



הַפְּנִי

THE NEW
HEBREW THROUGH PRAYER

2






Terry Kaye

Contributing Authors:
Claudia Grossman
Lori Justice

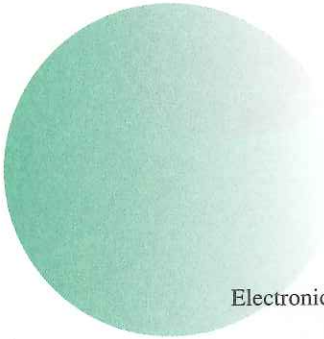


BEHRMAN HOUSE, INC.



The publisher gratefully acknowledges the cooperation
of the following sources of photographs for this book:

Ginny Twersky cover, 9, 30, 51, 84; Terry Kaye 6, 37; Shirley Berger 19; Gila Gevirtz 20, 42, 59, 87, 94;
Carlyle Teague 23, 69; Israeli Scouts 26; Creative Image Photography 29, 72, 88; Vicki L. Weber 65;
Ashley Kaimowitz 79; Richard Lobell 93



Book and Cover Design: Irving S. Berman
Electronic Composition and Page Production: 21st Century Publishing and Communications
Artist: Ilene Winn-Lederer

Copyright © 2002 Behrman House, Inc.
Springfield, New Jersey
www.behrmanhouse.com
ISBN 0-87441-131-9
Manufactured in the United States of America


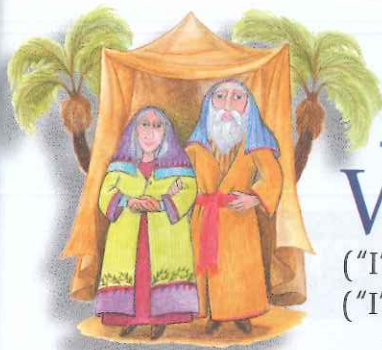


TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE	CHAPTER
4	1 אָבֹת אָבֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת
16	2 גְּבוּרֹת
28	3 קְדוּשָׁה
36	4 הוֹדָאָה
46	5 בְּרַכַּת שְׁלוֹם שְׁלוֹם רַב שִׁים שְׁלוֹם
58	6 עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם
68	7 לָכָה דוּדִי
76	8 וְשִׁמְרוּ
86	9 שְׁלוֹם עָלֵיכֶם

אָבוֹת

1



When someone asks who you are, you might answer with your name, or with something you like to do ("I'm a ballerina!"), or even by mentioning a relationship ("I'm a big brother!").

The אָבוֹת is the first blessing of the Amidah—a group of blessings at the heart of every prayer service. It asks God to recognize us as descendants of our ancestors Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and it links each of us to the family of Abraham and Sarah. It asks God to watch over us, protect us, and bless us, just as God watched over our ancestors.

In the Avot we recognize that God is mighty, powerful, and awesome, but also loving and protective. You can see this balance in your everyday life, too—your mom might be strict about you doing your homework, but she can also be loving and supportive when she helps you with it and praises you when you do well.

Practice reading the אָבוֹת aloud.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ.
2. אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם, אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב.
3. הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל, הַגִּבּוֹר, וְהַנּוֹרָא, אֵל עֲלִיוֹן.
4. גּוֹמֵל חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים וְקוֹנֵה הַכֹּל, זוֹכֵר חֲסָדֵי אָבוֹת,
5. וּמְבִיא גּוֹאֵל לְבָנֵי בְנֵיהֶם, לְמַעַן שְׁמוֹ, בְּאַהֲבָה.
6. מֶלֶךְ עוֹזֵר וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּמִגֵּן.
7. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, מִגֵּן אַבְרָהָם.

Praised are You, Adonai, our God and God of our fathers,

God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob.

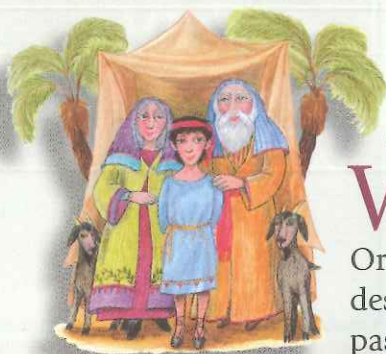
The great, mighty, and awesome God, supreme God.

You do acts of loving-kindness and create everything and remember the kindnesses of the fathers, and You will bring a redeemer to their children's children for the sake of Your name, and in love.

Ruler, Helper, Rescuer, and Shield.

Praised are You, Adonai, Shield of Abraham.

אָבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת



When you look at yourself, what do you see? Did you inherit blue eyes from your mom? Or a sense of humor from your grandmother? Or perhaps you're an artist just like your great-grandmother. You are descended from all of these women—and the characteristics they have passed on to you are part of your heritage.

Many congregations now include the אִמָּהוֹת in the Avot blessing. Adding the names of the Imahot links us directly to the matriarchs of the Jewish people—Sarah, Rebecca, Leah and Rachel. Just as we ask God to recognize us as descendants of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, we ask God to deal kindly with us because of the goodness of the matriarchs.

Whether the Amidah includes just the names of the Avot or also those of the Imahot, it reminds us that as Jews we have inherited God's favor because of our ancestors' goodness and faith.

Practice reading the אָבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת aloud.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ,
2. אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם, אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב, אֱלֹהֵי שָׂרָה,
3. אֱלֹהֵי רִבְקָה, אֱלֹהֵי לֵאָה וְרָחֵל. הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל, הַגִּבּוֹר,
4. וְהַנּוֹרָא, אֵל עֲלִיּוֹן. גּוֹמֵל חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים וְקוֹנֵה הַכֹּל,
5. וְזוֹכֵר חֲסִדֵי אָבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת, וּמְבִיא גּוֹאֵל/גְּאֻלָּה לְבָנֵי בְנֵיהֶם,
6. לְמַעַן שְׁמוֹ, בְּאַהֲבָה. מֶלֶךְ עוֹזֵר וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּמִגֵּן.
7. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, מִגֵּן אַבְרָהָם וְעִזְרַת שָׂרָה.

*Praised are You, Adonai, our God and God of our fathers and mothers,
God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob, God of Sarah,
God of Rebecca, God of Leah and Rachel. The great, mighty, and awesome God, supreme God.
You do acts of loving-kindness and create everything and remember the kindnesses of the fathers
and mothers, and You will bring a redeemer/redemption to their children's children
for the sake of Your name, and in love. Ruler, Helper, Rescuer, and Shield.
Praised are You, Adonai, Shield of Abraham and Help of Sarah.*

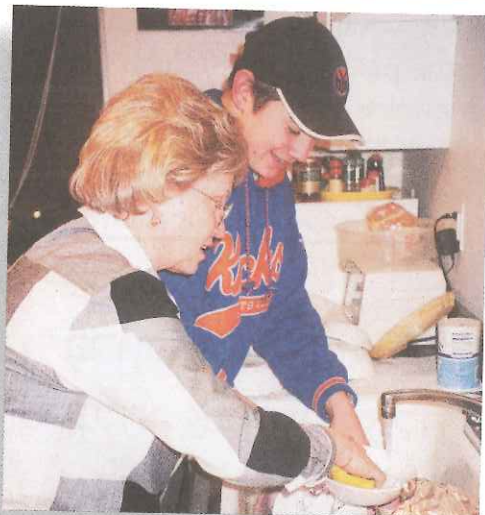
PRAYER VARIATIONS

Some congregations pray for God to bring a redeemer (גּוֹאֵל)—the Messiah—who will bring peace to the world, while other congregations pray for redemption (גְּאֻלָּה)—a state of peace and perfection in the world. But all Jews are alike in praying for a better and more peaceful world.

