I'm not a bot



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Jews believe that there is a single God who not only created the universe, but with whom every Jew can have an individual and personal relationship with God is a covenant relationship. In exchange for the many good deeds that God has
done and continues to do for the Jewish People... The Jews keep God's laws The Jews keep God's laws The Jews to be his chosen people in order to set an example of holiness and ethical behaviour to the world. Jewish life is very much the life of a
community and there are many activities that Jews must do as a community. For example, the Jewish prayer book uses WE and OUR in prayers where some other faiths would use I and MINE. Jews also feel part of a global community with a close bond Jewish people all over the world. A lot of Jewish religious life is based around the home and family
activities. Judaism is a family faith Judaism is very much a family faith and the ceremonies start early, when a Jewish boy baby is circumcised at eight days old, following the instructions that God gave to Abraham around 4,000 years ago. Many Jewish religious customs revolve around the home. One example is the Sabbath meal, when families join
together to welcome in the special day. Who is a Jew? Jews believe that a Jew is someone who is the child of a Jewish mother; although some groups also accept children of Jewish fathers as Jewish. A Jew traditionally can't lose the technical 'status' of being a Jew by adopting another faith, but they do lose the religious element of their Jewish identity.
Someone who isn't born a Jew can convert to Judaism, but it is not easy to do so. Judaism means living the faith Almost everything a Jewish person does can become an act of worship. Because Jews have made a bargain with God to keep his laws, keeping that bargain and doing things in the way that pleases God is an act of worship. And Jews don't
only seek to obey the letter of the law - the particular details of each of the Jewish laws - but the spirit of it, too. A religious Jew tries to bring holiness into everything God has done. For such a person the whole of their life becomes an act of worship. Being part of a community that
follows particular customs and rules helps keep a group of people together, and it's noticeable that the Jewish groups that have been most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those that obey the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those than the rules most successful at avoiding assimilation are those than the rules most successful at a rule and rule and rules most successful at a rule and rule a
and the plural noun is haredim. It's what you do that counts... Judaism is a faith of action and Jews believe people should be judged not so much by the way they live their faith - by how much they contribute to the overall holiness of the world. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or
format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in
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others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights
such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Level: Basic Judaism does not have a formal mandatory beliefs The most accepted summary of Jewish beliefs is Rambam's 13 principles of faith Even these basic principles have been debated Judaism focuses on the relationships between the Creator, mankind, and the land
of Israel This is a far more difficult question than you might expect. Judaism has no dogma, no formal set of beliefs that one must hold to be a Jew. In Judaism. The closest that anyone has ever come to creating a widely-accepted list of Jewish
beliefs is Rambam's thirteen principles of faith. These principles, which Rambam thought were the minimum requirements of Jewish belief, are: G-d exists G-d is one and unique G-d is incorporeal G-d is eternal Prayer is to be directed to G-d alone and to no other The words of the prophets are true Moses' prophecies are true, and Moses was the
greatest of the prophets The Written Torah (first 5 books of the Bible) and Oral Torah (teachings now contained in the Talmud and other writings) were given to Moses There will be no other Torah G-d knows the thoughts and deeds of men G-d will reward the good and punish the wicked The Messiah will come The dead will be resurrected As you can
see, these are very basic and general principles. Yet as basic as these principles are, the necessity of believing each one of these principles. Unlike many of these principles are, the necessity of believing each one of these principles. Unlike many of these principles are, the necessity of believing each one of these principles are, the necessity of believing each one of these principles. Unlike many of these principles are, the necessity of believing each one of these principles.
have certainly considered the nature of G-d, man, the universe, life and the afterlife at great length (see Kabbalah and Jewish Mysticism), there is no mandated, official, definitive belief on these subjects, outside of the very general concepts discussed above. There is no mandated, official, definitive belief on these subjects, outside of the very general concepts discussed above.
before, Judaism is more concerned about actions than beliefs. Judaism focuses on relationships: the relationships from the land of Israel, and between the Jewish people and the
through the creation of the relationship between G-d and Abraham, to the creation of the relationship between G-d and the Jewish people, and forward. The scriptures also specify the mutual obligations created by these relationships, although various movements of Judaism disagree about the nature of these obligations. Some say they are absolute,
unchanging laws from G-d (Orthodox); some say that change and evolve over time (Conservative); some say that they are guidelines that you can choose whether or not to follow (Reform, Reconstructionist). For more on these distinctions, see Movements of Judaism. So, what are these actions that Judaism is so concerned
about? According to Orthodox Judaism, these actions include 613 commandments given by G-d in the Torah as well as laws instituted by the rabbis and long-standing customs. These actions are discussed in depth on the page regarding Halakhah: Jewish Law and the pages following it. 

