

Making "Sense" of הַבְּדִלָּה

In the הַבְּדִלָּה ceremony we use all of our senses.

Use the words below to fill in the blanks in the sentence.

smell

taste

see

hear

touch

During הַבְּדִלָּה, we _____ the wine, _____ the fragrant spices, _____ the dancing flames, _____ the words of the blessing, and _____ family and friends as we wish them שְׁבוּעַ טוֹב.

Now write the number of each blessing or Hebrew expression under the picture that depicts the sense we use.



1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגָּפֶן.

2. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא מִיַּיִן

בְּשָׂמִים.

3. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא מְאוּרֵי הָאֵשׁ.

4. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַמְּבָדִיל בֵּין קֹדֶשׁ

לְחֹל, בֵּין אֹר לְחֹשֶׁךְ, בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעַמִּים, בֵּין יוֹם

הַשְּׁבִיעִי לְשִׁשֶּׁת יְמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הַמְּבָדִיל

בֵּין קֹדֶשׁ לְחֹל.

5. "שְׁבוּעַ טוֹב."

Why do you think we use all five senses during הַבְּדִלָּה?

Elijah the Prophet

Some people sing a song about Elijah the Prophet at the end of the **הַבְדִּילָה** ceremony.

Jewish tradition teaches us that Elijah, who fought for justice and the rights of the poor, is a messenger of good news and will bring peace to the world.

Can you think of another occasion when we acknowledge Elijah?
Describe it here.

Read the words of the song about Elijah the Prophet—**אַלְיָהוּ הַנָּבִיא**.



1. **אַלְיָהוּ הַנָּבִיא**

2. **אַלְיָהוּ הַתִּשְׁבִּי**

3. **אַלְיָהוּ הַגִּלְעָדִי**

4. **בְּמַהֲרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ יָבוֹא אֵלֵינוּ**

5. **עִם מָשִׁיחַ בֶּן דָּוִד.**

1. *Elijah the Prophet*
2. *Elijah the Tishbite*
3. *Elijah from Gilad*
4. *Quickly in our days he will come to us*
5. *with Messiah, son of David.*



Did You know?

During הַבְּדִלָּה, after saying the blessing over the candle, we look at the shadows on our fingernails and palms that are created by the light. Just as our fingernails are always growing, so we hope to grow in our own knowledge—every day of our lives.

Write your own explanation about why we examine our fingernails and palms in the light of the הַבְּדִלָּה candle.

Clue to Cyberspace



Three of the four pairs below are opposites. Read the words aloud, then write the number of the pair that is *not* made up of opposites. _____

Use this clue to score bonus points in the “Ping Pong” game in Level 6—הַבְּדִלָּה—on your computer.



Clue: Look back at the blessing on page 48 for the meanings.

1. חֶשֶׁךְ/אֹר
2. חוֹל/קֹדֶשׁ
3. בְּשָׂמִים/אֵשׁ
4. יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי/שֵׁשֶׁת יָמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה



Some people think of food when they think of the Jewish holidays. Ben's favorites are apples and honey, and potato latkes and apple sauce. Batya likes gefilte fish and haroset, blintzes and cheese cake.

What is your favorite Jewish holiday food? _____

There are blessings for each holiday—from Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, to Sukkot and Simhat Torah, Hanukkah, Purim, Pesah, and Shavuot. Some are blessings over food, while others are for lighting the candles, blowing the shofar, or hearing the megillah reading.

ראש השנה Rosh Hashanah

On ראש השנה we celebrate the creation of the world and the beginning of a new Jewish year. By dipping apples in honey and saying the בְּרָכָה over fruit, we ask God to give us a sweet new year. We wish each other a good and sweet new year:



What can you do to make the year sweeter in your home?

שָׁנָה טוֹבָה וּמְתוּקָה

Practice reading the בְּרָכָה over fruit.



בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הָעֵץ.

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

On **ראש השנה**, Batya and Ben fulfill the **מצוה** of hearing the **שופר** sounded.

Practice reading the **ברכה של מצוה** we say before we blow the **שופר** or hear it sounded.



**בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לִשְׁמֹעַ קוֹל שׁוֹפָר.**

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

Circle the Hebrew word for "shofar" in the blessing.

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the Rosh Hashanah blessing.

to hear **לִשְׁמֹעַ**

sound, voice **קוֹל**

shofar **שׁוֹפָר**

Picture Match

Draw a line to connect the word to its matching picture.



שׁוֹפָר
לִשְׁמֹעַ
קוֹל



At the Root



Do you know the prayer called the שמע?

שמע ישראל יי אלהינו יי אחד.

The first word, שמע, means "hear." (The whole line means "Hear, O Israel, Adonai is our God, Adonai is One.") Look again at the word לשמע in Prayer Words on page 55. What does לשמע mean? _____

שמע and לשמע are built on the same three root letters. Write the root here:

What is the general English meaning of these words? _____

It's a First

Think of something new you just bought or something you did recently for the first time.

What was it? _____

There is a special ברכה we say when we do something for the first time, on the first days of a holiday, or when we reach a new stage in our lives. The ברכה is called שהחיינו. On ראש השנה we say שהחיינו after lighting the holiday candles, after reciting the holiday קדוש, and before hearing the שופר for the first time. The blessing thanks God for giving us life and allowing us to reach this special moment in time.

Practice reading שהחיינו.



ברוך אתה, יי אלהינו, מלך העולם, שהחיינו,
וקיימנו, והגיענו לזמן הזה.

