



## LIGHTING THE CANDLES

We light and bless the candles to welcome the holiday:

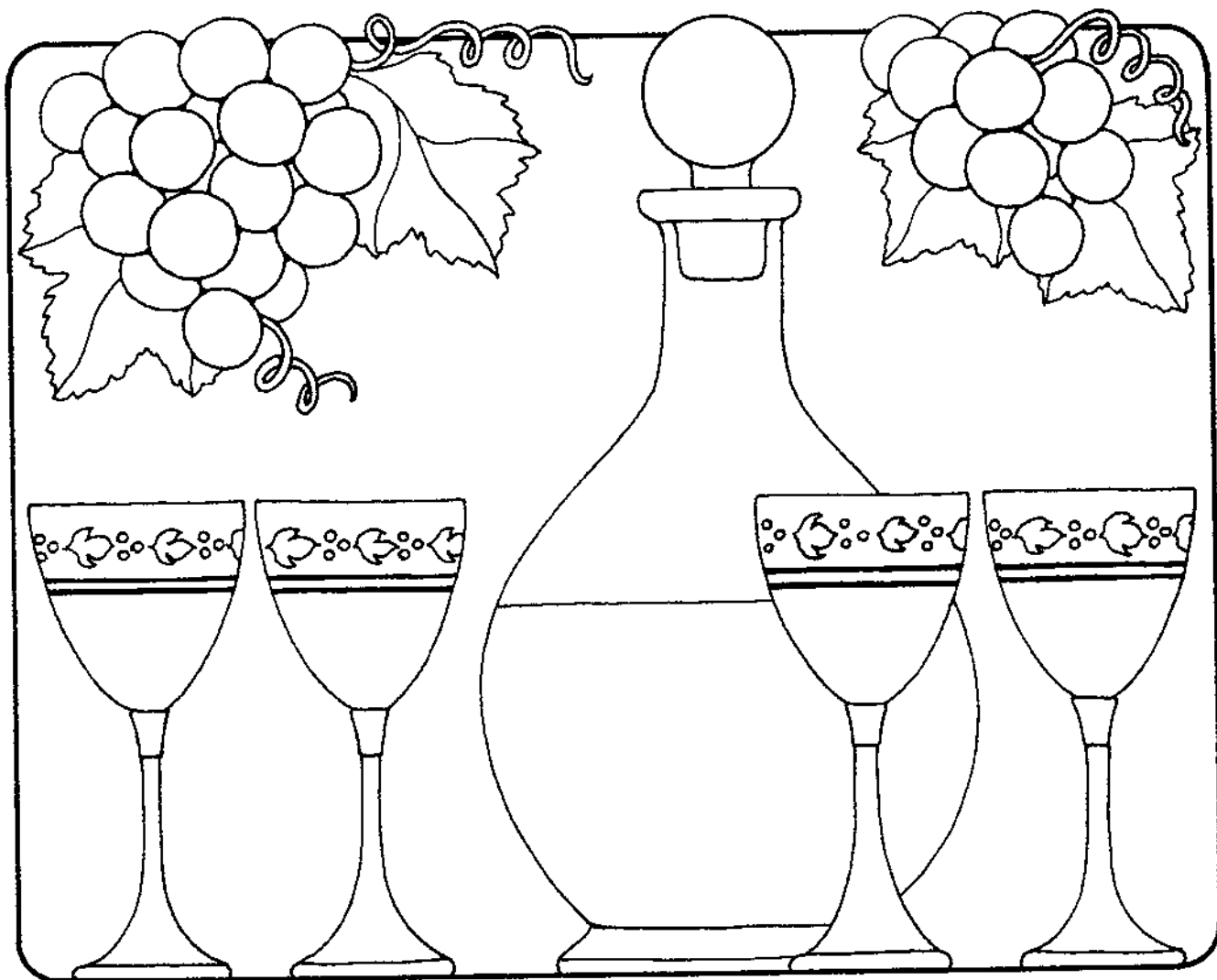
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק  
נֵר שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב.

*Baruch Atah Adonai Eloheinu Melech ha'olam asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav  
v'tzivanu l'hadlik ner shel Yom Tov.*

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁהֶחֱיָנוּ וְקִיַּמָּנוּ וְהִגִּיעָנוּ לְזִמְנֵי הַזֶּה.

*Baruch Atah Adonai Eloheinu Melech ha'olam shehecheyanu v'kiyemanu  
v'higianu lazman hazeh.*

Thank You, God, for the festival lights, and for bringing our family  
and friends together to celebrate Pesach.



## RECITING THE KIDDUSH

The seder begins with the kiddush, the blessing over a cup of wine. Wine stands for the sweetness and joy of a holiday celebration.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן.

*Baruch Atah Adonai Eloheinu Melech ha'olam, borei p'ri hagafen.*

Thank You, God, for the grapes that grow to make wine for our holiday celebration.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁהַחֲיָנוּ וְקִיַּמְנוּ וְהִגִּיעָנוּ לְזִמְנֵן הַזֶּה.

*Baruch Atah Adonai Eloheinu Melech ha'olam shehecheyanu v'kiyemanu v'higianu lazman hazeh.*

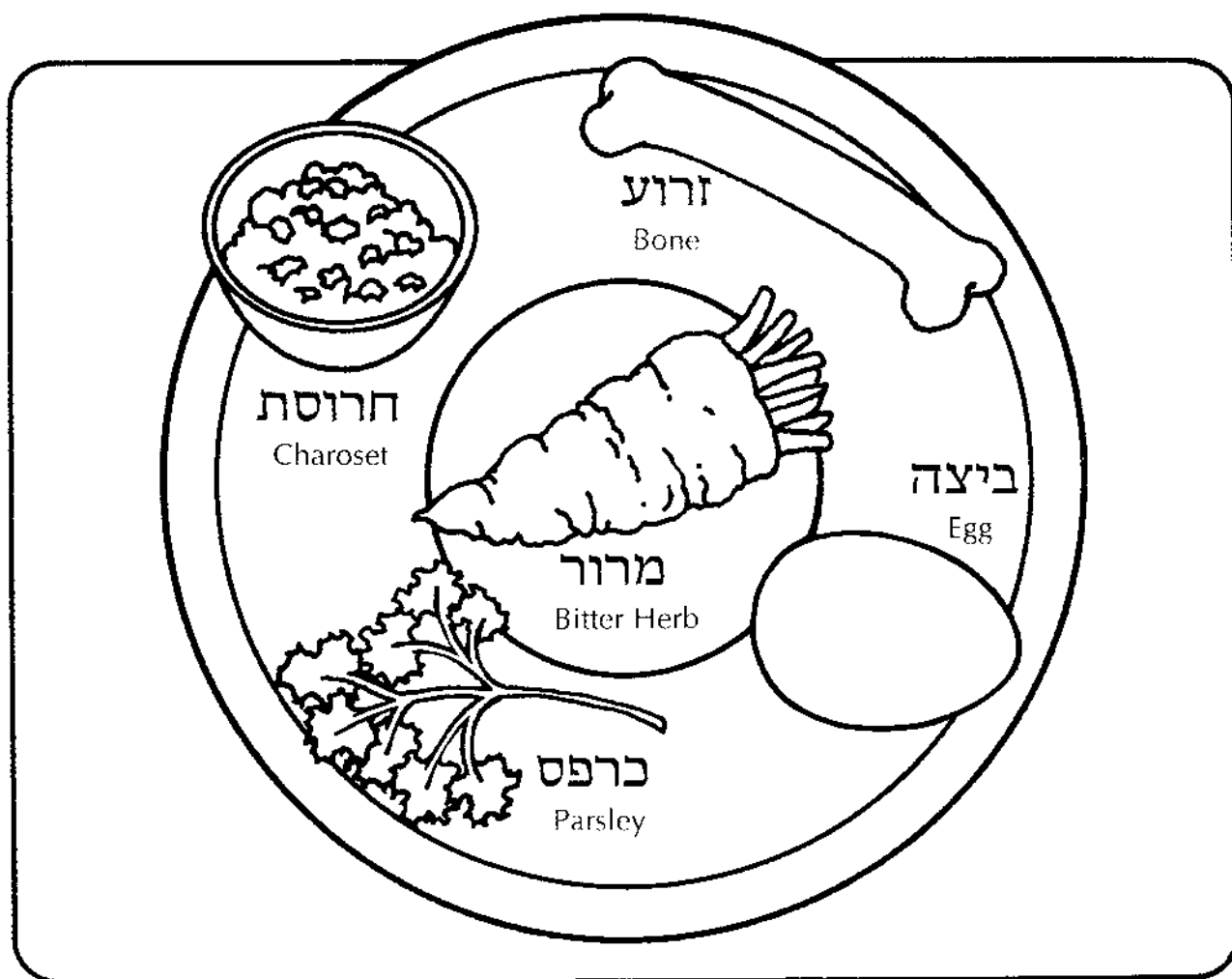
Thank You, God, for bringing us together to celebrate Pesach.

