

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from עֵץ חַיִּים.

tree of life

עֵץ חַיִּים

happy

מְאֻשָּׁר

its ways, its paths

דִּרְכֵּיהָ

pleasantness

נֵעַם

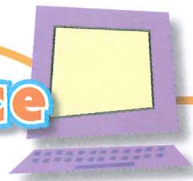
renew

חֲדָשׁ

our days

יָמֵינוּ

Clue to Cyberspace



Read the words below. Then choose and write the Hebrew word from the list above that is similar to the words on each line.

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|----|
| _____ | נְעִימוֹת | וּבְנֵעִימָה | נְעִים | 1. |
| _____ | דֶּרֶךְ | דִּרְכֵּיו | תְּדִרְךָ | 2. |
| _____ | יָמִי | יָמִים | יוֹם | 3. |
| _____ | וְאֲשֶׁרוֹ | תְּאֻשָּׁר | אַשְׁרִי | 4. |
| _____ | חֲדָשָׁה | חֲדָשׁ | מִחְדָּשׁ | 5. |

Which phrase from "Prayer Words" is left? _____

Draw an illustration to represent this phrase.

Use this clue to complete the last board in the "Lion's Bird House" game in Lesson 4 on your computer.




"I'm so glad we joined the Israeli Scouts—the **צופים**" said Ben, as he, Batya, and the other **צופים** climbed the ancient fortress of Masada in the Judean Desert. "It's cool that in the **צופים** we can learn about leadership and how to be prepared for wilderness survival."



"Yup," agreed Batya. "And that includes being prepared to be loyal and trustworthy. Remember the **צופים** oath: 'I promise to do my best to fulfill my duties to my people, my country, and my land, to help others at all times and to obey scout law.'"

In what ways do you show loyalty to your country now? _____

עֲלִינוּ, one of the closing prayers of the service, is a pledge of loyalty and obligation to God. When we recite **עֲלִינוּ** we praise and worship God as the One Creator and Ruler. We declare our people's loyalty to God and our desire for peace and a better world.

 **Torah Travel** Even before he was king, David declared his loyalty to God.

מִזְמוֹר לְדָוִד בְּהִיּוֹתוֹ בְּמִדְבָּר יְהוּדָה: אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהֵי אֲתָהּ...

"A psalm of David when he was in the Judean Desert: God, You are my God...."
(Psalms 63:1)

Locate and circle Masada—**מִצְדָּה**—on the map on page 3.

Why are giving **צִדְקָה**, pursuing peace and justice, and praying considered ways to show loyalty to God?

A Prayer of Loyalty and Defiance

עֲלִינוּ was written about 2,000 years ago. We do not know who wrote it. It was added to the Rosh Hashanah service in the third century CE and, in about the thirteenth century, it became part of the daily service.

It is a tradition to stand when reciting עֲלִינוּ. It is also a tradition to bend our knees and bow from the waist as a sign of honor and respect for God when we say line 4 below. As we begin line 5, we stand straight again.

Name two prayers in other sections of the service in which we bow.

Practice reading עֲלִינוּ.

1. עֲלִינוּ לְשַׁבַּח לְאֲדוֹן הַכֹּל, לְתַת גְּדֻלָּה לְיוֹצֵר בְּרֵאשִׁית,
2. שֶׁלֹּא עָשָׂנוּ כְּגוֹיֵי הָאָרְצוֹת, וְלֹא שָׂמְנוּ כְּמִשְׁפָּחוֹת הָאָדָמָה,
3. שֶׁלֹּא שָׂם חֻלְקֵנוּ כִּהֵם, וְגִרְלָנוּ כְּכָל-הַמוֹנִם,
4. וְאַנְחָנוּ כּוֹרְעִים וּמִשְׁתַּחֲוִים וּמוֹדִים,
5. לִפְנֵי מֶלֶךְ מַלְכֵי הַמְּלָכִים, הַקָּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא.

1. It is upon us (our duty) to praise the God of all, to praise the Creator of the universe,
2. who did not make us like the other nations of the world, and did not set us like the other families of the earth,
3. who did not appoint our lot to be like the others, and gave us a unique destiny.
4. We bend the knee, bow, and give thanks
5. before the Ruler of the rulers of rulers, the blessed Holy One.

6. שְׁהוּא נוֹטֵה שָׁמַיִם וְיִסַּד אֶרֶץ.
 7. וּמוֹשֵׁב יְקָרוֹ בַּשָּׁמַיִם מִמַּעַל וְשֹׁכֵנֶת עֶזְוֹ בְּגִבְהֵי מְרוֹמִים.
 8. הוּא אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֵין עוֹד, אֱמֶת מִלְּפָנֵינוּ אָפֶס זוּלָּתוֹ.
 9. בְּכָתוּב בְּתוֹרָתוֹ, וַיִּדְעַת הַיּוֹם וְהַשַּׁבָּת אֶל לְבָבָהּ.
 10. כִּי יֵי הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים בַּשָּׁמַיִם מִמַּעַל, וְעַל הָאֶרֶץ מִתַּחַת, אֵין עוֹד.

6. God spreads out the heavens and establishes the earth,
 7. God's glorious abode is in the heavens above and God's powerful Presence is in the highest of heights.
 8. God is our God, there is no other. True that God is our Ruler, there is none besides God.
 9. As it is written in God's Torah: Know on that day and take it to heart,
 10. that Adonai is God in the heavens above, and on the earth below; there is no other.

11. וְנֶאֱמַר וְהָיָה יְיָ לְמֶלֶךְ עַל כָּל הָאָרֶץ.
 12. בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יְהִיָּה יְיָ אֶחָד וְשֵׁמוֹ אֶחָד.

11. And it is said: Adonai will rule all the land.
 12. On that day, Adonai will be One and God's name will be One.

A Feeling of Belonging

Many of the words in עֲלֵינוּ end with the suffix נוּ, meaning **us** or **our**. Circle all the words in עֲלֵינוּ that end with נוּ. How many words did you circle? _____

Saying "us" and "our" rather than "me" and "my" reminds us that we are part of a community.

What do you think is the most important role of the synagogue community?

What do you like most about being part of your synagogue community?

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from עֲלֵינוּ.

it is upon us (our duty)

עֲלֵינוּ

to praise

לְשַׁבַּח

to God

לְאֱדוֹן

of all

הַכֹּל

and we

וְאֵנָּחוּנוּ

bend the knee

כּוֹרְעִים

Ruler of the rulers of rulers

מֶלֶךְ מְלָכֵי הַמְּלָכִים

and it is said

וְנֹאמַר

Write the Hebrew word for each English word below. Find and circle the Hebrew words hidden in the word search grid. Look from right to left and top to bottom. Then copy the letters you have *not* circled on to the lines below.

1. to God _____

2. bend the knee _____

3. and it is said _____

4. to praise _____

5. and we _____

6. it is our duty _____

7. of all _____

כ	ו	ר	ע	י	ם
ו	ה	כ	ל	ע	מ
א	ל	ל	ך	ל	מ
נ	ל	ש	כ	י	י
ח	ה	ב	מ	נ	ל
נ	כ	ח	י	ו	ם
ו	ל	א	ד	ו	ן

Another name for God is:

Collective Thanks

The word **וּמֹדִים** tells us that **עָלֵינוּ** is a prayer of thanks as well as a declaration of loyalty. **וּמֹדִים** means **and (we) give thanks**. The prefix **ו** means **and**; the suffix **ים** tells us that the verb is in the plural form.

Do you think it is significant that “and we give thanks” is in the plural form?

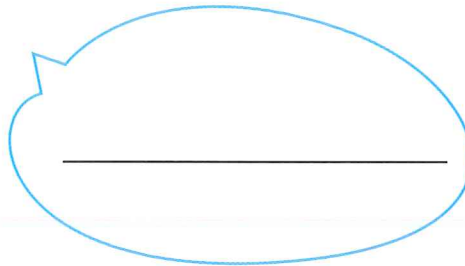
Why or why not? _____

There are many other prayers of thanks. For example, each morning it is a tradition to recite a personal prayer of thanks to God, the **מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה אֲנִי**.

How can it help us to start each day with words and thoughts of thanks and gratitude?

In modern Hebrew, the way to say **thanks a lot** is **תּוֹדָה רַבָּה**. Circle the word in that phrase that is in the same word family as **מוֹדָה**, **מוֹדָה**, and **וּמֹדִים**.

