

הַפְּנִי

# THE NEW HEBREW THROUGH PRAYER




# 1

Terry Kaye

Contributing Authors:  
Claudia Grossman  
Lori Justice

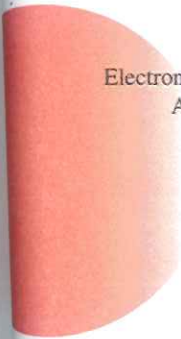


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בְּרָכוּ

בְּרוּךְ

בְּרָכוּ

אֶת

ng.

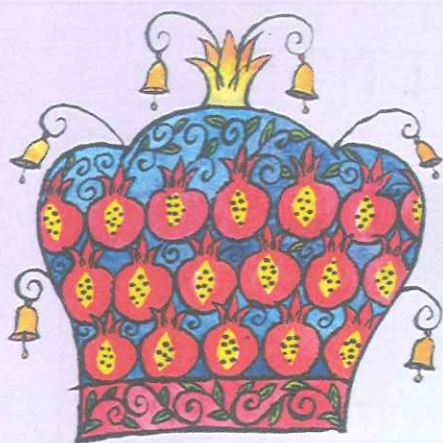
בְּ

יְהוָה

הַ

בְּ

לְ



# בְּרָכוּ

1

What kinds of signals tell you something important is about to start? There's the bell announcing that it's time for recess, the ringing telephone meaning that someone wants to talk to you, and the lights going off in the movies telling you that the show is about to begin.

The בְּרָכוּ prayer is a signal—it calls the congregation together, announcing that the main part of the prayer service is about to start.

In many congregations the leader of the service says the first line of the בְּרָכוּ while bowing as a sign of respect to God—the same way one might bow down toward a king or a queen. The congregation recites the second line of the prayer in response while bowing, too.

Practice reading the בְּרָכוּ aloud.

1. בְּרָכוּ אֶת־יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ.

2. בְּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

*Praise Adonai, who is to be praised.*

*Praised is Adonai, who is to be praised forever and ever.*



## PRAYER DICTIONARY

בָּרְכוּ

praise!

יְיָ

Adonai

הַמְּבָרָךְ

who is to be  
praised

בָּרוּךְ

praised, blessed

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

forever and ever

## SEARCH AND CIRCLE

Circle the Hebrew word(s) that means the same as the English.

forever and ever

בָּרְכוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד אֵת

Adonai

יְיָ

בָּרְכוּ

בָּרוּךְ

praise!

בָּרְכוּ הַמְּבָרָךְ אֵת

who is to be praised

אֵת לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד הַמְּבָרָךְ

## MATCH GAME

Connect the Hebrew word(s) to the English meaning.

who is to be praised

בָּרְכוּ

Adonai

יְיָ

praise!

הַמְּבָרָךְ

forever and ever

בָּרוּךְ

praised, blessed

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

### WHAT'S MISSING?

Complete each prayer phrase with the missing Hebrew word(s).

אֶת יְיָ הַמְּבָרָךְ. \_\_\_\_\_ praise!

בְּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרָךְ \_\_\_\_\_ forever and ever

בְּרַכּוֹ אֶת \_\_\_\_\_ הַמְּבָרָךְ. Adonai

יְיָ הַמְּבָרָךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד. \_\_\_\_\_ praised

### FAMILY LETTERS

The words below contain family letters: בֶּכַךְ and בָּב.

Practice reading them.

- |         |          |           |             |             |            |
|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| כָּל    | לָךְ     | תּוֹכְנוּ | יָדְךָ      | כְּמוֹךְ    | 1. כָּךְ   |
| כָּל    | אֲכַל    | מִכָּל    | כְּמִכָּה   | כְּמִלְכּוֹ | 2. כֶּכְךְ |
| בְּבֵית | מִכְּבִי | בְּלִבְךָ | בְּדַבָּרוֹ | כּוֹכְבִים  | 3. בָּב    |



## IN THE SYNAGOGUE

How did the **בִּרְכוּ** get its name? **בִּרְכוּ** is the first word of the prayer. The first word of a Hebrew prayer is often the name by which the prayer is known.

The **בִּרְכוּ** is thousands of years old. The Jewish people have said the **בִּרְכוּ** since the time of the Temple—**בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ**. Today, in many congregations the leader of the service calls us to pray with the very same words that were recited in the Temple.

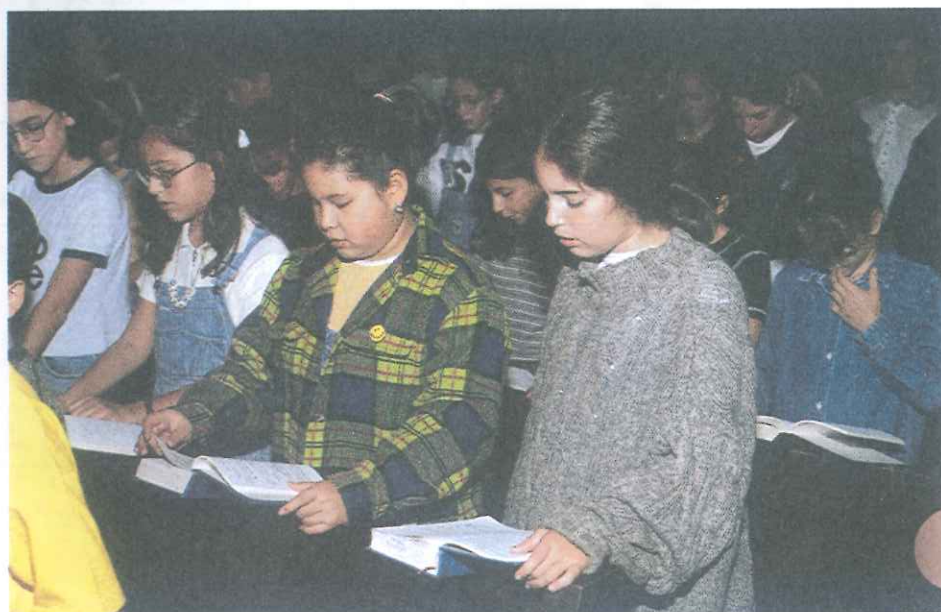
The cantor or rabbi chants

**בִּרְכוּ אֶת־יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ.**

and the congregation answers

**בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.**

*Just as we respond to a friendly "hello" with a greeting, we answer the **בִּרְכוּ**—the Call to Prayer—with the response that yes, we will pray.*





## TRUE OR FALSE

Put a ✓ next to each sentence that is *true*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ The **בִּרְכוּ** is the Call to Prayer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A Hebrew prayer gets its name from the last word of the prayer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The **בִּרְכוּ** marks the start of the main part of the prayer service.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The **בִּרְכוּ** is a new prayer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The **בִּרְכוּ** tells us to praise God.

## DISCOVER THE PRAYER

Cross out every other letter in the design. Then read the prayer.



## ROOTS

Three words in the בָּרַכוּ look and sound similar.

בָּרַכוּ      הַמְבָרֵךְ      בְּרוּךְ

Which three letters appear in each word? \_\_\_\_\_

(Hint: כֹּכַךְ and בֵּב are family letters.)

Most Hebrew words are built on roots.

A root usually consists of three letters that form the foundation for new, related words.

A root has no vowels.

The three words above share the root בֹּרַכ.

The root בֹּרַכ means "bless" or "praise."

Circle the three root letters in each of these words:

בְּרוּךְ      בָּרַכוּ      הַמְבָרֵךְ

Write the root. \_\_\_\_\_

What does the root בֹּרַכ mean? \_\_\_\_\_

## FINAL LETTER REVIEW

The words below end in a final letter. Practice reading the words.

1. עֵץ      שְׁלוֹם      בְּרוּךְ      חֲמִץ      נוֹתֵן

2. יוֹסֵף      אֲבִרָהֶם      מִנֵּין      מֶלֶךְ      אֶלֶף



### DID YOU KNOW?

The בָּרָכוּ is also part of the blessing said before we read from the Torah.

Practice reading the Torah blessing.

1. בָּרָכוּ אֶת־יְיָ הַמְּבָרָךְ.
2. בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרָךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם.
4. אֲשֶׁר בָּחַר בָּנוּ מִכָּל הָעַמִּים, וְנָתַן לָנוּ אֶת תּוֹרָתוֹ.
5. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה.

Why do you think the בָּרָכוּ was made a part of the Torah blessing?

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## GOD'S NAME

God's true name is a mystery to us. A long time ago, the *kohanim*—the priests who served in the Temple in Jerusalem—knew how to pronounce God's name. But because it was so holy, the High Priest would say God's name only once a year—on Yom Kippur.

Today we are not really sure how God's name was pronounced, so we say Adonai. (Some people say **הַשֵּׁם**—The Name.)

We pronounce God's name **יְי** as **אֲדֹנָי**.

God's name is written in many different ways.

In the **בְּרָכוּ** God's name is written **יְי**.

In other places in the **סְדוּר**, and in the Bible (**יְי**), you may see God's name written **יְהוָה**. **יְהוָה** is also pronounced "Adonai."

In other Hebrew books you may see God's name written like this: **יה**.

You will learn other names for God in later lessons.

## READING PRACTICE

Practice reading the following sentences. Circle God's name wherever it appears.

1. **בְּרָכוּ אֶת־יְי הַמְּבָרֵךְ.**
2. **בְּרוּךְ יְי הַמְּבָרֵךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.**
3. **מֵאִין כְּמוֹהַ יְהוָה גָּדוֹל אַתָּה וְגָדוֹל שְׁמֶךָ בְּגִבוּרָה.**
4. **כִּי לָךְ ה' הַגָּדֹלָה וְהַגְּבוּרָה וְהַתְּפָאֶרֶת.**
5. **יְי צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.**
6. **גָּדוֹל ה' וּמְהֻלָּל מְאֹד, וְלִגְדֻלָּתוֹ אֵין חֶקֶר.**

## HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

In the **בְּרָכוּ** the leader of the service *calls* us to pray. We *hear* and we *answer*:  
"Yes, we will pray."

In each example below, tell how you would respond.

### YOU HEAR:

### YOU DO OR SAY:

The doorbell ringing

"Shabbat shalom"

Mom calling

A neighbor struggling with heavy packages

Latkes sizzling in oil

The blast of the shofar

The alarm clock buzzing

Haman's name

**בְּרָכוּ אֶת-יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ**



## FLUENT READING

Practice reading the lines below.

1. בָּרְכוּ אֶת־יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ.

2. בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ הָאֵל הַקָּדוֹשׁ.

4. יְיָ עֵז לְעַמּוֹ יִתֵּן, יְיָ יְבָרֵךְ אֶת עַמּוֹ בְּשָׁלוֹם.

5. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ אֶת עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁלוֹם.

6. דְּבַר טוֹב וְקִיָּם לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

7. תְּהִלּוֹת לְאֵל עֲלִיוֹן, בָּרוּךְ הוּא וּמְבָרֵךְ.

8. יְיָ, צוּרֵי וְגֵאֲלֵי.

9. בָּרֵךְ עַלְיֵנוּ, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, אֶת הַשָּׁנָה הַזֹּאת.



# מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים / יוֹצֵר אוֹר



## מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים

**W**hat's your favorite part of the day—morning or evening? Maybe you love the evening! The sun turns from yellow to red, the clouds turn pink, and a beautiful, deep blue-purple spreads across the sky. You can see the first stars start to twinkle as night moves in, and there's a feeling of calm and peace, as if the whole world were settling down to rest. The **מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים** prayer is said every day as daylight turns to evening. It praises God for creating the twilight and the darkness—every single day.

Practice reading these lines from **מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים**.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,  
אֲשֶׁר בִּדְבָרוֹ מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים.
2. אֱלֹהֵי חַי וְקַיִם, תָּמִיד יִמְלֹךְ עָלֵינוּ, לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.  
בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הַמַּעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, whose word brings on the evening.*

*May the living and eternal God rule over us always. Praised are You, Adonai, who brings on the evening.*

## PRAYER DICTIONARY

מַעֲרִיב  
עֶרְבִים

brings on the  
evening

חַי

living, lives

וְקַיִם

and eternal

יְמַלֵּךְ

will rule

## WORD MATCH

Connect the English words to the matching Hebrew.

living, lives

מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים

will rule

חַי

brings on the evening

וְקַיִם

and eternal

יְמַלֵּךְ

## COMPLETE THE PHRASE

Fill in the missing word.

\_\_\_\_\_ מַעֲרִיב

brings on the \_\_\_\_\_

## SING ALONG!

Do you know this song?

דֹּד מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל חַי וְקַיִם.

Circle the words in the song that also appear in the  
מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים prayer.

