

"We do not see things as they are; we see things as we are."

(ANAIS NIN, attributed to BT Talmud BERACHOT 55b)

means EVERYONE. 🎍 🛨 🛣 standing alone, means a different READER.

The English translations (in this font) may be read silently

PART ONE: BEFORE THE MEAL TAKING HEED

This year's *haggadah* is about mindfulness.

Think about it.

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We say we are going to welcome the stranger at our *seder* table, but is someone actually waiting outside the front door? If not, who is the invitation for?

And what about us? Are we *really* here, or are we at some other place or in some other time?

we at some other place or in some other time?

This concept of "being present" has been part of our consciousness for the word of warrance of the standard of

PAY ATTENTION.

BE ASTONISHED.

IFLL ABOUT IT.

MARY OLIVER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIVING A LIFE:

This concept of "being present" has been part of our consciousness for thousands of years. God told Moses, "Go up to Mt. Sinai, and be there."

(EXODUS 24:12)

"Be there"? Once Moses went to Mt. Sinai, wasn't he already there?

Not so. "Being here" requires our thoughts and our hearts to be as present as are our appetites. (adapted from DAVID SACKS)

This year, let's really be here at the *seder*. The *haggadah*, our guide for tonight, tell us to see the experience of Egyptian bondage as not only a historical event, but an ongoing possibility. We are not free when we are subject to our habitual reactions, clouded visions, and closed hearts.

The importance isn't just to tell the story; the importance is to be the story.

Tonight, we are asked to pay attention to what we are doing while we are doing it, to transform this *seder* from an unthinking ritual to an opportunity to ourselves depart from Egypt, to be liberated from our narrow places.*

(adapted from RABBI JONATHAN SLATER)

בכל דור / B'CHOL DOR

B'chol dor va-dor cha-yav A-dam lir-ot בְּכָל דוֹר וָדוֹר חַיָּב אָדָם לִרְאוֹת k'i-lu hu ya-tza mi-mitz-ra-yim. אֶת עַצְמוֹ כְּאָלוּ הוּא יָצָא מִמִצְרָיִם.

In every generation, each of us must see ourselves as if we personally had come out from Egypt.

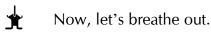
^{*}And that's just what the Hebrew word for "Egypt" –mitzrayim מָצְרָיִם – means: "narrow places."

CATCHING OUR BREATHS

Let's start with something simple that we take for granted:

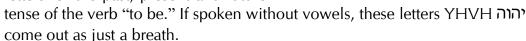
BREATHING.

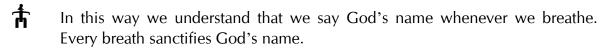
Let's first breathe in.



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In Judaism, God's name is four Hebrew letters, *yud* (י), *hey* (ה), *vav* (ו), *hey* (ה), derived from the letters for the past, present and future





According to Rabbi Isaac Luria, a 16th century mystic, *Pesach*, חַסֶּ , the Hebrew word for Passover, can be interpreted to mean *peh sach*, פָּה טָח , a mouth that can speak.

The identical two Hebrew letters for *peh* הַּם, "mouth," also spell *poh* הַב, meaning "here." On *Pesach*, we should be here when we speak.

All take four breaths

Blessed is the Holy One, the Breath of Life, who shapes our breath into words, and shapes our thoughts so that they aim toward wisdom.

SHEHECHEYANU / שהחינו

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ כֶּוֹלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם ha-o-lam

she-he-che-ya-nu, v'ki-ma-nu, v'hi-gi-ya-nu, הַּנְּנֵוּ לַזְּמַן הַאָּנוּ וְהִיגִּיָנוּ לַזְּמַן הַאָּה laz-man ha-zeh.

We praise God, Source of all blessing, who has breathed life into us, lifted us up, and brought us to reach this moment.

HADLAKAT HANEIROT / הדלקת הנירות / Candlelighting

What is the story of these candles that we light tonight? What are they trying to tell us?

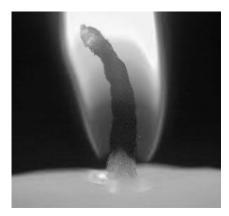
They tell us to quiet down, to relax and take notice. Let the light fill our imagination.