Name someone who has been kind or helpful to you. In the speech bubble, write “thanks a lot” in Hebrew.



Thanksgiving in the Bible

Read these words of thanksgiving from the Bible.

In each line, find and circle the word of thanks, **תּוֹדָה**.

Remember: Sometimes a word includes prefixes.

1. וְקָטַר מִחֶמֶץ תּוֹדָה וְקָרְאוּ נְדָבוֹת הַשָּׁמַיעַן...
2. וְאֲנִי בְּקוֹל תּוֹדָה אֶזְבְּחָה-לָּךְ אֲשֶׁר נְדַרְתִּי אֲשֶׁלְמָה...
3. וְהַתּוֹדָה הַשְּׁנִית הַהוֹלֶכֶת לְמוֹאֵל וְאֲנִי אַחֲרֶיהָ...

Language Link

The phrase **בְּיוֹם הַהוּא** means **on that day**. In **עָלֵינוּ** it refers to the time when the world will be perfect. The Hebrew word for **day** is **יוֹם**.

Practice reading the days of the week in Hebrew.

Sunday (Day 1)	יוֹם ראשון
Monday (Day 2)	יוֹם שְׁנִי
Tuesday (Day 3)	יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי
Wednesday (Day 4)	יוֹם רְבִיעִי
Thursday (Day 5)	יוֹם חֲמִישִׁי
Friday (Day 6)	יוֹם שְׁשִׁי
Saturday (Shabbat)	יוֹם שַׁבָּת

What Bible story in the Book of Genesis do the names of the days remind you of? Why?

עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת means the **eve of Shabbat**, Friday night.

יוֹם שַׁבָּת means the **day of Shabbat**, Saturday.

Fill in the missing Hebrew word that tells when we light Shabbat candles.

שַׁבָּת _____

Did you know that Sunday is a weekday in Israel? In fact, Jewish Israeli kids go to school **יוֹם ראשון** through **יוֹם שְׁשִׁי**. The good news is that Jewish religious holidays, like **ראש השנה** and **פסח**, are also national holidays and days off from school!

Putting It in ConTEXT

Reread line 6 of עֲלֵינוּ, which describes God as the Creator of the world.

נוֹטָה שָׁמַיִם וַיִּסֵּד אֶרֶץ

This line comes from the book of the prophet Isaiah (51:13). Other lines in Isaiah (42:5) also describe God as the Creator of the world.

כֹּה־אָמַר הָאֵל יְהוָה בּוֹרֵא הַשָּׁמַיִם וְנוֹטִיהֶם
רָקַע הָאָרֶץ וְצִאֲצָאֶיהָ...

*Thus says God, Adonai, who created the heavens and stretched them out,
Who spread forth the earth and all that comes out of it ...*

Circle the Hebrew words for **heaven** or **the heavens** in the three Hebrew lines from Isaiah above. How many words did you circle? _____

Underline the Hebrew words for **earth** or **the earth**. How many words did you circle? _____ *Hint: Check out the photo caption on this page.*



אֶרֶץ, שָׁמַיִם, וְצוֹפִים

Psst! The word הַצִּפִּים ("the scouts") appears in the Bible. Circle it below.

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַצִּפִּים לְשָׂאוֹל בְּגִבְעַת בְּנִימִן וְהָיָה הָהָמוֹן נָמוֹג וַיִּלָּךְ וַיִּהְיֶה.

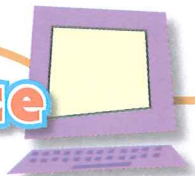
(King) Saul's scouts in Gibeah of Benjamin saw masses of people scattering in all directions. (1 Samuel 14:16)

Tic-Tac-Toe

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

וְנֹאמֵר	לִפְנֵי	כּוֹרְעִים	גְּדֵלָה	וְאֶנְחָנוּ	אֲמַת
לְאֶדוֹן	שֵׁם	הַכֹּל	אֶחָד	בְּשָׁמַיִם	אֵין
עָלֵינוּ	וּשְׁמוֹ	לְשִׁבְחָהּ	אֶדְמָה	עֵז	מֶלֶךְ מַלְכֵי הַמַּלְכִּים

Clue to Cyberspace



Go down the steps of Masada by reading each line aloud and circling the words that do **not** appear in עָלֵינוּ.

1. עָלֵינוּ לְשִׁבְחָהּ לְאֶדוֹן יִשְׂרָאֵל הַכֹּל שְׁלֹא
2. עֲשָׂנוּ כְּגוֹיֵי הֶרְחָמִים הָאֲרָצוֹת וְאֶנְחָנוּ כּוֹרְעִים
3. וּבְאֶרֶץ וּמִשְׁתַּחֲוִים וּמוֹדִים לִפְנֵי מֶלֶךְ מַלְכֵי
4. הַמַּלְכִּים וְנֹאמֵר וְהָיָה דְּבָרִים בְּיוֹם הַהוּא
5. יְהִיָּה הַגְּבוּרָה יֵי אֶחָד וּשְׁמוֹ אֶחָד

On the lines below, write the first letter of each of the circled words to discover the Hebrew name of the desert in which Masada is located. Do not write any dots or vowels.


Use this clue to score bonus points in the "Carnival Duck!" game in Level 5 on your computer.





Ben and Batya were visiting their cousins Oshrit and Gadi in Be'er Sheva. "Israel is a country full of hope—תִּקְוָה—just like it says in our national anthem," Oshrit explained. "Be'er Sheva is a great example. Lots of Jewish immigrants—עוֹלִים—settle here. Many come from Russia and Ethiopia, where they couldn't live freely as Jews. They made עֲלִיָּה in the hope that they could find work, raise families, and live proudly as Jews in Israel." 🇮🇱

Who or what gives you courage and hope when you face a challenge, such as making a science project presentation or giving a speech? Why?

 **Torah Travel** The Bible tells us that our patriarch Abraham's first purchase in the Land of Israel was a well—בְּאֵר—in the Negev Desert. He bought it from King Abimelech, with whom he swore an oath—שְׁבוּעָה.

...קָרָא לַמָּקוֹם הַהוּא בְּאֵר שָׁבַע כִּי שָׁם נִשְׁבַּעוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם.

"...called that place Be'er Sheva because the two of them swore an oath there."

(Genesis 21:31).

שְׁבוּעָה and שָׁבַע are built on the same root—שָׁבַע. Locate and circle Be'er Sheva on the map on page 3.

Near the end of the service we say the קְדִישׁ, a prayer we recite in memory of loved ones who have died. Surprisingly, the קְדִישׁ doesn't mention death. Instead, it praises God and expresses our hope that God's laws of justice and loving-kindness will bring peace throughout the world.

Why, after a loved one dies, might it be comforting to say a prayer that says God is great and that we hope for a kinder, more peaceful world?

Practice reading the קדיש.

1. יִתְגַּדֵּל וְיִתְקַדֵּשׁ שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא.
2. בְּעָלְמָא דִּי בְּרָא כְרַעוּתָהּ, וְיִמְלִיךָ מַלְכוּתָהּ,
3. בְּחַיֵּינוּ וּבְיוֹמֵינוּ וּבְחַיֵּי דְכָל בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל,
4. בְּעָגְלָא וּבְזִמְן קָרִיב. וְאָמְרוּ: אָמֵן.
5. יְהֵא שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ לְעָלַם וּלְעָלְמֵי עָלְמֵיָא.

1. May God's name be great and may it be made holy
2. in the world created according to God's will. May God rule
3. in our own lives and our own days, and in the life of all the house of Israel,
4. swiftly and soon. And say: Amen.
5. May God's great name be blessed forever and ever.

6. יִתְבָּרַךְ וְיִשְׁתַּבַּח, וְיִתְפָּאֵר וְיִתְרוֹמַם וְיִתְנַשֵּׂא,
7. וְיִתְהַדָּר וְיִתְעַלֶּה וְיִתְהַלָּל שְׁמֵהּ דְקַדְשָׁא בְּרִיךְ הוּא,
8. לְעָלָא מִן כָּל בְּרַכְתָּא וְשִׁירָתָא,
9. תְּשַׁבַּחְתָּא וְנַחֲמָתָא, דְּאִמְרִין בְּעָלְמָא. וְאָמְרוּ: אָמֵן.

6. Blessed, praised, glorified, exalted, extolled,
7. honored, magnified, and adored be the name of the blessed Holy One,
8. though God is beyond all the blessings, songs,
9. adorations, and consolations that are spoken in the world. And say: Amen.