Suggestions for Further Reading As I said above, Judaism
focuses more on actions than on beliefs, and books about Judaism tend to do the same. Most books emphasize holidays, practices and observances. The best summary of Jewish beliefs I've seen is Milton Steinberg's Basic Judaism. This book presents and contrasts the traditional and modern perspectives, and shows that we have more in common than
many of us realize. Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this article belong to the author and do not necessarily match my own. - Dr. Bart D. EhrmanJudaism is a religion deeply rooted in right practices, making it somewhat difficult to distill its essential beliefs. This focus on righteous living has shaped Jewish views on God, death, and
the afterlife in unique ways. In this article, I explore fundamental Judaism beliefs, tracing their development from ancient times through the Middle Ages and into the modern era. I also examine the diversity of Jewish thought, recognizing that there is no single, unified perspective within Jews' religious tradition. Judaism Practices vs. Beliefs Before we
talk about Judaism's beliefs, we have to talk about the main emphasis in Judaism. As Rabbi Baruch HaLevi provocatively writes, "Judaism doesn't care what you beliefs, as do all ancient religious traditions, actions are valued more. This is clear in an oft-quoted
Hebrew Bible statement from Micah 6:8: What does the Lord require of youbut to do justice and to love kindnessand to walk humbly with your God? Christianity, on the other hand, while it certainly wants its adherents to follow the injunctions in Micah, also requires certain beliefs from its followers to an extent that is foreign to Judaism. This was the
case from Christianity's earliest centuries, when Christians battled over correct beliefs about the Trinity, the nature of Christian churches where the Nicene Creed, a statement of defining beliefs formulated at the Council of Nicaea in 325 CE, is often
recited.In fact, the term "heretic," originally derived from the Greek word hairesis meaning "to choose," came to mean someone who believed the wrong things in the context of early Christianity. Having established that Judaism is, above all, a religion of right practice, let's look at some of its basic beliefs. For an excellent comparison of Judaism and
Christianity, see this article by Marko Marina. Statements of Belief in JudaismOne of the earliest statements of Jewish belief can be found in a prayer called the Shema from Deuteronomy 6:4: "Hear, O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone." This, by the way, is the translation from the NRSV updated version. The Hebrew word translated as "the
Lord alone" can also be translated as "the Lord is one," which has long been the most common English translation. Primarily, we see multiple examples in the Hebrew Bible, proving that many of the authors were not actually monotheists. That is, they fully believed in
the existence of other gods but thought their God was the greatest. This is called henotheism and seems to be a more accurate reading of early Jewish beliefs about God. For more on this topic, see The Early History of God: Yahweh and the Other Deities in Ancient Israel by Mark Smith.(Affiliate Disclaimer: We may earn commissions on products you
purchase through this page at no additional cost to you. Thank you for supporting our site!) For example, in Psalms 82:1, it says "God has taken his place in the divine council; in the midst of the gods he holds judgment." Clearly, the author of this psalm believed there were many gods, although Yahweh was the head of the council. In Judges 11:24,
Jephthah, an Israelite warrior, says this to the king of the Ammonites: Should you not possess what your god Chemosh gives you to possess everything that the Lord our God has conquered for our benefit? Jephthah believes that Chemosh is a real, existing god. So one of the earliest statements of Jewish
belief, the Shema, which devout Jews still pray daily, merely says that Jews are only to worship Yahweh rather than the gods of other peoples. Most of the rest of the Hebrew Bible contains injunctions for how the Jews should worship and treat each other — that is, practices required by God. When Moses receives the Torah or Law from God on Mount
Sinai, it is viewed as a gift from God in that it tells them how to live. As early Judaism developed into rabbinic Judaism by the end of the 1st century CE, interpreting and following the Torah's commandments became its defining principle and remains so to this day. If we skip many centuries ahead, however, we do get a statement of Judaism beliefs
about God and associated subjects by one of the most influential Jewish philosophers in history. The Spanish rabbi Moses ben Maimon, also known as Maimonides (1135-1204 CE) wrote a statement of 13 essential Jewish beliefs, likely in response to the developing theologies of Christianity and Islam. They are as follows (translation from Jews, Church
& Civilization by David Birnbaum):1. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, is the Creator and Guide of everything that has been created; He alone has made, does make, and will make all things.2. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, is One, and that there is no unity in any manner like His,
and that He alone is our God, who was, and is, and will be.3. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, is the first and the
last. 5. I believe with perfect faith that to the Creator, Blessed be His Name, and to Him alone, it is right to pray to any being besides Him. 6. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that all the words of the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that all the words of the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that all the words of the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets are true. 7. I believe with perfect faith that the prophets a
he was the chief of the prophets, both those who preceded him and those who followed him.8. I believe with perfect faith that the entire Torah that is now in our possession is the same that was given to Moses our teacher, peace be upon him.9. I believe with perfect faith that this Torah will not be exchanged, and that there will never be any other
Torah from the Creator, Blessed be His Name. 10. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all their actions (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all their actions (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all their actions (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all their actions (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all their actions (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all their actions (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all the interpretation (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all the interpretation (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all the interpretation (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all the interpretation (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all the interpretation (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator, Blessed be His Name, knows all the interpretation (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (Psalm 33:15).11. I belie
Name, rewards those who keep His commandments and punishes those that transgress them.12. I believe with perfect faith in the coming of the Messiah; and even though he may tarry, nonetheless, I wait every day for his coming.13. I believe with perfect faith that there will be a revival of the dead at the time when it shall please the Creator, Blessed
be His name, and His mention shall be exalted for ever and ever. Notice that many of these beliefs center around monotheism, which had become central to Judaism long before Maimonides. Others focus on the validity of Torah and the necessity of following its commandments, the notion that the Messiah was still coming — since most Jews did not
