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SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
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Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems

Quarter 1 – Module 4: Judaism



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Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems – Grade 12
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 4: Judaism
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Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems

**Quarter 1 – Module 4:
Judaism**



Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems - 12 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Judaism!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.









As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.




For the learner:

Welcome to the Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems -12
Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Judaism!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

 <i>What I Need to Know</i>	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
 <i>What I Know</i>	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
 <i>What's In</i>	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
 <i>What's New</i>	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways; a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
 <i>What is It</i>	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
 <i>What's More</i>	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
 <i>What I Have Learned</i>	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
 <i>What I Can Do</i>	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.

 Assessment	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
 Additional Activities	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.
 Answer Key	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know



Hi, this is Teacher Tina. We will explore how Judaism, one of the oldest monotheistic religions in the world was founded, what are its core teachings, beliefs, practices and some issues related to it. Are you ready? Then, let's proceed.

MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCY:

- Examine the brief history, core teachings, fundamental beliefs, practices, and related issues of Judaism

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

- Identify the founders, sacred texts, doctrines, core teaching and related issues of Judaism
- relate a story from the Old Testament that demonstrates the Jewish belief in one God
- show appreciation to other belief systems



What I Know

Instructions: Challenge yourself by arranging the jumbled letter words. Write the answers in your activity notebook.

1. A H R B A M A - _____
2. J W E S H I - _____
3. M E S O S - _____
4. T A O H R - _____
5. R I B A B S - _____
6. S O Y A N G U G E S - _____
7. H A C U L O T O S - _____
8. T U M A L D - _____
9. P E N C H A T U T E - _____
10. S A T H A B B - _____



What's In

We have discussed in Module 3 how religion can have positive as well as negative effects on society. Likewise, we have cited cases wherein religion played a key role in the conflicts that happened between religious groups in certain countries.

In this module we will study the world religion that have originated from the region we now call West Asia, one of the three Abrahamic religions- Judaism.



What's New

Instructions: 4 Pics, One Word: Guess the concept described in the four pics shown below.



<https://www.pinterest.ph/pin/249246160635055648/>
<https://image.shutterstock.com/image-photo/image-450w-759492115.jpg>
<https://www.haikudeck.com/world-religion-education-presentation-uCJYJuQdM9#slide27>
<https://fr.dreamstime.com/photographie-stock-relevé-torah-synagogue-image2951922>

Questions:

1. What concept/ word does the four pictures show?

2. Was it difficult for you to guess the word? Why or why not?

3. What is your background knowledge about the concept/religion projected in the four pictures? What do you wish to know about it?



Judaism is the original of the three Abrahamic faiths, which also includes Christianity and Islam. Get to know more about this monotheistic religion in the next section of this module.



What is It

JUDAISM AT A GLANCE

- Judaism originated in the Middle East over 3500 years ago.
- Judaism was founded by Moses, although Jews trace their history back to Abraham.
- Jews believe that there is only one God with whom they have a covenant.
- In exchange for all the good that God has done for the Jewish people, Jewish people keep God's laws and try to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives.
- Judaism has a rich history of religious text, but the central and most important religious document is the Torah.
- Jewish traditional or oral law, the interpretation of the laws of the Torah, is called *halakhah*.
- Spiritual leaders are called Rabbis.
- Jews worship in Synagogues.
- 6 million Jews were murdered in the Holocaust in an attempt to wipe out Judaism.

There are many people who identify themselves as Jewish without necessarily believing in, or observing, any Jewish law.

Judaism is the world's oldest monotheistic religion, dating back nearly 4,000 years. Followers of Judaism believe in one God who revealed himself through ancient prophets. The history of Judaism is essential to understanding the Jewish faith, which has a rich heritage of law, culture, and tradition.

JUDAISM BELIEFS

Jewish people believe there is only one God who has established a covenant—or special agreement—with them. Their God communicates to believers through prophets and rewards good deeds while also punishing evil.