## THE SEDER TABLE

The seder table is different from our regular supper table. There are three pieces of matzah covered with a pretty cloth, a bowl of salt water, an extra cup of wine, and a seder plate with special foods:

a bone                      an egg  
bitter herbs              parsley  
charoset (chopped apples mixed with nuts and wine)

*Why do we have all these things on the table?  
How is the seder different from a regular supper meal?*




Asking questions helps us learn. The Haggadah gives us four specific questions to ask at the seder. Let's sing them together:

## THE FOUR QUESTIONS

מה נִשְׁתַּנָּה הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה מִכָּל-הַלַּיְלוֹת!  
*Mah nishtanah halailah hazeh mikol haleilot.*


Why is this night different from all other nights of the year?

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1  שְׁבָכָל-הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ  
אוֹכְלִין חֶמֶץ וּמִצָּה,  
הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה כָּלוּ מִצָּה.


*Sheb'chol haleilot anu ochlin chametz u'matzah. Halailah hazeh kulo matzah.*

On all other nights we eat all kinds of bread and crackers. Why do we eat only matzah on Pesach?

2  שְׁבָכָל-הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ  
אוֹכְלִין שְׂאֵר יַרְקוֹת,  
הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה מְרֹר.


*Sheb'chol haleilot anu ochlin she'or yerakot. Halailah hazeh maror.*

On all other nights we eat all kinds of vegetables and herbs. Why do we eat bitter herbs, maror, at our seder?

3  שְׁבָכָל-הַלַּיְלוֹת אֵין  
אָנוּ מִטְבִּילִין אֶפְלוֹ  
פֶּעַם אַחַת, הַלַּיְלָה  
הַזֶּה שְׁתֵּי פְעָמִים.

*Sheb'chol haleilot ein anu matbilin afilu pa'am echat. Halailah hazeh sh'tay f'amim.*

On all other nights we don't usually dip foods. Tonight we dip parsley in salt water and bitter herbs in charoset. Why do we dip twice?

4  שְׁבָכָל-הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ  
אוֹכְלִין בֵּין יוֹשְׁבִין  
וּבֵין מְסֻבִּין, הַלַּיְלָה  
הַזֶּה כָּלְנוּ מְסֻבִּין.

*Sheb'chol haleilot anu ochlin bein yoshvin u'vein m'subin. Halailah hazeh kulanu m'subin.*

On all other nights we eat sitting up straight. Why do we lean on a pillow tonight?



We have asked many questions. Let us search for the answers as we read and tell the story of Passover.

## THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN THE LAND OF EGYPT

Long ago a cruel king called Pharaoh ruled the land of Egypt. He made the Jewish people who lived there his slaves. They had to work very hard building cities and palaces for the Pharaoh. The Jews were hungry and tired. To make their work easier, they sang songs.

*Let's pretend we are working and singing with them:*

### BUILDING CITIES

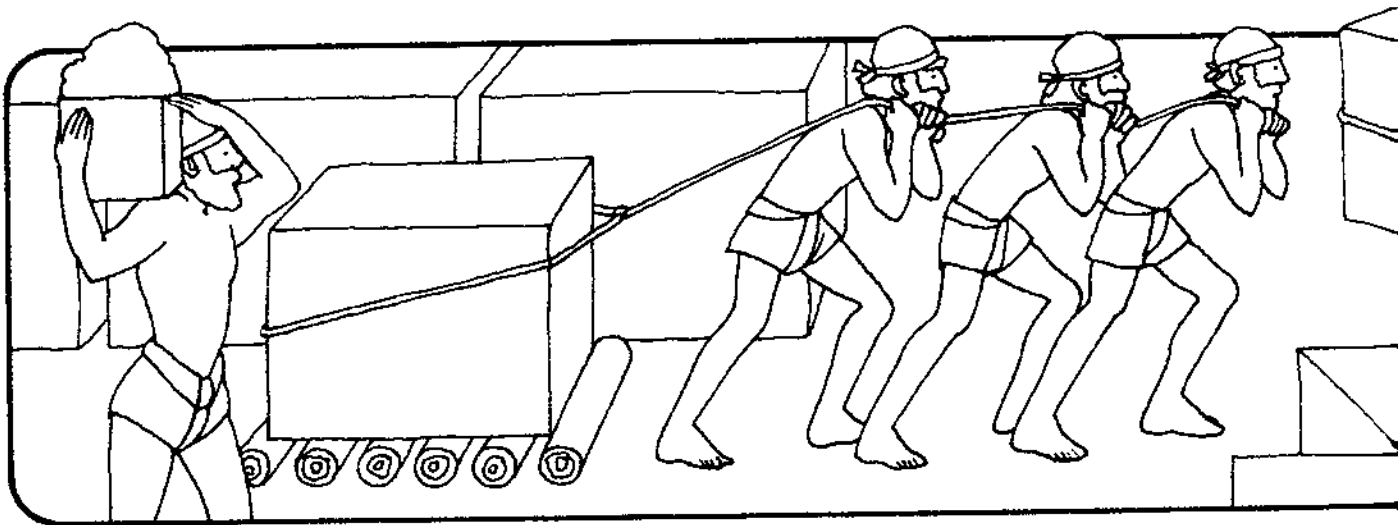
*Bang, bang, bang,  
Hold your hammer low.  
Bang, bang, bang,  
Give a heavy blow.*

*Dig, dig, dig,  
Get your shovel deep.  
Dig, dig, dig,  
There's no time to sleep.*

*Refrain:*

*For it's work, work, work,  
Every day and every night.  
For it's work, work, work,  
When it's dark and when it's light.*

