

Unscramble It

Unscramble the names of our ancestors.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 1. חֲקִיץ |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | 2. רֶשֶׁה |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 3. קְהֹרֶב |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 4. רְאֵבָהֶם |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | 5. אֶהֱל |

Now write the first letter of each name in the blank spaces below to discover a hidden word. Do not include vowels.

_____ is the homeland of the Jewish people.
 5 4 3 2 1

Purple or Green?

Read the words below. Write the words that describe something masculine on the purple lines. Write the words that describe something feminine on the green lines. Write the remaining word and its English meaning on the black line.

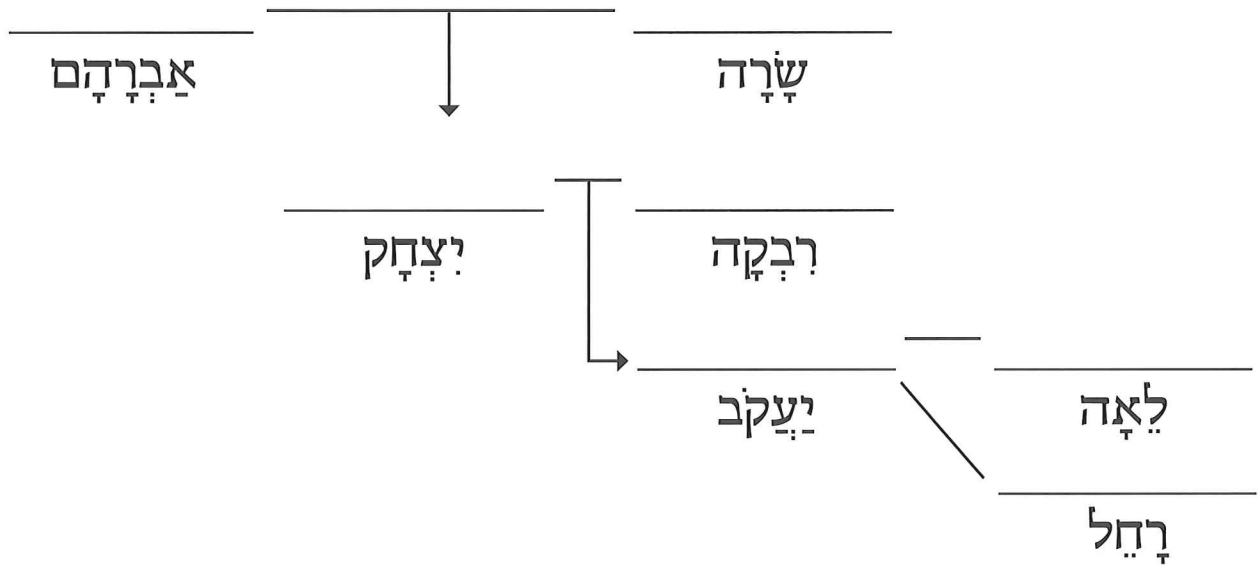
אָבוֹת אִמָּהוֹת אֲבִרָהֶם שָׂרָה יִצְחָק אֱלֹהֵי
 יַעֲקֹב רַחֵל לֵאָה אֲבוֹתֵנוּ אִמּוֹתֵנוּ רִבְקָה

_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Judaism's First Family Tree

Unlike the American first family in Washington D.C., which changes every four or eight years, the members of Judaism's first family never change. They are always Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, and Jacob, Leah, and Rachel.

Fill in the missing English names on Judaism's First Family Tree.



An important part of the **אַבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת** is the belief in the merit of our ancestors (**זְכוּת אַבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת**). This tradition teaches that we often receive God's protection and love because of our ancestors' goodness. What acts of goodness can *you* carry out?

יִצְחָק וְיַעֲקֹב



What's in a Name?

How many names do you have? A first name, a middle name, a last name, a Hebrew name, a nickname? Each name tells us something about you: who your family is, how your friends see you, or what your parents wished for you when you were born. The **עֲמִידָה** too has different names. Each tells us something more about the prayer.

- **עֲמִידָה** ("standing"): We stand respectfully when reciting the **עֲמִידָה** for we are standing before God.
- **שְׁמוֹנֶה עָשָׂר** ("eighteen"): Originally, the weekday version of the **עֲמִידָה** contained eighteen blessings. Now, the weekday **עֲמִידָה** includes nineteen blessings. The **עֲמִידָה** recited on **שַׁבָּת** and holidays contains seven blessings. The first three blessings and the last three blessings are almost always the same. Only the middle blessing(s) are different depending on when they are said.
- **הַתְּפִלָּה** ("the prayer"): The **עֲמִידָה** is so important that whenever the Talmud refers to "the prayer" it means the **עֲמִידָה**. That is why some congregations call the Amidah **הַתְּפִלָּה** ("the prayer").



Congregations traditionally face east—toward Jerusalem—when they recite the **עֲמִידָה**. Frequently, the Ark is placed to the east, so the congregants face the Ark.

The seven blessings of the **עֲמִידָה** on **שַׁבָּת** and holidays are:

1. אָבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת
2. גְּבוּרֹת
3. קְדוּשָׁה
4. קְדוּשַׁת הַיּוֹם
5. עֲבוּדָה
6. הוֹדָאָה
7. בְּרַכַּת שְׁלוֹם

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the אָבוֹת וְאִמְהוֹת.

the great	הַגָּדוֹל
the mighty	הַגִּבּוֹר
and the awesome	וְהַנּוֹרָא
supreme	עֲלִיוֹן
acts of loving-kindness	חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים
helper	עוֹזֵר
and rescuer	וּמוֹשִׁיעַ
and shield	וּמִגֵּן

Siddur Challenge

Write the number of each Hebrew word next to the matching English word. You will have four Hebrew words left. Unscramble them to form a siddur phrase.

1. הַגָּדוֹל

2. עֲלִיוֹן

3. וּמִגֵּן

4. וְהַנּוֹרָא

5. הַגִּבּוֹר

6. מֶלֶךְ

7. וּמוֹשִׁיעַ

8. עוֹזֵר

9. חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים

_____ the great _____ acts of loving-kindness

_____ the mighty _____ and the awesome _____ supreme

Super Challenge: Whom does the phrase above describe? _____



Pass the Pencil

Work in a group of three. Read the first line out loud, and, if correct, check it off with a pencil, then pass the pencil to the next person. The second person reads the next line, checks it off, and so on. Change the order of readers and repeat the activity until each person in your group has read every line.

1. ☐ לְמַעַן שְׁמוֹ, בְּאַהֲבָה

2. ☐ אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם, אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב

3. ☐ וְזוֹכֵר חֲסִדֵי אָבוֹת וְאַמָּהוֹת

4. ☐ גּוֹמֵל חֲסִדִּים טוֹבִים, וְקוֹנֶה הַכֹּל

5. ☐ מֶלֶךְ עוֹזֵר וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּמַגֵּן

6. ☐ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאַמּוֹתֵינוּ



Acts of Loving-Kindness

Put a check next to the sentences below that describe חֲסִדִּים טוֹבִים ("acts of loving-kindness").

1. Welcome a new student into your class.
2. Serve a hot meal at a soup kitchen.
3. Watch a movie on TV.
4. Provide the needy with warm coats in the winter.
5. Plant flowers in your garden in the spring.

Think of your own act of loving-kindness, and write it here:

Putting It in ConTEXT

Before beginning the עֲמִידָה we recite these words from Psalms 51:17.

אֲדֹנָי, שִׁפְתֵי תִפְתָּח וּפִי יַגִּיד תְּהִלָּתְךָ.

Adonai, open my lips so that my mouth may declare Your praise.

One explanation for why we recite these words is that standing before God we might feel too awed to speak. These words are a plea for support when reciting the עֲמִידָה.



Notice that unlike most prayers, Psalms 51:17 says “my lips” and “my mouth,” not “our lips,” and “our mouths.” These words help make saying the עֲמִידָה more personal.

God's Greatness

The first row of words below describes God's **greatness**. The second describes God's **support** for us. In each row choose a word and explain why you think it is a powerful description of God.

הַגְּדוֹל

the great

הַגִּבּוֹר

the mighty

וְהַנּוֹרָא

and the awesome

עֲלִיוֹן

supreme

1.

מֶלֶךְ

ruler

עוֹזֵר

helper

וּמוֹשִׁיעַ

and rescuer

וּמָגֵן

and shield

2.