SEARCH AND CIRCLE

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

fathers	אָבֹת	אָבֹת	אָבֹת
our fathers	אָבֹתֵינוּ	אֱלֹהֵינוּ	אֵתָהּ
God of	יִשְׂרָאֵל	וְאֵהָבָה	אֱלֹהֵי



We show love and respect for our mothers, fathers, and grandparents in many ways, including by helping them with chores around the house.

NAME GAME

Connect the Hebrew and English names of the fathers.

Isaac	אֲבִרָהָם
Jacob	יִצְחָק
Abraham	יַעֲקֹב

WHO'S MISSING?

Fill in the name of the missing father.

אֱלֹהֵי אֲבִרָהָם, אֱלֹהֵי _____,
וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב.

Now write the name in English. _____

PRAYER DICTIONARY

אָבֹת
fathers

אָבֹתֵינוּ
our fathers

אֱלֹהֵי
God of

אֲבִרָהָם
Abraham

יִצְחָק
Isaac

יַעֲקֹב
Jacob

PRAYER DICTIONARY

אִמּוֹת

mothers

אִמּוֹתֵינוּ

our mothers

אֱלֹהֵי

God of

שָׂרָה

Sarah

רִבְקָה

Rebecca

לֵאָה

Leah

רַחֵל

Rachel

SEARCH AND CIRCLE

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

mothers

הָאֲדָמָה

אִמּוֹת

אִמָּת

our mothers

הָאָרֶץ

אֱלֹהֵינוּ

אִמּוֹתֵינוּ

God of

אֱלֹהֵי

אֲבִרָהֶם

אֲרוֹן

NAME GAME

Connect the Hebrew and English names of the mothers.

Leah

שָׂרָה

Sarah

רִבְקָה

Rachel

לֵאָה

Rebecca

רַחֵל

WHO'S MISSING?

Fill in the names of the missing mothers.

אֱלֹהֵי _____ , אֱלֹהֵי רִבְקָה , אֱלֹהֵי

לֵאָה ? _____

Now write the names in English.

IN THE SYNAGOGUE

אבות is the first blessing in a very old and very important group of blessings called the עמידה. The עמידה is the heart or center of every synagogue service.

The עמידה has many names:

- The Hebrew name עמידה means "standing." We always stand when we say the עמידה. It is as if we are standing in front of God.
- It is sometimes called the "Silent Prayer" because many people say it in a very quite voice. They are talking privately to God.
- Another name is שמונה עשרה (the Hebrew word for "eighteen"). Originally, the עמידה contained eighteen blessings. Now it consists of nineteen blessings (when it is said on a weekday) or seven blessings (when it is said on Shabbat and holidays). The first three blessings and the last three blessings of every עמידה are always the same. Only the middle section changes.
- The עמידה is so important that many congregations simply call it the "Prayer" (תפילה).

TRUE OR FALSE

Put a ✓ next to each sentence that is true.

- _____ The אבות refers to our relationship with our ancestors.
- _____ The אבות is the last part of the עמידה.
- _____ The עמידה is said at every synagogue service.
- _____ Another name for the עמידה is שמונה עשרה.
- _____ The עמידה always contains 18 blessings.
- _____ When we say the "Prayer," we are referring to the עמידה.

PRAYER DICTIONARY

הַגָּדוֹל

the great

הַגִּבּוֹר

the mighty

וְהַנּוֹרָא

and the awesome

עֲלִיוֹן

supreme

חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים

acts of loving-kindness

מֶלֶךְ

ruler

עוֹזֵר

helper

וּמוֹשִׁיעַ

and rescuer

וּמָגֵן

and shield

GOD'S GREATNESS

אֲבוֹת lists four words to describe God's greatness.

Write the English meaning for each one.

עֲלִיוֹן

וְהַנּוֹרָא

הַגִּבּוֹר

הַגָּדוֹל

In אֲבוֹת we see four roles that God plays in the lives of the Jewish people.

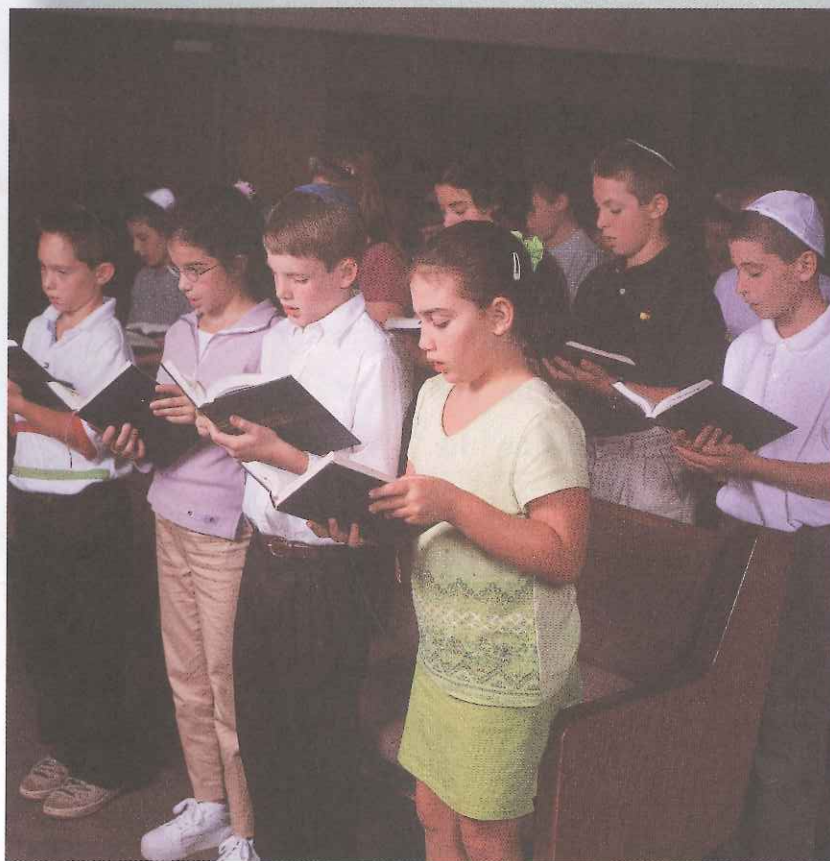
Write the English meaning for each one.

וּמָגֵן

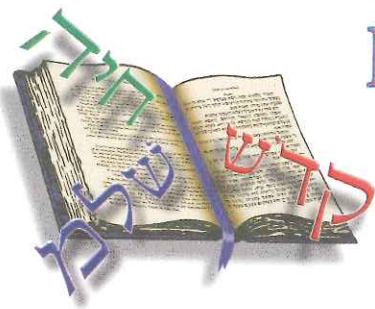
וּמוֹשִׁיעַ

עוֹזֵר

מֶלֶךְ



The Amidah is also called the "Standing Prayer." When we say it, we stand respectfully before God.



Prayer Building Blocks

אֱלֹהִי "God of"

אֱלֹהִים or אֵל means "God."

אֱלֹהִי means "God of."

Why do you think the word אֱלֹהִי ("God of") is repeated before each name in the אֲבוֹת? _____

הַגָּדוֹל, הַגִּבּוֹר, וְהַנּוֹרָא "the great, the mighty, and the awesome"

הַגָּדוֹל means "the great."

הַגִּבּוֹר means "the mighty."

וְהַנּוֹרָא means "and the awesome."

The prefix הַ means "the."

Complete the following words describing God by adding the prefix "the."

נּוֹרָא _____ גִּבּוֹר _____ גָּדוֹל _____

Why do you think the prayer lists so many different words to describe God's greatness? _____

TORAH CONNECTION

Read this verse from the Torah (Deuteronomy 10:17).

1. כִּי יְיָ אֱלֹהֵיכֶם הוּא אֱלֹהֵי הָאֱלֹהִים
2. וְאֲדֹנֵי הָאֲדֹנִים הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא

Do you recognize the underlined words?