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Notice the flame, the wick and the wax of the candles. The flame is the divine presence that reaches upward, the Zohar says, with a white light resting or being enthroned upon a black or blue base. At the peak of the flame, the fire becomes almost invisible. (adapted from RABBI DOVBER PINSON)



When the ancient rabbis explain the meaning of the ninth Passover plague, the plague of darkness, they claim it was so dark that people could not recognize the humanity in each other.





We light the candles tonight to see the divine spark in every human being.

Light candles (on Friday night, add portions in brackets)

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam a-sher kid-sha-nu b'mitz-vo-tav v'tzi-va-nu l'had-lik ner shel [Sha-bat v'shel] yom-tov. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְשָׁנוּ בָּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִנָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל וַשַּׁבָּת וְשֶׁלן יוֹם טוֹב נֵר שֶׁל וַשַּׁבָּת וְשֶׁלן יוֹם טוֹב

Blessed are You, God, who is greater than we, who brings holiness to our lives by commanding us to light candles on [the Sabbath and] the holidays.

★ KAREV YOM* / קרב יום / Yom* / קרב יום / Graph / Graph

Ka-rev yom, ka-rev yom,

קָרֵב יוֹם קָרֵב יוֹם

a-sher hu lo yom v'lo lai-lah. (2x)

(2x) אַשֶּׁר הוּא לֹא יוֹם וְלֹא לַיְלָה.

Ram ho-da, ho-da, ho-da

ָרָם הוֹדַע, הוֹדַע, הוֹדַע:

Ki l'cha ha-yom af l'cha ha-lai-la. (2x)

(2x) כִּי לְדָּ הַיוֹם אַף לְדָּ הַלַיְלָה.

Bring near that day which is neither day nor night. Most High, proclaim that Yours is the day, and Yours also is the night

Shom-rim haf-ked haf-ked l'ir-cha

שוֹמָרִים הַפְּקָד, הַפְּקָד לְעִירְדָ:

Kol ha-yom v'chol ha-lai-la. (2x)

(2x) בַּל הַלַיְלָה.

Ta-ir, ta-ir ta-ir ta-ir

ּתָאִיר, תָּאִיר תָּאִיר תָּאִיר:

Ta-ir k'or yom chesh-kat lai-la (2x)

(2x) אָיר כָּאוֹר יוֹם חֵשִׁכַּת לַיִּלָה.

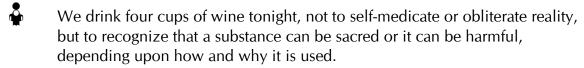
Proclaim that Yours is the day, and Yours is the night. Make bright as the light of the day the darkness of the night. (Yannal, prob. 6th or 7th century)

^{*}For a link to Karev Yom by Shuly Natan, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lSEmpabndKE

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder OPTIONAL: Use hand signs for each of the steps of the traditional seder. Kadesh קדש SANCTIFY first cup of wine. Hand gesture: Right hand holding imaginary Kiddush cup FIRST WASHING \$\sqrt{y}\$ Urchatz אררון Hand gesture: Pretend washing of the hands Bless a GREEN VEGETABLE ... Karpas ワシコン Hand gesture: Form left hand into a cuplike position and pretend to dip something using the right hand BREAK the middle matzah. Yachatz ץחי Hand gesture: Two hands pretending to break matzah into two pieces TELL the story of the Exodus. Maggid מגיד Hand gesture: Make talking gestures with your hands WASH the hands again. Rachtzah רחצה Hand gesture: Pretend washing of the hands Blessing the MATZAH Motzi Matzah מוציא מצה Hand gesture: Fingers to mouth as if feeding yourself Maror מרור Blessing the BITTER HERBS (ugh!) Hand gesture: Same as in Step 7, except make a bitter face Making the HILLEL Sandwich Korech T112 Hand gesture: Make sandwich We actually EAT!! 10 Shulchan Orech שלחן עורך Hand gesture: Pretend you are holding a fork and quickly feeding yourself 11 The AFIKOMAN is found and shared צפון Tzafun Hand gesture: Hand held above the eyes as if you are searching for something 12 Barech 772 Recite the GRACE after meals Hand gesture: Hands held out in front together, palms down in a gesture of blessing הלל Hallel Recite songs of PRAISE > Rejoice! Hand gesture: Hands raised above the head in Halleluyah motion the Song about the Goat Chad Gadya חד גדיא Hand gesture: Hold hands out, mouth open, as if singing opera aria The Seder ENDS 15 Nirtzah נרצה Hand gesture: Arms folded over chest in gesture of complete satisfaction

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 1. Kadesh / קדשׁ / First Cup

We cover the matzah as we pour the first cup of wine



It is we who set apart that which is holy and that which is profane. We do so by our words, our deeds and our intentions. (adapted from RABBI DVORA WEISBERG)

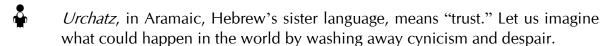
T Drinking wine is not automatically holy, but tonight we drink wine in a holy way.

