Judaism is often called a “world religion.” But of that group—which can include traditions as diverse as Christianity, Islam, Confucianism, Hinduism, and Buddhism—it has the fewest adherents (approximately fifteen million) and only a single country where it comprises a majority of the population (Israel). Jews are about two percent of the total population of the United States. Why, then, is Judaism so commonly discussed? Why are its texts so widely known? Why have its people so often been targeted for both plaudit and discrimination?

This course explores the religious and cultural life of the Jewish people. Interweaving three thousand years of history, theology, folklore, philosophy, and literature, it seeks to give students a basic working knowledge of the many foundational texts and ideas that have made Judaism so important in contemporary intellectual and cultural life. The semester is built around understanding the meaning and history of Judaism through how Jews have ordered things: liturgical time; communal and individual activities; the language of theological awareness; human and divine governance; and the relationship between human society and nature. This class will introduce students to this fascinating and complicated people.

This class has no prerequisites. The professor reserves the right to make changes to the syllabus, including assignment due dates. These changes will be announced as early as possible.

You may not use a laptop or smart phone in class.
You may use an iPad or other tablet device for note-taking purposes only.
Guidelines & Policies

Course Readings & Communications
Most readings for this course will be available either in your Course Packet (CP) or as a PDF document on Moodle. You are required to buy the Course Packet and Heschel’s *The Sabbath* from The Book Mark. Readings should be completed before the Tuesday lecture for the week that they are listed. You must bring your Course Packet to every class, and a copy of Heschel’s The Sabbath to the days it will be discussed.

You are responsible for checking your Gustavus email regularly for communications about the course.

Accommodations Resource Policy
Those who qualify under Gustavus policies and guidelines for reasonable accommodation should alert the professor privately at the start of the semester. Information concerning programs through College’s Center for Academic Resources and Enhancement (CARE) can be found at https://gustavus.edu/general_catalog/current/.

Assignment Policies
All assignments are to be printed and submitted in class on the day they are due. You will be penalized 10% for each day a paper is late. Papers submitted over one week after the deadline will not be accepted. If you are ill or have a family emergency please contact the professor as soon as possible.

All assignments must be written in 12-point font, Times New Roman or Garamond, with 1-inch margins.

The Gustavus Writing Center provides helpful overviews and links for improving your writing. They also have appointment services available to help edit papers or discuss the writing process with a tutor. You can find more information on these services at https://gustavus.edu/writingcenter/.

Note: You should not expect a response from the professor about papers or exams beginning 24-hours prior to their due date.

University Honor Code
The Undergraduate Honor Code states: “On my honor, I pledge that I have not given, received, or tolerated others’ use of unauthorized aid in completing this work.” For additional information about the Honor Code, visit https://gustavus.edu/general_catalog/current/.
Required Texts

- REL 144 Course Packet
- Abraham J. Heschel, *The Sabbath* (FSG 2005) [$14.00]
- “Jerusalem” (National Geographic 2015) [$2.99 on Amazon]
- “Soon By You,” Episodes 1 & 2 (Free on YouTube)

Course Assignments & Expectations

Class Attendance and Participation

Attendance will be taken during each class period. If you arrive late and attendance has already been taken you are responsible for alerting the professor to your presence. Arrivals more than ten minutes after class begins, or continuous tardiness, will be counted as absence. More than two unexcused absences will impact your final grade by 2% per absence. If you have more than six unexcused absences you cannot receive a course grade higher than a C. Please notify the professor as soon as possible for absences related to illness or family emergencies. For more information, the Gustavus Class Attendance Policy can be found at [https://gustavus.edu/general_catalog/current/](https://gustavus.edu/general_catalog/current/).

Class participation points are based on the following criteria: arriving in class on time; being awake and attentive during lecture; being responsive and active during discussions and small group activities; respectfully listening when others are speaking; and being engaged in the course without checking your mobile devices. Failure to meet these criteria will result in the loss of participation points throughout the semester.

Film Response Papers (2 pages, double-spaced)

During the semester you will write two response papers about films, the first on a documentary, the second on the first two episodes of a television show. For each paper you must answer the question: What is “Judaism” or “Jewishness” in this film? Your answer must use the evidence you see on screen (including lines of dialogue, specific imagery or locations, particular vocabulary) to prove your answer.  
(Due Thursday, September 27 and Thursday, December 6)

Ethnography Paper: Online Observation of a Jewish Ritual (3 pages, double-spaced)

For this ethnography paper you will be provided with a page of links to various YouTube videos. You will choose one or two of these links, watch the Jewish event or ritual it captures, and write a critical response. Your paper should include: observations about what actions are occurring; who is participating; how they are participating; and what symbols are being used to what effect. You might also choose to include your thoughts on how this event is similar or different from religious practices you are more familiar with, and what those similarities or differences tell us about the nature of Judaism and its adherents.  
(Due Thursday, October 11)
Midterm
For the midterm exam you will be asked to define a set of terms that featured prominently in the first half of the semester as well as to accurately identify key locations on a map of Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Near East. The terms and locations will be of historical figures, geographical locations, key texts, political events, and theological ideas. All key terms are on the introductory page of each week’s readings in the Course Packet.
(Friday, October 19)

