's son named Jacob, or Israel, followed Abraham. As time passed, Hebrews started referring to themselves as Israelites. Famine caused the Israelites to move to Egypt. Their situation improved at first, but then the Egyptians forced them into slavery. They waited for God to send someone to free them.

MOSES

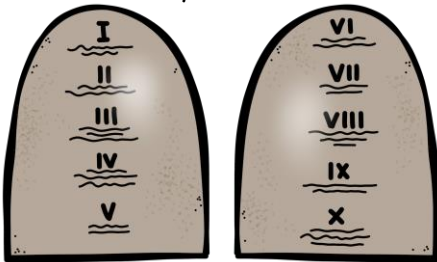
The prophet Moses fulfilled this role of deliverer during the 13th century BCE. Jewish scriptures feature stories of God working through Moses to bring various plagues, or curses, upon the Egyptians. The Israelites were eventually able to leave Egypt and go back to Canaan. God renewed his covenant with him before they returned and gave Moses the Torah, Hebrew for "teachings." It is the first five books of the Hebrew Bible.



RULES

The Torah has a set of 613 commandments, or divine rules. The Israelites believed God created these rules to guide their day-to-day lives. It addressed everything from their diet to family life. The Torah contained the Ten Commandments that gave the main rules of Judaism.

In the Hebrew Bible, God communicated with Moses on top of a mountain in Egypt. The Jewish scriptures say God carved the Ten Commandments into two stone tablets. Moses later presented the tablets to the Israelites, who kept them in a sacred chest. The exact location of the chest, called the Ark of the Covenant, is a mystery today.



GEOGRAPHY

Early Judaism was limited to the areas that are now Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel. Canaan stretched between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. It was later split into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and then later referred to as Palestine. The Jews constructed a temple to worship God, but Babylonian troops took over the city of Jerusalem and destroyed the temple in 586 BCE. The Jews rebuilt their temple, but continued to encounter invaders. Syrians, Romans, and Arabs all seized control of Jewish territory at different points. They sometimes forced the Jews to relocate outside their traditional homelands. This exile was called the Diaspora. It was devastating to the people it impacted, but helped spread Judaism beyond what was once Canaan.

SPREAD

Judaism was no longer limited to the Middle East by the Middle Ages. Jews lived in Europe and Africa too, but often encountered persecution, or poor treatment. They struggled for the right to practice their faith in areas where Christianity was the official religion. Christianity developed from Judaism between the first and second century. It was based on the belief that Jesus of Nazareth, who was Jewish, was the Messiah. Messiah is Hebrew for "anointed one." Both Jews and Christians believed in the idea of God sending them his own chosen leader. They saw the Messiah as a powerful and important person who could bring peace and justice to the world by overcoming suffering and evil. Jews did not think Jesus was the Messiah though. They believe the Messiah is yet to arrive.

WORLD WAR II

In World War II (1939-1945), the Nazi Party killed millions of European Jews. This mass slaughter was known as the Holocaust. In order to avoid persecution and death, many Jews fled the countries under Nazi control. They settled in Western Europe, North America, South America, and Asia. Thousands of other Jews escaped to their ancestors' homeland. Many Jews moved to the Middle East, but became involved in conflicts over who actually owned Palestine. Arabs who lived there considered the land their home. When the war ended, many world leaders suggested the solution of dividing Palestine into two nations.



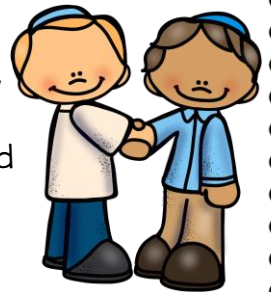
ISRAEL

In 1948, the State of Israel was formed. It surrounds most of the Palestinian territories, except for the Gaza Strip, a narrow piece of land located on the Mediterranean Sea between Israel and Egypt. Israel's population today is primarily Jewish, while Palestine is mostly made up of gentiles, or non-Jews. Tension between the nations remains, as they fight over the borders that separate them.



