

school logo
here

בס"ד

Jewish Literacy Programme

Year 5 General Knowledge Study and Review Booklet

Name: _____

Name: _____

Jewish Literacy Programme

Year 5 General Knowledge

Study and Review Booklet

1. Draw lines to connect the pairs:

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל

Accepting the yoke of the
kingdom of Heaven

יְדִיעַת ה'

knowledge of ה'

תְּלִמּוּד וְתוֹרָה

loving ה'

קִבְלַת עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמַיִם

learning and teaching Torah

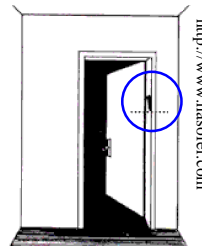
קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע

reciting the שְׁמַע

אֱהָבַת ה'

2. The תְּפִילִין שֶׁל יָד are worn on the _____
and the תְּפִילִין שֶׁל רֹאשׁ are worn on the _____.

3. a. What is written on the mezuzah parchment?
The scroll contains the **first two paragraphs**
of the "Shema."



- b. Where do we fix a מְזוּזָה?

- on **most doors** in the house, but **not bathrooms**;
- on the **right doorpost** as one enters the room;
- at the **bottom of the upper third** of the doorpost;
- the **Ashkenazi** minhag is to fix the mezuzah in a **slightly slanted** position so that the top points toward the inside of the room;
- the **Sephardi** minhag is to place it **straight, vertically**.

4. What is קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע עַל הַמָּטָה?

5. "I am the first Jew. I discovered that Hashem created the world,
and I taught the world about Hashem. Who am I?" _____

6. "I am the mother of יִצְחָק. My husband teaches men about Hashem, and I teach women.
Who am I?" _____

7. "I am the wife of Yitzchok, the sister of Lovon, and the mother of Yaakov and Esav."

Who am I? _____

8. i) Who was the third of the אבות? _____

ii) Who married him before her sister? _____

9. Complete the following table:

Festival / Special day	Month	Date
תענית בכורים	ניסן	
Beginning of פסח		15th
	אייר	18th
שבועות		6th and 7th
שבועה עשר בתמוז	תמוז	
תשעה באב		
The שופר is blown		Every day, except one
	תשרי	1st and 2nd
יום כפור		
	תשרי	15th
No festivals		
חנוכה	כסלו	
עשרה בטבת		
	שבט	15th
Fast of Esther		
	אדר	14th
שושן פורים		

10. How often does אדר שני occur? _____

11. ארץ חטה ושערה וגפן ותאנה ורמון ארץ-זית שמן ודבש:

Where do we find this פסוק in the תורה?

ספר _____ פרק _____ פסוק _____

12. Complete this sentence by filling in the missing words:

The first fruits of the שְׁבַעַת הַמִּינִים to ripen were marked with a _____ and then taken to the _____ as בְּכֹרִים.

13. Why is the בְּרָכָה we say after eating the fruit of the שְׁבַעַת הַמִּינִים called “מַעֲיֵן שְׁלוֹשׁ”?

14. "שְׁבַעַת הַמִּינִים שֶׁנִּשְׁתַּבַּח בָּהֶם אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל"

This means: "The seven fruits for which
the L_____ of I_____ is pr_____."

15. Who was told to go to the Land of Israel with the words, "לָךְ לָךְ" - "Go for yourself . . ." ?

16. Why do we face Jerusalem when we pray?

17. In סִפְרֵי הַחֹשֶׁעַ we learn about the famous conquest of _____ by Yehoshua, when the walls of the city collapsed to the sound of _____ blown by the כָּ.

18. This place was the home of our אֲבוֹת. אַבְרָהָם sat outside his tent here, waiting for guests.
This place is _____ .

19. People come to Beis Lechem from all over the world to visit and pray
at the tomb (burial place) of _____.
Beis Lechem was the birthplace and early home of _____.

20. Four couples are buried in Chevron in the Cave of Machpela:

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____

21. The Prophet יוֹנָה hired a boat from _____ to escape from Hashem's command to go to _____. We read the Book of Yonah at the Mincha service of Yom Kippur.

22. This ancient city is most famous as **the place where the Sanhedrin sat at the time of the destruction of the Second Beis Hamikdosh**. What is the name of this city? _____ .

