

Salomão Levi

The little jew from Tomar

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CREW

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Hello, my name is Solomon Levi and I am going to tell you a story.

I was born in 1470 in Tomar, but in the Jewish calendar

I was born in 2291. Our calendar is different,

it begins in year one, when the world was created.

We imagined that year to be 3761 before the Christian era.

For example in the year 2012 of the Gregorian calendar,

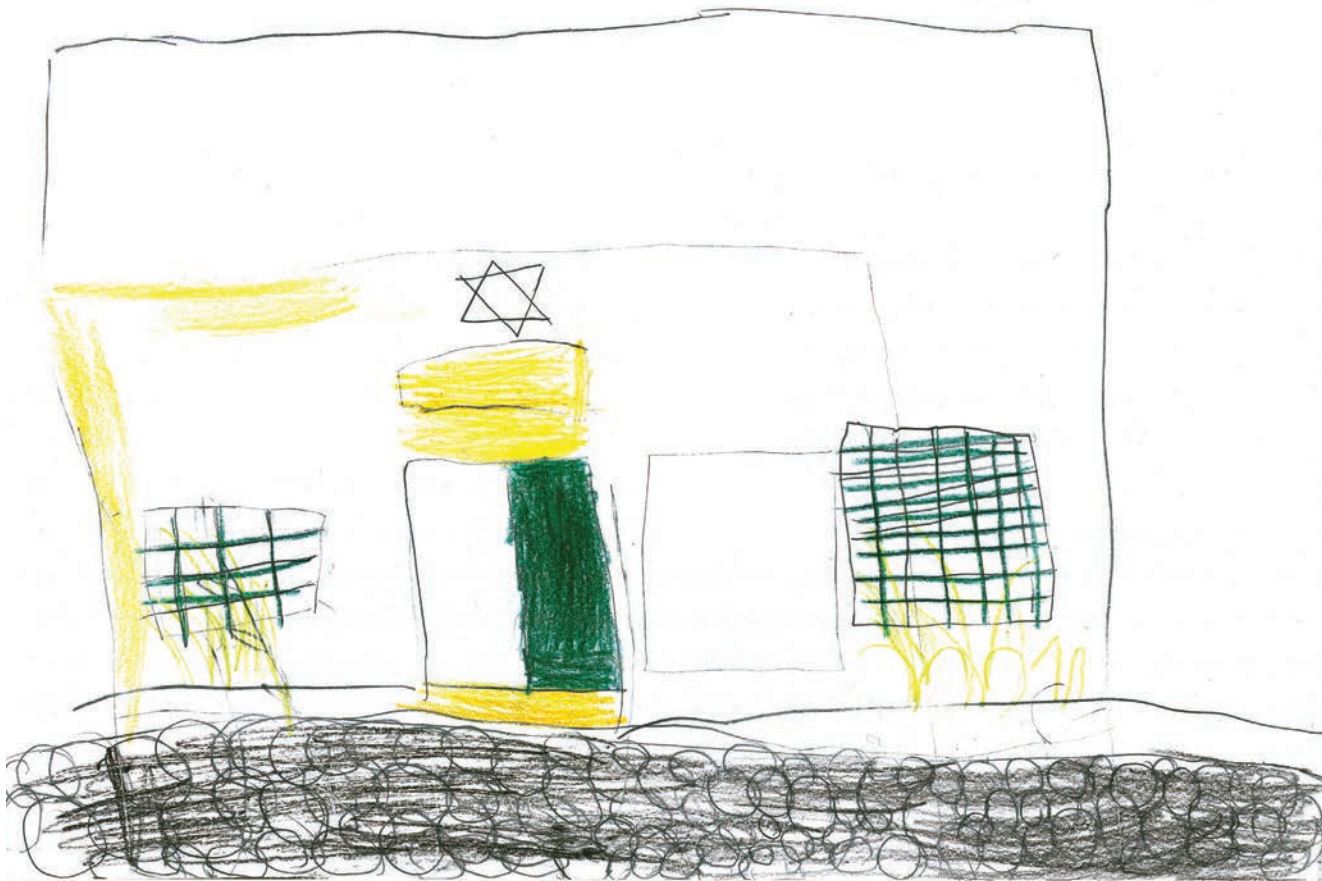
we are in 5773 in the Jewish calendar. What about you?

Can you do the math to find out in what year were you born

according to the Jewish calendar?



I was Jewish and lived in the Jewish neighborhood.
A Synagogue was already there and I learned to read and write in
Portuguese, but also in Hebrew
so that I could read the texts of the Torah.
All my Jewish friends went to school, unlike the children
who were not Jewish.
Did you know that only one person in a hundred could read
and write at that time?
So it was. Now even you know how to read.



My parents watched its construction, but no longer remember well when it was made, in the middle of the century, more or less, they said it was in the reign of King Afonso V. Long time ago.



Do you know what a Synagogue is?
Do you know what a church is? It's more or less the same, the
difference is that in the church they only pray,
while in the Synagogue we do many other things.
We live together, learn, make decisions and help those in need.
It faces Israel because for the Jewish people.
Israel is the Promised Land.
We know this because it's the place that contains
the ark with the Torah, our sacred book.



Every time I heard the shofar, I knew that the ceremony
was about to begin.

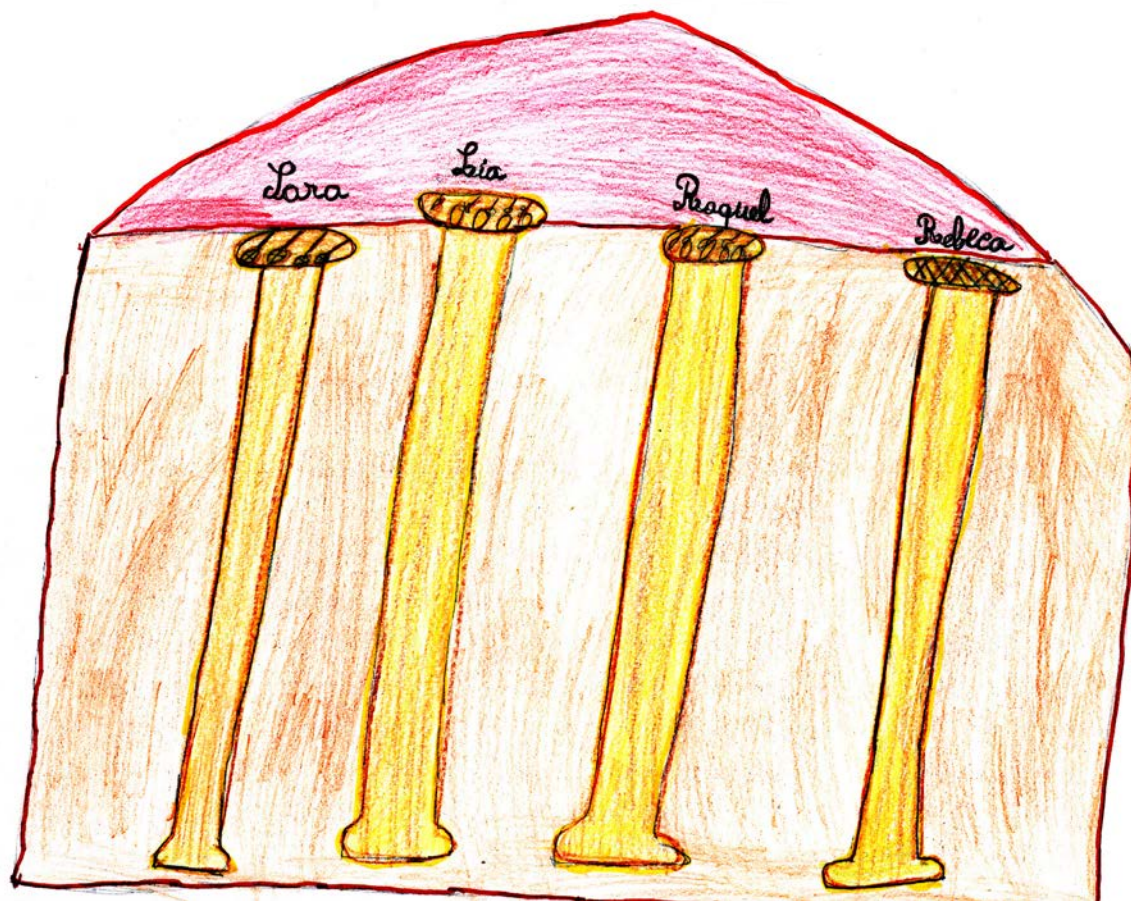
I use to ran to the synagogue, touched the mezuzah,
on the doorway and put the kippa on my head
as a sign of respect.