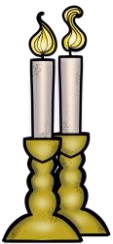
JUDAISM TODAY

Around 14 million people practice Judaism in the world today, a very small percentage of the world's population. Around 44 percent live in North America, while another 41 percent live in the Middle East and North Africa. About 10 percent of the world's Jews live in Europe. The remaining Jews live in Central America, South America, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Sub-Saharan Africa.



LEADERSHIP

There is not a central religious leader who unites the people who practice Judaism. Rabbis, or teachers of Jewish law, typically head individual congregations. They lead religious services at Jewish houses of worship, including synagogues and temples. Cantors, religious officials who assist rabbis, are responsible for singing or chanting prayers during services.



THE SABBATH

Most Jews observe the Sabbath, or *Shabbat*, each week. This is the period from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday. It is a time for rest and prayerful reflection. Jews often celebrate it by lighting candles and reciting prayers, songs, and blessings. Many attend services at a house of worship and gather for a family meal.

DIET

Many Jewish families follow a kosher diet, meaning milk and all other dairy products cannot be cooked or eaten with meat. All meat must be kosher, meaning it is from an animal with a cloven hoof and chew the cud, such as cows and sheep. They should not eat pork, shellfish, or birds of prey.



DENOMINATIONS

There are three major subgroups of Judaism: Orthodox, Reform, and Conservative. These different branches are sometimes called movements.

ORTHODOX: Members of the Orthodox movement believe in strict obedience to the laws God gave Moses. Most Orthodox services are in Hebrew and men and women are separated in the synagogue. Men typically play a larger role in religious ceremonies. Some Orthodox Jews dress like their ancestors did during 19th century Europe. Men wear dark hats and long, black coats. Married women wear hats, scarves, wigs, or some type of head covering.

REFORM: Reform Jews concentrate on the values that religious laws teach. This is more important for them than obeying every rule in the Torah word for word. They believe people should decide for themselves how important certain traditions are. Most reform Jews are open adapting, or changing, parts of their faith to keep up with changing times. They use both English and Hebrew to worship.

CONSERVATIVE: Conservative Jews have beliefs that are in between the Orthodox and Reform movements. They typically approach religious changes more gradually than Reform Jews.

CELEBRATIONS

There are many holidays and festivals in Judaism. Passover is celebrated in March or April as a remembrance of God helping Moses guide the Israelites out of Egypt. Rosh Hashanah is celebrated in September or October as the Jewish New Year and creation of Adam and Eve. Yom Kippur is held ten days after and is a time for people to pray and ask God for forgiveness. It is the most important Jewish holiday. Hanukkah is a winter celebration that recalls the

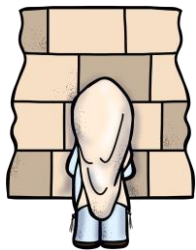


story of Judas Maccabaeus leading a military uprising against invaders. Jewish people light candles and exchange presents during Hanukkah. Children play a game with a little spinning top called a dreidel. Foods cooked in oil, like *latkes*, potato pancakes, and *sufganiot*, jam doughnuts, are eaten. The dates of these celebrations often vary depending on locations.



SYMBOLS

The six-pointed star, or "Star of David," has been used as a Jewish symbol since the Middle Ages. A *mezuzah*, a little case with a tiny scroll with writing from the Bible, is found on the doorposts of many Jewish homes. It is called the *Shema* and is written in Hebrew to remind people to love God and live by his rules. Jewish people kiss the *mezuzah* when they come through the door. The Menorah, a candelabrum, is one of the oldest symbols of the Jewish faith.



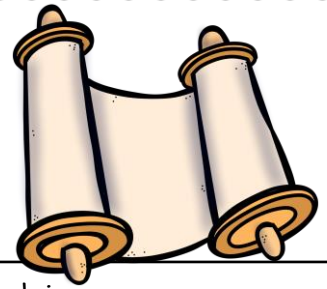
WESTERN WALL

The city of Jerusalem is a very holy place for Jewish people because it is where the Temple once stood before it was destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD. One wall remains, called Western Wall, where Jews go to pray. People of other faiths also pray there.

Judaism has survived for thousands of years due to the support of its members. Jews have experienced countless challenges and centuries of persecution, but have remained strong in their faith. This strength is rooted in the belief that one true God decided to make the Jews his chosen people.

