



Mishneh Torah

Maimonides's major contribution to Jewish life remains the Mishneh Torah, his code of Jewish law.

Complete the following:

Mishneh Torah:

- was compiled between _____ and 1180.
- the first comprehensive _____ of _____ law.
- is the greatest creation in the _____ language.
- was designed to _____ the process of _____ and to make the law _____ to all.
- ranks among the _____ and most _____ Jewish legal _____ of all time.
- today it remains _____ in its lucidity and breadth.

ACCESSIBLE

CODE

GREATEST

HEBREW

INNOVATIVE

JEWISH

MATCHLESS

SIMPLIFY

STUDY

TEXTS

1170

The *Mishneh Torah* itself comprises fourteen books, subdivided into sections, chapters and paragraphs, which encompass the range of Jewish law, from torts to ritual worship.

The books of the Mishneh Torah are:

	English translation	Content
<i>Sefer Ha-Madda</i>		
<i>Sefer Ahavah</i>		
<i>Sefer Zemanim</i>		



Sefer Nashim		
Sefer Kedushah		
Sefer Zera'im		
Sefer Avodah		
Sefer Korbanot		
Sefer Taharah		
Sefer Nezikin		
Sefer Kinyan		
Sefer Mishpatim		
Sefer Shofetim		

Maimonides envisioned his work as a library of Jewish scholarship and suggested that one who studied his code would have no need of consulting other books.



Match the correct ending to the sentence below:

Some of the distinctive features of the *Mishneh Torah* are the following:

It encompasses	and reformulates the laws in a clear and logical system.
It completely reorganises	on systematic philosophical theology, derived largely from Aristotelian science and metaphysics, which it regards as the most important component of Jewish law.
It presents the	the full range of Jewish law, as formulated for all ages and places.
It opens with a section	normative rulings without any discussion or explanation of how the decisions were reached.

From <<https://people.ucalgary.ca/~elsegal/TalmudMap/Maimonides.html>>





Solutions to Worksheet OR-J552 Mishneh Torah

Mishneh Torah:

- was compiled between 1170 and 1180.
- the first comprehensive code of Jewish law.
- is the greatest creation in the Hebrew language.
- was designed to simplify the process of study and to make the law accessible to all.
- ranks among the greatest and most innovative Jewish legal texts of all time.
- today it remains matchless in its lucidity and breadth.

The books of the Mishneh Torah are:

	English translation	Content
<i>Sefer Ha-Madda</i>	The Book of Knowledge	examines the fundamentals of Jewish faith.
<i>Sefer Ahavah</i>	The Book of Love [of God]	covers prayers and blessings.
<i>Sefer Zemanim</i>	The Book of Seasons	devoted to the Sabbath and holidays.
<i>Sefer Nashim</i>	The Book of Women	deals with family law, including marriage and divorce.
<i>Sefer Kedushah</i>	The Book of Holiness	includes sexual prohibitions and dietary laws.
<i>Sefer Zera'im</i>	The Book of Seeds	deals with agricultural law and other commandments effective in the Land of Israel.
<i>Sefer Avodah</i>	The Book of Temple Service	focuses on Temple worship.
<i>Sefer Korbanot</i>	The Book of Sacrifices	details the laws of sacrificial offerings.
<i>Sefer Taharah</i>	The Book of Purity	devoted to the rules governing ritual purity.
<i>Sefer Nezikin</i>	The Book of Damages	focuses on property damage and personal injury.
<i>Sefer Kinyan</i>	The Book of Acquisition	deals with property rights and includes sections on sales, neighbourly relations and partnerships.
<i>Sefer Mishpatim</i>	The Book of Civil Laws	includes hiring, borrowing, loaning and inheritance.
<i>Sefer Shofetim</i>	The Book of Judges	covers the legal system, the political system and mourning.

- It encompasses the full range of Jewish law, as formulated for all ages and places.
- It completely reorganises and reformulates the laws in a clear and logical system.
- It presents the normative rulings without any discussion or explanation of how the decisions were reached.
- It opens with a section on systematic philosophical theology, derived largely from Aristotelian science and metaphysics, which it regards as the most important component of Jewish law.