(and do not) believe that Jesus was the Messiah — and the coming resurrection (more on that later). These statements of belief were certainly influential in Judaism, but were not universally accepted. This brings us to more specific Jewish beliefs and the fact that there is not one central Judaism but many Judaisms (just as there are many Christianities
and many Islams). Let's look at some examples of the varieties of Jewish beliefs. Finding Moses: What Scholars Know About The Exodus & The Jewish LawRiveting and controversial, the "FINDING MOSES" lecture series takes you on a deep dive into the stories of Moses, the exodus, and a whole lot more... Judaism Beliefs About God As I said above,
the earliest Jews believed that while many gods existed, their God, Yahweh, was the most important and powerful. This developed eventually into strict monotheism, the notion that Yahweh is the only God that exists, a belief that most Jews continue to hold. It's important to note, by the way, that God's name in Judaism — four consonants, YHWH,
known as the tetragrammaton — is considered so holy that it should never be uttered. Instead, when Jews encounter the name in a reading, they say "Adonai," the Hebrew word for Lord. In a very general sense, several qualities are ascribed to God across the varieties of Judaism. First, God is the Creator, having created everything that exists. Second,
God is omniscient, or all-seeing. There have been numerous debates for centuries, by the way, about whether this means that God has perfect foreknowledge of all human actions. Third, God is omnipotent or all-powerful, although some modern Jewish theologians, such as Geoffrey Claussen, have argued against this notion. Those who believe in God's
omnipotence, however, also believe God has the ability and the inclination to intervene in the world. Fourth, God as male, is not gendered. In The Aryeh Kaplan Reader, Rabbi Arya Kaplan writes that "the fact that we always refer to God as 'He' is also not meant to imply
that the concept of sex or gender applies to God. "Fifth, God is unimaginable. In other words, God is so different from anything in normal human experience, that people cannot even conceive of him. It is for this reason that Judaism is aniconic, meaning it forbids depictions of God. To depict God would be to ignore his total otherness and even to limit
the story of Adam and Eve in Genesis as the beginning of death for human beings, which is seen as a tragedy. In other words, humans were not meant to die before the sin of Adam and Eve ushered in that inevitability. In his book The Jewish Book of Why, Rabbi Alfred Kolatch writes that Judaism values life above all else. In fact, the Talmud, a
compilation of authoritative Jewish teachings, says that, since all people are descended from one person, taking a human life is akin to destroying an entire world, while saving a life is like saving an entire world. Because of this value for life, there are a lot of Jewish practices around mourning. Rabbi Kolatch writes that their purpose is twofold: First, to
show deep respect for the dead and second, to comfort the living. The first set of practices involves caring for the body are called shomerim meaning "watchers" or "quards." These people cannot eat or drink in the presence of the dead
body because to do so would be considered mocking the dead who can no longer do these things. This implies that in some sense, the person is still present. Being in the presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, so those who have been in the body's presence of a corpse is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body is a cause of ritual impurity for Jews, and the body
 is in sharp contrast to most Christian burial practices, which conform more to modern standards of burial regardless of religion. Next, there are seven days of mourning called "sitting shiva" (shiva is Hebrew for seven). The mourning practices are extensive, which also contrasts with the informal mourning of most Christian burials. All of this shows
that since life is so important, the end of it must be marked properly to grant the deepest respect to the dead and to console those who remain behind. But what does Judaism beliefs about afterlife specifics comes from the Hebrew Bible, although they are quite
vague. The Torah, the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, mentions a destination of the dead called Sheol, a shadowy place, not unlike the Greek Hades, where all people go after death (see Num. 16:33, Ps. 6:6, Isa. 38:18). Genesis 5:24, on the other hand, speaking about Noah's great-grandfather Enoch, says "Enoch walked with God; then he was no
more, because God took him." We aren't told where God took him, but it's clear that he didn't just die. Similarly, in 2 Kings 2:11, we are told that the prophet Elijah was taken into the sky in a chariot of fire. All these references make clear that there was belief in some sort of afterlife, but it is never fully explained or described. However, in his book
Jewish Literacy: The Most Important Things to Know About the Jewish Religion, Its People and Its History, Rabbi Joseph Telushkin notes that in the later Second Temple period (539 BCE- 136 CE), there were two competing Jewish notions of the afterlife. One was a heavenly reward, either for all of Israel or for the righteous only, and the other was a
general resurrection of the dead. For example, the book of 4 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 2 Maccabees, on the dead. For example, the book of 4 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 2 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 2 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 2 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 2 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 2 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 2 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 2 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of these martyrs will have everlasting life. 3 Maccabees, on the other hand, looks forward to the resurrection of the second life.
 maintained a temporary relationship to it for the first year, coming and going until the body had disintegrated. This might suggest one reason for having such care and respect for the corpse in modern Jewish practice. However, in the Talmud, one passage says that this first year after death is also a kind of purgatory for the soul. After this first year,
the souls of the righteous go to paradise, called Gan Eden, and the wicked to hell, called Geihinnom. One passage in the Talmud says that condemnation in the afterlife is eternal, while another says "There will be no Gehinnom in future times," leaving the possibility that divine punishment is merely temporary. Modern Jewish views of the afterlife vary
widely. As professor Amy-Jill Levine writes, "Jewish beliefs in the afterlife are as diverse as Judaism for all Jews, there is no one Judaism for all Jews, there is no
single doctrine of the afterlife in which all Jews believe. The only point on which the majority of Jews agree, however, is that any afterlife reward is due to right actions rather than right beliefs. Conclusion In Judaism, practices and actions are far more important than beliefs. Jews are required to follow the commandments in the Torah to the best of
their ability and follow the injunctions from the Hebrew Bible — do justice, love kindness, and walk humbly with God. Since this is the case, nailing down Judaism beliefs before the Middle Ages is difficult. Many would say that the foundational one was monotheism, but the Hebrew Bible makes clear that early Jews believed their God was simply the
beliefs. Nevertheless, we can generally say that most forms of Judaism view God as all-seeing and all-powerful and view death as extremely significant because of the great value of life. When it comes to the afterlife, however, there are diverse opinions, ranging from heavenly rewards and eternal damnation to purgatorial periods and the resurrection
