

## Important Jewish Terms

Cabbala, Kabbala(h)	A system of Jewish theosophy*, mysticism, and magic popular in the late medieval and early Renaissance period. It is unique as a Jewish tradition by a belief in <b>creation by emanation</b> and by a method of interpreting Scripture that treats it as <b>encoded secret messages</b> ("cipher"). The <i>Zobar</i> are the books of cabbalistic Jews, that include mystical commentary on the Torah. (*Theosophy stresses intuitive knowledge of spiritual reality ("God"), and is similar to pantheism and natural mysticism.)
Ghetto	A street or quarter of a city in which the Jewish population customarily lived. It was commonly surrounded by wall and gates. At certain times and occasions, Jews were not allowed to leave the ghetto. Ghettos were often self-governing.
Hasidic Jews	"Hasidim" means "pious ones." Hasidic Jews a members of "a strict Jewish sect founded in Poland in 1750 A.D. in opposition to rationalism and ritual laxity" (Merriam-Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary).
Judaism	The faith and practice of the Jewish people. Traditionally, Judaism emphasizes belief in one universal God, conceived as personal, who is the Creator of the universe and the highest source of morality and values (the "Torah," or "Law"). Judaism experienced significant formation as the result of the Babylonian exile (587 B.C.) and transformation with the final destruction of their Jerusalem temple in 70 A.D.
Passover	An eight-day festival commemorating the freeing of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage. (Cf. Exodus 12.)
Rabbi	A Jewish title of respect given to honored teachers and pastoral leaders.
Rosh Hashanah	Marks the New Year of the Jewish calendar.
Sabbath	Saturday: the seventh day — and the holy day — of the Jewish week. The Sabbath was (is) to be kept holy by complete abstinence from work (cf. Exodus 20:10). While it commemorated the day God "rested" after creating the universe, it is set aside for worship and rest.
Synagogue	The meeting place for Jewish non-sacrificial worship. The Synagogue contains an "Ark" in which the scrolls of the Law (Torah) are kept.
Talmud	The Babylonian <b>Talmud</b> is a collection of teachings of early rabbis from the 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> centuries in the form of <b>commentary</b> on the Hebrew Scriptures. It is next in importance to the Hebrew Bible as an authority for Jewish thought. It contains the <i>Mishnah</i> and the <i>Gemara</i> .
Torah	The primary source in the Jewish religion is the Hebrew Bible. It consists of twenty-four books divided up into three sections. The Torah includes the first five books of the Hebrew Bible.
Yom Kippur	A solemn day of fasting, Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the Jewish calendar; it means "Day of Atonement." It stresses cleansing from sin and repentance, and each person should anticipate being judged by God. In our modern calendar it falls in October.

## Vocabulary for *Night*

1. beadle:
2. prostrate:
3. deportation:
4. interlude :
5. reprieve :
6. rations:
7. dysentery:
8. robust:
9. quarantine:
10. apathy:
11. humane:
12. grimace:
13. nocturnal:
14. livid:
15. pious:
16. interminable:
17. wizened:
18. morale:
19. infernal:
20. refuge:
21. oppressive:
22. expelled: