

אתה

ישראל

במכה

אלהינו

ברוך

אחד



בְּרָכוֹת

6

There are lots of people we thank for many things, every day. You may thank your dad for making lunch, your aunt for driving you to baseball practice, or your best friend for a birthday present. Just as we say thanks with words, a hug, a note or an e-mail, we say thank you for God's gifts with prayers called בְּרָכוֹת. There are different kinds of בְּרָכוֹת—blessings—for the different things we are grateful for, like waking up, eating or even seeing something beautiful. Most בְּרָכוֹת begin with the same six words.

Practice reading the six words.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם...

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world . . .

PRAYER DICTIONARY

בָּרוּךְ

praised, blessed

אַתָּה

you

יְיָ

Adonai

אֱלֹהֵינוּ

our God

מֶלֶךְ

ruler

הָעוֹלָם

the world

SEARCH AND CIRCLE

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

Adonai

שֵׁם

יְיָ

אַתָּה

ruler

מֶלֶךְ

כְּבוֹד

יִשְׂרָאֵל

the world

נֶאֱדָר

הָעוֹלָם

כְּמִכָּה

our God

בְּאֵלִים

מַלְכוּתוֹ

אֱלֹהֵינוּ

praised

שָׁמַע

בְּקֹדֶשׁ

בָּרוּךְ

you

אַתָּה

מִי

אֶחָד

FIND THE WORDS

How many words in the Prayer Dictionary refer to God? _____

Write them here.

BEGINNINGS AND ENDINGS

For each blessing, underline the six words that usually begin a בְּרָכָה—a blessing.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן.

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם
מִן הָאָרֶץ.

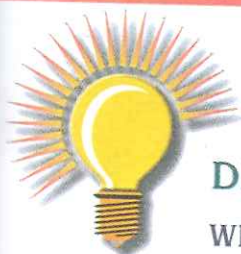
3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא מִיַּי מְזוֹנוֹת.

Now write the words that usually begin a בְּרָכָה.

*The first six words of a blessing are usually the same,
but the ending changes according to what you are thanking God for.*

Circle the endings of the three blessings above.

Which of these blessings is said over hallah? Write the number: _____

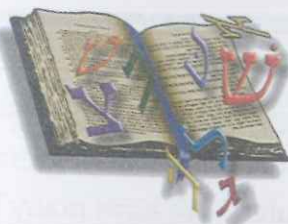


DID YOU KNOW?

When we finish saying a blessing, the people around us respond with "Amen."

What does "Amen" mean?

Amen comes from the root אָמַן which means "believe" or "have faith." (אֱמוּנָה, "faith," comes from the same root.) When we say Amen, we are showing that we agree with the person who is saying the blessing. We are expressing our faith in God.



Prayer Building Blocks

בָּרוּךְ "blessed" or "praised"

בָּרוּךְ shares a common root with the Hebrew word בָּרַךְ, "knee."

בָּרוּךְ reminds us that praising or blessing Adonai is like kneeling in front of a ruler. When we say a בְּרָכָה it is as if we are kneeling before Adonai, our Ruler.

בָּרוּךְ is built on the root _____

בָּרַךְ is built on the root _____

בְּרָכָה is built on the root _____

This root means "blessed" or "praised."

Write the root letters. _____

What does this root mean? _____

אַתָּה "you"

When we say a blessing we speak directly to God. We use the Hebrew word אַתָּה to address God. We talk to God as a friend who is near us.

The Hebrew word for "you" is _____

Fill in the missing word below.

בָּרוּךְ _____, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם



מֶלֶךְ "ruler"

In a בְּרָכָה we call God "You," just as we would a friend. But a moment later we address God as "Ruler." We have many kinds of relationships with God.

God is our friend and our sovereign.

The word מֶלֶךְ literally means "king." Because God is neither male nor female, we translate מֶלֶךְ as "ruler."

מֶלֶךְ is built on the root _____.

This root means _____.

Circle the three root letters in each of the words below.

מְלִכּוּתְךָ מֶלֶךְ הַמְּלָכִים מַלְכֵי

(Hint: כֶּךְ are family letters.)

הָעוֹלָם "the world" "the universe"

God is not just Ruler of the Jewish people. God is Ruler of the whole world.

הָעוֹלָם means "the world" or "the universe."

עוֹלָם means "world" or "universe."

הָ means "the."

Circle the part of each Hebrew word which means "the" in each example below.

הָעוֹלָם הָאָרֶץ הַגָּפֶן הָעֵץ הָאָדָמָה

What does הָ or הָ mean? _____

BLESSING MATCH

Draw a line between the blessing and its matching picture.



1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגֶּפֶן.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God,
Ruler of the world,
who creates the fruit of the vine.*

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאֲרֶץ.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God,
Ruler of the world,
who brings forth bread from the earth.*

3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God,
Ruler of the world,
who creates the fruit of the earth (vegetables).*

4. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא מִיְּנֵי מְזוֹנוֹת.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God,
Ruler of the world,
who creates baked goods.*

בְּרָכָה

n or dad
to cook
g such a

od we've
t praises
nd filled

בְּרוּךְ .1

הַיּוֹם .2

בְּחַיֵּינוּ .3

הוּא .4

וּבְטוֹחֵנוּ .5

וְאֵלֵינוּ .6

בְּעֵינֵינוּ .7

וּמִטְּוֵנוּ .8

בְּרוּךְ .9

read
y is.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Talmud teaches that Jews should say at least 100 בְּרָכוֹת each day!

One hundred blessings in a single day?

In fact, if you added up all the בְּרָכוֹת in the three daily synagogue services plus some of the extra blessings said during the day, you would easily reach 100.

Can you think of 100 things for which you are grateful?

(Hints: a loving family, a nice home, good health—what else?)

An Ethical Echo

Saying a בְּרָכָה makes us stop and appreciate the world around us. We thank God and show that we do not take God's creations for granted. We are the caretakers of God's world. We show our respect for God by treating God's world—our earth—with respect. In the Torah, this commandment is called *Bal Tashhit*—בַּל תִּשְׁחִית—Preserving the Earth.



Think About This!

Can you think of ways to treat the earth with respect?

בְּרַכַּת הַמֶּזֶן

How do you feel after you've finished a delicious dinner that your mom or dad made? Probably full and happy—and pleased that they took the time to cook for you. Just as you thank your mom or dad after dinner for preparing such a great meal, we thank God after our meal by saying **בְּרַכַּת הַמֶּזֶן**.

בְּרַכַּת הַמֶּזֶן thanks God for more than providing us with the food we've just eaten. It also thanks God for the Land of Israel and the Torah, and it praises God's goodness and kindness. We enjoy feeling full—filled with food and filled with God's gifts—and we thank God for allowing us to enjoy them all.

Practice reading this section of **בְּרַכַּת הַמֶּזֶן**.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
2. הֶזֶן אֶת הָעוֹלָם כֻּלּוֹ בְּטוֹבוֹ,
3. בָּחַן בְּחֶסֶד וּבְרַחֲמִים.
4. הוּא נוֹתֵן לֶחֶם לְכָל בָּשָׂר, כִּי לְעוֹלָם חֶסֶדּוֹ.
5. וּבְטוֹבוֹ הַגָּדוֹל תָּמִיד לֹא חָסַר לָנוּ,
6. וְאֵל יִחְסַר לָנוּ מִזֶּן לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
7. בְּעֶבֶר שְׁמוֹ הַגָּדוֹל כִּי הוּא אֵל זֶן וּמִפְרֵס לְכָל,
8. וּמַטִּיב לְכָל, וּמַכִּין מִזֶּן לְכָל בְּרִיּוֹתָיו אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא.
9. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הֶזֶן אֶת הַכֹּל.



DID YOU KNOW?

The full **בְּרַכַּת הַמֶּזֶן** is said only after a meal at which bread has been consumed. You can see how important bread really is.

בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל מִצְוָה

We also say a בְּרָכָה when we carry out certain commandments from God. All of God's commandments are known as mitzvot, and particular ones—like studying Torah, blowing the shofar on the High Holy Days, or sitting and eating in a sukkah on Sukkot—require us to say a blessing when we perform them. Every בְּרָכָה שֶׁל מִצְוָה begins with the same ten words.

Practice reading these words.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,

2. אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ . . .

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who makes us holy with God's commandments and commands us . . .*

Think About This!

Because so many of God's commandments—mitzvot—require us to be good and decent, many people consider a mitzvah to be a "good deed." You perform mitzvot every day without even realizing it—like visiting your best friend when she's home with a cold, trying not to gossip about kids at school, or even feeding your puppy before you eat your own dinner! What other kinds of "good deed" mitzvot do you do?

PRAYER DICTIONARY

אֲשֶׁר

who

קִדְּשָׁנוּ

makes us holy

בְּמִצְוֹתָיו

with God's
commandments

וְצִוָּנוּ

and commands us

WORD MATCH

Match the English word to its Hebrew meaning.

A. with God's commandments

אֲשֶׁר ()

B. who

קִדְּשָׁנוּ ()

C. and commands us

בְּמִצְוֹתָיו ()

D. makes us holy

וְצִוָּנוּ ()

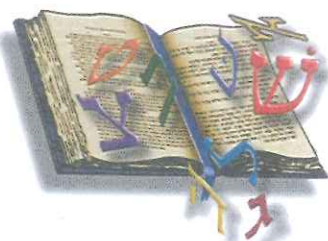
DID YOU NOTICE?

There are four words that help us recognize a
בְּרָכָה שֶׁל מִצְוָה. The words are:

אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ

Fill in the four words that help us recognize a
בְּרָכָה שֶׁל מִצְוָה.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם



Prayer Building Blocks

קִדְּשָׁנוּ "makes us holy"

קִדְּשָׁנוּ means "makes us holy."

קִדְּשָׁנוּ is made up of two parts:

קִדֵּשׁ means "makes holy."

נוּ means "us" or "our."

Add the ending that means "us" to complete this word:

_____ קִדֵּשׁ
makes us holy

קִדְּשָׁנוּ is built on the root _____

This root means _____

בְּמִצְוֹתָיו "with God's commandments"

בְּמִצְוֹתָיו means "with God's commandments."

בְּמִצְוֹתָיו is made up of three parts:

בְּ at the beginning of a word means "with" or "in."

מִצְוֹת means "commandments."

יוֹ at the end of a word means "his."

As God is neither male nor female, we translate the word בְּמִצְוֹתָיו as "with God's commandments."

Write the part of the Hebrew word that means "with." _____

Circle the Hebrew word below that means "commandments."

מִצְוָה מִצְוָה מִצְוֹת

וְצִוָּנוּ "and commands us"

וְצִוָּנוּ means "and commands us."

וְצִוָּנוּ is made up of three parts:

וְ means "and."

צִוָּ means "commands."

נוּ means "us."

Write the Hebrew word that means "and commands us." _____

The letters וְ and צ appear in both of the following words:

בְּמִצְוֹתַי

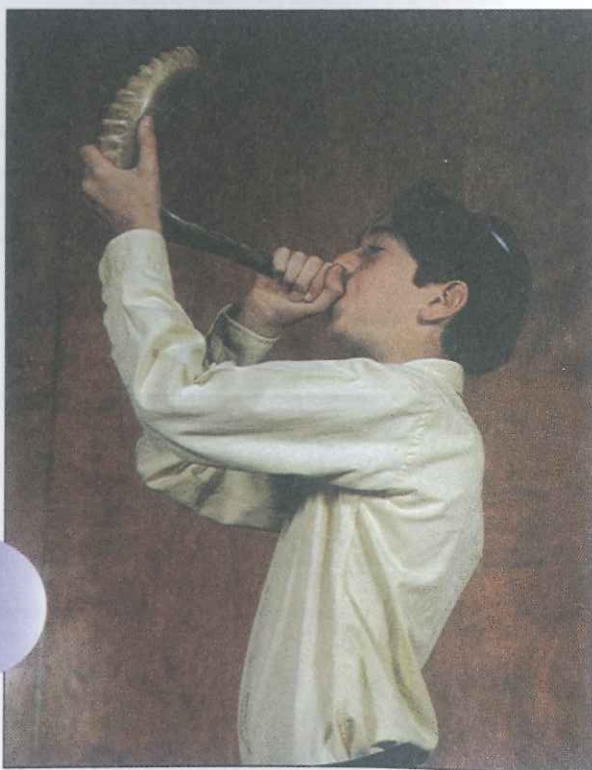
with God's commandments

וְצִוָּנוּ

and commands us

Draw a circle around the letters וְ and צ in the middle of the two words above.

The letters וְ and צ let us know that "command" is part of a word's meaning.



LOOK ALIKES

Sometimes the letter *vav* looks like this: ו

It looks like the vowel sound "oh": טו בו קו.

However, ו has the sound "vo" if it follows a letter that already has a vowel, as in עו and צו.

Read each sound aloud.

עו עו צו צו
צו עו צו צו

Practice reading the following words.

1. מצות רצה עוני מצוה רצונך

2. רצון צודק מצותי לרצון עונתי

3. וצונו במצות מצרים ארצות במצותיו

4. עון מצות צופיה צורך מצורע

5. במצותי מצות עונה צוה מציון

FLUENT READING

Practice reading the lines below.

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַנִּיחַ תְּפִלִּין.

2. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל נְטִילַת לֹוֶלֶב.

3. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל מִצְוֹת תְּפִלִּין.

4. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר בִּדְבָרוֹ מַעְרִיב עֶרְבִים.

5. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לָנוּ תוֹרַת אֱמֶת.

6. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לַעֲסוֹק בְּדִבְרֵי תוֹרָה.

בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל שַׁבָּת

7



Shabbat is a time of peace, a time for family. There are special בְּרָכוֹת with which we welcome Shabbat into our homes. When we say בְּרָכוֹת over the candles, wine, and hallah, we are thanking God for creating the Shabbat and allowing us to celebrate it.

Practice reading the בְּרָכוֹת aloud.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל שַׁבָּת.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who makes us holy with commandments and commands us to light the Sabbath light (candles).

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגֶּפֶן.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who creates the fruit of the vine.

3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם
מִן הָאָרֶץ.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who brings forth bread from the earth.

NAME THE SHABBAT OBJECT

Complete each sentence by writing the English word or drawing a picture.

Blessing #1 is said over the

Blessing #2 is said over the

Blessing #3 is said over the

PRAYER DICTIONARY

לְהַדְלִיק

to light

נֵר

a light, candle

שֶׁל

of

שַׁבָּת

Shabbat

LIGHTING THE CANDLES

The first Shabbat בִּרְכָה we say is over the candles. Saying the בִּרְכָה helps us usher in Shabbat with brightness and joy. Once the candles have been lit at sunset and the בִּרְכָה has been said, Shabbat has begun.

Practice reading the בִּרְכָה.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל שַׁבָּת.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who makes us holy with commandments and commands us to light the Sabbath light (candles).

MATCH GAME

Connect the Hebrew word to its English meaning.

to light

בְּרוּךְ

light, candle

שַׁבָּת

Shabbat

נֵר

praised

לְהַדְלִיק

UNSCRAMBLE THE PRAYER

Write the ending of the candle blessing in the correct order.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ . . .

שַׁבָּת לְהַדְלִיק שֵׁל נֵר



DID YOU KNOW?

Do you know why we light *two* candles on Shabbat?

The Ten Commandments appear twice in the Torah.

The first time—in the Book of Exodus—Adonai tells us:
“Remember the Shabbat.”

The second time—in the Book of Deuteronomy—Adonai tells us:
“Observe the Shabbat.”

The two candles remind us of both these commandments.

Some people light more than two candles. In some homes
candles are lit for every member of the family. There is no limit
to the number of candles you can light.

CANDLES AND LIGHT

Candles and light play an important role in Judaism. The Hanukkah candles flicker and glow on your window ledge. We light a *yahrzeit* candle to remember the anniversary of a loved one's death. And the Eternal Light always burns above the Holy Ark.

Practice reading each of these blessings recited over candles.

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל שַׁבָּת.

2. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב.

3. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל שַׁבָּת וְשֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב.

4. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל חֲנֻכָּה.

5. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא מְאוּרֵי הָאֵשׁ.

Do you recognize the blessing over the Hanukkah candles?

Write its number here. _____

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A blessing is usually said *before* the action takes place. For example, when we eat an apple, first we say the **בִּרְכָּה** (פְּרִי הָעֵץ...), and then we take the first bite.

But in the case of the Shabbat candles, we light the candles *first* and say the blessing *afterward*.

Why?

Once we say the blessing, Shabbat begins. Many people will not light a match on Shabbat. Therefore, first we light the match (and the candles), and then we say the blessing.



PRAYER DICTIONARY

בּוֹרֵא

who creates

פְּרִי

(the) fruit (of)

הַגָּפֶן

the vine

BLESSING FOR THE WINE

The Kiddush is the בְּרָכָה we say over wine. קִדּוּשׁ—Kiddush—comes from the word that means “making holy.” This בְּרָכָה helps us sanctify Shabbat and make it holy. Traditionally, before the Shabbat קִדּוּשׁ is recited, we fill the wineglass to overflowing to thank God for our abundance of blessings. In the Shabbat קִדּוּשׁ we express our joy as we remember two occasions—when God created the universe and when we were freed from slavery in Egypt.

Complete the following activities for the blessing over the wine.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגָּפֶן.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who creates the fruit of the vine.

1. Circle the word that means “fruit.”
2. Draw a box around the Hebrew word that means “who creates.”
3. Underline the word for “praised.”
4. Write the English meaning of מֶלֶךְ. _____
5. Put a star over the word for “the vine.”
6. Write the part of הָעוֹלָם that means “the.” _____
7. Write the part of הַגָּפֶן that means “the.” _____
8. What is another English word for “the fruit of the vine”?

BLESSING FOR THE BREAD

On Shabbat, we also say **הַמּוֹצִיא**—the **בְּרָכָה** for bread—over the specially braided *hallah* to praise and thank God for giving us food to eat. Remember that there are **בְּרָכוֹת** we can say before eating any kind of food—breakfast cereal, a cheese sandwich, or even your family's special chicken dish!

Practice reading **הַמּוֹצִיא**.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,

2. הַמּוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who brings forth bread from the earth.*



DID YOU KNOW?

Bread is the symbol of food in Jewish life.

In the Bible there are many examples of guests being offered bread to eat. Abraham and Sarah, who are famous for their hospitality, immediately served bread to make their guests feel welcome.

In fact, bread is so important that one blessing said at the beginning of a meal—**הַמּוֹצִיא**—covers all the food to be eaten during that meal.

PRAYER DICTIONARY

הַמוֹצִיא

who brings forth

לֶחֶם

bread

מִן

from

הָאָרֶץ

the earth

WORD MATCH

Match the English word to its Hebrew meaning.

A. who brings forth

מִן ()

B. the earth

הָאָרֶץ ()

C. bread

לֶחֶם ()

D. from

הַמוֹצִיא ()

UNSCRAMBLE THE PRAYER

Write the ending of the בִּרְכָּה in the correct order.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם . . .

מִן הַמוֹצִיא הָאָרֶץ לֶחֶם

An Ethical Echo

In the Book of Deuteronomy there is a passage that says "Befriend strangers, for you were strangers in the Land of Egypt." What better way is there to welcome strangers than to open your home to them? The mitzvah of *Hospitality* (הַכְנָסַת אֲוֵרָחִים—*Hachnasat Orhim*) is made greater when you offer your guests food and drink.

Think About This!

A new student joins your class in the middle of the school year. What can you do to befriend this stranger?

THE HOLIDAY CONNECTION

As we begin to tell the Passover story at our seder, we uncover a plate of matzah and lift it up for all at the table to see. As we recall that our ancestors ate this "bread of affliction" when they were slaves in Egypt, we announce: "Let all who are hungry come and eat."

Think About This!

Why is the mitzvah of *Feeding the Hungry* (מֵאֲכִיל רְעֵבִים—*Ma'achil Re'evim*) so closely linked to our lives in Egypt? How can we fulfill this mitzvah?

הַבְּדִלָּה

Do you remember how we welcome Shabbat into our homes? We say בְּרָכוֹת over candles, wine, and ḥallah. There's also a special way that we say goodbye to Shabbat—with the Havdalah blessings.

הַבְּדִלָּה means "separation." When we say the Havdalah blessings over wine, sweet spices, and a special braided candle, we are separating the uniqueness of Shabbat from the rest of the week. These blessings thank God for allowing us to celebrate Shabbat and ask God to help us remember its holiness throughout the next six days.

Imagine how you feel on your birthday. It's a special day, when everyone gives you extra attention with gifts, good wishes, and cake. Even when it's over, you can keep that wonderful feeling with you all year long by looking at photos or watching a video of your birthday party. It's the same with הַבְּדִלָּה—the scent of the sweet spices and the bright light of the candle help us keep the Shabbat feeling with us all week long.

Practice reading the blessings over the wine, the spices, and the lit candle.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who creates the fruit of the vine.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא מִיְּנֵי בְשָׂמִים.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who creates the varieties of spice.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא מְאוּרֵי הָאֵשׁ.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who creates the fiery lights.

Now read the blessing that separates the holy day of Shabbat from the other days of the week.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַמְבָדִיל בֵּין קֹדֶשׁ
לְחֹל, בֵּין אֹר לְחֹשֶׁךְ, בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעַמִּים, בֵּין יוֹם
הַשְּׁבִיעִי לְשִׁשֶּׁת יָמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, הַמְבָדִיל
בֵּין קֹדֶשׁ לְחֹל.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who separates the holy from the everyday, light from darkness, Israel from the other nations, the seventh day from the six days of work. Praised are You, Adonai, who separates the holy from the everyday.