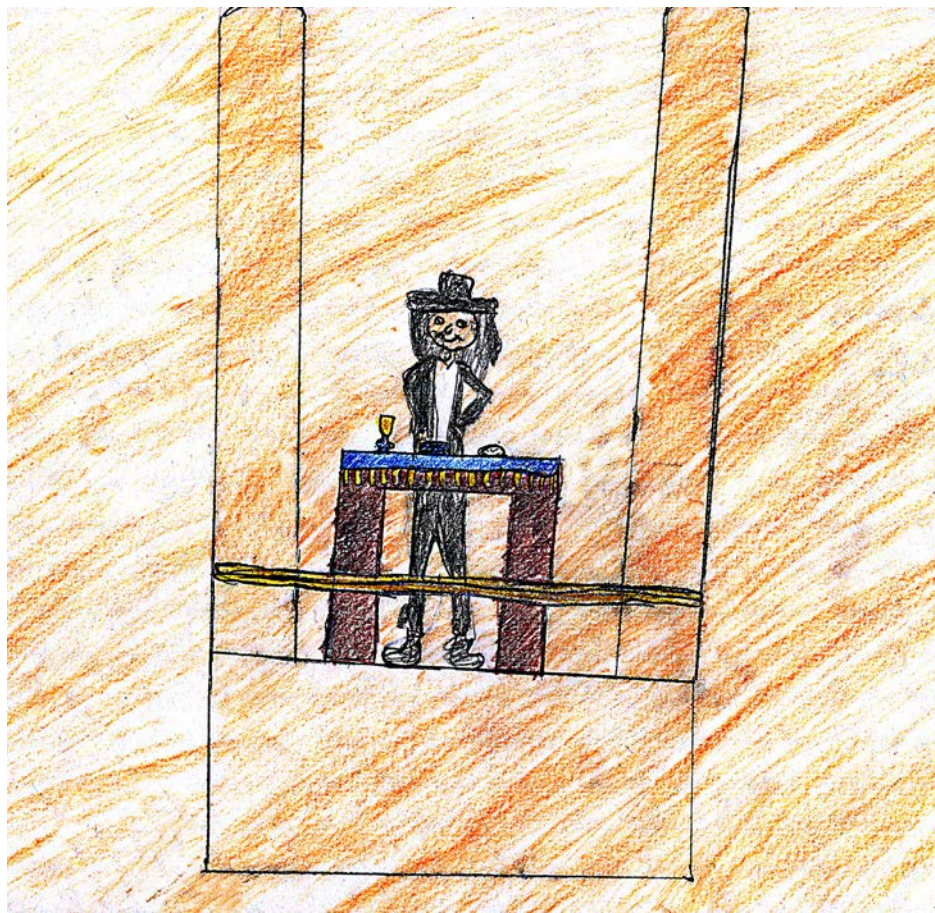


Every time I entered I was impressed with the height of the columns. Tall and with the headings, the capitals, decorated with elements of nature.

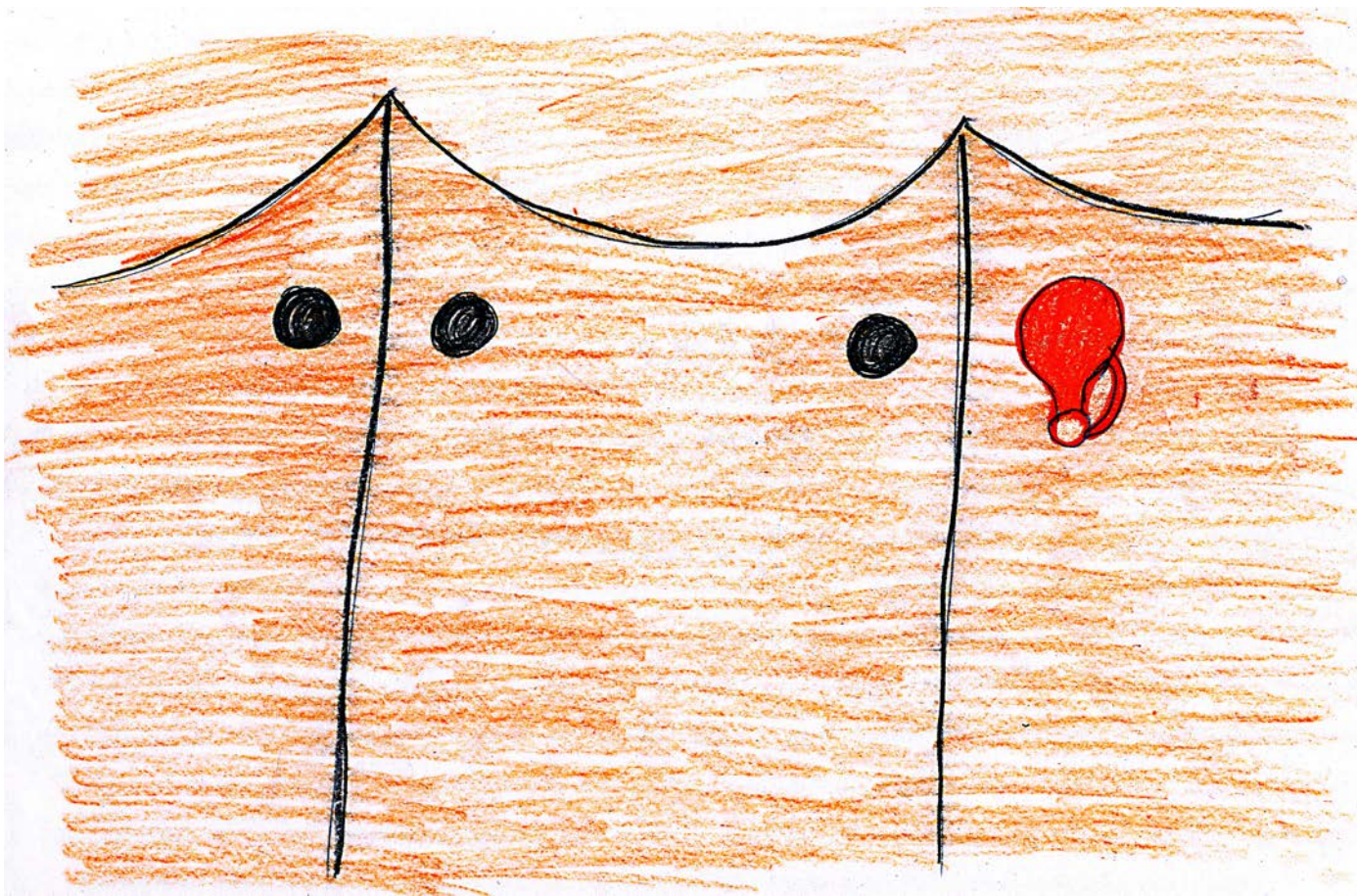
To make these artistic elements our artists would look for inspiration in nature and also in the Old Testament of the Bible. They symbolize four women: Sarah, Rebecca, Leah and Rachel in the feast of Booth. When we played amidst these buildings made by our parents we were given branches and citrus plants. The light would come only from the windows, cracks and some candles. This was many centuries ago before electricity.