Underline the same four words as they appear in the following lines from the siddur.

(Hint: Some of the words may look slightly different.)

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ,
2. אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹרָהֶם, אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב.
3. הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל, הַגִּבּוֹר, וְהַנּוֹרָא, אֵל עֲלִיוֹן.
4. גּוֹמֵל חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים וְקוֹנֵה הַכֹּל ...

What is the name of this prayer? _____

Write the English meaning of the words you underlined.

Why do you think the words הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא are written in the Torah and then repeated in the עֲמִידָה?

עֲלִיּוֹן "supreme" or "highest"

עֲלִיּוֹן means "supreme" or "highest."

The word עַל means "on" or "above."

Underline the Hebrew letters that mean "above" in this word:

עֲלִיּוֹן

Why do you think God is called "supreme" or "highest"?

חֲסֵדִים טוֹבִים "acts of loving-kindness"

חֲסֵדִים means "acts (of loving-kindness)."

טוֹבִים means "good."

In the phrase חֲסֵדִים טוֹבִים, the word טוֹבִים helps us know how *good* the acts of loving-kindness are.

Which of the following are חֲסֵדִים טוֹבִים? Circle the numbers.

1. Abraham welcomes and cares for strangers.
2. Haman forces the Jews to bow down to him.
3. You take home schoolwork for a sick friend.
4. A store owner gives employment to a needy person.
5. Jacob tricks his father, Isaac, into giving him Esau's blessing.

Add your own example of an act of loving-kindness.

מֶלֶךְ עוֹזֵר וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּמָגֵן “ruler, helper, and rescuer and shield”

מֶלֶךְ means “king, ruler.”

עוֹזֵר means “helper.”

וּמוֹשִׁיעַ means “and rescuer.”

וּמָגֵן means “and shield.”

Write the Hebrew word for “helper.” _____

Write the Hebrew word for “and rescuer.” _____

Circle the Hebrew word part that means “and” in these two words.

וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּמָגֵן

Fill in the Hebrew word for “shield” in the blanks.

מֶלֶךְ עוֹזֵר וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּ_____
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, _____ אֲבֹרָהֶם.

Why do you think God is compared to a shield?

An Ethical Echo

An important part of the **אָבוֹת** blessing is the belief in **זְכוּת אָבוֹת**—“the merit of the ancestors”—which means that we are favored with God’s love and care because of the goodness of our ancestors. We have inherited the gift of God’s generosity, kindness, and protection because of their faith and their righteousness.

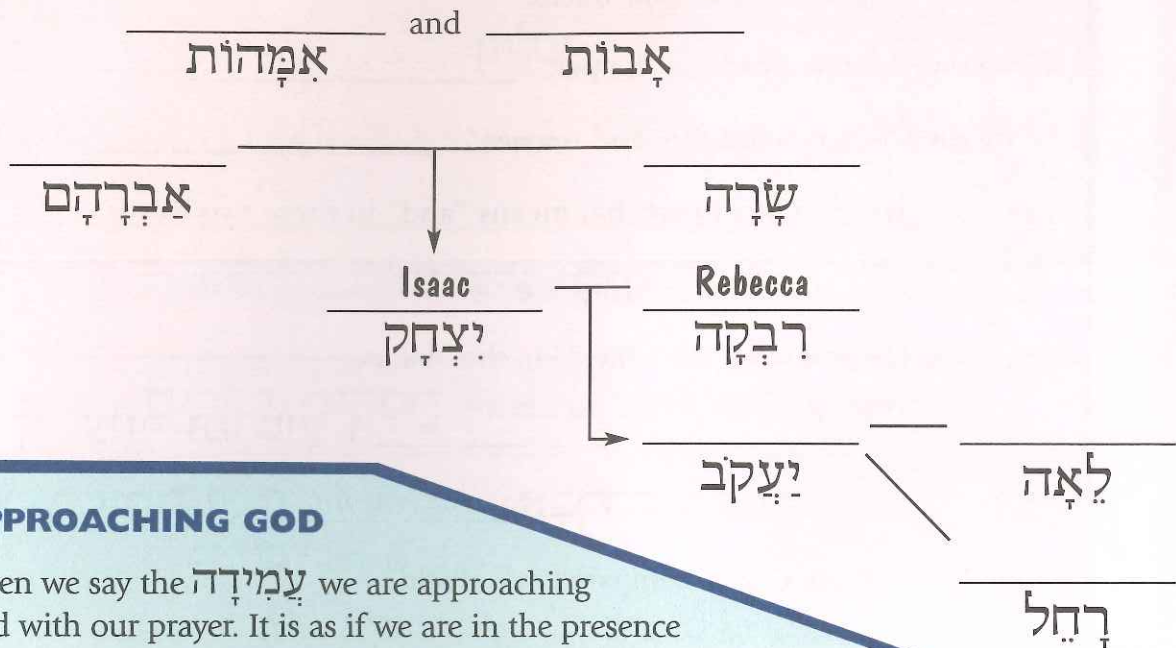
Think About This!

Do you think that **זְכוּת אָבוֹת** is enough by itself to grant us God’s care and love, or do we also need to *earn* those rewards? What good things have you done, or would you like to do, in your life to become worthy of God’s blessings and to someday make your children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren proud?

FAMILY TREE

Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob are called the אָבוֹת ("fathers") of Judaism. Sarah, Rebecca, Leah, and Rachel are called the אִמֹּהוֹת ("mothers") of Judaism. They were the first family to believe in one God.

Fill in the missing English names on our ancestors' family tree.



APPROACHING GOD

When we say the עֲמִידָה we are approaching God with our prayer. It is as if we are in the presence of a king or a queen, so we behave in a special way.

In some synagogues we:

1. Stand.
2. Face toward Jerusalem.
3. Take three small steps forward before we begin.
4. Bow at the beginning of אָבוֹת and at the end of אָבוֹת.
5. Bow several more times during the עֲמִידָה.
6. Don't stop to talk while reading the prayer.
7. Take three small steps backward when we finish the prayer.

How do you think you would feel and behave in front of a king or a queen?

Who is the Ruler we are addressing in the עֲמִידָה? Write your answer in English and in Hebrew.

English: _____

Hebrew: _____

FLUENT READING

Each line below contains a word or phrase you know. Practice reading the lines.

1. עֲזַרְתָּ אֲבוֹתֵינוּ אֶתְּהָ הוּא מַעֲוֹלָם, מִגֵּן וּמוֹשִׁיעַ.

2. אֱמֶת, אֱלֹהֵי עוֹלָם מַלְכֵנוּ, צוּר יַעֲקֹב מִגֵּן יִשְׁעֵנוּ.

3. אֵת שֵׁם הָאֵל הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל, הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא.

4. הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר, יְיָ עֲבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.

5. כִּי בְשֵׁם קֹדֶשׁךָ הַגָּדוֹל וְהַנּוֹרָא בְּטַחָנוּ.

6. מִגֵּן אֲבוֹת בְּדִבְרוֹ.

7. עַל הַתּוֹרָה וְעַל הָעֲבוֹדָה וְעַל גְּמִילוֹת חֲסִדִּים.

8. אֲבִינוּ מַלְכֵנוּ, עֲשֵׂה לָמַעַן שְׁמֶךָ הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא.

9. עֲשֵׂה חֶסֶד לְאֵלִפִּים.

10. וְאַנִּי, בָּרַב חֶסֶדְךָ אֲבוֹא בֵּיתְךָ.

גְּבוּרוֹת

2



If you've ever seen a lightning storm, you've witnessed God's power in nature. And if you've watched the first leaves bloom on your favorite backyard tree after a long, cold winter, you've observed God's power to give and sustain life.