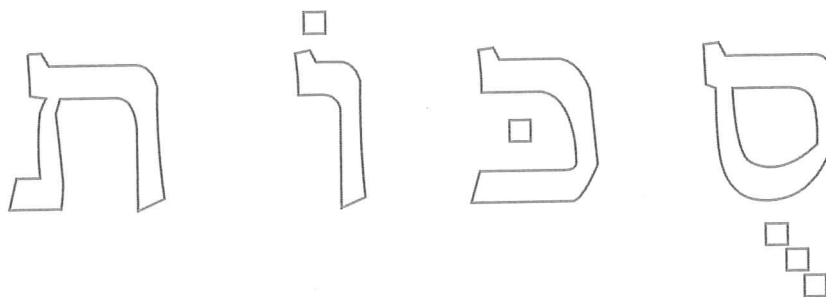
*Praised are you, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who has given us life,
sustained us, and enabled us to reach this time.*

Sukkot סוכות




One of Batya and Ben's favorite holidays is סוכות, an autumn harvest festival. A סוכה is a booth or hut. It reminds us that 3,500 years ago the Israelites left Egypt and wandered in the desert for forty years, living in huts, before reaching the Land of Israel. It also reminds us of Jewish farmers in ancient Israel who built סוכות in their fields during the harvest.

Because Sukkot is a harvest holiday, many people decorate their סוכות with autumn fruits and vegetables. Using crayons or colored pencils, turn each Hebrew letter below into a drawing of one of your favorite fruits or vegetables.



It is a mitzvah to sit in a סוכה. Practice reading the ברכה we say in the סוכה:

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

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

On סוכות it is a mitzvah to shake a לולב together with an אֶתְרוֹג.

Practice reading the ברכה we say over the לולב and אֶתְרוֹג.

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

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

What is the clue that these are שְׁל מִצְוָה?

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the Sukkot blessings.

in the sukkah בִּסְכָּה

lulav לוּלָב

etrog אֶתְרוֹג

Picture Match

Fill in the missing Hebrew word that matches the picture.

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הַ _____ , אֲשֶׁר



קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לֵישֵׁב



2. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ



בְּמִצְוֹתָיו, וְצִוָּנוּ עַל נְטִילַת _____ .



Write the name of this item in Hebrew. _____

Coded Invitation

Along with family and friends, we symbolically invite *ushpizin*, biblical ancestors, to visit our סְכָּה.

Can you figure out which *ushpizin* are coming to visit Batya and Ben in their סְכָּה? Write their names in English.

מֶרְיָם

שָׂרָה

מֹשֶׁה

אַבְרָהָם

רוּת

יוֹסֵף

דָּוִד

חַנּוּכָּה Hanukkah

On the eight days of חַנּוּכָּה, Batya and Ben spin dreidels, eat crispy potato latkes, exchange gifts, and light candles in the חַנּוּכָּה. They say the following בְּרָכוֹת on this Festival of Lights.

Practice reading the first blessing over the Hanukkah candles.



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

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

The second blessing praises God for making miracles.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁעָשָׂה נִסִּים
לְאַבוֹתֵינוּ בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם בְּזֶמַן הַזֶּה.

*Praised are you, Adonai our God, Ruler of the world, who made miracles
for our ancestors in those days, at this time.*

What miracle did God make for our ancestors?

Describe a wonderful event (something like a miracle) that happened in your own life.

On the first night of Hanukkah, we recite a third blessing thanking God for allowing us to celebrate the holiday once again.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁהַחַיָּנוּ
וְקִיָּמָנוּ וְהַגִּיעָנוּ לְזֶמַן 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.*

Circle the word in the blessing that is also its name.

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the Hanukkah blessings.

Hanukkah

חֲנֻכָּה

miracles

נִסִּים

at this time

בְּזֶמַן הַזֶּה



The Hebrew letters on a dreidel—נִגְהַשׁ—stand for

נִס גדול הִיָּה שָׁם

a great miracle happened there

Circle the Hebrew word for “miracle.”

Now write “miracles” in Hebrew. _____

← Left or Right? →

Facing the חֲנֻכָּה, we place the Hanukkah candles starting on the right, but we light them from left to right, the newest candle first.

Complete the activities based on the drawings of the חֲנֻכָּה.



Which night of Hanukkah is it?

Draw an arrow pointing to the candle we will light first.

פסח Pesah

In Ben and Batya's family everyone helps prepare for the seder. Ben washes the parsley and pours the wine. Batya chops haroset and dishes out the bitter herbs. Doug the fish eats matzah crumbs instead of fish food.

In your home,
what is your job
in preparing for
the seder?

Practice reading the blessings we say during the Passover seder.

Drinking the Wine



בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגֶּפֶן.

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

Eating a Green Vegetable

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה.

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

Eating the Matzah

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם
מִן הָאָרֶץ.

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

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

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

Eating Bitter Herbs

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

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

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the Pesah blessings.

the earth הָאֲדָמָה

eating (of) אֲכִילָת

matzah מַצָּה

maror/bitter herbs מָרֹר

Make a Match

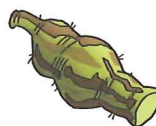
Write the number of each picture next to its matching בְּרָכָה. Then fill in the missing Hebrew word in each בְּרָכָה.



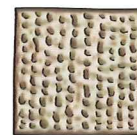
4



3



2



1

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

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

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

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


Put a check next to the two בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל מַצָּה above.


Order of the Seder

The word סֵדֶר means “order.” We follow a specific *order* in the Haggadah as we retell the events of the Exodus and explain the meaning of the holiday rituals and symbols.


Practice reading the order of the seder (some people sing it to help remember the list!). Then complete the activities that follow.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 8. מְרוֹר | 1. קִדְּשׁ |
| 9. בּוֹרֵךְ | 2. וִירְחֵץ |
| 10. שְׁלַחַן עוֹרֵךְ | 3. כִּרְפֹּס |
| 11. צִפּוֹן | 4. יַיִחַץ |
| 12. בִּרְךְ | 5. מַגִּיד |
| 13. הַלֵּל | 6. רְחֹצָה |
| 14. נִרְצָה | 7. מוֹצֵיא מַצָּה |

Put a triangle  next to the word that has “bless” at its root. **Hint:** Think of the word בִּרְכָה.

