[Title]

[Name of Student]

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**Exploring Judaism**

Judaism has a deep influence on the Western world. Much of this influence originated from Jewish values and ideas that were transferred to Christianity, which established from Jewish roots. Such as Jesus of Nazareth along with his disciples and the pioneer leaders of the Christian Church who belonged to Judaism. Incorporation occurred from Jewish Bible to the Christian Bible as an Old Testament. Not astonishingly, the teachings and principles in Judaism has the same prominence in Christianity and with its popularity these ideas and principles were adopted. As a consequence, ethical ideas and morals established by Judaism helped in shaping the Western world about social justice, morality and law.

 In the contemporary period Orthodox, Reform, Conservative, and Reconstructionist Jews are the most important and influential groups within Judaism. Orthodox Jews uphold the most traditional practices and beliefs of the religion who firmly follow the practices of Sabbath and observe the dietary laws. Started in the 19th century, Reform Jews greatly reject the notion of Conservatives and their traditional rituals, practices and commandments and demand for reinvigoration and form with the passage of time. Conservative Jews can be placed somewhere in the middle of Orthodox and Reform Judaism. On the other hand, the Reconstructionist Jews have strong commitments for both Orthodox and Reform Jews for becoming active participants who could build the Jewish future with uniqueness. The Judaic traditions may face the threat of being marginalized in a more secular world. For example, like many other obsolete secular laws, the taboos become archaic and create nostalgia for family traditions that their ancestors uphold for contraries.