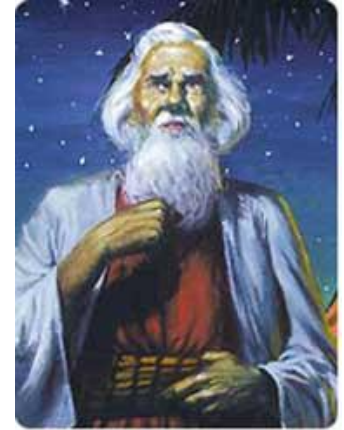


Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

The Hebrews and Judaism Study Guide

THE EARLY HEBREWS

Chapter 7, Section 1



Abraham and Moses Lead the Hebrews

Sometime between _____ a new group of people came to _____ called Hebrews.

What is known about early Hebrews comes from which two sources?

1. _____
2. _____

The Hebrew religion is _____, whose stories are written in the _____ which became the _____ which is part of the _____ which for Christians includes the _____.

The Hebrew Bible traces the Hebrews back to a man named _____

What did God tell this man to do? _____

The agreement between him and God is called _____

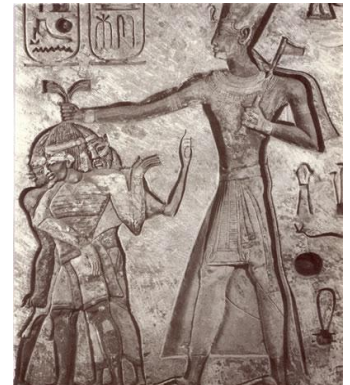
Where did this man then settle? _____

Some Hebrews also settled in _____ where they lived rather well, but _____ got worried that the Hebrews were becoming too powerful so _____

According to the Bible, who appeared in Egypt? _____

What did God tell this man to do? _____

Did the Egyptian pharaoh agree? Yes / No



So then what happened? _____

So now did the pharaoh agree? Yes / No

What is the Exodus? _____

What happened on the mountain of Sinai? _____

By accepting the Ten Commandments the Hebrews agreed to

1. _____
2. _____

What happened once the early Hebrews finally returned to Canaan?

After this they were then known as _____

In Canaan, the Israelites lived in small scattered _____ (also known as tribes) with no central _____.

To enforce laws and settle disputes, each of the 12 tribes chose _____ to lead them. Today, we use the same term, not as the leader of a tribal community, but instead as _____

Kings Unite the Israelites

The _____ were a new threat to the Israelites. What did the Israelites do in response to this threat? _____

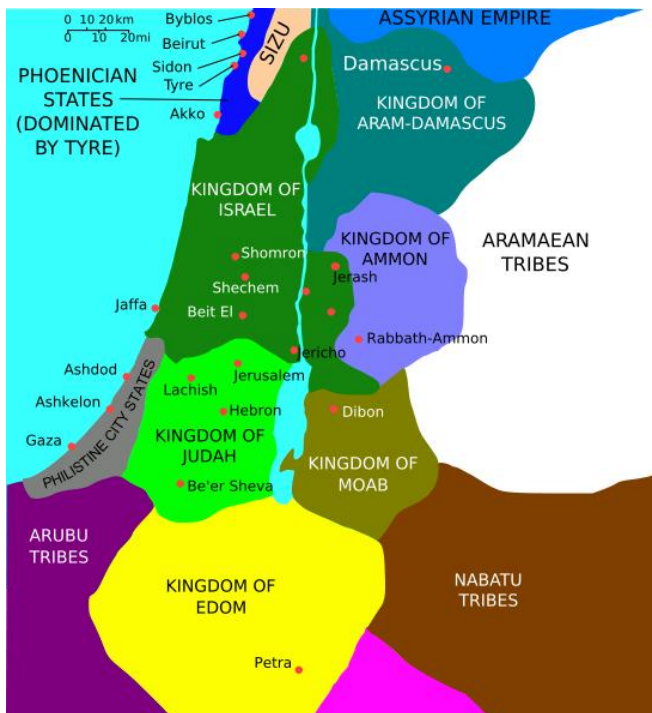
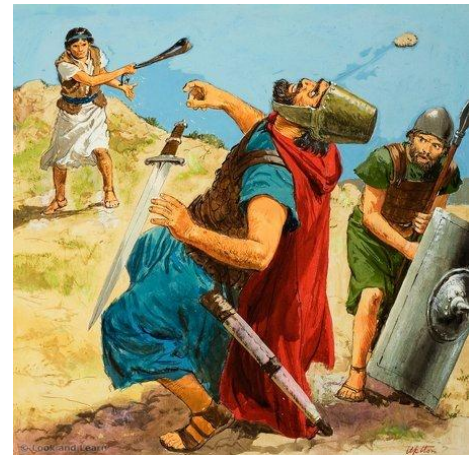
Their ruler and first king of Israel was _____

Did the Israelites defeat the Philistines? Yes / No

What happened? _____

They captured the city of _____, which became Israel's new capital.

Who did the people of Israel like better? Saul / David



What did Solomon do during his rule?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

What became the center for the Israelites religious' life and faith? _____

Invaders Conquer and Rule

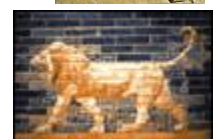
What happened after Solomon's death?

