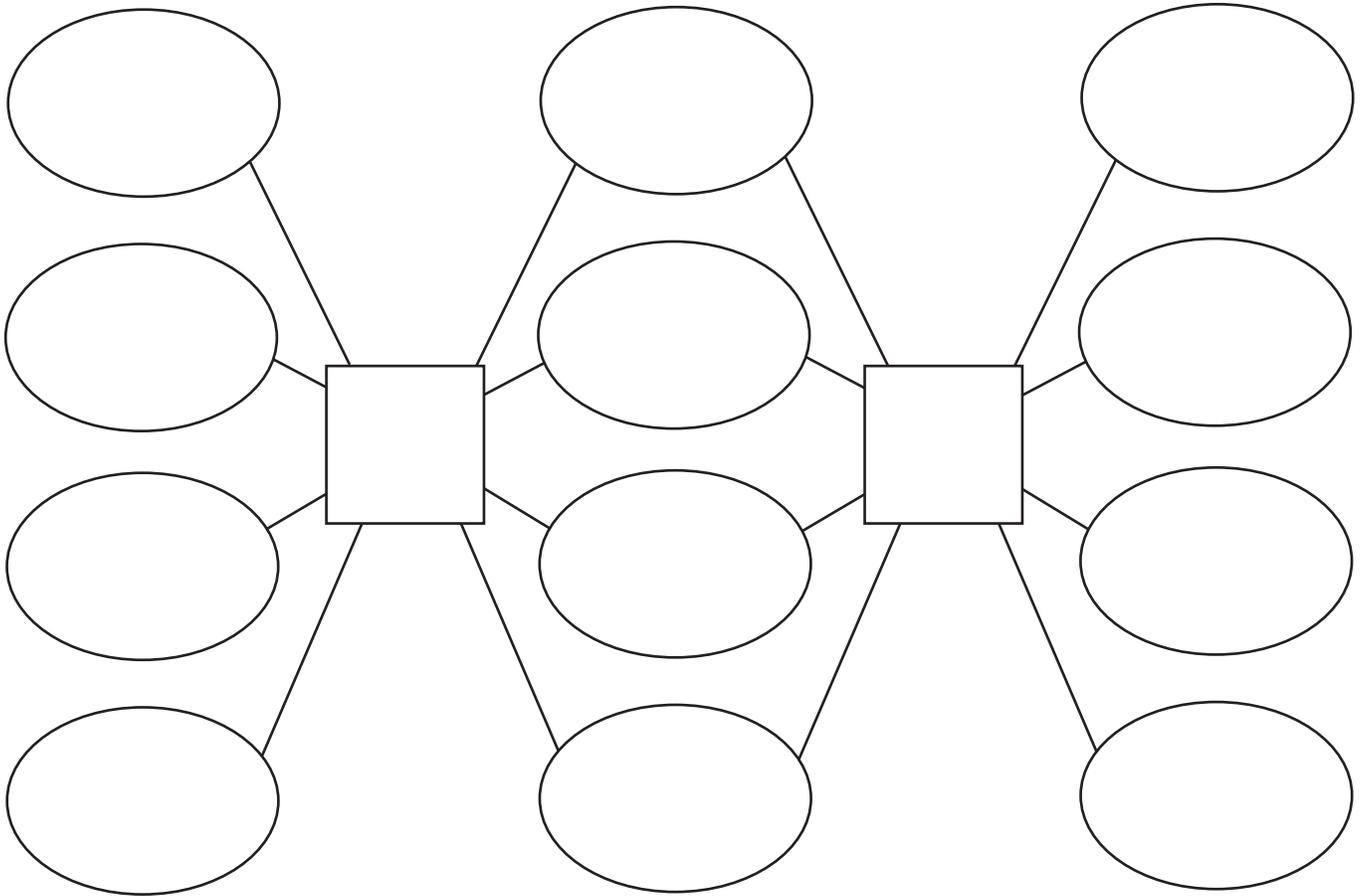


Worksheet 5

# Compare and Contrast

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Use this graphic organizer to compare and contrast topics throughout the chapter. Write the items to be compared and contrasted in the boxes below. The circles that both boxes are connected to are for characteristics that both items share. The circles that connect to only one box are for things that are different about that item.