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai, e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam bo-rei p'ri ha-ga-fen. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ כֶּוּלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פִּרִי הַנָּפֶן.

We praise God, Source of all blessing, who creates the fruits of the vine.

Drink the wine while reclining to the left

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 2. Urchatz / אורחץ / First Washing



The message of Passover is that we are not stuck, and that healing, repair and transformation of the world is possible.

(RABBI MICHAEL LERNER)

What will we do in the next year to wake us up to our lives, and to engage with the world for the benefit of all beings? (RABBI JONATHAN P. SLATER)

The leader washes his/her hands, removing all jewelry from the fingers and wrists, and splashing three times each on the right and left hands. There is no blessing.

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 3. Karpas / כרפס / The Green Vegetable

Raise the karpas from the seder plate

The *karpas* is a symbol of the vegetables that rise up in the spring from below the surface, just as our people rose up against Pharaoh.

We dip and bless the *karpas* before eating it as a protection against taking the earth for granted. We live in a world of unthinking consumption. The blessing over the *karpas* reminds us to pay attention, to see the holiness in everything — even a wilted piece of parsley.



Spring reminds us that we are again given a chance for renewal, to create peace and goodness in our world.



During Passover, this story is framed in the poetry of the Bible's SONG OF SONGS, where lovers in a springtime garden reach out to one another in a dance of love.

"I will not only stop to smell the flowers, I will help plant them."



It is a custom of Sephardic Jews to dip the *karpas* into the *charoset*, whose recipe is taken from the SONG OF SONGS: "Feed me with apples and with raisin-cakes;" "Your kisses are sweeter than wine;" "The scent of your breath is like apricots;" "Your cheeks are a bed of spices."

Distribute vegetables (parsley, celery, carrots, etc.) and dip them into the charoset. Alternatively, you may dip the karpas into the salt water. Salt is a preservative, reminding us to preserve our history, even the ugly parts.

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam, bo-rei p'ri ha-a-da-ma. בָּרוּך אַתָּה יִיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶדְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פִּרִי הָאֲדָמָה.

We praise God, Source of all blessing, who creates the fruits of the earth.

Eat the karpas while reclining to the left

בודי לי/ *וו וססס 🗘

Do-di li va-a-ni lo, ha-ro'eh ba-sho-sha-nim (2x) דוֹדִי לִי וַאֲנִי לוֹ הָרֹעֶה בַּשׁוֹשַׁנִּים My beloved is mine, and I am his, grazing his flock among the lilies.

Mi-zot o-la min-ha-mid-bar, mi-zot o-la? מִי זֹאֹת עֹלָה מִן הַמִּדְבָּר, מִי זֹאֹת עֹלָה מוּ אַה מֹדְבָּר, מִי זֹאֹת עלָה who is this, rising up from the desert? who is she, rising up?

M'ku-te-ret mor, mor u-l'vo-na, mor u'l-vo-na מְּלֶבֶּוֹנָה, מוֹר וּלְבוֹנָה, מוֹר וּלְבוֹנָה, מוֹר וּלְבוֹנָה You have captured my heart, my sister, my bride. DODI LI...

Li-bav-ti-ni a-cho-ti ka-la, li-bav-ti-ni ka-la

לִבַּבְתִּני. אֲחֹתִי כַּלָה, לִבַּבְתִּנִי כַּלָה.

u-ri tza-fon u-vo-i tei-man. DODI LI. . .

עוּרִי צָפוֹן וּבוֹאִי תֵּכָון.

