

ANSWER-SHEET

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Judaic Studies 75.2A

Mid-terms

I. Outside readings. Answer all questions by underlining correct answer. 15 points.

1. What made possible the advent of Sabbtai Zevi?
☒ a) catastrophe of Chemelnicki insurrection
b) unsuccessful manipulations of Jacob Frank
c) discovery of Messianic trends in the Zohar
2. The Besht's wisdom derived from:
a) the cave in which he dwelt
b) secret teachers of Kabbalah
c) books of Halakhah
☒ d) life in the mountains
3. Which method did the Besht use to reach his people?
a) sending preachers and emissaries
b) writing epistles
☒ c) covering large distances by personal visits
d) "Farbrengen"
4. The significant difference between kavvanah and kavvanot is that:
a) one is singular and the other plural
b) the former is for the ordinary Hasid, the latter for the Zaddik
☒ c) the former is preached by Hasidism, the latter by the Kabbalah
5. What effect does swaying of the body while praying have?
a) imitating the angels
☒ b) stirring the emotions
c) reuniting the Sephirot
6. What was R. Dov Baer's major task when he took over the movement?
a) battling the Mitnagdim
b) preaching to the masses
☒ c) expansion and organization
7. A contributing factor to the success of R. Dov Baer was that:
☒ a) Kahal was dissolved at that time
b) the Gaon had died
c) R. Gershon of Kutov went to Palestine
8. Which of the following came into Hasidism by right of birth rather than inner struggle?
a) R. Jacob Joseph
☒ b) R. Levi Yitzhak
c) R. Aaron of Karlin
9. Who dissuaded R. Jacob Joseph from going to the Holy Land?
☒ a) the Besht
b) the Great Maggid
c) Solomon Maimon

10. Where did he find a haven of rest after his wanderings?
a) Medziboz
b) ☒ Niemerov
c) Lutsk
d) Pinsk
11. R. Levi Yitzhak was appointed rabbi in the city of:
a) ☒ ~~Minsk~~ NEMEROV
b) ☒ Pinsk
c) Okup
d) Brody
12. Rabbi Levi Yitzhak was forced to leave the city due to:
a) ill health
b) ☒ strife and opposition
c) order of the Haggid
13. He composed a prayer that is still recited by Hasidim of Ukraina called:
a) ☒ "on the departure of the Sabbath"
b) "God of Abraham"
c) "come, my bride"
14. What is the name of his work?
a) Pahad Levi
b) Pahad Yitzhak
c) ☒ Kedushat Levi
d) Kedushat Yitzhak
15. R. Gershon of Kutov was:
a) the son of R. Adam, Baal Shem
b) ☒ one of the Sages of the Kloyz of Brody
c) a student of the author of Shaagat Aryeh

II. From "In Praise of the Besht." Underline the correct answer. 5 points.

1. Who informed R. Elizer that a son will be born to him:
a) Ahijah of Shilo
b) the king himself
c) ☒ Elijah
d) the Holy Ari
2. Who gave the manuscripts of R. Adam to the Besht:
a) ☒ the son of R. Adam
b) the son of the Besht
c) R. Joel Baal Shem
d) Elijah
3. The Haggid fainted when:
a) ☒ he saw the Torah being revealed to the Besht
b) the Besht revealed to him the language of the trees and the animals
c) he competed with R. Jacob Joseph for the leadership of the movement
d) he fasted too much

4. The son of Udel, the daughter of the Besht, was:
 - a) R. Abraham
 - ☒ b) R. Baruch
 - c) R. Gedaliah
 - d) R. Dov Ber (of Meseritzh)
 - e) R. Dov Ber (of Lubavitch)
5. The vision of the Besht was interrupted suddenly by:
 - ☒ a) Udel
 - b) Zvi
 - c) Nachman of Kossov
 - d) Samael
 - e) the Sabbatians

III. From class lectures. Underline the correct answer. 20 points.

1. A scholar of the Haskalah who looked favorably on Hasidism was:
 - ☒ a) Eliezer Zvi Zweifel
 - b) Heinrich Graetz
 - c) Solomon Maimon
2. The name Kat ("sect") was applied to the Hasidim by:
 - a) the Haskalah
 - b) the Kabbalists
 - ☒ c) the Mitnagdim
3. The name (above) implied that the Hasidim were:
 - a) heretics
 - b) immature
 - ☒ c) Schismatics
4. The Besht saw himself as:
 - a) the hidden Messiah
 - b) a democratic revolutionary against an oppressive Kahal
 - ☒ c) condemned to see the suffering of Israel and be largely helpless to alleviate the pain
 - d) a reincarnation of the Holy Ari
5. According to the Besht, the relation of ordinary Jew to the Zaddik is like that of:
 - ☒ a) a chair or garment
 - b) a patient and client
 - c) a supporter and admirer
 - d) a fork and a spoon
6. The intelligentsia in the early days of the Besht consisted of:
 - a) the Rabbis, Kabbalists and physicians
 - b) the Preachers and Scribes
 - ☒ c) the Rabbis, Preachers, and Baalei Shem
7. The "prophets" of the pneumatic group from which the Besht came:
 - a) predicted the coming of the Messiah
 - ☒ b) revealed the sins of the people
 - c) preached on Shabbat Ha-gadol
 - d) read the Haftorah on Saturday afternoons

8. The Zaddik changed from a traveller to a stationary figure in the days of:
- a) the Besht
 - ☒ b) the Maggid
 - c) R. Levi Yitzhak
9. A great optimist among the colleague-disciples of the Besht was:
- a) R. Mendel of Bar
 - b) R. Nachman of Kossov
 - ☒ c) R. Nachman of Horodenko
10. Social criticism is lacking in which of the following Hasidic works:
- ☒ a) Maggid Devarav Le'Yaakov
 - b) Toledot Yaakov Yosef
 - c) Ketonet Passim
11. The metaphor of clear water poured into differently colored bottles explains:
- a) the relation of Zaddik to Hasidim
 - ☒ b) the relation of Ein-Sof to Sephirot
 - c) the relation of the Gaon to the students of the Great Maggid (after 1772)
12. R. Menachem Mendel is the author of
- a) Tzava'at Ha-Rivash
 - ☒ b) Darkei Yesharim
 - c) Shever Posh'im
13. The following may be described as pantheistic:
- a) the Gnostics
 - b) the Aristotelians
 - ☒ c) the Neo-Platonists
14. "Deus Absconditus" may be said to allude to:
- ☒ a) the Ein-Sof
 - b) the Sephirot
 - c) Malkhut
15. Another name for Keter is
- a) Tzellel Elokim
 - b) Gan Eden
 - ☒ c) Katzon Elyon
16. Hessed is in dialectical tension with
- a) Hokhmah
 - ☒ b) Gevurah
 - c) Malkhut
17. A term properly applied to Hasidic theology is:
- a) deism
 - b) pantheism
 - ☒ c) panentheism
18. The feminine dimension in the Sephirot is found in
- a) Hokhmah
 - b) Tiferet
 - ☒ c) Malkhut

19. "Ecstasy" is a term that describes
 a) Hitlahavut
b) Hitpashtut Ha-gashmiyut
 c) Hamteket Ha-dinim
20. Nathan of Gaza was
 a) the first follower of the Besht
b) the advisor of Sabbatai Zevi
 c) a virulent Mitnaged

IV. Answer all questions. 20 points. In each of the following questions, write in the most appropriate word, using only these terms: Atzilut, Adam Kadmon, Kedushah, Beriah, Yetzirah, Hokhmah, Ein-Sof, Asiyah, Nefesh, Hayyah Yehidah, Kavod, Matronita, Knesset Yisrael, a Dudelle, Ruach, Neshamah, antinomianism, Hassadim, Dinnim, Tiferet, enthusiasm, Dvarkha Nitzav Bashamayim, Makkif, acosmism, *pansacramentalism*

1. The four worlds that mediate between the Ein Sof and our world are (in ^{descending} order):
 a) ATZILUT b) BERIAH
 c) YETZIRAH d) ASIAH
2. Two synonyms for the Shechinah are
 a) MATRONITA b) KNESSET YISRAEL
3. The first configuration of the Sephirot is known as:
ADAM KADMON
4. A Biblical term for transcendence is KEDUSHAH
5. A Biblical term for immanence is KAVOD
6. The soul that corresponds to Asiyah is NEFESH
7. According to the Maggid, annihilation is achieved in
HOKHMAH
8. For R. Hayyim of Volozhin, praying late was a sign of
ANTINOMIANISM in Hasidism
9. The three souls that inhere in man are (in ascending order): a) NEFESH b) WAH c) NEHAMA
10. The right side of the Sephirot is called
HASADIM

11. Ein ode mi'levado is interpreted by R. Shneur Zalman as implying ACOSMISM.
12. DVARUNA NIVAN DASHMAMAIL is interpreted as teaching the doctrine of immanence.
13. MAKKIP is a Kabbalistic term for transcendence.
14. The realm in which Ein-Sof and the Sephirot are indistinguishable from each other is ATZILUT

V. Answer briefly. 40 points.

1. What is the relation of divine speech to the world, according to the passage studied in Tanya?

WORLD IS EXTERNALIZED DIV. SPEECH
or: WORD IS IMMANENT - VITALIZING FORCE

2. According to R. Shelomo of Lutzk, the Sephirot are called Olamot because עוֹלָמוֹת - עוֹלָמוֹת

DISCRETE OR UNCEAINTMENT
OF DIVINITY IMMANENT IN WORLD

3. They are also called Middot because

עֲוֹנוֹת "WORLD" - according to
a specific "size" or measure;
i.e. individualized

- X 4. For the same author, the category of "nukva" (female) refers to the realm in which there occurs

עֲוֹנוֹת of עוֹלָמוֹת into
individualized realm or - עוֹלָמוֹת

4. For the Maggid, what is the special feature of the Sephirah of Hokhmah?

annihilation = change

5. How does the Maggid's simile of a tailor modify a major Lurianic concept? Trimming not
accidental but deliberate;
by design

6. In the Maggid's homily, why does "rain" represent the Shechinah? 1) שם - תש"ב
or: 2) come "down" in order
to raise up

7. For R. Shneur Zalman, Torah is called "food." Explain briefly: 1) represents divine

immanence - 2) or:
2) gives different degrees of vitality
to different organs

9. How does R. Shneur Zalman relate Teshuvah to the question of immanence and transcendence?

Teshuvah is directed to 1) 130s
transcendence, 2) 130s - here
can move from one status (16)
to another (133)

10. Contrast R. Shneur Zalman's views on transcendence and immanence with those of R. Hayyim of Volozhin.

R 32 - trans = uniform, imm = plural.
MA - reverse