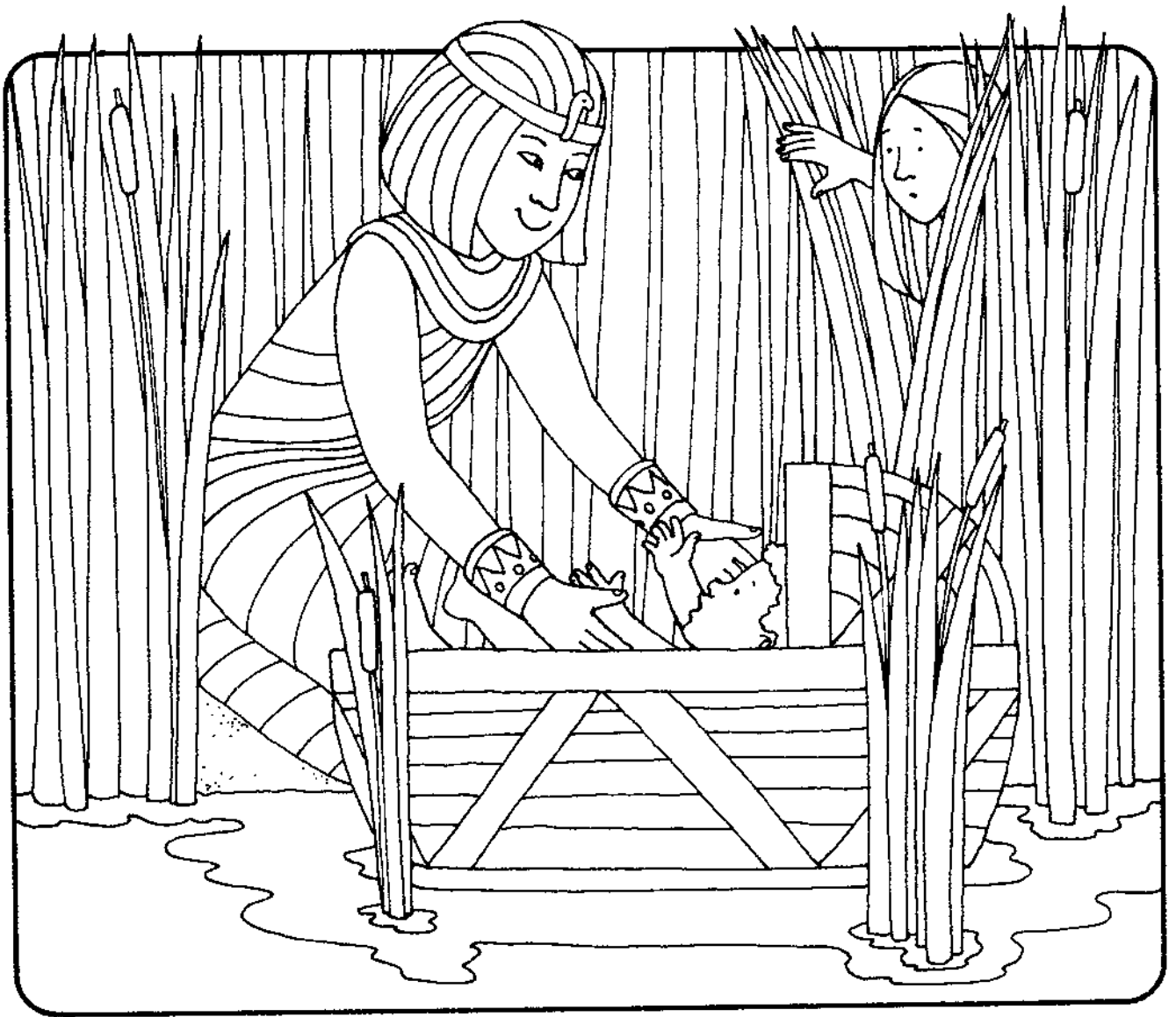
 Music p. 29



## MOSES GROWS UP

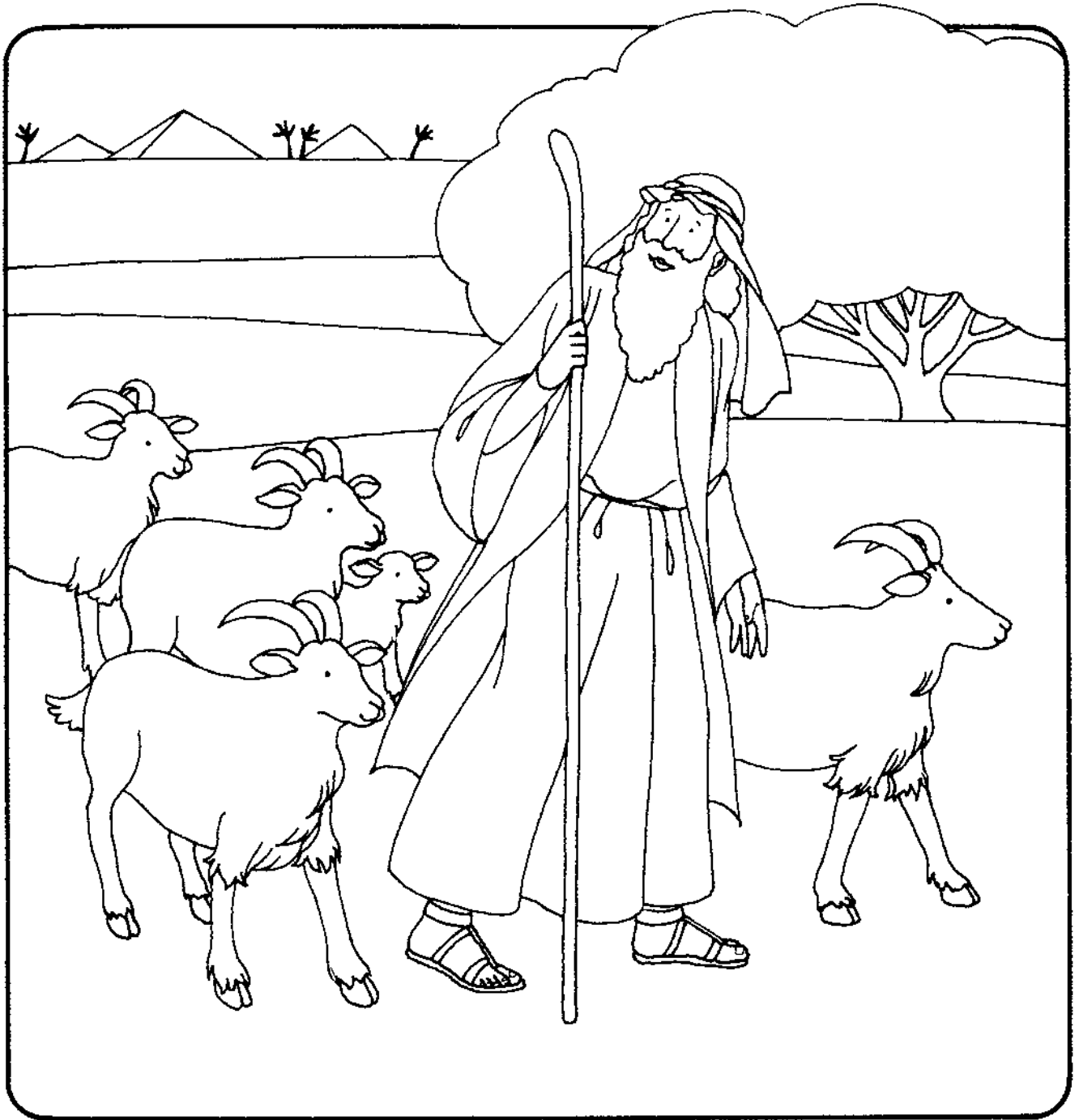
Pharaoh was especially cruel to Jewish children. One mother, Yocheved, hid her baby in a basket on the riverbank, so Pharaoh wouldn't find him. When Pharaoh's daughter, the princess, came down to the river to bathe, she found the baby and decided to take him home to the palace.

Miriam, the baby's sister, saw the princess rescue her brother and asked if she needed a baby nurse. The princess said yes. Miriam told her mother, and so it happened that Yocheved was able to care for her son and teach him about his people.