Rise up, O North Wind, and come, O South Wind! (Source: SONG OF SONGS 2:16)

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 4. Yachatz / יחץ / Breaking Bread



The breaking of the *matzah* should be done in silence. Focus on the *matzah*, as it is held high for all to see. Notice its color, its shape and its texture. Listen closely to the sound of the *matzah* breaking. At this moment, we hold the paradox of wholeness and brokenness. (SARAH CHANDLER)

^{*} For a link to Dodi Li by Theodore Bikel, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEkUoYpzE4Q

The middle matzah is removed from the stack of matzot and broken into two uneven pieces. The larger piece is set aside as the afikoman, while the smaller piece is replaced between the two remaining matzot



We hold up this broken matzah, as we recite, in the original Aramaic, ha lachma anya הָא לַחְמָא עַנְיָא, a passage some 2,000 years old.



At the end of the *seder*, we will search for the *afikoman*, the broken piece, and repair what has been shattered. And the *matzah* will be transformed from the bread of affliction to the bread of freedom, of hope, courage, faith and possibility.



(RABBI YAEL LEVY)

HA LACHMA ANYA / הא לחמא עניא

Hold up the middle matzah on the seder plate for all to see, as we say

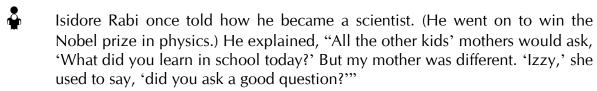
Ha lach-ma anya di a-cha-lu
a-va-ta-na b'ar-a d'mitz-ra-yim.
Kol dich-fin yei-tei v'yei-chul. Kol ditz-rich
yei-tei v'yif-sach. Ha-sha-ta ha-cha. L'sha-na
ha-ba'a b'ar-ah d'Yis-ra-el. Ha-sha-ta
av-dei. L'sha-na ha-ba'a b'nei cho-rin.

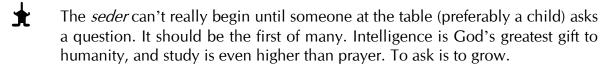
הָא לַחְמָא עַנְיָא דִּי אֲכָלוּ אַבָּהָתַנָא בְּאַרְעָה דְּמִצְרָיִם. כָּל דִּכְפִין יֵיתֵי וְיֵכֻל, כָּל דִּצְרִידְ יֵיתֵי וְיִפְסַח. הָשַׁתָּא הָכָה, לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בְּאַרְעָה דְיִשְׂרָאֵל. הָשַׁתָא אַבְדִי: לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בְּנֵי חוֹרִין.

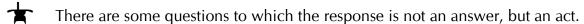


This is the bread of affliction that our ancestors ate in EGYPT. All who are hungry, let them enter and eat. All who are needy, let them come and celebrate. Now we are here—next year, we shall be in the land of Israel. Now we are slaves—next year, we shall be free.

THE VALUE OF QUESTIONING





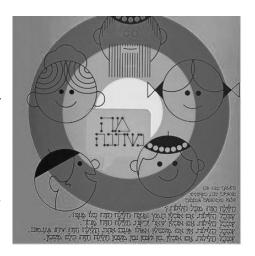


We ask not because we doubt, but because we believe. (RABBI JONATHAN SACKS)

מה נשתנה ? / ?MA NISHTANAH

WHY is this night different from all other nights?

- 1. On all other nights we don't dip our food, **WHY** on this night do we dip twice?
- 2. On all other nights we eat all kinds of bread, **WHY** on this night do eat only *matzah*?
- 3. On all other nights we eat different vegetables, **WHY** on this night do we eat bitter herbs?
- 4. On other nights, we eat sitting up, **WHY** on this night do we recline?



מה נִשְׁתַנַה הַלַיִלָה הַזֶה מָכַל הַלֵּילוֹת? מְהַל הַלָּילה הַזֶה מְכַל הַלִּילות?

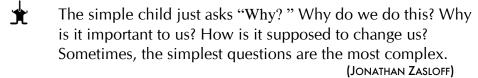
- ① She-b'chol ha-lei-lot a-nu och-lin cha-metz u-ma-tza ha-lai-la ha-ze ku-lo ma-tza
- ② She-b'chol ha-lei-lot a-nu och-lin sh'ar ye-ra-kot. Ha lai-la ha-ze, maror.
- 3 She-b'chol ha-lei-lot ein a-nu mat-bi-lin a-fi-lu pa'am e-chat. Ha lai-la ha-ze, sh'tei fe-a-mim.
- She-b'chol ha-lei-lot a-nu och-lin bein yosh-vin u-vein m'su-bin, Ha lai-la ha-ze, ku-la-nu m'su-bin.

- שַּבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין חַמֵץ וּמַצָה, הַלַּיִלַה הַזֶּה כָּלוֹ מַצַהּ.
 - שְּבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין שָׁאַר יָרַקוֹת, הַלַּיִלָה הַזֵּה מַרוֹר.
- שֶׁבְּכֶל הַלֵּילוֹת אֵין אָנוּמַטְבִּילִין אֲפָלוּ פַּעַם אֶחָת, הַלַּיְלָה הַזֵה שִׁתֵּי פַעַמִים.
- שָׁבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין בֵּין יוֹשְׁבִין 🏵

וּבֵין מְסֻבִּין, הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה כֻּלָנוּ מְסֻבִּין.

FOUR CHILDREN / ארבע בנים

The *haggadah* gives as examples four types of questioning children. The wise child asks for knowledge, and for the ways of our tradition. The wicked child asks, not out of a desire to understand, but as a prelude to walking away.







As for the silent child "who does not know how to ask", we must begin to teach her how. In Judaism, to be without questions is not a sign of faith, but of a lack of depth.

(adapted from RABBI JONATHAN SACKS)

THE BALLAD OF THE FOUR CHILDREN

(May be sung to any tune in 4/4 time, like "Clementine" or "Ode to Joy")

Said the parents to their children: "At the *seder* you will dine, You will eat your fill of *matzah*, You will drink four cups of wine."

Now their children were quite different. Each one had a separate bent.
One was **SMART** and one was **WICKED**One was **SIMPLE**, one **SILENT**.



Said the **WISE CHILD** to her parents: "Would you please elucidate, the antecedents of this ritual, that ethnic Jews do celebrate."



Came the answer, "It's not a custom that some people blindly read, We engage in the commotion of *ourselves* being freed."



Then did sneer the **WICKED CHILD**: "What does all this mean to *you*?" And the parents' words were blameful, as their grief and dismay grew:

"If yourself you don't consider, a child of Jewry.
Then for you there was no purpose, being freed from slavery."

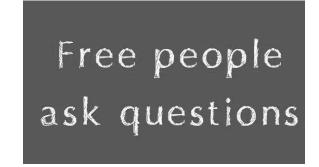


Then the **SIMPLE CHILD** said simply, "What is this?" and quietly, the good parents simply told him: "God leaned down and made us free."



But the youngest child was **SILENT**. She could not but raise a hand. But her eyes contained the questions, and she grew to understand.

And from this we learn a lesson, a truth not so profound: when one feels, one reveals, that true freedom can be found.



(adapted and revised from BEN ARONIN)

סדר הסדר הסדר Order of the Seder 5 Maggid / מגיד / We Tell the Story

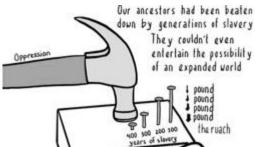
Va-y'da-beir Moshe kein el b'nei Yis-ra-el v'lo sham-u el Mo-she mi-ko-tzer ru-ach u-mei-a-vo-da ka-sha. וַיְדַבֵּר משָׁה כֵּן אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשֹּׁרָאֵל וְלֹא שָׁמְעוּ אֶל מֹשֶׁה מִקּצֶר רוּחַ וּמֵעֵבֹדָה קַשָּׁה.



"But when Moses told this to the Israelites [that God would free them from slavery], they couldn't hear Moses because of their *kotzer ruach* — קֹצֶר רוּתַ — shortness of spirit and the cruelty of their bondage." (Exodus 6:9



Not only were we physically enslaved in Egypt, but, even worse, our consciousness, was also enslaved. Our breathing was constricted, and our hope was constricted. We got hammered down, like bent nails.





In order to thrive, freedom must be brought into awareness, and actively cultivated — and to take action towards the world of our hopes instead of the world of our fears.

(adapted from RABBI SARAH BASSIN and JO ELLEN GREEN KAISER)

✓ AVADIM HAYINU* / עבדים היינו / We Were Slaves

Crece we were startes, more we are free

^{*} For a link to Debbie Friedman's Avadim Hayinu, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09jmwmHJZgI



In the Talmud, Rabbi Avira teaches that the Israelites were redeemed from Egypt because of the "righteous women that were in that generation." While the men were broken from oppressive labor, the women would go to the river, come away with pots filled with water and fish, and engage in loving actions, giving birth under the apple trees.





According to this *midrashic* interpretation, these women were incredibly powerful actors in the stories that define the potentialities of our existence.



