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**Bar and Bat Mitzvah**

**Introduction:**

1. Do you know what it felt like to come of age? (attention getter)
2. The Mitzvah is the Jewish coming of age ceremony for boys at 13 and girls at 12 (thesis)
3. I wanted to know how this coming-of-age ceremony was done in the past and whether it has changed (credibility)
4. In my speech, you will hear (preview)
   1. The cultural tradition of the Mitzvah using the Dialectical Approach to intercultural communication
   2. Two ways the cultural tradition is similar to my own
   3. Two was my communication competence was increased by researching this tradition

(Transition: Let us start with the tradition of the Mitzvah and how it relates with the Dialectical Approach to intercultural communication)

**Body:**

1. The cultural tradition of the Mitzvah.
   1. Cultural/Individual
      1. Transition into adulthood
      2. Individuals become responsible to live by Jewish Law
      3. Tradition meant study and then participation in the synagogue
      4. Individuals are now choosing what they wish for in their own ceremonies
   2. Personal/Contextual
      1. A gathering of friends and family to celebrate a birthday
      2. A religious event that meant the child had become an adult
   3. Differences/Similarities
      1. Similarities
         1. Service at synagogue
         2. Child reads from the Torah
         3. Father recites prayer to God
         4. Gifts and Celebratory meal
      2. Differences
         1. Girls only have Bat Mitzvahs in Reform and Liberal communities
         2. Traditionally, males and females do not have the same responsibilities
         3. Bat Chayil does not have girls lead prayers or read the Torah
   4. Static/Dynamic
      1. Service has remained static as it has remained the same for generations
      2. Celebration afterward is dynamic has changed over the years
   5. History/Future
      1. Done for generations in the synagogue
      2. Traditions may change depending how religious the participant is
   6. Privilege/Disadvantage
      1. Time spent in the synagogue to learn the material needed for the ceremony
      2. Time commitments between sports and school

(How is the Mitzvah similar to my culture)

1. Similarities between Mitzvah culture tradition to my culture
   1. Confirmation in the Christian Church
   2. Celebration of becoming an adult

(Show how my intercultural communication competence benefited by researching this tradition)

1. Two examples of how intercultural communication competence grew by research
   1. Deeper understanding of what certain ceremonies mean to different cultures, such as the coming-of-age ceremonies
   2. Traditions and perceptions of traditions can change over time

(In conclusion)

**Conclusion:**

1. The Mitzvah is coming-of-age ceremony for Jewish boys and girls (restatement)
2. My speech discussed (review)
   1. The traditions and culture of the Mitzvah with the Dialectical Approach on intercultural communication
   2. Two similarities between my culture and the Mitzvah
   3. Two things I learned and gained by researching this cultural tradition
3. Coming-of-age ceremonies differ between every culture, no matter which culture it is, everyone goes through one. (clincher) ­­

**Sources:**

“Bar and Bat Mitzvah - Practices in Judaism - GCSE Religious Studies Revision - Eduqas - BBC Bitesize.” *BBC News*, BBC, https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zv626yc/revision/7.

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