I enjoyed hearing the rabbi reading the Torah in the center
and his echo. The echo was caused by pitchers
upside down, located in the corners of the synagogue,
inside the walls. Have you noticed these?





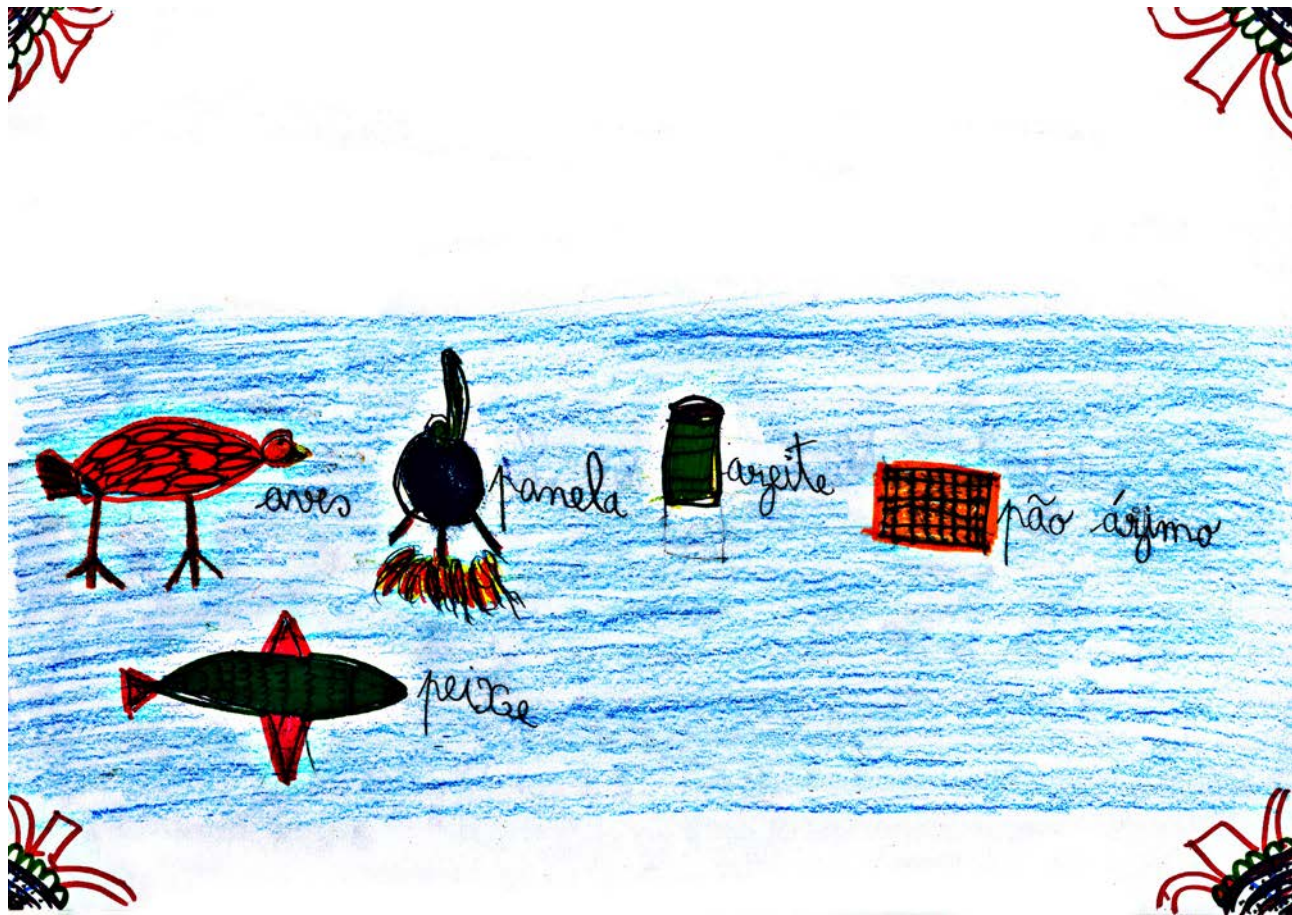


I loved eating Ears of Haman, a very good candy,
during the feast of Purim. Our food is different:
it's Kosher. We eat matzo which is unleavened bread,
wine, olive oil, jams, meats, and dairy products
all purified by a rabbi.

We always had different pots for cooking meat
and for dairy products. A lettuce must be rinsed thoroughly, each
leave is washed several times.

The egg must be laid in a glass to verify that there is no trace of
blood so that it can be used.

We do not eat pork.



I played a lot with a dreidel, a sort of spinning top,
during Hanukkah, the Festival of Lights.
Lots of fun.



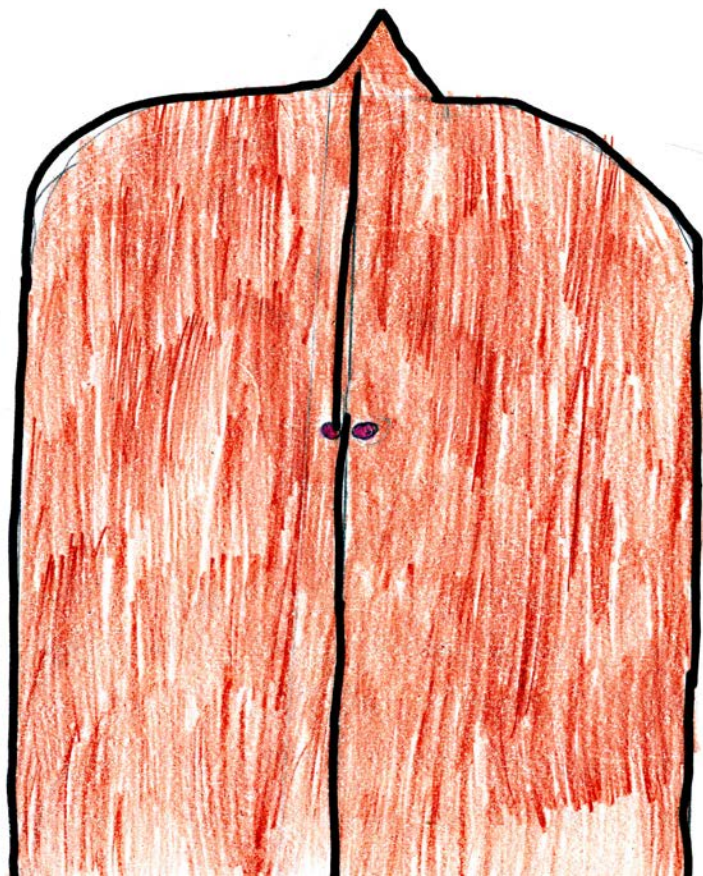
When I grew up, I learned the trade of shoemaker,
as was done at that time.
Only after that did I open my own shop.



