

## Year 9 ASP and DG

*Instructions for the week beginning Monday 6<sup>th</sup> July*

### Watch

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VF4CunGGWxw>

### Read

The attached pages of the textbook

### Listen to

### Do

1. This week's work is a continuation of the life rituals. Your title is Marriage
2. Watch the clip and make notes.
3. Write a sentence based on acronym KIDDUSHIN from the textbook pages attached.
4. Complete the quiz

## ▶ Marriage

Marriage is seen as an important religious and spiritual ceremony in Judaism. It allows procreation, fulfilling the duty to 'be fruitful and multiply' and the bonding referred to in the Torah.

*'A man shall therefore leave his father and mother and be united with his wife, and they shall become one flesh.'*

Genesis 2:24

Marriage is considered as God-given, which can be seen by the word kiddushin (holy or sanctified) which is used for the betrothal ceremony and the first part of the ceremony. The second part of the ceremony is called nisuin which finalises the marriage. There are many different features in each wedding ceremony.

**K**etubah – This is the marriage contract made between bride and groom. It is a legal document in which traditionally the husband promises to support his wife. Traditionally these were written in Aramiac but they are written in many languages today. The ketubah remains the property of the wife throughout the marriage.

**I**ntentions – Entering into marriage both partners must have the right intentions. It is considered a meeting of soul mates and a spiritual experience in which respect and faithfulness to each other are expected.

**D**own the aisle – Although a wedding can happen in a synagogue, home or other suitable place, the bride will usually walk down the aisle and join the groom and bridesmaids under the chuppah where the rabbi conducts the main parts of the ceremony.

**D**eclaration in front of witnesses as a ring is placed on the bride's finger. The groom will declare 'Behold you are consecrated to me by means of this ring according to the rituals of Moses and Israel'. He also reads out the promises made in the ketubah. In the Sephardic community this is read to the groom before the ceremony begins.

**U**nder the chuppah – The main part of the ceremony takes place under the chuppah. This is a shelter with four sides open and symbolises the Jewish home. Across the chuppah there will often be a blessing written in Hebrew. Two blessings are said in the kiddushin – one for the wine and the second for the commitment that the bride and groom are making to each other.

**S**tamping of glass. At the end of the ceremony a glass is stamped on by the groom. Many reasons are given for this custom such as a reminder that marriage is fragile (like glass) or a reminder of the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem.

**H**appiness in Judaism is considered an important value, especially in the context of the service of God. Marriage is seen as a blessing and a joyous occasion. It is referred to as a simcha, meaning a joyous celebration.

**I**ndex finger. The ring is after placed on the bride's index or forefinger on her right hand. It's believed that that is the finger connected to the heart. The round ring is a symbol of eternity.

**N**isuin is the second part of the ceremony in which seven further blessings are said to finalise the marriage. These blessings praise God for creating the human race and bringing happiness to the couple.