Judaism traces its origins to the patriarch Abraham.

The central belief in Judaism is the oneness of God.

The Hebrew Bible is the foundational text of Judaism.

The Torah is the most sacred part of the Hebrew Bible.

The Torah consists of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible.

Moses is considered the greatest prophet in Judaism.

The Exodus from Egypt is a key event in Jewish history.

The Ten Commandments are central ethical principles in Judaism.

The Jewish people are regarded as the descendants of the 12 tribes of Israel.

Jerusalem is considered a holy city in Judaism.

The First Temple in Jerusalem was built by King Solomon.

The Babylonian exile had a profound impact on Jewish history.

The Second Temple was built after the Jewish return from Babylon.

The destruction of the Second Temple by the Romans in 70 CE was a pivotal event.

Rabbinic Judaism emerged after the destruction of the Second Temple.

The Talmud is a central text in Rabbinic Judaism.

The Talmud consists of the Mishnah and the Gemara.

The Mishnah is a compilation of Jewish oral laws.

The Gemara provides commentary on the Mishnah.

Shabbat is the weekly day of rest in Judaism.

The Jewish Sabbath begins at sunset on Friday and ends at nightfall on Saturday.

The Shema is one of the most important prayers in Judaism.

Kosher dietary laws dictate what foods are permissible to eat.

The Jewish calendar is based on both lunar and solar cycles.

Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year.

Yom Kippur is the Day of Atonement, the holiest day in Judaism.

Sukkot commemorates the Israelites' journey in the wilderness.

Passover celebrates the liberation of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.

The Seder is the ceremonial meal held during Passover.

Hanukkah commemorates the rededication of the Second Temple.

Purim celebrates the saving of the Jewish people in ancient Persia.

Bar Mitzvah marks a boy's coming of age at 13 in Judaism.

Bat Mitzvah is the equivalent ceremony for girls at 12 or 13.

Circumcision is a covenantal ritual for Jewish males, known as brit milah.

The mezuzah is a small parchment scroll affixed to doorposts.

Tallit is a prayer shawl worn during morning prayers.

Tefillin are small boxes containing scriptures worn during weekday morning prayers.

The Kaddish is a prayer recited in memory of the deceased.

The Jewish belief in the Messiah envisions a future redeemer.

Synagogues serve as the central place of worship for Jewish communities.

Rabbis are spiritual leaders and teachers in Judaism.

The Western Wall in Jerusalem is a significant religious site for Jews.

The concept of tzedakah emphasizes charitable giving in Judaism.

The belief in ethical monotheism is central to Judaism.

The covenant between God and Abraham is foundational to Jewish faith.

Jews believe in a written and an oral Torah, passed down through generations.

Judaism emphasizes the importance of family and community.

Jewish law, or halakha, governs many aspects of daily life.

The menorah is a symbol of Judaism and is associated with the Temple.

Rashi was a medieval Jewish scholar known for his commentaries on the Torah and Talmud.

Maimonides was a famous Jewish philosopher and legal scholar.

Kabbalah is a mystical tradition within Judaism.

The Jewish diaspora refers to the dispersion of Jews outside of Israel.

Sephardic Jews trace their ancestry to Spain and Portugal.

Ashkenazi Jews trace their ancestry to Eastern and Central Europe.

The Holocaust was the systematic extermination of six million Jews by Nazi Germany.

Zionism is the movement for the return of Jews to their ancestral homeland.

The modern state of Israel was established in 1948.

The Star of David is a widely recognized symbol of Judaism.

Jewish tradition teaches the importance of repairing the world, or tikkun olam.

The Hebrew language is central to Jewish liturgy and scripture.

The High Holy Days refer to Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

Jewish weddings are often held under a chuppah, symbolizing the home.

The Book of Genesis begins the narrative of creation in Judaism.

The Book of Exodus tells the story of the Israelites' escape from Egypt.

The Dead Sea Scrolls contain some of the oldest known Jewish texts.

Jews fast on Yom Kippur to atone for their sins.

The Jewish people have a long history of persecution and resilience.

The Mishneh Torah is a major work of Jewish law written by Maimonides.

Jewish tradition holds that study of the Torah is a lifelong pursuit.