Line 1: _____

Why I chose this word: _____

Line 2: _____

Why I chose this word: _____

Know Before Whom You Stand



The following words are written on the Ark in many synagogues:

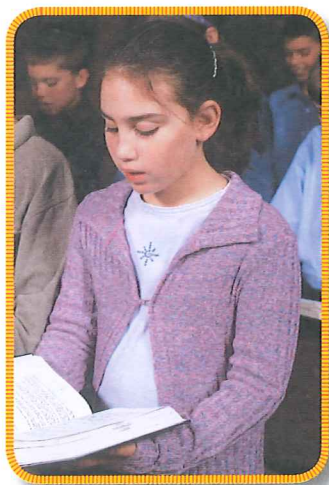
דַּע לְפָנַי מִי אֲתָה עֹמֵד ("Know before whom you stand"). This reminds us to be respectful as we stand before God. When we recite the עֲמִידָה it is as if we are in the presence of a great ruler (מֶלֶךְ). In some synagogues we:

1. Stand and face east, toward Jerusalem.
2. Take three small steps backward then forward before we begin.
3. Bow several times during the עֲמִידָה.
4. Do not talk to others in the middle of reciting the עֲמִידָה.
5. Take three small steps backward when we finish the prayer.

Which actions are part of your congregation's practice? _____

How might these actions influence how you feel when you pray? _____

עֲמִידָה



Tic-Tac-Toe

Play Tic-Tac-Toe with a classmate. Take turns reading a word and saying its meaning. If you are correct, lightly write an X or an O in pencil in that box.

בְּקֶדֶשׁ	הַמְּבָרָךְ	עֲלִיּוֹן
יִשְׂרָאֵל	וּמוֹשִׁיעַ	אֲמוּנָתֵינוּ
חֲסִידִים טוֹבִים	יָדֶיךָ	הַגָּדוֹל

אֲבוֹתֵינוּ	עוֹזֵר	הַמְּאֻרֹת
הַגִּבּוֹר	וְאֶהְבֶּה	מֶלֶךְ
יְמֻלָּךְ	וְהַנּוֹרָא	וּמִגֵּן

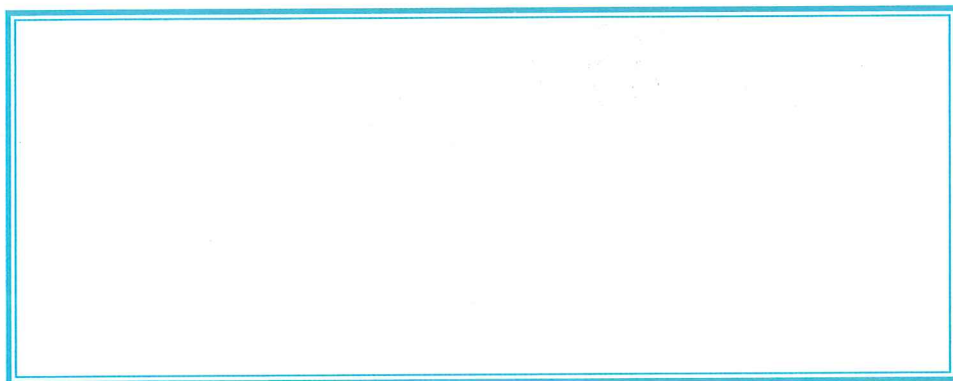
Prayer Picture

What does the word עֲמִידָה mean? _____

Draw a picture of yourself saying this prayer. What are you doing?

_____ Which direction are you facing?

_____ Why? _____



Clue to Cyberspace



Fill in the missing letters in the prayer sentences below.

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי _____ נוֹ יֵאלֹהֵי אֲ____ וְתִינּוּ וְאַמּוּתִינוּ
2. הָאֵל _____ גָּדוֹל, הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא, אֵל עֲלִיּוֹן
3. גּוֹמֵל חֲסָדִים טוֹבִי _____ וְקוֹ____ הַכֹּל

The letters you wrote form a word on line 7 of the prayer on page 49. Unscramble the letters to find the word.

Write the Hebrew word. _____

Now circle the word in the lines above that describes Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Use this clue to score bonus points in the "Balloon Float" game in Lesson 6—
אָבוֹת וְאַמָּהוֹת—on your computer.





I feel g-r-r-rumpy," said Ben as he and Batya got ready for Hebrew school. "I can't believe that I missed such an easy word in the spelling bee."

"Just wait 'til Cantor Kay gets us singing and you'll be fine," said Batya, "I love when she calls out, 'One more time—but with spirit!' and we get to sing in our loudest voices. It's like jumping into a pool on a boiling hot day. I feel happy all over."

What cheers you up and revives your spirits when you are sad or upset?

Describe a time when you helped revive someone's spirits. _____

Why might people pray when their spirits need to be revived? _____

The **גבורות** ("Powers") is the second blessing in the **עמידה**. It celebrates God's power in nature and praises God's power to give life and to free captives. It also praises God's kindness and compassion.

Why do you think it is important that when you have power you should also show kindness and compassion?



1. אַתָּה גִּבּוֹר לְעוֹלָם, אֲדוֹנָי, מְחַיֶּה הַכֹּל/מְתִים אַתָּה, רַב לְהוֹשִׁיעַ.
Winter—מְשִׁיב הָרוּחַ וּמוֹרִיד הַגֶּשֶׁם. Summer—מוֹרִיד הַטֶּל.
2. מְכַלְכֵּל חַיִּים בְּחֶסֶד, מְחַיֶּה הַכֹּל/מְתִים בְּרַחֲמִים רַבִּים,
3. סוֹמֵךְ נוֹפְלִים, וְרוֹפֵא חוֹלִים, וּמַתִּיר אֲסוּרִים,
4. וּמְקִים אֲמוֹנָתוֹ לְיֹשְׁנֵי עָפָר.
5. מִי כָמוֹךָ, בַּעַל גְּבוּרוֹת, וּמִי דוֹמָה לָךְ.
6. מֶלֶךְ מְמִית וּמְחַיֶּה וּמַצְמִיחַ יְשׁוּעָה?
7. וְנֶאֱמַן אַתָּה לְהַחְיֹת הַכֹּל/מְתִים.
8. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, מְחַיֶּה הַכֹּל/הַמְתִּים.

1. You are eternally mighty (powerful), Adonai, You give life to all/the dead, great is Your power to save.
Winter—You cause the wind to blow and the rain to fall.
Summer—You cause the dew to fall.
2. With kindness You sustain the living, with great compassion (mercy) give life to all/the dead.
3. You support the falling, and heal the sick, and You free the captive,
4. and keep faith with those who sleep in the dust.
5. Who is like You, Powerful One, and who is comparable to You,
6. Ruler who brings death and gives life and who is a source of salvation?
7. You are faithful to give life to all/the dead.
8. Blessed are You, Adonai, who gives life to all/the dead.

Prayer Variations

Many Reform and Reconstructionist prayer books use the phrases מְחַיֶּה הַכֹּל and מְחַיֶּה כָּל חַי ("gives life to everything"). Conservative and Orthodox prayer books use מְחַיֶּה מְתִים ("revives the dead"). *Mishkan T'filah*, the Reform prayer book, gives the option of מְחַיֶּה הַכֹּל or מְחַיֶּה מְתִים.

Some prayer books add one line in the winter and a different line in the summer.

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the גְּבוּרוֹת.

mighty, powerful

גְּבוּר

life

חַיִּים

with kindness

בְּחֶסֶד

with compassion, mercy

בְּרַחֲמִים

gives life

מַחְיֶה

Powerful One

בְּעַל גְּבוּרוֹת



Clue Copy

Write the Hebrew word for each English meaning.

Powerful One _____ .1

mighty, powerful _____ .2

with kindness _____ .3

with compassion, mercy _____ .4

gives life _____ .5

life _____ .6

Now copy the letters from the circles to the lines below to complete the prayer phrase.

רַבִּים _____

Lively Words

מְחִיָּה means **gives life**.

The root of מְחִיָּה is חיה.

The root letters חיה tell us that **life** is part of a word's meaning. When ה is the final root letter it is sometimes missing in a word.

Circle the words below that have the root חיה.

חַיִּינוּ רַחֲמִים חַי חַיּוֹת חָה וַיַּחְנֶנּוּ חַיִּים

The Hebrew lines below are so full of life, you may want to sing them. Practice reading—then sing if you like.

1. עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל חַי עוֹד אֲבִינוּ חַי.

2. דָּוִד מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל חַי וְקַיִם.



One interpretation of מְחִיָּה הַמָּתִים is the belief that everyone who has died will be brought back to life by God in the future. A different interpretation is that spring's awakening of dormant plants and hibernating animals is God's way of bringing Creation back to life. But whatever their interpretation is of מְחִיָּה הַמָּתִים, most Jews believe that God gave each of us a soul (נֶפֶשׁ) that lives forever.

Finding our Place

Here are the seven בְּרָכוֹת of the עֲמִידָה for Shabbat and holidays. Circle the name of the בְּרָכָה that means "powers."

1. אָבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת 2. גְּבוּרוֹת 3. קְדוּשָׁה 4. קְדוּשַׁת הַיּוֹם

5. עֲבוּדָה 6. הוֹדָאָה 7. בְּרַכַּת שְׁלוֹם

Which בְּרָכָה names the patriarchs and matriarchs? Write your answer in עֵבְרִית (Hebrew) and English.

English: _____ עֵבְרִית: _____

Search and Circle

Circle the English meaning of each Hebrew word.

Abraham	our mothers	our fathers	1. אֲמוֹתֵינוּ
holiness	ancestors	the mighty	2. הַגִּבּוֹר
and shield	gives life	the great	3. מַחִיָּה
blessed	life	ruler	4. חַיִּים
Powerful One	helper	with kindness	5. בֹּעֵל גְּבוּרוֹת



Pass the Pencil

Work in a group of three. Read the first line out loud, and, if correct, check it off with a pencil, then pass the pencil to the next person. The second person reads the next line, checks it off, and so on. Change the order of readers and repeat the activity until each person in your group has read every line.

1. ☐ מִכָּלְכֵל חַיִּים בְּחֶסֶד, מַחִיָּה הַכֹּל/מֵתִים בְּרַחֲמִים רַבִּים

2. ☐ מִי כְמוֹהוּ, בֹּעֵל גְּבוּרוֹת, וְיִי דוֹמָה לָךְ

3. ☐ מֶלֶךְ מֵמִית וּמַחֲיֶה וּמַצְמִיחַ יְשׁוּעָה

4. ☐ מְשִׁיב הָרוּחַ וּמוֹרִיד הַגֶּשֶׁם

5. ☐ סוֹמֵךְ נוֹפְלִים, וְרוֹפֵא חוֹלִים, וּמַתִּיר אֲסוּרִים

Language Link

Here is some health-wise Hebrew. Each word or phrase below is built on the root **רפא**. Words built on the root letters **רפא** have **healing** as part of their meaning.

Practice reading these words.

doctor (masc, fem)

רופא, רופאה

infirmary, clinic

מרפאה

[Wishing you a] full recovery!

רפואה שלמה

Find the phrase in the **גְבוּרֹת** on page 61 that means “and heal the sick” and write it here. _____

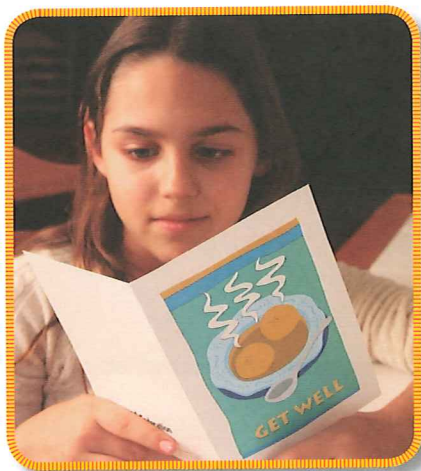


Jewish tradition teaches that God heals the sick and that people can follow in God's ways. The mitzvah of visiting the sick (**בְּקוּר חוֹלִים**) lets us comfort those who are ill, for example, by offering a kind word, a funny book, or a handmade gift. How can you cheer up a friend who is ill?

Who or What Am I?

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate Hebrew words from “Language Link” above.

1. I'm where summer campers go when they break an arm or toe. _____
2. I'm your pal when you're in pain. I can heal any sprain. _____
3. I'm the wish that you be well when you got hurt because you fell. _____



רפואה שלמה

Putting It in ConTEXT

There is a special prayer asking for healing. Traditionally it is recited during the Torah service on **שַׁבָּת**. But you can recite it whenever you want to pray for someone who is ill. It is called the **מִי שְׁבִירָה**.

Practice reading this version of the **מִי שְׁבִירָה**.

1. מִי שְׁבִירָה אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ, אֲבִרָהֶם יִצְחָק וְיַעֲקֹב,
שָׂרָה רִבְקָה רָחֵל וְלֵאָה,
2. הוּא יְבָרֵךְ וַיְרַפֵּא אֶת הַחוּלָה _____ בֶּן _____ /
הַחוּלָה _____ בֵּת _____.
3. הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא יַמְלִיךָ רַחֲמִים עָלֶיךָ, לְהַחְזִיקוֹ
וּלְרַפְּאוֹתוֹ / עָלֶיךָ, לְהַחְזִיקָהּ וּלְרַפְּאוֹתָהּ,
4. וַיִּשְׁלַח לוֹ/לָהּ מְהֵרָה רְפוּאָה שְׁלֵמָה מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם,
5. רְפוּאָת הַנֶּפֶשׁ, וְרְפוּאָת הַגּוּף,
6. בְּתוֹךְ שְׂאֵר חוּלֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְנֹאמַר אָמֵן.

1. May God who blessed our ancestors, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel and Leah,
2. bless and heal _____ son of _____ / daughter of _____ who is ill.
3. May the Holy Blessed One be compassionate and strengthen and heal him/her,
4. and speedily send him/her a complete recovery,
5. both spiritual and physical,
6. together with all others who are ill. And let us say, Amen.

Underline the Hebrew names of the patriarchs and matriarchs in the **מִי שְׁבִירָה**.

Circle each Hebrew word that is built on the root **רפא**. How many words did you find? _____

Why do you think there are so many words built on this root in the **מִי שְׁבִירָה**?



בְּרַחֲמִים means **with compassion** or **with mercy**.

Explain in your own words what “compassion” and “mercy” mean.

בְּ means _____

רַחֲמִים means _____

The root of בְּרַחֲמִים is רַחַם.

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

God is sometimes called אֱלֹהֵי רַחֲמִים. Fill in the missing English translation:

God full of _____

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

אֲבִי הַרְחָמִים

אֱלֹהֵי רַחוּם וְרַחֲמִים

הַרְחָמָן

Merciful Parent

Compassionate and Gracious God

The Merciful One

Which of the four names above do you like best to describe God? Why?

The Talmud tells us that if we expect compassion from God, we need to show compassion to others. Give an example of how you might show compassion to someone else.

WANTED: HEROES

In the **גְּבוּרֹת** we say to God: **אַתָּה גִּבּוֹר**, "You are powerful." **גִּבּוֹר** means both "powerful" and "hero." Jewish tradition teaches that although no one can be God, everyone can be one of God's heroes. For example, God provides the world with sunshine and rain, and people can take care of the earth and its creatures by helping to feed the hungry or teaching people how to irrigate their land.

If God wrote a job ad for a hero what might it say? _____

Would your job ad be different? How?

What do you think the best part of the job would be? The worst?

Best: _____

Worst: _____

Describe one step you can take to be a hero to someone else. _____



God is sometimes called **הַגִּבּוֹרָה**. What do you think that means?
Why do you think we give God that name?



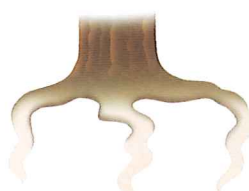
Growing Roots

Write each word above its root in the drawings below.

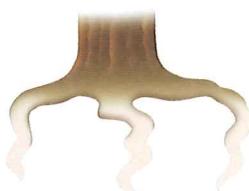
הֶרְחַמְנִי רְפוּאָה קִדְשׁוֹ חַיִּים

נִפְלְאָה קִדְשָׁנוּ מְחִיָּה רַחוּם חַיּוֹת

רוּפָא וִיקְדֵּשׁ הַקְדּוֹשׁ מְרַפָּא



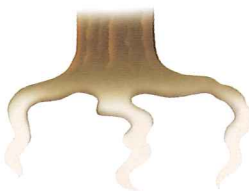
פלא



רחמ



קדש



רפא



חיה



לְחַיִּים!