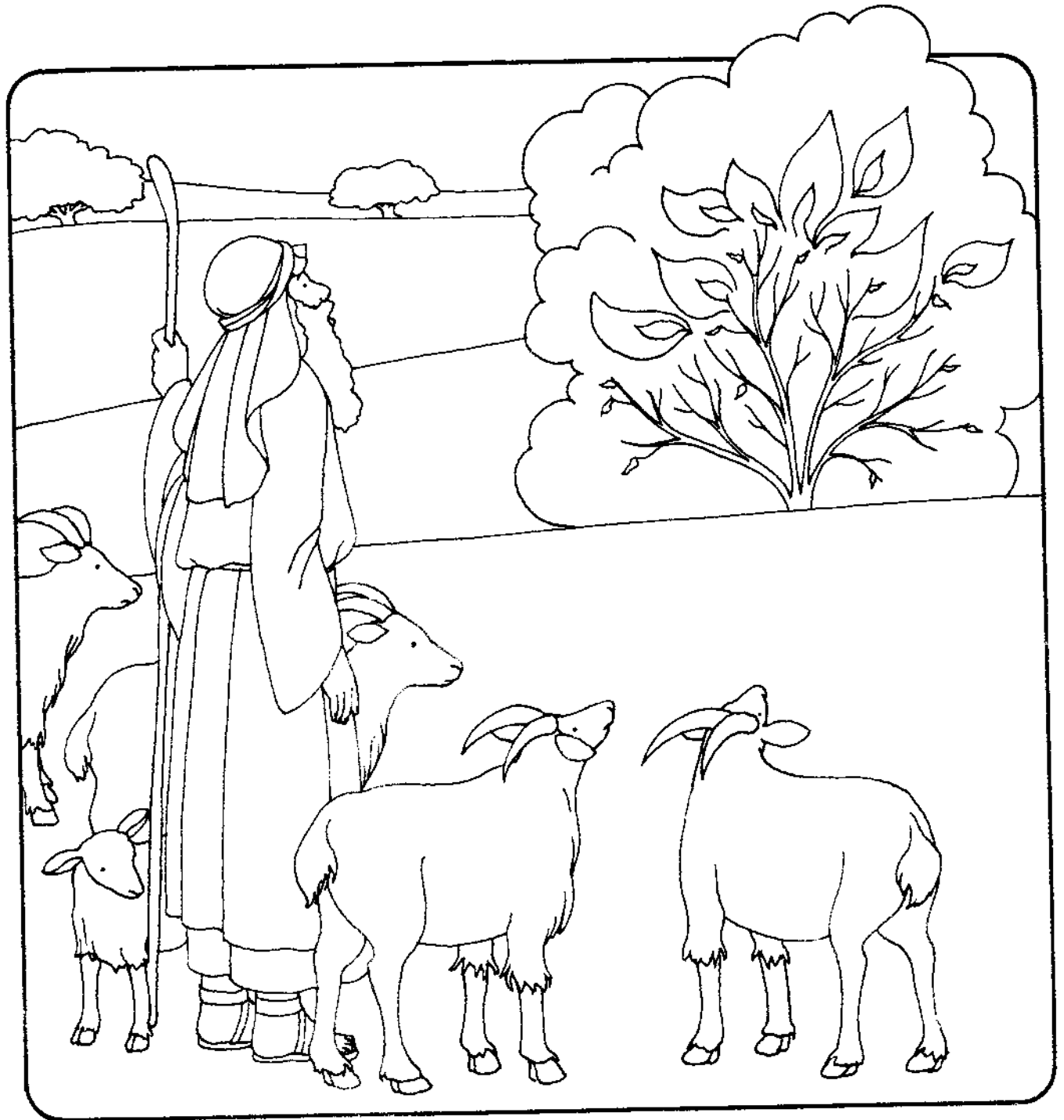
The princess named the baby Moses. In Hebrew his name means "brought out of the water."

Moses could have lived at the Pharaoh's palace forever, but he could not bear to watch the suffering of the Jewish slaves. He left Egypt and became a shepherd in a faraway land.



## THE BURNING BUSH

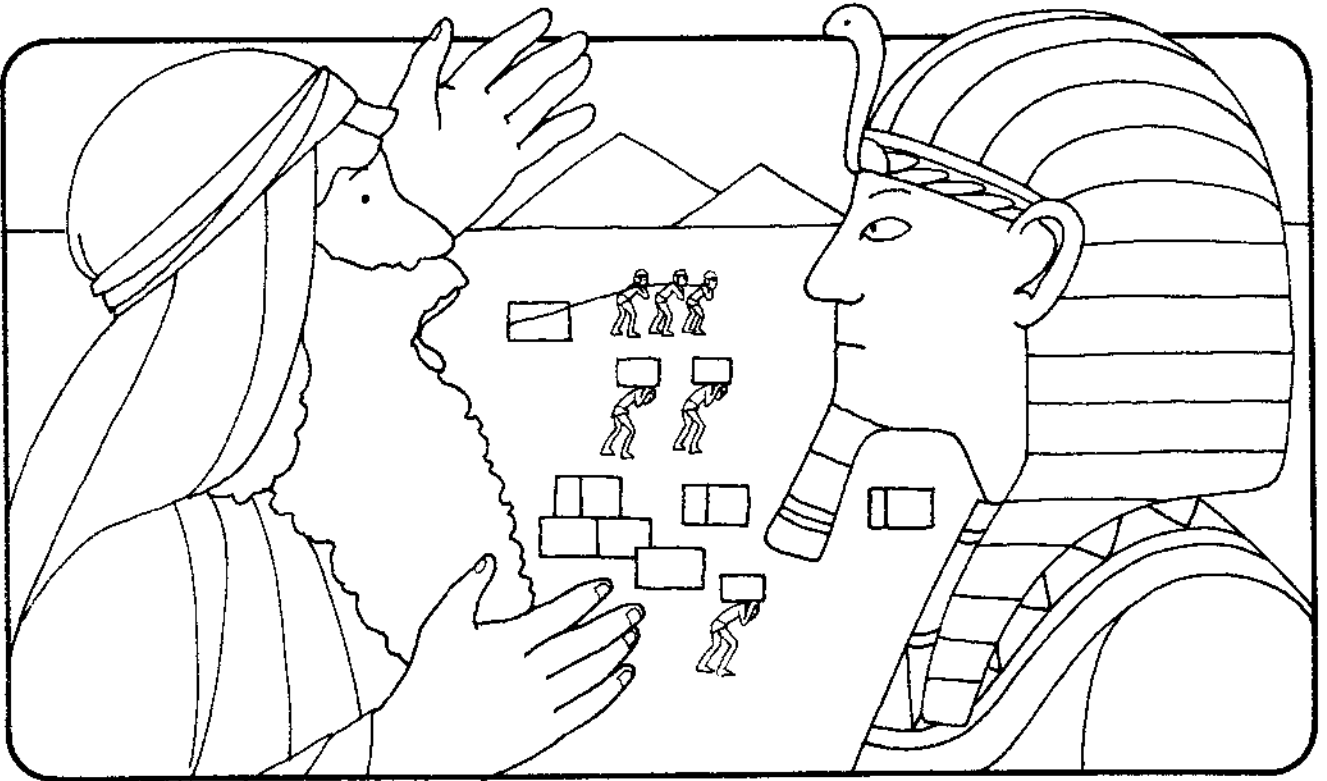
One day when Moses was taking care of his sheep, he saw a burning bush and heard God's voice coming from the bush. God told Moses to go back to Egypt to free the Jewish slaves and take them away from cruel Pharaoh.





Moses returned to Egypt. He went to see Pharaoh and told him,  
**"Let My People Go!"**

But Pharaoh refused to listen to him.



*Let's sing about what happened when Moses went to see Pharaoh:*

#### **LISTEN KING PHARAOH**

*Oh listen, oh listen, oh listen King Pharaoh  
Oh listen, oh listen, please LET MY PEOPLE  
GO!*