Think About This!

Why do you think we need to separate Shabbat from the other days of the week?

FLUENT READING

Practice reading the lines below.

1. וַשַּׁבָּת קִדְּשׁוּ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן הִנְחִילָנוּ.
2. וַשְּׁמְרוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת,
לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת לְדֹרֹתָם.
3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
עֹשֶׂה מַעֲשֵׂה בְּרָאשִׁית.
4. בְּרָאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.
5. אֲדוֹן הַשָּׁלוֹם, מְקַדֵּשׁ הַשַּׁבָּת וּמְבַרֵךְ שְׁבִיעִי.
6. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, מֶלֶךְ עַל כָּל הָאָרֶץ.
7. מְקַדֵּשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיּוֹם הַזְּכוֹרוֹן.
8. זְכוֹרוֹן לְמַעֲשֵׂה בְּרָאשִׁית.
9. טוֹבִים מְאֹדוֹת שֶׁבָרָא אֱלֹהֵינוּ.
10. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל שַׁבָּת.

בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב

8



Just as there are special בְּרָכוֹת for the things we are grateful for during the week and on Shabbat, there are also special blessings for the Jewish holidays.

From Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, to Sukkot, Simḥat Torah, Ḥanukkah, Purim, Pesah and more, each Jewish holiday—יוֹם טוֹב—has its own wonderful way of saying “thank you” to God.

What are some of the בְּרָכוֹת for the holidays?

ROSH HASHANAH

On Rosh Hashanah, we ask God for a sweet new year by dipping slices of apple into honey while saying the בְּרָכָה for fruit. We also say a בְּרָכָה just before we blow or hear the Shofar.

Practice reading these blessings recited on Rosh Hashanah.

Read the Hebrew name for each of the holiday objects pictured.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא פְּרִי הָעֵץ.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who creates the fruit of the tree.*



תפוח



דבש

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו
וְצִוָּנוּ לִשְׁמֹעַ קוֹל שׁוֹפָר.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who makes us holy with commandments, and commands us
to hear the sound of the shofar.*



שופר

PRAYER DICTIONARY

פְּרִי

fruit

עֵץ

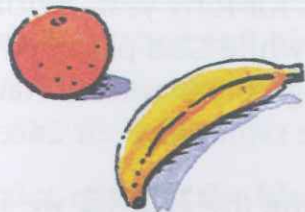
tree

שׁוֹפָר

shofar

PICTURE MATCH

Connect the Hebrew word to its picture.



עֵץ



שׁוֹפָר



פְּרִי

SEARCH AND CIRCLE

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

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|--------|----|
| tree | אֶתָּה | אֶחָד | עֵץ | 1. |
| shofar | שׁוֹפָר | יִשְׂרָאֵל | שָׁמַע | 2. |
| fruit | מֶלֶךְ | פְּרִי | נֵר | 3. |

PRAYER DICTIONARY

בִּסְכָּה

in the sukkah

לוּלָב

lulav

SUKKOT

On Sukkot, we say a בִּרְכָּה when we eat our meals in the sukkah. We remember how our ancestors wandered through the wilderness for forty years before reaching the Land of Israel, living in huts while God provided them with food. When we look up through the branches that form the roof of a sukkah, we can see the same stars our ancestors saw!

Practice reading the בִּרְכָּה we say in the sukkah.

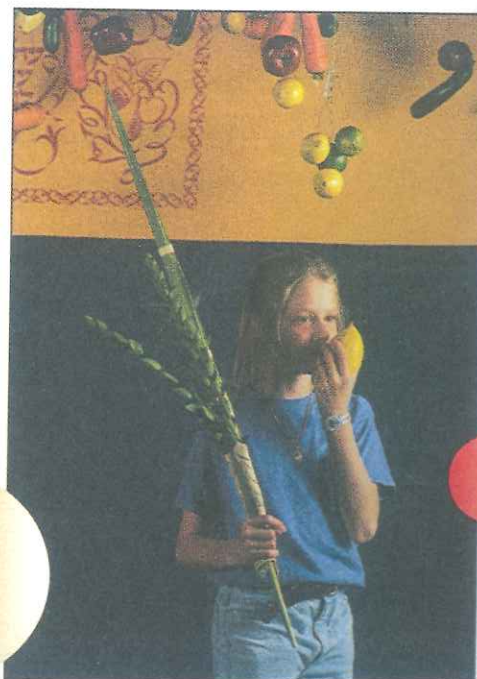
בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לֵישֵׁב בִּסְכָּה.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who makes us holy with commandments and commands us to sit in the sukkah.

Practice reading the בִּרְכָּה we say when shaking the lulav.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל נְטִילַת לוּלָב.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who makes us holy with commandments and commands us to shake the lulav.



חֲנֻכָּה

Hanukkah

נִסִּים

miracles

בְּזֶמֶן הַזֶּה

at this season,
at this time

שֶׁהַחַיִּינוּ

who has given
us life

HANUKKAH

We say בְּרָכוֹת for eight nights when we light the Hanukkah menorah. The Festival of Lights recalls the miracle of the menorah oil burning for eight days instead of just one after Judah Maccabee and his army recaptured the holy Temple in Jerusalem. We celebrate with presents, crispy potato latkes, and games of dreidel!

