



## Component 3a: Judaism Beliefs Knowledge Organiser



Denominations of Judaism		
1	Reform	More liberal Jews who reinterpret tradition for modern society
2	Orthodox	More conservative Jews who follow tradition more strictly
3	Other	Hassidic/ Secular/ Messianic/ Ashkenazi/ Sephardic

Nature of God		
4	One	Shown in the Shema, God cannot be separated or divided
5	Creator	Everything owes its existence to God, shown in Genesis
6	Lawgiver	God gives direction on how to live and stay close to him, shown in the Mitzvot
7	Judge	God is merciful and fair in his judgements, which decide the afterlife
8	Shekinah	The manifested glory of God, His dwelling place on earth

Messiah		
9	Reform	The Messianic Age will be brought about by collective action, it is not a person, there is no mention in the Torah
10	Orthodox	The Messiah will be a leader, ever generation has the potential for the Messiah to be born, will judge Jews
11	Maimonides	The belief in the Messiah is one of the 13 Principles of Judaism
12	Prophecy	Descendent of David, rebuild the Temple, Teach the Torah, bring Jews back to Israel, Messianic Age of universal peace
13	Isaiah	"the wolf will live with the lamb"
14	Micah	"nation shall not take up sword against nation"

Covenant		
15	Abraham- Land	Abraham was called out of his homeland to the land of Canaan
16	Abraham - descendants	Abraham was promised descendants through his son Isaac, and that they would be a great nation
17	Abraham - blessing	God promises to bless Abraham and the families on Earth through him. Circumcision of boys is a sign of the covenant
18	Moses- Calling	Moses is called by God through the burning shrub and given the covenant to lead the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land
19	Moses- Plagues	In the 10 <sup>th</sup> Plague the Israelites are saved from the Angel of Death and allowed to return to the Promised Land
20	Commandments	Moses is given the 10 Commandments on Mount Sinai
21	Moses- Desert	Moses and the Israelites travel through the desert as a Jewish society for 40 years, after God does not let them into Canaan for their disobedience.

Mitzvot		
22	613	Number of Commands/ instructions in the Torah
23	Modern Use	Some Jews choose which to follow according to their relevance, others such as the Temple worship do not apply
24	Mitzvah Day	Established in 2008 to celebrate the mitzvot
25	Healing the world	Tikkum olam. The world is made perfect, as God intended through the mitzvot.
26	Love of neighbour	Gemilut hasadim. Without expecting anything in return, Jews are expected to look after each other, especially the vulnerable
27	Justice	Tzedakah. Social justice and promoting fairness and equality
28	Free will	God judges on our actions, which we have the ability to decide

Importance of Life		
29	Sanctity of Life	God gives life, as shown in Genesis, and therefore it is sacred and needs protecting, as only God can take life.
30	Pikuach Nefesh	The principle that any of the Mitzvot can be broken in order to save a life
31	Examples	Kosher Law can be ignored to save the starving, the Sabbath Law can be broken to drive to the hospital
32	Exceptions	Idolatry, adultery and incest cannot be broken to save a life

Ten Commandments		
33	Importance	They can be kept by every Jew to show love towards neighbour and towards God, and they give the basis of all Jewish beliefs and practices

Afterlife		
34	Significance	Not as important as living a good life
35	Olam Ha Ba	The term for "the world to come"
36	Interpretations	Some Jews think the afterlife is spiritual, others that it is a physical place
37	Talmud	States we should prepare for the afterlife in this life
38	Resurrection	Interpretations differ on a spiritual or physical afterlife, as well as Reform who do not accept it at all
39	Nahmanides	The afterlife comes after the resurrection
40	Maimonides	The resurrected will die a second time, then go to the afterlife
41	Messiah	The resurrection may be during or after the Messianic Age.