The second blessing of the Amidah is called גְּבוּרוֹת ("powers"). In it, we praise God's awesome powers. These powers are evidence of God's greatness—the same greatness that gives us life and the strength to make the world a better place.

Practice reading the גְּבוּרוֹת aloud.

1. אַתָּה גִּבּוֹר לְעוֹלָם, אֲדֹנָי, מְחִיָּה הַכֹּל/מֵתִים אַתָּה, רַב לְהוֹשִׁיעַ.
2. מְכַלֵּל חַיִּים בְּחֶסֶד, מְחִיָּה הַכֹּל/מֵתִים בְּרַחֲמִים רַבִּים. סוּמֵךְ.
3. נוֹפְלִים, וְרוֹפֵא חוֹלִים, וּמַתִּיר אֲסוּרִים, וּמְקִים אֲמוֹנָתוֹ לִישְׁנֵי עָפָר.
4. מִי כָמוֹךָ, בַּעַל גְּבוּרוֹת, וּמִי דוֹמָה לָךְ, מְלֶךְ מַמְיָת וּמְחִיָּה
5. וּמַצְמִיחַ יְשׁוּעָה?
6. וְנֶאֱמַן אַתָּה לְהַחְיֹת הַכֹּל/מֵתִים. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ,
7. מְחִיָּה הַכֹּל/הַמֵּתִים.

You are eternally mighty (powerful), Adonai, You give life to **all/the dead**, great is Your power to save.

With kindness You sustain the living, with great compassion (mercy) give life to **all/the dead**. You help the falling, and heal the sick, and You free the captive, and keep faith with those who sleep in the dust.

Who is like You, God of Power, and who is comparable to You, Ruler who brings death and gives life and who is a source of salvation?

You are faithful to give life to **all/the dead**. Blessed are You, Adonai, who gives life to **all/the dead**.

PRAYER DICTIONARY

אַתָּה

you (are)

גָּבוֹר

mighty, powerful

לְעוֹלָם

eternally

מַחֲיָה

give life

לְהוֹשִׁיעַ

to save

חַיִּים

life, the living

בְּרַחֲמִים

with compassion,
mercy

מִי כָמוֹךָ

who is like you?

WHAT'S MISSING?

Fill in the missing word(s) in each Hebrew phrase.

1. אַתָּה _____ לְעוֹלָם, אֲדֹנָי

You are eternally *mighty (powerful)*, Adonai

2. _____ רַב

great is your power *to save*

3. מְכַלְכֵּל _____ בְּחַסֵּד

with kindness you sustain *life (the living)*

4. _____ , בֵּעַל גְּבוּרוֹת

who is like you, God of Power

PRAYER VARIATIONS

Reform and Reconstructionist prayer books use the phrase מַחֲיָה כָּל חַי וּמַחֲיָה הַכֹּל ("gives life to everything") in the גְּבוּרוֹת. Conservative and Orthodox prayer books contain the words מַחֲיָה הַמֵּתִים ("revives the dead").

The concept of "reviving the dead" is called *resurrection*. Belief in resurrection is the belief that, at some time in the future, all those who have died will be brought back to life by God.

Some people interpret the phrase "reviving the dead" symbolically, and use it to refer to the cycle of nature. For example, plants that are dormant and animals that hibernate in the winter become active again in the spring.

Whether or not they believe in resurrection, most Jews believe that the soul (נֶפֶשׁ) lives on forever. The soul is a part of God in each of us.

Which version of the גְּבוּרוֹת is found in your synagogue's prayer book?

POWERFUL WORDS

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

who is like you?	מִי כְמוֹךָ	חֲסִידִים טוֹבִים	לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד
life, the living	אַמֶּת	זְכוֹרֹן	חַיִּים
eternally	עֲלִיּוֹן	לְעוֹלָם	וָעַל
mighty, powerful	גִּבּוֹר	גּוֹמֵל	מֶלֶךְ
you (are)	אַחַד	אַתָּה	אֲבוֹת
give life	מַחְיָה	מָגֵן	מוֹשִׁיעַ
with compassion, mercy	וּבְרַצוֹן	בְּרַחֲמִים	בְּאַהֲבָה
to save	לְהוֹשִׁיעַ	לִיצִיאת	לְהַדְלִיק

IT'S A MATCH!

Match the Hebrew word to its English meaning.

give life

גִּבּוֹר

life, the living

מַחְיָה

eternally

חַיִּים

mighty, powerful

לְעוֹלָם

THEME OF גְבוּרוֹת

The גְבוּרוֹת praises God's power, or ability, to:

1. create life
2. save life
3. sustain life
4. help the falling
5. heal the sick
6. free the captive

Since we are created in God's image (בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים), we have the ability to act in godly ways.

Choose 3 of God's powers from the list above, and give an example of what people can do to imitate God. Here is one example:

heal the sick—We can become doctors or nurses who work to cure illness and disease.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Holding a baby can fill us with the wonder of God's creations and all the possibilities that the future can bring.



POWER

Circle the

who is li

life, the l

eternally

mighty, p

you (are)

give life

with com

to save

WHERE ARE WE?

Let's put the גְּבוּרוֹת in the context of a prayer service.

Every prayer service contains a version of the עֲמִידָה. The first three and the last three blessings of every עֲמִידָה are blessings of praise and are always the same. Only the middle בְּרָכוֹת change.

גְּבוּרוֹת is the *second* blessing in the עֲמִידָה.

What is the name of the *first* blessing in the עֲמִידָה?
Write your answer in Hebrew and in English.

Hebrew: _____

English: _____

Do you recall the theme or subject of the first blessing in the עֲמִידָה? Write it here.

אָבוֹת

▶ גְּבוּרוֹת

קְדוּשָׁה

קְדוּשַׁת הַיּוֹם

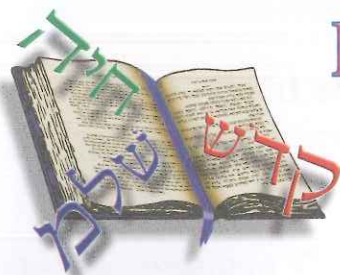
עֲבוּדָה

הוֹדָאָה

בְּרַכַּת שְׁלוֹם



We feel God's presence in the world through acts of kindness and compassion. The Jewish communities of France donated this ambulance to the State of Israel to help heal the sick and save lives.



Prayer Building Blocks

אַתָּה גִּבּוֹר לְעוֹלָם “you are eternally mighty (powerful)”

אַתָּה means “you.”

Whom are we addressing? _____

גִּבּוֹר means “mighty” or “powerful.”

Write the name of the blessing you are studying. _____

Can you see the connection between the word גִּבּוֹר and the name of the blessing?

Both words mean _____.

לְעוֹלָם means “eternally” or “forever.”

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד also means “eternally” or “forever.”

Draw a circle around the words לְעוֹלָם or וָעֶד wherever they appear below.

Practice reading the sentences aloud.

1. וְלֹא גִבּוֹשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
2. בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
3. דְּבַר טוֹב וְקִיּוֹם לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
4. שָׁלוֹם רַב עַל-יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמָּךְ תָּשִׂים לְעַלְמָא.
5. בִּינֵי וּבִין בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אוֹת הִיא לְעוֹלָם.
6. אֵל חַי וְקִיּוֹם, תָּמִיד יִמְלֹךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

מַחִיָּה “give life”

מַחִיָּה means “give life.”

The root of מַחִיָּה is חִיָּה.

The root חִיָּה tells us that “life” is part of a word’s meaning.

In each sentence below circle the word(s) with the root חִיָּה.

(Remember: Sometimes a root letter is missing from a word.)

Practice reading the sentences aloud.

1. עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל חַי. עוֹד אָבִינוּ חַי.
2. כִּי הֵם חַיִּינוּ וְאֶרֶץ יִמִּינוּ.
3. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר נָתַן-לָנוּ תוֹרַת אֱמֶת וְחַיֵּי עוֹלָם נָטַע בְּתוֹכֵנוּ.
4. דּוֹד מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל חַי וְקַיִם.
5. וְתַתֵּן לָנוּ חַיִּים אַרְבָּים, חַיִּים שֶׁל שְׁלוֹם, חַיִּים שֶׁל טוֹבָה, חַיִּים שֶׁל בְּרָכָה.
6. וַיִּמְלִיךְ מַלְכוּתָהּ בְּחַיִּיכוֹן וּבְיוֹמֵיכוֹן וּבְחַיֵּי דָכָל-בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל.

Look back at the גְּבוּרוֹת blessing on page 16. Circle all the words with the root חִיָּה. How many words did you circle? _____

מַכְלִיל חַיִּים בְּחֶסֶד “with kindness you sustain the living”

חַיִּים means “living” or “life.”

Write the root of חַיִּים. _____

בְּחֶסֶד means “with kindness.”

בְּ means _____.

חֶסֶד means _____.

"LIVELY" TIDBITS

- Did you ever see grownups clink glasses and toast each other with the word "לְחַיִּים" — "To Life!"?
- Is there someone in your class wearing a חַי necklace? We know that חַי means "life."
- Did you know that each Hebrew letter also has a numerical value? There's even a system—called *gematria*—of interpreting a Hebrew word by adding up the value of its letters. For example, the letter ח has the value 8 and the letter י has the value 10. Together they add up to 18—and they spell the word חַי! That's why we often give monetary gifts at Jewish celebrations in multiples of \$18.

Why do you think it is appropriate to give gifts in multiples of \$18?



People often give gifts in multiples of \$18 in celebration of weddings and other lifecycle events.

בְּרַחֲמִים רַבִּים "with great compassion"

בְּרַחֲמִים means "with compassion" or "with mercy."

בְּ means _____.

רַחֲמִים means _____.

The root of בְּרַחֲמִים is רַחֲמִ.

The root רַחֲמִ tells us that "compassion" or "mercy" is part of a word's meaning.

God is sometimes referred to as אֱלֹהֵי רַחֲמִים.

Fill in the missing word in the English translation of that phrase.

God full of _____.

Here are three other names by which God is known. Circle the root letters רַחֲמִ in each phrase.

אֲבִי הַרַחֲמִים

Merciful Parent

אֱלֹהֵי חַנּוּן וְרַחֲמִים

Gracious and Compassionate God

הַרַחֲמָן

The Merciful One

The Talmud tells us that if we expect compassion from God, we should show compassion to others. Describe one way you can show compassion to others.



מי כמוך “who is like you?”

מי כמוך means “who is like you.”

מי means _____.

כמוך means _____.

כמו means “like.”

ך at the end of a word means _____.

Circle כמוך or כמכה in each line below. Then read each line.

1. אין כמוך באלהים, אדוני, ואין כמעשיך.

2. מי-כמכה באלם, יי?

3. מי כמכה, נאדר בקדש.

CHALLENGE QUESTION:

Do you remember the prayer that begins on line 2 above? When did the children of Israel first sing these words?

An Ethical Echo

Just as our tradition teaches that God heals the sick (רופא חולים), so also we can help a sick person feel better. For example, we can visit, a mitzvah known as בקור חולים. Sharing time with someone who is ill can put that person in a happier mood. While doctors can help cure someone physically, the Bible teaches us—and modern science shows—that lifting the spirits of the ill can ease and speed their recovery.

Think About This!

Maybe the last time you were sick your best friend stopped by to tell you a joke, or your little sister made you a cute drawing. What else can you do to brighten the day of someone who is feeling poorly? What should you avoid doing or saying?

WHO'S YOUR HERO?

The word גִּבּוֹר means "mighty," "powerful," or "hero." A hero is somebody who does something brave, like climbing Mt. Everest, or who helps make the world a better place, like a doctor who discovers the cure for a disease. You too can be a hero by doing something brave or by helping others.

1. Name a hero from Jewish history who acted bravely *and* helped the Jewish people. Describe what he or she did.

2. Describe something brave that *you* have done. Did it help to make your home, school, or even the world a better place? Explain your answer.



A hero isn't just someone who climbs mountains or saves lives. For example, Israeli scouts such as these are heroes when they help feed those in need.

FLUENT READING

Some congregations include בְּרַכַּת כֹּהֲנִים ("the Priestly Blessing") as part of the Amidah. These words were recited by the כֹּהֲנִים (priests) who served in the ancient Temple about 2,000 years ago. The prayer asks God to bless us, to be gracious to us, and to give us peace.

Practice reading בְּרַכַּת כֹּהֲנִים below.

1. יְבָרֶכְךָ יי וַיְשַׁמְרֶךָ.

2. יֵאָר יי פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וִיחַנֶּנְךָ.

3. יֵשָׁא יי פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וַיְשֵׁם לְךָ שְׁלוֹם.

May God bless you and keep you.

May God's face shine upon you and be gracious to you.

May God's face be lifted to you and may God grant you peace.

Some parents bless their children with these words on Friday evenings when they are together at the Shabbat dinner table. Why do you think it is especially appropriate for parents to say these words to their children?



WHO'S

The word
something
like a do
something

1. Name
Descri

2. Descri
school





קְדוּשָׁה

3

Have you ever imagined that you were someone else? Perhaps you had the role of a princess in a school play and you spoke and walked regally. Or maybe you and your buddies pretended to be pro-basketball stars. The קְדוּשָׁה, the third blessing in the Amidah, helps us stretch our imaginations so we can picture angels as they praise God.

The Torah tells us in the Book of Isaiah that winged angels praised God with the words of the Kedushah (*kadosh, kadosh, kadosh*). We are like angels when we say these words—we rise up on our toes three times and we imagine that we are elevating ourselves in the same way that the angels are elevated in God's eyes. *Kedushah* means "holy," and in this—the central blessing in the Amidah—we express our awe at God's holiness.

When we say these words, we try to focus on being kinder and more patient, more helpful and more thoughtful. In this way, the Kedushah helps us concentrate on becoming better people.

Practice reading these excerpts from the קְדוּשָׁה aloud.

1. נִקְדֵּשׁ אֶת שְׁמֶךָ בְּעוֹלָם, כְּשֵׁם שֶׁמִּקְדִּישִׁים אוֹתוֹ בְּשָׁמַי מְרוֹם,
2. כְּכָתוּב עַל יַד נְבִיאֶךָ: וְקָרָא זֶה אֶל־זֶה וְאָמַר:
3. קְדוֹשׁ, קְדוֹשׁ, קְדוֹשׁ יְיָ צְבָאוֹת, מְלֵא כְּלֵהָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.
4. בְּרוּךְ כְּבוֹד־יְיָ מִמְּקוֹמוֹ.
5. יִמְלֹךְ יְיָ לְעוֹלָם, אֱלֹהֵינוּ צִיּוֹן, לְדֹר וָדֹר. הַלְלוּהָ!
6. לְדֹר וָדֹר נִגִּיד גְּדֻלָּתְךָ, וְלִנְצַח נִצְחִים קִדְשְׁתָּךְ נִקְדִּישׁ.
7. וְשִׁבְחָךָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מִפִּינוּ לֹא יִמוּשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
8. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הָאֵל הַקְּדוֹשׁ.

Let us sanctify Your name in the world, as they sanctify it in the highest heavens, as it is written by Your prophet, and one called to another and said:

"Holy, Holy, Holy is Adonai of the heavenly legions, the whole earth is full of God's glory."

Praised is the glory of God from God's heavenly place.

Adonai will rule forever; your God, O Zion, from generation to generation. Halleluyah!

From generation to generation we will tell of Your greatness, and for all eternity we will proclaim Your holiness. And our praise of You, O God, will not depart from our mouths forever and ever.