23. Which great Rabbi was the author of the Shulchon Aruch? _____

24. For how many years did the נֶפֶשׁ remain in the following places:

the desert (____ yrs.), **Gilgal** (____ yrs), **Shilo** (____ yrs.),

Nov (____ yrs.) and **Giveon** (____ yrs)

25. Which town am I? Write my name on the lines:

“One of the five major Philistine cities, _____ was the site of the temple of the idol Dagan, where the Holy Ark was brought after it was captured from the Israelites. (Shmuel I 5:1-8) Modern _____, established in 1957, has one of the country's major ports.”

26. Jewish underground fighters were imprisoned in the Akko citadel during the British Mandate (during British rule) of Palestine. Between what years was the British Mandate?

19____ - 19____ .

27. I am Israel's port on the Red Sea.

I am mentioned (Devarim 2:8) as one of the stops on Israel's journey from Egypt to Eretz Yisrael. I am a very popular place for tourists to visit.

What is my name? _____

28. Much of modern Haifa has developed on Mount C _____ .

29. The town, _____ **was named after one of the founders of the Zionist movement, Theodor Herzl.**

30. This town was founded in 1929 by citrus farmers.

This town is now primarily a center for tourism and the diamond trade.

Laniado Hospital is the only Hospital in this town. Laniado was founded by the Sanz Klausenberger Rebbe and is run according to Halachic Jewish law.

What is the name of this town? _____

31. In Biblical times Ashkelon was one of the five most important Philistine cities. Here is where the mighty _____ slew 30 Philistines. (Shoftim 14:19)

32. This famous city on the shores of Lake Kinneret, is sometimes referred to as the Capital of Galilee.

Many local and foreign Jewish tourists come here to visit the tombs of Rabbi Meir, Maimonides (Rambam) and other great tzaddikim. This city is: _____

33. Who am I:

I began to study Torah when I was 40 years old.

24000 of my talmidim died during the עֲוֹנָה. I am: _____

34. When he was still a poor woodchopper, he was once unable to pay entry to the Beis Midrash and listened to a shiur from next to the skylight on the roof, until he froze. When the rabbis below noticed him above them they brought him down. They decided that, from that time on, anyone who wished to study Torah could come in and do so without paying.

Who was this great rabbi who lay on the roof of the Beis Midrash, listening to a shiur?

This was _____

35. I was born eighty years after the destruction of the Second Temple;
I wrote down and edited the Mishnah, the Oral Torah.

I am _____

36. Rabban Yochanan ben Zakkai, a descendant of the House of David, lived at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple by the Romans in around the year 70 C.E..

What did Rabban Yochanan Ben Zakkai request from Vespasian (the Roman General, and soon-to-be-Emperor)? _____

37. "I was Born in Troyes, in France, in the eleventh century. My commentaries on the Written Law and on the Oral Law are studied both by experts and beginners. It was not easy working on my Torah commentaries during the Period of the Crusades, when life was extremely dangerous for us Jews. Although my wife and I had only daughters and no sons, our girls were great scholars in their own right. They were also were married to men of greatness, and had children who became great rabbis known as the 'Baalei Tosafos.'"

Who am I? (Please circle)

רמב"ן רמב"ם רש"י

38. Write on the lines to complete the sentences:

He wrote **The Guide for the Perplexed** ('Moreh Nevuchim' - on Jewish Thought) and the enormous **Mishneh Torah** (on all of Jewish Law). _____ **ר** was so great that it is said, "**From** _____ **(Rabbeinu) until** _____ **(ben Maimon), there arose none like** _____.

39. The Ramban's view was that the mitzvoh of settling Eretz Yisrael applied only in the past.	true	false
The Ramban's view was that the mitzvoh of settling Eretz Yisrael applies even today.	true	false
The Ramban's view was that the mitzvoh of settling Eretz Yisrael applies mainly in the future.	true	false
The Ramban settled in Eretz Yisrael himself during the last years of his life.	true	false
The Ramban never managed to settle in Eretz Yisroel.	true	false

please circle

40. He left Spain in 1492 as a result of the Spanish expulsion of the Jews. In 1536, he emigrated to Israel and became the Chief Rabbi of Tzfas. He wrote the "Beis Yosef," the "Shulchan Aruch" and a commentary on Rambam's Mishneh Torah called the "Kesef Mishneh." His main teacher in Tzfas was Rabbi Yaakov Berrav.

This was Rabbi _____.

41. This rabbi was known for his greatness in the study of תלמוד and קבלה, but he also mastered astronomy, mathematics and music. For many years he desired to travel to ארץ ישראל and settle there. He actually began the journey at one point, but, for some reason we do not know, was unable to complete the trip.

Who was this? _____

42. **Rabbi _____ of _____** was the greatest student of the Vilna Gaon and the founder of the great Volozhin Yeshiva in 1802.

43. The _____ wrote many important sefarim, including the great **“Mishnah Berurah”** (a commentary on part of the *Shulchan Aruch*), “_____” (on the laws of avoiding forbidden speech) and **“Ahavas Chessed”** (‘Love of Kindness,’ on the laws between man and man).

44. Rabbi Avraham Yeshaya Karelitz became known as the “Chazon _____”, which was the name of the work for which he was most famous.

45. **Rabbi _____ Hirsch strengthened Torah Judaism and Jewish life in Germany in the 19th century.** He was the rabbi of Frankfurt-on-Main, which became famous for its Jewish schools and kindergartens. He wrote commentaries on the Chumash, the Siddur and on Tehillim (the Psalms). He is also famous for ‘Horeb’ (a detailed study of the mitzvos) and the ‘Nineteen Letters.’

46. Rabbi Yisroel Ben Ze’ev Wolf Lipkin (of Salant) was the founder and spiritual father of the Mussar movement. The movement taught techniques for spiritual and character growth.

He was better known as Rabbi _____ .

47. **Rabbi Yosef Ber Soloveitchik (1820-1892)** was known as the **Beis H_____** . **He was the great grandson of Rabbi Chaim Volozhin** (top student of the Vilna Gaon and founder of Yeshivas Volozhin). It was said of him that his fear of sin was comparable to an ordinary person’s fear when his life is in danger.

48. **Chacham** (Sephardic equivalent of “Rabbi”) **Yosef Chaim became the Rav of Baghdad at the age of twenty-five.** He became one of the greatest of the modern-day Sephardic “poskim” (Rabbis who answer questions regarding Jewish Law). He delivered a three-hour sermon every Shabbos, for fifty years.

Chacham Yosef Chaim became known as the B_____ I_____ Ch_____, which is the name he gave to his most famous book, based on his Shabbos sermons.

49. I was the first Chief Rabbi of Palestine (later named ‘Israel’!). I was a master of the entire Torah, but was also very concerned to reach out to, and teach, people who had strayed away from Torah Judaism. Put a tick next to my correct name:

Rabbi Yitzchak Avraham Kook ☐

Rabbi Avraham Yitzchak Kook ☐

50. At the age of 19 **Rabbi Yaakov Yisrael Kanievsky** (the Steipler) became head a yeshiva in Rogatshov. At that time he was conscripted into the Russian army where he continued to strictly observe all mitzvot in spite of the harsh conditions. **He insisted on wearing a summer uniform in the winter since there was no problem of transgressing which negative mitzvoh?**

51. **Rabbi Moshe Feinstein (1895-1986) became the leading halachic authority of his generation**, and his p'sakim (halachic rulings) were accepted worldwide. Rav Moshe's halachic decisions were published in a collection called Igros Moshe (The Letters of Moshe). Explain the term **'halachic authority.'**

52. **The Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson**, was the leader of the "Lubavitch," or "Chabad" Chassidic movement for forty four years. He was both a great Torah scholar and a brilliant expert in mathematics and science. The Rebbe appointed many shluchim (emissaries) and sent them throughout the world. Today there are more than 1400 Lubavitch institutions in 35 countries. What do the shluchim do?

53. This deals with a vast range of questions on all areas of הלכה (Jewish Law). It is responsible for דיני תורה (court cases), בריית מילה, שחיטה, כשרות, publishing Shabbos times, orthodox conversion, adoption and many other areas. People contact the Rabbis on this all the time with many שאלות (questions) relating to personal or communal issues of הלכה.

What is this? Tick the correct box: The Community Security Trust ☐
The London בית דין ☐
The Board of Deputies of British Jews ☐

54. Examples of its work include: combatting anti-semitism, protection of Shechitoh, work in Jewish Education, Press Information and Jewish Emergency Aid.

What is this? Tick the correct box: The United Synagogue ☐
The Board of Deputies of British Jews ☐
The Community Security Trust ☐

55. **Jewish Care is the largest health and social care charity for the UK Jewish Community.**

Give three examples of the kinds of **health and social care** dealt with by **Jewish Care**.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

56. Camp Simcha works hard to provide valuable help and support to children with serious illnesses and their families. The work of Camp Simcha is all provided free of charge, thanks to its dedicated volunteers.

Camp Simcha believes that "a smile makes a difference." Explain this motto (a smile makes a difference):

57. The H.K.M.S. provides kosher meals to hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions.

H.K.M.S. stands for _____

58. MDA is Israel's national emergency medical service. MDA has played a major role in providing vital lifesaving services during each of Israel's wars, terrorist attacks, as well as in times of peace.

MDA stands for _____

59. Some years ago, a particularly happy patient referred to Shaare Zedek as "The Hospital With A Heart." What do you think the patient meant by this?

60. Hazon Yeshaya has been helping thousands of Israel's neediest adults and children since 1997. What service does Hazon Yeshaya provide for these people?

61. Over the past century, JNF has planted over 240 million trees, built over 180 dams and reservoirs, developed over 250,000 acres of land, created more than 1,000 parks throughout Israel and educated students around the world about Israel and the environment. What does JNF stand for?

Jewish Natural Fieldwork

Jewish Neighbours and Friends

Jewish National Fund

62. He is a man who has studied all the many laws of writing holy texts. He has to know many laws for every letter of the א-ב in order to write them according to הלכה.

Is he a סופר ☐ סופר ☐ סופר ☐

63. He writes ס"ת ~ What do these letters stand for?

Review questions from Year 4:

64. Tick the correct boxes to show you know what is a מנהג and what is a מצוה:

	מנהג	מצוה
Sending משלח מנות	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wearing Fancy Dress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating Hamentaschen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reading מגילת אסתר	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sending מתנות לאביונים	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Giving מחצית השקל	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating סעודת פורים	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

65. What is the Hebrew date of the first day of חנוכה? _____

66. What two miracles happened on חנוכה?

67. What is the main מצוה of חנוכה? _____

68. Give two מנהגים that we have on חנוכה.

69. On תשעה באב we remember the destructions of both the First Beis HaMikdosh and the Second Beis HaMikdosh. In what years were they destroyed?

בית ראשון _____

בית שני _____

70. On a fast day we may not eat or drink. Connect the matching Hebrew and English words:

Drinking

אכילה

Have an easy fast

שתיה

Eating

צום קל

71. What type of מצוות are

a. the first five of the עשרת הדברות?

b. the second five of the עשרת הדברות?

72. Write the correct 'Gematria' (number value) next to each Hebrew letter or group of letters:

_____ = ו"ב	_____ = א
_____ = ל"ג	_____ = ד
_____ = מ"ט	_____ = ח
_____ = רמ"ח	_____ = כ
_____ = שס"ה	_____ = ק
_____ = תרי"ג	_____ = ת

73. The Torah commands us to count 49 days from the bringing of the Omer offering, which is an offering of an omer of barley.

a) When was this offering brought in the **בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ**?

b) What special **חג** is on the '50th' day? _____

74. On Yom HaShoah we remember the six million Jewish souls that were destroyed during World War 2. Between which years did WWII take place? 19____ - 19____

75. Yom HaZikaron is Israel's memorial day for its fallen soldiers.

יום הזִכָּרוֹן is also one of the names for which other important day in the Jewish calendar?

76. "**יום העצמאות**" means 'Independence Day': what do we celebrate on "**יום העצמאות**"?

77. What reason are we given for the plague that killed Rabbi Akiva's 24000 talmidim during the Omer? _____

78. a) Which day of the Omer is **ל"ג בעומר**? **30th** **33rd** **35th** (please circle)

b) Name two **מנהגים** that we have for **ל"ג בעומר**:

i. _____

ii. _____

79. Fill in the gaps:

On **יום ירושלים** we celebrate the recapturing and liberation of the _____ of Jerusalem during the _____ war, 5th - 10th _____, 19_____.

80. The First and Second Temples were built in Jerusalem, on '**הר הבית**' (the 'Temple Mount').

a) Who built the First Temple (**בית ראשון**)?

King David ☐

King Solomon ☐

King Saul ☐

b) Who destroyed it in 586 BCE? (Please tick)

The Romans ☐

The Babylonians ☐

The Greeks ☐

c) The building of the Second Temple was led by Ezra and Nechemia, and later it was made into a bigger and more splendid building by Herod the Great.

Who then destroyed the Second Temple (**בית שני**) in 70CE? (Please tick)

The Persians ☐

The Syrian Greeks ☐

The Romans ☐

81. What important event in our history do we celebrate on שבועות?

82. i) On שבועות we decorate our homes and shuls with flowers and plants.

ii) We also have a מנהג to eat milky foods on שבועות.

Give an explanation for one of these מנהגים.

83. Explain the מנהג that is known as ליל שבועות.

*