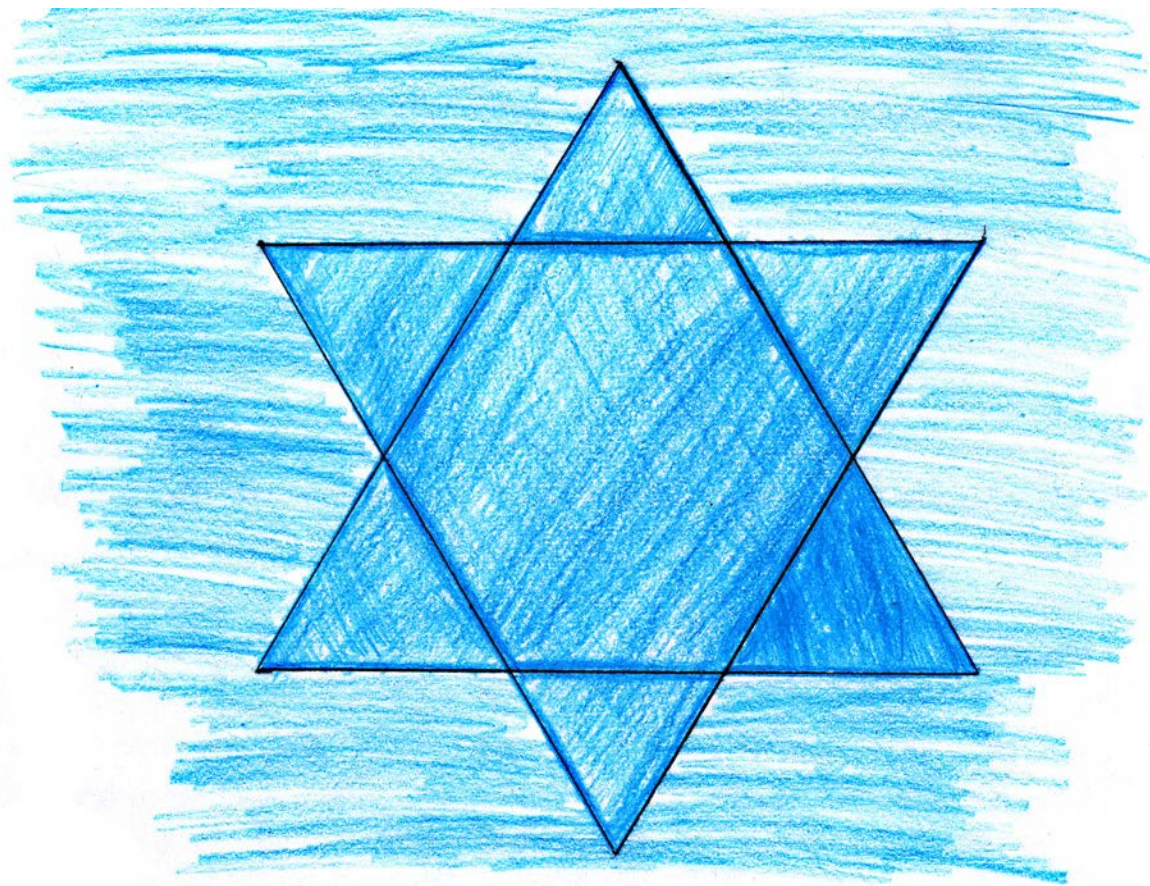
I married, but in the synagogue neither my wife
nor any other women attended the ceremonies next to me.
The women, were all in a separate room next door.
Above was the school where all the Jews learned,
unlike most people of that time.



The door I used to enter in the synagogue
was not the same as the one where you enter now;
it was elsewhere, we can still see it inside.



In another room there was the mikveh, the bath of purification.
For some religions, people in their day-to-day activities
mess around things that make them unclean and dirty,
so washing is necessary to become clean.



At this time, all Jews lived in the Jewish Quarter.
It was a neighborhood just for us that would close overnight.
When we heard the Touch of Trinities,
late afternoon, we knew we had to go to the Jewish Quarter.
As strange as it may seem, other people thought that whatever
bad things happened it was our fault.
If there were diseases such as plague, drought and famines,
they said: Blame the Jews!