of bodies which reunite with souls. Finding Moses: What Scholars Know About The Exodus & The Jewish LawRiveting and controversial, the "FINDING MOSES" lecture series takes you on a deep dive into the stories of Moses, the exodus, and a whole lot more... Written in the 12th century by Rabbi Moshe ben Maimon, also known as Maimonides or
Rambam, the Thirteen Principles of Jewish Faith (Shloshah Asar Ikkarim) are considered the "fundamental truths of our religion and its very foundations." The treatise is also known as the Thirteen Attributes of Faith or the Thirteen Principles
that are considered core to Judaism, and specifically within the Orthodox community. The belief in God's absolute and unparalleled unity. The belief that God is eternal. The
imperative to worship God and no false gods; all prayer should be directed only to God. The belief in the prophecy of Moses our teacher. The belief in the divine origin of the Torah -- both the Written and the Oral (Talmud). The belief in the
immutability of the Torah. The belief in God's omniscience and providence, that God knows the thoughts and deeds of man. The belief in the resurrection of the dead. The Thirteen Principles conclude with the following: "When all these foundations
are perfectly understood and believed in by a person he enters the community [of Israel], denies the fundamentals, and is called a sectarian, apikores ... One is required to hate him and destroy him." According to Maimonides,
anyone who did not believe in these Thirteen Principles and live a life accordingly was to be declared a heretic and loses their portion in Olam ha'Ba (the World to Come). Although Maimonides based these principles on Talmudic sources, they were considered controversial when first proposed. According to Menachem Kellner in "Dogma in Medieval
Jewish Thought," these principles were ignored for much of the medieval period thanks to criticism by Rabbi Hasdai Crescas and Rabbi Joseph Albo for minimizing the requirement for the acceptance of the whole of the Torah and its 613 commandments (mitzvot). For example, Principle 5, the imperative to worship God exclusively without
intermediaries. However, many of the prayers of repentance recited on fast days and during the High Holidays, as well as a portion of Shalom Aleichem that is sung prior to the Sabbath evening meal, are directed at angels. Many rabbinic leaders have approved of petitioning angels to intercede on one's behalf with God, with one leader of Babylonian
Jewry (between 7th and 11th centuries) stating that an angel could even fulfill an individual's prayer and petition without consulting God (Ozar ha'Geonim, Shabbat 4-6). Furthermore, the principles regarding the Messiah and resurrection are not widely accepted by Conservative and Reform Judaism, and these tend to be two of the most difficult
principles for many to grasp. By and large, outside of Orthodoxy, these principles are viewed as suggestions or options for leading a Jewish life. Interestingly, the Mormon religion has a set of thirteen principles composed by John Smith and Wiccans also have a set of thirteen principles. Aside from living a life according to these Thirteen Principles
many congregations will recite these in a poetic format, beginning with the words "I believe ..." (Ani ma'amin) every day after the conclusion of the Sabbath service. It was composed by Daniel ben Judah Dayyan and
completed in 1404. There is a story in the Talmud that is often told when someone is asked to summarize the essence of Judaism. During the 1st century B.C.E., the great sage Hillel was asked to sum up Judaism while standing on one foot. He replied: "Certainly! What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbor. That is the Torah. The rest is
commentary, now go and study" (Talmud Shabbat 31a). Hence, at its core, Judaism is concerned with the well-being of humanity, though the particulars of every Jew's individual belief system is the commentary., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,121 articles in English An RATP Group electric Heuliez Bus
shuttles athletes from the Olympic Village. Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics constituted a major challenge for the event. Over €500 million was invested in improvements to transportation infrastructure for the games. A mobile app was developed to facilitate travel by offering a route
calculator, and 5,000 agents were deployed at stations and bus stops to assist travellers. A goal of Paris 2024 was to halve the average carbon footprint of the London 2012 and Rio 2016 games. The organisers estimated that more than a third of the greenhouse gas emissions would be from the transport of athletes and spectators. All venues were
made accessible by public transport and bicycle, with 415 kilometres (258 mi) of cycle paths created to link the venues and 27,000 bicycle racks installed. Public transport was extended and services increased. The goal was met, with an estimated 54.6% reduction, representing 1.59 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. (Full article...) Recently featured
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win three major championships in the same season. 2002 - Barges being towed destroyed part of a bridge (aftermath pictured) near Webbers Falls, Oklahoma, causing vehicles to fall into the Robert S. Kerr Reservoir on the Arkansas River. Augustine of Canterbury (d. 604)Isaac Franklin (b. 1789)Jeremy Corbyn (b. 1949)Elizabeth Peer (d. 1984) More
anniversaries: May 25 May 26 May 26 May 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Tom Cruise Top Gun: Maverick, a 2022 American action drama film directed by Joseph Kosinski, garnered accolades in a variety of categories, with particular recognition for Tom Cruise's (pictured) performance as well as its sound and visual effects,
cinematography, and film editing. It received six nominations at the 95th Academy Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, including Best Picture, and the 76th British Academy Film Awards. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards and the 76th British Academy Film Awards. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards and the 76th British Academy Film Awards. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards and the 76th British Academy Film Awards. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards and the 76th British Academy Film Awards. At the 76th British Awards and the 76th British Awards and the 76th British Awards and the 76th British Awards. At the 76th British Awards and the 76th British Awards and the 76th British Awards and the 76
Awards and won Best Cinematography. It garnered two nominations at the 80th Golden Globe Awards. In addition to two National Board of Review Awards. Maverick was named one of the ten-best films of 2022 by the American Film Institute. (Full list...)
District Archive More featured lists The bluespotted ribbontail ray (Taeniura lymma) is a species of stingray in the family Dasyatidae. Found from the intertidal zone to a depth of 30 m (100 ft), this species is common throughout the tropical Indian and western Pacific Oceans in nearshore, coral reef-associated habitats. It is a fairly small ray, not
exceeding 35 cm (14 in) in width, with a mostly smooth, oval pectoral fin disc, large protruding eyes, and a relatively short and thick tail with a deep fin fold underneath. It can be easily identified by its striking color pattern of many electric blue spots on a yellowish background, with a pair of blue stripes on the tail. This bluespotted ribbontail ray was
photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Black Lives Matter art Germanicus The Cocoanuts Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself,
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redirects here. For the ceremony held in 1995, see 67th Academy Awards. For the ceremony for films released in 1995, see 68th Academy Awards. For the ceremony held in 1995, see 67th Academy Awards. For the ceremony for films released in 1995, see 68th Academy Awards. For the ceremony for films released in 1995, see 68th Academy Awards. For the ceremony for films released in 1995, see 68th Academy Awards.