Practice reading the blessings over the Hanukkah candles.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ
לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל חֲנֻכָּה.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who makes us holy with commandments and commands us
to light the Hanukkah candles.*

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
שֶׁעָשָׂה נִסִּים לְאֲבוֹתֵינוּ
בִּיָּמִים הָהֵם בְּזֶמֶן הַזֶּה.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who made miracles for our ancestors long ago, at this season.*

On the first night of Hanukkah, we also recite a third blessing. In this בְּרָכָה, we thank God for allowing us to celebrate the holiday once again.

3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
שֶׁהַחַיִּינוּ וְקִיָּמָנוּ וְהִגִּיעָנוּ לְזֶמֶן הַזֶּה.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who has given us life, sustained us, and enabled us to reach this time.*

WORD MATCH

Connect the Hebrew to its English meaning.

at this season, at this time

נָסִים

Hanukkah

שֶׁהָחִינּוּ

miracles

חֲנֻכָּה

who has given us life

בְּזֶמַן הַזֶּה

HOLIDAY DRAWINGS

Read the names of the holidays.

What objects do *you* use to celebrate each one?

Draw or list your favorite holiday objects.

רֵאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה

סֻכּוֹת

שִׂמְחַת תּוֹרָה

חֲנֻכָּה

פּוּרִים

פֶּסַח

An Ethical Echo

Judah Maccabee led a revolt for religious freedom. But religious freedom isn't the only kind of freedom (חֵירוּת) people require to live full, happy lives. What other kinds of freedom do people need?

Think About This!

Can you think of other times when Jews were *not* free? Can you think of other people from the Bible who risked their lives so that the Jewish people could live freely?

הָאֲדָמָה

the earth

אֲכִילָת

eating (of)

מַצָּה

matzah

מָרֹר

maror,
bitter herbs

PESAH

On פֶּסַח we say a blessing over מַצָּה while remembering how God freed us from slavery in Egypt. Because the Jews had to flee in a hurry, there was no time for them to wait for their bread dough to rise. For that reason, we also eat "unrisen" bread—מַצָּה—on פֶּסַח (plus many other delicious foods such as matzah balls and potato kugel!).

Practice reading the blessings we say during the Passover seder.

Drinking the Wine

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגָּפֶן.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who creates the fruit of the vine.*

Eating a Green Vegetable

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא פְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who creates the fruit of the earth.*

Eating the Matzah

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world,
who brings forth bread from the earth.*

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מַצָּה.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who makes
us holy with commandments, and commands us to eat matzah.*

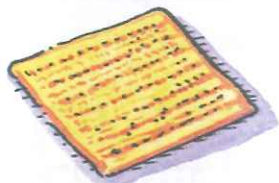
Eating Bitter Herbs

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מָרֹר.

*Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who makes
us holy with commandments, and commands us to eat bitter herbs.*

PICTURE MATCH

Connect the Hebrew word to its picture.



אֲכִילָת

הָאֲדָמָה

מָרֹר

מַצָּה



FILL IN THE BLANK

Write the missing word in each blessing ending.

(Hint: It's the same word!)

1. עַל _____ מַצָּה.

2. עַל _____ מָרֹר.

Do you know what matzah symbolizes?
Maror?

FLUENT READING

Practice reading these holiday blessings. Do you know when we say each one?

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
שֶׁהַחַיִּינוּ וְקִיָּמָנוּ וְהִגִּיעָנוּ לְזֶמֶן הַזֶּה.

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב.

3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל מִקְרָא מְגִלָּה.

4. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מַצָּה.

5. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא פְּרִי הָעֵץ.

6. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל חֲנֻכָּה.

7. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מָרֹר.

8. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל נְטִילַת לֻלָּב.

קְדוּשָׁה

9



Do you remember that the קְדוּשָׁה is one of the בְּרָכוֹת we say to welcome and sanctify Shabbat? We also say it on many holidays, including Rosh Hashanah, Sukkot, and Pesah. The קְדוּשָׁה separates these occasions from the everyday and helps us to make them holy.

The קְדוּשָׁה begins with the blessing over the wine, thanking God for creating the fruit of the vine—the grapes from which we make wine.

The קְדוּשָׁה for Shabbat reminds us that we were chosen by God with love to observe Shabbat and to carry out God's commandments.

The קְדוּשָׁה begins with a בְּרָכָה you have already learned.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגֶּפֶן.

Can you say this בְּרָכָה by heart?

Practice reading the קְדוּשָׁה for Shabbat aloud.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגֶּפֶן.
2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
3. בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְרָצָה בָּנוּ, וְשִׁבֵּת קִדְּשׁוֹ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן
4. הַנְּחִילָנוּ, וּפְרוֹן לְמַעֲשֵׂה בְּרָאשִׁית. כִּי הוּא יוֹם תְּחִלָּה
5. לְמִקְרָאֵי קִדְּשׁ, זִכָּר לִיציאת מִצְרַיִם. כִּי בָנוּ בְּחֵרָתְךָ
6. וְאוֹתָנוּ קִדְּשָׁתָּ מִכָּל הָעַמִּים, וְשִׁבֵּת קִדְּשְׁךָ בְּאַהֲבָה
7. וּבְרָצוֹן הַנְּחִילָתָנוּ. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי, מְקַדֵּשׁ הַשַּׁבָּת.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who creates the fruit of the vine.