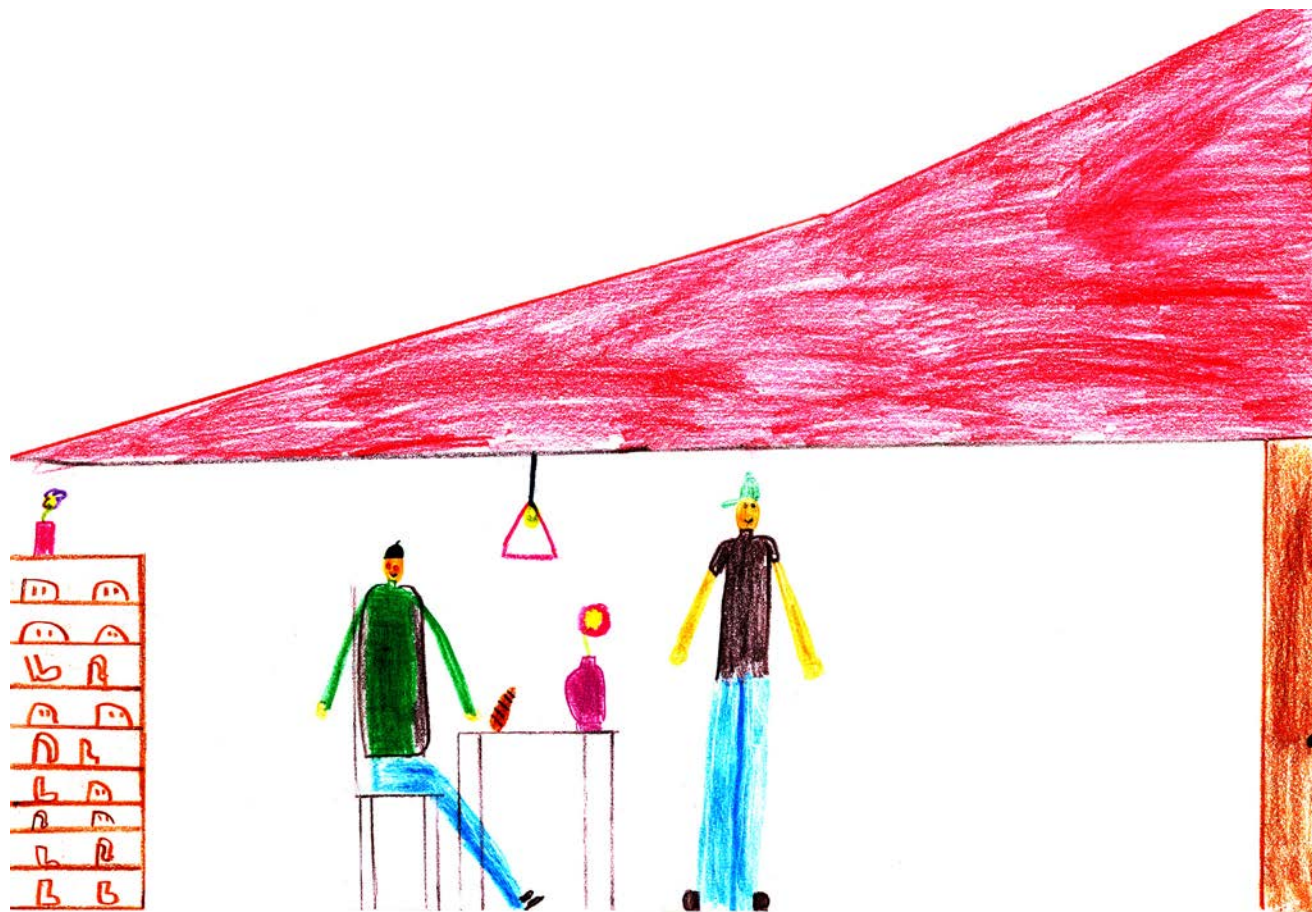


MY NEIGHBORS

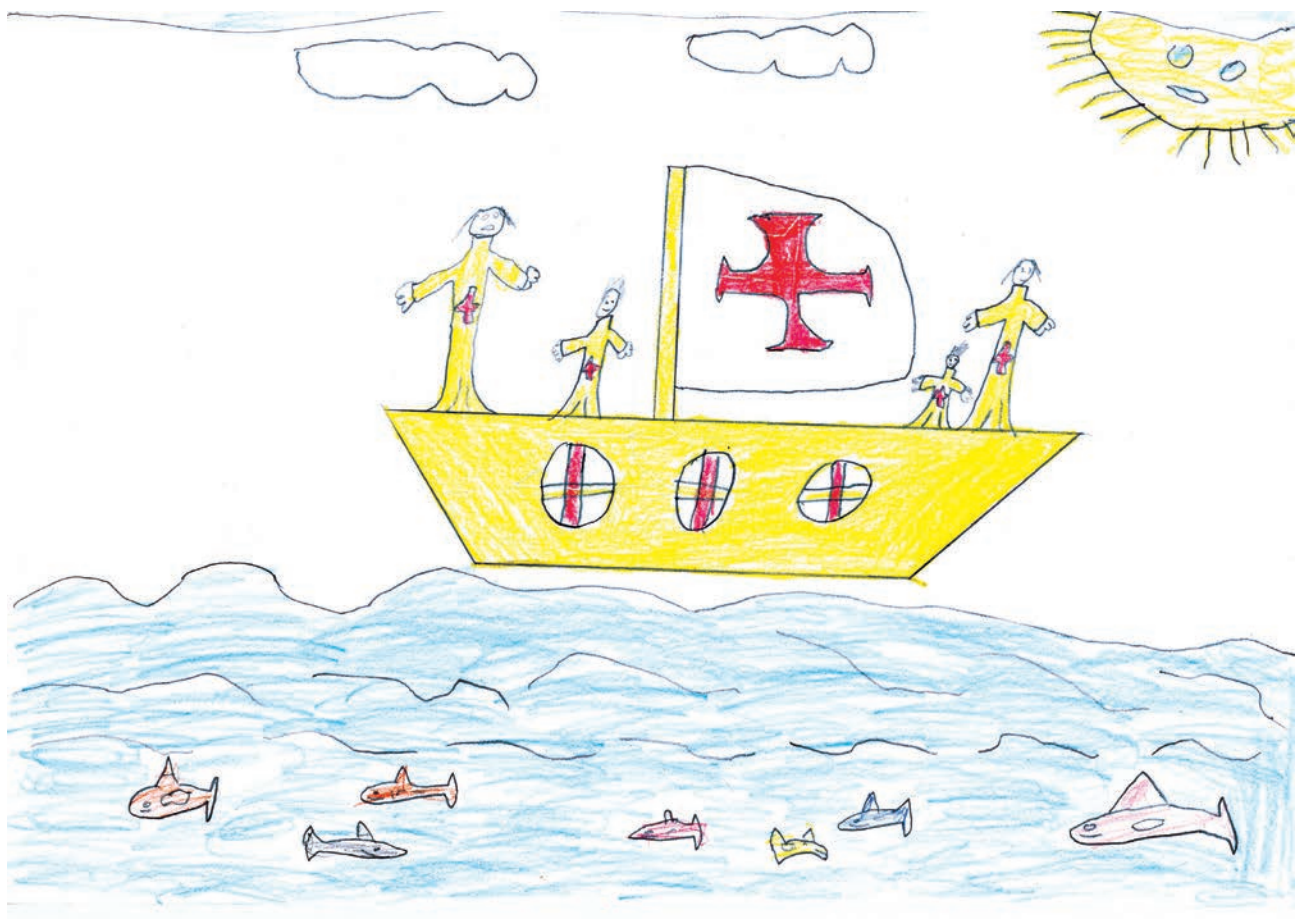
At that time I had many neighbors.
We were about 150 or 200 people,
the families were numerous. The first to come to Tomar,
must have been working for the Order of the Temple,
serving the Templars,
even before there was the Order of Christ.



They worked on different things,
some were wealthy merchants, trade related,
physics and landlords, others, like me, were weavers, dyers,
tailors, makers of tents, shoemakers, blacksmiths and tinsmiths;
others occupied themselves with agriculture.
The most important were the Sapaio: medical doctors,
physics and one was a goldsmith,
made gold and silver pieces.



I remember hearing about the Jews who helped
during the Discoveries, when they discovered
the sea route to India.
They lend money to kings and nobles
when it was necessary.



Europe began to not want Jews in their territories.
It was Portugal which hosted many of them,
mostly from Spain.
However, just as they arrived here, there was a new outbreak
of plague and Jews were blamed once again.
This was the beginning of a very bad period in history.



We started to have to use a mark on our clothing.
Our hats were tall and pointy,
to make us different from others.
Some people were angry when they saw one of us dressed,
with beautiful silk and strong colors.



In December 5, 1496, we learned
that we were no longer welcomed in Portugal too.
The king wanted us out.
I was very lucky that I could stay.
However to stay I had to abandon my religion
and become Catholic. I changed my name to that of a tree,
I became José Pereira. I remained Jewish,
at home I was Solomon Levi,
but on the street I couldn't be named that way.
Many, like me, changed to Catholic saints:
we were known as New Christians.



To make matters worse, the Court of Inquisition
was created in 1536. We were very scared
because we could be accused of heresy and other things.

The worst that could happen
was to die by being burned alive in a fire!
We could not do simple things such as lighting a lantern on a
Friday evening, change the bedding
or clean clothes to wear to Saturday,
cutting hair or nails on Friday,
things usually done by Jews.







Fortunately I survived it all.
I had a vast line of descendants still known today
throughout the world.

NOTE: The data relating to the Jewish boy Solomon Levi are mere fiction.
All that is known is the existence of a Jewish shoemaker with that name in Tomar.