Produced by Glenn Weiss Ricky Kirshner Directed by Glenn Weiss Ricky Kirshner Directed by Glenn WeissHighlights Everywhere All at Once (7) Most nominations Everywhere All at Once (8) Most nominations Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at Once (1) TV in the United States Network Everywhere All at 
← 94th Academy Awards 96th → The 95th Academy Awards (commonly referred to as Oscars) in 23 categories honoring films
released in 2022. The ceremony, televised in the United States by ABC, was produced by Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner, with Weiss also serving as director. Comedian Jimmy Kimmel hosted the show for the third time, following the 89th ceremony in 2017 and the 90th ceremony in 2018.[4] In related events, the Academy held its 13th annual
Governors Awards ceremony at the Fairmont Century Plaza Hotel in Century City, California, on November 19, 2022. The Academy Museum of Motion Pictures in Los Angeles.[5] Everything Everywhere All at Once won seven
awards, including Best Picture.[6][7] Other winners included All Quiet on the Western Front with four awards, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Boy, the Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Wole, the Fox and the Horse, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Boy, the Wole with two, and Avatar: The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever
and Women Talking with one. The telecast drew 18.75 million viewers in the United States.[3] The nominees for the 95th Academy Awards were announced on January 24, 2023, at the Samuel Goldwyn Theater in Beverly Hills, by actors Riz Ahmed and Allison Williams.[8] Everything Everywhere All at Once led all nominees with eleven nominations;
All Quiet on the Western Front and The Banshees of Inisherin tied for second with nine nominations each.[9][10] The winners were announced during the awards ceremony on March 12, 2023. Everything Everywhere All at Once became the first science fiction film to win Best Picture,[11] and became the third film, alongside A Streetcar Named
Desire (1951) and Network (1976), to win three acting awards.[12] Best Director winners Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert became the first time since the 7th ceremony in 1935, all five Best Actor nominees were first-time nominees.[13] Michelle Yeoh became the first Asian winner for Best
Actress and the second woman of color overall after Halle Berry, who won for her performance in Monster's Ball (2001).[14] Furthermore, she became the first Vietnamese person to win an Oscar and the second Asian winner for Best Supporting Actor after
Haing S. Ngor, who won for his role in The Killing Fields (1984).[15][16] The 42-year span between Judd Hirsch's first nominations, for the longest gap between Oscar nominations.[13] At age 90, Best Original Score nominee John Williams became the
oldest person nominated competitively in Oscars history.[13] Best Costume Design winner Ruth E. Carter became the first Black woman to win two Oscars.[17] Daniel Scheinert and Daniel Kwan, Best Picture co-winners, and Best Director and Daniel Kwan, Best Picture co-winners, and Best Director and Best
Huy Quan, Best Supporting Actor winner Guillermo del Toro, Best Animated Feature Film winner Guillermo del Toro, Best Animated Feature Film winner Guillermo del Toro, Best International Feature Film winner Guillermo del Toro, Best Animated Feature Film winner Guillermo del Toro, Best International Feature Film winner Guillermo del To
Subject co-winner Volker Bertelmann, Best Original Score winner M. M. Keeravani, Best Cinematography winner Friend, Best Cinematography winner Friend, Best Cinematography winner Eric Saindon, Best Visual Effects co-winner Winners are listed first
highlighted in boldface, and indicated with a double dagger (‡).[18] Best Picture Everything Everywhere All at Once - Daniel Kwan, Daniel Scheinert, and Jonathan Wang, producers The Banshees of Inisherin - Graham
Broadbent, Peter Czernin, and Martin McDonagh, producers Elvis - Baz Luhrmann, Catherine Martin, Gail Berman, Patrick McCormick, and Schuyler Weiss, producers Tár - Todd Field, Alexandra Milchan, and Scott Lambert, producers Top Gun: Maverick -
Tom Cruise, Christopher McQuarrie, David Ellison, and Jerry Bruckheimer, producers Women Talking - Dede Gardner, Jeremy Kleiner, and Frances McDormand, producers Best Directing Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert - Everything Everywhere All at Once‡ Martin McDonagh
- The Banshees of Inisherin Steven Spielberg - The Fabelmans Todd Field - Tár Ruben Östlund - Triangle of Sadness Best Actor in a Leading Role Brendan Fraser - The Whale as Charlie‡ Austin Butler - Elvis as Elvis Presley Colin Farrell - The Banshees of Inisherin as Pádraic Súilleabháin Paul Mescal - Aftersun as Calum Patterson Bill Nighy - Living
as Mr. Rodney Williams Best Actress in a Leading Role Michelle Yeoh - Everything Everywhere All at Once as Evelyn Quan Wang‡ Cate Blanchett - Tár as Lydia Tár Ana de Armas - Blonde as Norma Jeane Andrea Riseborough - To Leslie as Leslie Rowlands Michelle Williams - The Fabelmans as Mitzi Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Ke Huyghan Best Actress in a Leading Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Ke Huyghan Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Williams - The Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role William Best Actor in a Supporting Role William Best Actor in a Sup
Quan - Everything Everywhere All at Once as Waymond Wang‡ Brendan Gleeson - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Fabelmans as Uncle Boris Barry Keoghan - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Fabelmans as Uncle Boris Barry Keoghan - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Fabelmans as Uncle Boris Barry Keoghan - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Ini
Everywhere All at Once as Deirdre Beaubeirdre Angela Bassett - Black Panther: Wakanda Forever as Queen Ramonda Hong Chau - The Whale as Liz Kerry Condon - The Banshees of Inisherin as Siobhán Súilleabháin Stephanie Hsu - Everything Everything
Everywhere All at Once - Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert. The Banshees of Inisherin - Martin McDonagh The Fabelmans - Steven Spielberg and Tony Kushner Tár - Todd Field Triangle of Sadness - Ruben Östlund Best Writing (Adapted Screenplay) Women Talking - Sarah Polley; based on the novel by Miriam Toews.