*They want to go away*

*They work too hard all day.*

*King Pharaoh, King Pharaoh, what do you say?*

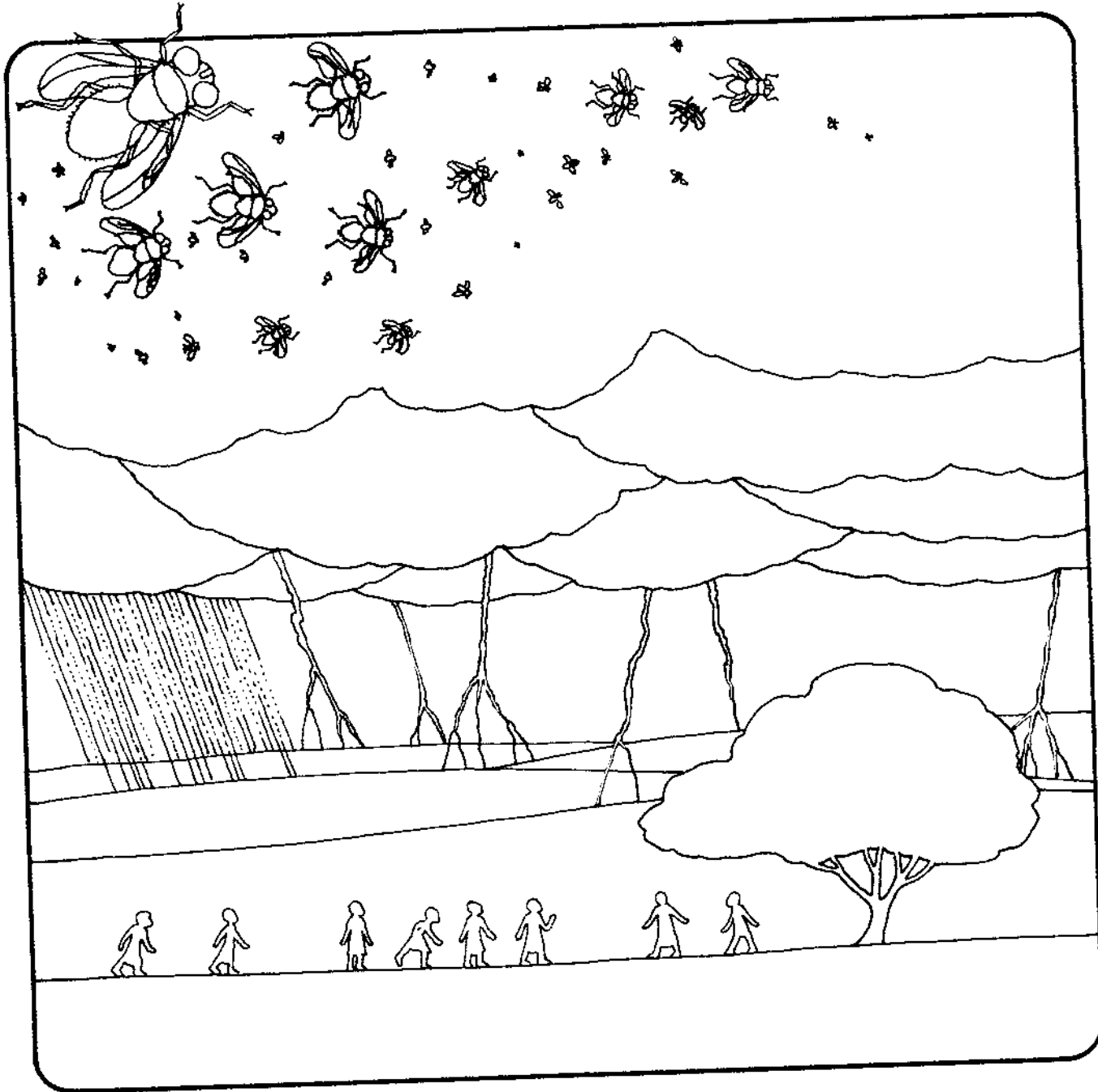
*NO! NO! NO! I will not let them go.*

 Music p. 30

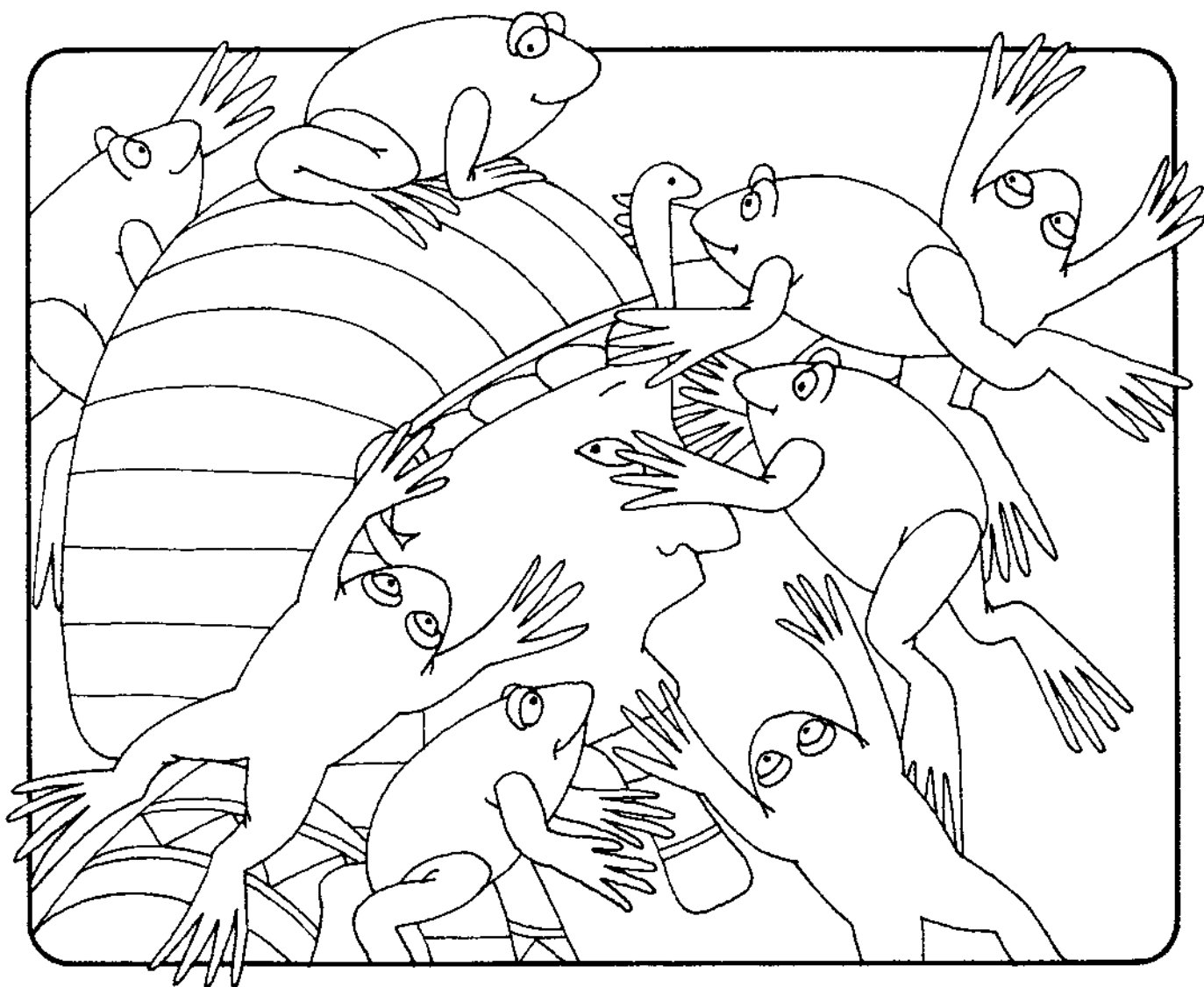
## THE TEN PLAGUES

God was angry with Pharaoh and punished him ten times. These punishments were called plagues.

- One day swarms of insects covered the land.
- Another time there was a great storm with thunder and hail.
- Later, the sun didn't shine for days, and there was only darkness.




And one day, Pharaoh woke up and there were frogs all over the place.



Let us sing a song about the morning Pharaoh found the frogs:

#### ONE MORNING

One morning when Pharaoh woke in his bed,  
There were frogs in his bed and frogs on his  
head,  
Frogs on his nose and frogs on his toes,  
Frogs here, frogs there,