Most Jews (with the exception of a few groups) believe that their Messiah hasn't yet come—but will one day.



Star of David

Jewish people worship in holy places known as synagogues, and their spiritual leaders are called rabbis. The six-pointed Star of David is the symbol of Judaism.

Today, there are about 14 million Jews worldwide. Most of them live in the United States and Israel. Traditionally, a person is considered Jewish if his or her mother is Jewish.

Source: <https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-icon-of-star-of-david-symbol-judaism-religion-sign-125752352.html>

FOUNDER OF JUDAISM

The origins of Jewish faith are explained throughout the Torah. According to the text, God first revealed himself to a Hebrew man named Abraham, who became known as the founder of Judaism.

Jews believe that God made a special covenant with Abraham and that he and his descendants were chosen people who would create a great nation.

Abraham's son Isaac, and his grandson Jacob, also became central figures in ancient Jewish history. Jacob took the name Israel, and his children and future generations became known as Israelites.

More than 1,000 years after Abraham, the prophet Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt after being enslaved for hundreds of years.

According to scriptures, God revealed his laws, known as the Ten Commandments, to Moses at Mt. Sinai.

JEWISH HOLY BOOKS

While the Tanakh (which includes the Torah) is considered the sacred text of Judaism, many other important manuscripts were composed in later years. These offered insights into how the Tanakh should be interpreted and documented oral laws that were previously not written down.

Around 200 A.D., scholars compiled the Mishnah—a text that describes and explains the Jewish code of law that was previously orally communicated.

Torah

The Jewish sacred text is called the Tanakh or the “Hebrew Bible.” It includes the same books as the Old Testament in the Christian Bible, but they're placed in a slightly different order.

The Torah—the first five books of the Tanakh—outlines laws for Jews to follow. It's sometimes also referred to as the Pentateuch.

Talmud

Later, the Talmud, a collection of teachings and commentaries on Jewish law, was created. The Talmud contains the Mishnah and another text known as the Gemara (which examines the Mishnah). It includes the interpretations of thousands of rabbis and outlines the importance of 613 commandments of Jewish law.

The first version of the Talmud was finalized around the 3rd century A.D. The second form was completed during the 5th century A.D.

Judaism embraces several other written texts and commentaries. One example is the 13 Articles of Faith, which was written by a Jewish philosopher named Maimonides.



<https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/the-ten-commandments/>

The Ten Commandments

The Ten Commandments are the first ten of the 613 commandments given by God to the Jewish people. They form the foundation of Jewish ethics, behavior and responsibility. These commandments are mentioned in order twice in the Torah - once each in the Book of Exodus and the Book of Deuteronomy.

The following are the Ten Commandments as they appear in Exodus 19:1-20:23

1. I am the Lord your God, who has brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.
2. You shall have no other gods beside Me. You shall not make for yourself any carved idol, or any likeness of anything... you shall not bow down to them, nor serve them...
3. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain...
4. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shall you labor and do all your work; but the seventh day is a sabbath to God... For in six days God made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day. Therefore, God blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.
5. Honor your father and your mother...
6. You shall not murder.
7. You shall not commit adultery.
8. You shall not steal.
9. You shall not bear false witness against your fellow.
10. You shall not covet...anything that is your fellow's.

Inscribed on two stone tablets, these commandments present God's complete and enduring standard for morality. These include instructions to venerate only one god, to honor one's parents, and to observe the Sabbath as a holy day. Meanwhile, some proscribed acts that are pointed out in the commandments include idolatry, infidelity, murder, theft, and deceit. For more than three thousand years, the Ten Commandments have been embraced by almost two thirds of the entire world population.

Apart from the Ten Commandments that form the theological basis of other commandments, there are also 613 mitzvot or laws found within the Torah (as identified by Rambam) that guide the Jewish people in their daily living. Traditionally, there are 248 positive and 365 negative commandments within the Torah (Parrinder 1971). These include laws about the family, personal hygiene, diet, as well as duties and responsibilities to the community.