Put a star  next to the word that has “holy” at its root. **Hint:** Think of the word קִדְּשׁ.

Put a circle  next to the word that means “bitter herbs.”

Put a squiggly line  under the word (or words) that tell us it's time to say the blessings over the matzah. Now recite the blessings over the matzah.

Look at #10. The word שְׁלַחַן means “table.” Guess what we do at this part of the seder. (Maybe it's your favorite part!) _____

Fluent Blessing Reading

Read the holiday blessings below. Then, on the blank line at the end of each blessing, write the English name of the holiday on which we recite that blessing.

Put a big star ★ next to your favorite holiday!

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מָרוֹחַ.

2. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לֵישֵׁב בַּסֵּכָה.

3. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְשִׁמֵּעַ קוֹל שׁוֹפָר.

4. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מִצָּה.

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

6. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל מִקְרָא מַגֵּלָה.

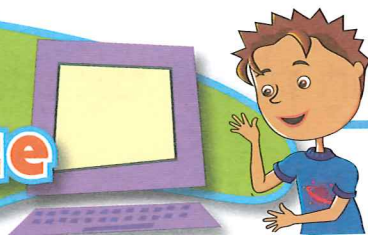
Language Link



Are you having a good day—**יום טוב**—today? The phrase **יום טוב** also means a Jewish holiday. Why do you think “good day” and “Jewish holiday” are the same in Hebrew?

חג is another way of saying “holiday.” We wish each other **חג שמח** — “happy holiday.”

Clue to Cyberspace



Find and circle the 15 holiday words or phrases in the lines below. One phrase appears twice. **Hint:** All the words and phrases appear in this chapter.

מְרוֹרֵמֶצֶה שׁוֹפְרָח נִכְּחַת מִגֵּל הַיּוֹם טוֹב

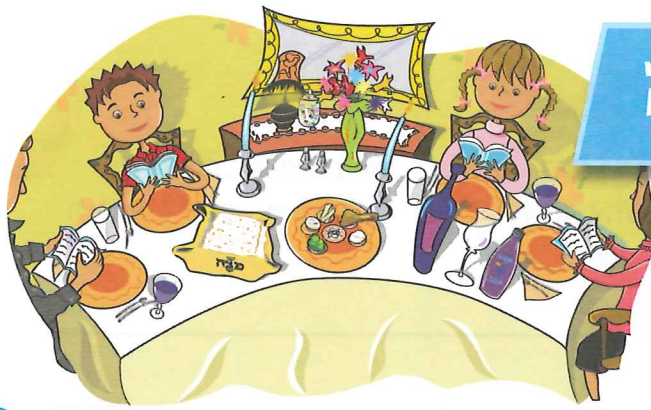
חַג שְׂמִיחָה לִּיל בְּאֵת רוֹגֵס דֶּר

לֹא שֶׁהַשָּׁנָה חֲגֵשׁ מִחֲסָכוֹת פֶּסַח

Which phrase appears twice? Write it here. _____

Use this clue to reset your timer in the “Holiday Slingshot” game in Level 7—**בְּרֻכּוֹת שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב**—on your computer.





מַה נְשַׁתְנָה

8

Batya has been preparing for the seder by practicing singing the Four Questions—מַה נְשַׁתְנָה—over and over. Have you ever led the singing of מַה נְשַׁתְנָה? If so, how did you feel?

Practice reading, then singing מַה נְשַׁתְנָה.



מַה נְשַׁתְנָה הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה מִכָּל הַלֵּילוֹת?

1. שֶׁבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין חֶמֶץ וּמִצָּה, הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה כָּלוּ מִצָּה.

2. שֶׁבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין שְׂאֵר יֵרֻקוֹת, הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה מְרוֹר.

3. שֶׁבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אֵין אָנוּ מְטְבִילִין, אֶפִּילוּ פַּעַם אַחַת, הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה שְׁתֵּי פְּעָמִים.

4. שֶׁבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין בֵּין יוֹשְׁבִין וּבֵין מְסֻבִּין, הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה כָּלָנוּ מְסֻבִּין.

Why is this night different from all other nights?

1. On all other nights we eat leavened and unleavened bread, but on this night we eat only matzah.
2. On all other nights we eat all kinds of herbs, but on this night we eat only bitter herbs.
3. On all other nights we do not dip even once, but on this night we dip twice.
4. On all other nights we eat either sitting or reclining, but on this night we all recline.

The Answers

Test your knowledge of Pesah customs by answering the questions
מה נשתנה asks about the seder.

הַלִּילָה הַזֶּה כָּלוּ מַצָּה

1. Why do we eat מַצָּה?

הַלִּילָה הַזֶּה מְרוּר

2. Why do we eat מְרוּר?

הַלִּילָה הַזֶּה שְׁתֵּי פְּעָמִים

3. What do we dip in salt water? What do we dip in haroset?

הַלִּילָה הַזֶּה כָּלָנוּ מְסַבִּין

4. Why do we recline?



אֲכִילַת מַצָּה

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from **מִהַ נִשְׁתַּנָּה**.

(the) night **לַיְלָה (הַ)**

this **הַזֶּה**



Language Link

The word part **הַ** at the beginning of a word usually means "the."
Circle **הַ** in the words above.

However, when we add **הַזֶּה** + **הַלַּיְלָה**, we translate the phrase **הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה** as "this night."

What night are we referring to here? _____

Can you translate the phrase **לַיְלָה טוֹב**? **Hint:** You might say this to someone at bedtime. _____

Challenge: What do you think the phrase **בֶּקֶר טוֹב** means? **Hint:** It's the opposite end of the day. _____

**בְּכָל דּוֹר וָדוֹר חֵיב אָדָם
לִרְאוֹת אֶת עַצְמוֹ כְּאִלּוּ
הוּא יֵצֵא מִמִּצְרַיִם**



Me Too!