10. יְהֵא שְׁלָמָא רַבָּא מִן שְׁמַיָּא,
 11. וְחַיִּים עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל. וְאָמְרוּ: אָמֵן.
 12. עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם בְּמְרוֹמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ,
 13. וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל. וְאָמְרוּ: אָמֵן.

10. May there be great peace from heaven

11. and life for us and for all Israel. And say: Amen.

12. May God who makes peace in the heavens, make peace for us

13. and for all Israel. And say: Amen.

The Hebrew-Aramaic Connection

Did you notice anything unusual about the language of the קְדִישׁ? Most of the words are in Aramaic, a language that is similar to Hebrew. Aramaic was spoken by the Jews at the time of Ezra the prophet in the fifth century BCE and for about a thousand years after that.

The last two lines of the קְדִישׁ are written in Hebrew. What is the name of another prayer in which those same two lines appear? *Hint:* Its English meaning is the “Standing Prayer.” _____

Many Aramaic words in the קְדִישׁ are similar to Hebrew words that you already know. Be a world-class linguist and draw a line from each Hebrew word below to its related Aramaic word. *Hint:* Look for related roots.

ARAMAIC

וְיִמְלִיךְ

בְּרִיךְ

וְיִתְקַדֵּשׁ

שְׁלָמָא

בְּעֻלְמָא

שְׁמַיָּא

יְתַגְדֵּל

HEBREW

1. שָׁלוֹם

2. קְדוּשָׁה

3. שְׁמִימִים

4. יְמִלֵךְ

5. הַגְדוּלָּה

6. בְּרוּךְ

7. הַעוֹלָם

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the קדיש.

will be great

יִתְגַּדֵּל

and will be holy

וְיִתְקַדֵּשׁ

God's name

שְׁמֵהּ

in the world

בְּעֲלָמָא

God's kingdom

מְלִכּוּתָהּ

the blessings

בְּרָכָתָא

peace

שְׁלָמָא



Getting to the Root of a Word

In the blank space next to each root below write a prayer word from above that is built on the same root.

1. ברכ

2. מלכ

3. קדש

4. שלמ

Bonus Points: Turn to the activity on page 62. Put a check next to each Hebrew and Aramaic word that is built on one of the roots below. *Hint:* כ is a final ב.

קדש

ברכ

שלמ

מלכ

Now, circle the root letters in each word that you checked.



Language Link

The phrase **בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל**, in line 3 of the **קְדִישׁ**, means **House of Israel**. **בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל** is not a place; it is the name of our people—the Jewish people. Many other Hebrew expressions that begin with the word **בֵּית**, meaning **house of**, are names of places. Here are just a few.

school (house of books)

בֵּית-סֵפֶר

cafe (house of coffee)

בֵּית-קָפֶה

hospital (house of the sick)

בֵּית-חֹלִים

synagogue (house of assembly)

בֵּית-כְּנֶסֶת

court of law (house of law)

בֵּית-מִשְׁפָּט

factory (house of manufacturing)

בֵּית-תְּרֻשָּׁת

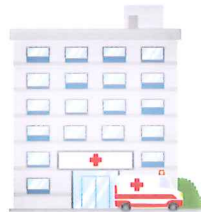
Hebrew Houses

Read the Hebrew phrases below then draw a line from each phrase to its illustration.

בֵּית-תְּרֻשָּׁת

בֵּית-כְּנֶסֶת

בֵּית-מִשְׁפָּט



בֵּית-חֹלִים

בֵּית-קָפֶה

בֵּית-סֵפֶר

The Hebrew word meaning “house of” is _____.

More About the Kaddish

So far, you have learned about the Mourner's קדיש. But there are other versions of the קדיש. One is the קדיש קצוי, which means "Half Kaddish," even though it is only slightly shorter than the Mourner's קדיש. The קדיש divides a prayer service just like a bell between classes divides a school day. It indicates the end of one section of the service and the start of the next.

In some congregations, only the mourners and those observing *yahrtzeit*—the anniversary of a loved one's death—stand as they recite the Mourner's קדיש. In others, everyone stands.

We are not sure who wrote the קדיש or when it was written. It probably evolved over several centuries. About eight hundred years ago the קדיש became the prayer recited by mourners.

Traditionally we recite the קדיש only in the presence of a מניין—a group of ten or more Jews who are at least of bar or bat mitzvah age. As the mourners chant the prayer, the congregation praises God, hoping their words of faith will comfort and strengthen the mourners.

What might be a good reason to recite the Mourner's קדיש only in the presence of a מניין?



At the Root

יתגדל means **May God's name be great**. The root of יתגדל is גדל.

The root גדל tells us that **great, big, or size** is part of a word's meaning.

Circle the root letters גדל in the words below.

גְּדֻלָּה מְגַדֵּל גְּדֻלָּה גְּדֻלָּה גְּדֻלָּה גְּדֻלָּה גְּדֻלָּה

BIG or SMALL

If a building is BIG we say it is גדול, and if it is SMALL we call it קטן. Circle the building that matches the Hebrew phrase.



בית-כנסת קטן



בית-קפה גדול



בית-ספר גדול



בית-חולים קטן

What Do We Say?

On hearing that someone has died, it is a tradition for all people—mourners and non-mourners alike—to say:

ברוך דיין האמת.

Praised is the One True Judge.

Why do you think we say these words when we hear someone has died?

Taking Leave of Royalty

Practice reading the last two lines of the קדיש.

1. עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם בְּמַרוֹמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם

2. עָלֵינוּ, וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל. וְאָמְרוּ: אָמֵן.

1. May God who makes peace in the heavens, make peace

2. for us and for all Israel. And say, Amen.

עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם is the same sentence that concludes the עֲמִידָה and appears near the end of בְּרַכַּת הַמָּזוֹן (Grace After Meals). When we say עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם at the end of the קדיש and the עֲמִידָה, it is a tradition to take three steps backward, then bow to the left, to the right, and to the front. It is as if we are leaving the presence of a great ruler.

Who is the ruler whose presence we are leaving? _____

If you could add another line about peace to עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם, what would it be? Write it in English here:



שָׁלוֹם

Putting It in ConTEXT

We pray for peace in every service. And we learn the value of peace and the importance of pursuing it. Here are three quotes from the Bible, the תנ"ך—Torah, Prophets, and Writings—that speak of peace.

1. וְנָתַתִּי שָׁלוֹם בְּאֶרֶץ וּשְׁכַבְתֶּם וְאֵין מַחְרִיד... וְחָרֵב
לֹא-תַעֲבֹר בְּאֶרְצְכֶם.

"I will grant peace throughout the land, so that you will lie down and not be troubled by anyone... No sword will cross through your land." (Leviticus 26:6)

2. ...וְנָאֲשַׁלֵּם נִחְמִים לוֹ וְלֹאֲבָלָיו: בּוֹרָא נֹב [נִיב] שְׁפָתַיִם
שָׁלוֹם שָׁלוֹם לָרְחוֹק וְלִקְרוֹב אָמַר יְהוָה וְרָפָאתִיו.

"...and to the mourners among them I will give comfort. I who created speech [say] 'Peace, peace to the far and to the near,' says Adonai. And I will heal them." (Isaiah 57:18-19)

3. סוּר מִרָע וַעֲשֵׂה-טוֹב בִּקְשׁ שָׁלוֹם וּרְדֵּפֵהוּ.

"Steer clear of evil and do good; seek peace and pursue it." (Psalms 34:15)

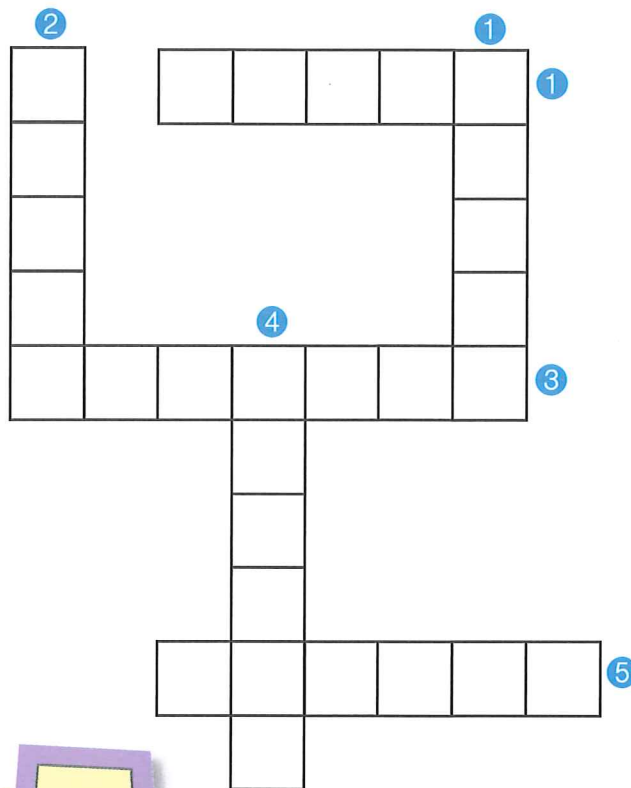
Write שָׁלוֹם below the symbols for peace. Then create your own peace symbol.



PRAYER PUZZLE

Complete the puzzle by writing the Hebrew word from the word bank in the box below that is related to the word from the קדיש. Do not include the vowels or any other marks that look like dots.

מַלְכוּתָךְ
הַגְדָּלָה
הָעוֹלָם
בְּקִדְשָׁתוֹ
בְּשָׁמַיִם
הַנֶּאֱמָרִים



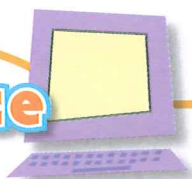
Across

1. בְּעֶלְמָא
3. דְּאֶמִירָן
5. וִיתְקַדֵּשׁ

Down

1. יִתְגַּדֵּל
2. שְׁמִיָּא
4. מַלְכוּתָהּ

Clue to Cyberspace



Sharpen your Hebrew. Read the following Hebrew and Aramaic words from the קדיש. Circle only the Hebrew words. How many words did you circle? _____

Then draw a line to connect each of the Hebrew words to אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל. Hint: Aramaic words often end with א.

בְּעֶלְמָא עֲלִינוּ
וְאֶמְרוּ תְּשַׁבַּחְתָּא
עֲשֵׂה שְׁלָמָא
שְׁלוֹם וְחַיִּים



הוּא רַבָּא
וְשִׁירְתָּא בְּרַכְתָּא
וְנַחֲמָתָא יַעֲשֵׂה
וְעַל שְׁמִיָּא

Now find and copy the Hebrew word that is also the name of a prayer. _____


Place this clue in its correct spot in the "Stampede" game in Level 6 on your computer.





It was like no other school day. Ben and Batya were on a class trip to Tiberias, a city on the western shore of Lake Kinneret—יַם כְּנֶרֶת. “Tiberias—טִבֶּרְיָה—was built about 2,000 years ago,” their teacher Eli explained. (Yes, Israeli students call teachers by their first names!) “After the Temple was destroyed, טִבֶּרְיָה became a center of Jewish learning and culture. It’s where our sages developed the collection of Jewish laws called the Palestinian Talmud.”

“I learned that Tiberias was also the home of the ancient high court—the Sanhedrin,” Batya said to Ben. “It’s one of Judaism’s holiest cities. Just thinking about its history, not to mention today’s swim party at יַם כְּנֶרֶת, feels awesome times ten.”

 **Torah Travel** Tradition teaches that טִבֶּרְיָה was built on the remains of the city of Rakkat, which is mentioned in the Bible:

וְעָרֵי מְבָצָר הַצְדִּים צֵיר וְחַמַּת רַקַּת וְכְנֶרֶת.

“And the fortified cities were Ziddim, Zeir, and Hammat, Rakkat, and Kinneret.”

(Joshua 19:35)

Locate and circle טִבֶּרְיָה and יַם כְּנֶרֶת on the map on page 3.

Describe a time or place that fills you with awe and wonder.

On Shabbat morning, many congregations sing אֵין פֿאלהיינו or אַדון עולם (or both!) as part of the prayer service’s conclusion. Both hymns describe God as our Sovereign and Ruler, an awesome power beyond compare. We sing both with spirit and joy. You will learn both of these hymns in this chapter.

God is not the leader of a country or even human. So what do we mean when we say that God is our Sovereign and Ruler?

You're the Greatest

אֵין כְּאֱלֹהֵינוּ praises God as having no equal.

Practice reading אֵין כְּאֱלֹהֵינוּ.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| אֵין כְּאֱדוֹנֵינוּ, | 1. אֵין כְּאֱלֹהֵינוּ, |
| אֵין כְּמוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ. | 2. אֵין כְּמַלְכֵנוּ, |
| מִי כְּאֱדוֹנֵינוּ, | 3. מִי כְּאֱלֹהֵינוּ, |
| מִי כְּמוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ. | 4. מִי כְּמַלְכֵנוּ, |
| נוֹדֶה לְאֱדוֹנֵינוּ, | 5. נוֹדֶה לְאֱלֹהֵינוּ, |
| נוֹדֶה לְמוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ. | 6. נוֹדֶה לְמַלְכֵנוּ, |
| בָּרוּךְ אֱדוֹנֵינוּ, | 7. בָּרוּךְ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, |
| בָּרוּךְ מוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ. | 8. בָּרוּךְ מַלְכֵנוּ, |
| אַתָּה הוּא אֱדוֹנֵינוּ, | 9. אַתָּה הוּא אֱלֹהֵינוּ, |
| אַתָּה הוּא מוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ. | 10. אַתָּה הוּא מַלְכֵנוּ, |

1. There is none like our God,
2. There is none like our Ruler,
3. Who is like our God?
4. Who is like our Ruler?
5. We will give thanks to our God,
6. We will give thanks to our Ruler,
7. Blessed is our God,
8. Blessed is our Ruler,
9. You are our God,
10. You are our Ruler,

- There is none like our Sovereign,
There is none like our Savior.
Who is like our Sovereign?
Who is like our Savior?
We will give thanks to our Sovereign,
We will give thanks to our Savior.
Blessed is our Sovereign,
Blessed is our Savior.
You are our Sovereign,
You are our Savior.*

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from **אֵין כְּאֱלֹהֵינוּ**.

there is none like	אֵין כְּ-
who is like	מִי כְּ-
we will give thanks to	נִוְדֶה לְ-
You (God) are	אַתָּה הוּא
our God	אֱלֹהֵינוּ
our Sovereign	אֲדוֹנֵינוּ
our Ruler	מַלְכֵנוּ
our Savior	מוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ

God's Majesty

Under each crown, write the English meaning of the word in the crown.



Bonus points: In each of the four Hebrew words, circle the word ending that means **our**.

With a partner, find and underline the Hebrew word below that is related to **נִוְדֶה לְ-**.

שָׁלוֹם תוֹדָה יִשְׂרָאֵל תוֹרָה

Now, use this word to thank your partner for working with you.

At the Heart of It All



When we sing **אֵין פֿאלהינז**, we describe God in four ways—**אֱלֹהֵינוּ** (our God), **אָדוֹנֵינוּ** (our Sovereign), **מֶלֶכְנוּ** (our Ruler), and **מוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ** (our Savior). Each is built on a name of God. At first, you may not recognize God's name because when a word has a prefix or suffix added, it can change the word's vowels or cause it to lose a final letter.

Connect each name of God in column 1 to its related word from **אֵין פֿאלהינז** in column 2.

Then write the English meaning for the words in column 1 in the blank spaces.

	2	1
_____	אֱלֹהֵינוּ	מֶלֶךְ
_____	אָדוֹנֵינוּ	מוֹשִׁיעַ
_____	מוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ	אֱלֹהִים
_____	מֶלֶכְנוּ	אָדוֹן

There are many other ways to describe God. For example, other prayers call God **יוֹצֵרֵנוּ** (our Creator), **אָבִינוּ** (our Parent; literally, our Father), and **רוֹעֵנוּ** (our Shepherd).

Why do you think we describe God in different ways? _____

How would *you* describe God? God is our/my _____

Which did you choose, "our" or "my"? Why? _____

Prefix Please

אין כ- **There Is None Like**

אין means **there is none**.

כ- is a prefix that means **like**.

אין כ- means _____.

Circle the word and prefix that mean **there is none like** in the lines below.

אין כ־אדונינו	אין כ־אלהינו
אין כ־מושיענו	אין כ־מלכנו

מי כ- **Who Is Like**

מי means **who is**.

כ- is a prefix that means **like**.

