



Welcome to our Passover seder! This Spring festival is the first Jewish holiday.

In front of you are a variety of papers. Look at what is written at the top of your papers. Listen carefully for the title on your paper as it cues you to read!

Let's begin. **Who has Candles?**



I have candles.

Light the candles.

May these candles bring light into our hearts and minds.

May they renew our courage to act for justice and freedom.

May they illuminate the path to truth, justice, and peace.

We honor the sacred, breathing Spirit of the Universe, who gives us light that we may become a light for peace, freedom, and healing.

Who has **The First Cup of Wine?**



I have **The First Cup of Wine.**

We pour wine for each other and raise our glasses to give thanks for the sweetness and joy of the fruits of the Earth.

N'vareh et Eyn Haḥayim matzmiḥat p'ri hagefen.

Let us bless the Source of Life that ripens the fruit on the vine.

We drink the wine.

Who has **Karpas?**



I have Karpas.

I wash my hands to prepare for karpas. **Wash hands.**

We dip celery into salt water:

- To remember the sweat and tears of our ancestors in bondage.
- To taste the bitter tears of our earth, unable to fully renew itself this spring because of our waste, neglect and greed.
- To feel the sting of society's refusal to celebrate the full range of our capacity for love.

And salt water is touched by celery:

- To remind us that tears stop.
- Spring comes.
- And with it the potential for change.

Bruḥah Yah Shekinah, borayt p'ree ha-adamah.

Blessed are You, oh Spirit that brings forth the fruits of the earth.

We dip celery into salt water and eat it.

Who has Breaking of the Matzoh?



I have Breaking of the Matzoh.

Turn to the blue sheet, find the heart, and read responsively with me.

Raise three matzot.

This is the bread of affliction.

Let all who are hungry come and eat.

Today we are still in bonds.

Next year may we all be free!

Break the middle matzoh.

There are those we know who are hungry or afflicted.

There are those whose suffering is invisible to us.

Hide part of this broken matzoh.

Like the broken matzoh, we are incomplete, with prayers yet to be fulfilled, promises still to be redeemed.

May it be found by the end our Seder meal.

Parts of ourselves are yet unknown. We are still discovering what makes us whole.

With the generations that have come before us, and with one another, our search begins.

Hand the afikoman to Drew.

Who has **The Four Questions?**



I have The Four Questions.

Turn to the blue sheet, find the sun, and sing with me.

Mah nishtanah ha-lailah hazeh mikol ha-leilot, mikol ha-leilot?

1. Shebeḥol ha-leilot, anu oḥlin, ḥametz u-matzoh, ḥametz u-matzoh. Ha-laila hazeh, ha-laila hazeh, ku-lo matzoh.

2. Shebeḥol ha-leilot, anu oḥlin, sh'ar y'rakot. Ha-laila hazeh, ha-lailah hazeh, maror.

מה־נִשְׁתַּנָּה הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה מִכָּל־
הַלַּיְלוֹת?

שֶׁבְּכָל־הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין חֵמֶץ
וּמִצָּה; הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה, כָּלוּ מִצָּה.

3. Shebeḥol ha-leilot, ayn anu matbalin, afilu pa'am eḥat. Ha-lailah hazeh, ha-lailah hazeh, sh'tay f'amim.

שֶׁבְּכָל־הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין שְׂאֵר
יִרְקוֹת; הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה, מְרוּר.

שֶׁבְּכָל־הַלַּיְלוֹת אֵין אָנוּ מְטַבְּלִין
אֶפְלוּ פַּעַם אַחַת; הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה,
שְׁתֵּי פְּעָמִים.

4. Shebeḥol ha-leilot, anu oḥlin, bayn yoshvin u'vayn m'subin. Ha-lailah hazeh, ha-lailah hazeh, kulanu m'subeen.

שֶׁבְּכָל־הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין בֵּין
יוֹשְׁבִין וּבֵין מְסֻבִּין; הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה,
כָּלְנוּ מְסֻבִּין.

Why is this night different from all other nights? We will seek answers by telling the Passover story.

Who has The Four Children?



I have The Four Children.

The first child is inquisitive and curious.

The second child is rebellious, defiant, and apathetic.

The third child is simple.

The fourth child does not yet know how to ask and is silent.

Each of these children are part of our family.

There is also a fifth child.

This is the child of the Holocaust who did not survive.

Who has The Passover Story?



I have The Passover Story.

As the story goes, the Jews were slaves in Egypt. After Yoḥaved gave birth, she put her son afloat in a basket in the river. Downstream, Pharaoh's daughter found him and named him Moses, meaning "brought out of the water."

After killing an Egyptian slavemaster, Moses ran away, became a shepherd, and started a family. One day he had a vision of a burning bush. He went back to Egypt with his brother Aaron to deliver a message to Pharaoh.

Who has "Let My People Go?"



I have “Let My People Go.”

Turn to the blue worksheet, find the candle, and sing with me.

When Israel was in Egypt land, let my people go.
Oppressed so hard they could not stand, let my people go.