Name _____

JUDAISM



MATCHING: Match each term with its description.

1. _____ rabbi	A. 6-pointed star and symbol of Judaism
2. _____ Canaan	B. An important figure in the founding of Judaism
3. _____ Israel	C. Most important Jewish holiday
4. _____ monotheistic	D. God ordered Abraham to journey to this place
5. _____ Torah	E. God gave him the Ten Commandments
6. _____ Abraham	F. Teacher of Jewish law
7. _____ Israelites	G. Created in 1948 after World War II
8. _____ Moses	H. The belief in one true god
9. _____ Star of David	I. First five books of the Hebrew Bible
10. _____ Yom Kippur	J. People who were forced into slavery by Egyptians

TRUE OR FALSE?: Identify each statement as true or false.

Statement	T	F
11. People in the Jewish faith worship in a church each Sunday.		
12. Rosh Hashanah celebrates the Jewish New Year each fall.		
13. Jews often pray at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.		
14. Judaism is the most practiced religion in the world.		
15. Jews do not believe Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah.		
16. Reform Jews believe in strict obedience of the Torah.		
17. The Ark of the Covenant is located at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.		
18. Passover celebrates the freeing of the Israelites from Egypt.		
19. Palestinians and Israelites typically get along well today.		
20. Millions of European Jews were killed during the Holocaust.		

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the best answer.

21. Which best describes a conservative Jew?
- A. Members believe in strict obedience to the laws God gave Moses.
 - B. They believe people should decide for themselves how important certain traditions are.
 - C. They have beliefs that are in between the Orthodox and Reform movements.
 - D. Most services are in Hebrew and men and women are separated in the synagogue.

22. From where do Jews believe the Ten Commandments came?
- A. Abraham gave the Israelites the Ten Commandments.
 - B. God gave Moses the Ten Commandments.
 - C. The Ten Commandments were written by Jesus of Nazareth.
 - D. The Ten Commandments were written by Abraham.

23. What is the main reason the Western Wall is important to Jews?
- A. It is the one remaining wall of the Temple in Jerusalem.
 - B. It is where Moses was given the Ten Commandments.
 - C. It is where Moses freed the Israelites from the Egyptians.
 - D. It is where God gave Moses the words of the Torah.

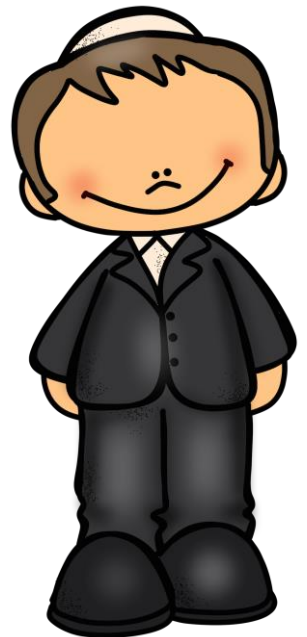


24. Which best describes a kosher diet?
- A. Milk and other dairy products are eaten with meat.
 - B. Regularly eat pork and shellfish.
 - C. Food is from an animal with a cloven hoof and chew the cud.
 - D. Birds of prey are acceptable to eat.

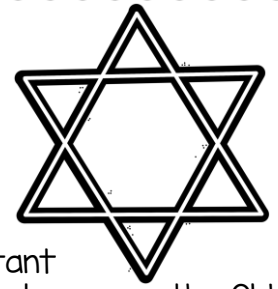
25. What mainly caused the Israelites to move to Egypt from Canaan?
- A. God told Abraham to move his people to Egypt.
 - B. They were forced to move due to famine.
 - C. There were several plagues, forcing the Israelites to move.
 - D. The Israelites were forced out of Canaan by disease.

26. How did the Diaspora impact Judaism?
- A. Jews were forced outside of Canaan, spreading the religion.
 - B. Millions of European Jews were killed during World War II.
 - C. Jews moved from Canaan to Egypt.
 - D. The state of Israel was created after World War II.