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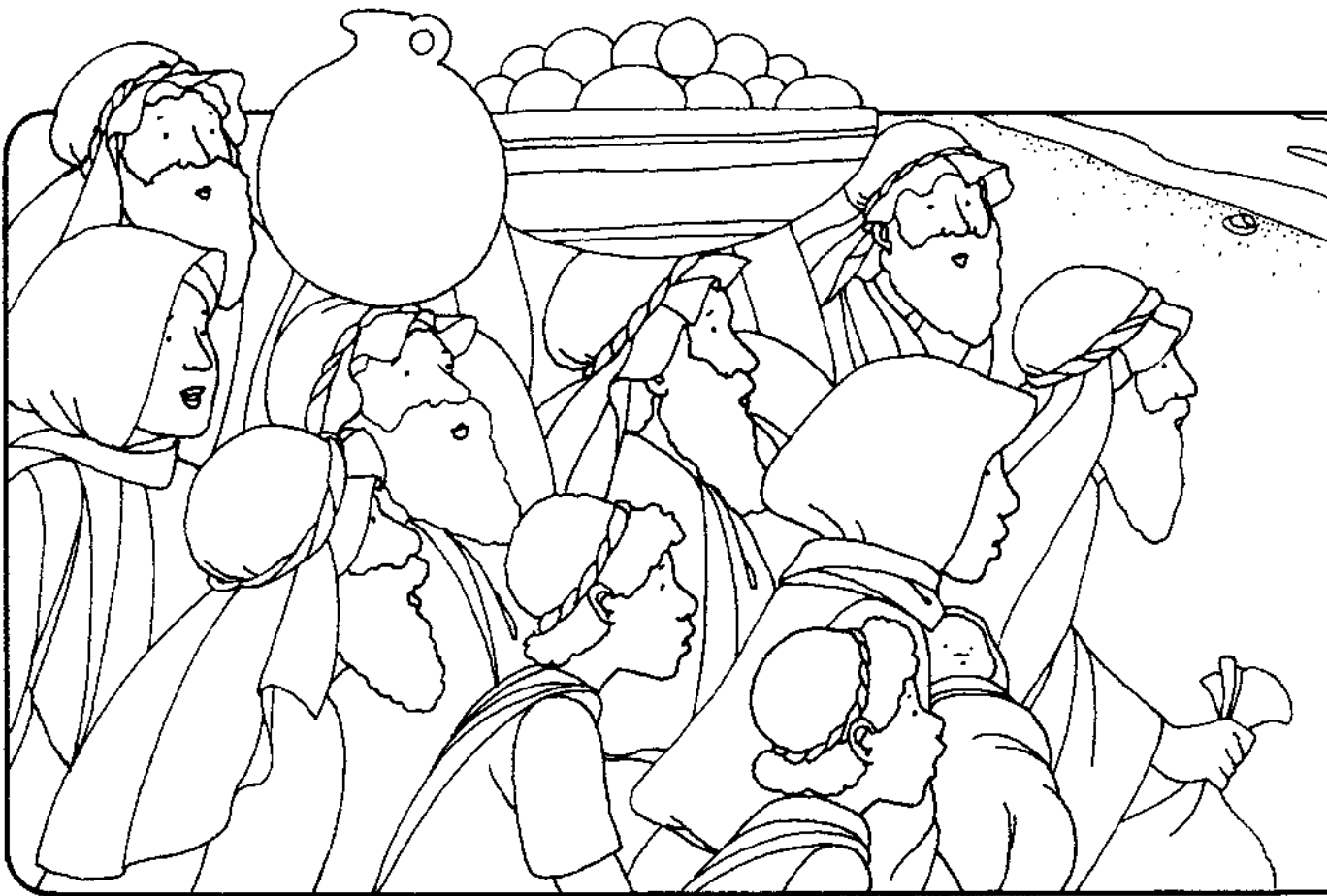
## FREEDOM

Each punishment frightened Pharaoh, and each time he promised to free the slaves. But he did not keep his word. God brought even more terrible punishments upon the Egyptians. Finally, Pharaoh agreed to let the Jewish people go.

The people got ready very quickly. They didn't have time to bake bread for their journey. Instead, they put raw dough on their backs. The sun baked it into hard crackers called matzah.


The Jewish people followed Moses. When they got to the sea, God told Moses to hold up his walking stick. When he did, a strong wind parted the sea and the people were able to walk across on dry land.

When the people were safely out of Egypt, Moses led them in songs of thanks to God.



Let's sing a song about how happy we are to be free.

**AVADIM HAYINU**

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*Avadim hayinu, hayinu*

*Avadim hayinu*

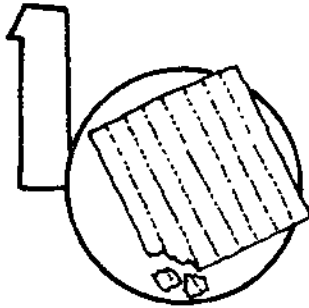
*Ata b'nai chorin, b'nai chorin.*

*Ata, ata b'nai chorin, b'nai chorin.*



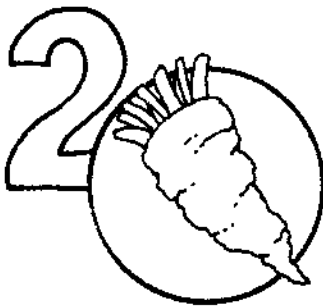
## ANSWERING THE FOUR QUESTIONS

Now that we have told the story of Pesach, let's see if we can answer the four questions we asked at the beginning of our seder.



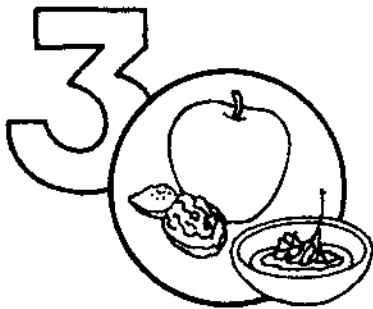
### ***Why do we eat matzah on Pesach?***

Matzah reminds us that when Jews left Egypt, they had no time to bake bread for their journey. They put raw dough on their backs, and the sun baked it into hard crackers called matzah.



### ***Why do we eat bitter herbs, maror, at the seder?***

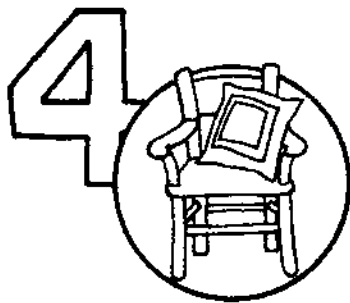
Maror reminds us of the bitter and cruel way Pharaoh treated the Jewish people by forcing them to be slaves in Egypt.



### ***Why do we dip foods twice at the seder?***

We dip bitter herbs into charoset (chopped apples mixed with wine and nuts) to remind us how hard the Jewish slaves worked in Egypt. Charoset looks like the clay used to make bricks to build Pharaoh's palaces.

We also dip parsley into salt water. Parsley reminds us that it is spring and new life will grow. Salt water reminds us of the tears of the Jewish slaves.

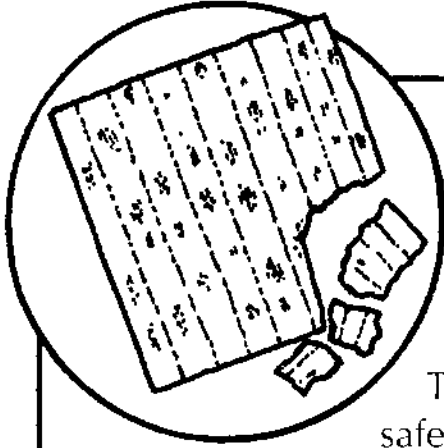


### ***Why do we lean on a pillow at the seder?***

We lean on a pillow to be comfortable and to remind us that once we were slaves, but now we are free.

## SHARING THE PASSOVER FOODS

As we eat the foods on the seder table, we recall the story we just told.



### Matzah

Matzah reminds us of the Jewish people's hurried flight from slavery in Egypt. We uncover the matzah and break the middle piece, putting half of it away for our dessert. This piece is called the afikomen. We hide it in a safe place so we can find it after the meal.

*Give each person two small pieces of matzah.*

We say two blessings over the matzah:

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

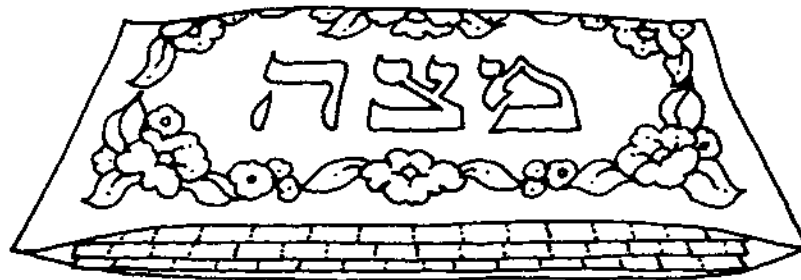
*Baruch Atah Adonai Eloheinu Melech ha'olam, hamotzi lechem min ha'aretz.*

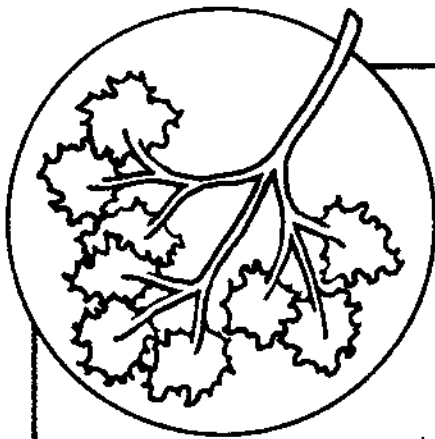
בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל  
אֲכִילַת מַצָּה

*Baruch Atah Adonai Eloheinu Melech ha'olam asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu al achilat matzah.*

Thank You, God, for the blessing of bread, and for the special matzah we eat on Pesach.

