



Low resolution pictures

From your Blog to a Book.

rel1300ekm13e.wordpress.com

Contents

1	2016	5
1.1	April	5
	About (2016-04-01 14:07)	5
	Contact (2016-04-01 14:07)	5
	Jewish Customs Within Early Christian Worship: Similarities and Differences (2016-04-01 14:07)	5
	Jewish and Christian Customs (2016-04-14 18:26)	6

1. 2016

1.1 April

About (2016-04-01 14:07)

This is an example of an about page. Unlike posts, pages are better suited for more timeless content that you want to be easily accessible, like your About or Contact information. Click the Edit link to make changes to this page or [1]add another page.

1. <https://wordpress.com/page>

This is just a short excerpt for the about page.

Contact (2016-04-01 14:07)

This is a contact page with some basic contact information and a contact form. [contact-form][contact-field label="Name" type="name" required="1"/][contact-field label="Email" type="email" required="1"/][contact-field label="Website" type="url"/][contact-field label="Comment" type="textarea" required="1"/][contact-form]

This is just a short excerpt for the contact page.

Jewish Customs Within Early Christian Worship: Similarities and Differences (2016-04-01 14:07)

Similarities and Differences in Christian and Jewish Faiths

Growing up as a Christian, I heard the terms "Jewish" and "Jew" a lot. Sure, we learned about Jewish persecution in school and the turmoil endured throughout World War II. But I heard the word "Jew" in my own church– a Christian church of Lutheran denomination. I was confused because I was Christian, not Jewish, and I believed in Jesus, so why was I always hearing this word? Why was Jesus occasionally referred to as "The King of Jews?" These questions did (and, truthfully, still do) confuse me. As I have begun to research this topic about the differences and similarities between Jewish and Christian faiths, I have started to understand what all of this means. To begin, we will start to delve into these similarities and differences between the religions.

Similarities

For starters, both religions were founded in the region of Palestine. This is important to note because with the same origin, these religions will have pressing similarities, but also define their differences. Another very important thing to note is that both religions believe that there is one overarching almighty God who will ultimately come to judge each living person. While there are many other similarities and this seems to be a pretty short list, these are some of the major, crucial points we will continue to look at within this blog.

Differences

So, if both religions were founded in the same place and worship the same God, what can really be different about the two? Well, a main difference that is vital to knowing about these religions is the interpretation of prophets. Christians believe that God created a prophet in his own making, referred to him as his own Son, and deemed him God in the flesh and could perform miracles. This is where the term "Christian" comes from— Jesus was referred to as "Christ." Jewish people, however, saw this in a different light. Simply put, Jews view Jesus as a great messenger and prophet, but do not believe him to be the Son of God— essentially, that Christianity was just a sort of misinterpretation of Jewish beliefs. Another difference to note is the time of origin: Judaism was founded in approximately 1300 BCE while Christianity was founded in 30 BCE. Christians were, essentially, all Jewish before the news of Jesus came about, which further exemplifies the overarching similarities between the two religions.

What's next?

Stay tuned for the next blog post regarding differences in customs between Jewish and Christian beliefs!

"Christianity and Judaism." ReligionFacts.com. 10 Nov. 2015. Web. Accessed 2 Apr. 2016.
<www.religionfacts.com/christianity-judaism>

religionandafterlife (2016-04-03 19:39:56)

I agree with you that this topic is one that is quite confusing. Having been raised a Christian as well I heard about it a lot. I think that you did an awesome job at explaining the similarities and differences between the two despite still having some confusion of your own.

Jewish and Christian Customs (2016-04-14 18:26)

Hello again and welcome back to my blog! Today, I'll be going over a somewhat general summary of customs within Jewish and Christian traditions, how they compare and differ, and what they mean to each tradition. Through this, we will better be able to understand and find further respect in these religions and how to people of these faiths practice and live their daily lives. (We will not be talking about holidays in this post, but be sure to check out the blog

later for info on this!)

Jewish Customs

Kosher

Simply put, in Jewish tradition, the word "kosher" is a word that encompasses foods that meet the requirements for Jewish dietary needs. These dietary requirements are set within the Torah, which, as discussed previously, is one of the texts very important to understanding and living out Judaism. A couple of main guidelines include the following:

- **Animal products.** Animal products are one of most prominently featured components of eating kosher, as in America, a LOT of our products involve animal products. A requirement for animal products that are permissible to eat is described as animals that have "cloven hooves" (split hooves) and "chew the cud." Animals must meet both of these standards in order to be considered kosher. This rule also applies to certain air and water-borne animals and fish: for example, those who follow these guidelines may only eat fish with scales (so not shrimp, crab, etc.)
- **Dairy.** The requirements of eating dairy (cheese, milk, etc) is not set so particularly as animal products, but any dairy eaten must come from an animal that is considered kosher.
 - These rules do intertwine with each other: for example, the Torah states that one may not "cook an animal in the milk of its mother" (Ex 23:19.) This is basically just a (kind of gross!) way of saying those who follow the guidelines to kosher may not combine milk and meat together.

These are not all of the guidelines for kosher, but just a few! Going into detail of all of them would take up pages and pages, so we will move on to more Jewish customs that are important to people who practice Judaism.

The Three Daily Prayers

Jewish people follow a ritual of the Three Daily Prayers, which are prayed in the morning, afternoon and night. These prayers are called "Schacharit," "Mincha" and "Arvit," respectively. These prayers are important to people of this religion because, like Christianity, prayer is the closest and most important way to speak directly to or with God. In addition, this is believed to be the only way to speak truly from the heart, which is important when speaking with God. These prayers may be prayed in any language the person praying understands, so there is no specific language these must be prayed in.

- As in most religions, this varies among each individuals. Those who are more "serious" or have a stronger faith within their religion will pray more often, whereas others may only pray once a day or sporadically. Grouping everyone of Jewish religion would be inaccurate, so it is important to note this!

Bar and Bat Mitzvahs

Bar and bat mitzvahs are celebrations of Jewish people who are coming of age. "Bar" translates to "son," "bat" translates to "daughter," and mitzvah translates to "commandment," signifying that this celebration is to honor the idea of these people coming of age to be able to commit fully to the commandments of Jewish tradition and hold themselves accountable. These are celebrated when boys turn thirteen and girls twelve.

These celebrations typically include a celebratory meal with family and friends. Sometimes, hundreds of friends and members of the synagogue are invited to attend one's bar/bat mitzvah, providing gifts and extravagant arrangements to celebrate those coming of age. This is a big deal in Judaism, so it's only fitting that these parties should be very special to the candidate!

Christian Customs

Communion

Communion in the Christian religion symbolizes the body and blood of Jesus Christ. This is because Christians believe that Jesus was crucified on the cross to rid Christians of their sins, and since this is such a prevalent and important concept within Christianity, the remembrance of this act is very important and meaningful in one's faith.

- In some denominations of Christianity, such as Catholic, the "first communion" is considered a very important time in one's life in regards to the church. The age of one's first communion can be anywhere between seven and twelve, usually after completing a course commonly referred to as "confirmation." Through this process, one learns about and confirms their faith in Christianity, being tested and quizzed on various aspects of the Bible and the religion as a whole.

Gifts are occasionally given to those who complete the confirmation class and take their communion, as this is somewhat a representative of what a bat/bar mitzvah would be in the Jewish tradition (like we talked about earlier:) a coming of age to be held responsible for their own actions within the church.

Baptism

Baptism is a very important aspect of the Christian faith. Those who are baptized are considered an official member of the church of the denomination in which they were baptized in.

- For a brief history: the word "baptism" in the Christian church essentially means that one is admitted or adopted into the church by the actual process of baptism. Through this process, one is either fully or partially submerged in water that is considered holy. This originally began when Jesus Christ was baptized by a prominent baptist in Jerusalem, named John, who is reported to be Jesus' cousin. This signifies one being "saved" from sin and evil, and is practiced by many, many people in the Christian faith.

One can be baptized at almost any age: in some denominations there is a preference, while other denominations, there is not. Many people of this faith believe in baptizing their children as early as when they are still infants in order to "save" them from sin, as discussed earlier. Others believe that they should be old enough to make the decision themselves to be baptized, and therefore wait until they feel they are ready to be fully committed to the church.

To tie these two together: in some denominations of Christianity, you cannot take communion until you are baptized! If this is the case, many people receive a blessing instead of taking communion when at church.

So, as seen throughout this discussion, it is clear that while Judaism and Christianity may have some differences in technicalities, some customs and traditions actually seem a lot of like as an overview. One could almost compare a bat mitzvah in the Jewish tradition to one taking their first communion in the Christian tradition.

That's not to say that there are not differences: some of these are pretty obvious, as we see when it comes to dietary laws and the more in-depth, technical works of these celebrations.

Stay tuned for more about these two religions... Next up, holidays!

Resources and References

Mendel, Nissan. "The Three Daily Prayers." - *Prayer*. Kehot Publication Society, n.d. Web. 14 Apr. 2016.

"What Does Kosher Mean?" *What Is Kosher Food, Kosher Rules, Products, Definition, What Does Kosher Mean*. The Badatz Igud Rabbonim KIR, n.d. Web. 14 Apr. 2016



BLOGBOOKER

BlogBook v0.9,
L^AT_EX 2_ε & GNU/Linux.
<https://www.blogbooker.com>

Edited: April 14, 2016