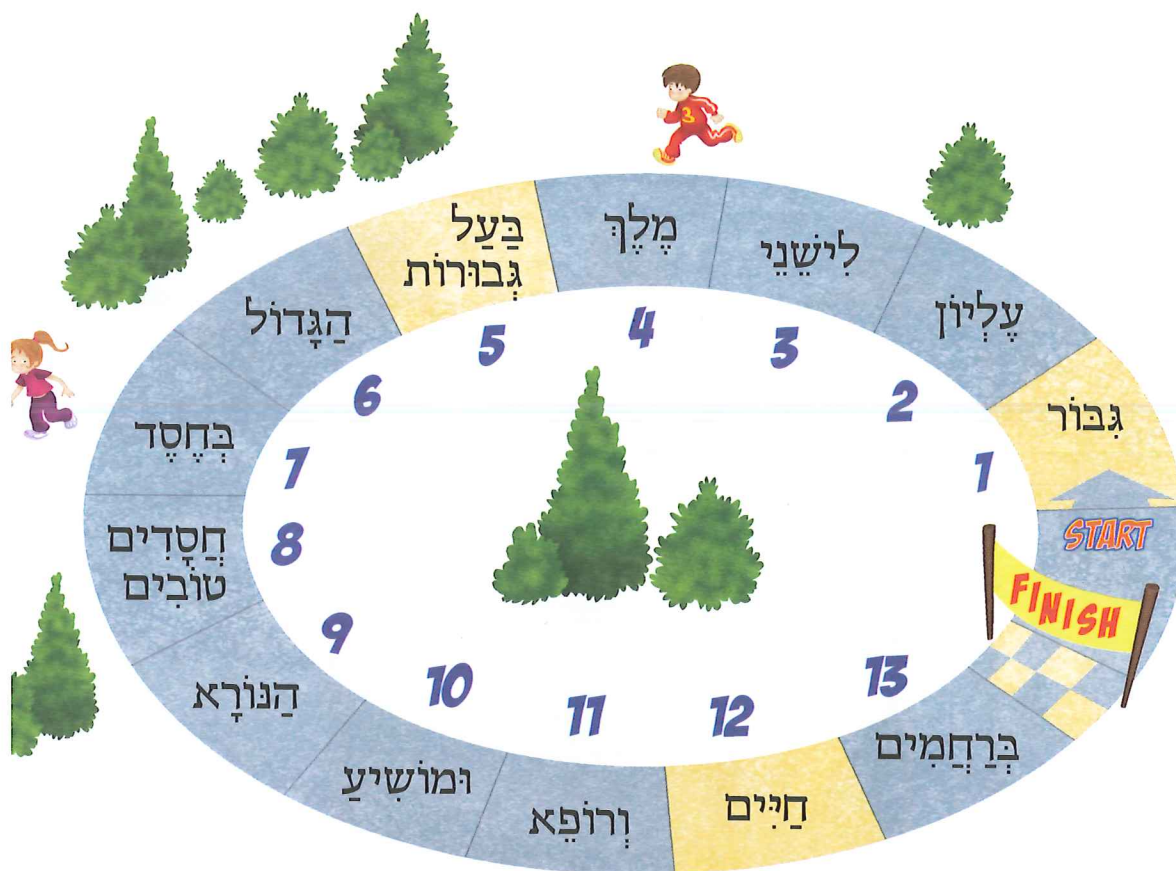
Abracadabra!

"Abracadabra" is a shortened version of *avara k'davara*, a phrase in Aramaic—the ancient language that is similar to Hebrew and in which much of the Talmud is written. It means "I create as I speak." A midrash says that this reminds us of the Jewish belief that God's power (גְבוּרָה) is in the letters and words of prayer.

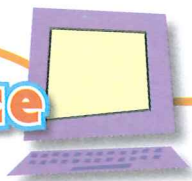


Reading Race

Play with a partner. Begin at START, reading each word out loud. When you reach a word on a yellow space, give the meaning of the word in English. If you read incorrectly or do not know the English meaning, it is your partner's turn.



Clue to Cyberspace



Write the root on which these words are built. _____

Write the general meaning of these words. _____

Now choose the correct word from the list above to complete each sentence below. Each time you use a word, put a check next to the leaf. **Hint 1:** You will use one of the words three times. Put checks next to that leaf each additional time you use the word.

Hint 2: If you need help, turn to page 61.

1. אֶתָּה גְּבוּר לְעוֹלָם, אֲדוֹנִי, _____ הַכֹּל/מֵתִים
אֶתָּה, רַב לְהוֹשִׁיעַ.
2. מִכֶּלֶל _____ בְּחֶסֶד הַכֹּל/מֵתִים
בְּרַחֲמִים רַבִּים.
3. מִי כְמוֹךָ, בַּעַל גְּבוּרוֹת, וּמִי דוֹמָה לָךְ, מֶלֶךְ יַמִּית
_____.
4. וְנֶאֱמַן אֶתָּה _____ הַכֹּל/מֵתִים.
5. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, _____ הַכֹּל/הַמֵּתִים.

Which Hebrew word in the leaves means "life"? _____

Use this clue to score bonus points in the "Carnival Duck!" game in Lesson 7—גְּבוּרוֹת—on your computer.





Ben gave Batya a great birthday present—a metallic red pen that shimmered in the sunlight. Best of all, he had Batya’s name engraved in gold letters along its side. She was thrilled.

The pen was like no other—the only one of its kind—and Batya treated it that way. She kept it in its own case, separate from her other pens and pencils.

Name something that you value so much that you keep it separate. Perhaps you set it aside for use only on certain occasions or care for it in a special way.

Why do you value this item? How do you treat it?

The קְדוּשָׁה (“Holiness”) prayer is the third בְּרָכָה in the Shabbat morning עֲמִידָה. The theme of the קְדוּשָׁה is God’s holiness, which makes God separate and different from everything else. When we recite this prayer, we declare that God is holy and we praise God’s glory and greatness.

How does going to synagogue to pray as a community honor God?

Putting It in ConTEXT

At the heart of the קְדוּשָׁה are three verses that come from different parts of the תנ"ך (the Bible). Practice reading those verses in preparation for learning the קְדוּשָׁה.

1. קְדוּשׁ, קְדוּשׁ, קְדוּשׁ יְיָ צְבָאוֹת, מְלֵא כָּל-הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.
(Isaiah 6:3)

2. בָּרוּךְ כְּבוֹד יְיָ מִמְּקוֹמוֹ. (Ezekiel 3:12)

3. יְמִלֵךְ יְיָ לְעוֹלָם, אֱלֹהֵינוּ צִיּוֹן, לְדֹר וָדֹר הַלְלוּיָהּ!
(Psalms 146:10)

In the first verse, the prophet Isaiah describes a beautiful vision of God sitting on the divine throne, surrounded by angels. As the angels move their wings, they call to one another:

קְדוּשׁ, קְדוּשׁ, קְדוּשׁ יְיָ צְבָאוֹת, מְלֵא כָּל-הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.

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

Why might reciting the words of the angels help us feel closer to God?

How might it help us feel closer to the other members of our synagogue community?

Describe something else we can do to help us feel closer to i) God and ii) our community.

i) God: _____

ii) Community: _____



1. נְקַדֵּשׁ אֶת שְׁמֶךָ בְּעוֹלָם, כְּשֵׁם שֶׁמְקַדִּישִׁים אוֹתוֹ בְּשָׁמַי מְרוֹם.
2. כְּכָתוּב עַל יַד נְבִיאָךְ: וְקָרָא זֶה אֶל זֶה וְאָמַר:
3. קְדוֹשׁ, קְדוֹשׁ, קְדוֹשׁ יְיָ צְבָאוֹת, מְלֵא כָּל-הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.
4. אֲדִיר אֲדִירָנָה, יְיָ אֲדוֹנֵנָה, מָה אֲדִיר שְׁמֶךָ בְּכָל הָאָרֶץ.
5. בְּרוּךְ כְּבוֹד יְיָ מִמְּקוֹמוֹ.
6. אֶחָד הוּא אֱלֹהֵינוּ, הוּא אָבִינוּ, הוּא מְלִכֵּנוּ, הוּא מוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ,
7. וְהוּא יִשְׁמִיעֵנוּ בְּרַחֲמָיו לְעֵינֵי כָּל חַי. אֲנִי יְיָ אֱלֹהֵיכֶם.
8. יִמְלֹךְ יְיָ לְעוֹלָם, אֱלֹהֶיךָ צִיּוֹן, לְדוֹר וָדוֹר הַלְלוּהָ!
9. לְדוֹר וָדוֹר נִגִּיד גְּדֻלָּהּ, וְלִנְצַח נִצְחִים קִדְשָׁתָךְ נְקַדִּישׁ.
10. וְשִׁבְחָהּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מִפִּינוּ לֹא יִמוּשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
11. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הָאֵל הַקְדוֹשׁ.

1. Let us sanctify Your name in the world, as they sanctify it in the highest heavens,
2. as it is written by Your prophet, and one called to another and said:
3. "Holy, Holy, Holy is Adonai of the heavenly legions, the whole earth is full of God's glory."
4. You are majestic, Adonai, our God. How powerful is Your name throughout the earth.
5. Praised is the glory of God from God's heavenly place.
6. Our God is one, God is our parent, God is our ruler, God is our rescuer,
7. And with mercy God will declare before all the living, I am Adonai, your God.
8. Adonai will rule forever; your God, O Zion, from generation to generation. Halleluyah!
9. From generation to generation we will tell of Your greatness, and for all eternity we will proclaim Your holiness.
10. And our praise of You, O God, will not depart from our mouths forever and ever.
11. Praised are You, Adonai, the holy God.

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the קְדוּשָׁה prayer.

let us sanctify, make holy	נְקַדֵּשׁ
Your name	שִׁמְךָ
as it is written	כַּכְּתוּב
Your prophet	נְבִיאְךָ
God's glory	כְּבוֹדוֹ
Zion, Israel	צִיּוֹן
from generation to generation	לְדוֹר וָדוֹר
Your greatness	גְּדֻלָּתְךָ

Call Out!

Write the Hebrew word or phrase below the matching English below.

נְקַדֵּשׁ גְּדֻלָּתְךָ צִיּוֹן כַּכְּתוּב שִׁמְךָ
לְדוֹר וָדוֹר נְבִיאְךָ כְּבוֹדוֹ

let us sanctify, make holy

Your greatness

as it is written

God's glory

Zion, Israel

Your prophet

from generation to generation

Your name

Prayer Variations

The Reform prayer book, *Mishkan T'filah*, includes the lines beginning **אֲדִיר אֲדִירָנוּ** and **אֶחָד הוּא אֱלֹהֵינוּ** in the Shabbat morning service.

Finding Your Focus

The seven בְּרָכוֹת of the עֲמִידָה on Shabbat and holidays are listed below. Circle the name of the בְּרָכָה that means “holiness.”

1. אָבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת 2. גְּבוּרוֹת 3. קְדוּשָׁה 4. קְדוּשַׁת הַיּוֹם
5. עֲבוּדָה 6. הוֹדָאָה 7. בְּרִכַּת שְׁלוֹם

Because the קְדוּשָׁה says that God is holy, we try to think hard about the words when we recite it, in the same way we do when we say the שְׁמַע.



One tradition is to rise up on our toes three times as we say קְדוּשָׁה, קְדוּשָׁה, קְדוּשָׁה, imagining that we are elevating ourselves in the same way that the angels are elevated in God's eyes. It is as if we are reaching toward heaven.

Praying Like an Angel

Jewish tradition teaches us that when we recite the קְדוּשָׁה we echo the angels who sing of God's holiness and glory. So we try to approach God with the great respect that angels show. For example, we recite the קְדוּשָׁה only when at least ten Jewish adults—a מִנְיָן—are present. And we don't leave the sanctuary during the קְדוּשָׁה.

Give two examples of how you show respect to someone or something important.

1. _____
2. _____



At the Root

קדוּשָׁה means **holy** or **holiness**.

The root of קדוּשָׁה is קדש.

The root קדש tells us that **holiness** is part of a word's meaning.

Circle the root letters קדש in each Hebrew word below.

נְקִדֵּשׁ קדוּשׁ נְקִדֵּשׁ נְקִדֵּשׁ קדוּשָׁה קִדְשָׁה

Draw a wine cup around the name of the blessing over wine.

Turn to the קדוּשָׁה on page 74 and underline each word that is built on the root letters קדש. How many words did you find? _____

Siddur Challenge

Fill in the missing קדש words from the קדוּשָׁה to complete the phrases below. Then read the prayer out loud.

1. _____ אֶת שְׁמֶךָ בְּעוֹלָם, בְּשֵׁם _____ אוֹתוֹ

בְּשֵׁמִי מְרוֹם,

2. בְּכָתוּב עַל יַד נְבִיאָךְ וְקָרָא זֶה אֶל זֶה וְאָמַר:

3. _____ , _____ , _____ , יְיָ צְבָאוֹת, מְלֵא

כָּל-הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.

Bonus: Circle the word that means "your name."

Language Link

What do you think it means to have “a good name”?

Jewish tradition teaches the importance of a good name, **שֵׁם טוֹב**, of being known as an honest, kind, and hardworking person—a mensch! Read the following quote from Rabbi Simeon in Pirkei Avot then answer the questions.

שְׁלֹשָׁה כְּתָרִים הֵם: כְּתֹר תּוֹרָה וְכְתֹר כְּהֻנָּה וְכְתֹר מַלְכוּת,
וְכְתֹר שֵׁם טוֹב עוֹלָה עַל גְּבִיהֶן.

There are three crowns: The crown of Torah, the crown of the priesthood, and the crown of royalty. But the crown of a good name is the greatest of all.
(Pirkei Avot 4:13).

Do you think the image of a crown is appropriate for a good name? Why or why not? What other image might you use?



Our tradition also teaches that people are called by three names: the name their parents give them, the name other people give them, and the name they earn through their actions. Describe something you have done that helped you earn a **שֵׁם טוֹב**.

Practice reading the lines below. Then circle the word **שֵׁם** or a variation in each line.

1. יְהִיָּה יִי אֶחָד וְשְׁמוֹ אֶחָד
2. לְאַהֲבָה וּלְיִרְאָה אֶת שְׁמִי
3. לְמַעַן שְׁמוֹ בְּאַהֲבָה
4. אֶתָּה קְדוֹשׁ וְשְׁמִי קְדוֹשׁ

What's Your Name?

When you first meet people—before you get to know much about them—you usually ask what their name is. Now you can do it in Hebrew!

my name [is]	שְׁמִי
what [is]	מָה
your name (masc, fem)	שִׁמְךָ, שִׁמְךָ
his name, her name	שְׁמוֹ, שְׁמָהּ

To ask a girl what her name is, say: מָה שִׁמְךָ?

To ask a boy say: _____

When someone asks you: מָה שִׁמְךָ? or מָה שִׁמְךָ?, answer:

_____ שְׁמִי
write your name here

Turn to a classmate and in Hebrew ask his or her name. Then switch. Tell one another your names using the following phrase: _____ שְׁמִי.

From Generation to Generation

Hebrew names are often passed לְדוֹר וָדוֹר ("from generation to generation").

Were you named for someone from a previous generation in your family?

If so, who? _____

Circle the Hebrew phrase meaning "from generation to generation" each time it appears in the קְדוּשָׁה on page 74.

How many phrases did you circle? _____



יִמְלֹךְ means **will rule**.

The root of יִמְלֹךְ is מִלַּכ.

Earlier you learned that the root letters מִלַּכ tell us that **rule** is part of a word's meaning.

Circle the words below that have the root letters מִלַּכ. (Remember that at the end of a word the letter כ looks like this: ך.)

מִלַּח מִלְכָּה יִמְלֹךְ מֶלֶךְ מֵלֵא מַלְכוּת

Draw a crown around the word that means “ruler” or “king.”

Bonus: Underline the word that means “queen.” (*Hint:* The phrase שַׁבַּת הַמֶּלֶכָה means “the Sabbath Queen.”)

Practice reading these sentences. Then underline each word that is built on the root מִלַּכ.

1. מֶלֶךְ עוֹזֵר וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּמַגֵּן.
2. אֵל חַי וְקַיָּם, תָּמִיד יִמְלֹךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
3. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגָּפֶן.
4. וַיָּבֵא הַמֶּלֶךְ וְהַמֶּן לְשִׁתּוֹת עִם-אֶסְתֵּר הַמִּלְכָּה.
5. מִמֶּלֶךְ מַלְכֵי הַמְּלָכִים, הַקְּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא.

How many words did you underline? _____

Which sentence do you think is from the scroll we read on Purim? What was your clue?

The symbol on the flag of Israel is called a מִגֵּן דָּוִד, meaning “shield of David.” It is also called a Jewish star. Which sentence above includes the Hebrew word for shield? _____

Turn to page 74 and circle the two words in the קְדוּשָׁה that are built on the root letters מִלַּכ.

