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|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a typical practice in Torah services. This sacred text is lifted for the whole congregation to see, either before or after it is read. |
| **Lifting the Torah Scroll**  **(Spiritual Experience)** | **Lifting the Torah Scroll**  **(Spiritual Experience)** |
|  | Lifting the Torah scroll is a typical practice in Torah services. This sacred text is lifted for the whole congregation to see, either before or after it is read. |

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|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an art installation at the Skirball Museum at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. The glass tears are a reminder of Kristallnacht and the Holocaust, great evils perpetrated against the Jewish people in the 20th century. It serves as a reminder of the fragility and resilience of the Jewish people. |
| **Tears of Hope, Tears of Joy**  **(Sacred Stories)** | **Tears of Hope, Tears of Joy**  **(Sacred Stories)** |
|  | Tears of Hope, Tears of Joy is an art installation at the Skirball Museum at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. The glass tears are a reminder of Kristallnacht and the Holocaust, great evils perpetrated against the Jewish people in the 20th century. It serves as a reminder of the fragility and resilience of the Jewish people. |

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|  | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a Jewish marriage contract. This document outlines the obligations that the husband has to his wife. This practice continues to this day in the Jewish community. |
| **Ketubah**  **(Religious Texts)** | **Ketubah**  **(Religious Texts)** |
|  | A ketubah is a Jewish marriage contract. This document outlines the obligations that the husband has to his wife. This practice continues to this day in the Jewish community. |

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|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a stained glass window, recounting one of the founding stories of Judaism, when Moses received the Torah (see two grey tablets) from God (see fiery crown) on Mt. Sinai (see green mount), while the Israelites wait below (see red tents). |
| **“The Giving of the Torah at Mt. Sinai”**  **(Beliefs)** | **“The Giving of the Torah at Mt. Sinai”**  **(Beliefs)** |
|  | “The Giving of the Torah at Mt. Sinai” is a stained glass window, recounting one of the founding stories of Judaism, when Moses received the Torah (see two grey tablets) from God (see fiery crown) on Mt. Sinai (see green mount), while the Israelites wait below (see red tents). |

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|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is part of the eight-day celebration of Hanukkah, a Jewish holiday celebrating religious freedom in ancient Jerusalem. Also known as the Festival of Lights, a key part of this celebration is a successive kindling of eight lights in a Hanukkah menorah, one more each night of the holiday. |
| **Lighting the Hanukkah candles**  **(Ritual)** | **Lighting the Hanukkah candles**  **(Ritual)** |
|  | Lighting the Hanukkah candles is part of the eight-day celebration of Hanukkah, a Jewish holiday celebrating religious freedom in ancient Jerusalem. Also known as the Festival of Lights, a key part of this celebration is a successive kindling of eight lights in a Hanukkah menorah, one more each night of the holiday. |

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|  | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is similar in design to a lampstand described in the Bible. It has become a symbol of the Jewish people, just as the Statue of Liberty has become a symbol of America. The menorah in this image was created by an artist who survived the Holocaust as a child and came to America. Each branch, right to left, is inscribed with a time in history when Jews were oppressed and overcame their oppressors. |
| **Hanukkah Menorah**  **(Symbols)** | **Hanukkah Menorah**  **(Symbols)** |
|  | The Hanukkah menorah is similar in design to a lampstand described in the Bible. It has become a symbol of the Jewish people, just as the Statue of Liberty has become a symbol of America. The menorah in this image was created by an artist who survived the Holocaust as a child and came to America. Each branch, right to left, is inscribed with a time in history when Jews were oppressed and overcame their oppressors. |

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|  | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a trumpet-like instrument used by ancient Jews in religious ceremonies and used still today, on particular holy days, to call a Jewish congregation to prayer. It is made from a ram’s horn. |
| **Shofar**  **(Spaces, Places, times, and Artifacts)** | **Shofar**  **(Spaces, Places, times, and Artifacts)** |
|  | The shofar is a trumpet-like instrument used by ancient Jews in sacred ceremonies and used still today, at particular holy days, to call a Jewish congregation to prayer. It is made from a ram’s horn. |

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|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a regular religious practice in Judaism. The Reform Jewish community in this image is gathered around the rabbi, who wears a kippah (skullcap) as he reads from the scroll. He and others around him are also wearing tallit (prayer shawls). |
| **Rabbi reading the Torah to the congregation**  **(Social Structure)** | **Rabbi reading the Torah to the congregation**  **(Social Structure)** |
|  | Rabbi reading the Torah to the congregation is a regular religious practice in Judaism. The Reform Jewish community in this image is gathered around the rabbi, who wears a kippah (skullcap) as he reads from the scroll. He and others around him are also wearing tallit (prayer shawls). |

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|  | This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created by an artist who, as a young child, escaped from Europe just before the Holocaust. During the Holocaust, the Nazis burned all the wooden synagogues of Poland and Eastern Europe, a very painful event in Jewish history. By picturing the past, the artist hopes to prevent similar tragedies in the future. |
| **Painting of the burning of the wooden synagogues of Europe**  **(Ethics)** | **Painting of the burning of the wooden synagogues of Europe**  **(Ethics)** |
|  | This painting of the burning of the wooden synagogues of Europe was created by an artist who, as a young child, escaped from Europe just before the Holocaust. During the Holocaust, the Nazis burned all the wooden synagogues of Poland and Eastern Europe, a very painful event in Jewish history. By picturing the past, the artist hopes to prevent similar tragedies in the future. |

![Diagram

Description automatically generated]()

**Figure Attribution**: Kelty Resource Centre, St. Patrick’s College. (2019) 9 Aspects of Religion. Accessed 23 May 2021: <https://vceresources.stpats.vic.edu.au/world-religions.html>

**Image Attribution**: Skirball Museum, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. (2021) Cincinnati, Ohio.