Identify what the paragraph is ABOUT. Topic Sentence. Highlight it RED

God, eternal, one, omnipotent, omnipresent, monotheism, covenant, Exodus 20, psalm, Deuteronomy 6, Genesis, expressions

“Hear O Israel. The Lord your God, The Lord is one……”

Identify where the writer has EXPLAINED their understanding of the topic of the paragraph. Highlight it BLUE

Identify the examples or illustrations that the writer has used to support their explanation. Highlight it purple

Identify the way that the writer connects this topic of the paragraph to the question. Underline it

Look at the words in the box above that were suggested for use in the paragraph. Can you add any that are missing and improve the paragraph.

Observant Jews live their lives according to an ancient system of belief. All Jews, regardless of their expression, believe three key things about their God. Firstly they believe that God is one, which is in contrast to many other ancient religions. Secondly they believe that this one God entered into a covenant with humankind and thirdly they believe that this one god was responsible for giving the law to the Jewish people. These three principal beliefs are revealed in the sacred writings of Judaism, especially in the Torah. The monotheistic nature of Judaism is clearly expressed in the Shema prayer from Deuteronomy 6 where each observant Jew proclaims: “Hear O Israel, the Lord your God the Lord is one.” Further to the oneness of God, Jews understand that this one God is omnipotent omnipresent and omniscient and the Shema prayer and texts from the creation stories of Genesis reinforce this. The Torah also provides the evidence for the Jewish belief in the covenant that God entered into with humanity. In Genesis chapters 12-20, God enters into a covenant with Abram as God encourages Abram to leave the land of his people and journey to the land of promise where Abrams ancestors will be made as many as the stars of heaven. The sign of this covenant is the change of name from Abram and Sarai to Abraham and Sarah, the fulfilment of the covenant is the birth of Abraham’s son Isaac. Finally Abraham’s faith in god and the covenant is tested in God’s challenge to sacrifice Isaac. Belief in the one true God of the Torah demands that Jews keep the covenant. Finally, God gives the law to the Jewish people when he calls Moses to Mt Sinai in Exodus chapter 19 and 20. Jews believe that the entire oral and written law was handed to Moses on Mt Sinai. It is evident therefore that these beliefs found in the sacred writings and held by Jews since the foundation of the religion point to Judaism being a living religious tradition, as in each age new generations of believers engage with the beliefs of the tradition.

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| It is evident therefore that these beliefs found in the sacred writings and held by Jews since the foundation of the religion point to Judaism being a living religious tradition, as in each age new generations of believers engage with the beliefs of the tradition.  |
| Observant Jews live their lives according to an ancient system of belief. |
| Secondly they believe that this one God entered into a covenant with humankind and thirdly they believe that this one God was responsible for giving the law to the Jewish people.  |
| The monotheistic nature of Judaism is clearly expressed in the Shema prayer from Deuteronomy 6 where each observant Jew proclaims: “Hear O Israel, the Lord your God the Lord is one.”  |
| The sign of this covenant is the change of name from Abram and Sarai to Abraham and Sarah, the fulfilment of the covenant is the birth of Abraham’s son Isaac.  |
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| These three principal beliefs are revealed in the sacred writings of Judaism, especially in the Torah.  |