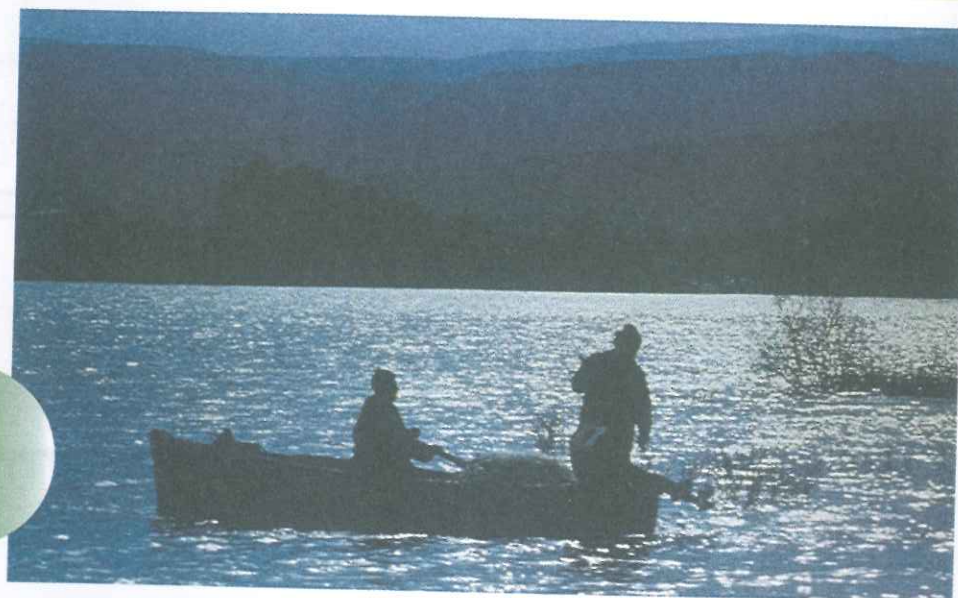


## IN THE SYNAGOGUE

**מַעְרִיב עֶרְבִים** is said before the *evening* Shema prayer; it has a “partner prayer” that is said before the *morning* Shema. You will learn about the partner prayer—**יוֹצֵר אֹר**—in the second part of this chapter, and you will learn about the Shema itself in the next chapter.

**מַעְרִיב עֶרְבִים** and **יוֹצֵר אֹר** are linked because they remind us that God creates both morning and night, light and darkness. And we praise God for bringing us morning after night after morning . . . day after day after day.

*Why do you think we need to say a prayer praising God's creations both in the evening and in the morning?*



## READING PRACTICE

Practice reading the words below. Watch for the differences between **ע** and **צ**!

1. **עִיצִית מַעְרִיב מַצָּה עֶבְרִית מַצּוּה עֶרֶב**

2. **עֶרְבִים עֲבוּדָה הַמוֹצֵא צְדָקָה הָעֵץ צְדִיק**



## ROOTS

Two words in מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים look and sound similar.

מַעֲרִיב      עֶרְבִים

Most Hebrew words are built on roots.

A root usually consists of three letters.

The two words above share the root ערב.

ערב means "evening."

Write the root. \_\_\_\_\_

What does the root ערב mean? \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the two words with the root ערב—"evening"—in each sentence below.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר בִּדְבָרוֹ

מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים . . .

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי, הַמַּעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים.

### Think About This!

Why do you think the prayer begins *and* ends with the statement that God brings on the evening—מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים?

## יוֹצֵר אוֹר

Maybe you love the daytime. One of the best things about the morning is that it means a new chance to have fun, to learn, and to do something special. Maybe there's a new kid at school you've been waiting to meet, or a soccer match after school. The **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** prayer is said every morning to praise God for creating the morning light, for giving us renewed energy, and for bringing us the blessing of another day to do good things.

Practice reading these lines from **יוֹצֵר אוֹר**.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, יוֹצֵר אוֹר  
וּבוֹרֵא חֹשֶׁךְ, עֹשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם וּבוֹרֵא אֶת הַכֹּל.

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, יוֹצֵר הַמְּאוֹרוֹת.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who forms light and creates darkness, who makes peace and creates all things.*

*Praised are You, Adonai, who forms the lights.*



## PRAYER DICTIONARY

יוֹצֵר

forms

אֹר

light

וּבֹרָא

and creates

חֹשֶׁךְ

darkness

עֹשֶׂה

makes

שָׁלוֹם

peace

הַכֹּל

all things,  
everything

## PHRASE MATCH

Connect each Hebrew phrase to the matching English.

and creates all things

יוֹצֵר אֹר

makes peace

וּבֹרָא חֹשֶׁךְ

forms light

עֹשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם

and creates darkness

וּבֹרָא אֶת הַכֹּל

## WHAT'S MISSING?

Fill in the missing Hebrew word in each phrase.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ וּבֹרָא  
and creates *darkness*

2. \_\_\_\_\_ אֶת הַכֹּל  
and creates all things

3. \_\_\_\_\_ יוֹצֵר  
forms *light*

4. \_\_\_\_\_ עֹשֶׂה  
makes *peace*



## CREATION CONTINUES

Both **מְעַרֵּב עֶרְבִים** and **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** praise God, the Creator, and describe some of the things that God creates.

This is what **מְעַרֵּב עֶרְבִים** and **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** say God does:

Why do you think the prayers include so many words that mean "create"? What does that tell us about God?

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1. **מְעַרֵּב עֶרְבִים**  
brings on the evening

2. **יוֹצֵר אוֹר**  
forms light

3. **בּוֹרֵא חֹשֶׁךְ**  
creates darkness

4. **עֹשֶׂה שְׁלוֹם**  
makes peace

5. **בּוֹרֵא אֶת הַכֹּל**  
creates all things

## A DOUBLE-DUTY DOT

Sometimes the dot for **שׁ** (shin) and **שׂ** (sin) identifies the letter *and* the vowel "י".

Read each word below.

**חֹשֶׁךְ שְׁלֹשׁ מֹשֶׁה וַיַּחֲשֹׁף קֶדֶשׁ**

## IN THE SYNAGOGUE

There are *two* blessings before the Shema prayer, which you will learn about in the next chapter. Each blessing has an *evening* and a *morning* version. You have already learned the first blessing before the Shema.

### First blessing before the Shema

This blessing celebrates the wonder of creation and its renewal each day.

Evening blessing: מַעֲרִיב עֲרְבִים

Morning blessing: יוֹצֵר אוֹר

We also say a second blessing before the Shema.

### Second blessing before the Shema

This blessing thanks God for giving us the Torah and mitzvot and—in this way—for showing us love.

Evening blessing: אֶהְבֵּת עוֹלָם

Morning blessing: אֶהְבֶּה רַבָּה

After the Shema comes the Ve'ahavta prayer—when we declare *our* love for *God*!

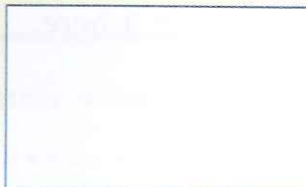
### Think About This!

Why do you think we need to declare *our* love for God after describing God's love for *us*?

### DRAW THE TIME

Draw a moon and stars above the name of the creation blessing we say at night.

Draw a sun above the name of the creation blessing we say in the morning.



מַעֲרִיב עֲרְבִים



יוֹצֵר אוֹר



## A COMMON WORD

אור means "light."

המאורות means "the lights."