Refrain

Go down, go down, way down in Egypt land,
Tell ol' Pharaoh, **let my people go.**

So Moses went to Egypt's land, let my people go.
To make ol' Pharaoh understand, let my people go.

Refrain


Thus said the Lord, bold Moses said, let my people go.
If not I'll smite your first born dead, let my people go.

Refrain

As Israel stood by the water side, let my people go.
By God's command it did divide, let my people go.

Refrain

Who has The Ten Plagues?

 **I have The Ten Plagues.**

The story continues that ten plagues were brought upon the Egyptians to convince Pharaoh to free our people. Each plague brought suffering. As we recite each plague, we show our sorrow by taking a drop of wine out of our wine glass. Repeat after me.

1. Blood
2. Frogs
3. Lice
4. Wild Beasts
5. Blight
6. Boils
7. Hail
8. Locusts
9. Darkness
10. Slaying of the First-Born

Who has Dayeinu?



I have Dayeinu.

"It would have been enough" means to celebrate each step toward freedom as if it were enough, then to start out on the next step. It means that if we reject each step because it is not the whole liberation, we will never be able to achieve the whole liberation. It means to sing each verse as if it were the whole song and then sing the next verse!

Please turn to the blue sheet, find the moon, and join me to sing Dayeinu,

Ilu hotzi hotzi-anu
hotzi-anu mi-Mitzrayim (2x)
Dayeinu

Ilu natan natan lanu
Natan lanu et ha Shabbat (2x)
Dayeinu

Ilu natan natan lanu
Natan lanu et ha'Torah (2x)
Dayeinu

Who has The Exodus?



I have The Exodus.

As the story continues, the last plague killed Pharaoh's son and Pharaoh told the Jews to get out. The Jews fled. Pharaoh changed his mind and sent his army to chase us. The Jews crossed the Sea of Reeds. The sea closed back in on the army chasing us, killing them. After 400 years of enslavement, we had escaped.

Who has the Cup of Miriam?



I have the Cup of Miriam.

On the other side of the sea, Miriam led the Jews in song and dance.

Lift Miriam's Cup.

Zot kos Miryam, kos mayim hayim. Zayher l'tzi'at Mitztrayim.

This is the Cup of Miriam, the cup of living waters. Let us remember the Exodus from Egypt.

Drink water from the Cup of Miriam.

Who has The Second Cup of Wine?



I have the Second Cup of Wine.

We pour wine for each other and raise our cups to give thanks for the freedom to enjoy the fruits of the Earth.

N'vareh et Eyn Haḥayim matzmiḥat p'ri hagefen.

Let us bless the Source of Life that ripens the fruit on the vine.

Who has Matzoh?



I have Matzoh.

I will wash my hands as we prepare to eat.

The Matzoh represents our rush out of Egypt to freedom.

Let us give thanks for the Wonder of Life that infuses all things now and forever.

Bruḥah at Yah, Ruah Ha'olam, hamotzi leḥem min ha'aretz.

You are blessed, Spirit of the World, who brings forth bread from the earth.

We all eat matzoh.

Who has Maror?



I have Maror

Bitter herbs represent the bitterness of slavery and oppression.

Let this horesradish sustain and strengthen us through hardship.

We eat maror on matzoh.

Who has ḥaroseṯ?



I have ḥaroseṯ.

Haroseṯ represents the mortar we used as slaves to make bricks.

We eat ḥaroseṯ.

Who has the egg?



I have the egg.

The roasted egg represents springtime and new life.

We eat the roasted egg.

Who has Had Gadya?



I have Had Gadya

Just as an egg becomes increasingly hard as it is cooked, it is said that Jews toughen their resolve during hard times.

The song Had Gadya is a reminder of how many “Egypt” our people have seen. In this song, the father is supposed to represent God, the kid the Jewish people, the zuzim the two tablets that Moses brought, and the various devourers various people who conquered the Jews but in turn were conquered. Turn to your blue sheet, find the goat, and sing along.

After people have found the goat:

We start with the lines on the left. Afterwards, we continue on the right. There are 9 verses. Each starts with “Then came” and continues from the marked number, 1 through 9, through the end.

☆ An only kid

My father bought for two zuzim –
had gadya, had gadya

☆ Then came the cat
and ate the kid

My father bought for two zuzim –
had gadya, had gadya

☆ Then came the dog
and bit the cat
that ate the kid

My father bought for two zuzim –
had gadya, had gadya

☆ Then came the stick
and beat the dog
that bit the cat
that ate the kid

My father bought for two zuzim –
had gadya, had gadya

☆ Then came the fire
and burned the stick
that beat the dog
that bit the cat
that ate the kid

My father bought for two zuzim –
had gadya, had gadya

☆ Then came the water
and quenched the fire
that burned the stick
that beat the dog
that bit the cat
that ate the kid
My father bought for two zuzim –
ḥad gadya, ḥad gadya

☆ Then came the ox
and drank the water
that quenched the fire
that burned the stick
that beat the dog
that bit the cat
that ate the kid
My father bought for two zuzim –
ḥad gadya, ḥad gadya

☆ Then came the butcher
and killed the ox
that drank the water
that quenched the fire
that burned the stick
that beat the dog
that bit the cat
that ate the kid
My father bought for two zuzim –
ḥad gadya, ḥad gadya

☆ Then came the angel of death
and slew the butcher
that killed the ox
that drank the water
that quenched the fire
that burned the stick
that beat the dog
that bit the cat
that ate the kid
My father bought for two zuzim –
ḥad gadya, ḥad gadya

☆ Then came God, blessed be the One,
and destroyed the angel of death,
that slew the butcher
that killed the ox
that drank the water
that quenched the fire
that burned the stick
that beat the dog
that bit the cat
that ate the kid
My father bought for two zuzim –
ḥad gadya, ḥad gadya

Who has the beet?