Praised are You, Adonai, the holy God.

PRAYER DICTIONARY

נְקַדֵּשׁ

let us sanctify

שְׁמֶךָ

your name

כְּבוֹדוֹ

God's glory

יִמְלֹךְ

will rule

לְדוֹר וָדוֹר

from generation
to generation

נִגִּיד

we will tell

גְּדֻלָּךְ

your greatness

RECOGNIZE THE WORD

On the right are words from the קְדוּשָׁה. On the left are words you already know. Draw lines to connect the related words.

(Hint: look for common roots.)

Then write the English meaning of the Hebrew word from the קְדוּשָׁה on the line next to the number.

הַגְדוּל

הַגְדָּה

כְּבוֹד

מְלָךְ

קְדוּשָׁה

שֵׁם

נְקַדֵּשׁ

יִמְלֹךְ

גְּדֻלָּךְ

שְׁמֶךָ

כְּבוֹדוֹ

נִגִּיד

1. _____

2. _____

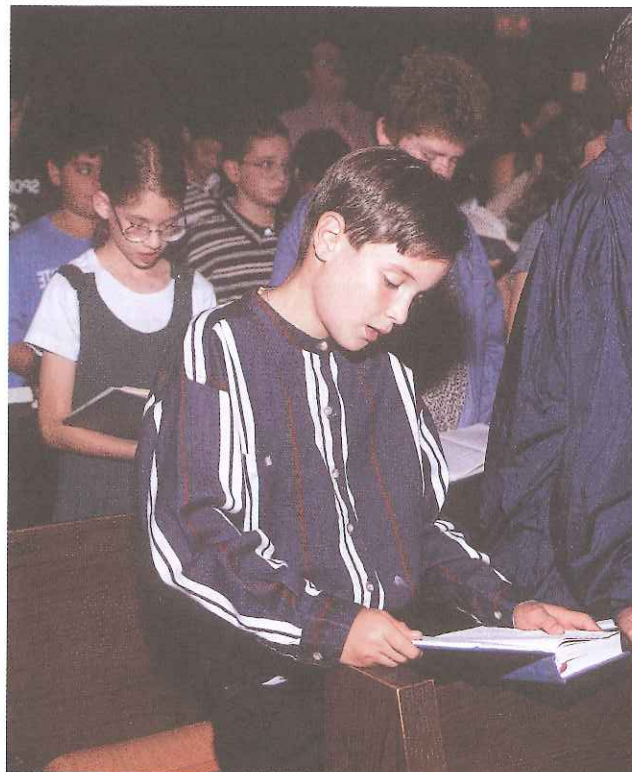
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

The words of
the Kedushah
help us focus on
becoming kinder
and more patient.



say these
ourselves
and in the
When
and more

Practice

ים,

Let us sanctify
as it is written

"Holy, Holy

Praised is the

Adonai will
From generation
holiness. And
Praised are

אבות

גבורות

קדושה

קדושת היום

עבודה

הודאה

ברכת שלום

AN IMPORTANT PRAYER

The קדושה is the third blessing of the עמידה. Because the קדושה declares that God is holy, we try to concentrate very hard as we say it. The שמע is another example of a prayer in which we concentrate very hard. Many people recite the שמע with their eyes closed so they can focus on its words.



DID YOU KNOW?

Our tradition teaches us that when we recite the קדושה we echo the angels who sing of God's glory and holiness. Just as angels might approach God with great respect, so we do the same as we say the קדושה.

How do we show our respect for God?

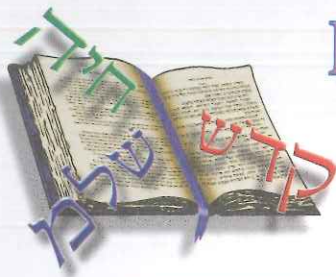
1. We say the קדושה only in a group of ten Jewish adults (a minyan).
2. We stand tall and straight, feet together.
3. We don't talk to our friends or leave the sanctuary.

What does this tell us about the importance of the קדושה?

Describe another occasion when you might show someone great respect.



A scribe shows great respect for the Torah by carefully repairing it.



Prayer Building Blocks

נְקַדֵּשׁ אֶת שְׁמֶךָ בְּעוֹלָם "let us sanctify your name in the world"

נְקַדֵּשׁ means "let us sanctify."

Another way of saying "sanctify" is "make holy."

נְקַדֵּשׁ is built on the root קֹדֶשׁ.

קֹדֶשׁ tells us that "holy" is part of a word's meaning.

Write the root. _____

What does it mean? _____

שְׁמֶךָ means "your name."

שֵׁם means _____.

ךְ at the end of a word means _____.

Whose name are we sanctifying? _____

בְּעוֹלָם means "in the world."

בְּ means _____.

עוֹלָם means _____.

Look back at the קְדוּשָׁה on page 28. Circle all the words with the root קֹדֶשׁ, then write them on the lines below.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| _____ .4 | _____ .1 |
| _____ .5 | _____ .2 |
| _____ .6 | _____ .3 |



FROM THE SOURCES

At the heart of the קדוּשָׁה are three verses that come from different places in the תנ"ך (Bible).

Practice reading the three verses that come from the תנ"ך.

1. קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ יְיָ צְבָאוֹת, מְלֵא כָּל־הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.

2. בָּרוּךְ כְּבוֹד־יְיָ מִמְּקוֹמוֹ.

3. יְמִלֵךְ יְיָ לְעוֹלָם, אֱלֹהֵינוּ צִיּוֹן, לְדֹר וָדֹר. הִלְלוּהָ!

The first of these verses was spoken by the prophet Isaiah as he described a beautiful and mystical vision of God sitting on the Divine Throne surrounded by angels. As the angels moved their wings, they called to one another and said:

קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ יְיָ צְבָאוֹת, מְלֵא כָּל־הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.

Holy, Holy, Holy is Adonai of the heavenly legions, the whole earth is full of God's glory.
(Isaiah 6:3)

In many congregations, as we recite Isaiah's words, קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ, we rise up on our toes three times to symbolize the fluttering wings of the angels the prophet saw in his vision, and to represent the uplifting of the spirit.

Rising up on our toes is a physical way of trying to come closer to God. Can you think of another, nonphysical way you might come closer to God?

מָלֵא כָּל-הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ “the whole earth is full of God’s glory”

הָאָרֶץ means “the earth.”

הָ means _____.

אָרֶץ means _____.

Circle הָאָרֶץ in the following sentence from the Torah. This sentence tells us that God created the heavens and the earth in six days and on the seventh day God rested.

כִּי שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים עָשָׂה יי אֶת-הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת-הָאָרֶץ,
וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שָׁבַת וַיִּנָּפֶשׁ.

What is the name of the seventh day, on which God rested? _____

כְּבוֹדוֹ literally means “his glory.”

כְּבוֹד means “glory.”

וֹ is an ending that means “his.”

As God is neither male nor female, we translate כְּבוֹדוֹ as “God’s glory.”

Look back at the קְדוּשָׁה on page 28. Write the numbers of the two lines that have to do with כְּבוֹד—God’s glory. _____

יְמַלֵּךְ יי לְעוֹלָם “Adonai will rule forever”

יְמַלֵּךְ means “will rule.”

The root of יְמַלֵּךְ is מַלַּךְ. (כ and ך are family letters.)

What does this root mean? _____

י at the beginning of a verb often indicates that the action will take place in the future.

לְדוֹר וָדוֹר נִגִּיד גְּדֻלָּךְ

“from generation to generation we will tell of your greatness”

דוֹר means “generation.”

לְדוֹר וָדוֹר is a phrase meaning “from generation to generation.”

Explain in your own words the phrase “from generation to generation.”

Read this sentence from the Haggadah. Circle the Hebrew phrase that means “in every generation.”

