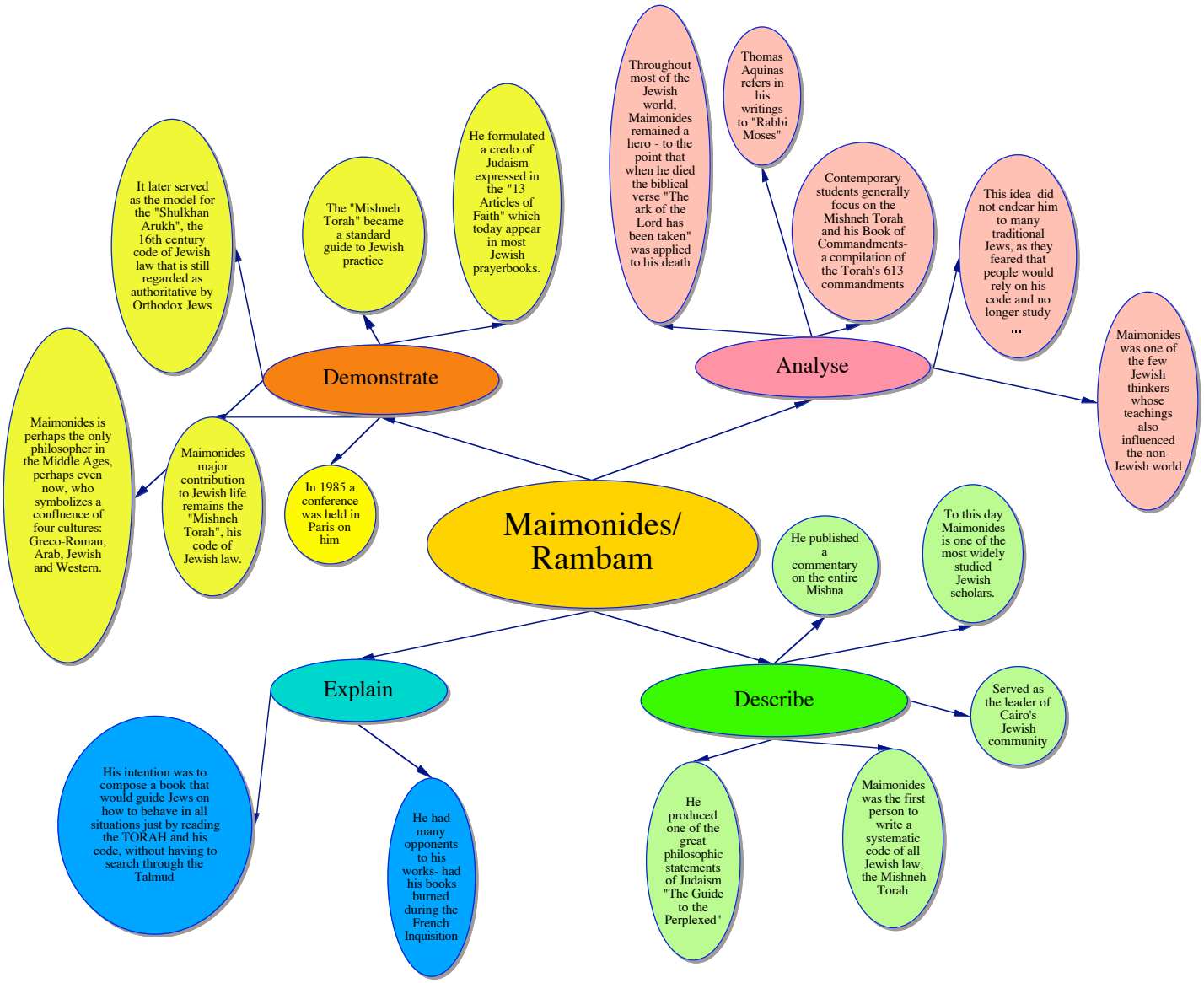
Maimonides/ Rambam
Demonstrate
It later served as the model for the "Shulkhan Arukh", the 16th century code of Jewish law that is still regarded as authoritative by Orthodox Jews
The "Mishneh Torah" became a standard guide to Jewish practice
He formulated a credo of Judaism expressed in the "13 Articles of Faith" which today appear in most Jewish prayerbooks.
Maimonides is perhaps the only philosopher in the Middle Ages, perhaps even now, who symbolizes a confluence of four cultures: Greco-Roman, Arab, Jewish and Western.
Maimonides major contribution to Jewish life remains the "Mishneh Torah", his code of Jewish law.
In 1985 a conference was held in Paris on him
Analyse
Throughout most of the Jewish world, Maimonides remained a hero - to the point that when he died the biblical verse "The ark of the Lord has been taken" was applied to his death
Thomas Aquinas refers in his writings to "Rabbi Moses"
Contemporary students generally focus on the Mishneh Torah and his Book of Commandments- a compilation of the Torah's 613 commandments
This idea did not endear him to many traditional Jews, as they feared that people would rely on his code and no longer study ...
Maimonides was one of the few Jewish thinkers whose teachings also influenced the non-Jewish world
Explain
His intention was to compose a book that would guide Jews on how to behave in all situations just by reading the TORAH and his code, without having to search through the Talmud
He had many opponents to his works- had his books burned during the French Inquisition
Describe
He published a commentary on the entire Mishna
To this day Maimonides is one of the most widely studied Jewish scholars.
Served as the leader of Cairo's Jewish community
He produced one of the great philosophic statements of Judaism "The Guide to the Perplexed"
Maimonides was the first person to write a systematic code of all Jewish law, the Mishneh Torah