Shabbat

Shabbat (or Sabbath) is recognized as a day of rest and prayer for Jews. It typically begins at sunset on Friday and lasts until nightfall on Saturday.

Observing Shabbat can take many forms, depending on the type of Judaism that a Jewish family may follow. Orthodox and Conservative Jews, for example, may refrain from performing any physical labor, using any electrical device or other prohibited activities.

Most observant Jews celebrate Shabbat by reading or discussing the Torah, attending a synagogue or socializing with other Jews at Shabbat meals.

SUBDIVISIONS/ SECTS

Within Judaism are three present day movements that emerged in response to the modern and secular culture of Europe and America. These are Reform, Orthodox, and Conservative Judaism. Two other smaller sects, namely Hasidism and Kabbalah, are mystical approaches to the Jewish religion that emphasize spiritual experiences over rational knowledge.

Orthodox Judaism is the most traditional of modern Judaism that adheres to the authority of the entire Torah as given to Moses by God at Mount Sinai. The Torah is the sole authority that must be strictly followed until the present time. As it considers itself the sole and genuine heir to the Jewish tradition, it rejects all other Jewish movements as undesirable deviations from the original Jewish religion.

Reform Judaism (Liberal or Progressive Judaism) is considered the most liberal expression of Judaism that subjects religious laws and customs to human judgment. To a certain extent, it developed due to internal changes in Judaism as well as other factors operating within society. Members of this denomination sought to adhere to the original teachings of Judaism while allowing some changes in their traditions. For example, services were permitted to be conducted in mixed Hebrew and English, no longer conducted solely in the Hebrew language. Moreover, women were also accorded equality in terms of sitting together with men in synagogues and allowing them to become rabbis unlike in other denominations.

Largely developed in the 20th century, Conservative Judaism seeks to conserve the traditional elements of Judaism while at the same time allowing for modernization that is less radical than Reform Judaism. The application of new

historical methods of study in the light of contemporary knowledge but within the limits of Jewish law may be applied to safeguard Jewish traditions. Gradual change in law and practice is allowed only if such occurrence is in harmony with Jewish traditions. Because Conservative Judaism falls halfway between the two other major Jewish denominations, it is sometimes described as traditional Judaism without fundamentalism.

Hasidism or Hasidic Judaism emerged in Germany during the twelfth century. It was largely a spiritual movement that gives prime importance to asceticism and experience as a result of love and humility before God.

Lastly, Kabbalah is another mystical form of Judaism that attempts to penetrate deeper into God's essence itself. While Kabbalists believe that God moves in mysterious ways, they also hold that genuine knowledge and understanding of that inner process is achievable.

SELECTED ISSUES

Women in Judaism

Women's role in the Jewish religion is determined by the Tanakh, the "Oral Torah," and Jewish customs. Mishnah instructs that women must follow nearly all the negative commandments except trimming the beard and viewing a dead body. Women must also follow all positive commandments not structured by time but are exempted from those that are restricted by time. The reason here is quite simple, that is, to release women from laws that they find difficult or impossible to perform given their traditional domestic roles, such as giving birth, taking care of the family, and accomplishing household chores. In addition, women have the right to be consulted on matters concerning marriage. Judaism offers tremendous respect to roles given to women as wives and mothers. Even Jewishness or the question of Jewish self-identification is passed down through the mother.

Holocaust

The term Holocaust is of Greek origin that means "sacrifice by fire." In history, Holocaust pertains to the methodical, bureaucratic, and state sponsored persecution and execution of around six million Jews undertaken by the Nazi regime and its collaborators from 1933 to 1945. For the Hitler-led Nazis, the Germans were racially superior and considered themselves as the master race as compared to the Jews who were seen as inferior people.

Anti-Semitism

The term anti-Semitism pertains to hostility towards and discrimination against the Jewish people that was strongly felt in France, Germany, Poland, and Russia in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The term was popularized in Germany around 1870s. The most common manifestations of anti-Semitism were the many violent riots or pogroms undertaken against the Jews. The planned extermination of the entire Jewish race during the time of the holocaust was the most extreme form of

anti-Semitism. Other forms of anti-Semitic activities include the persecution and massacre of Jews throughout history.



The core teaching of Judaism is the covenant between one God and His chosen people. The Jews' belief in one God can be manifested in the following story. Let's find it out!

SAMSON AND DELILAH - BIBLE STORY

The story of Samson and Delilah reminds us just how important it is to guard our hearts and follow God's way! The summary from Scripture starts with Samson's birth was announced by an angel during a dark time for the Israelites. Israel was under the rule and oppression of the Philistines. Samson was born a Nazirite and was set apart with supernatural strength from God to do His work in the nation of Israel. Samson became great in his own eyes and began to pursue women outside of God's plan for his life. During his wedding sermon to a Philistine woman, Samson was so humiliated by her and the wedding guests that he sought revenge by killing 1,000 Philistine men.

Samson then fell in love with a beautiful Philistine woman named Delilah. The rulers in Philistine came to Delilah and offered her money if she found out what made Samson so strong. Delilah went home and made a great meal for Samson and asked him what made him so strong. Samson responded that if he was tied up with seven new bowstrings that had not been dried, he would lose his strength. Delilah went and told the rulers who instructed her to tie up Samson in his sleep. To Delilah's surprise, Samson had tricked her and was able to break free. Samson again told that he would lose her strength if tied up with bowstrings but that they had to be new and never used. Delilah again tried to trap Samson while he slept but he was able to break free. Delilah was very hurt by Samson and questioned his love for her since he could not share his secret to his strength.

The next day Delilah asked Samson continually about his strength and bugged him so much that he finally told her the secret to his strength - that he was given his strength at birth by God and that if his hair was cut he would lose his strength. That evening as Samson slept, Delilah cut his hair and called in the Philistines. The Philistine men were able to capture Samson. They barged in, gouged his eyes out, and took him to prison in Gaza.

The Philistines brought Samson out before a great crowd of rulers and thousands of people gathered in the temple to celebrate his capture. Samson's hair had begun to grow back and as he leaned against the pillars of the temple, he prayed to God for strength once more to defeat the Philistines. Samson used all of his might and pushed down the temple, killing himself and thousands of Philistines and rulers.

God forgave Samson and still accomplished great things through Samson. It was through Samson's destruction of the temple and his death that the Israelites were freed from the Philistine rule.



To sum up what we have discussed in this module, Judaism is the first monotheistic religion in the world founded by Abraham and/or Moses. Its doctrines are based on its sacred texts which include the Torah, Talmud, and Mishnah. Its doctrines include the Ten Commandments and 618 Rules. Jews or the followers of Judaism worship Yahweh/Jehovah as their God. It has been divided into major sects such as Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform Liberal. Some issues worth discussing include how the Jews view women, Anti-Semitism, and Holocaust.



What's More

Directions: Arrange the Story of Samson into its proper sequence. Write only the letters A to E according to the first event down to the last one.

- ____ 1. Delilah cut his hair and called in the Philistines.
- ____ 2. Samson fell in love with a beautiful Philistine woman named Delilah.
- ____ 3. Samson's hair had begun to grow back and as he leaned against the pillars of the temple, he prayed to God for strength once more to defeat the Philistines.
- ____ 4. God forgave Samson and still accomplished great things through Samson.
- ____ 5. Samson was born a Nazirite and was set apart with supernatural strength from God to do His work in the nation of Israel.