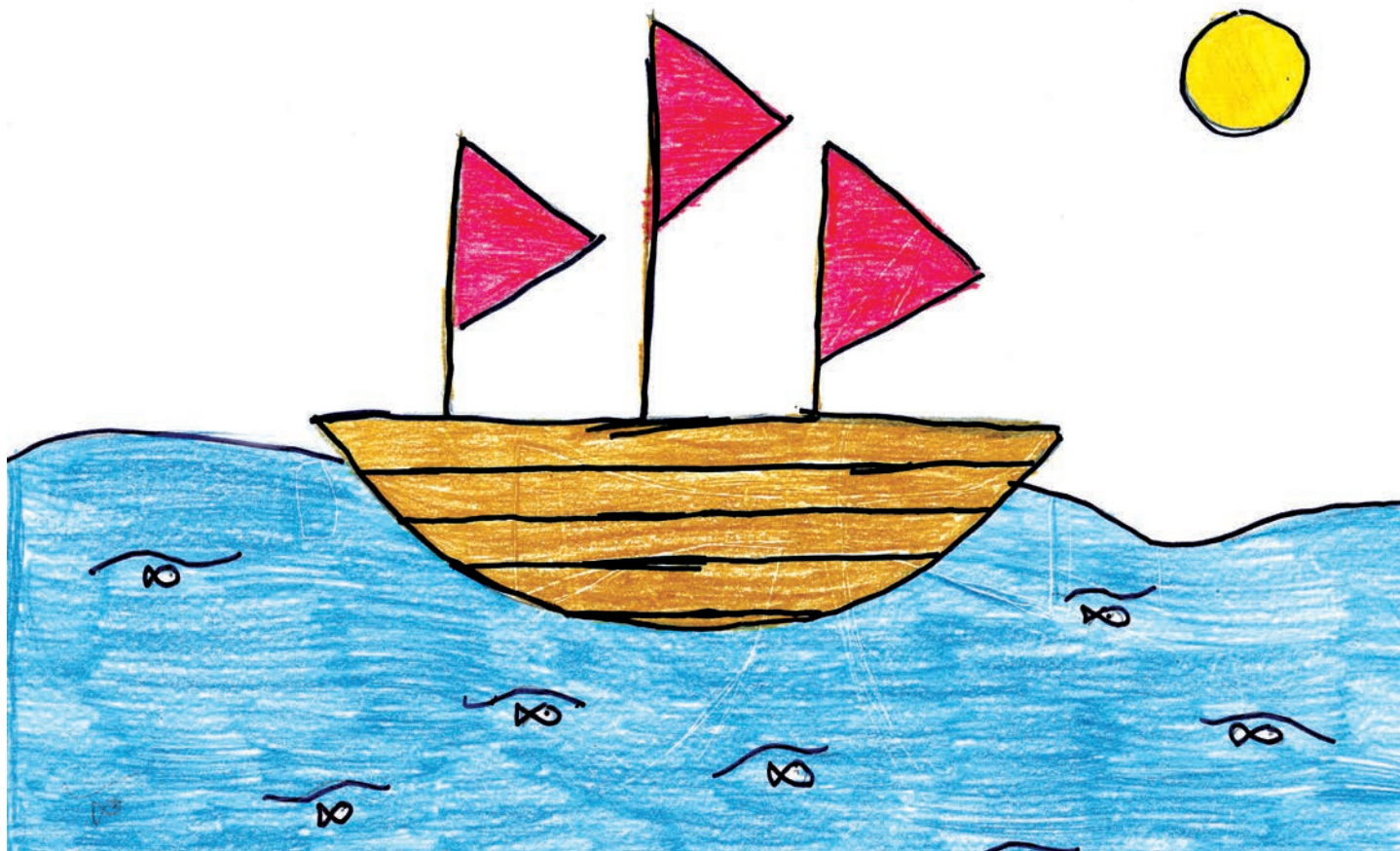
INTERESTING AND FUN FACTS

Do you know that today we still use expressions of those times?

Abracadabra: cadabra (open) in Aramaic means I will create as I speak, used today in the world of magic.

Alheira: one sausage filled by Portuguese Jews and invented as a form of disguise. Since they could not eat pork, they substituted it for other meats, veal, rabbit, turkey, duck, chicken and sometimes partridge, mixed with a dough. This way they could pretend they ate sausages.

The lurch: (an expression in Portuguese meaning waiting for the boats): King Manuel promised boats to all Jews who wanted to leave Portugal but these never arrived.



Olive Oil: (“azeite” in Portuguese): zeit-no in Hebrew.

Kabbalah: term used by people who feel victims of a conspiracy.

Slovenliness: (“desmazelado” in Portuguese): of mazal means careless or sloppy.

You really are Jewish: Skilled to do business and deal with trickery.

Crossed Knives: linked with bad luck because New Christians were repulsed by everything that was related to a cross.

Boys rabbis: naughty kids.

Do not cut nails or hair on Friday: old adage that fell into disuse, but comes from

the period of the Inquisition, in which a New Christian could betrayed himself as Jewish by those acts and denounced.

Put honey in the mouth of a baby: Because rabbis in old times used it during circumcision for the baby not to cry and made a doll as a pacifier.

Saturday: the greatest legacy left by the Jews, derived from the holy day, the Sabbath.

Serve the cap: from the medieval times, when Jews were forced to wear a pointy hat, to be easily identified.

You only do Jewish things: play tricks, children's games.

Narrow: (“tacanho” in Portuguese): katan means short.

DREIDEL OR “RAPA RAPAP” RULES

This is a tradition to entertain the kids while the candles burn.

To begin, each player should receive the same amount of coins: between ten to fifteen coins (or the same value). They may also be chips, nuts, beans, etc.

At the start of each new round, players should deposit an equal amount in the table (previously agreed). In each round, the player must rotate the dreidel or “Rapa Rapa” in sequence, and then follow the letter that comes out:

R (Nun): one does not lose or gain anything

T (Gimmel) wins all the coins in the table

D (Hei) wins half of the table coins

P (Shin) deposits on the table the same value as earlier

The game may last until one player gets all the money, or simply when players want to stop.

EARS OF HAMAN RECIPE

You will need the following ingredients:

200 grams of butter

100 grams of caster sugar

2 egg yolks

1 grated orange peel

4 tablespoons of cornstarch

3 cups of flour

Mix the butter with sugar until it is fluffy. Add the egg yolks and grated orange peel. In another bowl mix well the cornstarch with flour then carefully add the butter mixture done previously. Cover the mass and then place it in the refrigerator for 60 to 90 minutes.

After that divide the dough into quarter inch pieces, forming 30 circles.

Put a spoonful of filling (jelly) in the middle of each one and close each in form of triangle.

Here you'll have to ask help from an adult. You place the triangles in the oven for about 20 to 25 minutes between 170 to 180 degrees. Take it out and it's ready to eat.

GLOSSARY:

(A glossary is an alphabetical list of terms for each subject, followed by an explanation.)

Aramaic: the ancient language, with its own characters, still spoken in Syria (Far East).

Black Death: very contagious and deadly disease, which is transmitted by fleas from rats. People had black spots on the body and died a few days later.

Capitel: Capitals, caps, tops): Upper end of a column, pillar or pilaster, often, decorated.

Ceremonies: before the shofar-a ram's horn used to call people to the ceremonies, played only by men.

Chanukah: Festival of Lights, when celebrating the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem.

Christian era: A monk named Dionysius the Small one, proposed that all events should be dated from the birth of Jesus. From the sixth century on we have adopted this calendar. So we see AC and DC, which means Before Christ and After Christ.

Discoveries: At a time when little was known about the rest of the world, the Portuguese were the adventurers who discovered new places and sites by sea navigation. Therefore, they could bring entire boats filled with products, unlike trade done by land, which was limited to the size of the carts.

Dreidel or Rapa Rapa: a sort of spinning top used by children on the Feast of Lights, while burning candles.

Feast of Purim: commemoration of rescue from an attack by a king of Persia, now Iran

Gregorian Calendar: A calendar that replaced the calendar used by the Romans. It was implemented by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, marks the calendar year worldwide and facilitates communication between countries.

Hebrew language: that Jews consider to have been used by Moses. Almost disappeared, but in the late nineteenth century it was reborn. It is the official language of the state of Israel.