Describe two things your family does every year at the Pesah seder.

1. _____

2. _____

If you ask a parent or grandparent, you're likely to find that they recited the same or similar words, performed the same rituals, and ate the same foods at their seders when they were young.

Why do you think Jews gather each year to retell the Pesah story and remember our freedom from slavery in Egypt?

The Haggadah tells us:

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

*In every generation it is our duty to see ourselves as if we
were freed from slavery in Egypt.*

Why do you think it is important to “see ourselves as if we were freed from slavery in Egypt”?

The theme of our being freed from slavery in Egypt occurs in many prayers. Write in Hebrew the name of the prayer in which this phrase appears:

זְכוֹר לִיְצִיאת מִצְרַיִם

Hint: We say it over wine on Shabbat and holidays. Look back at Chapter 5.

The Four Children

In the Haggadah we read about four children. Each child relates to the Passover story in a different way.

Child #1: אֶחָד חָכָם

One who is wise

This child is curious and interested in learning more.

Child #2: אֶחָד רָשָׁע

One who is rebellious

This child does not feel part of the Jewish people.

Child #3: אֶחָד תָּם

One who is simple

This child is an innocent child who wants to understand.

Child #4: אֶחָד שְׂאִינֹי יוֹדֵעַ לִשְׁאוֹל

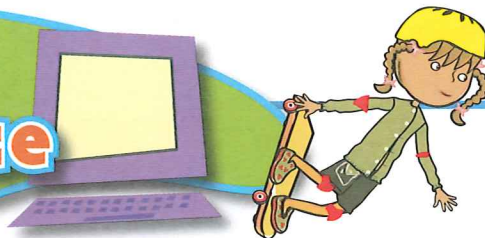
One who does not know how to ask questions

This is a child who has not yet learned how to ask questions.

Label each picture below with its matching Hebrew description.



Clue to Cyberspace



Use the words on the pieces of matzah to fill in the blanks in **מה נשתנה**.
Then number the questions 1 to 4 in the order in which we sing them.



- () שֶׁבֶּכַל הַלֵּילֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין בֵּין יוֹשְׁבֵין וּבֵין
מְסַבִּין, הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה _____ .
- () שֶׁבֶּכַל הַלֵּילֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין שְׁאָר יִרְקוֹת, הַלֵּילָה
הַזֶּה _____ .
- () שֶׁבֶּכַל הַלֵּילֹת אֵין אָנוּ מְטַבִּילִין, אֲפִילוֹ פַּעַם
אַחַת, הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה _____ .
- () שֶׁבֶּכַל הַלֵּילֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין חֲמִשָּׁה וְ
הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה כָּלֹּ _____ .

Which question tells us how many times we dip? Write the number
here. _____ Use this clue to do a bonus trick in "Batya's Vert Skate"
game in Level 8—**מה נשתנה**—on your computer.





Batya and Ben are preparing trays of macaroni and cheese for a food drive at their synagogue. On Sunday, families in the congregation will deliver the food to a local shelter for homeless people. In addition to giving food, how else can we help people in need?

Saying a blessing before a meal helps us stop and thank God for the food we are about to eat. Saying a blessing *after* a meal—בְּרִכַּת הַמֶּזֶן, also called Grace after Meals—helps us stop and thank God for the food we have just eaten. It also reminds us that both God and people share the task of feeding the world. God provides the food, but it is our responsibility to help feed those who don't have enough.

Is it easier to thank God when you are hungry and you are about to eat a delicious meal, or afterward when you are full and satisfied? ■■



1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
2. הֵזֵן אֶת הָעוֹלָם כָּלֹ
3. בְּטוֹבוֹ בְּחֵן בְּחֶסֶד וּבְרַחֲמִים.
4. הוּא נוֹתֵן לֶחֶם לְכָל בָּשָׂר
5. כִּי לְעוֹלָם חֲסִדוֹ.
6. וּבְטוֹבוֹ הַגָּדוֹל תָּמִיד לֹא חָסַר לָנוּ,
7. וְאֵל יַחֲסֹר לָנוּ מְזוֹן לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד
8. בְּעֲבוּר שְׁמוֹ הַגָּדוֹל,
9. כִּי הוּא אֵל זֶן וּמִפְרִיָּס לְכָל
10. וּמַטִּיב לְכָל, וּמַכִּין מְזוֹן
11. לְכָל בְּרִיּוֹתָיו אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא.
12. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הֵזֵן אֶת הַכֹּל.

1. Praised are You, Adonai, our God, Ruler of the world,
2. Who feeds the entire world
3. with goodness, with grace, with kindness and with mercy.
4. You give bread to all people,
5. for Your kindness lasts forever.
6. Because of Your great goodness we have never lacked food,
7. Nor shall we ever lack food in the future
8. because of Your great name,
9. for You support and assist all creatures
10. and bring goodness to all, and provide food
11. for all You have created.
12. Praised are You, Adonai, who gives food to everyone.

In Your Own Words

Choose one line from בְּרַכַּת הַמְּזוֹן that praises God, and write it in Hebrew.

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from בְּרַכַּת הַמָּזוֹן.

who feeds הֵזֵן

(God's) goodness טוֹבוֹ

(with) kindness (בְּ)חֶסֶד

food מָזוֹן

Food for Thought

The following two words are similar:

1. הֵזֵן 2. מָזוֹן

Write their English meanings: 1. _____ 2. _____

In each Hebrew word, circle the two letters the words have in common.

Now look back at בְּרַכַּת הַמָּזוֹן on page 73. Circle all the words that are similar to הֵזֵן and מָזוֹן. How many words did you find? _____

Why do you think בְּרַכַּת הַמָּזוֹן contains so many words with this meaning?

A national Jewish tzedakah organization named Mazon collects money to feed the hungry. Explain why this is an appropriate name for this organization.

