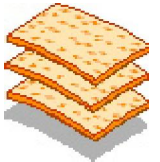


Preparing for פסח



In the weeks leading up to פסח we must thoroughly clean our homes and all of our property.



When we buy food to be eaten during the festival we must make sure it contains no חמץ or that it has a proper הקשר for Pesach on the label.



Ovens and cooking utensils which have been used during the year must be kashered if you now want to use them during פסח .

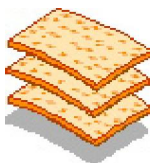
In order to make sure we have removed all חמץ from our property we perform בדיקת חמץ on the evening beginning ערב פסח , the 14th of Nissan (that is, at the end of the 13th of Nissan).



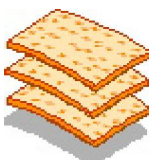
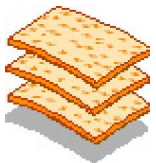
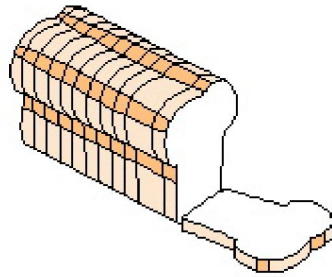
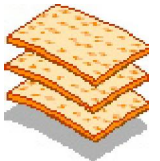
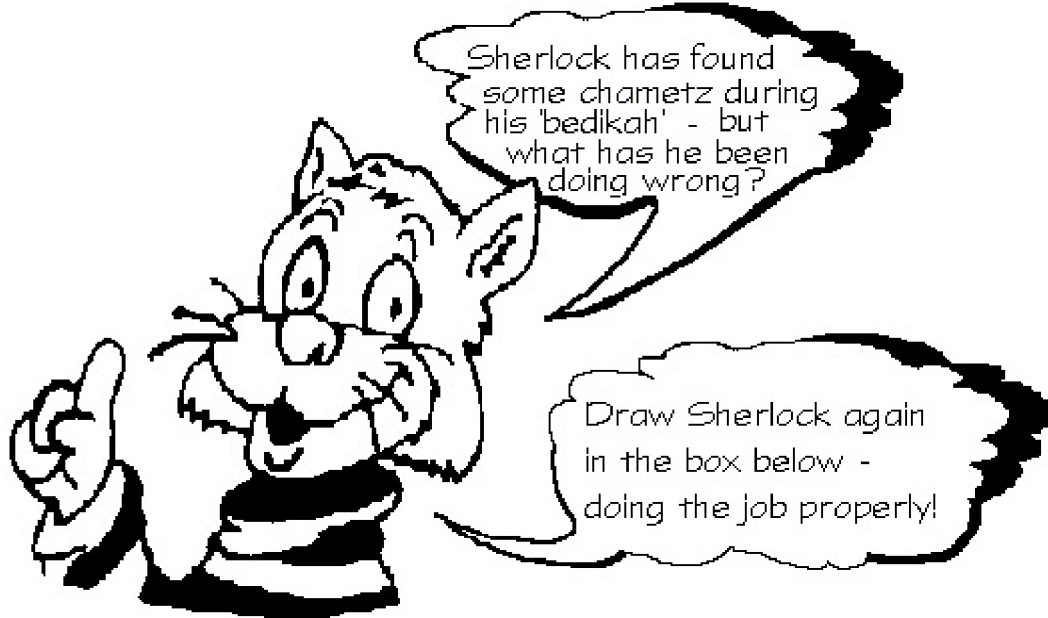
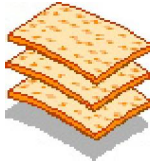
The בדיקה should be carried out as soon as possible after it is dark. A candle with a single wick is used for the search. We say the correct ברכה then go from room to room checking every place where חמץ may have been brought.



Many people wrap up a number of pieces of חמץ (often ten) and place them around the house to be discovered during the search. However, it is not enough to simply collect these pieces then end the בדיקה . Such a בדיקה would not be acceptable. The search must be carried out thoroughly and carefully because even the tiniest amount of חמץ should not remain in our possession over פסח .



חֲמֵץ with Sherlock Gefilte Fish and Kiddush Cat



Some More You Need to Know:

The wine used for the מִצְוָה of the כּוֹסוֹת should be the best that one can afford. but not one which causes drunkenness or sleep. It is better to use red wine, unless the white wine that one has is of a higher quality.