*Eat the matzah.*





### Parsley

*Give each person a piece of parsley.*

Parsley recalls the spring when God brought the Jewish slaves out of Egypt. We dip the parsley into salt water and say a blessing:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה.

*Baruch Atah Adonai Eloheinu Melech ha'olam, borei p'ri ha'adamah.*

Thank You, God, for the vegetables that grow in the ground.

*Eat the parsley.*

### Maror

*Give each person a piece of maror.*

Maror reminds us of the bitterness of slavery. We dip maror into the charoset and recite a blessing:

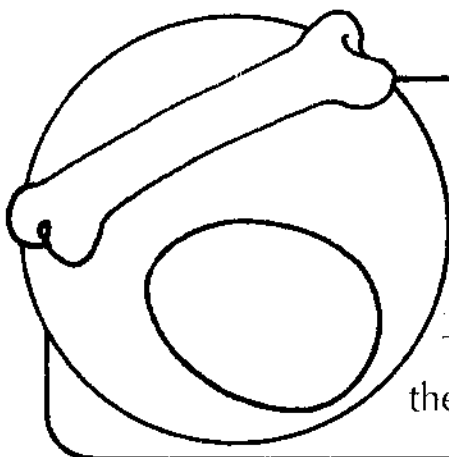
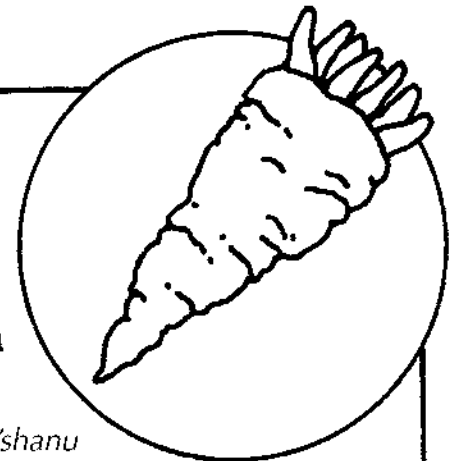
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ  
בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מָרוֹר.

*Baruch Atah Adonai Eloheinu Melech ha'olam asher kid'shanu*

*b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu al achilat maror.*

Thank You, God, for maror.

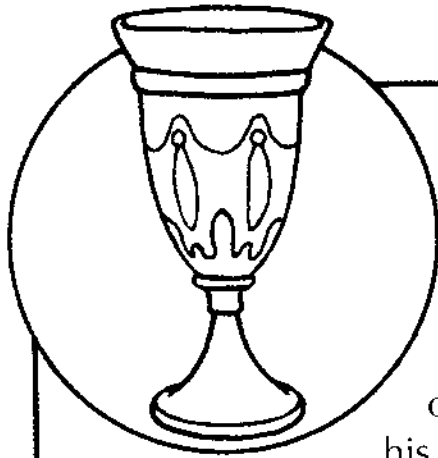
*Eat the maror.*



### The Egg and the Bone

There are two other symbols on the seder plate. The egg is another reminder of spring, the time when the Jews were freed from slavery in Egypt. The bone recalls the first celebration of Pesach when the people roasted a lamb and ate it with matzah.





## CUP OF ELIJAH

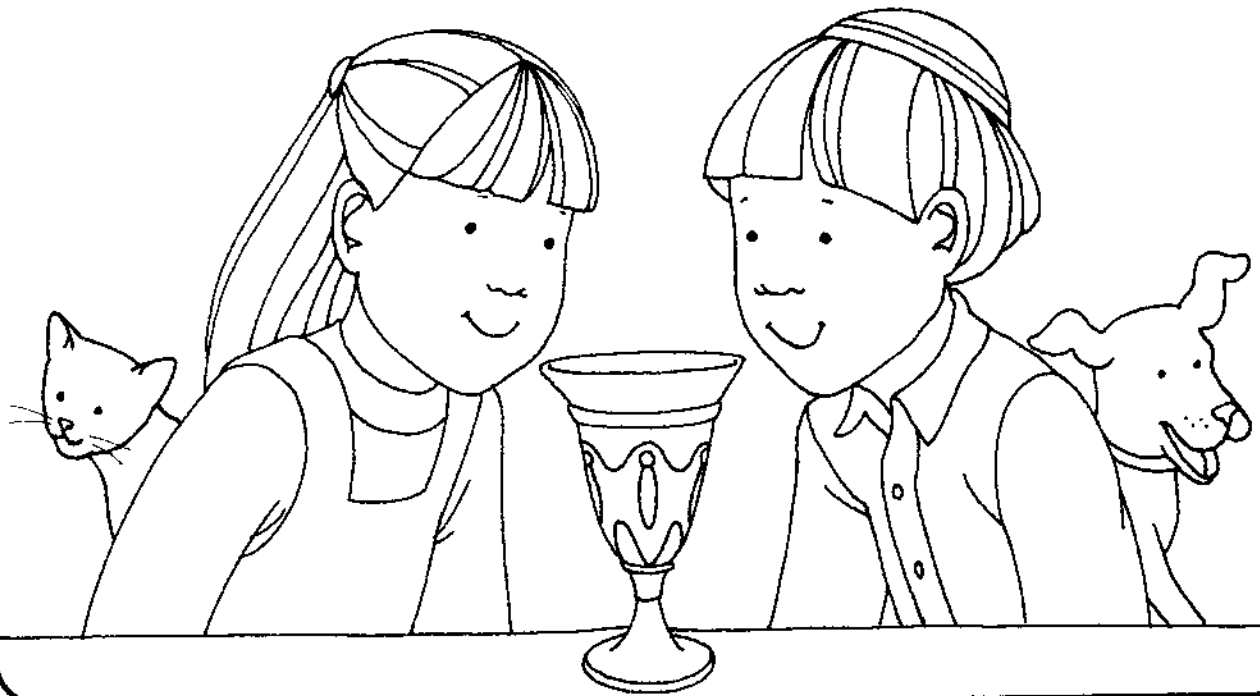
The extra cup of wine on the table is the Cup of Elijah. There is a story that Elijah, a great teacher who lived many years ago, visits each seder to wish everyone a year of peace and freedom. We open the door and invite Elijah to come in. Watch his cup to see if any of the wine disappears.