Choose a Hebrew phrase from בְּרַכַּת הַמָּזוֹן that might make a good slogan for the organization. Write it here.

It's a Good Thing

We have learned the word טוב ("good") in other places in this book. Can you see the similarities between these two words? טוב טוב

Fill in the missing Hebrew word on each line.

1. good day _____ יום

2. good night _____ לילה

3. good week _____ שבוע

Challenge: What is another meaning for יום טוב? _____

Putting It in ConTEXT

The mitzvah of saying בְּרַכַּת הַמִּזְוֵן and thanking God after eating a meal is based on the following verse in the Torah.

וְאַכַּלְתָּ וְשָׂבַעְתָּ, וּבֵרַכְתָּ אֶת־יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךָ עַל־הָאָרֶץ
הַטֹּבָה אֲשֶׁר נָתַן־לָךְ.

When you eat and are satisfied, then you shall bless Adonai for the good land that God has given you. (Deuteronomy 8:10)

Complete the following activities based on this quote from the Torah:

- Write the Hebrew word that means "good." _____
- Write the word built on the root ברכ ("bless"). _____
- Write the word that also appears at the end of the מוֹצֵיא—the blessing over bread. _____

At the Root

Look at the first word in the Hebrew verse in “Putting It in ConTEXT” on page 75. Write the Hebrew word here. _____

You have seen this word in different forms before. Read the following two blessings.

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מִצָּה.

2. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מָרוֹחַ.

Circle the word in each blessing above that looks similar to the word you wrote at the top of the page.

All of these words are built on the root letters **אכל** and have **eat** as part of their meaning.

Complete the following sentence.

We say blessings 1 and 2 at the Pesah _____ when we eat (1) _____ and (2) _____.

Come On In!

When was the last time you had guests over to visit? Who came?
What did you do to make them feel welcome?

You fulfilled the mitzvah of **הַכְנָסַת אֹרְחִים**—welcoming guests. This mitzvah began in earliest biblical times. Abraham and Sarah—the perfect hosts—invited travellers into their tent and offered them shelter and food. They even offered them water to wash their feet! (Genesis 18:1–8)

In some traditional homes, Jews keep **לֶחֶם** (“bread”) on the table at all times so that all who enter are welcome to eat.



How do you help your family prepare for guests?

Bread, Bread, Bread

Bread is the symbol of food in Jewish life.

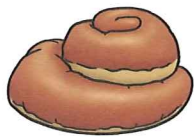
Underline the Hebrew word for "bread" in המוציא.

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

Write the Hebrew word for bread. _____

Bread is central in many Jewish celebrations.

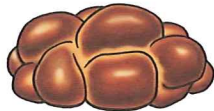
Connect the bread to the occasion on which we eat it.



ראש השנה



שבת



פסח

All or Nothing

The Hebrew word כל means "all."

Look back at בְּרִכַּת הַמָּזוֹן on page 73 and count how many times כל, הכל, בְּלוּ, לְכָל and any other variation of these words appear.

Write the number of times here. _____

Reread the English translation of בְּרִכַּת הַמָּזוֹן. Why do you think "all" and "everyone" appear so many times?

Putting It in ConTEXT

When we read in the Bible of people fulfilling the mitzvah of הַכְנִסַת אֹרְחִים, “welcoming guests,” they often offer their guests bread.

Read the following excerpts from the Torah and circle the Hebrew word for “bread” each time it appears.

1. Abraham and Sarah welcome strangers into their tent:

וַאֲקָחָה פַת־לֶחֶם וְסַעְדּוּ לְבָכֶם

And let me get you a morsel of bread that you may refresh yourself
(Genesis 18:5)

2. Jethro, Moses's father-in-law, on hearing that an Egyptian—Moses—had helped his daughters water their flock, invited him in to break bread:

קִרְאֵן לוֹ וְיֹאכַל לֶחֶם

Call him, so he may eat bread
(Exodus 2:20)

3. God promises Moses that the Israelites will receive manna from the sky while they wander in the wilderness:

וַיֹּאמֶר יְיָ אֶל־מֹשֶׁה, הִנְנִי מַמְטִיר לָכֶם לֶחֶם
מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם

Adonai said to Moses, “I will cause bread to rain from heaven for you”
(Exodus 16:4)

Clue to Cyberspace



Look back at בְּרִכַּת הַמְּזוֹן on page 73 to help you fill in the missing letters on each line below. Then write the missing letters on the blank lines at the bottom of the page. Use the mystery words to determine which bowl your ball must land in to score bonus points in the "Ping Pong" game in Level 9—בְּרִכַּת הַמְּזוֹן—on your computer.

1. רוֹף אֶתָּה יֵי
2. בָּחַן בְּחֶסֶד וּבְ— חֲמִים
3. הוּא נוֹתֵן לָחֶם לְ— לְבָשָׁר
4. הֵזֵן אֶ— הָעוֹלָם כָּלוּ בְּטוֹבוֹ
5. וּבְטוֹבוֹ — גָּדוֹל
6. תָּ— יָד לֹא חָסַר לָנוּ וְאֵל יַחֲסֹר לָנוּ
7. מְ— וֶן לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד
8. בְּעִבוּר שֶׁמֶם — הַגָּדוֹל
9. כִּי הוּא אֵל זָ— וּמִפְּרִיָּס לְכָל

Mystery Words:

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1



שְׁמַע

10

What time do you usually go to bed:

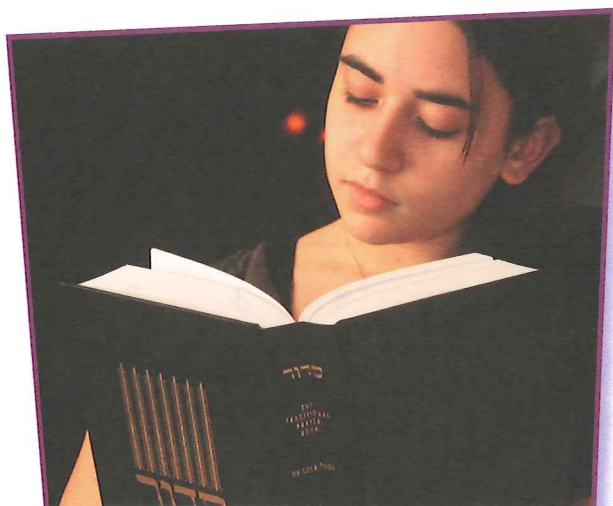
on a school night? _____

on the weekend or during vacation? _____

Batya and Ben are in their bedrooms after a long day at school. They recite the שְׁמַע aloud at bedtime and again in the morning. The words of the שְׁמַע come from the Torah.

