

Key Terms		Key Concepts	Key Questions
Orthodox, Reform and Liberal	The three largest denominations of Judaism	<p><u>The Binding of Isaac:</u> Abraham and his wife Sarah wanted nothing more than a child and eventually God granted them their wish. When Isaac reached his late teens God once again returned to Abraham to test him he asked him to sacrifice his son. Abraham showed his trust in God by agreeing to kill his son in Gods name. God then spared Isaac and Abraham formed a covenant with God that would be the foundation of the Jewish faith.</p> <p><u>The nature of God in Judaism:</u> In Judaism they consider God to be a friend, someone they can talk to and rely on in times of need. They consider God to be omnipotent and invisible but nevertheless by their side constantly.</p>	<p>Why would God ask this of Abraham? Was God being fair? Is this cruel? What would have happened if Abraham had refused?</p>
Bar Mitzvah	A Jewish ceremony that commemorates a boys passage into adulthood		
Bat mitzvah	A Jewish ceremony that commemorates a girls passage into adulthood		
Mazel-Tov	Congratulations in Hebrew	<p><u>The reluctant prophet:</u> Jonah never wanted to be a prophet. God kept giving him jobs he didn't want. Eventually God asked him to go to the town of Ninevah and tell them their destruction was imminent. Jonah refused and God had him swallowed by a giant fish. Jonah then regretted his actions and decided he would follow God's plan after all. The people of Ninevah heeded his warnings and changed their ways so they were eventually saved.</p>	<p>Was God right to ask these things of Jonah? Can God always be trusted? Why didn't God allow Jonah to decline? Was the message to Ninevah fair?</p>
Yom Kippur	Day of atonement		
Rosh Hashanah	.Jewish new year		
Covenant	A deal between two parties such as the one Abraham made with God		
Sacrifice	An offering of something valuable, in religious terms this is an offering to God.		
Repentance	Saying sorry for something and showing regret	<p><u>The Promised land:</u> This refers to Israel and in particular Jerusalem , a place the Jews believe was promised to them by God. Unfortunately it was already occupied by the Muslim Palestinians and this has led to the conflicts in the middle east today.</p>	<p>Is this justification for war? Can land be promised by God? Who owns a country?</p>
Tenakh	The Jewish holy books		
Torah	The first five books of the bible (old testament) in Hebrew.		
Talmud	The writing of Jewish law		
Asamnu	Jewish prayer of confession		

Useful Quotations

“Now the word of the Lord came to Jonah the son of Amittai, saying, “Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city, and call out against it, for their evil has come up before me.” Jonah 1:1

“Take your son, your only son Isaac, whom you love, and go to the land of Moriah, and offer him there as a burnt offering on one of the mountains of which I shall tell you.” Genesis 22:1

“Leave your country, your people and your father's household and go to the land I will show you. I will make you into a great nation and I will bless you” Genesis 12:1

The Ten commandments	1. Thou shall have no Gods before me	3. Do not misuse Gods name	5. Honour your father and your mother	7. Do not commit adultery	9. Do not lie or make false claims
	2.Do not worship idols	4. Keep the Sabbath Holy	6. Do not kill	8. Do not steal	10 do not be jealous of others.

Year 9: Faith and conflict Half term 2

Key Terms		Key Concepts	Key Questions
Holocaust	Literally meaning death by fire this marks a time in history when the Nazi's tried to destroy European Jewry as well as people from other minority groups such as Homosexuals, Travellers and Jehovah's witnesses	<u>Racial differences:</u> The Nazi's persecuted the Jews as they saw them as an inferior race. They referred to Jews as a Semitic race that didn't have the same qualities as their Aryan race. They were seen as a dilution of German blood so mixing between Germans and Jews was not permitted	Are there different races ? Why did the Nazis perceive a racial difference? Was this just an excuse?
		<u>The Ghettos:</u> Before being packed into trains and sent to concentration camps Jews were rounded up and forced to live in small confined apartments in walled parts of the cities where few people went in a even fewer people came out.	Could people escape? What was worse the Ghettos or the camps?
Kinder transport	The transport that carried children out of Nazi occupied Europe to the UK	<u>The Nuremberg laws:</u> As soon as Hitler was voted into power he and his government started to introduce laws that would start to limit the Jewish way of life. The original laws seemed minor such as Jewish shops were not allowed to open on Fridays, Jews were not allowed pets and then they escalated the laws banning Jews from using forms of communication, banishing them from schools and closing all educational centres that accepted Jewish students.	What was the function of these laws? How did these laws effect Jewish life? Why didn't the international community react to this?
Nazi	The organisation and Governmental party led by Adolf Hitler		
Concentration Camp	Camps designed for the eradication and murder of people on a large scale.	<u>Resistance:</u> One of the most frequently asked questions is why didn't the Jews fight back. Many did. there were breakouts from camps and ghettos and many armed sieges but ultimately they were outgunned and outmanned by the Nazis so they looked at other forms of resistance including smuggling people, leaking information and cataloguing the heinous actions of individuals and the Nazis as a whole.	Could people have done more? Why didn't the non Jews help? Why did so many good people do such awful things?
Auschwitz	The largest concentration camp, over a million people were murdered there.		
Perpetrator	A person who actively commits a crime	Testimony	
bystander	Someone who watches and stands by without intervention	"Escape was not our goal since it was so unrealistic. What we wanted was to survive , to live long enough to tell the world what had happened at Buchenwald (Slave labour camp)" Jack Werber Holocaust survivor who helped save the lives of 700 children who were being used for slave labour at Buchenwald	
Collaborator	A person who enables others to perpetrate crimes	"to forget the Dead would be akin to killing them for a second time" Elie Wiesel, Holocaust survivor and Author	
Rescuer	Someone who tried to actively help others.	"even in this place one can survive, and therefore must want to survive, to tell the story, to bear witness; and that to survive we must force ourselves to save at least the skeleton, the scaffolding, the forms of civilization. We are slaves deprived of every right, exposed to every insult, condemned to certain death, but we still possess one power, and we must defend it with all our strength, for it is the last- the power to refuse consent" Primo Levi, Auschwitz survivor and author.	
Anti-Semitism	Prejudice against Jews based on perceived Racial inferiority		

"First they Came" by Pastor Niemoller

First they came for the socialists, and I did not speak out as I was not a socialist. Then they came for the trade-unionists, and I did not speak out as I was not a trade-unionist. Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out as I was not a Jew. Then they came for me – and there was no one left to speak for me.

Key Question: What is the message of this poem?