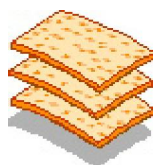
The Rabbis teach us that for wine to be red is in itself a good quality. Also, red wine reminds us of the shedding of innocent blood which flowed when Pharaoh slaughtered the Jews.

The מִצְוָה should be 'shemura matzot' - which means they have been watched, or guarded, from the moment the wheat was harvested. Such matzot should be used at least for the seder nights.

The Seder Dish (_____) should be large enough to contain the six items necessary for the סֵדֶר arranged in the correct places.



The bone (_____), which represents the _____, with some meat on it , should be roasted while it is still day. This is most important, for on this night we may not eat roasted meat, since it might look as if we are eating from the Pesach sacrifice (_____).



This bone is placed on the upper right side of the dish.

The egg (_____), which represents the קֶרֶבַּן הַגֵּיגָה, is either boiled or roasted, or roasted after being boiled. It is placed at the upper left side of the dish, opposite the bone.

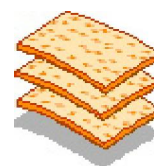
The Korban Pesach and the Korban Chagigah were among the most important mitzvot of this night.



The bitter herbs (_____) consists of the leaves and stalks of lettuce (Cos, or Romaine lettuce is best). Horseradish or any other bitter vegetable may also be used.

These vegetables must be carefully examined to ensure they are free from insects, rinsed well and placed on the קֶעֶרֶה between the bone and the egg, but slightly lower.

Charoset (_____) is a paste made of ground apples, almonds and other nuts, blended together with cinamon and ginger and mixed with wine. Some people also use dates and date honey.



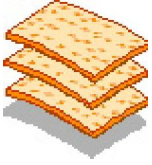
חֲרוֹסֶת is similar in appearance to clay which is made of straw stubble and water. It reminds us of the clay, or mortar, which the Jewish people used for making bricks during the slavery in Egypt.

It should be prepared during the day, but, if one forgot, it may be made after nightfall.

The charoset is usually made as a



thick mixture and after nightfall more wine is added to thin it down so that the bitter herbs can easily be dipped into it.



It is placed further to the right side of the קָעֶרֶה than the bone, but below the bitter herbs.

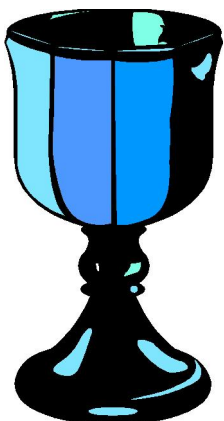
Karpas (_____) means parsley, but one may use potato, cooked carrot, raw raddish or any other vegetable which is not bitter.

It is placed further to the left side of the dish than the egg, on the same level as the חֲרוֹסֶת.



Chazeret (_____) consists of lettuce leaves, horseradish or any other vegetable which is suitable for use as bitter herbs. It can be the same type that has been used for the bitter herbs or a different one and is placed at the bottom of the Seder Dish, between the charoset and the karpas.

We now have six items arranged on the Seder Dish (_____) in the form of two triangles which are pointing down.



The upper triangle contains the bone (_____), egg (_____) and bitter herbs (_____), which are essential mitzvot of this night.



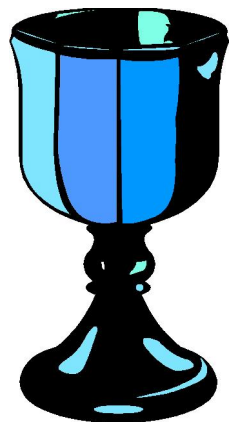
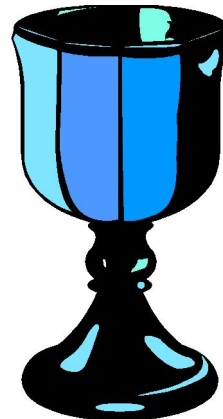
The lower triangle contains the charoset (_____), karpas (_____) and chazeret (_____), which are used only together with the top items.



