



Religious communities in times of coronavirus

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The coronavirus pandemic is forcing entire countries to rethink deeply-held social norms. Faith leaders are coming up with new ways to reach their communities, with many turning to online platforms to perform rituals.

Among the services being offered via new technology are some of the most fundamental customs, or rituals, such as baptism. [This ritual](#) in Christianity normally involves either sprinkling or immersion in water and signals a special connection between the baptized individual, God and the religious community.

Some churches are now offering [Zoom sessions](#) in which a priest or pastor virtually places water on an individual.

This might seem surprising to those who believe that religious rituals are unchanging or frozen reflections of past practice.

As an [historian of the Bible](#), I know that religious rituals have always evolved [in the face of changing circumstances](#). A particularly important example of this change occurred when the temple in Jerusalem was destroyed, twice.

Following the destruction, the way that Jewish communities worshiped God changed forever.

Temple worship

The temple in Jerusalem occupies an important place in both [Jewish and Christian](#) thought. David, the King of Israel who ruled from around 1010 to 970 B.C., is said to have first envisioned the temple. It was, however, built by his son [Solomon](#).

The temple played a central role in ancient Israelite worship. According to the Bible, the temple in Jerusalem was where God [lived](#). The belief was that as long as God remained in Jerusalem, the city would be indestructible.

In 701 B.C., a king named Sennacherib tried to invade Jerusalem but was unsuccessful. The military campaign devastated the surrounding villages, but Jerusalem survived. According to some biblical texts, God had chosen the temple as a [special place to dwell](#).

Sacrifices were performed in the temple to ensure that God stayed forever in Jerusalem. The belief was that the sacrifices provided [food for God](#).

The blood from the sacrifices was also [intended as a purge](#). It was believed that sinful actions of Israelites could travel through the air, generating a stain, called a "[miasma](#)."

This stain was believed to stick to various parts of the temple. According to the Book of Leviticus, in the Old Testament, the more important the person in Israelite society committing the sin, the closer the stain would land to the place where God was believed to have lived, called the "Holy of Holies."

The [blood of sacrifices](#) was applied to these places, making God's dwelling clean and tidy.

As such, these sacrifices were designed to keep God happy and they were essential to maintaining order in the divine dwelling.

Religious reordering

Except that the biblical texts claim that God did not stay in the temple forever. According to the Book of Ezekiel in the Bible, God became unhappy with the state of affairs in Jerusalem and [abandoned](#) the temple.

Following the [divine abandonment](#) Jerusalem was no longer indestructible. In [586 B.C.](#), Nebuchadnezzar, a Babylonian king, conquered Jerusalem and destroyed the temple.

The temple was rebuilt around 515 B.C. But this "[Second Temple](#)" too was destroyed, this time by the Romans in 70 A.D.



<figcaption> Model of Jerusalem in the late Second Temple period. [Dan Lundberg/Flickr](#), [CC BY-SA](#) </figcaption>

This destruction left Jewish leaders with profound questions. Without a temple, they asked, how could people access God and [offer sacrifices](#).

Another vital question before them was: How were these Jewish communities to relate to God, particularly in view of the commands of sacrifice in the Bible, when the temple was gone?

Ritual innovation

Religious texts were believed to hold answers for [why](#) these disasters occurred.

According to the scholar [James Kugel](#), Jewish prophets and sages explained that these events were “God’s punishment” for the failure to “obey the divine laws.”

As a result, those who survived were “resolved to learn the lesson of history” by studying ancient texts and performing the laws as God intended. In this way, it was believed, they would find “favor with God” and “head off another disaster,” according to Kugel.

Other scholars, such as [Mira Balberg](#) and [Simeon Chavel](#), have argued that the same biblical texts were also thought to contain the key for constructing [new religious ideas](#). In fact, these texts gave license for ritual innovation in light of changing historical circumstances.

Such innovations were often, though not always, grounded in sacred texts and traditions. That way they had a [continuity with the past](#).

Adapting to change

It was through this process that prayer in the Jewish tradition came to be seen as a form of sacrifice.

Both the act of sacrifice and prayer [connected](#) the divine and human realms. Some passages in the Bible made the connection explicit.

For example, [Psalm 141:2](#) that says, “Take my prayer as an offering of incense, my upraised hands as an evening sacrifice,” drew similarities between prayer and sacrifice. So did another book in the Bible – [Hosea 14:3](#), which says, “Instead of bulls we will pay the offering of our lips.”

The verses even put prayer and sacrifice in parallel poetic lines as a way to almost equate the actions.

In fact, the prayer in Judaism known as the “[Amidah](#)” was conceived as a substitute for sacrifice very shortly after the destruction of the Second Temple.

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Reciting the Amidah

The destruction of the temple created unimaginable crises in the religious sensibilities of ancient Jews, but also became a platform to reimagine how religious ritual worked.

The ability for modern religious communities to adapt and [innovate](#) rituals in light of circumstances, then, has deep and very [productive roots](#).

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