Front - Edward Berger, Lesley Paterson, and Ian Stokell; based on the novel by Erich Maria Remarque Glass Onion: A Knives Out Living - Kazuo Ishiguro; based on the original motion picture screenplay Ikiru by Akira Kurosawa, Shinobu Hashimoto, and Hideo
Oguni Top Gun: Maverick - Screenplay by Ehren Kruger, Eric Warren Singer, and Christopher McQuarrie; story by Peter Craig and Justin Marks; based on the film Top Gun written by Jim Cash and Jack Epps Jr. Best Animated Feature Film Guillermo del Toro, Mark Gustafson, Gary Ungar, and Alex Bulkley‡ Marcel the
Shell with Shoes On - Dean Fleischer Camp, Elisabeth Holm, Andrew Goldman, Caroline Kaplan, and Paul Mezey Puss in Boots: The Last Wish - Joel Crawford and Mark Swift The Sea Beast - Chris Williams and Jed Schlanger Turning Red - Domee Shi and Lindsey Collins Best International Feature Film All Quiet on the Western Front (Germany)
directed by Edward Berger‡ Argentina, 1985 (Argentina) - directed by Santiago Mitre Close (Belgium) - directed by Lukas Dhont EO (Poland) - directed by Lukas Dhont EO (Poland) - directed by Jerzy Skolimowski The Quiet Girl (Ireland) - directed by Lukas Dhont EO (Poland) - directed by Lukas Dhont E
That Breathes - Shaunak Sen, Aman Mann, and Teddy Leifer All the Beauty and the Bloodshed - Laura Poitras, Howard Gertler, John Lyons, Nan Goldin, and Yoni Golijov Fire of Love - Sara Dosa, Shane Boris, and Ina Fichman A House Made of Splinters - Simon Lereng Wilmont and Monica Hellström Best Documentary Short Film The Elephant
 Whisperers - Kartiki Gonsalves and Guneet Monga‡ Haulout - Evgenia Arbugaeva and Maxim Arbugaev How Do You Measure a Year? - Jay Rosenblatt The Martha Mitchell Effect - Anne Alvergue and Beth Levison Stranger at the Gate - Joshua Seftel and Conall Jones Best Short Film (Live Action) An Irish Goodbye - Tom Berkeley and Ross White‡
Ivalu - Anders Walter and Rebecca Pruzan Le pupille - Alice Rohrwacher and Alfonso Cuarón Night Ride - Eirik Tveiten and Gaute Lid Larssen The Red Suitcase - Cyrus Neshvad Best Short Film (Animated) The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse - Charlie Mackesy and Matthew Freud‡ The Flying Sailor - Wendy Tilby and Amanda Forbis Ice
Merchants - João Gonzalez and Bruno Caetano My Year of Dicks - Sara Gunnarsdóttir and Pamela Ribon An Ostrich Told Me the World Is Fake and I Think I Believe It - Lachlan Pendragon Best Music (Original Score) All Quiet on the Western Front - Volker Bertelmann; Babylon - Justin Hurwitz The Banshees of Inisherin - Carter Burwell Everything
Everywhere All at Once - Son Lux The Fabelmans - John Williams Best Music (Original Song) "Naatu Naatu" from RRR - Music by M. M. Keeravani; lyrics by Diane Warren "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick - Music and lyrics by Lady Gaga and BloodPop "Lift Me Up"
from Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Music by Tems, Rihanna, Ryan Coogler, and Ludwig Göransson; lyrics by Tems and Ryan Coogler "This Is a Life" from Everything Everywhere All at Once - Music by Ryan Lott, David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne Best Sound Top Gun: Maverick - Mark Weingarten, James H. Mather, Al
Nelson, Chris Burdon, and Mark Taylor‡ All Quiet on the Western Front - Viktor Prášil, Frank Kruse, Markus Stemler, Lars Ginzel, and Stefan Korte Avatar: The Way of Water - Julian Howarth, Gwendolyn Yates Whittle, Dick Bernstein, Christopher Boyes, Gary Summers, and Michael Hedges The Batman - Stuart Wilson, William Files, Douglas Murray,
and Andy Nelson Elvis - David Lee, Wayne Pashley, Andy Nelson, and Michael Keller Best Production design: Christian M. Goldbeck; set decoration: Vanessa Cole Babylon - Production design: Dylan Cole and Ben Procter; set decoration: Vanessa Cole Babylon - Production
design: Florencia Martin; set decoration: Anthony Carlino Elvis - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Rick Carter; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Rick Carter; set decoration: Karen O'Hara Best Cinematography All Quiet on the Western Front - James Friend‡ Bardo, False Chronicle of a Handful of Truths -
Darius Khondii Elvis - Mandy Walker Empire of Light - Roger Deakins Tár - Florian Hoffmeister Best Makeup and Hairstvling The Whale - Adrien Morot, Judy Chin, and Annemarie Bradley All Quiet on the Western Front - Heike Merker and Linda Eisenhameroyá The Batman - Naomi Donne, Mike Marino, and Mike Fontaine Black Panther: Wakanda
Forever - Camille Friend and Joel Harlow Elvis - Mark Coulier, Jason Baird, and Aldo Signoretti Best Costume Design Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Ruth E. Carter‡ Babylon - Mary Zophres Elvis - Catherine Martin Everything Everyth
Everywhere All at Once - Paul Rogers‡ The Banshees of Inisherin - Mikkel E. G. Nielsen Elvis - Matt Villa and Jonathan Redmond Tár - Monika Willi Top Gun: Maverick - Eddie Hamilton Best Visual Effects Avatar: The Way of Water - Joe Letteri, Richard Baneham, Eric Saindon, and Daniel Barrett‡ All Quiet on the Western Front - Frank Petzold,
Viktor Müller, Markus Frank, and Kamil Jafar The Batman - Dan Lemmon, Russell Earl, Anders Langlands, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther White
annual Governors Awards ceremony on November 19, 2022, during which the following awards were presented: [19] To Euzhan Palcy, a masterful filmmaker who broke ground for Black women directors and inspired storytellers of all kinds across the globe. [20] To Diane Warren, for her genius, generosity and passionate commitment to the power of
song in film.[20] To Peter Weir, a fearless and consummate filmmaker who has illuminated the human experience with his unique and expansive body of work.[20] Michael J. Fox - "For his tireless advocacy of research on Parkinson's disease alongside his boundless optimism exemplifies the impact of one person in changing the future for millions."[21]
Films with multiple nominations Nominations Film 11 Everything Everywhere All at Once 9 All Quiet on the Western Front The Banshees of Inisherin 8 Elvis 7 The Fabelmans 6 Tár Top Gun: Maverick 5 Black Panther: Wakanda Forever 4 Avatar: The Way of Water 3 Babylon The Batman Triangle of Sadness The Whale 2 Living Women Talking Films
with multiple wins Awards Film 7 Everything Everywhere All at Once 4 All Quiet on the Western Front 2 The Whale The following individuals, listed in order of appearance, presented awards or performed musical numbers: [22] Presenters Name(s) Role Sylvia Villagran Served as announcer for the 95th Academy Awards [23] Emily Blunt Dwayne