הַקְדוּשׁ קְדוּשׁ קְדֻשַׁתְךָ נִקְדֵּשׁ נִקְדִּישׁ שְׁמִקְדִּישִׁים





בְּרִכַּת שָׁלוֹם

9

“I’m not speaking to you,” Ben announced to Batya as they arrived at synagogue. They had been arguing since they left home. Ben was upset because Batya had used his bike without permission. Now the seat tilted back in a funny way.

“Fine. Then I’ll tell mom what happened on Tuesday,” Batya threatened.

If you could speak with Ben and Batya, how would you help them make peace?

Think of a time when you were upset with someone. What helped you make peace?

Jewish tradition teaches that nothing is more important than שָׁלוֹם. That is why we greet each other—and say goodbye—with the wish of שָׁלוֹם. Think about it: Can you have a strong sports team without peace among the players? How about a good friendship? A classroom where you can learn?

Why is peace so important? _____

The prayers in this chapter—שָׁלוֹם רַב, שְׁמֵי שָׁלוֹם, עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם—are prayers for peace. How can you tell? They ask God to grant peace to our people and to the whole world. ■■■

The final blessing of the עֲמִידָה is a prayer for peace—בְּרִכַּת שָׁלוֹם. In the evening service, it begins with the words שָׁלוֹם רַב ("great peace"). The prayer asks God for peace in the world forever. In the morning, בְּרִכַּת שָׁלוֹם begins with a passage whose opening words are שִׁים שָׁלוֹם ("grant peace"). You will study שִׁים שָׁלוֹם later in this chapter.

שָׁלוֹם רַב



Practice reading שָׁלוֹם רַב.

1. שָׁלוֹם רַב עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמְּךָ (וְעַל כָּל-יוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֶל)
תָּשִׁים לְעוֹלָם,

2. כִּי אַתָּה הוּא מֶלֶךְ אֲדוֹן לְכָל הַשָּׁלוֹם.

3. וְטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ לְבָרֵךְ אֶת-עַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל

4. בְּכָל-עֵת וּבְכָל-שָׁעָה בְּשָׁלוֹמְךָ.

5. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הַמְבָרֵךְ אֶת-עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁלוֹם.

1. May You grant great peace upon Israel Your people (and upon all who live on the earth) forever,
2. for You are the Ruler, Sovereign of all peace.
3. And may it be good in Your eyes to bless Your people Israel
4. at every time and every hour with Your peace.
5. Praised are You, Adonai, who blesses Your people Israel with peace.

Prayer Variations

Some congregations include the phrase וְעַל כָּל-יוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֶל ("and upon all who live on the earth") in the blessing for peace. Whether or not that phrase is included, we know that the prayer asks for peace for all the people of the world.

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from שלום רב.

great	רב
Your people	עַמְּךָ
in Your eyes	בְּעֵינֶיךָ
to bless	לְבָרֶךְ
with Your peace	בְּשָׁלוֹמְךָ
who blesses	הַמְבָרֵךְ

Search and Circle

Write the Hebrew word for each English meaning. Find the Hebrew words hidden in the word search grid. Look from right to left and top to bottom. Write the remaining letters from right to left on the blank lines to find a hidden message.

1. Israel _____
2. Your people _____
3. great _____
4. with Your peace _____
5. who blesses _____
6. in Your eyes _____
7. to bless _____

ב	י	ש	ר	א	ל	ב
ע	מ	ך	ר	ב	ל	ש
י	ב	כ	ל	ע	ב	ל
נ	ת	ו	ב	כ	ר	ו
י	ל	ש	ע	ה	ך	מ
ך	ה	מ	ב	ר	ך	ך

_____ ט _____ : _____ " _____ : _____



שָׁלוֹם means **peace**.

שָׁלוֹם is built on the root letters שלם.

Words built on the root שלם have **peace, harmony, completeness, or wholeness** as part of their meaning.

On Friday night at the dinner table, after we light שַׁבַּת candles, we greet the angels of peace by singing שָׁלוֹם עֲלֵיכֶם. This is the second line of the song:

בּוֹאֲכֶם לְשָׁלוֹם, מַלְאָכֵי הַשָּׁלוֹם, מַלְאָכֵי עֲלִיוֹן, מִמָּלְךְ
מַלְכֵי הַמַּלְכִּים, הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא.

May you come in peace, angels of peace, angels from the One on high, the Ruler of rulers, the Holy Blessed One.

Circle the words that are built on the root שלם in the line from שָׁלוֹם עֲלֵיכֶם.
How many words did you circle? _____

The last verse of שָׁלוֹם עֲלֵיכֶם begins with the phrase צֵאתְכֶם לְשָׁלוֹם ("Depart in peace").

What might you want to say to the angels of peace on Friday night? _____



צֵאתְכֶם לְשָׁלוֹם



Practice reading שִׁים שְׁלוֹם—the version of בְּרַכַּת שְׁלוֹם that we recite during the morning service.

1. שִׁים שְׁלוֹם (בְּעוֹלָם), טוֹבָה וּבְרָכָה, חֵן וְחֶסֶד וִרְחָמִים
2. עָלֵינוּ וְעַל-כָּל-יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמָּךְ.
3. בְּרַכְנוּ, אָבִינוּ/יוֹצֵרֵנוּ, כָּלנוּ כְּאַחַד, בְּאוֹר פָּנֶיךָ,
4. כִּי בְּאוֹר פָּנֶיךָ נָתַתָּ לָנוּ, יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
5. תּוֹרַת חַיִּים, וְאַהֲבַת חֶסֶד, וְצִדְקָה וּבְרָכָה
6. וִרְחָמִים, וְחַיִּים וְשְׁלוֹם.
7. וְטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ לְבָרֵךְ אֶת-עַמָּךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל
8. בְּכָל-עֵת וּבְכָל-שָׁעָה בְּשְׁלוֹמָךְ.
9. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הַמְבָרֵךְ אֶת-עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשְׁלוֹם.

1. Grant peace (in the world), goodness and blessing, graciousness and kindness and mercy (compassion)
2. upon us and upon all Israel Your people.
3. Bless us, our Parent/Creator, all of us as one, with the light of Your face,
4. for with the light of Your face, Adonai our God, You gave us
5. the Torah of life, and a love of kindness, and righteousness and blessing
6. and mercy (compassion), and life and peace.
7. And may it be good in Your eyes to bless Your people Israel
8. at every time and at every hour with Your peace.
9. Praised are You, Adonai, who blesses Your people Israel with peace.

Prayer Variations

Some congregations include the word בְּעוֹלָם ("in the world") to remind us that the blessing for peace is for all the people of the world. Some congregations call God אָבִינוּ "our Father" or "our Parent," while others call God יוֹצֵרֵנוּ ("our Creator"). Both names express our respect for God.

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the שִׁים שְׁלוֹם prayer.

grant, put

שִׁים

kindness

חֶסֶד

and mercy

וְרַחֲמִים

all of us as one

כָּלֵנוּ כְּאַחַד

Your face

פָּנֶיךָ

the Torah of life

תּוֹרַת חַיִּים

and a love of kindness

וְאַהֲבַת חֶסֶד



Reading Riddle

Fill in the missing words, then read the prayer aloud.

1. _____ שְׁלוֹם (בְּעוֹלָם), טוֹבָה וּבְרָכָה
grant, put

2. חֵן וְ _____ חֶסֶד _____ וְרַחֲמִים
kindness and mercy

וְעַל-כֵּן-יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲמָךְ.

3. בְּרִכְנוּ, אֲבִינוּ/יוֹצֵרֵנוּ, _____
all of us as one

בְּאוֹר פָּנֶיךָ

4. כִּי בְּאוֹר _____ נִתַּתָּ לָנוּ, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, תּוֹרַת
your face

וְאַהֲבַת _____ חֶסֶד _____
kindness life

6. וְיִצְדָּקָה וּבְרָכָה וְרַחֲמִים, וְחַיִּים וְ _____
peace



At the Root

1. The word **שִׁים** usually means **put**. (In **שִׁים שְׁלוֹם** we translate it as **grant**.)

שִׁים is built on the root letters **שימ**.

Words built on the root **שימ** have **put** as part of their meaning.

Draw a circle around the words that are built on the root **שימ**.