Circle אור within the word המאורות.

*What are "the lights" that God creates each day?*



### THINK ABOUT THIS!

Which word or phrase do you consider to be the most important in מעריב ערבים? Write it here. \_\_\_\_\_

Which word or phrase do you consider to be the most important in יוצר אור? Write it here. \_\_\_\_\_

Why did you choose these words or phrases?



## FLUENT READING

Practice reading the lines below.

וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר.

וְעַל-מְאוּרֵי-אֹר שְׁעָשִׂיתָ.

הַמָּאִיר לָאָרֶץ וּלְדָרִים עָלֶיָּה בְּרַחֲמִים.

עָשָׂה שָׁלוֹם וּבֹרָא אֶת-הַכֹּל.

וַיִּכַּל אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה.

הָעֹשָׂה גְדֻלּוֹת עַד אֵין חֶקֶר.

בֹּרָא יוֹם וָלַיְלָה, גּוֹלָל אֹר מִפְּנֵי חֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ מִפְּנֵי אֹר.

אֱמֶת וְאַמוּנָה כָּל-זֹאת, וְקִים עָלֵינוּ כִּי הוּא יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בֹּרָא מְאוּרֵי הָאֵשׁ.

וּמַעֲבִיר יוֹם וַיַּבִּיא לַיְלָה, וּמַבְדִּיל בֵּין יוֹם וּבֵין לַיְלָה.

# שְׁמַע

3



The שְׁמַע expresses a feeling and a belief so strong it is unlike anything else—and so deeply felt that there are almost no words to describe it. This prayer is our pledge of loyalty to God; when we say it, we are expressing our belief in only one God who created the entire universe. The שְׁמַע expresses the very core of our faith. It is such an important and intense prayer that many people recite it with their eyes closed so they can concentrate completely on this pledge. The first line of the שְׁמַע declares our belief in one God; the second line praises God's name.

The first line of the שְׁמַע is said in a loud and clear voice.

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל: יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְיָ אֶחָד.

*Hear O Israel: Adonai is our God, Adonai is One.*

These words come from the Book of Deuteronomy in the Bible. They became part of our prayer service about 2,000 years ago.



## PRAYER DICTIONARY

שָׁמַע

hear

יִשְׂרָאֵל

Israel

יְיָ

Adonai

אֱלֹהֵינוּ

our God

אֶחָד

one

## WHAT'S MISSING?

Complete each prayer phrase with the missing English word.

שָׁמַע

\_\_\_\_\_ O Israel

אֶחָד

Adonai is \_\_\_\_\_

יִשְׂרָאֵל

Hear O \_\_\_\_\_

יְיָ

\_\_\_\_\_ is our God

## UNSCRAMBLE THE PRAYER

Put the שָׁמַע in the correct order by numbering the words from 1 to 6.

יְיָ יִשְׂרָאֵל שָׁמַע אֶחָד אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְיָ

○

○

○

①

○

○

## Think About This!

In ancient times, Jews recited the שָׁמַע, declaring their belief in only one God—even while many other people believed in many gods, for example, a sun god, a moon god, a god of life, and others. It was not easy for the Jewish people to be true to their belief when everyone else felt otherwise. Have you ever been in a situation where your opinion was different from everyone else's but you stuck to it anyway? Why was it important to you?

## An Ethical Echo

The שְׁמַע prayer speaks directly to us. We are עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל – the people of Israel. יִשְׂרָאֵל is also part of the full name of the State of Israel: מְדִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל. So the name can refer both to the Jewish people and to the modern state of Israel. In the שְׁמַע, the word refers to Jewish people everywhere, whether they live in Israel or around the world.

The Jewish people have an expression that all of יִשְׂרָאֵל is responsible for one another:

כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲרֵבִים זֶה בָּזֶה.

### Think About This!

Why is it especially important for the Jewish people to be responsible for one another?

### FAMILY LETTERS

The words below contain the family letters ש and שׁ. Practice reading the words.

- |    |         |         |        |            |           |
|----|---------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | שְׁמַע  | שְׁמוֹ  | שֵׁם   | שֵׁשׁ      | שְׁשֶׁת   |
| 2. | שָׁאוֹן | שָׁם    | עָשָׂה | יִשְׂרָאֵל | שָׁעָשָׂה |
| 3. | שִׁים   | שָׁלַשׁ | רָאשׁ  | לַעֲשׂוֹת  | מִשָּׁה   |





# Prayer Building Blocks

## אֱלֹהֵינוּ "our God"

The word אֱלֹהֵינוּ is made up of two parts:

אֱלֹהֵי means "God of."

נוּ is an ending that means "us" or "our."

אֱלֹהֵינוּ means "our God."

Circle the Hebrew word that means "our God" in the following prayer:

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל: יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְיָ אֶחָד.

Write the ending that means "us" or "our." \_\_\_\_\_

Write the Hebrew word that means "our God." \_\_\_\_\_

Because our ancestors were the first to know that God is the One God of all the world, we feel especially close to God—and so we say "our God."

### READING PRACTICE

Practice reading the following סְדוּר phrases.

Circle the word אֱלֹהֵינוּ wherever it appears.

1. רְצֵה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ בְּעַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל.
2. בָּרַךְ עַלֵינוּ, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, אֶת הַשָּׁנָה הַזֹּאת.
3. אֶהְבֶּה רַבָּה אֶהְבֶּתְנוּ, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ.
4. הַשְׁפִּיבֵנוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ לְשָׁלוֹם.

In each of the sentences above, the Hebrew word for Adonai also appears. Write the Hebrew word for Adonai. \_\_\_\_\_



## THE RESPONSE

The line following the שְׁמַע is spoken quietly.

בְּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מַלְכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

*Blessed is the name of God's glorious kingdom forever and ever.*

These words are not from the Bible. They were first recited in the ancient Temple in Jerusalem. They later became the *response*, or follow-up, to the first line of the שְׁמַע prayer.

Practice reading the שְׁמַע aloud.

1. שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל: יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְיָ אֶחָד.
2. בְּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מַלְכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.



### DID YOU KNOW?

Many congregations say the second line of the שְׁמַע in a quiet voice. Why?

Our tradition tells us that during the time when the Roman Empire ruled the Land of Israel, it was forbidden to praise any kings other than the Roman emperors. Rome sent spies to the synagogues to listen to the prayers, so the Jews would whisper the words that praised God as Ruler forever and ever.

Can you think of another example of people who might have to whisper to protect themselves?



## PRAYER DICTIONARY

בָּרוּךְ

blessed, praised

שֵׁם

name

כְּבוֹד

glory of

מַלְכוּתוֹ

God's kingdom

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

forever and ever

## WHAT'S MISSING?

Complete each prayer phrase with the missing Hebrew word(s).