27. What do Jews believe about the Messiah?
- A. Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah
 - B. The Messiah has yet to come
 - C. Abraham was the Messiah
 - D. The Torah explains exactly when the Messiah will come



JUDAISM



HISTORY

Judaism is one of the world's oldest surviving monotheistic religions, the belief in one true god. The history and legends of the Jewish people go back to about the 20th century BCE. Abraham is an important figure in the founding of Judaism. According to Jewish scriptures, also known as the Old Testament, Abraham was righteous and did not believe in false gods, or idols. God chose to form a covenant, an agreement, with him. God ordered him to journey into Canaan, near modern-day Israel. God told Abraham that he would become the father of a holy nation there. God promised to love and protect the nation's members, the Hebrews, in exchange for their faithfulness. It was understood that if they sinned, they would be punished for their actions. The covenant marked the start of a special relationship between God and his chosen people.

ISRAELITES

Abraham was the earliest patriarch, or father-like leader, of the Hebrews. His son, Isaac, and Isaac's son named Jacob, or Israel, followed Abraham. As time passed, Hebrews started referring to themselves as Israelites. Famine caused the Israelites to move to Egypt. Their situation improved at first, but then the Egyptians forced them into slavery. They waited for God to send someone to free them.

MOSES

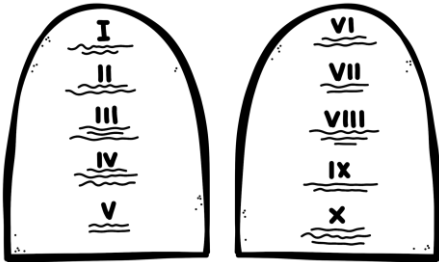
The prophet Moses fulfilled this role of deliverer during the 13th century BCE. Jewish scriptures feature stories of God working through Moses to bring various plagues, or curses, upon the Egyptians. The Israelites were eventually able to leave Egypt and go back to Canaan. God renewed his covenant with him before they returned and gave Moses the Torah, Hebrew for "teachings." It is the first five books of the Hebrew Bible.



RULES

The Torah has a set of 613 commandments, or divine rules. The Israelites believed God created these rules to guide their day-to-day lives. It addressed everything from their diet to family life. The Torah contained the Ten Commandments that gave the main

rules of Judaism. In the Hebrew Bible, God communicated with Moses on top of a mountain in Egypt. The Jewish scriptures say God carved the Ten Commandments into two stone tablets. Moses later presented the tablets to the Israelites, who kept them in a sacred chest. The exact location of the chest, called the Ark of the Covenant, is a mystery today.



GEOGRAPHY

Early Judaism was limited to the areas that are now Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel. Canaan stretched between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. It was later split into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and then later referred to as Palestine. The Jews constructed a temple to worship God, but Babylonian troops took over the city of Jerusalem and destroyed the temple in 586 BCE. The Jews rebuilt their temple, but continued to encounter invaders. Syrians, Romans, and Arabs all seized control of Jewish territory at different points. They sometimes forced the Jews to relocate outside their traditional homelands. This exile was called the Diaspora. It was devastating to the people it impacted, but helped spread Judaism beyond what was once Canaan.

SPREAD

Judaism was no longer limited to the Middle East by the Middle Ages. Jews lived in Europe and Africa too, but often encountered persecution, or poor treatment. They struggled for the right to practice their faith in areas where Christianity was the official religion. Christianity developed from Judaism between the first and second century. It was based on the belief that Jesus of Nazareth, who was Jewish, was the Messiah. Messiah is Hebrew for "anointed one." Both Jews and Christians believed in the idea of God sending them his own chosen leader. They saw the Messiah as a powerful and important person who could bring peace and justice to the world by overcoming suffering and evil. Jews did not think Jesus was the Messiah though. They believe the Messiah is yet to arrive.

WORLD WAR II

In World War II (1939-1945), the Nazi Party killed millions of European Jews. This mass slaughter was known as the Holocaust. In order to avoid persecution and death, many Jews fled the countries under Nazi control. They settled in Western Europe, North America, South America, and Asia. Thousands of other Jews escaped to their ancestors' homeland. Many Jews moved to the Middle East, but became involved in conflicts over who actually owned Palestine. Arabs who lived there considered the land their home. When the war ended, many world leaders suggested the solution of dividing Palestine into two nations.