Praised are You, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who makes us holy with commandments and takes delight in us. In God's love and favor God has made the holy Sabbath our heritage, as a memory of the work of creation.

It is first among our holy days, a memory of the going out from Egypt.

You chose us from all the nations and You made us holy, and in (with) love and favor You have given us the Sabbath as a sacred inheritance.

Praised are You, Adonai, who makes the Sabbath holy.

PRAYER DICTIONARY

קְדוּשָׁה

sanctification

זְכוֹרֹן

memory

(ל) מַעֲשֵׂה

בְּרֵאשִׁית

work of creation

זְכוֹר

memory

(ל) יְצִיאַת

מִצְרַיִם

going out
from Egypt

בְּאַהֲבָה

in (with) love

וּבְרָצוֹן

and in (with) favor

WORD CHECK

Put a ✓ next to the Hebrew word that means the same as the English.

memory

אֶהְבֶּה ☐ 1.

זְכוֹרֹן ☐

and in (with) favor

וּבְרָצוֹן ☐ 2.

וְרָצָה ☐

memory

זְכוֹר ☐ 3.

מִצְרַיִם ☐

sanctification

קְדוּשָׁה ☐ 4.

בְּרוֹן ☐

work of creation

יַרְשֵׁל שַׁבָּת ☐ 5.

מַעֲשֵׂה בְּרֵאשִׁית ☐

in (with) love

בְּאַהֲבָה ☐ 6.

בְּרֵאשִׁית ☐

going out from Egypt

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד ☐ 7.

יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם ☐



Prayer Building Blocks

קדוש "sanctification"

We know that the root letters קדש mean "holy."

קדוש means "sanctification"
(the act of making something holy)

קדוש helps make שבת holy.

The following words all appear in the Kiddush.

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

קִדְּשָׁנוּ קִדְּשׁוּ קֹדֶשׁ קִדְּשָׁתָּהּ קִדְּשָׁךְ מְקִדֵּשׁ

Read the following lines, and circle the words built on the root קדש.

1. וּשְׁבַת קִדְּשׁוּ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן הִנְחִילָנוּ
2. נִקְדֵּשׁ אֶת שְׁמֶךָ בְּעוֹלָם כְּשֵׁם שְׁמִקְדִּישִׁים אוֹתוֹ
3. וּבִבְרָךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אוֹתוֹ
4. קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשׁ יְיָ עֲבָאוֹת
5. אַתָּה קִדְּשָׁתָּ אֶת יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי לְשִׁמְךָ

Put a ✓ next to the ways we can add holiness to our lives.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> lighting Shabbat candles | <input type="checkbox"/> watching television |
| <input type="checkbox"/> watching a golden sunset | <input type="checkbox"/> baking brownies for a sick friend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> studying the Torah | <input type="checkbox"/> going to the mall |

Can you add one more example of your own?

IMAGINE THAT

The reason the קידוש begins with a blessing over wine may be because in olden times, the drinking of wine was thought of as regal or royal. Starting with this taste of royalty adds a touch of even greater honor and specialness to our celebration.

The cup of wine used for Kiddush is usually filled right to the top. This is to show that our happiness is brimming over as we bless לל. We hope that our lives will overflow with good things.

Think About This!

The Jews are members of a "holy nation." Each and every one of us has the potential to be holy. Fulfilling mitzvot can add holiness to our lives. What do you think "being holy" means?



Prayer Building Blocks

זכר, זכרון "memory," "remembrance"

The קידוש recited on שבת helps us *remember* why we celebrate שבת and make it holy.

The letters זכר tell us that "remember" is part of a word's meaning.

זכרון means "memory" or "remembrance."

זכר also means "memory" or "remembrance."

What three letters are in both זכרון and זכר? _ _ _

The קדוש helps us remember events in our history that are reasons for joy.
One reason for joy is mentioned in these words from the קדוש.

זְכוֹרֹן לַמַּעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית

remembrance of the work of creation

Circle the Hebrew word that means "memory" or "remembrance."

.....

Another reason for joy is found in the following words from the קדוש prayer.

זֵכֶר לִיצִיאת מִצְרַיִם

memory of the going out from Egypt

Circle the Hebrew word that means "memory" or "remembrance."

.....

Which three letters tell us that "remember" is part of a word's meaning?

Read the following sentences and circle the words built on the root זכר.

1. וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל הָעָם, זְכוֹר אֶת הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה.

2. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, זוֹכֵר הַבְּרִית, וְנֶאֱמַן בְּבְרִיתוֹ וְקִים בְּמֵאֲמָרוֹ.

3. מִקֹּדֶשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיּוֹם הַזְכוֹרֹן.

4. לְמַעַן תִּזְכְּרוּ וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֶת כָּל מִצְוֹתַי, וְהִייתֶם קְדוֹשִׁים לֵאלֹהֵיכֶם.

5. וּזְכַרְתֶּם אֶת כָּל מִצְוֹת יְיָ וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֹתָם.

THE HOLIDAY CONNECTION

There is a special day in the Jewish year when we remember all the brave soldiers who died in Israel's wars. We call this day **יום הזִכָּרוֹן**, the Day of Remembrance. **יום הזִכָּרוֹן** is observed in Israel on the day before **יום העצמאות**, Israel's Independence Day.

Why do you think the solemn **יום הזִכָּרוֹן** is observed one day before the joyous Day of Independence?





Prayer Building Blocks

(ל) מַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית "work of creation"

When we say קְדוּשָׁה we remember two important events. One of them is the creation of the world.

מַעֲשֵׂה means "work of."

בְּרֵאשִׁית means "creation" (in the beginning).

בְּרֵאשִׁית is also the Hebrew name for Genesis, the first book of the תּוֹרָה.

Which of the following is not a meaning of בְּרֵאשִׁית? Circle it.

creation

Torah

Genesis

in the beginning

Draw a circle around the Hebrew word that means "the work of."

זְכוֹר לְמַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית

Now draw a star above the Hebrew word that means "creation."

(ל) יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם "going out from Egypt"

The second important event we remember in the קְדוּשָׁה is the going out from Egypt.

יְצִיאַת means "going out from."

מִצְרַיִם means "Egypt."

Draw a circle around the Hebrew word that means "going out from."

זְכוֹר לְיְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם

Now draw a star above the Hebrew word that means "Egypt."

בְּאַהֲבָה "in (with) love"

בְּאַהֲבָה means "in (with) love."

בְּאַהֲבָה is made up of two parts:

בְּ at the beginning of a word means "in" or "with."

אַהֲבָה means "love."

Circle the prefix that means "in" or "with" in the following Hebrew word.

בְּאַהֲבָה

To the following prefix, add the Hebrew word meaning "love."

בְּ

וּבְרָצוֹן "and in (with) favor"

וּבְרָצוֹן means "and in (with) favor."

וּבְרָצוֹן is made up of three parts:

וּ means "and."

בְּ at the beginning of a word means "in" or "with."

רָצוֹן means "favor."

Circle the prefix that means "and" in the following Hebrew word.

וּבְרָצוֹן

To the following prefixes, add the Hebrew word meaning "favor."

וּבְ



DID YOU KNOW?

The leader of the service recites the קדוש at the end of Friday evening services and we say the קדוש at home before our Shabbat meal.

Why is the קדוש said *twice* on a Friday evening?

The custom of saying the קדוש both at home and in the synagogue began almost 2,000 years ago. Travelers who were far from their homes were often fed and sheltered in the synagogue. To ensure that these people heard the קדוש, the leader of the service recited it in the synagogue for all to hear.

One glass of wine in the synagogue allows all the people there to fulfill the mitzvah of saying the קדוש.



FLUENT READING

Practice reading the lines below.

1. וַיְכַלּוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל צְבָאָם.
2. וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ.
3. וַיָּבִיֵא גּוֹאֵל לִבְנֵי בְנֵיהֶם, לְמַעַן שְׁמוֹ, בְּאַהֲבָה.
4. עֲבָדִים הָיוּ לְפַרְעֹה בְּמִצְרַיִם.
5. אַתָּה קִדְשָׁתָּ אֶת יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי לְשִׁמְךָ.
6. לִבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל עִם קָרְבּוֹ, הַלְלוּיָהּ!
7. זְכוֹר אֶת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ.
8. אֱלֹהֵינוּ הוֹצִיאָנוּ מִמִּצְרַיִם וְלֹא קָרַע לָנוּ אֶת הַיָּם—דֵּינוּ!
9. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר בָּחַר בָּנוּ מִכָּל הָעַמִּים וְנָתַן לָנוּ אֶת תּוֹרָתוֹ.

מלון

will rule Israel	יִמְלֹךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל	א	light one eating (of) our God who you	אור אֶחָד אֲכִילַת אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֲשֶׁר אֵתָה
glory of like you	כְּבוֹד כְּמִכָּה, כְּמִכָּה	ב	in (with) love among the gods [other nations worship] who creates at this season, at this time your house with God's commandments in the sukkah in (the) holiness praised, blessed praise!	בְּאַהֲבָה בְּאֵלִים בּוֹרָא (ב) זְמַן הַזֶּה בֵּיתְךָ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו בְּסֻכָּה בְּקֹדֶשׁ בְּרוּךְ בְּרָכוּ
as a sign your heart to light bread going out from Egypt work of creation forever and ever	לְאוֹת לְבָבְךָ לְהוֹדִילִיק לֶחֶם (ל) יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם (ל) מַעֲשֵׂה בְרָאשִׁית לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד	ג	the earth the earth the vine the words all things, everything who is to be praised who brings forth the world	הָאֲדָמָה הָאָרֶץ הַגֶּפֶן הַדְּבָרִים הַכֹּל הַמְבָרָךְ הַמוֹצִיא הָעוֹלָם
mezuzot who ruler God's kingdom from brings on the evening matzah maror, bitter herbs	מְזוּזוֹת מִי מֶלֶךְ מַלְכוּתוֹ מִן מַעְרִיב עֶרְבִים מַצָּה מְרוֹר	ד	you shall love and creates and in (with) favor and commands us and eternal	וְאָהַבְתָּ וּבּוֹרָא וּבְרָצוֹן וְצֻוָּנוּ וְקִיָּם
majestic miracles a light, candle	נֶאֱדָר נִסִּים נֵר	ה	memory memory	זְכָר זְכָרוֹן
tree makes	עֵץ עֲשֵׂה	ו	living, lives Hanukkah darkness	חַי חֲנֻכָּה חֹשֶׁךְ
fruit, (the) fruit (of)	פְּרִי	ז	forms Adonai	ל יּוֹצֵר יְיָ
sanctification makes us holy	קִדּוּשׁ קִדְּשָׁנוּ	ח		
Shabbat who has given us life shofar of peace name hear	שַׁבָּת שֶׁהָחֵינּוּ שׁוֹפָר שָׁלֵם שָׁמַע	ט		