כְּבוֹד \_\_\_\_\_ בָּרוּךְ name

\_\_\_\_\_ מַלְכוּתוֹ forever and ever

שֵׁם כְּבוֹד \_\_\_\_\_ blessed

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד \_\_\_\_\_ כְּבוֹד God's kingdom

## WORD MATCH

Match the English word(s) to the Hebrew meaning.

A. forever and ever

בָּרוּךְ ( )

B. blessed

שֵׁם ( )

C. God's kingdom

כְּבוֹד ( )

D. name

מַלְכוּתוֹ ( )

E. glory of

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד ( )

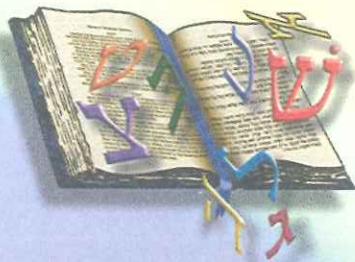
## An Ethical Echo

Read these lines from Pirke Avot:

There are three crowns: the crown of Torah, the crown of priesthood, and the crown of royalty. But the crown of a good name—שם טוב—excels them all.

## Think About This!

What does it mean to have a "good name"—שם טוב?  
What can you do to ensure your own good name?



## Prayer Building Blocks

### מְלָכוּתוֹ "God's kingdom"

The word מְלָכוּתוֹ appears in the second line of the שְׁמַע.

The word מְלָכוּתוֹ is made up of two parts.

מְלָכוּת means "kingdom."

וֹ is an ending that means "his."

מְלָכוּתוֹ means "His kingdom" or "God's kingdom."

As God is neither male nor female, we translate the word מְלָכוּתוֹ as "God's kingdom."

Circle the word that means "God's kingdom" in the following prayer:

בָּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מְלָכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

Write the Hebrew word that means "God's kingdom." \_\_\_\_\_



## ROOTS

מַלְכוּתוֹ is built on the root מלכ.

The root מלכ means "rule." The three letters מלכ tell us that "king" or "ruler" is part of a word's meaning.

Circle the three root letters in this word.

מַלְכוּתוֹ

Write the root. \_\_\_\_\_

What does the root mean? \_\_\_\_\_

Read these words aloud. Circle the three root letters in each word.

יְמֻלָּךְ

מְלַכָּה

מַלְכוּת

מְלַכְנוּ

מְלָךְ



## BE A WITNESS

When we see the שמע in its source—the Torah scroll—we notice something very interesting. The last letter of the word שמע, ע, and the last letter of the word אחד, ד, are written larger than all of the other letters.

שמע ישראל: יהוה אלהינו, יהוה אחד.

These two letters together—עד—mean “witness.” One of the lessons of the שמע is that each Jew has the potential to be a witness to the oneness and uniqueness of God.

*What does it mean to be a witness to the fact that God is One?*

## TRUE OR FALSE

Put a ✓ next to each sentence that is true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ The שמע commands us to “hear” an important statement about God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The שמע comes from the Book of Genesis in the Torah.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In the שמע, we declare that we believe in one God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ There are many prayers that are more important than the שמע.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The first line of the שמע is said in a loud voice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The second line of the שמע comes from the Bible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ We say the second line of the שמע in a soft voice.



## FLUENT READING

Practice reading the lines below.

1. שִׁמְעַי יִשְׂרָאֵל: יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְיָ אֶחָד.

2. בְּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מַלְכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

3. הַלְלוּ עַבְדֵי יְיָ, הַלְלוּ אֶת שֵׁם יְיָ.

4. וְהוּא אֶחָד, וְאֵין שֵׁנִי.

5. בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יִהְיֶה יְיָ אֶחָד וְשִׁמוֹ אֶחָד.

6. לֹא תִשָּׂא אֶת שֵׁם יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לְשׁוֹא.

7. צוּר יִשְׂרָאֵל, קוֹמָה בְּעֶזְרַת יִשְׂרָאֵל.

8. שִׁמְעוּ! בְּיָמִים הָהֵם בְּזִמְנֵי הַזֶּה.

9. וְטוֹב וַיִּפֹּה הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

10. אֶהְבֶּה רַבָּה אֶהְבֵּתֶנּוּ, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ.

1. וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

# וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ

4



**H**ow do you show your parents that you love them? You might bring Dad breakfast in bed or help Mom weed the garden. Another important way to demonstrate your love for your parents is to show respect for them. The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** prayer reminds us to love God by respecting and following God's commandments. We put a mezuzah—a small box containing the words of the **שְׁמַע** and **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ**—on the doorposts of our house. Each time we look at the mezuzah it reminds us of our love for God and of our respect for God's commandments.

**וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** comes immediately after the **שְׁמַע** in the siddur.

## Practice reading the **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ**.

1. **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ אֶת יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךָ**
2. **בְּכָל-לִבְּךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ.**
3. **וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה, אֲשֶׁר אֶנֶכִּי מְצִוֶּה הַיּוֹם, עַל-לִבְּךָ.**
4. **וְשָׁנַנְתָּם לְבָנֶיךָ, וְדַבַּרְתָּ בָם בְּשַׁבְּתְךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ,**
5. **וּבְלִכְתְּךָ בַּדֶּרֶךְ, וּבְשֹׁכְבְּךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ.**
6. **וּקְשַׁרְתָּם לְאוֹת עַל-יָדְךָ, וְהָיוּ לְטֹטְפוֹת בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ.**
7. **וּכְתַבְתָּם עַל-מְזוֹזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ.**

You shall love Adonai, your God,  
with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might.  
Set these words, which I command you this day, upon your heart.  
Teach them to your children, and speak of them when you are at home,  
and when you go on your way, and when you lie down, and when you get up.  
Bind them as a sign upon your hand and let them be symbols between your eyes.  
Write them on the doorposts of your house and on your gates.



## PRAYER DICTIONARY

וְאַהֲבַתְּ

you shall love

לְבַבְךָ

your heart

הַדְּבָרִים

the words

לְאוֹת

as a sign

מְזוּזוֹת

mezuzot

בֵּיתְךָ

your house

## NOTE THE NUMBER

In the circle below each Hebrew word write the number of the English translation.

לְבַבְךָ



מְזוּזוֹת



לְאוֹת



בֵּיתְךָ



וְאַהֲבַתְּ



הַדְּבָרִים



1. you shall love

2. the words

3. mezuzot

4. your house

5. as a sign

6. your heart

## DRAW AND WRITE

Draw a picture to illustrate these words.

\_\_\_\_\_

1. לְבַבְךָ

\_\_\_\_\_

2. מְזוּזוֹת

\_\_\_\_\_

3. בֵּיתְךָ

Write the meaning of these words.