The שְׁמַע is the Jewish people's simple and complete statement that we believe in the one and only God.

You've probably said the שְׁמַע in the synagogue. Discuss with your classmates: Why do you think we say the שְׁמַע in the synagogue *and* at home? ■■■



שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל

I Pledge Allegiance

Practice reading the שמע.



שמע ישראל, יהי אלהינו, יהי אחד.

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

When you read or recite the שמע, you are saying, "I am a member of the Jewish people."

Many people consider the שמע to be like a Pledge of Allegiance to God. Do you? Why or why not?

Prayer Words

Practice reading these words from the שמע.

hear

שמע

Israel

ישראל

one

אחד

Unscramble the Prayer

The six words of the שמע are mixed up. Number them in the correct order.

שמע

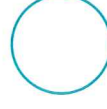
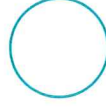
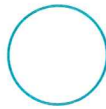
אחד

יהי

אלהינו

ישראל

יהי



Putting It in ConTEXT

Before the time of our biblical ancestors, people believed in many gods. Some prayed to idols. Who was the first person to believe in one God?

Write his name in Hebrew here. _____

Hint: Look back at page 8.

Judaism brought a new idea of God to the world. Judaism taught that there is only one God — **יְיָ אֶחָד** — and that God is the Creator of everything. In the Ten Commandments we read:

לֹא-יְהִיָּה לְךָ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים עַל-פָּנָי.

You shall have no other gods besides me.

(Exodus 20:3 and Deuteronomy 5:7)

Why do you think “gods” is written with a lowercase g?

Kavanah

Because the **שְׁמֵעַ** is so important, we try to say it with deep concentration, also called **כוֹנֵה**. Many people cover their eyes to block out distractions and to help them focus on the words of the prayer.

Sometimes it's hard to say the **שְׁמֵעַ** and other prayers with **כוֹנֵה**. It can feel as if we are just stringing words together. Sometimes we have to try very hard to put our heart into what we are saying.

Did you know that some people hold up three fingers to cover their eyes when saying the **שְׁמֵעַ**? What letter does that resemble? Write it here. _____

Hint: This letter reminds us of the name of the prayer. It also reminds us of one of the names we use for God: **שְׁדִי**.

What's in a Name?

וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא יִעֲקֹב יֵאָמֵר עוֹד שְׁמִי כִּי אִם-יִשְׂרָאֵל

Your name shall no longer be Jacob, but Yisrael
(Genesis 32:29)

In the Torah we read how Jacob wrestled all night with an angel, who in the morning renamed Jacob יִשְׂרָאֵל ("struggled with God"). Ever since then, we have considered ourselves בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, the children of Israel.

Read the names with יִשְׂרָאֵל.

Children of Israel

בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

State of Israel

מְדִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל

Nation (People) of Israel

עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל

Land of Israel

אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל

Which יִשְׂרָאֵל do you think שְׁמֵעַ יִשְׂרָאֵל refers to? Explain your answer.

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

כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲרֵבִים זֶה בְּזֶה.

Look on the front cover of this book. Write its title. _____

Why do you think that title was chosen for this book?



In what ways is your family responsible for one another?

More about God's Name

אל is a Hebrew word for God.

Find and circle the word that means God within the following word: יִשְׂרָאֵל

Now find and circle the word that means God within the following names.

אֱלִירֶן אֱלִימֶלֶךְ מִיכָאֵל רַפָּאֵל אֱלִישֶׁבַע

Practice reading the prayer phrases below. Circle the word for God in each.

1. וְהוּא אֱלִי וְחִי גּוֹאֲלִי

2. אֵל מְלֵא רַחֲמִים

3. אֵל רַם וְנִשְׂא

4. הוּא אֵל זֶן וּמַפְרִיֵּס לְכָל

Language Link

Ben and Batya's names are the same in Hebrew and English! In Hebrew their names are written בֶּן and בַּתְיָהּ. (Batya's name has another of God's names in it too—יָהּ! Her name means "daughter of God." Ben's name just means "son"!)

In Hebrew, "name" is שֵׁם. We ask a boy his name by saying: מַה שְּׁמֶךָ?

We ask a girl her name by saying: מַה שְּׁמֶךָ?

Boys and girls answer: _____ שְׁמִי

If you have a Hebrew name, write it on the blank line above. Otherwise, write your English name.

Now read the second line of the שְׁמַע (you'll learn more about it next year!). Circle the Hebrew word for "name."

בְּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מְלָכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

Word Search

In the Word Search, find and circle the words that answer the questions below. Words can run horizontally or diagonally from right to left.

ל	ג	מ	נ	ד	ח	א	ת
ס	א	נ	ל	א	ר	ש	י
ה	ם	ס	ג	י	ט	מ	ת
ע	מ	ש	י	ב	ח	פ	ו
ז	ה	ז	ו	ז	מ	ם	ש
צ	ד	ר	ע	ה	נ	ו	כ

1. Which Hebrew word means "hear"?
2. Upon entering a Jewish home, where would you find the שמע?
3. Which word in the שמע tells us that we do not believe in many gods?
4. Which people does the שמע address?
5. When we say the שמע, we pray with _____ to show our devotion to God.
6. Which one of God's names can we find in the word ישראל?
7. Which Hebrew word means "name"?
8. Which word is repeated twice in the שמע?

