



Jewish Literacy Programme

Year 5 General Knowledge Study and Review Booklet

Name: _____

Name: _____

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1. Draw lines to connect the pairs:

שמע ישראל

Accepting the yoke of the
kingdom of Heaven

ידעות ה'

knowledge of ה'

תלמוד תורה

loving ה'

קבלה עול מלכות שמים

learning and teaching Torah

קריאת שמע

reciting the שמע

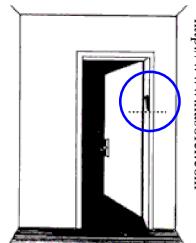
אהבת ה'

2. The **תפילים של יד** are worn on the _____
and the **תפילים של ראש** 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 **מזוזה**?

- 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**.



<http://www.hasofer.com>

4. What is **קריאת שמע על המטה**?

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 **יצחק**. My husband teaches men about Hashem, and I teach women.
Who am I?" _____



7. "I am the wife of Yitzchak, the sister of Lavan, 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 בכוֹרִים	נִיסָן	
Beginning of פָּסִח		15th
	אַיָּר	18th
שְׁבֻעֹת		6th and 7th
שְׁבָעָה צָשָׁר בְּתִמּוֹן	תְּמִימָן	
תְּשִׁיעָה בָּאָב		
The שׁוֹפֵר is blown		Every day, except one
	תִּשְׁרֵי	1st and 2nd
יּוֹם כְּפֹור		
	תִּשְׁרֵי	15th
No festivals		
חֲנִכָּה	כָּסְלוֹ	
עִשְׂרָה בְּטִבְתָּה		
	שְׁבָט	15th
Fast of Esther		
	אַדְרָה	14th
שִׁזְׁוּן פּוֹרִים		

10. How often does אַדְרָה שְׁנִי occur? _____

ארץ חטָה וְשָׁעָרָה וְגַפְן וְתָאָנָה וְרַמְפֹן אֶרְצָאִיזִית שְׁמָנוֹ וְדָבָשָׁ:

Where do we find this פָּסִח in the תּוֹרָה?

סִפְר _____ פָּרָק _____ פָּסִח



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

The first fruits of the שבעת המינימ to ripen were marked with a _____ and then taken to the _____ as _____.

13. Why is the we say after eating the fruit of the שבעת המינימ called ברכה ?

14. "שבעת המינימ שנשפטבנה בהם ארץ ישראל"

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, "לך לך" - "Go for yourself . . ." ?

16. Why do we face Jerusalem when we pray?

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

18. This place was the home of our אבות אברהם. _____ sat outside his tent here, waiting for guests.

This place is _____ .

19. People come to Bet Lechem from all over the world to visit and pray

at the tomb (burial place) of _____.

Bet 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 יונה 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 Bet Hamikdash. What is the name of this city? _____ .



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

24. For how many years did the **נְשָׁמָה** 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 **עֲזֹבָר**. I am: _____

5



34. When he was still a poor woodchopper, he was once unable to pay entry to the Bet 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 Bet 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"ס

רשי

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). _____ was so great that it is said, "From _____ (Rabbeinu) until _____ (ben Maimon), there arose none like _____."

39. The Ramban's view was that the mitzvah of settling Eretz Yisrael applied only in the past. true false

The Ramban's view was that the mitzvah of settling Eretz Yisrael applies even today. true false

The Ramban's view was that the mitzvah 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 Yisrael. 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 Tzfat. He wrote the "Bet Yosef," the "Shulchan Aruch" and a commentary on Rambam's Mishneh Torah called the "Kesef Mishneh." His main teacher in Tzfat was Rabbi Yaakov Berrav.

This was Rabbi _____.



41. This rabbi was known for his greatness in the study of תַּלְמִידִים and קָבָלה, 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 “**Ahavat 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 mitzvot) and the ‘Nineteen Letters.’

46. Rabbi Yisrael 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 **Bet H_____ . He was the great grandson of Rabbi Chaim Volozhin** (top student of the Vilna Gaon and founder of Yeshivat 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 Shabbat, 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 Shabbat 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 HaKohen Avraham Kook **Rabbi Avraham Yitzchak HaKohen 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 mitzvah?**





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 Igrot 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 הֲלֹכַה (Jewish Law). It is responsible for court cases, שְׁחִיטָה, בְּרִית מִילָּה, פְּשָׁרוֹת, שְׁמִינִית, publishing Shabbat times, orthodox conversion, adoption and many other areas. People contact the Rabbis on this all the time with many שְׁאָלֹת (questions) relating to personal or communal issues of הֲלֹכַה.

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 Shechitah, 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 הילכה.

Is he a סופר סופר סופר

63. He writes ס"ת"ם ~ 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 מצווה:

	מנג'ג	מצווה
משלוח מנות	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wearing Fancy Dress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating Hamentaschen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
מגילת אסתר	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
משלוח לאביזרים	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
מחזיות השלק	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
סעודה 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 **מִנְחָגִים** that we have on **תְּנוּפָה**.

69. On תַּשׁׁעַה בָּאָב we remember the destructions of both the First Bet HaMikdash and the Second Bet HaMikdash. 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 שְׁתִיָּה

Eating צום קל

71. What type of **מצוות** are the first five of the **הדברות**? **עשרה**?

a. the first five of the **מזכרות**?

b. the second five of the **עשרה הדבורות**?

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

1. 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 **חַג** is on the '50th' day? _____

2. 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____

3. Yom HaZikaron is Israel's memorial day for its fallen soldiers.
יֹם הַזְּכָרוֹן is also one of the names for which other important day in the Jewish calendar?

4. **יּוֹם הַעֲצָמָה** means 'Independence Day': what do we celebrate on "יּוֹם הַעֲצָמָה"?

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

6. a) Which day of the Omer is **ל'ג בעומר**? **30th** **33rd** **35th** (please circle)
b) Name two **מן הַגִּימָנִים** that we have for **ל'ג בעומר**:
i. _____
ii. _____

7. Fill in the gaps:
On **יום ירושלים** we celebrate the recapturing and liberation of the _____ of Jerusalem during the _____ war, 5th - 10th _____, 19____.

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

a) Who built the First Temple (**בֵּית רָאשׁוֹן**)?
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 שְׁנִי**) in 70CE? (Please tick)
The Persians The Syrian Greeks The Romans



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

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

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

Give an explanation for one of these **מנהגים**.

83. Explain the **תקון ליל שבעות** that is known as **מנהג**.

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