
Judaism

- In Judaism, we see something very similar.
 - A Jew may be...
 - ...a person who adheres to certain specific laws and festivals in worship to God.
 - ...a person who was born into a certain culture.
 - There could even possibly be a third category here, which we'll discuss.
 - If someone were to tell you that they are a Jew your interest should be piqued to know, " _____ ?"

Categories

- Who are the Jews?
 - The word _____ comes from the name Eber (see Gen. 14:3).
 - _____ is the name God gave to Abraham's son, Jacob, who would father the sons of the twelve tribes. (see Gen. 32:27-38).
 - The kingdom of Judah came to be associated w/ Judaism, the Jewish people, or the _____, for short (see Genesis 38:1).
- Judaism Today:
 - Three Primary ethnic groups (as defined by emigration after the diaspora):
 - _____ Jews
 - Jews who emigrated to Germany and Eastern Europe.
 - _____ Jews
 - Jews who emigrated to Spain and Portugal.
 - _____ Jews
 - Jews who emigrated to the regions of the Middle East, Central Asia, and the Caucus region.

Expressions of the Jewish Faith

- What do Jews believe?
 - Four major streams:
 - _____ – The Orthodox Jewish community are marked by their devout adherence to the traditional understanding of the Jewish law
 - Abide by their holy text, called the _____.
 - These are the exact same as our 39 books of the OT.
 - _____ (*Masorti Judaism*) – See the laws as obligatory and the TANAKH as authoritative (with exceptions).
 - _____ – Maintain ethical tradition while the law is mostly set aside.
 - _____ – See faith through the lense of an ever-evolving civilization.

- Romans 9:3

Four Major Questions (Getting *Accurate*)

- “Where did we come from?”
 - Humanity was created in _____ image, according to Genesis 1 and 2
- “Who is God?”
 - Maimonides (c. 12th Century)
 - Deuteronomy 6:4
 - _____ is a term used to designate faith systems where only one God is worshipped
 - A believing Jew would believe in a _____, all-powerful, all-knowing, creator God.
- “How do we relate to God?”
 - There are four ways:
 - He is _____
 - He rewards _____ and punishes _____
 - He hears _____
 - He mediates relationship with His people through _____.
 - Judaism is far more focused on “_____ than _____.”
- “How can we be saved?”
 - In Judaism, salvation is not a personal experience as much as it is a future _____.
 - Salvation is a perpetual _____ as it is understood in relationship with exile, oppression, slavery, and suffering.
 - Salvation, for the Jew, is assured for them because they are _____, because God is faithful to His covenant(s), and because they are faithful to the _____.

Differences between Judaism and Christianity

- Where we agree (getting *Amicable*):
 - Christianity agrees with the Jewish understanding of where we came from
 - Christianity fundamentally agrees with the Jewish understanding of who God is... with certain augmentations. (Deut. 6:4)
- Where we Disagree (presenting our *Argument*):
 - Christianity understands our relationship with God to be a _____ one, as does the Jew
 - However, for the Christian, God has made Himself like us in the person of _____ and has placed Himself in us by the person of the Holy _____.
 - The Jew says: I _____, therefore, I _____
 - Christianity says: I _____, therefore, I _____.