\_\_\_\_\_

1. וְאַהֲבַתְּ

\_\_\_\_\_

2. הַדְּבָרִים

\_\_\_\_\_

3. לְאוֹת

## ROOTS

The theme of **וְאָהֲבָתָּ** is our love for God. Look at the names of these three prayers having to do with the love between God and the Jewish people.

**וְאָהֲבָתָּ**

**אֲהַבֶּתָּ עוֹלָם**

**אֲהַבָה רַבָּה**

Do you notice a common root?

The root **אהב** means *love*.

Circle the three root letters—**אהב**—in each word below.

**וְאָהֲבָתָּ**

**אֲהַבֶּתָּ**

**אֲהַבָה**

Write the root. \_\_\_\_\_

What does the root mean? \_\_\_\_\_

Read the following prayer excerpts and circle all the words with the root **אהב**.

1. הַבּוֹחֵר בְּעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה

2. אֲהַבֶּתָּ עוֹלָם בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמָּךְ אֲהַבֶּתָּ

3. וַיַּחַד לְבַבֵּנוּ לְאַהֲבָה וּלְיִרְאָה אֶת שְׁמֶךְ

4. בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרִצּוֹן שַׁבַּת קִדְשְׁךָ

5. אֲהַבָה רַבָּה אֲהַבְתָּנוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ

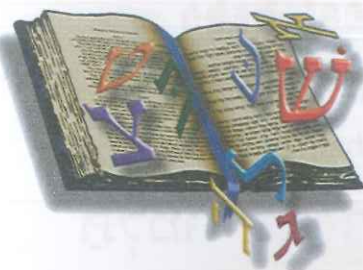
6. כָּל דְּבָרֵי תִלְמוּד תּוֹרָתְךָ בְּאַהֲבָה

**וְאָהֲבָתָּ** tells us to reciprocate God's love for us. Write one way that we can show our love for God.

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# Prayer Building Blocks

## הַדְּבָרִים "the words"

הַדְּבָרִים means "the words."

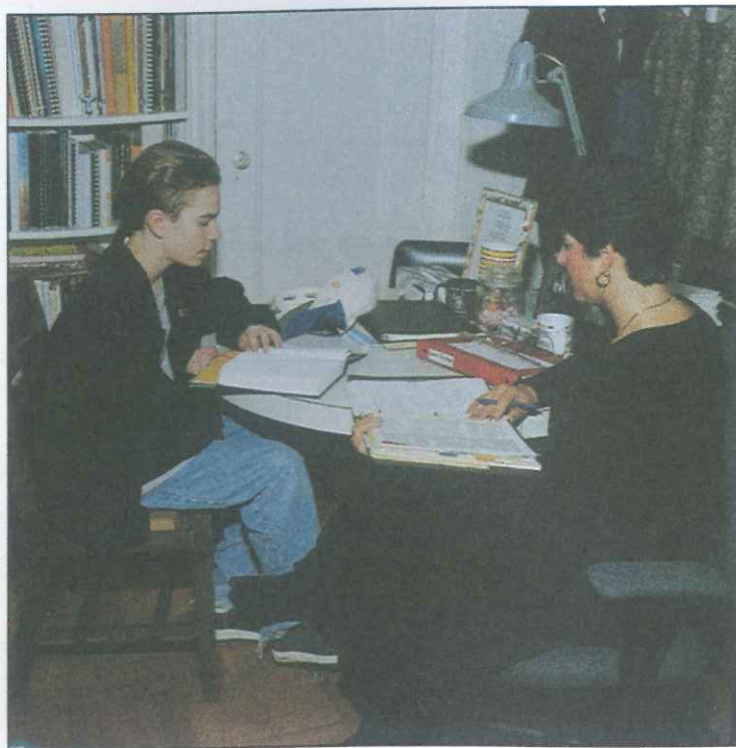
הַדְּבָרִים is made up of two parts:

הַ means "the."

דְּבָרִים means "words."

Circle the word part that means "the." הַדְּבָרִים

Write the word part that means "the." \_\_\_\_\_



## An Ethical Echo

In the Jewish tradition there is a saying that *Talmud Torah* (תְּלִמּוּד תּוֹרָה)—the Study of the Torah—is more important than anything:

תְּלִמּוּד תּוֹרָה כְּנֶגֶד כָּלֶם.

Since both the שְׁמַע and the וְאַהֲבָה prayers are taken from the Torah, when you say these prayers you are studying the Torah. So reciting the שְׁמַע actually helps you fulfill the mitzvah it asks you to do!

### Think About This!

It is not enough just to *study* the Torah; it is just as important to *do* Torah (perform God's mitzvot).

Why do you think that studying the Torah and fulfilling its commandments are both elements of *Talmud Torah*?

How do they help you to be a better person?

### READING PRACTICE

Sometimes the vowel ת has the sound of the vowel "ו."  
Practice reading the words and phrases below.

1. בְּכָל לְבָבְךָ כָּל קִדְשֶׁךָ אֲזַנִּים

2. וּבְשִׁכְבְּךָ וּבְכָל נַפְשֶׁךָ שְׁבַכְּל הַלֵּילוֹת





# Prayer Building Blocks

## בֵּיתְךָ "your house"

The word בֵּיתְךָ is made up of two parts:

בֵּית means "house."

ךָ is an ending that means "you" or "your."

בֵּיתְךָ means "your house."

(When we combine בֵּית and ךָ, the word is written בֵּיתְךָ or בֵּיתְךָ.)

There are many words in the וְאַהֲבָתְךָ with the ending ךָ.

Read the first three lines of the וְאַהֲבָתְךָ and circle each word with the ending ךָ.

1. וְאַהֲבָתְךָ אֵת יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךָ
2. בְּכָל-לִבְבְּךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ.
3. וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה, אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוְךָ הַיּוֹם, עַל-לִבְבְּךָ.

How many words did you circle? \_\_\_\_\_

What does the ending ךָ mean? \_\_\_\_\_

Whom is the prayer addressing?

\_\_\_\_\_

## BACK TO THE SOURCES

This is a page from the Book of Deuteronomy. In this selection Moses talks to the Children of Israel about how they should behave when they enter the land of Canaan.

Can you find and read the שָׁמַע?

Can you find and read the וְאֶהְבֵּתָ?

Can you find the two larger letters (עַד)? What do they mean when combined to form one word?

4 הָשָׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד: וְאֶהְבֵּתָ אֶת  
יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל-לִבְּךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ:  
6 וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי מְצַוְּךָ הַיּוֹם עַל-לִבְּךָ:  
7 וְשָׁנַנְתָּם לְבָנֶיךָ וְדִבַּרְתָּ בָּם בְּשַׁבָּתְךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ וּבִלְכַתְּךָ  
8 בְּדֶרֶךְ וּבְשֹׁכְבְּךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ: וְקִשְׁרָתָם לְאוֹת עַל-יָדְךָ וְהָיוּ  
9 לְטָטְפֹת בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ: וְכִתַּבְתָּם עַל-מְזוּזֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ:



## FLUENT READING

Some congregations add these words after the **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ**.