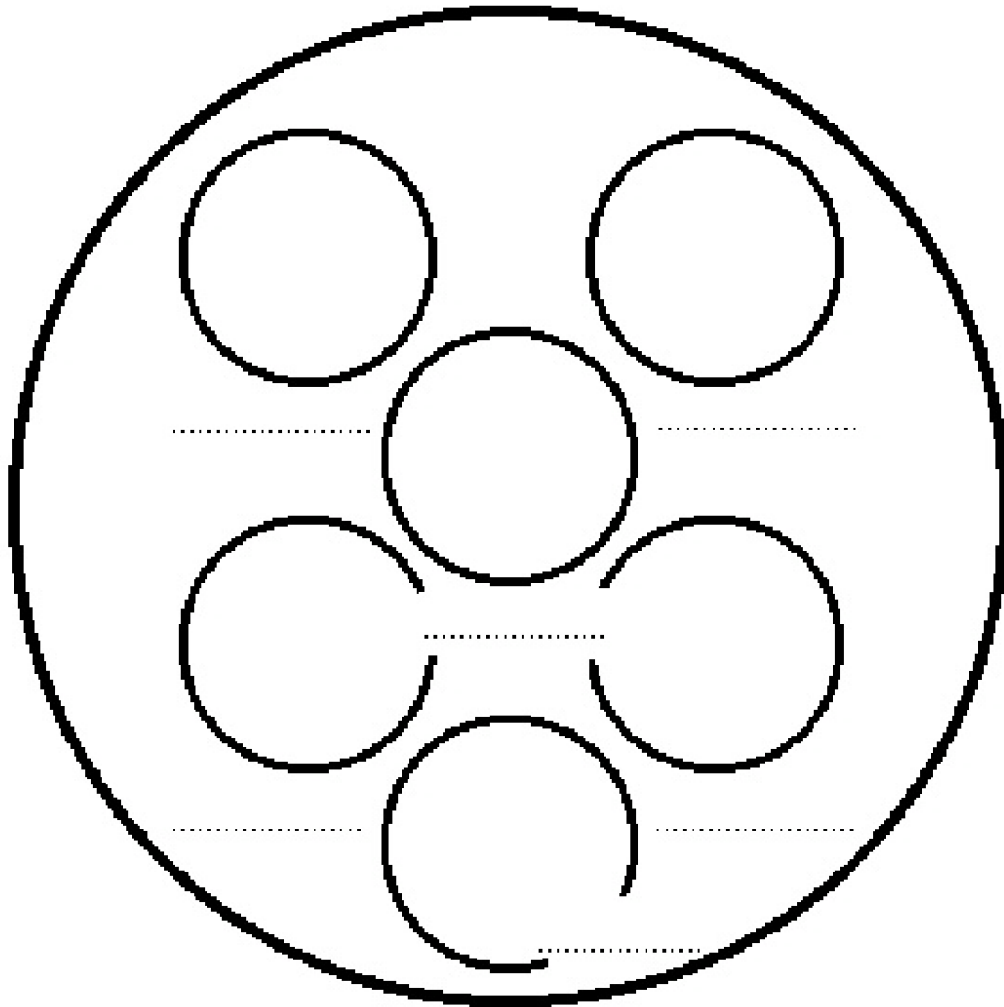
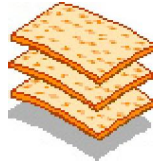
When the Seder Dish is properly arranged it is placed above the three matzot, which are covered with a special cloth.

The salt water, into which the karpas is dipped, is prepared while it is still day.

The goblets are all rinsed before nightfall and placed on the table.



Preparing the קַעֲרָה With Kiddush Cat



If you can set this seder plate properly then you're a better cat than I!
Draw and label each item in the right place.



Kiddush Cat Gives Us Some Advice



Take my advice . . .
you're going to need to
get a few things ready
before you start your
seder.



1. A פוס, (wine goblet) for each person from which to drink the ארבע פוסות, the four cups. It is good to use silver cups if possible.

2. Three מצות שמורות in front of the person conducting the סדר.

3. The קערה - seder plate.

4. Salt water, which should preferably be prepared from before יום טוב.

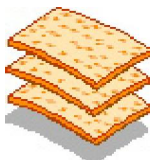
5. A pillow for each male to be used for leaning.

6. A cloth or sack in which to put the אפיקומן until it is eaten during צפון.

7. A pair of eyes which will not fall asleep during the seder. (In other words, children should try to nap during the day before the seder to make sure they will remain awake during it.)

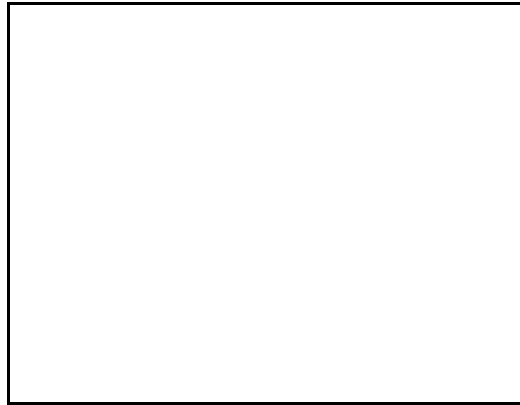
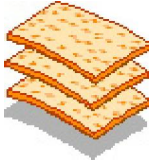
8. A good and clear voice to sing some parts of the הגדה and . . .

