

## Judaism (1200-1450 C.E.)

### A. Social Cohesion

- a. United through prayers, worship, laws, dress, desire for prosperity, and distinguishing rules
- b. Belief that through unity in worship, prosperity and God's favor is obtained
- c. Persecution from various political and religious groups provided a reason to stick together: for protection of their lives and their religion

### B. Social Control

- a. All Jews must follow the 7 Noahide Laws, which are simpler versions of the 10 Commandments
  - i. Do not worship idols
  - ii. Do not Blaspheme His name (God)
  - iii. Do not murder
  - iv. Do not commit immoral sexual acts
  - v. Do not steal
  - vi. Pursue justice and create a judicial system
  - vii. Do not eat the flesh of living animals
- b. All Jews must follow all 613 Mitzvahs which are the Jewish laws
- c. Regulations on public dress
  - i. Men cover their heads with a Kippot, also known as a Yamaka, or a shtreimel and must also wear a tzitzit underneath their shirt.
  - ii. Women wear dresses and skirts and just cover their body modestly (once they are married they are required to cover their hair with a hat or scarf.
- d. Women are not allowed to become rabbis
- e. Women are separate, but equal to men and their roles are sometimes seen as more important than men's

### C. Sense of Purpose

- a. To offer guidance and uphold God's holy laws and guidance.
  - i. Noahide laws, Ten Commandments, and the 613 Jewish laws (Mitzvahs).
- b. To imitate God's "good and upright ways".
- c. To love all human beings who are of the Covenant.
- d. Judaism seeks to create peace on earth and a harmonious relationship with God.