Personal Prayer Wrap-Up

In this book we have learned blessings and prayers that express our thanks to God for what we have and what we are able to do. Think back to a typical day this week. What did you learn? What did you accomplish? What were you grateful for? Reflect on that day and write a prayer that expresses your thoughts and feelings.

God, today/on _____ day, I _____

It made me feel _____ because _____

So I wanted to say _____

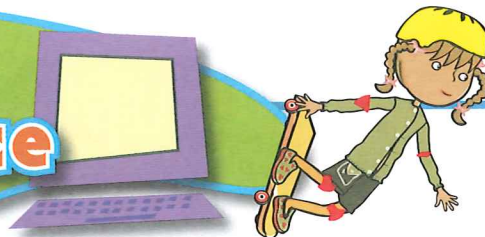
I hope _____

Your name here



What did you do to add *shalom*,
peace, to your home?

Clue to Cyberspace



In Hebrew, each letter also has a numerical value—א is equal to one, ב is equal to two, and so on. There's even a system—called *gematria*—of interpreting a Hebrew word by adding up the value of its letters. For example, the letters in the word חי ("live")—ח (8) and י (10)—add up 18. That's why we often give monetary gifts at Jewish celebrations in multiples of 18.

Use the numerical values of the Hebrew letters to figure out the answer to the following mystery question.

Mystery Question:

Which prayer do we put inside a מזוזה?



Find the answer by filling in the matching letter on the blank line below each number at the bottom of this activity. What does the last word mean in English? _____ Use this clue to do a bonus trick in "Batya's Vert Skate" game in Level 10—שמע—on your computer.

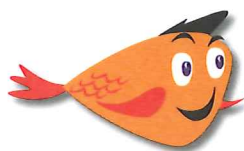
ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
צ	פ	ע	ס	נ	מ	ל	כ	י
90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
ת		ש	ר	ק				
400		300	200	100				

30 1 200 300 10 70 40 300 ← START

4 8 1 10 10 6 50 10 5 30 1 10 10

Number It

Choose a Hebrew word you have learned in this book and write it using the *numbers* that correspond to the Hebrew letters in the word. Remember to write the numbers from right to left. Challenge a classmate to figure out your Hebrew word!



Wrap It Up!

Fun Prayer Activities

Blessing Bee

Choose a partner. Take turns reading each blessing and naming the occasion on which we recite it. If you read the blessing correctly, put a ✓ next to the blessing. Add a second ✓ if you also name the correct occasion.

1. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מִצָּה.

2. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁהִחֲיֵינוּ,
וְקִיַּמְנוּ, וְהִגִּיעָנוּ, לַזְמַן הַזֶּה.

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

4. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, הֵן אֵת הַכֹּל.

5. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לֵישֵׁב בַּסֵּפֶה.

6. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא
מִיַּי מְזוּנוֹת.

7. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְשִׁמֵּעַ קוֹל שׁוֹפָר.

8. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, מְקַדֵּשׁ הַשַּׁבָּת.

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

10. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁעָשָׂה
נִסִּים לְאַבְרָהָם בְּיָמָיו הָהֵם בְּזֶמֶן הַזֶּה.

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

12. _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא
מֵאוּרֵי הָאֵשׁ.

לַעֲסוֹק בְּדִבְרֵי
תוֹרָה



Rap-a-Rhythm

Use your pencil to beat a rhythm on the drums as you read these *sound-alike* sets of letters.



Now use your feet to tap as you read the sounds of these *look-alike* sets of letters. Be careful—some letters in a set sound the same, some sound different.



Thank You, God

Circle the name of the prayer we recite when we wake up in the morning and thank God for the new day.

מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה אָנִי

בְּרִכּוֹת שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב

בְּרִכַּת הַמָּזוֹן

Strike 12!

The numbers on your clock are missing. Read each word to a classmate and, if you read correctly, fill in the missing number. When all the numbers are in place, the clock will strike 12!



Time It

Complete each prayer phrase by filling in the number of the missing word from the clock on page 91. The first example has been completed for you.



לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל חֲנֻכָּה

1. 12 פְּרִי הָעֵץ

2. בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל ____

3. ____ אָנִי לְפָנֶיךָ

4. כָּל ____

5. בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי ____

6. בְּמִצּוֹתָיו ____

7. מִה נִשְׁתַּנָּה ____ הַיּוֹם

8. הַמוֹצֵיא ____ מִן הָאָרֶץ

9. ____ לְמַעֲשֵׂה בְּרָאשִׁית

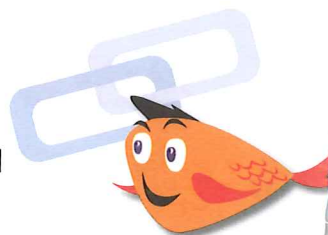
10. וְאַל יַחְסֹר לָנוּ ____ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

11. יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ ____

12. לְהַדְלִיק ____ שֶׁל חֲנֻכָּה

Language Link

Draw a line from each word or phrase in column א to its related word or phrase in column ב.



ב

א

שָׁמַיִם	שְׁלוֹם בֵּית
בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב	תּוֹדָה
שְׁלוֹם	שְׁמִי
שְׁבוּעוֹת	מִזְכֵּיר
מוֹדָה	יוֹם טוֹב
זְכוֹרֹן	שְׁבוּעַ טוֹב

Put a ✓ next to the pair of words that mean "thank."

Write the phrase for "peace at home." _____

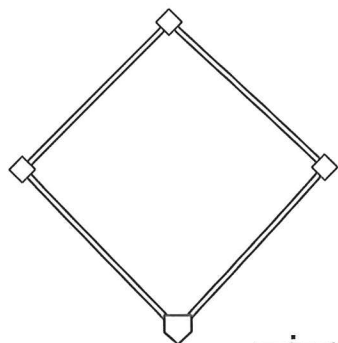
It's A Puzzle!