What I Have Learned

Find a song where the singer uses lyrics that describe what you feel about the lesson tackled in this module. It does not need to be a whole song but may be a lyric in a song. Afterwards, explain why you think that song/lyrics captured your learning/feeling toward this module's lesson. Write your answers in your notebook.

Your reflection will be graded according to the rubric below:

Criteria	Description	Points	Points Obtained
Organization	The chosen song/ lyrics was appropriate and related to the concept being asked	5	
Analysis	The analysis was well-written, clear and concise based on the song/lyric presented.	5	
		Total: 10	



What I Can Do

Directions: Read each question pertaining to the Ten Commandments. Choose the letter of the correct answer and write it in your activity notebook.

- How many Commandments did God give to Moses?
 - 2.
 - 10.
 - 12.
- What is the First Commandment?
 - "You shall not take the Name of the Lord in vain."
 - "Remember to keep holy the Lord's day."
 - I am the Lord your God, who has brought you out of the land of Egypt."
- What is an oath?
 - It is a cereal.
 - It is calling upon God to witness the truth of what is being said.
 - It is a lie.
- Which statement is true?
 - The Sabbath is the first day of the week.
 - Sunday and the Sabbath are the same thing.
 - The Sabbath is the seventh day of the week.
- Which Commandment forbids a person from killing?
 - The Seventh Commandment.
 - The Sixth Commandment.
 - The Fifth Commandment.
- Which Commandment forbids to take the life of an unborn child?
 - The Seventh Commandment.
 - The Sixth Commandment.
 - The Fifth Commandment.

7. The Eight Commandment forbids to steal. That means that...
- If you find something, you can keep it without making any efforts of finding its owner.
 - You cannot take what justly belongs to another.
 - Cheating in one's income tax is allowed.
8. Which Commandment forbids a person to injure another person's honor and reputation?
- The Eight Commandment.
 - The Ninth Commandment.
 - The Seventh Commandment

Quiz adapted from: https://www.catholicdoors.com/courses/comm_exa.htm



Assessment

Instructions: Write the letter of the correct answer for each item in your notebook.

COLUMN A

- ___ 1. Form of discrimination against Jewish people.
- ___ 2. It is also sometimes referred to as the Pentateuch. It is the first five books of the Tanakh which outlines laws for Jews to follow.
- ___ 3. A text that describes and explains the Jewish code of law that was previously orally communicated.
- ___ 4. It is a collection of teachings and commentaries on Jewish law which contains the Mishnah and another text known as the Gemara (which examines the Mishnah).
- ___ 5. The first ten of the 613 commandments given by God to the Jewish people is known as _____.
- ___ 6. The denomination of Judaism that promotes women equality in synagogues and in being a rabbi.
- ___ 7. According to the Torah, God first revealed himself to a Hebrew man, _____ who became known as the founder of Judaism.
- ___ 8. It is recognized as a day of rest and prayer for Jews.
- ___ 9. It is the most traditional of modern Judaism that adheres to the authority of the entire Torah.
- ___ 10. It pertains to the methodical, bureaucratic, and state sponsored persecution and execution of around six million Jews undertaken by the Nazi regime

COLUMN B

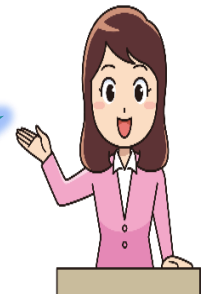
- a. Sabbath (or Shabbat)
- b. Anti-Semitism
- c. Mishnah
- d. Ten Commandments
- e. Reform Judaism
- f. Torah
- g. Abraham
- h. Moses
- i. Orthodox Judaism
- j. Holocaust
- k. Talmud



Additional Activities

Share a new word, new practice/belief or new holiday/religious observance about Judaism with which you were previously unfamiliar. What was the most interesting or surprising thing you have learned in this module?

Congratulations! You have just completed Module 4. May your learning about Judaism caused you to develop appreciation of the various belief systems.



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TEACHERS GUIDE

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