**Summary of Unit 5: Values**

(Begin from page 6 onwards)

1. Bein Adam LeChaveiro – Mitzvot between people
* 10 Commandments are split into two halves: 5 relate to man and G-d and the other 5 relate to person to person.
* We should strive to act like G-d and try and copy his ways. Eg G-d is Merciful.
* Kiddush Hashem – Generates an awareness of G-d.
* Chillul Hashem – Discourages others from connecting to G-d.
1. The Mitzvah of Tzedakah – Charity
* From the word Tzedek – Justice
* Judaism teaches that we have a responsibility and duty to give to the poor.
* Should ideally give 1/10 of one’s income to Tzedakah.
* Maimonides lists 8 levels of priority when giving Tzedakah:

(1 = The most ideal way and 8 = the least ideal way of giving)

1. Giving the poor person a job so they can feel independent.
2. Giving where the giver and the receiver don’t know each other.
3. Giving where the giver knows the receiver but the receiver does not know the giver.
4. Giving where the receiver knows the giver but the giver does not know the receiver.
5. Giving before being asked.
6. Giving after being asked.
7. Giving with a smile but less than needed.
8. Giving only because you feel forced to do it.
9. Order of preference: ( 1 = the most ideal)
10. Relatives
11. Close Family
12. Neighbours
13. People in the same city
14. People in Israel
15. People living elsewhere.
16. Hachnasat Orchim – Inviting guests
* Included in the Mitzva of ‘Love your neighbour as yourself’.
* Feeding the visitor and provide accommodation where possible.
* Try to meet the needs of the guests.
* Prepare food for the journey if the guests are travelling.
* One should accompany the guests out of their property.
* Reference to Avraham welcoming the guests into his tent.
1. Bein Adam LeMakom – Relationship between a person and G-d

Examples of Mitzvot in this category:

Mezuzah:

* There is a Mitzva in the Torah to place a Mezuzah on the doorpost of our homes.
* It is a declaration and reminder of our trust in G-d.
* On reverse side is one of G-d’s names
* The Mezuzah is a reminder of the the events that took place when the Jews in Egypt placed blood on their doorposts.
* Reminder of G-d’s presence in the world.
* Custom to kiss the Mezuzah as one passes it.
* 2 paragraphs of the Shema are placed in the Mezuzah which include themes on: unity of G-d / love of G-d / reward for Mitzvot.
* Kosher Mezuzah – hand written on parchment from a Kosher animal.
* It is written by a trained scribe – black ink and a quill pen.
* Need to fix a Mezuzah if one plans to live there for more than 30 days.
* Every door way should have a Mezuzah except a bathroom / toilet.
* Placed shoulder height – in a diagonal direction.
* Knowledge of the blessing recited.
1. Kosher
* Defintion of the word Kosher
* Reference to Chukim
* Reasons suggested for not eating meat and milk.
* Kosher animals: Split Hooves + Chews the cud
* Kosher birds: All birds of Prey are forbidden but nowadays we only eat those we have a tradition for: Chicken / Turkey / duck and goose.
* Kosher Fish: Both fins and scales ( Crab + Lobster are not Kosher as they have no scales.
* Insects: All insects are forbidden and therefore all vegetables / fruit have to be inspected – Bug Free. ( Grasshoppers are actually kosher but we don’t eat them as we do not know which ones are actually permitted)
* Kosher Slaughtering – Shechitah by a trained shochet.
* Additional points: Not allowed to eat or cook meat and milk together.
* Kosher Kitchen – Two separate sets of cutlery / pots and pans etc.
* People wait 3 hours usually between meat and milk.
* Items which are neither are called parev.
* Understanding of supervised milk.
* Items of foods have to also come from a Kosher animal. Eg Eggs / Fish oil etc.
* Jewish symbols indicating the food is Kosher.