



Constructive Response Question
Describe the origin and core beliefs of Judaism?

Ancient Egypt and Judaism
Outcome: The Origins of Judaism



1. Setting the Stage

- a. _____ was the ancient home of the _____
- b. Hebrews were later called _____
- c. The Hebrews history, legends, and moral laws have had a major influence on _____
- d. Part of their history is shared with _____ and _____

2. The Search for a Promised Land

- a. Ancient Palestine's location made it a _____ of the _____ world.
- b. _____: Region at the _____ of the _____ Sea.
- c. The _____ settled in _____ which was located in _____
- d. According to the _____, Canaan was the land ____ had _____ to the Hebrews
- e. Most of what we know of early Hebrew history is found in the _____ of the Hebrew Bible known as the _____.
- f. **The Torah** is the most sacred writings to the Hebrews and make up part of the _____ for the Christians
- g. In the Torah, God chose Abraham to be the “_____” of the Hebrew people
- h. Abraham was a _____ who lived in Ur; God commanded him to move his people to _____ around 1800 B.C.
- i. Around 1650 B.C. the descendents of Abraham moved to _____
- j. The Hebrews were _____ and worshipped god _____
- k. _____: Promise made by Abraham and his people to _____ Yahweh in return Yahweh had promised to _____ Abraham and his descendents



3. Moses and the Exodus

- a. The Bible says the Hebrews migrated to Egypt due to _____ and _____
- b. At first they were accepted but later were forced into _____
- c. _____
 - i. At the time of Moses' birth, the Pharaoh felt _____ by the _____ and commanded that all first born males be _____
 - ii. Moses' mother laid him in the reeds of the _____ to save him
 - iii. A Egyptian princess found him and raised him in _____
 - iv. He did not forget his _____ but no one knew including the Pharaoh
 - v. Eventually Moses' secret would get out and he became a _____
 - vi. By the command of God he was told to lead the Hebrews out of _____
 - vii. This became known as the Exodus; “_____!”
 - viii. As the Hebrews traveled across the Sinai Peninsula, Moses went to the top of _____ to pray
 - ix. The Bible says he spoke to God and was given the _____



- x. These Ten Commandments and other teachings became the basis of _____ of _____ as well as Christianity

4. The Kingdom of Israel

- Canaan was harsh with _____, rocky wilderness, and the hot valley of the _____
- The _____ was the last remaining of the Hebrews and were soon called the _____ with their religion _____
- The Hebrews united under one kingdom of _____
- Israel as an official country would not be formed until _____
- _____ became the most powerful of Hebrew kings and built a trading empire
- He glorified the city of _____
- Soloman built an important temple in Jerusalem called _____
- The kingdom would divide in two: _____ in the north and _____ in the south

5. The Babylonian Captivity

- Eventually disaster struck: both Israel and Judah had to pay tribute to the _____
- _____ : peace _____ by a _____ power to a stronger power
- They paid the tribute to avoid being _____ but was not enough
- In 725 B.C. the _____ Samaria, the capital of Israel
- By 722 B.C. the whole northern kingdom was under _____
- The southern kingdom lasted another 150 years before falling to the _____
- The Assyrians had been losing control to Babylonian king _____
- Soloman's Temple was _____ by the Babylonians
- In 539 B.C. Persian King _____ took power and allowed many Hebrew exiles to return to Jerusalem to _____ Soloman's Temple
- Many others would dominate the region including the _____, _____, and the _____
- _____ is still a very important city for Jews, Christians, and Muslims



Result: The history of the _____ has been a long and arduous journey. Of the five major religions studied in this class, theirs will be the oldest and one of the most _____. Many of their practices and ideas would cross into many _____ today.

Constructive Response Question

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Topic Sentence:

