



Jewish Literacy Programme

Year 4 General Knowledge Study and Review Booklet

Name: _____

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Jewish Literacy Programme

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Study and Review Booklet

1. Explain the term, “תַּרְלָג מִצְווֹת” :

2. What kind of laws are מִשְׁפָּטִים? [Tick correct answer]

a. Laws for which we can think of reasons ☐

b. Laws for which we can not think of reasons ☐

3. What kind of laws are חֻקִּים? [Tick correct answer]

a. Laws for which we can think of reasons ☐

b. Laws for which we can not think of reasons ☐

4. What is the meaning of “בְּמִצְווֹתָיו”? _____

5. Give two other names for ראש השנה: _____ יוֹם פ'

_____ יוֹם פ'

6. On what Hebrew date is ראש השנה? _____

7. On what Hebrew date is יום כפור? _____

8. Write down five things we may not do on יום כפור .

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

v. _____

9. How may we wash our hands on יום כפור? _____

10. On what Hebrew date does סוכות begin? _____

11. What are the main מִצְווֹת of סוכות?

i. _____

ii. _____

12. Is **שְׁמִינִי עֶצְרַת** the 8th day of **סוכות** or an entirely new festival?

13. On **שְׁמִינִי עֶצְרַת** we say **תְּפִילַת גֶּשֶׁם** in shul. What is this prayer?

14. What do we finish, and then begin again, on **שְׁמִינִי עֶצְרַת**?

15. What is celebrated on **פֶּסַח**?

16. What is the Hebrew date of the first day of **פֶּסַח**? _____

17. What is the name of the family ceremony we have on the first two nights (one night in Israel) of **פֶּסַח**? _____

18. What is the name of the book we use during these evenings? _____

19. How many weeks after **פֶּסַח** is **שְׁבועות**? _____

20. We count the days between **פֶּסַח** and **שְׁבועות** ~ what is this counting called?

21. a. How many **ימים טובים** days are there outside Israel? _____

- b. When are they? i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____
iv) _____
v) _____

22. Explain the term, "**חול המועד**".

23. Explain the term, "**שלוש רגלים**".

24. What is the Hebrew date of פורים? _____

25. 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"/>

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

27. What two miracles happened on חנוכה?

28. What is the main מצוה of חנוכה? _____

29. Give two מנהגים that we have on חנוכה.

30. What do we celebrate on ט"ו בשבט?

31. What is the meaning of "ט"ו בשבט"? _____?

32. There is a מנהג to eat a number of different fruits to celebrate ט"ו בשבט - how many? _____

33. Give two reasons why ל"ג בעומר is a day of rejoicing and celebration.

- i. _____

- ii. _____

34. The fast "צום גדליה" normally falls on the day after which special יום טוב? _____

35. What do we do right at the end of נְעִילָה to announce the conclusion of יוֹם כְּפוּר?

36. יְרוּשָׁלַיִם is the day on which Nebuchadnezzar began his siege of עִשְׂרָה בְּטִבֵּת.

What is the meaning of “ עִשְׂרָה בְּטִבֵּת ” ? _____

37. Is פּוּרִים, The Fast of Esther, on the day before or the day after תַּעֲנִית אֶסְתֵּר?

38. How many tragedies happened on עֶשֶׂר בְּתָמוּז? _____

Name one: _____

39. On תְּשַׁע בָּאָב we remember the destructions of both the First Bet HaMikdash and the Second Bet HaMikdash. In what years were they destroyed?

בֵּית ראשון _____

בֵּית שְׁנִי _____

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

Drinking

אֲכִילָה

Have an easy fast

שְׂתִיָּה

Eating

צוּם קל

41. What type of מִצְווֹת are

a. the first five of the עֲשֻׁרֵת הַדְּבָרוֹת?

b. the second five of the עֲשֻׁרֵת הַדְּבָרוֹת?

42. a) Give two of the first five of the עֲשֻׁרֵת הַדְּבָרוֹת ;

i. _____

ii. _____

b) Give two from the second set of five;

i. _____

ii. _____

43. What is dyed with תְּכֵלֶת? _____

44. What is the name of the creature from which תְּכֵלֶת is extracted? _____

45. What differences can you think of between the טְלִית קָטָן and the טְלִית גָּדוֹל?

46. What is the connection between “ צִיצִית ” and “ 613 ” ?

47. קִידוּשׁ is made both on Friday night and שַׁבָּת day: which is the more important קִידוּשׁ?

48. a) How are קִידוּשׁ and הַבְדָּלָה similar?

a) How are they different?

49. Why must we have two loaves of bread at each meal on שַׁבָּת?

50. a) How many meals are we required to have on שַׁבָּת? _____

b) Which is the first of these meals? _____

c) What is the name of the last one? _____

51. What is the minimum number of candles we must light on Friday night? _____

52. a) We have two loaves of bread (חֻלָּה) at each שַׁבָּת meal: what do these represent?

b) The loaves are placed on a board and covered with a cloth: what does this represent?

53. Aside from קידוש, for what other מצוות is wine used?

54. Why are בְּשָׂמִים, spices, used during הַבְדֵּלָה?

55. What is the Hebrew word for the songs we sing at the table during שֻׁבָּת meals? _____

56. “זָכוֹר” means ‘remember’ and “שָׁמוֹר” means ‘guard’ - which of these words refers to the positive מצוות of שֻׁבָּת (things we **do** on שֻׁבָּת) and which refers to the negative מצוות of שֻׁבָּת (things we must not **do** on שֻׁבָּת)? Tick the correct boxes: Positive מצוות Negative מצוות

זָכוֹר

☐☐

שָׁמוֹר

☐☐

57. From where did the Rabbis learn the ל"ט מְלָאכוֹת (the 39 types of creative activity that are forbidden on שֻׁבָּת)? _____

58. Connect the names of the מְגִלּוֹת to the חֲגִים on which they are read in shul:

שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים

מְגִלַּת רוּת

מְגִלַּת אֵיכָה

קֹהֶלֶת

מְגִלַּת אֶסְתֵּר

סוּכּוֹת

פֶּסַח

פּוּרִים

שָׁבוּעוֹת

תְּשַׁעָּה בָּאָב

59. Write a short description of the content of each מְגִלָּה.

קֹהֶלֶת

מְגִלַּת אֶסְתֵּר

שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים

מְגִלַּת רוּת

מְגִלַּת אֵיכָה

60. a. What was the מִשְׁכָּן?

b. How many years was it used in the מִדְבָּר? _____

c. How many years was it used in אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל? _____

61. What was the name of the holiest part of the מִשְׁכָּן? _____

62. Write something about each of the following items that were used in the מִשְׁכָּן:

a. שֻׁלְחָן _____

b. מְנוּרָה _____

c. מִזְבֵּחַ _____

d. כִּיּוֹר _____

63. Kosher foods are divided into three categories: meat, dairy (milk), and parev.

a. Explain the term parev. _____

b. Give five examples of parev foods. _____

64. Meat and milk foods must not be eaten or cooked together. Give two ways in which the laws of keeping meat and milk separate affect the design and use of a kosher kitchen.

i) _____

ii) _____

65. a. What two signs tell us that an animal is כָּשֵׁר?

i) _____ ii) _____

b. What two signs tell us that a fish is כָּשֵׁר?

i) _____ ii) _____

c. A list of about 20 forbidden birds is given in the Torah, and we may eat all other birds. However, nowadays we only actually eat a small number of birds; why?

66. The Torah forbids every creature that “teems (or, ‘swarms’) on the ground,” and every one that “creeps on its belly.” Give 5 examples of these types of creatures.

67. Products from non-kosher creatures are also forbidden, e.g. milk, eggs, fish oils.
However, we may eat honey, which is produced by bees: why should honey be permitted?

68. Blood from animals and birds is forbidden. Is blood from kosher fish permitted? _____

69. After the birth of a baby boy we have a סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה (meal to celebrate a mitzvah) called a שְׁלוֹם זָכָר. When is the שְׁלוֹם זָכָר held?

70. a) The בְּרִית מִלָּה is performed on which day after the baby boy is born?

(Please circle) The 8th 9th 10th day.

b) If that day falls out on שַׁבָּת or יוֹם טוֹב is the בְּרִית postponed? _____

c) A בְּרִית is sometimes postponed until the baby is healthier or stronger: **true** or **false** (Please circle)

71. “פְּדִיּוֹן הַבֵּן” takes place when the baby boy is at least 31 days old. The baby is ‘bought back from the כֶּהֱן with which of the following: ~ 5 silver coins ~ 10 gold coins ~ 12 copper coins ~ (Please circle)

72. a) Fill in the gaps: “A boy on his ____th Hebrew birthday and a girl on her ____th Hebrew birthday become obligated to keep all of the מצוות.

b) The boy is now מִצְוָה ____ and the girl is now מִצְוָה ____ .

c) The boy can now be counted in a מִנְיָן : what is a מִנְיָן?

73. a) What ceremony takes place under a חוּפָּה? _____

b) What does the חוּפָּה itself symbolise / represent? _____

74. Draw lines to connect the pairs:

Dedication of a new home

כְּתוּבָה

Marriage Contract

שְׁבַע בְּרָכוֹת

“Seven Blessings”

חֲנוּכַּת הַבַּיִת

75. 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

76. 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 בית המקדש?

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

77. 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____

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

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

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

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

81. 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. _____

82. Fill in the gaps:

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

83. The First and Second Temples were built in Jerusalem, on 'הַר הַבַּיִת' (the 'Temple Mount').

a) Who built the First Temple (בֵּית 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 (בֵּית שני) in 70CE? (Please tick)

The Persians ☐

The Syrian Greeks ☐

The Romans ☐

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

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

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

Give an explanation for one of these מִנְהָגִים.

86. Explain the מִנְהָג that is known as ליל שבועות.

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