Underline the Hebrew word or phrase that matches the English phrase on each line.

- God is One בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ מוֹדָה אֲנִי יְיָ אֶחָד
- the four letters on a dreidel חֲנֻכָּה נֶגֶה שׁ אֲבֹגָד
- Havdalah spices יִשְׂרָאֵל נֵר בְּשָׂמִים
- happy holiday חַג שְׂמֵחַ קוֹל שׁוֹפָר יוֹם טוֹב
- Jewish New Year פֶּסַח רֵאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה טָדָר



Play baseball. Try to score a home run by reading all four phrases correctly.



1. הַמַּבְדִּיל בֵּין קֹדֶשׁ לְחול

2. בֵּין אור לְחֹשֶׁךְ

3. בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעַמִּים

4. בֵּין יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי לְשֵׁשֶׁת יָמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה

When do we recite these phrases? Hint: The phrases have to do with separation.

Now try to score a home run by reading the four blessings below.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה.

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

3. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מִצָּה.

4. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מָרוֹר.

On which holiday do we recite these four blessings? _____

מלון

א

the vine הַגָּפֶן
this הַזֶּה
who feeds הַזֶּן
welcoming guests הַכְנָסַת אֹרְחִים
who separates הַמַּבְדִּיל
the night הַלַּיְלָה
who brings forth הַמוֹצִיא
the world הָעוֹלָם

ו

(and in/with) favor (וּבְ)רָצוֹן
and commands us וְצִוָּנוּ

ז

remember זָכוֹר
memory זֵכֶר
memory זְכוֹרֹן

ח

holiday חַג
happy holiday חַג שְׂמֵחַ
everyday חוֹל
live, living חַי
Hanukkah חֲנֻכָּה
Hanukkah menorah חֲנֻכִּיָּה
bridegroom חָתָן

ט

good טוֹב
(God's) goodness טוֹבוֹ

י

the Day of Remembrance יוֹם הַזְכָּרוֹן
a good day, Jewish holiday יוֹם טוֹב
Israel's Independence יוֹם הָעֲצִמָּאוֹת
Day יוֹם
Israel יִשְׂרָאֵל

earth אֲדָמָה
one אֶחָד
eating (of) אֲכִילַת
God אֵל
our God אֱלֹהֵינוּ
Elijah the Prophet אֱלִיהוּ הַנָּבִיא
Amen אָמֵן
I אֲנִי
Land of Israel אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל
fire אֵשׁ
you (for a boy or man) אַתָּה
etrog אֶתְרוֹג

ב

(in/with) love בְּ(אֲהָבָה)
please בְּבִקְשָׁה
in the words of בְּדִבְרֵי
who creates בּוֹרֵא
at this time בְּזֶמֶן הַזֶּה
(with) kindness בְּ(חֶסֶד)
with God's commandments בְּמִצְוֹתָיו
Children of Israel בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
in the sukkah בְּסֻכָּה
blessed, praised בְּרוּךְ
Welcome! בְּרוּכִים הַבָּאִים
blessing(s) בְּרָכָה, בְּרָכוֹת
blessing(s) when בְּרָכָה, בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל
we do a mitzvah מִצְוָה
the blessing after a meal,
Grace after Meals בְּרַפְת הַמְּזוֹן
spices בְּשָׂמִים

ה

the ה־
the earth הָאֲדָמָה
separation הַבְּדִלָּה

ס
order, Passover seder סֵדֶר
booth(s), hut(s) סִכָּה, סִכּוֹת

ע
world עוֹלָם
Nation (People) of Israel עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל
tree עֵץ

פ
fruit(s) פֵּרוֹת, פְּרוֹת

צ
tzedakah, justice, צְדָקָה
righteousness

ק
holiness קְדוּשָׁה
holy קָדָשׁ
makes us holy קָדְשָׁנוּ
sound, voice קוֹל

ש
week שָׁבוּעַ
a good week שָׁבוּעַ טוֹב
a peaceful Shabbat שַׁבַּת שְׁלוֹם
God שְׁדֵי
shofar שׁוֹפָר
peace, hello, good-bye שְׁלוֹם
peace in the home שְׁלוֹם בֵּית
name שֵׁם
observe שְׁמוֹר
my name is... שְׁמִי
hear שִׁמַּע
a good and sweet שָׁנָה טוֹבָה וּמְתוּקָה
New Year

ת
thank you תוֹדָה
Torah תּוֹרָה

ב
deep concentration בְּיָגָה
all כָּל/כָּל
bride בָּלָה

ל
lulav לוּלָב
bread לֶחֶם
night לַיְלָה

(of the) going out
from Egypt (ל)יִצְיָאת מִצְרַיִם

(of the) work of
creation (ל)מַעֲשֵׂה בְרָאשִׁית

to engage לַעֲסוֹק

to affix לְקַבֵּעַ

to hear לְשִׁמַּע

מ
State of Israel מְדִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל
the Four Questions מָה נִשְׁתַּנָּה

What is your name?
(to a boy or man) מָה שְׁמֶךָ?

What is your name?
(to a girl or woman) מָה שְׁמֶךָ?

thank, give thanks (boy/man) מוֹדָה

thank, give thanks (girl/woman) מוֹדָה

mezuzah מְזוּזָה

food מְזוּזָה

secretary (man,
woman) מְזַכֵּיר, מְזַכֵּירָה

ruler, king מֶלֶךְ

matzah מַצָּה

commandment(s) מִצְוָה, מִצְוֹת

maror/bitter herbs מָרוֹר

ג
a great miracle נֵס גָּדוֹל הָיָה שָׁם
happened there

miracles נִסִּים

eternal light נֵר תָּמִיד

candle, light נֵר