9. finally, don't forget to have the Haggadahs ready!



קידוש

↓ Draw your own קידוש picture in this box ↓



Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.



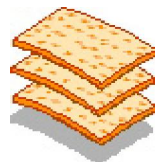
קידוש should be made as soon as possible on פסח night, once it is _____. Each person should pour someone else's _____ to make it look as if everyone has a _____. When wine is drunk for קידוש that is also the first of the _____ we must drink during the סדר.

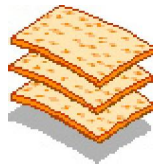


Each _____ should lean to the left when drinking each of the four cups. Most or all of the cup should be drunk.

_____ is said at the end of קידוש.

four cups cup dark שְׁהַחֲיֵנוּ servant person





וּרְחַץ

↓ Draw your own וּרְחַץ picture in this box ↓

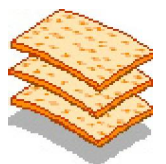
Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

Hands are washed here without a _____. In some families everyone washes his hands but in other families only the _____ does, or whoever is _____ the סֵדֶר.



At the time when we still had the _____ it was the הֶלְכָה that people should wash their hands before eating food which had been washed or _____ in a liquid. Now we only do this on the סֵדֶר night before dipping the כֶּרֶפֶס _____ in salt water.

בֵּית הַמְקוֹדֵשׁ daddy vegetable בְּרָכָה leading dipped



כַּרְפֵּס

↓ Draw your own כַּרְפֵּס picture in this box ↓



Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

Now comes the green vegetable which could be, for example, _____, celery, potato or radish. This is dipped into _____ water or vinegar and everyone eats a small _____ after saying the בְּרָכָה:

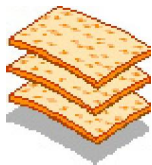
' בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָאָדָמָה . . . '

When we say this בְּרָכָה we should have _____ that it is also for the _____ later on.

We have the כַּרְפֵּס to make the children _____ and ask questions about the סֵדֶר.

in mind salt parsley piece מָרוֹר interested

יחא



↓ Draw your own יחא picture in this box ↓

Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

The **בַּעַל הַבַּיִת** (head of the household, who is _____ the **סֵדֶר**) _____ the middle **מִצָּה** in two. He puts the smaller part back between the two _____ **מִצּוֹת** and wraps up the larger part which is now the _____ and is hidden until _____.

Afikoman whole breaks **צָפוֹן** leading



When we were slaves for the Egyptians we were not fed well in the way that a good master will feed his servant. A slave would never eat a _____ **מִצָּה**; he would always keep part of it for _____, when he might have no food at all. Therefore, we also keep back the _____ part of the Yachatz **מִצָּה**, to be eaten later as the Afikoman.



In many Sephardi communities the Afikoman in the cloth is placed over the _____ and the person carrying it is asked: **"From where have you come?"** He replies: **"From _____."** Then he is asked: **"Where are you going?"** He replies: **"To יְרוּשָׁלַיִם."** Then he is asked: **"What supplies do you have?"** He answers: **"I have מִצָּה and _____."** The Afikoman is then _____.

מִצָּרִים hidden shoulder **קָרוֹר** later larger complete



מַגִּיד



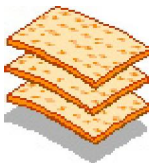
↓ Draw your own **מַגִּיד** picture in this box ↓

Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

_____ through the story of our being
_____ in **מִצְרַיִם** and then of **מִצְרַיִם** _____ is
the main **מִצְוָה** of the **סֵדֵר** night.



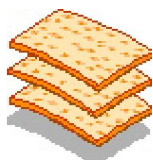
It is even more important than eating **מַצָּה**, which is
also a **מִצְוָה מִן הַתּוֹרָה** - a mitzva straight from the
Torah.



The **מִצְוָה** of reading and learning about **יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם** must
be done by adults and _____ together, whereas the
מִצְוָה of _____ **מַצָּה** is mainly for adults. (Children
are certainly required to eat matza too once they are old
enough to _____ the **מִצְוָה**.)

children
יְצִיאַת
understand
עֲבָדִים
Reading
eating





רְחִיצָה

↓ Draw your own רְחִיצָה picture in this box ↓

Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

Everyone present _____ his hands and says 'עַל נְטִילַת יָדַיִם' before making the ברכה 'הַמוֹצֵיא' and the special ברכה 'עַל אֲכִילַת מַצָּה' before eating _____.