בְּכָל דּוֹר וָדוֹר חַיֵּב אָדָם לִרְאוֹת אֶת-עַצְמוֹ כְּאִלּוּ
הוּא יָצָא מִמִּצְרַיִם.

In every generation, each of us should feel as though we ourselves had gone forth from Egypt.

נִגִּיד means “we will tell” or “we will relate.”

You know the word הִגָּדָה. Can you see the connection between נִגִּיד and הִגָּדָה?

On which holiday do we use a הִגָּדָה? _____

הִגָּדָה literally means “telling” or “relating.” What do we tell or relate on this holiday?

גְּדֻלָּךְ means “your greatness.”

Write the Hebrew word for “great” or “big.” _____

What does the ending ךְ mean? _____

Whose greatness will we relate or tell? Write your answer in Hebrew.

FLUENT READING

On Shabbat there is a single middle blessing in the עֲמִידָה. This blessing praises and thanks God for creation and for מְנוּחָה, "rest," on Shabbat.

Practice reading the special Shabbat blessing in the עֲמִידָה—קְדוּשַׁת הַיּוֹם.

1. אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ/וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ, רְצֵה בְּמִנוּחֵינוּ.

2. קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצּוֹתֶיךָ וְתַן חֶלְקֵנוּ בְּתוֹרָתֶךָ.

3. שְׂבַעֲנוּ מְטוֹבָךָ וְשִׂמְחָנוּ בִּישׁוּעָתֶךָ.

4. וְטַהַר לִבֵּנוּ לְעֲבֹדֶךָ בְּאֵמֶת.

5. וְהִנְחִילֵנוּ, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן שַׁבַּת קִדְּשְׁךָ.

6. וְיִנּוּחוּ בָּהּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִקִּדְּשֵׁי שְׁמֶךָ.

7. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, מִקִּדְּשׁ הַשַּׁבָּת.

Underline the three words in the lines above that tell you this is a blessing.

Write the words here. _____

Circle the Hebrew word for Shabbat each time it appears in קְדוּשַׁת הַיּוֹם.

How many times did you circle this word? _____

PRAYER VARIATIONS

Many congregations include the אִמּוֹת when recalling the אֲבוֹת. In this way, they also link their prayers to the matriarchs of the Jewish people—Sarah, Rebecca, Leah and Rachel.



הוֹדָאָה

4

How many times in a day do you say "thank you"? Probably more than you can count. You might thank your best friend for bringing his soccer ball to the game. Or maybe your sister agrees to let you borrow her sweater for the dance and you give her a hug of thanks. Not only are you thanking them, but you are also recognizing and acknowledging their kindness.

The הוֹדָאָה ("thanksgiving") blessing is the next-to-last blessing of the Amidah. In it, we thank God for our many blessings, and we recognize and acknowledge that God is One alone in creating and making possible life's goodness. Because we are expressing our gratitude to God, in many congregations we bow respectfully both at the start and at the end of the Hoda'ah blessing.

Practice reading these excerpts from the הוֹדָאָה aloud.

1. מוֹדִים אֲנִיחֶנוּ לָךְ, שְׂאֵתָהּ הוּא יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ/וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ
2. לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד. צוּר חַיֵּינוּ, מָגֵן יִשְׁעֵנוּ, אֵתָהּ הוּא לְדוֹר וָדוֹר.
3. נוֹדָה לָךְ וְנִסְפָּר תְּהִלָּתְךָ...
4. וְעַל כָּלם יִתְבָּרַךְ וְיִתְרוֹמַם שְׁמֶךָ, מְלֻכָּנוּ, תָּמִיד לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
5. וְכָל הַחַיִּים יוֹדוּךָ סֵלָה, וַיְהִלְלוּ אֶת שְׁמֶךָ בְּאַמֶּת.
6. הָאֵל יִשׁוּעֵתָנוּ וְעֶזְרֵתָנוּ סֵלָה.
7. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הַטּוֹב שְׁמֶךָ וְלָךְ נָאָה לְהוֹדוֹת.

We give thanks to You, that You are Adonai our God and the God of our fathers/and mothers forever and ever. You are the Rock of our lives, the Shield who saves us, from generation to generation. We will give thanks to You and tell of Your praises . . .

And for all this Your name will be praised and exalted, our Ruler, always and forever.

And all living things will acknowledge and praise Your name in truth, the God who is our Rescuer and our Helper.

Praised are You, Adonai, whose name is good and to whom we give thanks.

PRAYER DICTIONARY

מוֹדִים

thank, give thanks

אֲנַחְנוּ

we

נוֹדָה

we will thank,
give thanks

תְּהִלָּתְךָ

your praises

וְיִהְיֶה לָּךְ

(they) will praise

שְׁמֶךָ

your name

בְּאֵמֶת

in truth

לְהוֹדוֹת

to thank

FAMILY WORDS

1. Three words in the Prayer Dictionary are related to "thanks."

Connect the Hebrew word to the correct English.

to thank

נוֹדָה

thank, give thanks

לְהוֹדוֹת

we will thank, give thanks

מוֹדִים

2. Two words in the Prayer Dictionary are related to "praise."

Connect the Hebrew word to the matching English.

your praises

וְיִהְיֶה לָּךְ

(they) will praise

תְּהִלָּתְךָ



Public acknowledgment and thanks for a job well done make teacher and student feel good.



the An
that G
our gra
end of

Practic

תִּינוּ

We give t
forever ar
We will g

And for a

And all li
the God u
Praised an



Prayer Building Blocks

מוֹדִים אֲנַחְנוּ לָךְ “we give thanks to you”

מוֹדִים means “thank” or “give thanks.”

Do you know the word תוֹדָה? It means “thank you.” Perhaps you have heard someone say תוֹדָה רַבָּה (“thank you very much”).

The next time someone is helpful to you, try saying תוֹדָה רַבָּה.

Practice reading the prayer we say when we wake up in the morning.

A boy or a man says: מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ, מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם.

A girl or a woman says: מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ, מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם.

Circle the words in the lines above that mean “thank.”

(Did you notice that the form of the verb is different for a boy and for a girl?)

Why do you think we thank God when we wake up in the morning?

READING PRACTICE

אֲנַחְנוּ means “we.”

In each prayer excerpt below, circle the word that means “we.”

Practice reading the sentences aloud.

- עַל־הַכֹּל, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, אֲנַחְנוּ מוֹדִים לָךְ, וּמְבָרְכִים אֹתָךְ.
- וְאֲנַחְנוּ נְבָרְךָ יְהִי מַעֲמֶתָה וְעַד־עוֹלָם. הִלְלוּיָהּ.
- וְאֲנַחְנוּ כּוֹרְעִים וּמִשְׁתַּחֲוִים וּמוֹדִים.

THE ROCKS IN YOUR LIFE

צור means "rock."

Who is the "rock" in the הוֹדָאָה? _____

Who are the "rocks" in your life? List them and explain why you included each one on the list.

MY "ROCKS"	REASON
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. Adonai _____	_____

What are the common characteristics of all the "rocks" on your list?

נוֹדָה לָּךְ "we will give thanks to you"

נוֹדָה means "we will give thanks."

לָּךְ means "to you."

לְ means _____.

ךְ means _____.

To whom will we give thanks? _____

נְסִיפֵר וְתִהְלֶתֶךָ “and we will tell of your praises”

תִּהְלֶתֶךָ means “your praises.”

Whose praises will we tell of? _____

The root of תִּהְלֶתֶךָ is הלל.

The root הלל tell us that “praise” is part of a word’s meaning.

READING PRACTICE

In each sentence below circle the word(s) built on the root הלל.

Practice reading each sentence aloud.

1. יִהְלְלוּ אֶת־שֵׁם יְיָ כִּי נִשְׁגָּב שְׁמוֹ לְבָדּוֹ.
2. וַיִּתְהַדֵּר וַיִּתְעַלֶּה, וַיִּתְהַלֵּל שְׁמֹה דְקַדְשָׁא, בְּרִיף הוּא.
3. הִלְלוּהָ. הִלְלוּ אֶת־שֵׁם יְיָ.
4. הוֹדּוּ עַל אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמַיִם, וַיֵּרָם קֶרֶן לְעַמּוֹ תִּהְלֶה לְכָל חֲסִידָיו לְבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל עִם קָרְבוֹ הִלְלוּהָ.
5. וְכָל הַחַיִּים יוֹדוּךָ סֵלָה, וַיִּהְלְלוּ אֶת שְׁמֶךָ בְּאַמֶּת.

Write the root that tell us that “praise” is part of a word’s meaning.



DID YOU KNOW?

Some prayers are said only on holidays and special occasions. Hallel (Hymns of Praise) is a group of six psalms recited on Pesah, Shavuot, and Sukkot (the three Pilgrimage Festivals), Hanukkah, Rosh Hodesh (the New Month), Yom Ha'atzmaut, and Yom Yerushalayim. Our tradition teaches that it was King David who wrote the joyful praise of God expressed in Hallel.

וַיְהַלְלוּ אֶת שִׁמְךָ בְּאֵמֶת "and will praise your name in truth"

וַיְהַלְלוּ means "and will praise."

Write the root of וַיְהַלְלוּ. _____

This root means _____.

שִׁמְךָ means "your name."

שֵׁם means _____.

ךְ is a suffix meaning _____.

To whose name are we referring? _____.

בְּאֵמֶת means "in truth."

Circle the word part that means "in." בְּאֵמֶת

אֵמֶת means _____.

Why do you think it is necessary to add the words "in truth" to the phrase "and will praise your name"?

READING PRACTICE

Circle the word אֵמֶת in each sentence below.

Practice reading the sentences aloud.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר בָּחַר בְּנִבְיָאִים טוֹבִים וְרָצָה בְּדִבְרֵיהֶם הַנֶּאֱמָרִים בְּאֵמֶת.
2. הָאֵל הַנֶּאֱמָן, הָאוֹמֵר וְעוֹשֶׂה, הַמְדַּבֵּר וּמְקַיֵּם, שָׁכַל-דִּבְרֵיו אֵמֶת וְצֶדֶק.
3. עַל-שְׁלֹשָׁה דְּבָרִים הָעוֹלָם קָיָם: עַל-הָאֵמֶת וְעַל-הַדִּין וְעַל-הַשְּׁלוֹם.
4. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לָנוּ תוֹרַת אֵמֶת וְחַיֵּי עוֹלָם נָטַע בְּתוֹכָנוּ.

תָּךְ

Whose

The root

The root

READ

In each

Practice

.אֵת

ל

Write the



D
S
H
S
R
Y
W

SAYING "THANK YOU"

In the הוֹדָאָה prayer you have learned many forms of the word "thank." We thank God and acknowledge God's goodness.

In each sentence below, circle the word(s) that mean(s) "thank."

1. מוֹדִים אֲנַחְנוּ לָךְ, שְׂאֵתָהּ הוּא יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ.
2. נוֹדָה לְאֱלֹהֵינוּ. נוֹדָה לְאֲדוֹנֵינוּ. נוֹדָה לְמַלְכֵנוּ. נוֹדָה לְמוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ.
3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הַטּוֹב שְׂמַךְ וְלָךְ נָאָה לְהוֹדוֹת.
4. וְאֲנַחְנוּ כּוֹרְעִים וּמִשְׁתַּחֲוִים וּמוֹדִים לְפָנֶי מֶלֶךְ מַלְכֵי הַמַּלְכִּים, הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא.
5. טוֹב לְהוֹדוֹת לָי וּלְזַמֵּר לְשִׁמְךָ עֲלֵינוּ.
6. מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם.
7. נוֹדָה לָךְ וְנִסְפָּר תְּהִלָּתְךָ.
8. וְעַל הַכֹּל יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, אֲנַחְנוּ מוֹדִים לָךְ, וּמְבָרְכִים אוֹתְךָ.

Which of the lines above appear in the הוֹדָאָה?

Write the numbers. # _____ # _____ # _____



Which of nature's gifts are you thankful for?

WHERE ARE WE?

In the weekday Amidah there are nineteen blessings. The הוֹדָאָה is the eighteenth—the next-to-last—blessing.

In the Shabbat Morning Amidah there are seven blessings. The הוֹדָאָה is the sixth—also the next-to-last—blessing.

THEME OF THE PRAYER

The theme of thanksgiving is one of the oldest in our prayers. In the הוֹדָאָה we thank God for four things:

1. Our lives
2. Our souls
3. Miracles in the world around us
4. Wonders and great gifts in the evening, in the morning, and at noon.

Give one example of a miracle or wonder in the world around you.

Give one example of a miracle or wonder in your own life.

אָבוֹת

גְּבוּרוֹת

קְדוּשָׁה

קְדוּשַׁת הַיּוֹם

עֲבוּדָה

▶ הוֹדָאָה

בְּרַכַּת שְׁלוֹם



DID YOU KNOW?

There are two ways to translate the Hebrew phrase מוֹדִים אֲנִחנוּ לָךְ.

1. We thank You, God
2. We acknowledge You, God

Are thanking and acknowledging the same thing? Can you do one without the other?

YOUR PERSONAL THANKS

When you are grateful for something, you can *say* thank you ("Thanks for helping me fix my computer") or you can *show* your thanks (by doing a favor in return).

Name one thing for which you are grateful to God.

The **הודָאָה** prayer is a way to *say* thank you to God.

Now list 3 things you can do to *show* your thanks to God.

1.

2.

3.

Name one thing for which you are grateful to another person.

Now list 3 things you can do to *show* your thanks to that person.

1.

2.

3.

What is the difference between the way you thank God and the way you thank other people?



FLUENT READING

Practice reading the complete הוֹדָאָה.

1. מוֹדִים אֲנִיכֵנו לָךְ, שְׁאַתָּה הוּא יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאַלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ/וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ.
2. לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד. צוּר חַיִּינוּ, מְגִן יִשְׁעֵנוּ, אַתָּה הוּא לְדוֹר וָדוֹר.
3. נוֹדָה לָךְ וְנִסְפָּר תְּהִלָּתְךָ, עַל-חַיִּינוּ הַמְּסוּרִים בְּיָדְךָ, וְעַל-
4. נַשְׁמוֹתֵינוּ הַפְּקוּדוֹת לָךְ, וְעַל-נִסִּיךָ שְׁבָכָל-יוֹם עִמָּנוּ, וְעַל-
5. נִפְלְאוֹתֶיךָ וְטוֹבוֹתֶיךָ שְׁבָכָל-עֵת, עָרֵב וּבֹקֶר וְצַהֲרָיִם. הַטּוֹב:
6. כִּי לֹא-כָלוּ רַחֲמֶיךָ, וְהִמְרָחֵם: כִּי-לֹא תָמוּ חֲסָדֶיךָ,
7. מֵעוֹלָם קוִינֵנו לָךְ.
8. וְעַל כָּלֵם יִתְבָּרַךְ וַיִּתְרוֹמֵם שְׁמֶךָ, מִלְכָּנוּ, תָּמִיד לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
9. וְכָל הַחַיִּים יוֹדוּךָ סֵלָה, וַיְהִלְלוּ אֶת שְׁמֶךָ בְּאַמֶּת,
10. הָאֵל יִשׁוּעֵתָנוּ וְעִזְרֵתָנוּ סֵלָה.
11. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הַטּוֹב שְׁמֶךָ וְלָךְ נָאָה לַהֲוֹדוֹת.