Text Analysis Paper: Understanding the Siddur (3 pages, double-spaced)
For your second paper you will be provided with prayers, readings, and poems from a selection of contemporary Jewish prayer books (siddurim). These writings will originate from within different Jewish denominations (e.g. Reform, Orthodox, Conservative Reconstruction, etc.). You must choose two texts, one each from two different denominations, and write a comparative paper that examines various elements of Jewish life and thought that arise in each reading. Your paper should not be a summary of these two texts. Instead, you are expected to analyze the passages, discussing their theology, cultural references, and ethical and moral ideas. You should focus on both what is similar and what is different between the two texts, as well as how these texts illustrate the diversity of Jewish perspectives on God, religion, morality, and society in the modern world.
(Due Tuesday, November 20)

Final Exam
The final exam will be cumulative. It will consist of multiple-choice questions and maps. The questions will address specific topics, figures, texts, and historical events covered throughout the semester. The maps will focus on the ancient Near East, the Land of Israel, and medieval Mediterranean and European Jewish communities. The final exam will be online. You should set aside two (2) hours to complete it.
(The final exam will available on Moodle from Thursday, December 6 at 3PM to TBD.)

Grading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tr>
<td>Class Attendance and Participation</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Film Response Papers</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Paper</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Midterm</td>
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<td>Second Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final Exam</td>
<td>20</td>
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Schedule
(An asterisk [*] denotes texts to be studied together in class)

Week 1: September 4-6
Introduction: Jewish Culture, Theology, and Prayer

Reading (for Thursday)
- Jonathan Sacks, “Introduction,” Koren Sacks Siddur (Moodle)

Week 2: September 11-13
Between Earth and Heaven: The Structure of Jewish Time

Readings
- Genesis 1-2 (CP)
- Leviticus 23 (CP)
- Numbers 28-29 (CP)
- *Mishna Rosh Hashana 1, 2:9 (CP)
- *BT Avoda Zara 10a (CP)

*No class: Tuesday, September 11 (Rosh Hashana)

Week 3: September 18-20
“And there was evening and there was morning:” The Shema and its Blessings

Readings
- Weekday Evening Shema and its Blessings (CP)
- *Mishna Berakhot 1 (CP)
- Jon Levenson, Creation and the Persistence of Evil, pp. 131-148 (Moodle)

Week 4: September 25-27
Land and Nation: Exodus, Jerusalem, Israel

Readings
- Exodus 13-15 (CP)
- Simon Sebag Montefiore, Jerusalem, pp. 23-51 (Moodle)
- Simon Schama, The Story of the Jews: Finding the Words 1000 BC - 1492 AD, pp. 104-14 (Moodle)
- Watch: “Jerusalem” (National Geographic 2015) (Amazon)

*No class: Tuesday, September 25 (Sukkot)
*First Film Response Paper Due: Thursday, September 27
Week 5: October 2-4
Torah: God’s Word, Israel’s Constitution

Readings
- Deuteronomy 4-6 (CP)
- Deuteronomy 30 (CP)
- *BT Bara Metzia 59a-b (CP)
- Marc Zvi Brettler, “The Canonization of the Bible” (Moodle)
- Jordan S. Penkower, “The Development of the Masoretic Bible” (Moodle)

Week 6: October 9-11
The Rabbis: Finding Solutions, Building Communities

Readings
- Mishna Pirkei Avot 1 (CP)
- Barry Scott Wimpfheimer, The Talmud: A Biography, pp. TBD (Moodle)

*Ethnography Paper Due: Thursday, October 11

Week 7: October 16-18
The Medieval Tradition: Rashi and Rambam

Readings
- Moshe Halbertal, Maimonides, 1-6 (Moodle)
- Elie Wiesel, Rashi, 32-62 (Moodle)
- *Rashi on Genesis 1 (CP)

*Midterm Exam: Friday, October 19

Week 8: October 25
The Sabbath: A Palace of Time

Readings
- *Shabbat in the Torah (CP)
- Abraham J. Heschel, The Sabbath

*Fall Break: October 20-23

Week 9: October 30-November 1
Exile & Codification: Babylon, Rome, Europe, and the Arab Lands

Readings
- Psalm 137 (CP)
- Lamentations 1 (CP)
- *Kinot (Moodle)
- Nissim Rejwan, The Last Jews of Baghdad, pp. 1-8 (Moodle)
- *Shulchan Aruch, Orach Hayim 1-3 (CP)
Week 10: November 6-8
The Rabbinic Imagination: Midrash
Readings
- *The Classical Commentaries on Akeidat Yitzchak* (CP)
- *Bereishit Rabbah* 1:10 (CP)
- *Bereishit Rabbah* 68:4 (CP)
- *Shemot Rabba* 1:26 (CP)
- David Stern, “Midrash and Jewish Interpretation” (Moodle)