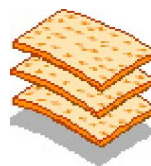
When we say: עַל נְטִילַת יָדַיִם we must _____ up our hands towards שָׁמַיִם as if to say: **'I have bread because Hashem has _____ it to me and not only through the work of my own _____.'**

Once, we would only wash our hands before eating sacrifices and other _____. Later, the Rabbis said that we should also wash whenever we eat bread, to show how important it is in our _____.

holy foodsgivenמַצָּהdaily lifewasheslifthands



מוציא



↓ Draw your own מוציא picture in this box ↓

Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

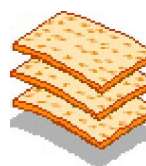


The בְּרָכָה _____ is said for eating מַצָּה as food. This is the same בְּרָכָה we say on _____ the rest of the year. On פֶּסַח our bread is מַצָּה so it has the same בְּרָכָה as _____ bread.

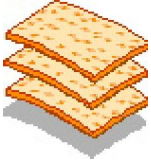


Sephardim only say הַמוּצִיא on מַצָּה during פֶּסַח. They say that מַצָּה is only bread during פֶּסַח because we are _____ to eat it as bread at this time. However, the rest of the year, when we may eat normal bread, Sephardim say _____ בּוֹרָא מִיָּנִי on matzah, treating it like a kind of _____ or cracker.

bread
commanded
biscuit
הַמוּצִיא
מְזוֹנוֹת
normal



מִצָּה

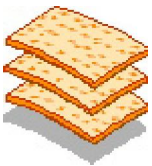


↓ Draw your own מצה picture in this box ↓



Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

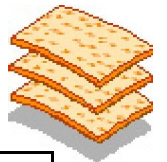
The בְּרָכָה is now said over מִצָּה as the special _____ of the סֵדֶר. We have just said a בְּרָכָה because we are about to _____ the מִצָּה and now we must say a _____ בְּרָכָה because by eating the מִצָּה we are also doing a מִצְוָה.



מִן-הָאָרֶץ _____ הַמוֹצֵיא . . . is a בְּרָכָה for **eating** the מִצָּה;

וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מִצָּה . . . is for doing **the מִצְוָה** of eating the מִצָּה at the _____.

One should _____ to the left when eating the מִצָּה.



different סֵדֶר eat לֶחֶם מִצְוָה lean



מָרוֹר

↓ Draw your own מָרוֹר picture in this box ↓



Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

Eating the מָרוֹר, bitter _____, is one of the most important מַצּוֹת of the סֵדֶר and comes straight after the eating of the _____.



The best vegetable for using as מָרוֹר is the _____. Why is this? Our life in Egypt began quite _____ but over time became difficult and bitter. When first in the mouth romaine lettuce is sweet and _____ but if you chew for a while it _____ becomes bitter and sharp.

The בְּרָכָה on the מַצָּה of eating מָרוֹר ends:

וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מָרוֹר . . . 'Who has commanded us to eat bitter herbs.'

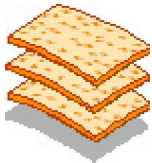


We do not say the בְּרָכָה on eating vegetables now because we had the מָרוֹר in mind when we said בּוֹרָא פְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה on the כַּרְפֵּס earlier. We also do not _____ when eating the maror because reclining is for free men but the maror reminds us of when we were in slavery.



מַצָּה herbs tasty comfortably gradually romaine lettuce lean

פּוּרְךָ



↓ Draw your own פּוּרְךָ picture in this box ↓



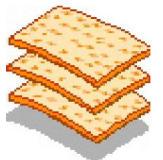
Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

הַלֵּל הַזֵּקֵן, one of our _____ teachers, taught that the מְרוֹר and the מַצָּה should be eaten _____. Therefore, although both the מְרוֹר and the מַצָּה have already been eaten by _____, they are now eaten together as a sandwich.



When we eat this we say a small Hebrew passage which begins:

' _____ לְמִקְדָּשׁ כְּהִלֵּל . . . '



"To remember the Temple we do as Hillel did. This is what Hillel did at the time of the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ: He would put Pesach, matzah and maror in a sandwich and eat them together to _____ what is written in the _____:

'They shall eat it with matzot and bitter herbs.' " (Bamidbar 9, 11)

One should _____ to the left when eating the פּוּרְךָ sandwich.

lean זָכַר together תּוֹרָה greatest fulfil themselves



שֶׁלַחן עוֹרֵךְ

↓ Draw your own שלחן עורך picture in this box ↓



Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

The _____ (Yom Tov meal) is now eaten. It is many people's _____ to begin the meal with an egg in salt water. Eggs are a sign of אֲבִלוּת, mourning; they _____ us of the destruction of the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ.