ISRAEL

In 1948, the State of Israel was formed. It surrounds most of the Palestinian territories, except for the Gaza Strip, a narrow piece of land located on the Mediterranean Sea between Israel and Egypt. Israel's population today is primarily Jewish, while Palestine is mostly made up of gentiles, or non-Jews. Tension between the nations remains, as they fight over the borders that separate them.



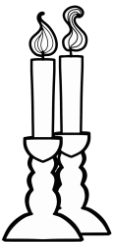
JUDAISM TODAY

Around 14 million people practice Judaism in the world today, a very small percentage of the world's population. Around 44 percent live in North America, while another 41 percent live in the Middle East and North Africa. About 10 percent of the world's Jews live in Europe. The remaining Jews live in Central America, South America, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Sub-Saharan Africa.



LEADERSHIP

There is not a central religious leader who unites the people who practice Judaism. Rabbis, or teachers of Jewish law, typically head individual congregations. They lead religious services at Jewish houses of worship, including synagogues and temples. Cantors, religious officials who assist rabbis, are responsible for singing or chanting prayers during services.



THE SABBATH

Most Jews observe the Sabbath, or *Shabbat*, each week. This is the period from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday. It is a time for rest and prayerful reflection. Jews often celebrate it by lighting candles and reciting prayers, songs, and blessings. Many attend services at a house of worship and gather for a family meal.

DIET

Many Jewish families follow a kosher diet, meaning milk and all other dairy products cannot be cooked or eaten with meat. All meat must be kosher, meaning it is from an animal with a cloven hoof and chew the cud, such as cows and sheep. They should not eat pork, shellfish, or birds of prey.



DENOMINATIONS

There are three major subgroups of Judaism: Orthodox, Reform, and Conservative. These different branches are sometimes called movements.

ORTHODOX: Members of the Orthodox movement believe in strict obedience to the laws God gave Moses. Most Orthodox services are in Hebrew and men and women are separated in the synagogue. Men typically play a larger role in religious ceremonies. Some Orthodox Jews dress like their ancestors did during 19th century Europe. Men wear dark hats and long, black coats. Married women wear hats, scarves, wigs, or some type of head covering.

REFORM: Reform Jews concentrate on the values that religious laws teach. This is more important for them than obeying every rule in the Torah word for word. They believe people should decide for themselves how important certain traditions are. Most reform Jews are open adapting, or changing, parts of their faith to keep up with changing times. They use both English and Hebrew to worship.

CONSERVATIVE: Conservative Jews have beliefs that are in between the Orthodox and Reform movements. They typically approach religious changes more gradually than Reform Jews.

CELEBRATIONS

There are many holidays and festivals in Judaism. Passover is celebrated in March or April as a remembrance of God helping Moses guide the Israelites out of Egypt. Rosh Hashanah is celebrated in September or October as the Jewish New Year and creation of Adam and Eve. Yom Kippur is held ten days after and is a time for people to pray and ask God for forgiveness. It is the most important Jewish holiday. Hanukkah is a winter celebration that recalls the

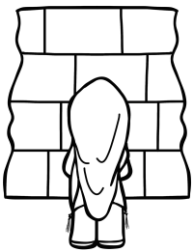


story of Judas Maccabaeus leading a military uprising against invaders. Jewish people light candles and exchange presents during Hanukkah. Children play a game with a little spinning top called a dreidel. Foods cooked in oil, like *latkes*, potato pancakes, and *sufganiot*, jam doughnuts, are eaten. The dates of these celebrations often vary depending on locations.



SYMBOLS

The six-pointed star, or "Star of David," has been used as a Jewish symbol since the Middle Ages. A *mezuzah*, a little case with a tiny scroll with writing from the Bible, is found on the doorposts of many Jewish homes. It is called the *Shema* and is written in Hebrew to remind people to love God and live by his rules. Jewish people kiss the *mezuzah* when they come through the door. The Menorah, a candelabrum, is one of the oldest symbols of the Jewish faith.