Circle the word and prefix that mean **who is like** in the lines below.

מי כ־אדונינו	מי כ־אלהינו
מי כ־מושיענו	מי כ־מלכנו

ל- **We Will Give Thanks to**

ל- means **we will give thanks**.

ל- is a prefix that means _____.

Circle the word and prefix that mean **we will give thanks to** in the lines below.

ל-אדונינו	ל-אלהינו
ל-מושיענו	ל-מלכנו

Crack the Code

אֵין פֿאלֶהינּוּ is an acrostic—a poem in which a hidden message is spelled out by stringing together the first letter of each verse or, in this case, every other line.

Turn to page 74 and follow these directions to crack the code of the **אֵין פֿאלֶהינּוּ** acrostic.

1. Circle **אֵין** each time it appears.
2. Underline **מִי** each time it appears.
3. Put a box around **נוֹדֶה** each time it appears.
4. To spell out a new secret word, in the space below write the first letter of each of the following words from **אֵין פֿאלֶהינּוּ**:

נוֹדֶה

מִי

אֵין

(Remember: נ at the end of a word is written ן.)

..

ד

When do we say this word?

The first word in each of the last two verses of **אֵין פֿאלֶהינּוּ** are **בָּרוּךְ** and **אֱתָהּ**. Jewish tradition tells us that by saying a blessing's ending (**אָמֵן**) followed by a blessing's beginning (**בָּרוּךְ אֱתָהּ**) we are reminded that our praise of God should go on forever.



אָמֵן!

And Now, a Word about Israel

Some synagogues recite an additional verse at the end of **אֵין כְּאֱלֹהֵינוּ**. It is a reminder of the days when our people made sacrifices and burned incense in Jerusalem's Temple.

אַתָּה הוּא שֶׁהַקְטִירוֹ אֲבוֹתֵינוּ לְפָנֶיךָ אֶת קֶטֶרֶת הַסַּמִּים.

It was in front of You that our ancestors burned the incense.

Circle the Hebrew word above that ends in the suffix meaning **our**.

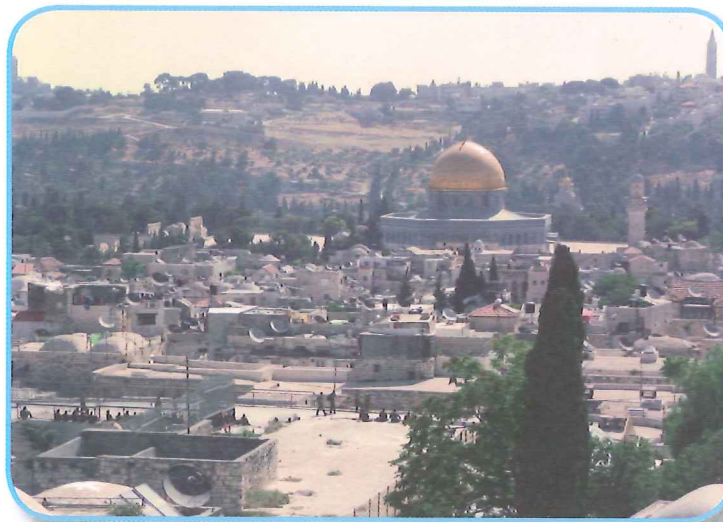
Bonus Points: What does the word you circled mean? _____

Can you name two of **אֲבוֹתֵינוּ**? Write their names in Hebrew or English.

Underline the Hebrew word above that means **You**.

Crazy Bonus Points: Draw a squiggly line under the two Hebrew words above that share the same root.

☀️☀️ **Off the Charts Bonus Points:** What are the root letters in the two words?



יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

Language Link

The last verse of **אֵין בְּאֱלֹהֵינוּ** begins with the phrase **אַתָּה הוּא**, which means **You (God) are**. When the words are used individually, they are two separate pronouns meaning **you** and **he**. Below are the masculine and feminine forms of Hebrew singular pronouns.

F	M
אֲנִי	אֲנִי
אַתָּ	אַתָּה
הִיא	הוּא

Join Ben and Batya at **יַם כְּנָרֶת**. They and their classmates want to introduce themselves to you.



Now let's see who you remember. Fill in the blanks with **אֲנִי**, **הוּא**, **הִיא**, or the right name.



שָׂרָה _____ דָּוִד _____ הִיא _____ בֶּן _____ הוּא _____ בַּתְיָה _____

Can you answer this question in Hebrew?

_____ מִי אַתָּה/אַתָּ? אֲנִי _____

God of Eternity

אֲדוֹן עוֹלָם praises God as having no equal, just as בְּאֱלֹהֵינוּ does. In addition, it says that the God of the whole universe is also my personal God, who cares about me.

Practice reading אֲדוֹן עוֹלָם.

1. אֲדוֹן עוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר מֶלֶךְ בְּטָרִם כָּל יִצִּיר נִבְרָא.
2. לֵעֵת נַעֲשֶׂה בְּחִפְצוֹ כָּל, אֲזִי מֶלֶךְ שְׁמוֹ נִקְרָא.
3. וְאַחֲרֵי כָּלֹת הַכֹּל, לְבִדּוֹ יִמְלֹךְ נֹרָא.
4. וְהוּא הָיָה, וְהוּא הָיָה, וְהוּא יִהְיֶה, בְּתַפְאָרָה.
5. וְהוּא אֶחָד וְאֵין שֵׁנִי, לְהַמְשִׁיל לוֹ לְהַחֲבִירָה.
6. בְּלִי רֵאשִׁית בְּלִי תְּכֵלִית, וְלוֹ הָעֵז וְהַמְּשָׁרָה.
7. וְהוּא אֵלִי וְחַי גָּאֵלִי, וְצוּר חֲבִלִי בְּעֵת צָרָה.
8. וְהוּא נָסִי וּמְנוּס לִי, מִנֵּת כּוֹסִי בְּיוֹם אֶקְרָא.
9. בְּיָדוֹ אֶפְקִיד רוּחִי, בְּעֵת אִישָׁן וְאַעִּירָה.
10. וְעַם רוּחִי גּוֹיָתִי, יִי לִי וְלֹא אִירָא.

1. Sovereign of the universe who ruled before any being was created,
2. at the time when everything was created according to God's will, then God was called Ruler.
3. After all else ends, God alone will rule in majesty.
4. God was, God is, and God will be in glory.
5. God is One and there is no one who is God's peer or who can join with God.
6. Without a beginning, without an end, power and dominion are God's.
7. God is my God and my living Redeemer, and my Rock in times of trouble and distress.
8. God is my banner and my refuge, the portion of my cup on the day I call.
9. I entrust my spirit into God's hand, when I sleep and when I wake.
10. And with my spirit and my body, Adonai is with me and I shall not be afraid.

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from אֱלֹהִים עוֹלָם.

Sovereign	אֱלֹהִים
(God) was	הָיָה
(God) is	הוּא
(God) will be	יִהְיֶה
without a beginning	בְּלִי רֵאשִׁית
without an end	בְּלִי תְּכֵלִית
my Redeemer	גֹּאֲלִי

Wish for the World

Write the Hebrew word for each English meaning.

1. without a beginning _____
2. without an end _____
3. Sovereign _____

Now copy the circled letters to reveal our greatest wish for the world.

Was, Is, Will Be!

Why do you think אֱלֹהִים עוֹלָם says of God: הָיָה, הוּא, יִהְיֶה (was, is, and will be)?

Putting It in ConTEXT

In **אֲדוֹנָי עִזְרָתִי** we speak as a community, so we say “our God.” But in **אֲדוֹנָי עִזְרָתִי** we speak as individuals, so we say “my God.” In fact, the last four lines of **אֲדוֹנָי עִזְרָתִי** say “my” nine times, “I” four times, and “me” once.

Why do you think that in some prayers we speak as a community and in others we speak as individuals? _____

The last four lines of **אֲדוֹנָי עִזְרָתִי** express similar thoughts to Psalms 23:1–4.

1. **יְהוָה רֹעִי**
2. **נַפְשִׁי יִשׁוּבָב יְנַחֲנִי בְּמַעְגְּלֵי צְדָק**
3. **גַּם כִּי־אֵלֶךְ בְּגִיא צִלְמוֹת לֹא־אִירָא רָע כִּי־אַתָּה עִמָּדִי**
4. **שִׁבְטְךָ וּמִשְׁעַנְתְּךָ הֵמָּה יְנַחֲמֵנִי**

1. *Adonai is my Shepherd*
2. *(God) restores my spirit, (God) guides me in righteous paths*
3. *Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil, for You are with me*
4. *Your rod and Your staff, they comfort me.*

If God is not a person, how can God protect and comfort us? _____

Write a poem, blessing, or statement describing what guides and comforts you at difficult moments. _____

Name that Tune

We conclude the Shabbat prayer service with a lively hymn, often singing אָדוֹן עוֹלָם to the tune of a fun song such as "Deep in the Heart of Texas" or "Yankee Doodle." When a holiday falls on Shabbat, we might sing אָדוֹן עוֹלָם to the melody of a song for that holiday.

Match each holiday below with the tune we might use for אָדוֹן עוֹלָם when the holiday falls on Shabbat.



TUNE

מַעֲזוֹז צוֹר

דִּינֵנוּ

"גֵּד בֶּלֶס אַמְרִיקָה"

HOLIDAY

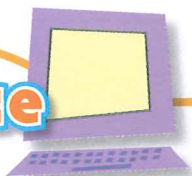
פֶּסַח

4 בִּיּוּלִי

חֲנּוּכָה



Clue to Cyberspace



Meet Ben and Batya in טֵבֶרִיָּה. Then jog around יַם כְּנֶרֶת as you read each Hebrew word.



Circle the word that is part of the name of the prayer we are learning. Place this clue in its correct space in the "Stampede" game in Level 7 on your computer.



Batya and Ben's Big Day!

"The best," Batya gasped as she and Ben completed the final rehearsal of their haftarah. They had chanted the **הַפְּטָרָה** and **בְּרָכוֹת** perfectly! "Well, tomorrow is the big day, our bat and bar mitzvah, and we are ready for it," said Ben. "I'm glad we are having the prayer service and party in _____.

(name a city in Israel)

It's my favorite city in Israel because

_____."

"Yup. It's the perfect place," Batya agreed. "I've had such a great time studying and traveling in Israel this year. It's hard to believe that in just two weeks we'll be back home. Wait 'til I tell our friends about the time we

_____."

(describe a fun thing to do in Israel, like a swim party at the Kinneret)

"Don't worry. This is just one of many trips we'll take to Israel. Our synagogue and youth group have teen summer programs in Israel. If we start lobbying mom and dad now, there's a good chance we can come back in a few years," Ben said.

"Sounds like a plan," agreed Batya. "But now, we need to focus on our big day tomorrow. So let's practice the Sheheḥyanu blessing."

Please join Ben and Batya in practicing the **שֶׁהֶחְיָנוּ**.

**בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁהֶחְיָנוּ וְקִיַּמְנוּ וְהִגִּיעָנוּ
לְזֶמֶן הַזֶּה.**

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



My Big Day

I am a student at _____.
(name of religious school)

I will celebrate becoming a _____ mitzvah on _____, _____.
(bar/bat) (day of the week) (date)

My פְּרָשָׁה is about _____.

My הַפְּטָרָה is about _____.

My מִצְוָה project may be about _____.

My prayer service will be held at _____.

What I most look forward to about becoming a bar/bat mitzvah is _____
_____ because _____
_____.

There is much I have learned about Judaism and more that I will continue to learn, and so I offer this blessing of gratitude.

אַתָּה חוֹנֵן לְאָדָם דַּעַת, וּמְלַמֵּד לְאַנּוֹשׁ בִּינָה. חַנּוּנוֹ מֵאַתָּה
יָדְעָה, בִּינָה וְהַשְׂכִּיל. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, חוֹנֵן הַדַּעַת.

You graciously gave humans the ability to learn, teaching us wisdom. Grant us intelligence, wisdom, and understanding. Praised are You, Adonai, who graciously grants us the power to learn. (from the Amidah)

Kol Yisrael Wrap-Up



Know Your Roots

Be a super sleuth and uncover the roots of the Hebrew words. Write each root at the base of the tree. Look in the grass to find the English meaning related to this root. Copy the English word below the Hebrew root.



love

bless, praise

holiness

life

rule



wholeness

compassion, mercy

say

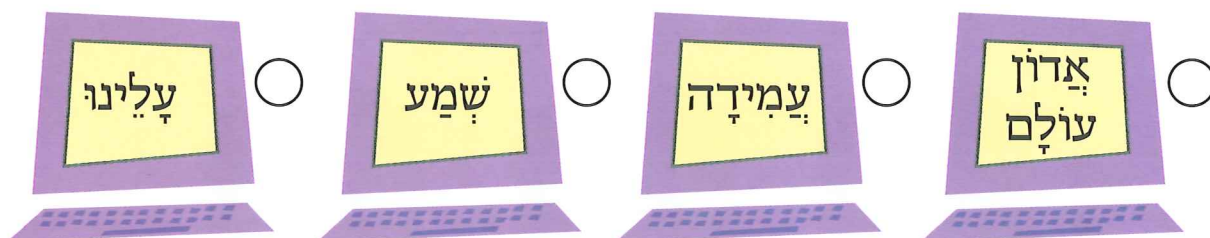
power, might

great, big

How does knowing these key roots help you to understand prayers?

Following Orders

Batya and Ben are working on their computer to plan a Shabbat retreat. Each prayer is on a separate document. Help them plan services for the retreat by numbering the prayers, beginning with Shabbat morning, according to the order in which they are recited.



Challenge: Name two additional prayers that Ben and Batya could add to their list.

3-2-1 Action!

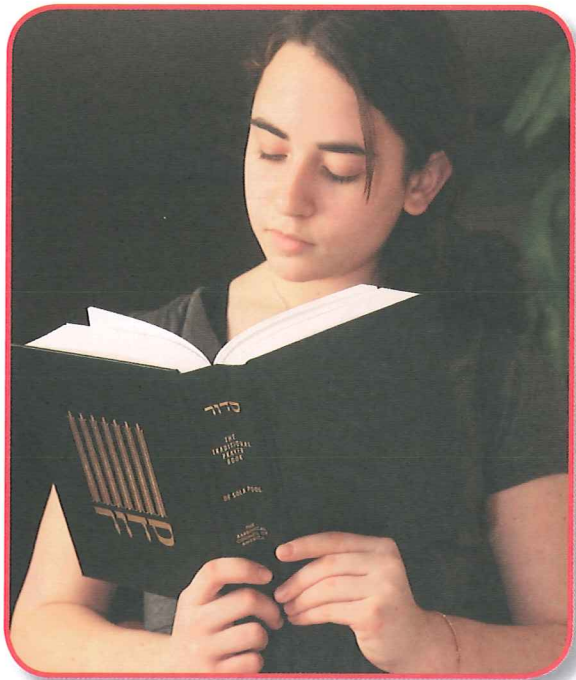
Ben and Batya are making a film about leading Shabbat services. They filmed a silent video and then made recordings of prayers being chanted. Write the number of each prayer next to its matching action to help Ben and Batya sync the chanting of the prayers with the video.



- _____ close eyes or cover eyes with hand
- _____ take three steps backward then forward
- _____ come up to the bimah for an aliyah
- _____ raise the Torah for everyone to see
- _____ rise up on toes three times
- _____ bend knees and bow during the prayer

- 1. אָבוֹת וְאִמָּהוֹת
- 2. קְרוּשָׁה
- 3. וְזֹאת הַתּוֹרָה
- 4. בְּרֻכּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה
- 5. עֲלִינוּ
- 6. שְׁמַע

Describe one way that these actions can make prayer more meaningful.



סְדוּר

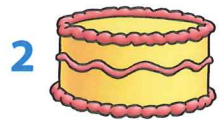
Abundant Blessings

With a partner take turns reading the blessings below. Write the number of each illustration next to its matching blessing. Then answer the questions on page 89.

____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְקַבֵּעַ מְזוּזָה.



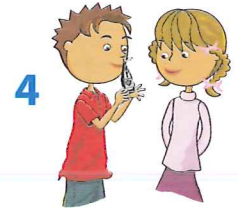
____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא
פְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה.



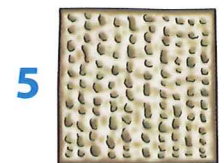
____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא
מִיְיָ בְּשָׁמַיִם.



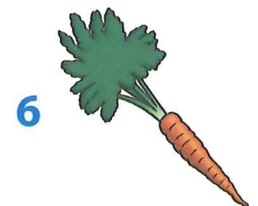
____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא
מִיְיָ מְזוּנוֹת.



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



____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מַצָּה.



ברוך אתה, יי אלהינו, מלך העולם, המוציא
לחם מן הארץ. —

7



ברוך אתה, יי אלהינו, מלך העולם, בורא
פרי הגפן. —

8



ברוך אתה, יי אלהינו, מלך העולם, אשר
קדשנו במצותיו וצונו לישוב בסכה. —

9



ברוך אתה, יי אלהינו, מלך העולם, אשר
קדשנו במצותיו וצונו להדליק נר של חנכה. —

10



ברוך אתה, יי אלהינו, מלך העולם, בורא
פרי העץ. —

11



ברוך אתה, יי אלהינו, מלך העולם, אשר
קדשנו במצותיו וצונו לשמע קול שופר. —

12

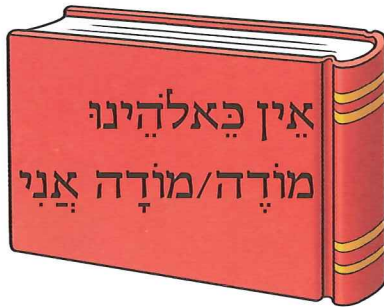


Write the four Hebrew words that identify a blessing we say when performing a mitzvah.

How many blessings of mitzvah did you find? _____

What's the Big Idea?

Read the list of prayers below. Then complete the activities that follow.



Write the name of the prayer in which we:

sing a hymn praising God's uniqueness

_____ .1

thank God for the gift of a new day

_____ / _____ .2

worship God as the One Creator and Ruler

_____ .3

praise God for the wonder of creation and its renewal each day

_____ .4

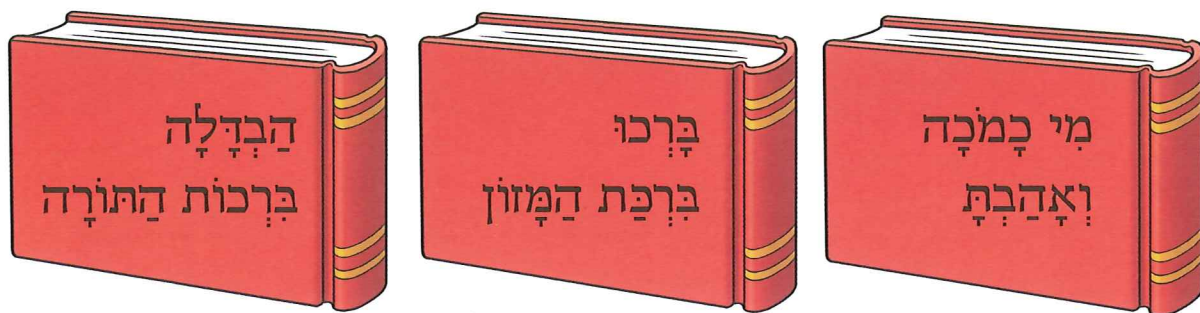
tell how God shielded our ancestors, and is mighty,
merciful, and holy

_____ .5

ask God to make peace

_____ .6

Continue with the next list of prayers.



Write the name of the prayer in which we:

express gratitude for our freedom

_____.7

praise God for giving us
the Torah

_____.8

are taught to show our love for God by following God's mitzvot

_____.9

thank God for a meal we have eaten

_____.10

praise God for separating Shabbat from the rest
of the week

_____.11

announce that the prayer service is beginning

_____.12

Now copy the letters from the circles to the lines below to write a name for the Jewish people. *Hint:* It's also the name of this book!

____.____.____.____.____.____.

Speak Up

Read the Hebrew words and phrases aloud. Then circle the word or phrase that we say on each of the following occasions:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. after hearing a blessing | אָמֵן | יִישָׁר כַּח |
| 2. on Shabbat | לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם | שַׁבַּת שְׁלוֹם |
| 3. in the morning | בְּבִקְשָׁה | בֶּקֶר טוֹב |
| 4. during Sukkot | שָׁנָה טוֹבָה וּמְתוּקָה | חַג שְׂמִיחַ |
| 5. to welcome guests | בְּרוּכִים הֵבֵאתֶם | עָרֵב טוֹב |
| 6. before going to sleep | לִילָה טוֹב | שְׁבוּעַ טוֹב |
| 7. on receiving a gift | לְחַיִּים | תּוֹדָה |
| 8. when meeting a stranger | מַה שְׁמִיךְ? | רְפוּאָה שְׁלִמָּה |

Copy two phrases or words you have *not* circled and describe an occasion when you might say or hear these words.

- _____
- _____

Family Facts

Circle the name of the husband, wife, or wives of the ancestor in **bold** on each line below.

1. שָׂרָה מִשֶּׁה אֶהְרֹן אַבְרָהָם יִצְחָק
2. יִצְחָק מִרְיָם רַבֵּקָה לֵאָה בֵּת־שֶׁבַע
3. יַעֲקֹב רַחֵל שָׂרָה לֵאָה דְבוּרָה

Underline the Hebrew name of Abraham and Sarah's son. Put a rectangle around the name of their grandson.

Why do you think the names of the אֲבוֹת and אִמֵּהוֹת are still popular for babies born nowadays?

Best Wishes

Read each prayer phrase aloud with a partner.

1. עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם בְּמִרוֹמָיו
2. עֲשֵׂה שָׁלוֹם וּבֹרָא אֶת הַכֹּל
3. הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל
4. הַמְבָרֵךְ אֶת עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁלוֹם
5. שָׁלוֹם רַב עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמָּךְ

Circle the word that appears most frequently in these lines. What does it mean?

How many times did you circle this word? _____

Why do you think this word appears so frequently in our prayers?

Mitzvot in Action

Prayers can remind us to perform **מִצְוֹת** and try to make the world a better place. Draw a line to connect the Hebrew for each **מִצְוָה** to its English meaning.

acts of loving-kindness

צְדָקָה

Jewish learning

שָׁלוֹם בֵּית

peace in the home

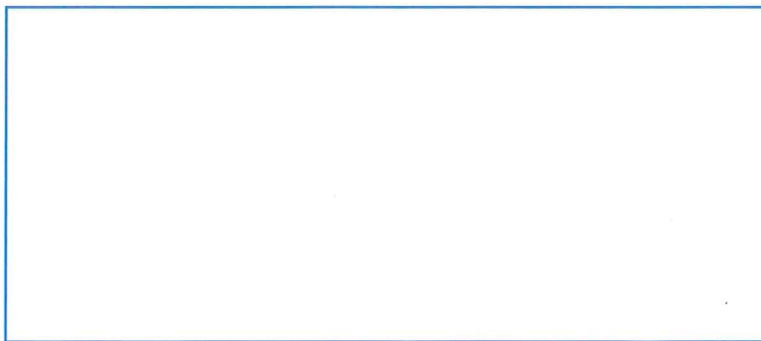
חֲסִידִים טוֹבִים

tzedakah, justice, righteousness

תְּלִמּוֹד תּוֹרָה

Choose a **מִצְוָה** from the list above. Write it here. _____

Now draw a picture to illustrate this **מִצְוָה**.



מלון

ה

the earth הָאָדָמָה
the One who says הָאוֹמֵר
separation הַבְּדִלָּה
the mighty הַגִּבּוֹר
the great הַגָּדוֹל
the greatness הַגְּדֻלָּה
the vine הַגֶּפֶן
(God) is הוֹיָה
this הִזֶּה
who feeds הִזֵּן
(God) was הָיָה
the stars הַכּוֹכָבִים
of all הַכֹּל
the night הַלַּיְלָה
the heavenly lights הַמְּאוֹרוֹת
who separates הַמַּבְדִּיל
who blesses הַמְּבָרֵךְ
who is to be
blessed, praised הַמְּבָרֵךְ
who brings forth הַמוֹצִיא
the One who is
faithful הַנֶּאֱמָן
spoken הַנִּשְׁמָע
the world הָעוֹלָם
the nations הָעַמִּים
merciful, the mercy הַרַחֲמִים

ו

you shall love וְאַהֲבַת
and a love of וְאַהֲבַת חֶסֶד
kindness וְאָמְרוּ
and say וְאֵנְחָנוּ
and we וּבְאֶרֶץ
and on earth וּבּוֹרָא
and creates וְהַגְּבוּרָה
(and in/with) favor וְהַנּוֹרָא
and the power וְזֹאת
and the awesome וְחַיִּי
and this is
and life (of)

by the hand of בְּיַד
your house בֵּיתְךָ
from generation
to generation בְּכָל־דּוֹר וָדּוֹר
without a
beginning בְּלִי רֵאשִׁית
without an end בְּלִי תְּכֵלִית
with God's
commandments בְּמִצְוֹתָיו
us בָּנוּ
Children of Israel בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
in the sukkah בְּסֻכָּה
in Your eyes בְּעֵינֶיךָ
Powerful One בַּעַל גְּבוּרוֹת
in the world בַּעֲלָמָא
in holiness בַּקְדֻשׁ
in (God's) holiness בַּקְדֻשָּׁתוֹ
blessed, praised בָּרוּךְ
with compassion,
mercy בְּרַחֲמִים
blessing(s) בְּרָכָה, בְּרֻכּוֹת
blessing(s) בְּרָכָה, בְּרֻכּוֹת
when we do
a mitzvah שֶׁל מִצְוָה
bless! praise! בְּרֻכּוּ
the blessings בְּרֻכָּתָא
the blessing after a
meal, Grace after
Meals בְּרַפְתָּ הַמְּזוֹן
with Your peace בְּשָׁלוֹמְךָ
in heaven בְּשָׁמַיִם
spices בְּשֻׁמִּים

ג

my Redeemer גֹּאֲלִי
mighty, powerful גִּבּוֹר
powers גְּבוּרוֹת
glorify גְּדָלוֹ
Your greatness גְּדֻלָּה

ד

its ways, its paths דִּרְכֶּיךָ

א

parent, father אָב, אִב
fathers (patriarchs,
ancestors) אֲבוֹת
our fathers אֲבוֹתֵינוּ
Abraham אַבְרָהָם
Sovereign אֲדוֹן
our Sovereign אֲדוֹנֵינוּ
earth אֲדָמָה
light אֹר
one אֶחָד
(there is) none אֵין
there is none like אֵין כ־
eating (of) אֲכִילָת
God אֵל
God of אֱלֹהֵי
our God אֱלֹהֵינוּ
mothers (matriarchs,
ancestors) אִמּוֹת
our mothers אִמּוֹתֵינוּ
Amen אָמֵן
truth אֱמֶת
I אֲנִי
fire אֵשׁ
that, which אֲשֶׁר
you (for a boy
or man) אֶתָּה
You (God) are אֶתָּה הוּא
etrog אֶתְרוֹג

ב

(in/with) love בְּ(אִהְבָּה
among the gods בְּאֵלִים
(that other nations worship)
in truth בְּאֱמֶת
in the words of בְּדִבְרֵי
with their words בְּדִבְרֵיהֶם
who creates בּוֹרָא
at this time בְּזֶמֶן הַזֶּה
with kindness בְּחֶסֶד
chose (choosing) בָּחַר

food מִזֹּן
 mezuzot מְזוּזוֹת
 gives life מַחְיָה
 who is like מִי כ-
 who is like You מִי כַמֶּכָּה
 from Jerusalem מִירוּשָׁלַיִם
 from all מִכָּל
 ruler, king מֶלֶךְ
 God's kingdom מַלְכוּתָהּ
 Your sovereignty מַלְכוּתְךָ
 Ruler of the rulers of
 rulers מֶלֶךְ מְלָכֵי הַמְּלָכִים
 our Ruler מַלְכֵנוּ
 brings on the
 evening מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים
 matzah מַצָּה
 commandment(s) מִצְוָה,
 מִצְוֹת
 out of Zion, from Zion מִצִּיּוֹן
 maror/bitter herbs מָרוֹר
 Moses מֹשֶׁה

prophets נְבִיאִים
 Your prophet נְבִיאָךְ
 we will give thanks
 to נֹדֶה ל-
 gives נֹתֵן
 miracles נִסִּים
 pleasantness נֶעֱם
 your soul נַפְשְׁךָ
 let us sanctify, make
 holy נְקַדֵּשׁ
 candle, light נֵר

his (God's) servant עֲבָדוֹ
 helper עוֹזֵר
 eternal, world עוֹלָם
 eternal עוֹלָמִים
 strength עֹז
 supreme עֲלִיּוֹן
 for us, on us, it is
 upon us (our duty) עָלֵינוּ

Israel יִשְׂרָאֵל
 will be great יִתְגַּדֵּל

ב
 God's glory כְּבוֹדוֹ
 bend the knee פּוֹרְעִים
 as it is written פְּתוּב
 all בְּלֹאֵל
 all of us as one כָּלֵנוּ בְּאַחַד
 like You כְּמוֹךָ

ל
 to God לְאֱדוֹן
 Leah לֵאָה
 your heart לִבְּךָ
 to bless לְבָרֵךְ
 from generation
 to generation לְדוֹר וָדוֹר
 lulav לולב
 bread לֶחֶם
 (of the) going out from
 Egypt (ל)יִצְיָאת מִצְרַיִם
 for honor לְכָבוֹד
 (of the) work of creation
 (ל)מַעֲשֵׂה בְרָאשִׁית
 to us לָנוּ
 forever and ever לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד
 to God's people לְעַמּוֹ
 to engage לְעִסּוֹק
 before לִפְנֵי
 to affix לְקַבֵּעַ
 to praise לְשַׁבַּח
 to hear לְשִׁמֹּעַ

מ
 happy מְאֻשֵּׁר
 what [is] מָה
 thank, give thanks מוֹדֶה
 (boy/man)
 thank, give thanks מוֹדֶה
 (girl/woman)
 thank (plural) מוֹדִים
 our Savior מוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ
 mezuzah מְזוּזָה

and will be holy וְיִתְקַדֵּשׁ
 and night וְלַיְלָה
 and shield וּמִגָּן
 and rescuer וּמוֹשִׁיעַ
 and it is said וְנֹאמַר
 and exalted וְנִשָּׂא
 and gave (and giving) וְנָתַן
 and for, and on וְעַל
 and righteousness
 (justice) וְצֶדֶק
 and commands us וְצִוָּנוּ
 and mercy וְרַחֲמִים

ז
 memory זֵכֶר
 memory זְכוֹרֹן

ח
 renew חֲדַשׁ
 everyday חוֹל
 walls חוֹמוֹת
 living, lives חַי
 life חַיִּים
 Hanukkah חֲנֻכָּה
 kindness חֶסֶד
 acts of loving-
 kindness חֲסִידִים טוֹבִים
 darkness חֹשֶׁךְ

ט
 good טוֹב
 (God's) goodness טוֹבוֹ
 good טוֹבִים

י
 Your hands יָדֶיךָ
 (God) will be יְהִיָּה
 (let us) praise יְהַלְלוּ
 Adonai יי
 our days יְמֵינוּ
 will rule יִמְלֹךְ
 Jacob יַעֲקֹב
 will make יַעֲשֶׂה
 Isaac יִצְחָק

ת

praise	תְּהִלָּה
splendor, praises	תְּהִלָּת
Torah	תּוֹרָה
Torah of	תּוֹרַת
God's Torah	תּוֹרַתוֹ
the Torah of life	תּוֹרַת חַיִּים
forever	תָּמִיד
shall go forth	תֵּצֵא

Your people	עַמְּךָ
tree	עֵץ
tree of life	עֵץ חַיִּים
evening	עָרֶב
makes	עֲשֶׂה

פ

wonder(s)	פֶּלֶא
Your face	פָּנֶיךָ
fruit(s)	פְּרִי פְּרוֹת

צ

rock	צוּר
Zion, Israel	צִיּוֹן

ק

holiness, Kiddush	קְדוּשָׁה
holiness	קְדוּשָׁה
holy	קָדֵשׁ
makes us holy	קְדִשָּׁנוּ
sound, voice	קוֹל

ר

great	רָב
Rebecca	רִבְקָה
Rachel	רָחֵל

ש

shofar	שׁוֹפָר
grant, put	שָׂם
peace, hello, good-bye	שָׁלוֹם
peace in the home	שָׁלוֹם בֵּית
peace	שָׁלָמָא
name	שֵׁם
set, put	שָׂם
God's name	שֵׁמָה
(God's) name, his name	שְׁמוֹ
Your name, your name (to a boy or man)	שְׁמֶךָ
hear	שָׁמַע
who gave, that gave	שֶׁנָּתַן
Sarah	שָׂרָה