

Summary questions for Unit 1: Judaism in a Nutshell

1. What does the word Torah mean?
2. Where was the Torah given?
3. Who received the Torah at Mount Sinai?
4. Name the three sections of the written Torah.
5. Name the five books of the Torah and list 6 events that took place in each book.
6. What is the Oral Torah? Who wrote the Mishna? And why was it written down?
7. Explain what the following words mean: Tanna'im and Amora'im and what was their role in the Oral Torah?
8. What is the Gemora?
9. Who were Adam and Eve and what instruction did G-d give them?
10. What happened to them when they failed to listen to the instruction from G-d?
11. Who were Cain and Hevel and what eventually happened to Hevel?
12. What did the generation of Noah do that was considered to be wrong in the eyes of G-d?
13. What different instructions did G-d give to Noah?
14. After the flood finished and Noah and family left the ark. What 7 commands did G-d give to Noah? (Noahide laws).
15. What was the 10th test of Avraham?
16. What instruction did G-d give to Eliezer his servant?
17. Who was Sarah and how old was she when G-d blessed her with a child?
18. Who got married to Rivka?
19. How did Rivka act when she met Avraham's servant by the well?
20. What were the names of Rivka's two sons and which one was born first.
21. Who did Rivka encourage to receive the firstborn blessing?
22. What did Yaakov see in his dream when he left his home in fear of his brother trying to kill him?
23. How many wives did Yaakov have? and how many children in total did he have?
24. Who was Yosef? and what did his brothers do to him?

25. Why did Yosef end up in Prison in Egypt? And who else was with him in Prison?
26. Who interpreted Pharaoh's two dreams and what was his advice to Pharaoh?
27. A new King came to power in Egypt who feared the Jews were becoming too powerful. How did the new King respond to his fears?
28. After Moshe was born, where was he placed and why?
29. Where did Moshe grow up? And why did Moshe have to run away from Egypt to Midian?
30. What instruction did G-d give to Moshe at the burning bush?
31. What were the 10 plagues in order?
32. How did the Jews prepare to leave Egypt?
33. Why did the Jews eat Matzah?
34. What miracle did G-d make for the Jewish people as they travelled through the desert?
35. How long after leaving Egypt did they arrive at the Sea of Reeds?
36. What was the date when the Jews received the Torah?
37. After Moshe went up Mount Sinai to receive the Torah for 40 days and nights. Upon his return what did he carry with him? and what did he see the Jews were doing?
38. What was the Mishkan? and when and where was it made?
39. How did the Jews prepare to enter the land of Israel?
40. How many spies went into Israel and what amount of them gave a negative report.
41. How did G-d punish the Jews for the way they listened to the spies negative report?

Summary questions for Unit 2: Cycle of the Year

1. What is Rosh Chodesh and how is it celebrated?
2. What other ceremonies do we do connected with Rosh Chodesh?
3. What are the 3 *regalim*'?
4. What is the Hebrew date for Pesach?
5. How long is Pesach?
6. What does Pesach commemorate?
7. Name 5 special foods that we eat on Seder night:
8. What is '*Sefiras Haomer*'?
9. What does Yom Ha'atzmaut commemorate?
10. What is the Hebrew date for Shavuot?
11. How long is Shavuot?
12. What does Shavuot commemorate?
13. The 17th of Tammuz is a fast day commemorating 5 tragedies. Name 2 of them:
14. The 9th of Av is a fast day. What tragedy do we commemorate?
15. What do Jews do during the month of Elul?
16. What is the Hebrew date for Rosh Hashana?
17. Name 1 *mitzva* and 2 customs that Jews do on Rosh Hashana:
18. What is the Hebrew date for Yom Kippur?
19. What does Yom Kippur commemorate?
20. There are 5 things that Jews mustn't do on Yom Kippur. Name 3 of them:
21. What is the Hebrew date for Sukkot? How long is Sukkot?
22. What does Sukkot commemorate?
23. What can Jews do to prepare for Sukkot?
24. The day after Sukkot is called Simchas Torah. What do Jews do then?
25. What is the Hebrew date for Chanukah?
26. Why do Jews light the Menora on Chanukah?
27. The 10th of Teves is a fast day. What tragedy do we commemorate?
28. What is Tu B'Shevat?
29. What is the Hebrew date for Purim (outside of Jerusalem)?
30. There are 4 *mitzvos* that Jews must do on Purim. Name 2 of them:
31. What other special days do we observe in connection with Purim?
32. What is 'Adar Sheni'?