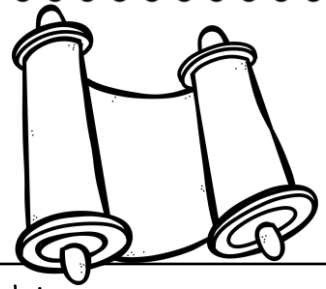
WESTERN WALL

The city of Jerusalem is a very holy place for Jewish people because it is where the Temple once stood before it was destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD. One wall remains, called Western Wall, where Jews go to pray. People of other faiths also pray there.

Judaism has survived for thousands of years due to the support of its members. Jews have experienced countless challenges and centuries of persecution, but have remained strong in their faith. This strength is rooted in the belief that one true God decided to make the Jews his chosen people.

Name _____

JUDAISM



MATCHING: Match each term with its description.

1. _____ rabbi	A. 6-pointed star and symbol of Judaism
2. _____ Canaan	B. An important figure in the founding of Judaism
3. _____ Israel	C. Most important Jewish holiday
4. _____ monotheistic	D. God ordered Abraham to journey to this place
5. _____ Torah	E. God gave him the Ten Commandments
6. _____ Abraham	F. Teacher of Jewish law
7. _____ Israelites	G. Created in 1948 after World War II
8. _____ Moses	H. The belief in one true god
9. _____ Star of David	I. First five books of the Hebrew Bible
10. _____ Yom Kippur	J. People who were forced into slavery by Egyptians

TRUE OR FALSE?: Identify each statement as true or false.

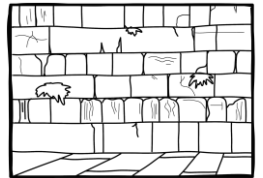
Statement	T	F
11. People in the Jewish faith worship in a church each Sunday.		
12. Rosh Hashanah celebrates the Jewish New Year each fall.		
13. Jews often pray at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.		
14. Judaism is the most practiced religion in the world.		
15. Jews do not believe Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah.		
16. Reform Jews believe in strict obedience of the Torah.		
17. The Ark of the Covenant is located at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.		
18. Passover celebrates the freeing of the Israelites from Egypt.		
19. Palestinians and Israelites typically get along well today.		
20. Millions of European Jews were killed during the Holocaust.		

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the best answer.

21. Which best describes a conservative Jew?
- A. Members believe in strict obedience to the laws God gave Moses.
 - B. They believe people should decide for themselves how important certain traditions are.
 - C. They have beliefs that are in between the Orthodox and Reform movements.
 - D. Most services are in Hebrew and men and women are separated in the synagogue.

22. From where do Jews believe the Ten Commandments came?
- A. Abraham gave the Israelites the Ten Commandments.
 - B. God gave Moses the Ten Commandments.
 - C. The Ten Commandments were written by Jesus of Nazareth.
 - D. The Ten Commandments were written by Abraham.

23. What is the main reason the Western Wall is important to Jews?
- A. It is the one remaining wall of the Temple in Jerusalem.
 - B. It is where Moses was given the Ten Commandments.
 - C. It is where Moses freed the Israelites from the Egyptians.
 - D. It is where God gave Moses the words of the Torah.



24. Which best describes a kosher diet?
- A. Milk and other dairy products are eaten with meat.
 - B. Regularly eat pork and shellfish.
 - C. Food is from an animal with a cloven hoof and chew the cud.
 - D. Birds of prey are acceptable to eat.

25. What mainly caused the Israelites to move to Egypt from Canaan?
- A. God told Abraham to move his people to Egypt.
 - B. They were forced to move due to famine.
 - C. There were several plagues, forcing the Israelites to move.
 - D. The Israelites were forced out of Canaan by disease.

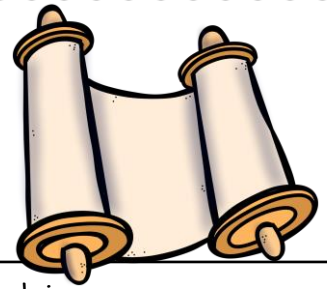
26. How did the Diaspora impact Judaism?
- A. Jews were forced outside of Canaan, spreading the religion.
 - B. Millions of European Jews were killed during World War II.
 - C. Jews moved from Canaan to Egypt.
 - D. The state of Israel was created after World War II.

27. What do Jews believe about the Messiah?
- A. Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah
 - B. The Messiah has yet to come
 - C. Abraham was the Messiah
 - D. The Torah explains exactly when the Messiah will come



Name _____

JUDAISM



MATCHING: Match each term with its description.