Worksheet 6

# God Keeps His Promises

Covenant	Who made the covenant?	What did they receive from God?	What did God want from them?	What was the sign of the covenant?
The creation of humanity (Gen 1:28)				
Re-creation of humanity after the flood (Gen 9:1)				
God's covenant with Abraham (Gen 17:6-7)				
Continuation of God's covenant when Isaac speaks to Jacob (Gen 28:3)				
Jacob takes the name Israel (Gen 35:10-12)				

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet 7

# The Faith of Abraham

Read each passage and write a short summary. Check whether the passage describes trust in God or doubt. Be prepared to explain your answer.

Passage	Summary	Trust?	Doubt?
Genesis 12:1–9			
Genesis 12:10–20			
Genesis 13:1–8			
Genesis 14:1–24			
Genesis 15:1–21			
Genesis 16:1–14			
Genesis 17:1–27			
Genesis 18:1–15			
Genesis 18:16–33			
Genesis 20:1–18			
Genesis 21:1–20			
Genesis 21:21–33			
Genesis 22:1–14			
Genesis 23:1–20			



## Worksheet 9

# Seder Food Symbols

The Greens ( <i>Karpas</i> )	Although any green vegetable may be used, the most popular Seder greens are celery, parsley, and lettuce. The greens represent spring and rebirth—the rebirth of the Israelites after their slavery in Egypt.
Shank bone ( <i>Zeroa</i> )	The shank bone symbolizes the Passover sacrifice brought to the Temple in Jerusalem by Jews. Any meat or poultry may be used at the Seder, but the most popular is a roasted lamb chop or a chicken/turkey neck. The bone is not eaten, since ritual sacrifice is not allowed in the absence of the Temple.
Bitter Herbs ( <i>Maror</i> )	These herbs, usually horseradish or romaine lettuce, symbolize the bitterness of slavery. During the Seder, the herbs are dipped into salt water and then eaten.
Bitter Herbs ( <i>Chazeret</i> )	Many Jews include a second bitter herb, or chazeret, at the Seder, stemming from Numbers 9:11, which refers to “herbs” in the plural. The bitter herbs are eaten with matzah as a sandwich during the Seder meal.
Roasted Egg ( <i>Beitzah</i> )	Eggs are traditionally a symbol of mourning in Judaism. The Seder egg symbolizes the loss of the Temple and the hope that it will be rebuilt. Some Jews eat the egg dipped in saltwater toward the beginning of the meal.
Fruit and Nuts ( <i>Haroseth</i> )	This mixture is symbolic of the mortar used by slaves. Most American Jews make the <i>haroseth</i> with apples, walnuts, sweet red wine, and cinnamon. At the Seder, the bitter herbs are dipped into the haroseth to dull their bitterness.
The Four Cups	During the meal, Jews drink four cups of wine (one at a time). They also leave a full cup of wine on the table for the prophet Elijah, who supposedly is also present during the Seder.
Unleavened Bread ( <i>Matzah</i> )	Matzah is flat, unleavened bread (flour and water) that symbolizes the unleavened bread the Israelites ate at the first Passover. Matzah is also called the “bread of affliction.” At the Seder there are three pieces of matzah, symbolic of the three categories of Jews that remain from ancient times: the priests, the Levites, and the Israelites.
Salt Water	This symbolizes the tears of the Jewish slaves in Egypt. The salt water also represents the tears of joy the Israelites shed when they were freed from slavery.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet 10

## Comparing Ancient Israelite Laws

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- In the Covenant Code, read Exodus 21:1–11. Compare this to passages from the Deuteronomic Code (Deuteronomy 15:12–18; 23:15–16) on the same subject.
- Read and compare the Deuteronomy passages (10:17–18, 24:19–21; 27:19) with those of the prophets (Isaiah 1:17; Jeremiah 7:6–7; 22:3; Ezekiel 22:7; Zechariah 7:10; Malachi 3:5). How are they alike? How are they different?