Jewish Calendar: The Jewish calendar begins in year one, year of creation. This date corresponds to the year 3761 before the Christian era. Therefore, in the year 2012 of the Gregorian calendar, we are in the year 5773 of the Jewish calendar. The Jewish calendar is a lunar calendar with 12 months starting on the new moon. Days begin at sunset, and end the next day at sunset.

Jewish quarter: neighborhood where Jews lived. In places where there were more than ten Jews they had to live in a specific neighborhood.

Judaism: it can be considered as the first monotheistic religion in history, i.e., the belief in one God. Because they share the Old Testament with Christianity, the Jews are known as the people of the Book, the Torah.

New Christians: when King Manuel I forced Jews to be baptized they became Christians, or New Christians.

Star of David: a symbol associated with the Jewish people. It is the Stele of David (David Magen) represents the shield of King David. Formed by two triangles, the top is relative to God, the lower is the real world, marriage is the covenant between God and men.



Kippa: small cap placed on the head as a sign of respect to God.

Kosher: Jews can only eat foods considered Kosher, i.e allowed. Every food must go through three phases: selection, preparation and separation, accompanied by a rabbi. They can only eat animals that chew the cud and cloven hoof: beef, lamb, goat, sheep, goat, etc. Fish has to have scales, fins and spine. Prohibited meats are pig, rabbit, hunting, horse and seafood. Always use different pots for cooking meat and for dairy. A lettuce must be rinsed thoroughly, each sheet is washed several times. The egg is poured into a glass cup to see if there are traces of blood; only if there aren't can it be used. The separation also includes agriculture, one cannot mix corn with clothing, it should not be placed in contact with linen.

Latin, the official language of the Romans: Thanks to them, it was spread throughout Europe. It was adopted by the Catholic Church as the official language and is still used as such today in the Vatican. The ancient Latin no longer is used.

Kosher bread or unleavened: made under rules Hebrew, unleavened. Remember the bread made in haste when they had fled to Egypt.

Latin: the official language of the Romans, thanks to them, was spread through Europe. Adopted by the Catholic Church as an official and is still used today in the Vatican as its official language. The ancient Latin no longer use.

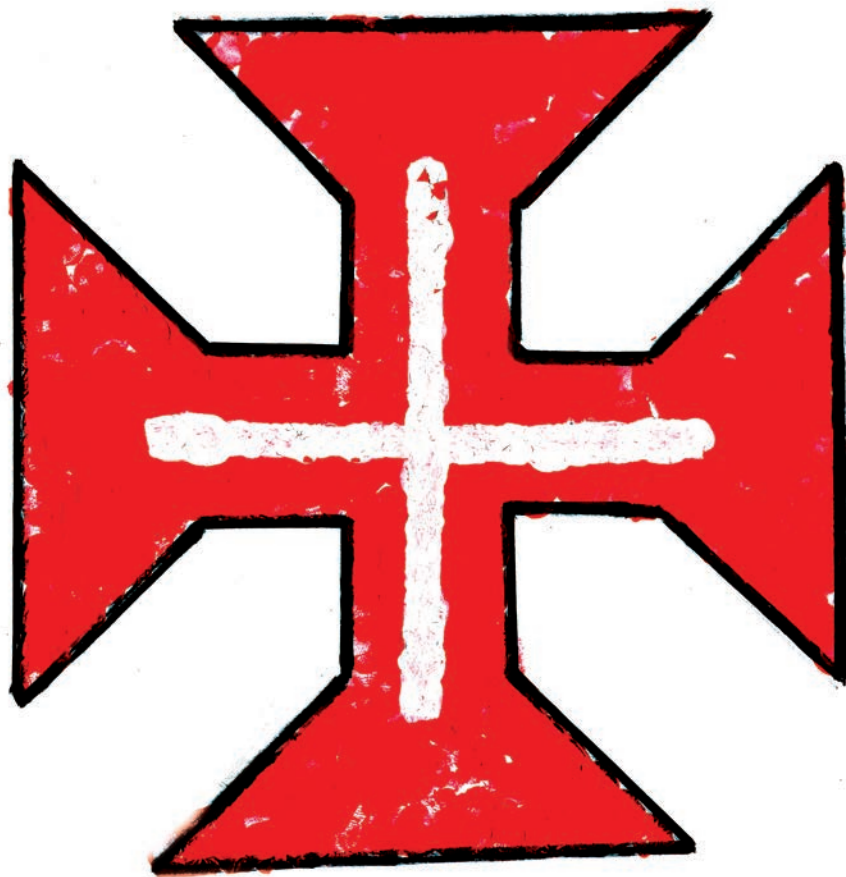
Menorah: One of the great symbols is the chandelier arms with seven arms, each representing a day of the week. The light belongs to the synagogue, the flame is eternal, Ner Tamid, symbolized by the Menorah.

Mezuzah: At the entrance of Jewish homes and synagogues we can find a small box with a Mezuzah, placed on the right as you enter at an angle of about 45 degrees. This is to be reminded of the words of God, visible from the outside. Whenever a Jew walks into a synagogue, he or she touches it with his right hand and says a little prayer.

Mikvé: Jews, especially Jewish women, need washing to clean impurities from the day-to-day activities and to attend ceremonies. The most religious men also take the purifying bath. Objects made by people outside the religion, are also washed.

Order of Christ: for centuries the society was organized differently, with military and religious orders which helped people fight against infidels and as a way to bring the faith into the world. The Order of Christ was created on March 14, 1319 by Pope John XXII, at the request of King Dinis. It was named Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ and it was the heir of the assets, properties and privileges of the Order of the Temple.

Order of the Temple: or Order of the Poor Knights of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon, better known as the Knights Templar or Knights Templar. It was one of the most famous military orders of knighthood. It was established in France in 1096, after the First Crusade began as a means to protect pilgrims to the Holy



Land, Jerusalem, the Temple of Solomon. The Knights wore white robes with a red cross. Its symbol is now a horse ridden by two riders. It existed for two centuries and was abolished on Friday 13 October 1307, by Pope Clement V, the day that many riders were killed. It is from this day that comes the bad reputation of Friday the 13th.

Kosher bread or unleavened: made following Hebrew rules, unleavened. It is a remembrance of the bread made in haste when they had to flee to Egypt.

Rabbi: is the main person in the Jewish community, the priest and also its leader.

Shabbat: day of rest for Jews. Begins at sunset on Friday, when the woman lights the candles and ends with the appearance of the first stars of next day.