Practice reading the lines below.

1. לְמַעַן תִּזְכְּרוּ וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֶת-כָּל-מִצְוֹתַי, וְהֵייתֶם קְדָשִׁים.
2. יְאֱלֹהֵיכֶם. אָנֹכִי יְיָ אֱלֹהֵיכֶם, אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִי אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ
3. מִצְרַיִם לִהְיוֹת לָכֶם יְאֱלֹהִים. אָנֹכִי יְיָ אֱלֹהֵיכֶם.

The blessing that follows after the **שְׁמַע** is called the **גְּאֻלָּה**—Redemption. It praises God for saving us from slavery in Egypt. You'll learn more about the song at the heart of the **גְּאֻלָּה** in the next chapter.

Meanwhile, practice reading these lines from the **גְּאֻלָּה**.

1. אֱמֶת וַיִּצִיב, וְאֶהוּב וְחָבִיב, וְנוֹרָא וְאֲדִיר.
2. מִמִּצְרַיִם גְּאֻלָּתָנוּ, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, וּמִבֵּית עֲבָדִים פְּדִיתָנוּ.
3. תִּהְלֹת לֵאלֹהֵי עֲלִיוֹן, בָּרוּךְ הוּא וּמְבָרָךְ. מֹשֶׁה וּבְנֵי
4. יִשְׂרָאֵל לָךְ עָנוּ שִׁירָה בְּשִׂמְחָה רַבָּה, וְאָמְרוּ כָלָם:

Now turn to Chapter 5 for the song at the heart of the **גְּאֻלָּה**—**מִי כַמֶּכָה**!



# מִי כַמְכָה

5



Are there things you have seen or experienced that have left you in awe, wondering how they could possibly happen? Things that seemed impossible but somehow happened anyway? Some people call these kinds of experiences “miracles.” The **מִי כַמְכָה** prayer was first said by the Jews who were slaves in Egypt when they observed the miraculous parting of the Sea of Reeds, which allowed them to escape to freedom. They said the **מִי כַמְכָה**—meaning “Who is like You?”—in praise of God and in acknowledgment of God’s unique and awesome power in setting them free.

Practice reading **מִי כַמְכָה** aloud.

1. מִי-כַמְכָה בָּאֵלִים, יְיָ?

2. מִי כַמְכָה, נָאֲדָר בְּקִדְשׁ,

3. נֹרָא תְהִלָּת, עֲשֵׂה פֶלֶא?

Who is like You among the gods [other nations worship], Adonai?  
Who is like You, majestic in (the) holiness,  
Awesome in splendor, doing wonders?



## THINK ABOUT THIS!

What kinds of nearly impossible events or actions have you observed? What made them seem impossible, and how do you think they occurred? Do you think they were miracles?



# PRAYER DICTIONARY

מי

who

כְּמֹכָה,  
כְּמֹכָה

like You

בְּאֵלִים

among the gods  
[other nations worship]

יְיָ  
אֲדֹנָי

Adonai

נֶאֱדָר

majestic

בְּקֹדֶשׁ

in (the) holiness

## SEARCH AND CIRCLE

Circle the Hebrew word or phrase that means the same as the English.

like You

סְדוּר

כְּמֹכָה

שִׁמְעַ

Adonai

מִי

בְּאֵלִים

יְיָ

majestic

בְּקֹדֶשׁ

יִשְׂרָאֵל

נֶאֱדָר

who

מִי

אֶחָד

שֵׁם

in (the) holiness

בְּרָכוֹ

בְּקֹדֶשׁ

בְּאֵלִים

among the gods  
[other nations worship]

בְּאֵלִים

הַמְּבֹרָךְ

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד



## UNDERSTANDING THE PRAYER

מִי־כַמְכָּה בְּאֵלִים, יי?

מִי כַמְכָּה, נֶאֱדָר בְּקִדְשׁ.

1. Underline the words that mean "who is like You."
2. Draw a star over the Hebrew word for "in (the) holiness."
3. Circle the word that means "among the gods [other nations worship]."
4. Draw a squiggly line under the word that means "majestic."
5. Draw a triangle around the Hebrew word for "Adonai."
6. Write the two similar words that appear in both lines.

- 
7. What is the English meaning of these two words?
- 

### IMAGINE THAT!

The word בְּאֵלִים ("among the gods") is misspelled in the מִי־כַמְכָּה. The י before the ׀ is left out. The rabbis explain that this misspelling suggests that the other gods are false gods—they don't really exist. יי is the one, true God.



## THE HOLIDAY CONNECTION

Legend has it that in order to gather the Jews to fight their enemy King Antiochus in ancient days, the Jewish leader, Judah, called out the first words of the **מִי כְּמִכָּה**. The first letters of these words then became the freedom fighters' name—the Maccabees. We celebrate the victory of the Maccabees in winning religious freedom on Hanukkah. And some people believe that the story of Hanukkah—where one little pitcher of olive oil provided enough oil for the menorah to be lighted for eight long days—is another miracle!

Write the first letter of each Hebrew word in the spaces below.

מִי כְּמִכָּה בְּאֵלִים יִי

\_\_\_\_\_

What does this word spell? \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think Judah chose this prayer to rally the Jews together?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Think About This!

In what ways do we try to bring freedom to other people in the world?

## An Ethical Echo

Throughout the ages the Jewish people have experienced captivity and freedom, slavery and independence. We know how precious freedom is. And we are determined to rescue those who are not free.

We call this the mitzvah of *Pidyon Shevuyim*—  
**פִּדְיוֹן שְׁבוּיִים**—Redeeming Captives.

## IN THE SYNAGOGUE

The prayer **מִי כְּמֹכָה** is from the Torah. It appears in the Book of Exodus. Exodus tells the story of our people's journey from slavery in Egypt to freedom. **מִי כְּמֹכָה** appears in the Torah after the Children of Israel have safely crossed the Sea of Reeds.

Today, **מִי כְּמֹכָה** is read at both the morning and evening services in the synagogue.

Practice reading **מִי כְּמֹכָה**.

Who is like You among the gods  
[other nations worship], Adonai?

1. **מִי-כְּמֹכָה בְּאֵלִים, יי?**

Who is like You, majestic in (the) holiness,

2. **מִי כְּמֹכָה, נְאֻדָּר בְּקִדְשׁ,**

Awesome in splendor, doing wonders?

3. **נֹרָא תְהִלָּת, עֲשֵׂה פֶּלֶא?**

Now read the line following **מִי כְּמֹכָה**.

