

שבת SUNDAY SESSIONS

World Religions

WEEK 3 - JUDAISM

Introduction/Welcome

_____ : Judaism of the first and second temple periods (the vast majority of the Bible)

_____ : The form, practice, and beliefs of Judaism after the destruction of the second temple in 70 A.D.

Initial Stats

Founder(s): _____ // _____ of the 1st century A.D. (_____ // _____)

Number of Jews in the world: _____

Largest Populations

- _____
- _____
- _____

Ancient Judaism to 70 A.D.

Hebrew: (עִבְרִי, *îbhrî*) - _____

Israelite: _____

Jew

Ancient usage: A name for the _____ originally designating those from the tribe of _____, but after the post-exilic restoration of Israel, this name was regularly applied to all Israelites.

Ethnic usage: One who is born of _____ parents.

Modern religious usage: One who, by _____ or _____, chooses to share the cultural and religious tenants of Jewish experience and wisdom.

- Rabbi Morris Kertzer (What is a Jew?, 1993)

Synagogue: A place for _____ and _____ that developed in Jewish communities throughout the Mediterranean in the late centuries bc.

Sanhedrin: The supreme council in charge of Jewish affairs in Roman-ruled Judea made up of _____ and _____.

Modern Judaism

Holy Books

_____: The first five books of the Old Testament - law of Moses.

_____ A collection of rabbinic Jewish texts that record the oral tradition of the early rabbis.

Consists of 2 parts: _____ and _____

_____: A Jewish collection of oral traditions and written works compiled circa 200 A.D. Includes the earliest data available about early rabbinic Judaism.

_____: Elaborates and comments on the Mishnah. Compiled circa 550 A.D.

Sects of Judaism and Their Beliefs

_____ Follow a traditional form of Judaism that was established between 400-500 A.D.

_____/_____: "Pious, devout ones". A Mystic, conservative sect of Judaism founded by Israel ben Eleazer.

_____: Most liberal sect of Judaism. Emphasizes ethics and love for others over against obedience to God.

_____: A branch of Judaism developed in the 19th century to be a middle ground between Orthodox and Reform Judaism.

Annual Holiday Cycle

_____: Jewish New Year
(September/October).

_____: "day of atonement"

_____: The feast of booths/tabernacles

_____: 8 day festival that celebrates the victory of Maccabees over Antiochus Epiphanies and the reconsecration of the temple in Jerusalem.

_____: A festival instituted by the Jews in ironical commemoration of Haman's consultation of the "pur", for the purpose of ascertaining the auspicious day for executing his cruel plot against their nation.

_____: The celebration of God deliverance of the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt.

_____: Celebrated the grain harvest and the renewal of the covenant.

Evangelism

- 1. Pray for your Jewish friends and co-workers regularly**
- 2. Share Your Story of how Messiah has changed your life**
- 3. Use the Bible**

Romans 10:17 ESV

¹⁷ So faith comes from hearing, and hearing through the word of Christ.

- Many Jews in America are unfamiliar with the Bible (even the O.T.)

4. Ask great questions

- What happens during passover and why?
- Why don't you offer sacrifices today?
- How do you find forgiveness since the destruction of the temple?
- How will you recognize the Messiah when he comes?
- How often do you read the Scriptures and what role do they play in your life?

5. Introduce your friend to a Jewish believer

- Additional resources will be on the podcast