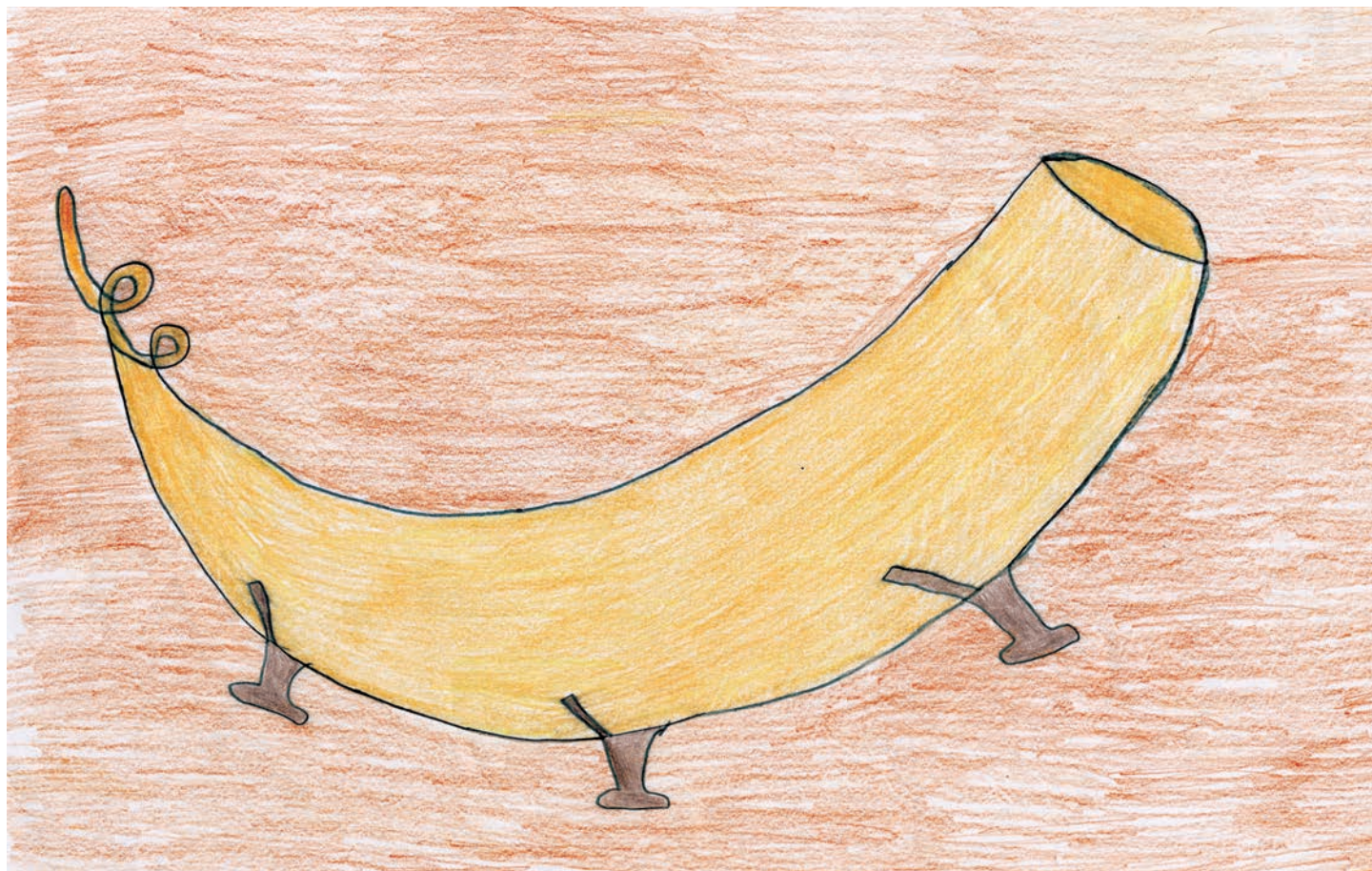


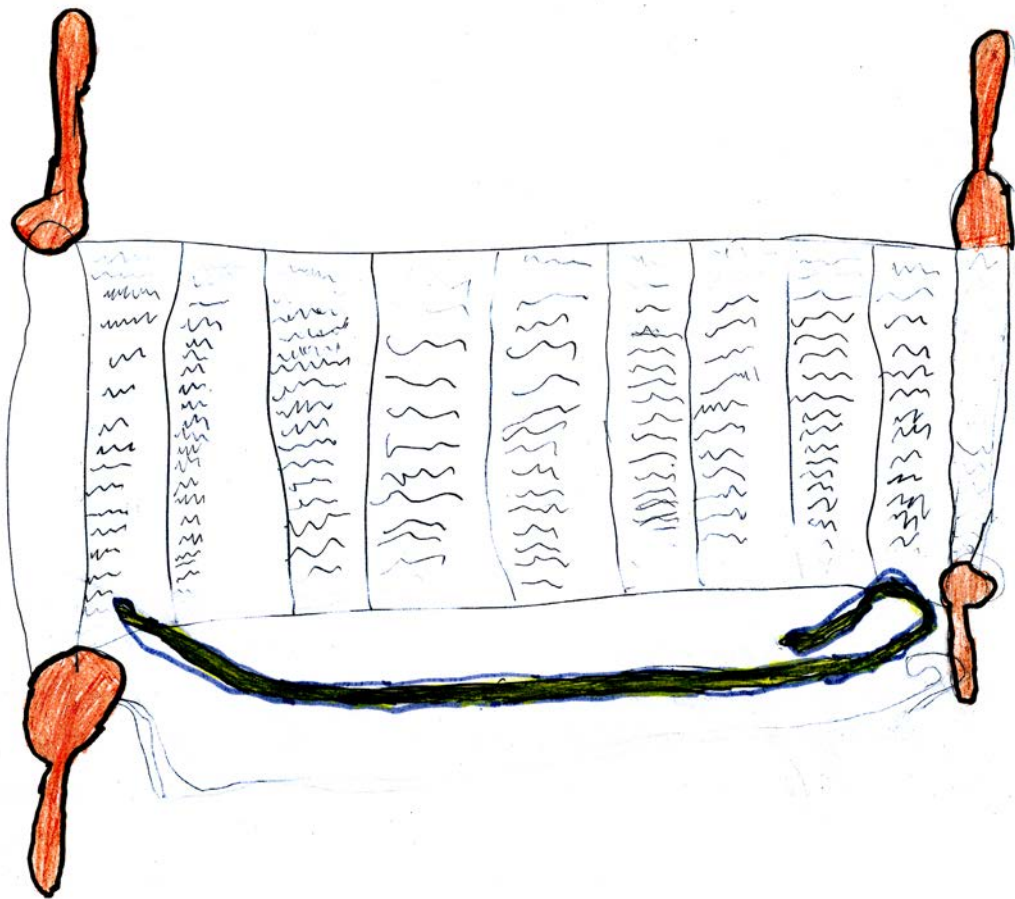
Shofar: before ceremonies use a ram`s horn to call people to the ceremonies, played only by men.

Tribunal of the Inquisition: for some centuries it existed in Europe, including in Portugal, a court that trying to catch heretics, people who pretended to be Christians, but followed an offensive form of religion. Many of them ended up being arrested even if they were not guilty. They could be tortured and killed.

Touch of Trinities: before wrist watches, the ringing of the church bell had the same purpose. Before the setting of the sun and at sunrise there were different ringtones.

Torah: The sacred book of the Jews. They are known by people of the book and that book is the Torah. It corresponds to the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, also known as the Old Testament.





Give up the happy coincidence of the Templar School and Santa Iria in Tomar, the Templars group, being involved in an international project with schools in foreign countries dedicated to the study in the various areas of the curriculum, the Sites and Monuments at a time the Tourism Authority of Lisbon and Tagus Valley, Templars Gallery promotes editing guides on the Synagogue.

The Vice-President of TLVT, Mr. Manuel de Faria, did not hesitate to invite young people to illustrate this guide for children, and students of the School and Kindergarten Templar stayed with such a task, which we are very honored and moreover, serves as an example to the meeting of minds between institutions.

Furthermore, the illustrations were the result of visits to the Synagogue in curricular context, having been produced also in curricular context and inserting it into the area of the Environmental Studies Program, the branch of knowledge of the region and locality, which demonstrates that there is immense paths to reach the same goal.

It is therefore with great pleasure that, on behalf of the School and Kindergarten Templar, make public record of this opportunity and thanks to deep TLVT, represented by its Vice-President.

Tomar, November 9, 2012

Carlos Trincão

Coordinator EB1/JI Templar, former and current Santa Iria Grouping
Grouping Templar

AGRUPAMENTO TEMPLÁRIOS



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