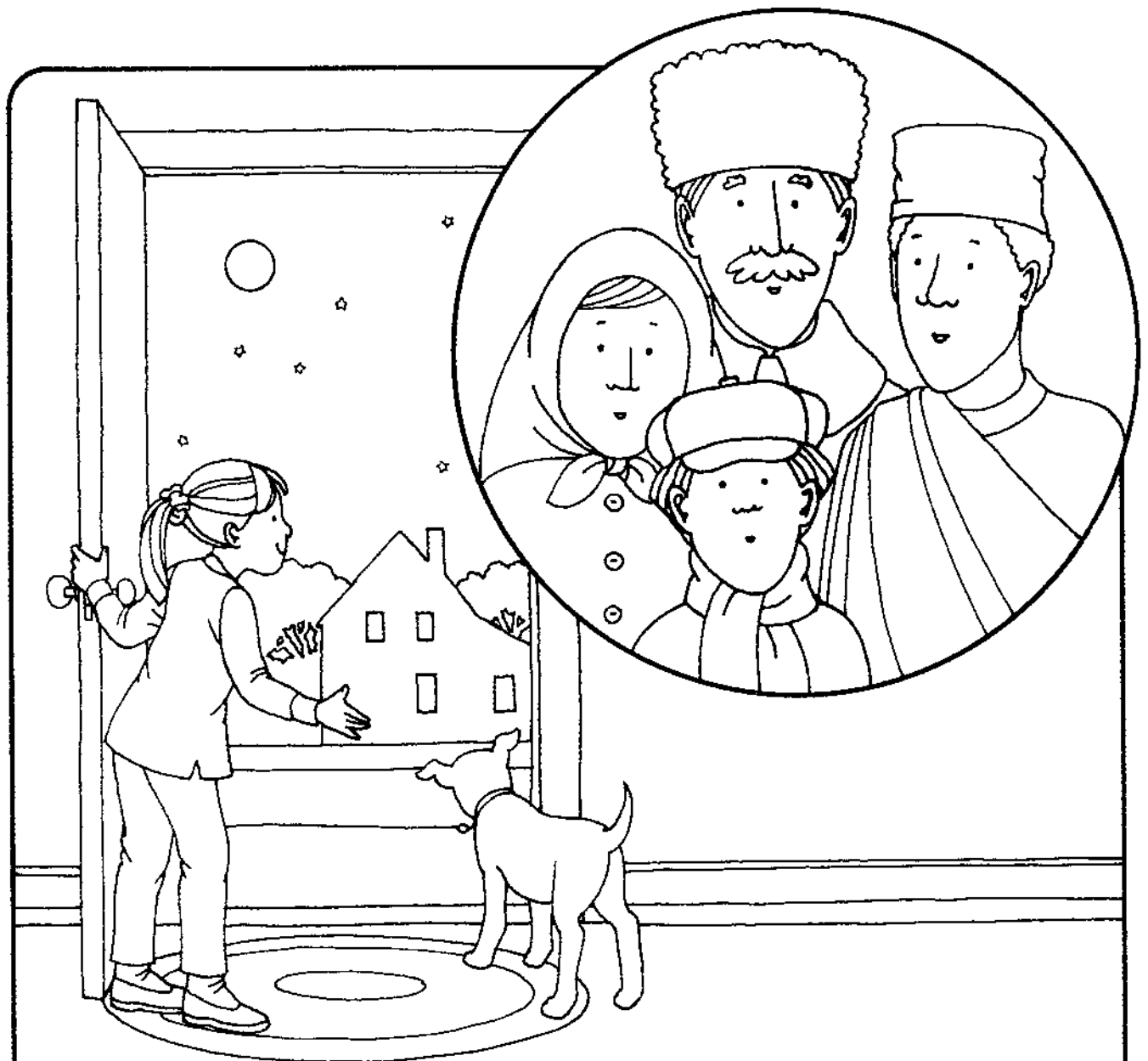
*Let's sing a song welcoming Elijah:*

### ELIAHU HANAVI

*Eliahu hanavi, Eliahu hatishbi,  
Eliahu, Eliahu, Eliahu hagiladi  
Bimhera b'yameinu yavo elenu  
Im Mashiach ben David.  
Im Mashiach ben David.*

 Music p. 31



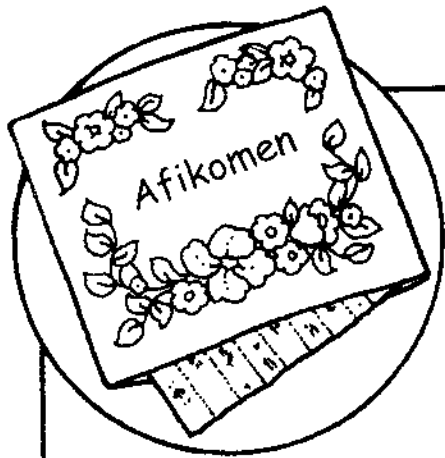


As we open the door for Elijah, we remember there are Jewish people in many places who cannot have a seder tonight. We pray that Jewish people all over the world will soon be free to celebrate Pesach and all of the Jewish holidays.

Now is the time for our seder meal.

*B'tayavon!*

Good appetite!



## AFTER DINNER

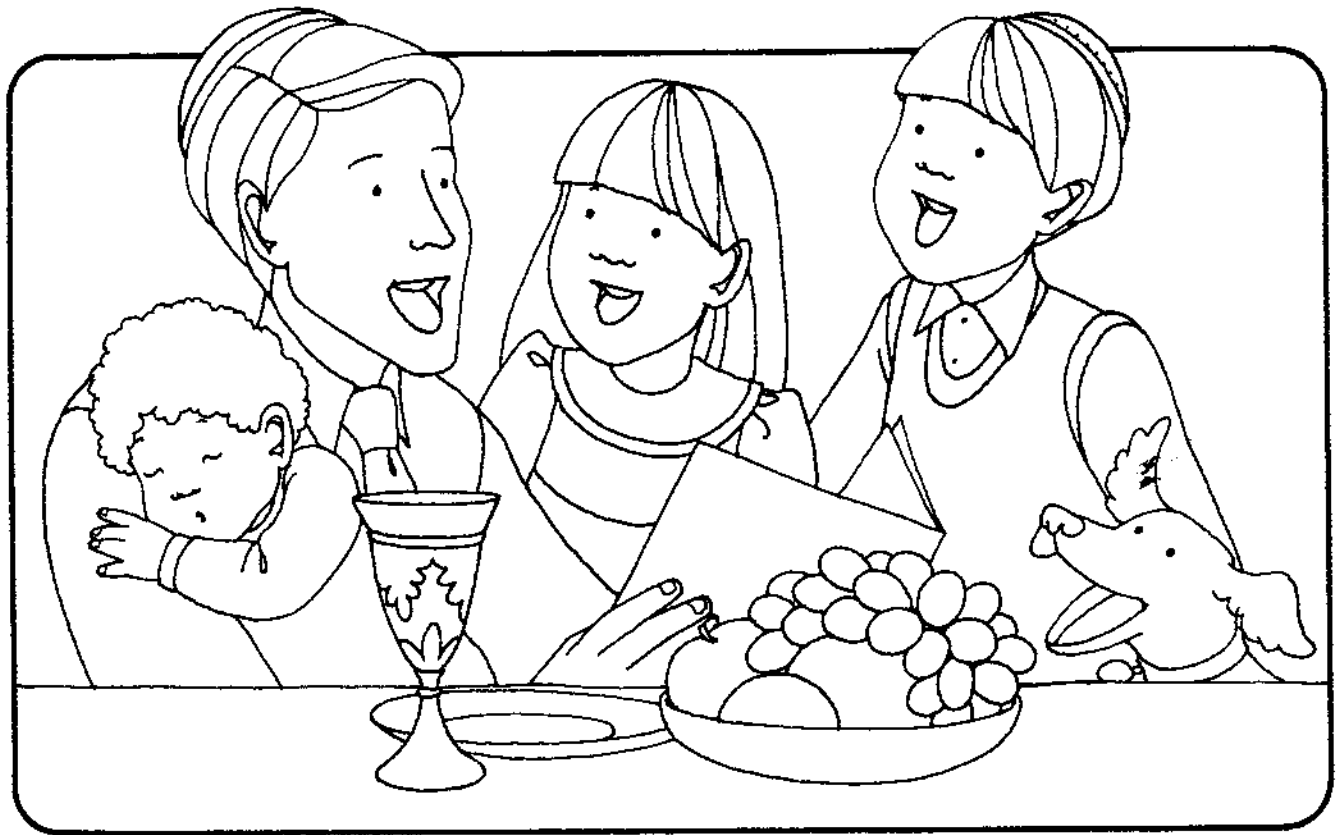
Whoever finds the afikomen is rewarded for bringing it back to the table. We break it into pieces and share it for dessert. We finish our seder meal with a blessing.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ הוֹן אֶת־הַכֹּל.

*Baruch Atah Adonai hazan et hakol.*

Thank You, God, for the food we have eaten.





We end with a song of thanks to God,  
 For taking us out of slavery to freedom,  
 For giving us the Torah,  
 And bringing us to the land of Israel.

#### DAYENU

<i>Ilu hotzi, hotzianu</i>	<i>Ilu natan, natan lanu,</i>
<i>Hotzianu Mimitzrayim,</i>	<i>Natan lanu et Hatorah,</i>
<i>Mimitzrayim hotzianu,</i>	<i>Natan lanu et Hatorah,</i>
<i>Dayenu.</i>	<i>Dayneu.</i>

*Chorus:*

*Di, dayenu . . . di, dayenu . . . di, dayenu*  
*Dayenu, dayenu.*

