



A History of Judaism & Anti-Judaism: Student Outline

Judaism

1. Abraham

- a. Define: *Covenant*
- b. God expects people to act _____.
- c. Lesson from Binding of Isaac:

2. Moses

3. *Tanakh*: Hebrew _____
4. *Torah*, first five books of *Tanakh* means, _____ or _____.
5. For Jews, Torah laws were given to help _____.
6. _____ shapes the ethics of the Torah.
7. A basic Jewish belief is to choose, embrace _____.
8. *Tzedakah* is the Jewish tradition of _____.
9. According to the Jewish belief about creation and revelation, the world is _____.

10. Jewish Beliefs (Complete the Chart)

Creation - _____ - _____
(God) - () - ()

11. *Tikkun Olam*:

Anti-Judaism

12. Name two Greco-Roman anti-Jewish prejudices

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13. Jesus and his followers were observant _____ who followed the _____.

14. Destruction of the 2nd Temple took place: _____ CE

15. AFTER the destruction of the 2nd Temple, the _____ reshaped Judaism.

16. Judaism now believed they did not need the Temple priests or the old sacrificial system, but instead could find God in the _____ and _____.

17. Talmud means _____

18. The most dangerous myth (lie) was the Deicide myth. This was the _____ belief that Jews were responsible for the death of Jesus (a fellow Jew).

19. A turning point in Christian thought came when the myth of deicide was rejected by the Catholic Church with *Nostra Aetate* (10-28-65) at the Vatican II Council.

20. Supersessionism (one faith replacing/superseding the other) was often illustrated by the figures of _____ (Church) and _____ (the synagogue).

21. The "Other" Christians: (name two)

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"No statement, theological or otherwise, ought to be made that would not be credible in the presence of the burning children (of Auschwitz)." - Rabbi Greenberg

"The absence of clarity is the beginning of complicity." - Omer Bartov