Johnson Presented the award for Best Animated Feature Ariana DeBose Troy Kotsur Presented the awards for Best Supporting Actors Animated Feature Film and Best Live Action Short
 Film Halle Bailey Melissa McCarthy Presented the trailer for The Little Mermaid Michael B. JordanJonathan Majors Presented the award for Best Cinematography Donnie Yen Introduced the performance of "This Is a Life" Jennifer Connelly Samuel L. Jackson Presented the award for Best Makeup and Hairstyling Morgan FreemanMargot Robbie
Presented the Warner Bros. 100 Years tribute Paul DanoJulia Louis-Dreyfus Presented a montage promoting the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the award for Best Costume Design Deepika Padukone Introduced the performance of "Naatu Naatu" Eva Longoria Janet Yang Presented the award for Best Costume Design Deepika Padukone Introduced the performance of "Naatu Naatu" Eva Longoria Janet Yang Presented a montage promoting the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the award for Best Costume Design Deepika Padukone Introduced the performance of "Naatu Naatu" Eva Longoria Janet Yang Presented a montage promoting the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the award for Best Costume Design Deepika Padukone Introduced the performance of "Naatu Naatu" Eva Longoria Janet Yang Presented the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum On Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum On Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the Academy Museum On Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Pinault Presented the Academy Museum On Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Pinault Presented the Academy Museum On Motion Pinault Presented the Academy Museum Pinault Presented the Academy Pina
Best International Feature Film Elizabeth OlsenPedro Pascal Presented the award for Best Documentary Short Film and Best Animated Short Film Hugh GrantAndie MacDowell Presented the award for Best Visual
Effects Danai Gurira Introduced the performance of "Lift Me Up" Andrew GarfieldFlorence Pugh Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay and Best Adapted Screenplay Kate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay and Best Adapted Screenplay Kate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay and Best Adapted Screenplay and Best Adapted Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the Award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the Award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the Award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the Award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the Award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the Award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the Award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the Award for Best Original Screenplay Rate HudsonJanelle Rate HudsonJ
Presented the award for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Actor and Best A
Performers "Applause" from Tell It Like a Woman David Byrne Stephanie Hsu Son Lux Performers "This Is a Life" from Everything Everywhere All at Once[24] Kaala Bhairava Rahul Sipliqunj Performers "Naatu Naatu" from RRR Lady Gaga Performer "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick Rihanna Performer "Lift Me Up" from Black Panther:
Wakanda Forever Lenny Kravitz Performer "Calling All Angels" during the annual "In Memoriam" tribute Jimmy Kimmel hosted the 95th Academy Awards. In September 2022, the Academy hired television producers Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner to oversee production of the 2023 ceremony. [25] AMPAS president Janet Yang and CEO Bill Kramer
remarked that they looked "to deliver an exciting and energized show" with Weiss and Kirshner. [26] Two months later, comedian and talk show host Jimmy Kimmel was announced as host of the gala. "Being invited to host the Oscars for a third time is either a great honor or a trap," Kimmel stated in a press release regarding his selection. "Either
way, I am grateful to the Academy for asking me so quickly after everyone good said no", he concluded.[27] Furthermore, AMPAS announced that all 23 categories would be presented live during the gala. The announcement came in response to an internal survey which indicated negative feedback regarding the previous year's decision to present
eight below-the-line categories prior to the live portion of last year's gala.[28] In light of the Chris Rock-Will Smith slapping incident during the previous year's telecast, AMPAS announced that the organization hired a "crisis team" in the event a similar altercation or if an unexpected fiasco arose.[29] In an interview published by Time magazine,
Kramer explained: "We have a whole crisis team, something we've never had before, and many plans in place. We've run many scenarios. So it is our hope that we will be prepared for anything that we may not anticipate right now but that we're planning for just in case it does happen."[30] The Dolby Theatre stage on the day of the ceremony Several
others participated in the production of the ceremony and related events. Rickey Minor served as musical director for the ceremony.[31] Production designers Misty Buckley and Alana Billingsley, who were the first women-led design team for an Oscars telecast, designed a new stage for the show.[32] According to Buckley and Billingsley, the stage
was designed to resemble Art Deco movie places from the Golden Age of Hollywood. [33] Additionally, the set utilized several LED panels that were used to display the category names, winners' names, or images from the nominated films. [34] Notably, the arrivals area along Hollywood Boulevard outside the Dolby Theatre was lined with a champagne-
colored carpet, marking the first time since the 32nd ceremony in 1960 that a non-red colored carpet was utilized for the gala. According to red carpet consultant Lisa Love, the production team chose a lighter shade of carpet color in order to not clash with a sienna-colored tent erected to shield attendees from the sun or potential rain. She also
added that the shades of color for both the carpet and tent were inspired by "watching the sunset on a white-sand beach at the 'golden hour' with a glass of champagne in hand, evoking calm and peacefulness".[35] Lady Gaga was initially not scheduled to perform her nominated song "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick due to prior commitments
involving her role in Joker: Folie à Deux. On the morning of the ceremony, however, it was reported that Gaga would perform at the ceremony, lowever, it was reported that Gaga would perform at the ceremony. [36] Meanwhile, actress Glenn Close, who was originally scheduled as a presenter during the gala, canceled her appearance due to a positive COVID-19 test. [37] When the nominations were announced, nine of
the ten films nominated for Best Picture had earned a combined gross of $1.57 billion at the American and Canadian box offices at the time. Top Gun: Maverick was the highest-grossing film among the Best Picture nominees with $718.7 million; this was
followed by Elvis ($151 million), The Fabelmans ($15 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($9 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($9 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($1.1 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($1.1 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($1.2 million), The Banshees 
policy of refusing to release such figures.[39] Furthermore, by virtue of Avatar: The Way of Water and Top Gun: Maverick's Best Picture nominations, it marked the first time since the 55th ceremony in 1983 that the two highest grossing films of the year were both nominated in the aforementioned category.[40] Andrea Riseborough's Best Actress
nomination for To Leslie was controversial amongst critics and pundits, as Momentum Pictures, the film's distributor, did not fund a conventional advertising-driven awards campaign for the film. Instead, director Michael Morris and his wife, actress Mary McCormack, organized a "celeb-backed campaign" to get Riseborough nominated.[41][42] They
contacted friends and colleagues in the entertainment industry, asking them to view the film and share it with others if they enjoyed it.[43] Morris and Riseborough's profile; dozens of celebrities praised her performance
on social media, and some hosted screenings of the film during voting for the Academy Award nomination was announced on January 2023.[44][45] Riseborough's nomination was announced on January 24, which the Los Angeles Times called "one of the most shocking nominations in Oscar history".[43] After her nomination was announced, speculation arose that the
tactics might have violated AMPAS rules against directly lobbying voters. [46] A post on the film's Instagram account was noted by several AMPAS members for possibly violating a rule prohibiting "[singling] out 'the competition' by name" by featuring a quote from film critic Richard Roeper, who praised Riseborough's performance as better than Cate
Blanchett's in Tár, a fellow nominee for Best Actress.[47] On January 27, the Academy announced a review of the year's campaigns "to ensure that no guidelines may be needed in a new era of social media and digital communication".[48] The Academy has rescinded nominations for
nominees who participated in unsanctioned campaigning. However, there were no reports that Riseborough had been involved in such, or that any Academy members had lodged formal complaints about the campaigning to address "social media and outreach campaigning to address about the campaigning the campaigning the campaigning to address about the campaigning the campai
tactics" which they said caused "concern", but confirming that Riseborough's nomination would be retained.[49] Following the controversy, the Academy introduced new campaigning rules and clarifications in May 2023.[50] Variety columnist Owen Gleiberman wrote: "It didn't rock the boat, it didn't overstay its welcome, and it left you feeling that
the world's preeminent awards show, all doom-saying punditry to the contrary, is still, on balance, a very good thing." He also added that the wins received by Everything Everywhere All at Once "lent the evening a rare emotional unity".[51] Television critic Daniel Fienberg of The Hollywood Reporter similarly praised the show's emotional beats and
found its flaws "were mitigated more gracefully than just about any Oscars telecast" he could recall.[52] Mick LaSalle of the San Francisco Chronicle commended Kimmel's stint as host stating: "He was establishing that 2023 would not be a repeat of 2022 — and it wasn't. It was such a relief to see something, anything, actually get better."[53] Mike
Hale of The New York Times remarked on "the ordinariness and sameness of the ABC broadcast" compared to the prior year, [54] while USA Today's Kelly Lawler criticized it as "terribly fake" and felt that Kimmel's role "felt phoned in, or at least maybe monitored by corporate overlords looking to avoid controversy" despite some of his jokes tackling
controversial subjects such as the January 6 United States Capitol attack and Tom Cruise's Scientology advocacy, [55] Hale added that "the modern Oscars have become something more to be endured than enjoyed", [54] The American telecast on ABC drew in an average of 18.75 million people over its length, which was a 13% increase from the
previous year's ceremony and marked the first time that the Academy Awards experienced consecutive years of viewership increase since the 86th Academy Awards in 2014.[3] The show also earned higher Nielsen ratings compared to the previous ceremony with 9.9% of households watching the ceremony.[56] In addition, it garnered a higher 18-49
demo rating with a 4.03 rating among viewers in that demographic.[57] It was the most-watched prime time entertainment broadcast of 2023 in the United States.[58] In July 2023, the broadcast was nominated for three awards at the 75th Primetime Creative Arts Emmys but failed to win in any of the categories for which it was nominated.[59][60]
The annual "In Memoriam" segment was introduced by John Travolta. Singer Lenny Kravitz performed his song "Calling All Angels" during the tribute.[61][62] Olivia Newton-John - singer, actress John Korty - director, producer May Routh - costume designer Louise Fletcher - actress John Zaritsky - cinematographer Albert Brenner - production
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designer Irene Papas - actress Mitchell Goldman - executive Bob Rafelson - director, writer, producer Albert Saiki - design engineer Ian Whittaker - set decorator Robbie Coltrane - actor Kirstie Alley - actress Ray Liotta - actor Vicky Eguia - publicity executive Angelo Badalamenti - composer Greg Jein - visual effects artist, model maker Neal Jimenez - writer, director Mike Hill - film editor Tom Luddy - producer, film festival co-founder Marina Goldovskaya - director, cinematographer, songwriter Gregory Allen Howard - writer, producer Owen Roizman - cinematographer Luster Bayless - costume

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