JUDAIC STUDIES: 636 KE

FINAL EXAM - JANUARY 1975

Answer all questions in your exam booklet. Write clearly.

- I. Answer all questions, in order. Write each number and, next to it, the letter that indicates the correct answer. (25 points)
 - 1. R. Shneur Zalman was the author of:
 - a) Shulhan Arukh
 - b) Arukh Hashulhan
 - c) neither of the above
 - 2. The following town is <u>not</u> one in which K. Shneur Zalman lived:
 - a) Liadi
 - b) Lubavitch
 - c) Liozni
 - 3. Boisterousness, such as dancing during services, was practiced by the followers of:
 - a) R. Abraham of Kalisk
 - b) R. Shneur Zalman of Liadi
 - c) R. Menahem Hendel of Vitebsk
 - 4. The oldest of the disciples of The Great Maggid was:
 - a) K. Abraham of Kalisk
 - b) R. Shneur Zalman of Liadi
 - c) R. Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk
 - 5. The second ban against the Hasidim was occasioned by:
 - a) the rumor that R. Elijah had relented
 - b) the aliyah of Hasidim to Palestine
 - c) neither of the above
 - 6. R. Shneur Zalman was charged with:
 - a) being the founder of a harmful religious sect
 - b) embezzling funds from his Hasidim
 - c) championing Napolean against the Czar
 - 7. 19 Kislev 5559 is celebrated as the:
 - a) day R. Shneur Zalman was freed
 - b) day he was arrested
 - c) day of his death
 - 8. R. Shneur Zalman feuded with:
 - a) R. Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk
 - b) R. Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev
 - c) R. Aaron of Kalisk

9. K. Shneur Zalman died:

a) in Wilna

	b) in Derlinc) in the year that marked collapse of Napolean
10.	Like Baal Shem, R. Hahman: a) displayed an insatiable hunger for knowledge b) was a great Talmudist c) loved nature
11.	The following Zaddikim did not go on aliyah to Eretz Israel a) R. Yaakov Yosef of Pollonoye b) R. Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk c) R. Nachman of Bratzlav
12.	Who led the opposing side of R. Nahman? a) Rabbi Loeb, the Sage of Shpola b) Jacob Frank c) Rabbi Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev
13.	The group of followers of L. Nahman consisted of: a) intelligent and spiritually alert young people b) elderly and infirm c) ignorant peasants
14.	What stand did R. Nahman take in the wake of the new enlightnment (Haskallah) movement? a) was indifferent to them b) spread their doctrine secretly c) was outspoken against their rationalistic school
15.	R. Nahman's principle work is: a) Likkutei Amarim b) Likkuti Batar Likkutei c) Likkutei Maharan
16.	(10 points) Following is a list of personalities who were either favorable disposed to Hasidism ("pro") or antagonistic ("anti"). Next to each, in your booklets, write either PRO or ANTI.
	a) Solomon Maimon f) Nahman Krochmal g) Martin Buber c) Eliezer Zweifel h) S. Horodetzky d) Solomon Perl i) S.Y. Agnon j) David Makov

II.	Ansı	wer all questions. (20 points)
	1.	The author of (TY TY) was the Habab Rebbe whose name was
	2.	The HaBaD Rebbe who struggled against the Haskalah movement was
	3.	The HaBaD Rebbe who founded the Lubavitch School network was
	4.	The HaDaD Rebbe who was twice imprisoned by the Communists was
	5.	The HaBaD kebbe who codified HaBaD thought was
	6.	The present HaBaD Rebbe is
	7.	The HaBaD leaders were (favorably disposed/opposed) to the study of Kabbalah.
	8.	K. Nachman of Braslav was (favorably disposed/opposed) to the study of Kabbalah.
	9.	R. Nachman's concept of
	10.	R. Nachman's most important work is called
	11.	The Hasidic dynasty that most emphasizes the value of park is
	12.	Which of these Hasidic groups is most "missionary" in seeking to proselytize Jews to their cause: HaDaD, Ger, Bratzlav, Rhyzhyn?
	13.	Which is the least proselytizing?
	14.	R. Yitzchak Meir of Ger was the author of
	15.	The Polish Zaddik who was most radical in his thought and his demands on his followers was
	16.	The Gerer Hasidim are most closely identified with which political movement in world Jewry and Israel today?
	17.	Which halakhic rule was largely ignored by the earlier Ger Zaddikim, but observed more strictly since R. Abraham Nordecai?

- 18. Of all the Hasidic leaders, the one who most conducted himself in "royal" fashion was______.
- 19. R. Samson Laphael Hirsch wrote admiringly of which Hasidic Zaddik?
- 26. R. Yaakov Yitzhak was known as "The____of Lublin"

III. Answer briefly one of the following: (15 points)

- 1. What is the major difference between R. Nachman of Bratzlav and the HaBaD thinkers in their conception of the Zaddik?
- 2. How did the followers of K. Israel of Rizhyn explain the pomp and pageantry of his "court"?
- 3. How does the author 70/5 1900 " explain the Midrash that God offered Israel to the Sabbath as its mate?

IV. Answer one of the following as briefly as possible (15 points)

- 1. Define the term panentheism as applied to Hasidism. How does it differ from pantheism?
- 2. Describe the table as conducted by Zaddikim, and the "Diblical origins" to which it was ascribed. What contribution did it make to the growth of Hasidism?

V. Answer one of the following: (20 points)

- 1. Describe the group from which the Besht emerged. What were they by profession? What was their economic and social status? Is there any vestige of Sabbatian forms in this group?
- 2. How did the Zaddikology of R. Elimelech differ from that of the Great Maggid?
- 3. Explain the problem in the role and nature of the Zaddík, that led to R. Elimelech's typology, and his solution or preferences.