Summary questions on Unit 3: Life cycle

1. Who have the parents of a new Jewish baby become partners with in the creation of a the baby?
2. What blessing is said upon the birth of a baby girl?
3. What blessing is said upon the birth of a baby boy?
4. A Shalom Zachor is the welcoming of a Jewish baby _____?
5. On which day of the week is a Shalom Zachor held?
6. Why are chickpeas customarily served at a Shalom Zachor?
7. Give three things that one would do at a Shalom Zachor?
8. What does the Hebrew word 'Brit' mean?
9. What is the name of the person who holds the baby boy during the Brit Milah?
10. What is the name of the person who actually performs the circumcision?
11. Who did G-d first command Brit Milah to?
12. Why is a Brit Milah customarily performed early in the morning?
13. Describe briefly the naming ceremony of a Jewish baby girl?
14. What would traditionally be held on a Shabbat shortly after the birth of a girl in her honour?
15. What does 'Pidyon Haben' translate as?
16. Which role did G-d originally intend that Jewish firstborn males should have?
17. What sad event caused them to lose this privilege?
18. During the Pidyon Haben ceremony - from who is the baby boy redeemed?
19. What is paid to the person who 'redeems' the boy?
20. How long after the birth of the boy should the ceremony take place?
21. What does 'Bar Mitzvah' translate as?
22. What does 'Bat Mitzvah' translate as?
23. What is a Bar Mitzvah boy now obligated to do?
24. What is purchased for a Bar Mitzvah boy that he'll need to wear every weekday?
25. At the first opportunity after reaching 13 years of age what will the Bar Mitzvah boy receive in Shul?
26. Why do some people have the custom of breaking a plate? (2 reasons)
27. When would the breaking of the plate usually take place? (2 options)
28. When is an aufruf celebrated?
29. What does it involve?
30. Some brides have a similar celebration called _____ _____?
31. What is the 'badeken'?

32. What is a '*chuppah*'?
33. There is a strong custom that both the *chatan* (groom) and *kallah* (bride) do what from dawn until after the *chuppah*?
34. What is the name of the long white robe that a *chatan* wears?
35. What does a *kallah* do when she arrives at the *chuppah*?
36. What does the *chatan* say when placing the ring on the *kallah's* finger?
37. What is a *katuba*?
38. Why do we break a glass under the *chuppah*?
39. What is the week of festive meals for the *chatan* and *kallah* following the wedding called?

Summary Questions for Unit 4: Synagogue

- What is the Torah source for prayer?
- Name the three daily prayer services
- Who instituted daily prayer?
- In what way do daily prayers parallel the Temple Service?
- When are extra services added to daily prayer?
- What laws of prayer do we learn from Channah's prayer?
- Which group helped to structure the siddur?
- What does the word siddur mean?
- What do men wear during the morning weekday service?
- What is the main theme of the morning blessings?
- What is the pesukei de'zimra section of davening?
- What change does Barchu bring to davening
- Describe the themes of each of the three paragraphs in the Shema
- Describe the structure of the Amidah
- Why are three steps taken before beginning the Amidah
- Why additions are inserted into the Amidah
- What is the other name for the Amidah and why?
- Why is the Amidah repeated with a minyan?
- What is Tachnun
- Who instituted Torah reading for every Monday and Thursday
- What is the difference between Torah reading on Shabbat and during the week?
- How many people are called up each time the Torah is read?
- List Hebrew terms for the person who lifts the Torah and the one who covers the Torah.
- How do we conclude our daily prayers?
- Describe the structure of the afternoon service
- Describe the structure of Maariv
- What is Kabbalat Shabbat
- What is Lecha dodi about
- What is the Haftara
- When is it read
- Where was the centre of Jewish worship in Biblical times
- Describe how our shuls reflect the Temple in Jerusalem

- **What is a minyan**
- **Why is a larger congregation better**
- **Why is a minyan important**
- **What prayers may only be said with a minyan?**

Summary questions on Unit 5 : Values

1. What does Bein Adam LeChaveiro and Bein Adam LeMakom mean?
2. How many of the 10 commandments fall into the category of : Bein Adam LeMakom?
3. What do the following phrases mean:
Kiddush Hashem and Chillul Hashem ?
4. How much of one's income should they give to Tzedakah?
5. What are the 8 levels of giving Tzedakah in order of preference.
6. Is it better to give tzedakah to a neighbour or a person living in Israel?
7. What does the phrase 'Hachnasat Orchim' mean?
8. How can a person show kindness to their guests?
9. Which people in the Torah are remembered for their great acts of kindness.
10. Give two reasons why Jews fix a Mezuzah on their doorposts of their house?
11. What does a Mezuzah contain?
12. Is the Mitzvah of Mezuzah a Mitzvah that is Bein Adam LeChaveiro or Bein Adam LeMakom?
13. What does the word Kosher mean?
14. Why are we not allowed to eat meat and milk together?
15. What two signs are necessary on : a) an animal and b) a fish
16. What types of birds are Kosher?
17. What do you have to do to vegetables and certain fruit before eating them and why?
18. What is the name of the process when ritually slaughtering the animal?
19. What is the name of the person who performs the Jewish ritual slaughter?
20. Describe 5 features of a Kosher kitchen.
21. What is supervised milk?
22. How would you know that a food that is sold in Tesco's is Kosher?