Judaism

Religion



Judaism The impact of the Jewish ancestry on the Western civilization is undisputable. The Jewish culture manifests itself in the western names, literature and national activities such as the declaration of independence. The understanding of these effects requires a critical observation and analysis of the holistic Jewish culture (Smith 271). The success of Judaism as a world religions originates from the Jewish's passion in meaning. At the core of the Jewish philosophy is the essence of God. In believing in a single supreme deity, the Hebrews developed a strong religious culture that influenced their neighbours such as the Egyptians, Babylonians, and the Syrians (Smith 273). Secondly, the Jewish had a substantial meaning in creation embedded in the magnificent work of God as cited in Genesis chapter one, verse one. The Jewish also established a meaning in human existence to determine the human nature concerning freedom and the truthfor-life (279-281). The Jews have a keen interest in history, as it is not a Maya or a circular process of nature but the arena of God's purposive activity (Smith 283). The Jews view the uniqueness of history as Gods interventions and they are the chosen people. Judaism has substantial meaning and value in molarity, as they believe each social creature ought to have the ability to interact with others (Smith 286).

Judaism grounds its values in the importance of meaning injustice.

Specifically, they believe that the future of the society depends on the legitimacy of the social order (288). The Jewish have meaning in suffering as a Gods way of underscoring righteousness. In upholding these values and others, Judaism has grown into an active culture adopted by most modern societies and traditions including Christianity.

Works Cited

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Smith, Huston. "Judaism." The Worlds Religions. HarperCollins, 2009. 271-316. Print.