תָּשִׁים שִׁיר שִׁימָה שְׁמָךְ שִׁים שְׁמֶן

2. The word **נָתַתָּ** means **you gave**.

נָתַתָּ is built on the root letters **נתנ**.

Words built on the root **נתנ** have **give** as part of their meaning.

What root letter is missing in the word **נָתַתָּ**? _____



Root Roundup

Read each line below. Find and circle the words with the roots listed in the first row of the chart. Some roots appear more than once. Check the chart to make sure you have found them all!

root	שימ	קדש	שלם	נתנ	מלכ
meaning	put	holy, set apart	wholeness	give	ruler, king
# times root appears	2	3	4	1	3

- שִׁים שְׁלוֹם (בְּעוֹלָם), טוֹבָה וּבְרָכָה, חֵן וְחֶסֶד וְרַחֲמִים
- שְׁלוֹם רַב עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמָּךְ (וְעַל כָּל-יוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֶל) תָּשִׁים לְעוֹלָם
- נִקְדַּשׁ אֶת שְׁמְךָ בְּעוֹלָם, כְּשֵׁם שְׁמִקְדִּישִׁים אוֹתוֹ בְּשְׁמִי מְרוֹם
- בּוֹאֲכֶם לְשָׁלוֹם, מְלֹאכֵי הַשְׁלוֹם, מְלֹאכֵי עֲלִיּוֹן, מִמְּלַךְ מְלֹכֵי הַמְּלָכִים, הַקְדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא
- כִּי בָאוּר פָּנִיךָ נָתַתָּ לָנוּ, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ

Putting It in ConTEXT

Read these words from Psalm 34:15 in Hebrew and English.

סוּר מֵרַע וַעֲשֵׂה-טוֹב בִּקְשׁ שָׁלוֹם וְרִדְפָהוּ.

Turn aside from the bad and do good; seek peace and pursue it.



Jewish tradition teaches that not only should we *seek* peace but we also should *pursue* peace in our homes, our communities, and the world. The mitzvah of pursuing peace is **רְדִיפַת שָׁלוֹם**.

How can treating others with respect add peace to your classroom community?

How can avoiding gossip and rumors add peace to your school community?



The mitzvah of pursuing peace in the home is **שָׁלוֹם בֵּית**. What can you do to avoid family arguments?

Jewish tradition teaches that praying for peace does not by itself bring peace. But praying for our own willingness and ability to pursue peace can help us bring it about. **בְּרִכַּת שָׁלוֹם** focuses us on developing personal qualities, such as mercy and kindness, that can help us find **שָׁלוֹם**.

The seven **בְּרָכוֹת** of the **עֲמִידָה** on **שַׁבָּת** and holiday mornings are listed below.

1. אָבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת 2. גְּבוּרֹת 3. קְדוּשָׁה 4. קְדוּשַׁת הַיּוֹם

5. עֲבוּדָה 6. הוֹדָאָה 7. בְּרִכַּת שָׁלוֹם

Circle the name of the **בְּרָכָה** that can help focus us on the **מִצְוָה** of **רְדִיפַת שָׁלוֹם**.

Language Link

Three words in **בְּרַכַּת שְׁלוֹם** remind us of parts of the body.

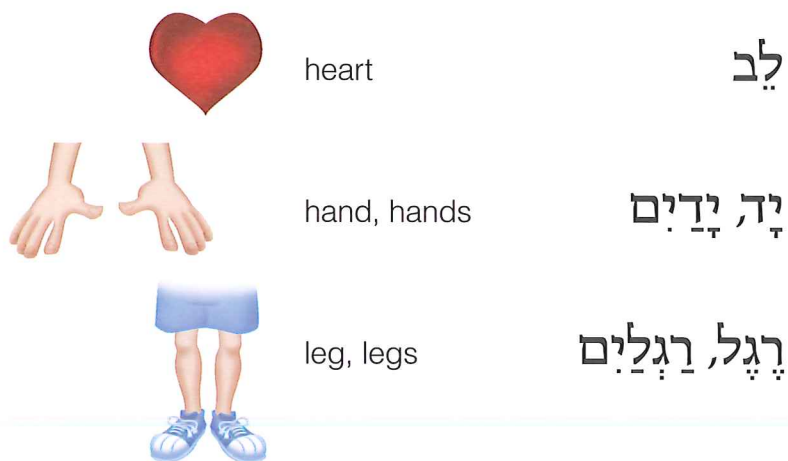
בְּעֵינֶיךָ is related to **עֵינַיִם**, meaning **eyes**. The singular form of **עֵינַיִם** is **עֵין**.

פָּנֶיךָ is related to **פָּנִים**, meaning **face**.

But what is the third word that reminds us of a part of the body? It's **בְּרוּךְ**!

בְּרוּךְ shares a common root with the Hebrew word **בָּרַךְ**, meaning **knee**. **בְּרוּךְ** reminds us that blessing or praising God is like kneeling in front of a ruler. When we say a **בְּרָכָה** it is as if we are kneeling before God.

Here are the Hebrew names of several other parts of the body.



Handy Helpers

Write the Hebrew name for each body part described below.

1. We help carry your body when you pursue **שְׁלוֹם**. _____
2. I help you feel love and compassion when you recite prayers. _____
3. We help you see the good in people. _____
4. We help you reach out and share with those in need. _____

עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם

The עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם ("make peace") prayer is said immediately after the עֲמִידָה and asks God to make שָׁלוֹם in our lives and in the entire world.

Practice reading עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם.



1. עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם בְּמְרוֹמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ.
2. וְעַל כָּל-יִשְׂרָאֵל (וְעַל כָּל-יוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֶל). וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

1. May God who makes peace in the heavens, make peace for us
2. and for all Israel (and for all who live on the earth). And say, Amen.

Prayer Variations

Some congregations include the phrase וְעַל כָּל-יוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֶל "and for all who live on the earth" in the blessing for peace. Whether or not the phrase is included, we know that the prayer asks for peace for all the people of the world.



הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם prayer.

makes

עֲשֵׂה

will make

יַעֲשֵׂה

for us, on us

עָלֵינוּ

and for, and on

וְעַל

all

כָּל

and say

וְאָמַר

Amen

אָמֵן

PRAYER PUZZLE

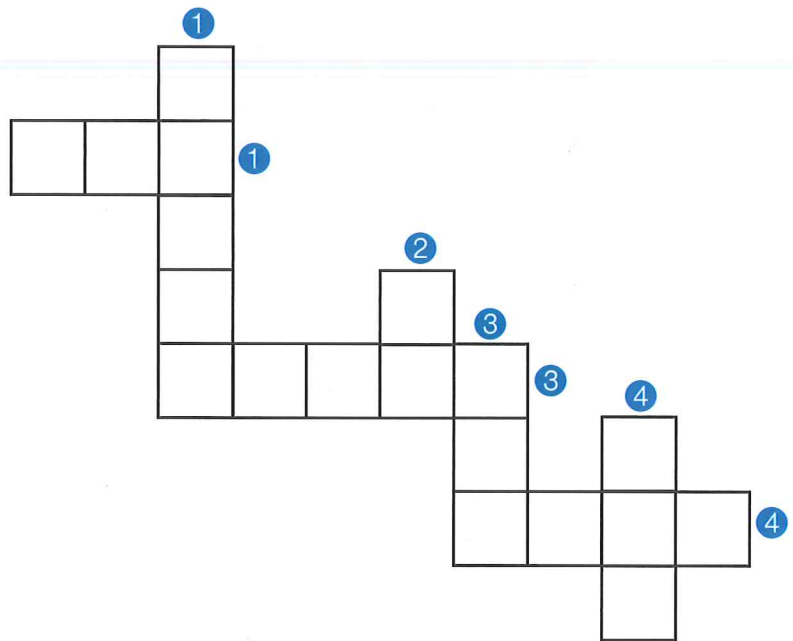
Complete the puzzle by writing the Hebrew word for each English word below.

Down

1. and say
2. all
3. makes
4. and for, and on

Across

1. Amen
3. for us, on us
4. will make





At the Root

Words built on the root **עלה** have **go up** as part of their meaning.

Circle the root letters in each word below. (*Hint:* Remember that sometimes one of the root letters is missing from a word.)

לַעֲלוֹת עֲלִיּוֹן עֲלִיָּה וַיַּעֲלֶה

The root of the four words above is _____.

Words built on this root have _____ as part of their meaning.

