



Synagogue - service on Shabbat

Communal prayers - time to come together with God.
Shabbat based on Commandment:
'remember the Sabbath'

Friday night
Saturday morning/afternoon



Prayers - include Shema, Amidah, reading from the Torah, sermon from Rabbi, use SIDDUR (order of service)

'Keep Sabbath holy..' Commandment

Shema

Amidah

Siddur

Orthodox -

Service in Hebrew
Unaccompanied songs
Men and women apart

Reform -

Use own language + Hebrew
No reference to Messiah/resurrection
Use instruments/recorded music
Men and women together

AMIDAH

1 Blessed are you, Lord, shield of Abraham.

2 Blessed are you Lord, reviving the dead.

3 Blessed are you Lord, the holy God.

4 Blessed are you Lord, gracious giver of understanding.

5 Blessed are you Lord,

6 Blessed are you Lord,

7 Blessed are you Lord,

8 Blessed are you Lord,

9 Blessed are you Lord,

10 Blessed are you Lord,

11 Blessed are you Lord,

12 Blessed are you Lord,

13 Blessed are you Lord,

14 Blessed are you Lord,

15 Blessed are you Lord,

16 Blessed are you Lord, whom we shall serve in reverence.

17 Blessed are you Lord,

18 Blessed are you Lord,

18 blessings

Praise God

Requests from God

Thanksgiving

Recited silently + read by rabbi

At the end take 3 steps back /forward
(Reform don't do). Symbolise
withdrawing from God's presence...

The 39 Categories of Shabbat Prohibitions:

SHABBAT: Important

1. Celebrates God's creation (Genesis 1:1-5) - the beginning of time
2. Time of spiritual renewal - family time
3. It is one of the Ten Commandments (keep it holy)

39 categories of not working - include no cooking = **ONLY PIKUACH NEFESH** = save a life work can be done

Orthodox don't drive, live near synagogue - **Reform** do drive have car parks

Best food served, best crockery, food pre-prepared.

Orthodox follow rules literally - electric lights on timers

Non-orthodox it's not done so literally

What happens?

prepare home - clean/cook begins 18 mins before sunset (Fri)

Mother lights two candles - shekinah

blessing over a loaf

Shabbat prayer over wine

'Blessed are you our God..'

attend synagogue (Sat)

Shabbat candle lit - ends

Shabbat, holy and world are mixed..

d) 'Resting on Shabbat is out of date.'

No

SHABBAT: Important

1. Celebrates God's creation (Gen In the beginning ..)
2. Time of spiritual renewal - family time
3. It is one of the Ten Commandments (keep it holy)

Yes

The 39 Categories of Shabbat Prohibitions:

Building	Kneading	Slaughtering
Burning	Knotting	Smoothing
Carrying	Marking	Spinning
Chainstitching	Planting	Tanning
Combing	Plowing	Tearing
Cooking	Reaping	Threshing
Demolishing	Selecting	Trapping
Dyeing	Sewing	Unraveling
Erasing	Shaping	Untying
Extinguishing	Shearing	Warping
Finishing	Sifting	Weaving
Grinding	Skinning	Washing
Harvesting		Winnowing

PRAYERS

Siddur prayer book

Shema

'Hear O' Israel, the Lord is our God.

Orthodox pray 3 times a day - facing Jerusalem - Recite the Modeh Ani on waking 'I give thanks to you ..'
Reminds them they owe life to God

MEZUZAH - on the doorframe
Contains scroll of the **Shema**

Symbolises God's protection of house
Touch the mezuzah to remind of God

Worship in the Home

SHABBAT

Prepare home - clean/cook
Begins 18 mins before sunset (Fri)
Mother lights two candles - Shekinah
Blessing over a loaf
Kiddush prayer over wine ('Blessed are your our God..'
Attend synagogue (Sat)
Havdalah candle lit - ends Shabbat, holy and world are mixed..

KOSHER





Items worn for worship



TEFILLIN



2 leather boxes containing the
Shema

Bound to head and upper arm

Worn by **ORTHODOX** males on
weekday mornings during
prayers
(not Sabbath)

Some **REFORM** women wear

Obeys Mitzvah in Torah to
wear tefillin (Deuteronomy)

Reminds Jews to serve God -
good thoughts/actions

TALLITH



Numbers 15
(Torah) wear
garment with
fringes -
represent the
613 Mitzvot

Touch the
tassels to the
Torah and kiss
them - mark of
dedication

4 cornered garment
with fringes TZIZIT

Large TALLIT - prayer
shawl

Small TALLIT worn
everyday under clothes

ORTHODOX/REFORM
wear LARGE TALLIT
during worship

ORTHODOX wear
SMALL TALLIT every
day

KIPPAH



Head covering

Worn in synagogue or all the time..

Male ORTHODOX and REFORM - but some REFORM females wearing it..

Sign of respect

Symbol of Jewish identity



The Synagogue
BANTAM

B A N T

A raised platform - where the Torah scrolls are read from..

Orthodox - in the middle
Reform - at front with ark
Central = Torah central to life

The Bimah

Aron Hakodesh

Where the scrolls are kept - curtain opened/closed for certain prayers.

Sephardic - curtains outside

Most important place in synagogue - faces Jerusalem

Torah scrolls

Contain the Torah. Made from animal, wrapped when not used.

Sephardic kept in metal - wood case.

Read in each service - raised up - honour to read

The eternal lamp - placed above the ark. Never put out - a symbol of God's presence, Exodus Jews told to 'cause a lamp to burn continually.'

Ner Tamid



But what makes a community of worshippers?

In Christianity its where 2 or more are gathered in Jesus' name..

In Judaism?

Daily Minyan 8am

In Judaism its the MINYAN - when there are 10 or more worshippers..

REFORM - have mixed Minyan

ORTHODOX - only male after their Bar Mitzvah

No Amidah without a Minyan

BANTAM...

Bimah

Aron Kadesh

Ner Tamid

Torah scrolls

Arrangement - seating

Minyan

Worship and MORE..

House of prayer

(10 or more = MINYAN)

House of study (libraries)

Children learn at the synagogue

Social events - elderly, ill, charity

Town hall - community events

All synagogues face Jerusalem - where Temple stood
No statues (obey Exodus 20 - no false idols)

RITUAL ...

Relationship

Identity

Tradition

Unity

Affirms faith

Life - from birth to death

Eight day old boys

You shall circumcise your
foreskin.' Gen

Mohel will circumcise

Men attend ceremony

Reform - women do too

Baby placed on Elijah's chair

Sit on lap of SANDEK (person chosen
by parents)

Father says blessing

Affirms ABRAHAMIC COVENANT
(sign of covenant)

Get Hebrew name

Relationship
Identity
Tradition
Unity
Affirms faith
Life - birth

BAR MITZVAH

Bar and Bat Mitzvah are initiation ceremonies.

Takes on commitments of faith -
COVENANT
with **GOD**

Bar Mitzvah = son of the Mitzvah - done at 13 when mature

Boy says blessings and then father says blessing too -**THANK GOD**

Boy does preparation - learns Hebrew, reads Torah, boy can form **MINYAN**, keep mitzvot and wear tefillin

BIG CELEBRATION



BAT MITZVAH

Aged 12

REFORM = BAT MITZVAH
Service and presentation
Read from Torah
Part of Minyan



BAT CHAYIL (daughter of worth)
ORTHODOX
Aged 12

Maybe no ceremony at all
Or a small ceremony..
Girl presents what learnt

Orthodox -
do not allow
mixed
marriages

Jews must
marry Jews
- no same
sex

'You must
not marry
with other
nations.'
Deuteronomy

Reform and
Liberal arrange
blessing
ceremonies

Allow same sex -
encourage non
Jewish partner to
convert

What happens:

1. Happen in synagogues, hotels, open spaces
2. KETUBAH - wedding contract
3. CHUPPAH - canopy (symbolises synagogue/HOME)
4. KIDUSHIN - sanctification (holy)- blessing, exchange rings, drink from wine cup (B E D)
5. NISUIN - elevation of marriage - 7 blessings, wine glass stamped on by groom to symbolise destruction of temple
6. 'BLESSED are you, Lord our God ..The couple are blessed.

Fulfils duty for a man to leave his parents and BE UNITED WITH HIS WIFE.. Genesis

Allows for bearing of children 'be fruitful and multiply.'

K - C - K - N - B

MOURNING RITUALS

CHEVRA KADISHA -

volunteer helps with mourning rituals
- Washes body, dressed in white shroud - TALLIT with fringes cut off..



The main mourner
ONAN - arrange funeral and stay with body - first stage of mourning = **ANINUT**

Process to cemetery
Burial eulogy..
Wooden coffin (all
e

Grave filled
KADDISH -



Yahrzeit

Each year prayers said - candle burns
for 24 hours

Before first anniversary - tombstone at grave
People visit and place pebbles. 1st anniversary candle lit..

Chevra Kadisha

Onan

Aninut

Kaddish prayers

Shiva

11 months

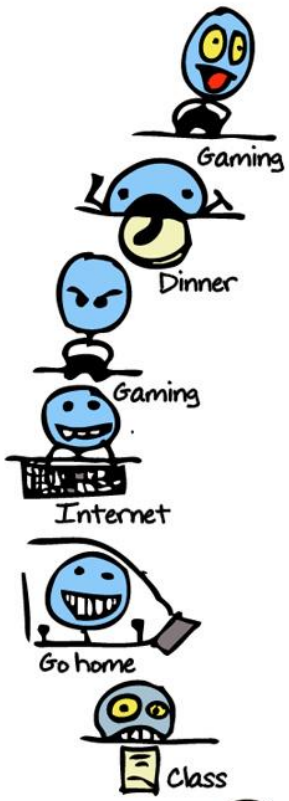
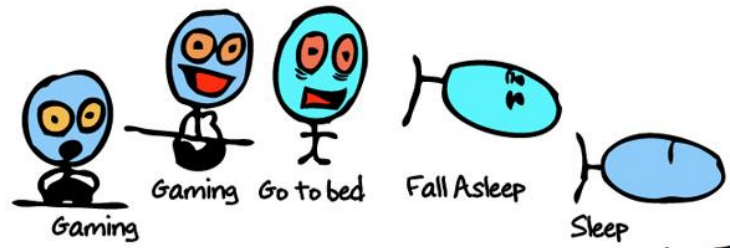
First anniversary

Yahrzeit

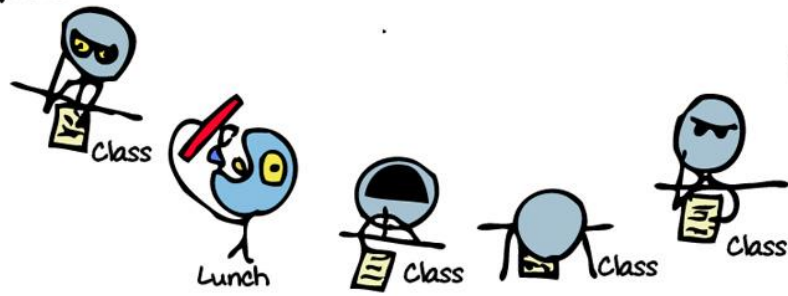
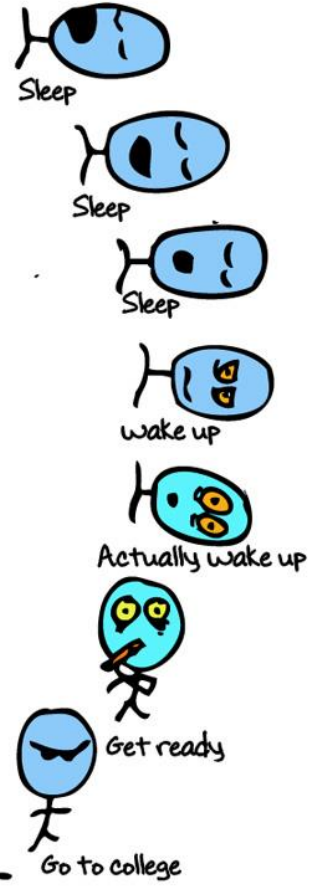
Mourning ritual
IMPORTANT because

Body is earthly container
of soul - needs to be
treated with respect.

Ritual shows life has
changed and cannot go on
as before



Daily Life



TORAH = 5 books of Moses

Genesis	<p>Traces the origins of God's</p> <p>Jews follow the MITZVOT in their daily lives..</p> <p>Moses most important Prophet - only one to see God face to face..</p> <p>Mitzvots = Covenant = LBD..</p> <p>Read it daily</p>
Exodus	
Leviticus	
Numbers	
Deuteronomy	

History of
Jews - Read
in
Synagogue

TaNakh

Collection of
praises to God
- Psalms

- ❖ The **TaNakh** is the Hebrew acronym which refers to the Jewish Bible.
- ❖ The Jewish Bible consists of three parts:
 - ❖ **Torah** (sometimes called the Five Books of Moses)
 - ❖ **Nevi'im** (the books of the Prophets)
 - ❖ **Ketuvim** (or "Writings")

Oral Tradition

Talmud

Mishnah

Gemara

The Talmud helps Jews to understand the Torah..

Teachings and guidance on teaching.

Helps them to understand issues about law

its base to apply to the whole
of life in the contemporary
world.