It is important to eat the meal with great שְׂמֵחָ. _____ during the meal should be about the story and the דִּינִים of פֶּסַח. There can also be _____ sung.

At the end of the meal the Afikoman must be eaten while we still have an _____ for it. Therefore, we must not make ourselves too full beforehand.

One should try to lean to the left throughout the whole seder meal.

custom Conversation סְעוּדַת יוֹם טוֹב appetite remind זְמִירוֹת

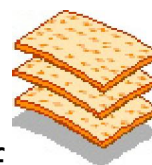




צפון

↓ Draw your own צפון picture in this box ↓

Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.



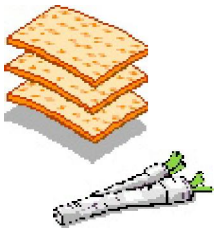
At the end of the _____ and before the middle of the _____ a piece of the אַפִּיקוֹמֶן is given to each person present. It should be eaten quite quickly and whilst _____ to the left.



After eating the _____ one should not eat anything else at all, so that the _____ of the אַפִּיקוֹמֶן remains in the _____. Only the last two cups of wine may be drunk, although some Rabbis _____ the drinking of water or soft drinks if necessary.

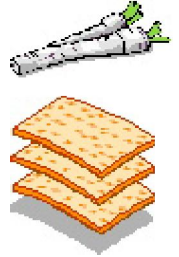
taste night mouth meal permit leaning אַפִּיקוֹמֶן





בִּרְכָה

↓ Draw your own בִּרְכָה picture in this box ↓



Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

בִּרְכַת הַמָּזוֹן is now _____.

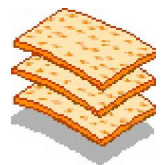
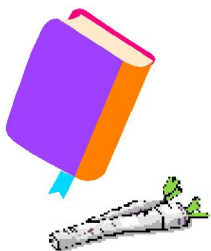


In the תּוֹלְמוּד we are taught:

'Rav said: מֹשֶׁה wrote the בִּרְכָה for after _____ when the _____ came down for them.'

מֹשֶׁה רִבְנוּ himself wrote the first _____ of בִּרְכַת הַמָּזוֹן after בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל had left Egypt and _____ the יָם סוּף. Therefore, even bentsching reminds us of when Hashem _____ from Egypt.

took us out paragraph food read מָן crossed



הַלֵּל



↓ Draw your own הַלֵּל picture in this box ↓

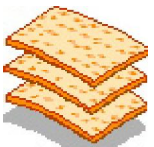
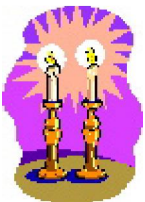


Now read this passage and fill in the gaps using the words in the box below.

הַלֵּל was started _____ the meal and it is continued now, _____ bentsching.

Normally we may not _____ the reading of הַלֵּל and especially not for a _____. Tonight, however, we eat a whole meal right in the _____ of הַלֵּל! How can this be _____?

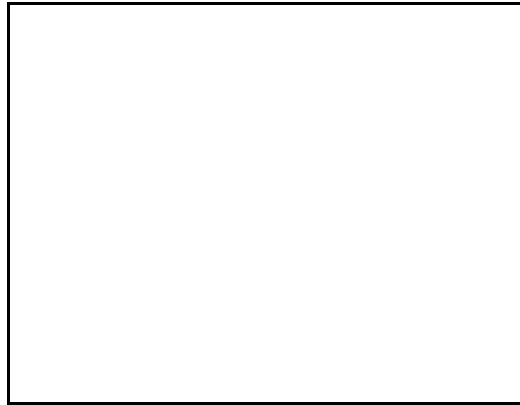
This feast, full of _____, is itself a _____ to ה' so it in fact becomes like a part of הַלֵּל and not a break at all.



praise interrupt before מצוות meal after middle all right

נִרְצָה

↓ Draw your own נִרְצָה picture in this box ↓



Now that our סִדּוּר service is finished we ask ה' to redeem us soon from our present גְּלוּת, exile.

We look forward to when all the Jewish People will return to אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל and we say . . .

לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם !

