

## Exploring Religions - Chapter 2 Large

### Across

**1.** Famous Jewish philosopher from the medieval period who attempted to harmonize reason with faith

**6.** A ten-day penitential period is the high holy time for Jews

**9.** A repository traditionally in or against the wall of a synagogue for the scrolls of the Torah

**12.** A house of prayer, study, and of assembly

**14.** The Jewish Sabbath celebrated from sunset Friday until sunset Saturday

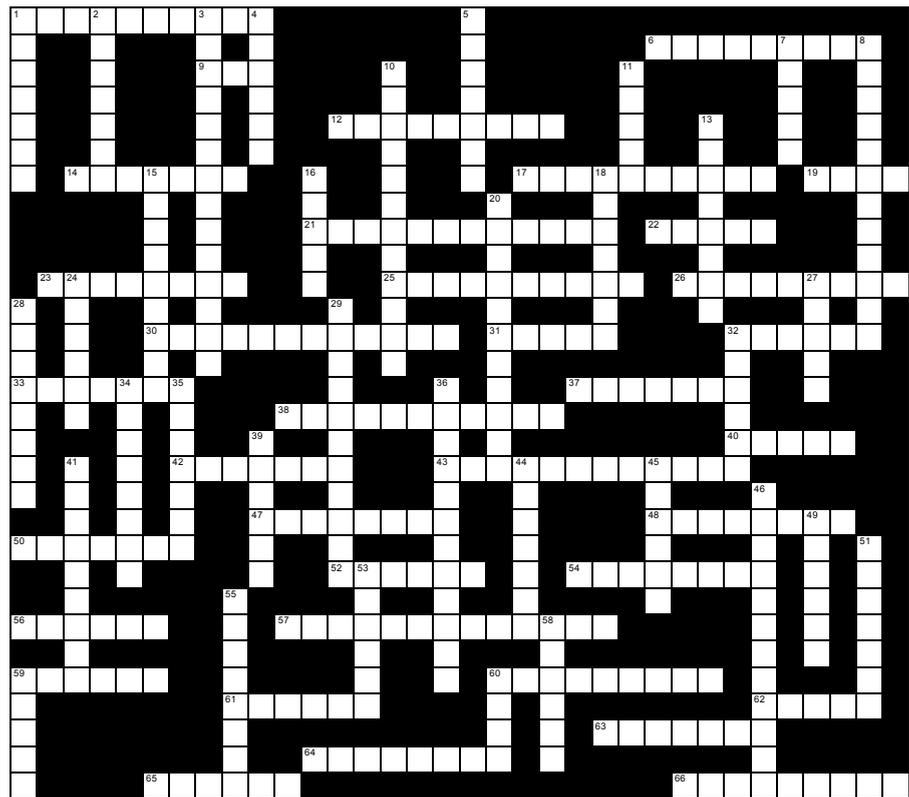
**17.** Coming of age ceremony for a thirteen-year-old boy

**19.** The Sh'ma: “\_\_\_\_, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One”

**21.** In the medieval period Jews became \_\_\_\_ when the economic system moved from a barter system to a cash system

**22.** It was here that the Jews thrived the most during the medieval period

**23.** A wing of Judaism which is the most traditional wing of



Judaism, insisting its members follow the Torah

**25.** The Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible, literally meaning “seventy”

**26.** Hadrian changed the name of Judea to this

**30.** The sanctuary inside the tabernacle in the Temple of Jerusalem where the Ark of the Covenant was kept

**31.** Hebrew word that refers to the mass murder of Jews by the Nazis during World War II

**32.** An acronym for three divisions of the Hebrew Bible

**33.** The father of all nations

**37.** A movement with its origins in the nineteenth century that sought to restore a Jewish homeland in Palestine

**38.** It is rooted in Judaism historically, scripturally, liturgically, and theologically

**40.** The Jewish calendar is a \_\_\_\_ calendar with a day beginning and ending at sunset

**42.** David’s son who built the Temple

**43.** A wing of Judaism that counteracted Reform Judaism, modifying Jewish tradition in a limited manner

**47.** A movement within Judaism

founded in the eighteenth-century Poland where pious devotion to God is as important as study of the Torah

**48.** Giving worship to something or someone other than the one, true God

**50.** The type of biblical interpretation found in rabbinic literature, especially the Talmuds

**52.** An \_\_\_ Jew may or may not practice Judaism

**54.** A binding and solemn agreement between human beings or between God and his people

**56.** The Jewish family of the Maccabees led a revolt against them in 168 BCE to regain possession of the Temple

**57.** The adoption of Greek ways and speech

**59.** Under \_\_\_ rule the Jews were a protected people during the medieval period

**60.** Became both the political and religious center of the Hebrew people

**61.** Jews were able to thrive here under King Boleslav

**62.** The first five books that make up the Hebrew Bible

**63.** Jewish language

**64.** They predicted both the fall of Judah, and its eventual rise again

**65.** A recollection of the Exodus

**66.** A group of Jews who held a looser interpretation of the Torah using oral tradition and popular customs

### Down

**1.** A commandment of the Jewish law

**2.** A small parchment containing Jewish scripture

**3.** Fragments of biblical and early Jewish documents discovered in caves near Qumran in 1947

**4.** Also known as the Feast of Tabernacles, it commemorates the time when the Jews built booths for protection from the weather

**5.** Officially encouraged massacres and expulsions during the thirteenth centuries

**7.** Celebrates the victory of the Jews living in Persia in the fifth century BCE over the prime

minister

**8.** The Jewish New Year

**10.** Subscribing to the doctrine or belief that there is only one God

**11.** Someone who was authorized to teach and judge in matters of Jewish law

**13.** A religious ceremony that symbolically ends the Shabbat

**15.** Led a revolt against the Romans in 130 after the Romans defiled the Temple Mount

**16.** The elevated platform in a Jewish synagogue where the person reading aloud from the Torah stands during the service

**18.** The oral Torah which was written down and codified and arranged by Yehudah HaNasi around 200 CE

**20.** The infamous Spanish \_\_\_ was instituted to weed out Jews who continued their Jewish practices in spite of their conversion to Christianity

**24.** During the Jewish enlightenment \_\_\_ Judaism emerged advocating full integration into the culture where one

lived

**27.** American author who wrote about the mark the Jewish people have left on the world

**28.** Jewish law that covers all aspects of the life of an individual and of the community

**29.** Roman emperor who desired for Christianity to become a worldwide religion

**32.** Center of Jewish worship for centuries where ritual sacrifice of animals took place

**34.** Celebrates the victory of the Jews led by Judas the Maccabean over the Syrian Greeks

**35.** Jews expect this person will come to reestablish the House of David

**36.** A sign of the covenant between God and his people

**39.** Food permitted by Jewish dietary laws

**41.** A group of Jews who defined themselves as biological descendants of Zadok, the last high priest before the Babylonian exile

**44.** Originally a harvest festival celebrating the first fruits of the wheat harvest

**45.** Once settled in Canaan again after the Exodus, the Hebrew people became a confederation of \_\_\_\_

**46.** Protestant reformer who advocated the destruction of everything Jewish

**49.** They occupied Judea during much of the Rabbinic Period

**51.** A candelabra with seven or nine lights

**53.** Commentaries and discussions on the Mishnah

**55.** The growing number of Jews not living in Judea

**58.** The new nation of the Jewish people created by the United Nations in 1948

**59.** Freed the Hebrew people from Egyptian bondage and led them back to Canaan

**60.** Living in the land of Judah, the Hebrew people became known as \_\_\_\_