Written 200-500CE

Kosher =

Fit and pro
eat

Laws found
Torah
(Leviticus)

Forbids she
pork, animo
don't eat th

Law comes
Moses - co

Benefits:

Blessing to keep Kosher
Helps relationship with God
Binds family together

Challenges:

Expensive
Difficult to find in UK
Limits places to eat
Individual choice - so can choose
not to..



Rosh Hashanah:

Festival celebrates when God created the world.

Fresh start - God judges deeds from previous year.

God in Numbers - it's a day of new beginnings

Attend synagogue - God is judge - special food - apple dipped in honey - SHOFAR blown - time of reconciliation - visit graves - stand near river perform TASHLICH (throw stones into river)

'throw all our sins to bottom of the sea.'
Micah

Yom Kippur -day of atonement,
holiest day of the year.



End of 10 days of
repentance - **day
of self-denial**
- abstain from
food, sex, drink,
wearing perfume,
leather shoes

The day itself - fast for 25
hours, light a candle, confess
sins to God - service ends with
reciting Shema.
Shofar blown



Sukkot begins 5th day after Yom Kippur. Commandment to keep - a harvest festival to God

Celebrates the journey of Israelites through desert to Promised Land - led by Moses

Leviticus - 'live in a thatched hut..'



Sukkot lasts for 7 days
Build a temporary shelter - Sukkah
Stars to be seen - eat and sleep there
Jews live in the Sukkah for 8 days

Makeshift booth - man vulnerable to God.



Two special objects - **known as the 4 species:**

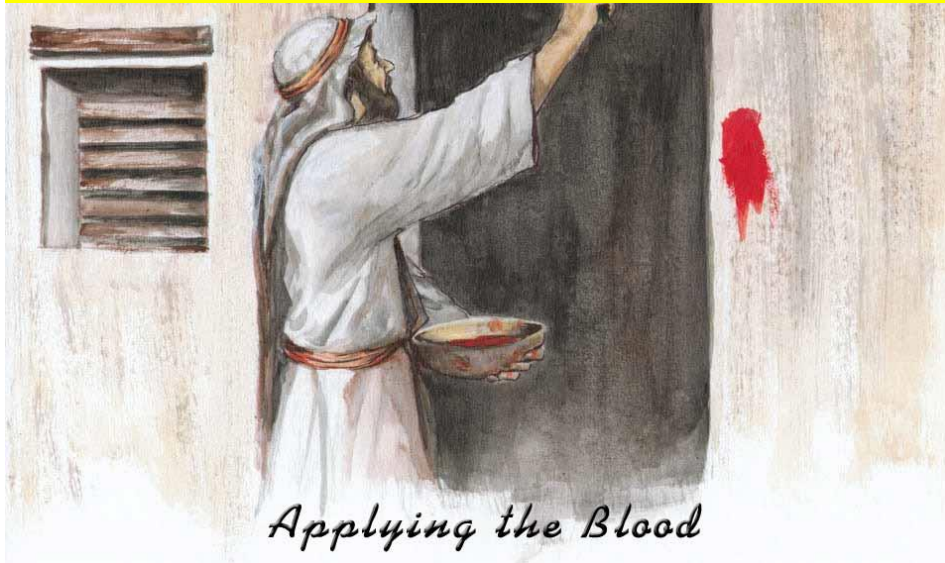
Lulav - palm, willow and myrtle - represents your spine/actions, eye/how you see life, mouth/your speech

Etrog - a citrus fruit - represents your emotions

All Jews united - although flawed:

Some know the Torah and perform mitzvot, some know the Torah but lack mitzvot, some who perform mitzvot but lack Torah, some who have no knowledge of mitzvot or Torah...

Exodus - God commanded a festival held each year to remember..



Last plague - God told Moses to make sure a lamb was sacrificed, blood put on doorways, so God would PASSOVER the Jews and kill the Egyptians...

Pesach celebrates freedom from slavery - God passed over the Israelites in Egypt

FESTIVAL OF FREEDOM

Before Pesach - house rid of all grain products (Chametz) - NO LEAVENED PRODUCTS ALLOWED

Attend synagogue + **seder meal** which is symbolic food, reminds Jews of their time in slavery.

- Lamb bone(lamb's blood on the doors),
- roasted egg (new life),
- green veg dipped in salt symbolises slaves' tears.
- Matzah - unleavened bread - slaves in such a hurry to escape

Prayers read from special book Haggadah

Door left open and glass of wine for prophet Elijah - who some believe will bring in the Messiah