Week 11: November 13-15
Disruption and Re-Consecration (Part 1): Mysticism & Hasidism
Readings
- *Ezekiel* 1 (CP)
- *BT Chagiga* 14b (CP)
- *Zohar* 1:2a-3b (CP)
- *Chasidic Parable, “The Fire in the Forest”* (CP)
- David Biale et al., *Hasidism: A New History*, pp. 17-42 (Moodle)
Suggested Reading
- David Biale et al., *Hasidism: A New History*, 183-221 (Moodle)

Week 12: November 20
Jewish Families: Gender Roles and Memory Traditions
Readings
- Deuteronomy 11 (CP)
- Proverbs 31 (CP)

*Text Analysis Paper Due: Tuesday, November 20
*Thanksgiving Break: November 21-25

Week 13: November 27-29
Disruption and Re-Consecration (Part 2): European Jewry, Zionism, and the Holocaust
Readings
- *Moses Mendelssohn, Jerusalem, or on Religious Power and Judaism*, pp. TBD (Moodle)
- Theodor Herzl, *The Jewish State*, pp. 85-97 (Moodle)

Week 14: December 4-6
The Contemporary World: American Judaism and the Modern State of Israel
Readings
- Amos Oz, *A Tale of Love and Darkness*, pp. 1-13 (Moodle)
- Watch: “Soon By You,” Episodes 1 & 2 (Free on YouTube)

*Second Film Response Paper Due: Thursday, December 6
Week 15: December 11-13
Between Religion and Culture

Readings

- Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi, Zakhor, pp. 5-26 (Moodle)
- Adam Kirsch, “Why Jewish History is So Hard to Write” (Moodle)

Final Exam:
Available on Moodle from Thursday, December 6 at 3PM to TBD

“Rabbi Yishmael [son of Rabbi Yohanan ben Beroka] said: One who learns in order to teach will be given the opportunity to learn and teach. One who learns in order to do will be given the opportunity to learn, teach, keep, and do.”

Pirkei Avot 4:6
Advantages of Using a Laptop. Portability – Allows users to use laptops anywhere and anytime. Productivity – Being a portable desktop, a laptop can be used at times where a PC couldn’t. This means an office worker in traffic or on a train can take advantage of that time by managing their e-mails and other office tasks. Connectivity – A laptop comes with a Wi-Fi network and other wireless connectivity, meaning it can have easy internet or local network connectivity while remaining mobile. Tablet – Shortened from the term ‘tablet computer’, a tablet is a mobile computer that features a touchscreen display, circuitry, and a battery in a single device. Tablets offer the same usage as the desktop computer, but do not require a keyboard and are often slower in performance. Tablets, on the other hand, rely entirely on their touchscreen for input and use a virtual keyboard. Fortunately for those who have trouble typing on virtual keyboards, most tablets support Bluetooth keyboards, although mouse support can be a trickier matter. If you only need a device for browsing the web, watching videos, listening to music, and playing casual games, a tablet would probably be the best match for your needs. Tablets are compact, light, and portable, they boast excellent battery life, and probably come with a better display than what you’d get with a laptop in the lower price ranges. You Might Like These Too. 2-in-1 Laptop vs Tablet - Which Is Best For You? Can You Build Your Own Gaming Laptop? Best iPads and Laptops For School Use. FAQs. Should You Get an iPad or a Laptop for School? The iPad is a good companion device if you have a desktop or computer in the laboratory that you often use for more complex computing tasks. Whether to get an iPad or laptop for school depends on your specific computing needs and budget. Even if your school work typically requires complex spreadsheets, you may want to get a laptop instead of an iPad as apps don’t always have the same functionalities. Perhaps a reason why you may still want to opt for an iPad despite the need for a powerful computer is if your school has a computer laboratory you can use anytime or you have a desktop at home. Some cell phones may be used as a GPS device. The obvious difference is size of course and being able to call more efficiently than from any other platform. All these devices are popular and used by people of every age and background. Do you find yourself using a smart phone more than--or even exclusively over--a laptop or desktop computer today? What can’t you do with your smart phone? Do you prefer work on a tablet, laptop, or desktop? What will replace the desktop and laptop in five years? Are desktop personal computers becoming obsolete as laptops and tablets begin to dominate usage? Only 21 percent are using “full-size” tablets (such as the iPad or Google Nexus 10), while slightly more (23 percent) are using small tablets, such as the iPad mini or Google Nexus 7. Basic e-readers (16 percent) and netbooks (10 percent) were the least-used devices among the respondents to the survey. That usage varies fairly widely by grade level. In elementary grades, slightly more respondents indicated they use desktops than those who use laptops (68 percent versus 64 percent). Thirty-five percent use smart phones for educational purposes. Sixteen percent use basic e-book readers. Netbooks, at 5 percent, are nearly non-existent in elementary grades. In middle school, the numbers skew slightly more toward smart phones and laptops.