I have the beet.

A shankbone or beet is the reminder of our sacrifice and the blood spilled in every generation in the name of freedom.

We eat the beet.

Who has the orange?



I have the orange.

The orange represents inclusion and symbolizes the fruitfulness of all members of our community.

We eat the orange.

Who has the olive?

I have the olive.

The olive represents our hope for peace.

We eat the olive.

Who has the artichoke?



I have the artichoke.

The many leaves of the artichoke are like the many ways Judaism is expressed today and the many individuals who make up our community. The leaves are all connected to the heart, considered to be the most significant and tender part of the artichoke.

We eat the artichoke.

Who has the Third Cup of Wine?



I have The Third Cup of Wine.

We pour wine for each other and raise our cups to give thanks for our redemption.

N'vareh et Eyn Haḥayim matzmiḥat p'ri hagefen.

Let us bless the Source of Life that ripens the fruit on the vine.

Who has The Cup of Elijah?



I have the Cup of Elijah.

Elijah is the prophet most associated in Jewish folklore with helping the poor and practicing charity. It is said he will announce an age of peace. In our tradition we must work towards bringing about this time through tikkum olam, improvement of the world. To symbolize our role, I will pour wine from my cup into Elijah's cup and then place the cup outside.

Turn to the blue sheet, find the flower, and sing together:

Eliyahu Hanavi
Eliyahu Hatishbi
Eliyahu, Eliyahu, Eliyahu hagiladi

Bimheira v'yameinu, yavo aleinu
imashiaḥ ben david, imashiaḥ ben david

Eliyahu Hanavi
Eliyahu Hatishbi
Eliyahu, Eliyahu, Eliyahu hagiladi

Who has "Who Knows One?"



I have Who Knows One.

Turn to the blue sheet, find the matzoh, and join me in singing Who Knows One?

I will start each of the 13 verses with “Who knows” and a number to which you respond “I know” and that number. Find that number in the song and sing from there through the end of the song.

☆ Who knows one? I know one!
One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows two? I know two!
Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows three? I know three!
Three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows four? I know four!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows five? I know five!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows six? I know six!
Six are the books of the mishnah!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows seven? I know seven!
Seven are the days of the week (boom boom).
Six are the books of the mishnah!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows eight? I know eight!
Eight are the days before the bris.
Seven are the days of the week (boom boom).
Six are the books of the mishnah!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows nine? I know nine!
Nine are the months before the birth.
Eight are the days before the bris.
Seven are the days of the week (boom boom).
Six are the books of the mishnah!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows ten? I know ten!
Ten are the Ten Commandments.
Nine are the months before the birth.
Eight are the days before the bris.
Seven are the days of the week (boom boom).
Six are the books of the mishnah!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows eleven? I know eleven!
Eleven are the stars in Joseph's dream.
Ten are the Ten Commandments.
Nine are the months before the birth.
Eight are the days before the bris.
Seven are the days of the week (boom boom).
Six are the books of the mishnah!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought

And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows twelve? I know twelve!
Twelve are the tribes of Yisrael.
Eleven are the stars in Joseph's dream.
Ten are the Ten Commandments.
Nine are the months before the birth.
Eight are the days before the bris.
Seven are the days of the week (boom boom).
Six are the books of the mishnah!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

☆ Who knows thirteen? I know thirteen!
Thirteen are the attributes of faith.
Twelve are the tribes of Yisrael.
Eleven are the stars in Joseph's dream.
Ten are the Ten Commandments.
Nine are the months before the birth.
Eight are the days before the bris.
Seven are the days of the week (boom boom).
Six are the books of the mishnah!
Five are the books of the Torah!
Four are the mamas, and three are the papas,
And Two are the tablets that Moses brought
And One is haShem, One is haShem, One is haShem
In the heavens and the Earth.
oo ee oo ah ah say oo ee oo ah

Who has the Fourth Cup of Wine?



I have the Fourth Cup of Wine.

We pour wine for each other and raise our cups with hope for a world filled with peace, prosperity, and loving-kindness.

N'vareh et Eyn Haḥayim matzmiḥat p'ri hagefen.

Let us bless the Source of Life that ripens the fruit on the vine.

Who has Dinner?



I have dinner.

We are thankful for the food we will eat, the company we keep, and the privileges we have. We start with the gefilte fish on our plate. After dinner, we will search for the afikoman and eat it with dessert. Happy Passover!