**יְיָ יִמְלֹךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.**

*Adonai will rule forever and ever.*

Which three letters in **יִמְלֹךְ** tell us that "rule" is part of the word's meaning?

Write the three letters. \_\_\_\_\_

These three letters are called the \_\_\_\_\_.

Write the phrase that means "forever and ever." \_\_\_\_\_



## TRUE OR FALSE

Put a ✓ next to each sentence that is true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ In **מִי כְּמֹכָה** we say that there is none greater than God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **מִי כְּמֹכָה** is read only once a day in the synagogue.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **מִי כְּמֹכָה** was first sung when the Children of Israel crossed the Sea of Reeds.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **מִי כְּמֹכָה** comes from the Book of Genesis in the Torah.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **מִי כְּמֹכָה** is a song of thanks to God.

## ROOTS

The word **בְּקֹדֶשׁ** is built on the root **קדש**.

The root **קדש** means "holy."

The root **קדש** tells us that "holy" is part of the word's meaning.

Circle the three root letters in this word.

**בְּקֹדֶשׁ**

Write the root. \_\_\_\_\_

What does the root mean? \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the three root letters in each of these words. Read the words aloud.

**קֹדֶשׁנוּ**      **הַקֹּדֶשׁ**      **וְתִתְקַדֵּשׁ**      **קֹדֶשׁוֹ**      **קֹדֶשׁ**

## BACK TO THE SOURCES

This is a page from the Book of Exodus. It is the song the Children of Israel sang after they crossed the Sea of Reeds. The Torah says that the waters of the Sea of Reeds formed a wall to the right and to the left of the Children of Israel as they crossed on dry land. Do you think the text resembles a wall of bricks?

Can you find and read the first three lines of **מִי כַמֶּכָּה**?

Can you find and read the line following **מִי כַמֶּכָּה**?

9	אָמַר	אֹיֵב אֶרְדָּף אֲשֵׁי
	אֶחָדְךָ שָׁלַל תִּמְלֹאמוּ	נַפְשִׁי
	נִשְׁפָּתָהּ	אֶרְיֵק חֲרָבִי תִּוְרִישְׁמוּ יָדַי:
	צָלְלוּ כַּעֲזוֹפֶרֶת בְּמִים	בְּרוּחָהּ כִּסְמוּ יָם
11	מִי	אֲדִירִים:
	מִי־כַמֶּכָּה בָּאֵלִם יְהוָה	כַּמֶּכָּה נֶאֱדָר בְּקֹדֶשׁ
	נֹרָא תִהְלֹת עֲשֵׂה-	פָּלֵא:
12	נָחִיתָ	נָשִׁיתָ יְמִינְךָ תִּבְלַעְמוּ אֶרֶץ:
13	נָחִיתָ	בַּחֲסִידֶךָ עֲסֹנוּ גָאֻלְתָּ
	נִהְלֹתָ בְּעֶזֶךָ אֶל־נִתָּה	קֹדֶשְׁךָ:
14	חֵיל	שָׁמְעוּ עַמִּים יִרְגָּזוּן
	אִזּוּ נִבְהָלוּ אֱלֹהֵי טו	אֲחֹז יִשְׁבִּי פִלֶּשֶׁת:
	נִמְגְּו	אֱלֹהִים
	אֵילֵי מִזָּאֵב יֶאֱחֹזְמוּ רַעַד	כָּל יִשְׁבִּי כְנָעַן:
16	תִּפֹּל עֲלֵיהֶם אֵימָתָהּ	וּפָחַד
	עַד־	יַעֲבֹר עִמָּךְ יְהוָה
	עַד־יַעֲבֹר עֲסֹנוּ	קִנִּיתָ:
17	מָכֹון	תִּבְאֹמוּ וְתִטְעֲמוּ בְּדֶרֶךְ נַחֲלֹתֶיךָ
	מִקֹּדֶשׁ אֶרֶץ כּוֹנֵנִי	לִשְׁבֹּתֶךָ פָּעֻלְתָּ יְהוָה
18		יָדֶיךָ:
19		יְהוָה   יִמְלֹךְ לְעֹלָם וָעֶד:





## Prayer Building Blocks

### בְּקֹדֶשׁ "in (the) holiness"

בְּקֹדֶשׁ means "in (the) holiness."

בְּקֹדֶשׁ is made up of two parts:

בְּ means "in the."

קֹדֶשׁ means "holiness."

Circle the word part that means "in the." בְּקֹדֶשׁ

Write the word part that means "in the." \_\_\_\_\_

### בְּאֵלִים "among the gods"

בְּאֵלִים means "among the gods."

בְּאֵלִים is made up of two parts:

בְּ means "among the" or "in the."

אֵלִים means "gods"—the many false gods that people worshipped.

Circle the part of the word that means "among the" or "in the." בְּאֵלִים

Write the word part that means "among the" or "in the." \_\_\_\_\_

Note: בְּ means "in."

### READING PRACTICE

Practice reading these words.

Circle the word parts that mean "in" or "in the."

- |              |              |          |           |             |    |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------|----|
| בְּכָל       | בְּקֹדֶשׁתוֹ | בְּחֹסֶד | בְּאֵלִים | בְּקֹדֶשׁ   | 1. |
| בְּזִמְנֵהוּ | בְּיָמֵינוּ  | בְּיוֹם  | בְּחֵן    | בְּשָׁמַיִם | 2. |



## FLUENT READING

Practice reading the lines below.

1. מי-כמכה באלם, יי?

2. מי כמכה, נאדר בקדש,

3. נורא תהלת, עשה פלא?

4. מי כמוך, בעל גבורות, ומי דומה לך?

5. אין כמוך חנון ורחום, יי אלהינו.

6. אין כמוך, אל, ארך אפים ורב חסד ואמת.

7. רחם עלינו ועל כל מעשיך, כי אין כמוך, יי אלהינו.

8. תהלת יי ידבר פי, ויברך כל בשר שם קדשו.

9. מי יעלה בהר יי, ומי יקום במקום קדשו?

10. ואתה קדוש, יושב תהלות ישראל.





# HOME RITUALS AND BLESSINGS

The prayers you have learned so far in this book can be heard in synagogue when we gather as a community to celebrate Shabbat or the holidays. They are a part of our synagogue services. For example, do you remember that the **בְּרָכוּ** is the prayer that calls the congregation together to start the service? And that the **שְׁמַע** is the prayer the congregation says to declare our belief in only one God?

There are blessings we say, too. We say them at home, as part of the rituals and ceremonies we celebrate with our moms and dads, brothers and sisters, cousins, grandmothers and grandfathers. We light Hanukkah candles and we sit and eat in a sukkah; we say Kiddush on a Friday night and we say thank you to God with a blessing after we have eaten. You will learn about all these blessings and rituals in the next section.