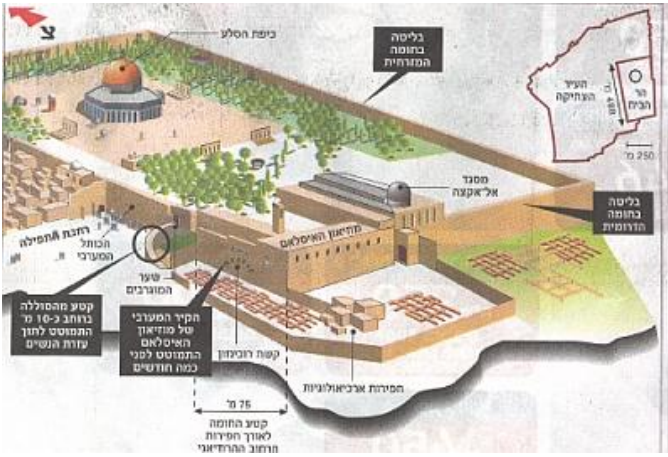
Who conquered the Northern Kingdom of Israel? _____



Who conquered the Southern Kingdom of Judah? _____

What was the Babylonian Captivity? _____





What happened around 530 BC?

The scattering of the Jews outside of Israel and Judah is called _____

The rest of the Jews went back to Israel and rebuilt _____ and called it _____ under Persian control but were eventually conquered.

What family was tired of foreign rule and lead a successful revolt but it only lasted 100 years?

_____ because the _____ conquered them

Life was difficult because

1. _____
2. _____

Did the Jews decide to rebel against the Romans? Yes / No

Women in Hebrew Society

- Women were given many rights--- True / False
- Women were not allowed to choose a husband--- True / False
- Women were allowed to own property--- True / False
- Some women were political leaders--- True / False



JEWISH BELIEFS AND TEXTS

Chapter 7, Section 2

Jewish Beliefs Anchor Their Society

_____ is the foundation upon which the Jews base their whole society.

Central beliefs of Judaism are beliefs in _____, _____, and _____.

Jews are--- Monotheistic / Polytheistic

Other central elements of Judaism are _____

Also central to the Jews' religion are the ideas of _____

Justice means _____





Jews believe not everyone deserves justice--- True / False
 Jews are expected to give aid to those who need it--- True / False
 Jews are expected to be fair in business dealings--- True / False

Righteousness is _____

What is closely related to justice and righteousness that Jews also believe strongly in? _____

The most important Jewish laws are the _____

What is Mosaic Law? _____

Examples of Mosaic laws are

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What is the Sabbath? _____

Jews have rules to follow about what they can and cannot eat---True / False

Foods that have been prepared, or are okay, for Jewish people to eat is called _____

Three largest groups of Jews today are called what and believe what?

1. _____ - _____
2. _____ - _____
3. _____ - _____

Texts List Jewish Beliefs

Jewish laws and principles are described in several sacred texts known as (the main ones)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The ancient Jews recorded most of their laws in _____; together these books are called the _____ which is _____

What is a synagogue? _____

The Torah is the first of _____ of a group of writings called the _____ or _____.

The second part is made up of _____ books that describe _____

What are prophets? _____

The final part of the Hebrew Bible is _____

Jews tell the story of who to show the power of faith? _____



Also in the final part of the Hebrew Bible are the _____, or

The third part of the Hebrew Bible also include the _____, which is made up of

Why do scholars write commentaries? _____

Where are many of these commentaries found? _____

Scrolls Reveal Past Beliefs

Along with the Torah, the Hebrew Bible, and Commentaries another important source explaining ancient Jewish beliefs is the _____



Judaism and Later Cultures

Jewish ideas has influenced much of the Western world which is made up of what two countries' cultures _____ and _____

Jewish ideas helped shape the ideas of a very large religion today called _____ AND influenced another widely known religion called _____

Name three 'things' done today that reflect Jewish ideas

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



JUDAISM OVER THE CENTURIES

Chapter 7, Section 3

Revolt, Defeat, and Migration

_____ helped unite the Ancient Jews

One threat to Jewish society was _____

The most rebellious of these Jews were a group called _____

The Jews lead a revolt against the _____

Was this revolt successful? Yes / No

What was the most devastating fact about the defeat of the Jews by the Romans?

A small group of about _____ Zealots that refused to give up the fight, locked themselves in a mountain fortress called _____

What ended up happening to this fort and to the Zealots?

What was punishment for the Jews' rebellion?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

After the Romans took over Jerusalem many Jews did not want to live there anymore so they fled to surrounding communities in the Roman Empire. Where was a popular place to go for Jews at this time?

_____ years after the capture of Masada, Jews in Jerusalem began another revolt.



Was this revolt successful? Yes / No

After this rebellion Jews were _____. As a result, _____ throughout the Mediterranean region increased.

At this time, who took on a greater role in guiding Jews in their religious lives? _____

Which are _____?

Jews mainly settled in the Mediterranean region but then other religions began _____ against them forcing them to move to other countries such as _____



Two Cultural Traditions

Jewish communities in various parts of the world began to develop _____

One of the two traditions, the _____, is made up of descendants of Jews who moved to _____

An example of their (above) own customs would be _____

The other Jewish cultural tradition developed

Descendants of the Jews are called _____ and they have a language of their own called _____

Sephardim produced a golden age of Jewish culture; some examples during this period were

Sephardi Jews
(יהדות ספרד *Yahadut Sfarad*)



Maimonides • Baruch Spinoza • Isaac Abrabanel • Paula Abdul

Traditions and Holy Days

This Jewish tradition celebrated in December is called _____, it honors



How many days is it celebrated? _____, why?

A time for Jews to remember the Exodus is called _____, which is celebrated in

The two most sacred of all Jewish holy days is the _____, which take place in

What's the celebration of the beginning of a new year called?

The holiest day of the entire year where Jews ask God to forgive their sins is called _____