Which of the words above is the honor of being called up to the Torah? _____



Moving to Israel, the holiest place in the world for the Jewish people, is called making **עֲלִיָּה**. Why do you think Judaism teaches that to settle in Israel *and* to be called to the Torah are to go up?

Going UP!

Start on the bottom step. Climb to the top by reading the words built on the root **עלה**.

Hint: Sometimes only two root letters appear.



How many words did you read? _____ Now go *down* the steps by reading *all* the words

Jerusalem, City of Peace

According to legend, Jerusalem—**יְרוּשָׁלַיִם**—the capital of **יִשְׂרָאֵל** and the holiest city in all of **יִשְׂרָאֵל**, is named for **שָׁלוֹם**.

Circle the root letters that tell us that peace is part of Jerusalem's name: **יְרוּשָׁלַיִם**.

Write your own blessing in English asking for **שָׁלוֹם** in **יְרוּשָׁלַיִם**.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,



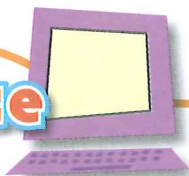
Next year my family will be in Israel, where Batya and I will prepare for our bar and bat mitzvah celebration.

We will travel around Israel, study new prayers, and learn more about **יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** and peace. Please join us!

Until then, remember:
Next year in Jerusalem—
לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם



Clue to Cyberspace



שָׁלוֹם רַב, **עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם**, and **שִׁים שָׁלוֹם** are all prayers of peace. Read the “peace phrases” below.

1. **שָׁלוֹם רַב עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמֶּךָ**
2. **עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם בְּמִרוֹמָיו**
3. **הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ**
4. **בְּכָל-עֵת וּבְכָל-שָׁעָה בְּשִׁלּוֹמְךָ**
5. **בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ אֶת-עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁלוֹם**

Which word in the lines above is the name of our Jewish homeland? _____

Use this clue to score bonus points in the “Balloon Float” game in Lesson 9—
בְּרַכַּת שָׁלוֹם—on your computer.



מלון

who separates **הַמַּבְדִּיל**
 who blesses **הַמְבָרֵךְ**
 who is to be blessed,
 praised **הַמְבָרָךְ**
 who brings forth **הַמוֹצִיא**
 the world **הָעוֹלָם**

ו

you shall love **וְאַהֲבַתְּ**
 and a love of
 kindness **וְאַהֲבַת חֶסֶד**
 and say **וְאָמְרוּ**
 and creates **וּבֹרֵא**
 (and in/with)
 favor **וּבְרָצוֹן**
 and the awesome **וְהַנּוֹרָא**
 and night **וְלַיְלָה**
 and shield **וּמָגֵן**
 and rescuer **וּמוֹשִׁיעַ**
 and for, and on **וְעַל**
 and commands us **וְצִוָּנוּ**
 and mercy **וּרְחָמִים**

ז

memory **זֵכֶר**
 memory **זִכְרוֹן**

ח

everyday **חֹל**
 living, lives **חַי**
 life **חַיִּים**
 Hanukkah **חֲנֻכָּה**
 kindness **חֶסֶד**
 acts of loving-kindness
חֲסִדִּים טוֹבִים
 darkness **חָשֶׁךְ**

in the sukkah **בְּסֻכָּה**
 in Your eyes **בְּעֵינֶיךָ**
 Powerful
 One **בַּעַל גְּבוּרוֹת**
 in holiness **בְּקֹדֶשׁ**
 blessed, praised **בְּרוּךְ**
 with compassion,
 mercy **בְּרַחֲמִים**
 blessing(s) **בְּרָכָה, בְּרָכוֹת**
 blessing(s) when we
 do a mitzvah **בְּרָכָה,**
בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל מִצְוָה
 bless! praise! **בְּרָכוּ**

the blessing after a
 meal, Grace after
 Meals **בְּרַכַּת הַמְּזִיזֹן**
 with Your peace **בְּשָׁלוֹמְךָ**
 spices **בְּשָׂמִים**

ג

mighty, powerful **גִּבּוֹר**
 powers **גְּבוּרוֹת**
 Your greatness **גְּדֻלָּתְךָ**

ה

the earth **הָאֲדָמָה**
 separation **הַבְּדֻלָּה**
 the mighty **הַגִּבּוֹר**
 the great **הַגָּדוֹל**
 the vine **הַגֶּפֶן**
 this **הַזֶּה**
 who feeds **הַזֵּן**
 the stars **הַכּוֹכָבִים**
 the night **הַלַּיְלָה**
 the heavenly
 lights **הַמְּאֹרוֹת**

א

fathers (patriarchs,
 ancestors) **בֹּתֵר**
 our fathers **בֹּתֵינוּ**
 Abraham **בְּרָהֻם**
 earth **דָּמָה**
 light **וֹר**
 one **חֶד**
 eating (of) **כִּילַת**
 God **ל**
 God of **לֵהִי**
 our God **לֵהִינוּ**
 mothers (matriarchs,
 ancestors) **מִתְהוֹת**
 our mothers **מִתְיֵנוּ**
 Amen **מֵן**
 I **י**
 fire **ש**
 you (for a boy
 or man) **נָה**
 etrog **נְרוֹג**

ב

(in/with) love **אֲהֵבָה**
 among the gods (that o
 nations worship) **לִם**
 in the words of **נִי**
 who creates **א**
 at this time **נְהִיָּה**
 with kindness **זֶר**
 your house **דֶּךָ**
 with God's command-
 ments **צִוִּיתִי**
 Children of
 Israel **יִשְׂרָאֵל**

takes	עֲשֵׂה
	פ
order(s)	פָּלֵא
our face	פָּנֶיךָ
mit(s)	פָּרִי פְּרוֹת
	צ
on, Israel	צִיּוֹן
	ק
cliness, Kiddush	קִדּוּשׁ
cliness	קִדּוּשָׁה
oly	קִדְשׁ
takes us holy	קִדְשָׁנוּ
ound, voice	קוֹל
	ר
eat	רָב
becca	רִבְקָה
ichel	רֵחֶל
	ש
ofar	שׁוֹפָר
ant, put	שִׁים
ace, hello,	
good-bye	שָׁלוֹם
ice in the	
ome	שָׁלוֹם בֵּית
r name, your name (to	
boy or man)	שִׁמְךָ
r	שִׁמֵּעַ
ah	שָׂרָה
	ת
endor, praises	תְּהִלָּת
ah	תּוֹרָה
Torah of	
ife	תּוֹרַת חַיִּים

to affix	לְקַבֵּעַ
to hear	לְשָׁמֹעַ
	מ
what [is]	מָה
thank, give thanks	מוֹדָה
(boy/man)	
thank, give thanks	מוֹדָה
(girl/woman)	
mezuzah	מְזוּזָה
food	מִזוֹן
mezuzot	מְזוּזוֹת
gives life	מַחְיָה
who is like You	מִי כַּמֶּכָּה
ruler, king	מֶלֶךְ
brings on the	
evening	מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים
matzah	מַצָּה
commandment(s)	מִצְוָה
	מִצּוֹת
maror/bitter herbs	מָרוֹר
	נ
Your prophet	נְבִיאֶךָ
miracles	נִסִּים
your soul	נַפְשְׁךָ
let us sanctify, make	
holy	נִקְדָּשׁ
candle, light	נֵר
	ע
helper	עוֹזֵר
supreme	עֲלִיוֹן
for us, on us	עֲלֵינוּ
Your people	עַמְּךָ
tree	עֵץ
evening	עֶרֶב

	ט
good	טוֹב
(God's) goodness	טוֹבוֹ
	י
Your hands	יָדֶיךָ
Adonai	יְיָ
will rule	יִמְלֹךְ
Jacob	יַעֲקֹב
will make	יַעֲשֶׂה
Isaac	יִצְחָק
Israel	יִשְׂרָאֵל
	כ
God's glory	כְּבוֹדוֹ
as it is written	כַּכְּתוּב
all	כָּל־כָּל
all of us as	
one	כָּלֵנוּ כְּאַחַד
	ל
Leah	לֵאָה
your heart	לִבְּךָ
to bless	לְבָרֵךְ
from generation to	
generation	לְדוֹר וָדוֹר
lulav	לוּלָב
bread	לֶחֶם
(of the) going out from	
Egypt	(ל) יִצְיָאת
	מִצְרַיִם
(of the) work of	
creation	(ל) מַעֲשֵׂה
	בְּרֵאשִׁית
forever and	
ever	לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד
to engage	לְעִסּוֹק