1. __F__ rabbi	A. 6-pointed star and symbol of Judaism
2. _D___ Canaan	B. An important figure in the founding of Judaism
3. __G___ Israel	C. Most important Jewish holiday
4. __H___ monotheistic	D. God ordered Abraham to journey to this place
5. ___I__ Torah	E. God gave him the Ten Commandments
6. __B___ Abraham	F. Teacher of Jewish law
7. ___J__ Israelites	G. Created in 1948 after World War II
8. __E___ Moses	H. The belief in one true god
9. __A___ Star of David	I. First five books of the Hebrew Bible
10. __C___ Yom Kippur	J. People who were forced into slavery by Egyptians

TRUE OR FALSE?: Identify each statement as true or false.

Statement	T	F
11. People in the Jewish faith worship in a church each Sunday.		X
12. Rosh Hashanah celebrates the Jewish New Year each fall.	X	
13. Jews often pray at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.	X	
14. Judaism is the most practiced religion in the world.		X
15. Jews do not believe Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah.	X	
16. Reform Jews believe in strict obedience of the Torah.		X
17. The Ark of the Covenant is located at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.		X
18. Passover celebrates the freeing of the Israelites from Egypt.	X	
19. Palestinians and Israelites typically get along well today.		X
20. Millions of European Jews were killed during the Holocaust.	X	

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the best answer.

21. Which best describes a conservative Jew?
- A. Members believe in strict obedience to the laws God gave Moses.
 - B. They believe people should decide for themselves how important certain traditions are.
 - C. They have beliefs that are in between the Orthodox and Reform movements.**
 - D. Most services are in Hebrew and men and women are separated in the synagogue.

22. From where do Jews believe the Ten Commandments came?
- A. Abraham gave the Israelites the Ten Commandments.
 - B. God gave Moses the Ten Commandments.**
 - C. The Ten Commandments were written by Jesus of Nazareth.
 - D. The Ten Commandments were written by Abraham.

23. What is the main reason the Western Wall is important to Jews?
- A. It is the one remaining wall of the Temple in Jerusalem.**
 - B. It is where Moses was given the Ten Commandments.
 - C. It is where Moses freed the Israelites from the Egyptians.
 - D. It is where God gave Moses the words of the Torah.

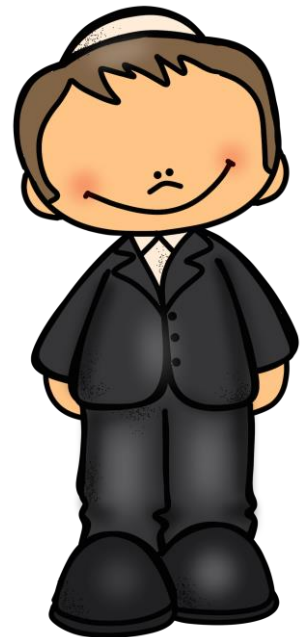


24. Which best describes a kosher diet?
- A. Milk and other dairy products are eaten with meat.
 - B. Regularly eat pork and shellfish.
 - C. Food is from an animal with a cloven hoof and chew the cud.**
 - D. Birds of prey are acceptable to eat.

25. What mainly caused the Israelites to move to Egypt from Canaan?
- A. God told Abraham to move his people to Egypt.
 - B. They were forced to move due to famine.**
 - C. There were several plagues, forcing the Israelites to move.
 - D. The Israelites were forced out of Canaan by disease.

26. How did the Diaspora impact Judaism?
- A. Jews were forced outside of Canaan, spreading the religion.**
 - B. Millions of European Jews were killed during World War II.
 - C. Jews moved from Canaan to Egypt.
 - D. The state of Israel was created after World War II.

27. What do Jews believe about the Messiah?
- A. Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah
 - B. The Messiah has yet to come**
 - C. Abraham was the Messiah
 - D. The Torah explains exactly when the Messiah will come



Thank
you for
your
purchase!



www.akhlah.com
www.Chabad.org
www.theschoolrun.com
www.uri.org

***If you don't
already, [Follow Me!](#)**