My World History
Chapter 5 – “Judaism and the Jewish People”
Section 1 – The Origins of Judaism and Section 3- The Jewish People

Terms to understand when reading:

1. **Jews** – a group of people who share the same religious and cultural beliefs in God and worship following an ancient text known as the Torah. In ancient days, Jews were also known as the Hebrews and Israelites. Many Hebrews traveled from Canaan to Egypt to escape poverty, only to be enslaved by the Pharaohs. One of their leaders named Moses helped to free them from captivity in Egypt and led them back into Canaan (see the map) to an area that was to become known as the Jewish Promised Land. This land would later be called Judah, and much later known as Israel. In modern times, the ancient land of Canaan is now divided between Lebanon, Israel, Syria, and Palestine.

2. **monotheism** - belief in one God. Jews, along with several other religions, believe that there is only one divine spirit who can be worshiped. In ancient times, the Hebrew God was sometimes referred to as Jehovah or Yahweh. Judaism, as a faith, is one of the world’s oldest religions and it said to date back at least 3000 years. (Some theologians place the religion’s date of origin closer to 4000 years.)

3. **ethics** - Simply put, ethics help to guide individuals from understanding right from wrong. The teaching of ethical principals is the foundation for most religions, including Judaism. In Judaism, as well as Christianity, the ethics of the religion and culture are clearly mapped out in the commandments.

4. **Ten Commandments** – according to the Jewish and Christian faiths, the commandments are a list of ethical laws that inform the believer on how to behave towards God and others. Followers of these commandments believe that obeying the commandments keeps them closer to God in doing His will; they also believe that breaking any of these ten commandments constitutes a sin against God.

5. **Torah** – consists of the first five books of the Jewish (Hebrew) bible. For Jews, it is considered the word of God. The Torah is also the first five books (sections) of the Christian Bible’s Old Testament.

6. **covenant** – is a rather fancy term for a promise and agreement between two groups. As it applies to Judaism, the Torah states that God made a covenant with the Jewish leader and prophet Abraham that He would lead the Hebrews back to Canaan to a Promised Land.

7. **Exodus** – The Exodus is a series of chapters in the Torah and Old Testament that describes the Hebrews migration to Egypt, their enslavement, and their escape and return to Canaan—the Promised Land. When referencing Exodus, most people focus on the 40 years that the Israelites wandered the desert under Moses’s command, enduring many hardships and tests to their faith in God.

8. **The Ark of the Covenant** – is mentioned in the Book of Exodus as a rectangular chest made with great detail and expense (gold) for the purpose of storing the tablets of the Ten Commandments. Accordingly, God commanded Moses to have his people construct the chest and carry it with them through the desert until reaching the Promised Land. The ark traveled throughout many regions for centuries, but many scholars dispute its last location. Some believe it is in current day Ethiopia, but no proof to this claim has been provided.
Section 5.1 and 5.3 – The Jewish People

NAME:_____________________________________________________________________

Students as discussed in class we will combine section 1 and 3 for a section quiz. You will have a quiz on both of these sections together. You are responsible for the vocabulary from section one and section three and for understanding the sequence of events that occurred with the Israelites as discussed in section one and the movie.

You will complete this handout as we read and complete the activities here. Some will be used as in class activities, and others will be given as homework assignments. In the end you will have a nice study guide for the 5.1 and 5.3 quiz.

5. 1 KEY TERMS: SECTION ONE

monotheism  commandment  ethics  Torah  covenant  Exodus

A.1 You must complete KIMS vocabulary worksheets on each of these terms and submit them into SHOWBIE. They will be assigned as homework the week of Jan. 4th.

B.1-

1. Why is Abraham considered to be the first prophet of Judaism? Who was he and what did he do according to the Torah?

2. Where did the name Israel (and Israelites) come to be used? Who were the 12 tribes of Israel?

3. The people of Canaan resisted the Israelites, but were defeated. What major city did the Israelites conquer? How were the native Canaanites different from the Israelites?

4. **Extra Credit:** How did the religion of the Jewish people help to shape their culture? (Hint: Think of all the hardships and tests to their faith that they endured according to the Torah.)
C. TIMELINE ACTIVITY - CLASS WORK We will work on this in class.

Create a timeline of events for section one. The time line should represent the movement of the Hebrew people from Abraham’s departure from Ur to Canaan through Moses and the movement of the Israelites from Egypt (the Exodus) to the return of the Promised land. You may use notes from the movie we watched.

You will use the app TIMELINE to complete this assignment. Exact dates may be hard to find for this activity. Start with Abraham’s story around 1700 B.C. Historians believe the Exodus of the Israelites occurred around 1200 B.C. The Israelites wandered in the desert for around forty years.

Refer to the directions and rubric for this project on the website here. There are several students in our classes who are familiar with this app. I can help as well.

5.3 – The Jewish People

KEY IDEAS:

A kingdom emerged in the Land of Israel, but it was divided and conquered later. Over time, Jewish communities spread to many different parts of the ancient world. The religious and ethical teachings of Judaism influenced later religious civilizations.

KEY TERMS: SECTION TWO (p. 182-184)

judge, exile, Diaspora, synagogue

A. Complete KIMS vocabulary worksheets on each of the following terms. Submit these to SHOWBIE.

Answer the following questions in full sentences as assigned. THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL (p.183-184)

1. How does archaeology support the Bible?

2. In the Hebrew Bible, what was a judge?

3. Who was the only female judge?

4. Who was the first king of Israel?
5. How were David and Solomon related?

6. Describe David. What type of leader was he and for what is known?

7. Describe Solomon. What did he contribute to the Jewish people that was important for their worship?

8. Describe the division of the kingdom in geographical terms. Who controlled what regions and when?

9. What happened to the kingdom of Israel?

THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY (p. 184)

Nebuchadnezzar conquered Judah. About 587 B.C., the Babylonians destroyed Jerusalem, including Solomon’s Temple. This began the movement of Jewish people away from Babylon. The Jews lived in exile for many years. While in exile, the prophets urged Jewish people to maintain the laws and values of their religion. Some Jews, such as David, became important in the Babylonian empire. Most wished to return to their homeland. (p.84, Karpiel, Frank, Kathleen Krull, and Grant P. Wiggins. MyWorld History. Boston, MA: Pearson, 2011. Print.)

10. How did Cyrus the Great help the Jews?

11. What does the term diaspora mean?
12. Which lands did the Persian empires cover?

p. 184 THE DIASPORA

13. Who conquered the Persians?

14. What was the effect of Alexander the Great’s death on the Jews?

Look at the page labeled Diaspora (p. 185)

15. SUMMARIZE:
What can you say about Jewish communities, based on the map shown here?

16. CONNECT:
Do you recognize any of the names of people shown on this map? Explain why or from what you recognize these people? (p. 186)

17. Describe how the Diaspora changed the way Jews worshipped. p. 186

18. How did some of the Jews react to harsh Greek rule?
19. Which empire destroyed the Second Temple in A.D. 70?

20. How did learning survive during and after the war with Rome?

**REVIEW THE CHART ON p. 186**

21 Which country has the most Jewish people?

22. Does this chart show the country which has the least Jewish people?

**LEGACY OF JUDAISM p.187**

23. Which two religions share with Judaism the belief in one God?

24. Of these three religions which came first, and how can you tell?

25. What are three values of Judeo-Christian tradition that influenced modern democracies?