We are the stories we tell about ourselves.

(RABBI AVI STRAUSBERG; BT SOTAH 11b; EXODUS RABBAH 1:1)

The Ten Plagues / עשׂר מכות

本

Liberation did not come smoothly. There were agonizing plagues along the way, and ordinary Egyptians suffered from them. The plagues continued to happen because the Egyptians kept coming up with excuses rather than changing their behavior.



Could we be making the same mistakes?

THE TROG SONG*

One morning when Pharoah woke up 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
Frogs jump jumping everywhere!

(even in his underwear)



^{*} For a link to the Frog Song, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OrhhVSVYV5E

青

We read the Ten Plagues and reduce the wine in our cups by one drop for each plague. The suffering of others diminishes us all.

DAM Difference was blood in all the waters of Egypt.

The Egyptians could not bathe, drink or water their crops.

TZ'FARDEYA Frogs hopped and croaked everywhere.

אַבַרִדיע No one could sleep, walk or play.

KINIM D'1) Lice bit every part of their body.

AROV ITY Wild beasts galloped, slithered, snorted, growled,

roared and clawed all over Egypt.

There were **diseases** that made everyone miserable.

SH'CHIN שְׁחֵין Boils burst from their skin. They could not even get

dressed without screaming from the pain.

BARAD Tie Hail rained down as dangerous balls of ice. It broke

everything they owned.

ARBEH 121X Locusts swarmed over the trees and devoured their

food. Only dust remained on the ground.

CHOSHECH יוֹשֵׁר Darkness blotted out the sun. They were always cold.

Every day was pitch black.

MAKAT BECHOROT The first-born son in every Egyptian family died.

(RABBI HOWARD BOGOT; RABBI ROBERT ORKAND)

Freedom can bring smugness and forgetfulness.

Once free, we can easily forget what it is like to be unfree.

We must never become pyramid builders, obsessed with our own power, unable to heed the cries and whispers of suffering of the people living among us. (EVA ILLOUZ)

We must rescue others and ourselves. We must liberate and thus be liberated.

We must cry out to the pharaoh within us. (Daniel Bar-Tal)

The opposite of love is not hate, it's indifference.

The opposite of beauty is not ugliness, it's indifference.

The opposite of sacred is not profane, it's indifference.

The opposite of life is not death, it's indifference.

-Elie Wiesel

LET MY PEOPLE GO: A SPIRITUAL

When Israel was in Egypt's Land; LET MY PEOPLE GO!
Oppressed so hard they could not stand. LET MY PEOPLE GO!
Go down Moses, way down in Egypt's land.
Tell old Pharaoh, LET MY PEOPLE GO!

Kos Sheni / כוס שני / Second Cup

Cover the matzah, fill glasses and raise cups

We say a lot of blessings during the *seder*, including the same blessing for the wine four times. Each blessing is intended to make us stop for a moment before we press the <ENTER> key. We remain in the present to fully experience every drop of wine we drink, every bite of food we chew.

(adapted from RABBI DIANE OFFENBERG-ROSE)

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam, bo-rei p'ri ha-ga-fen. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הַעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פָּרִי הַנַּפֵן

We praise God, Source of all blessing, who creates the fruits of the vine.

Drink the wine while reclining to the left

סדר הסדר הסדר Order of the Seder 6. Rachtzah / רחצה / We Wash Again

Before eating, we wash our hands, thanking God for this opportunity for mindfulness. Hands are the instruments with which we work in the world. It is our hands which write, caress and create — and also our hands which strike and poison and smash. As we relax our hands, we invite gestures of generosity and compassion.

(RABBIS RACHEL BARENBLAT & RONALD AIGEN)

Is this how you eat?

No time together for questions and answers no time to recline, dip twice and savor.

In haste to move on eyes on the cell phone, awaiting the call the master controls, the slave is not free.

(ELIZABETH TOPPER)



Pass around the bowl & pitcher. Pour a few drops of water onto your own hands, or on your neighbor's hands, as together we say:

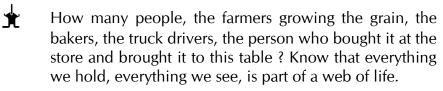
Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam, a-sher kid-sha-nu b'mitz-vo-tav v'tzi-va-nu al n'ti-lat ya-da-yim. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יִיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו וְצִנָּנוּ עַל נְטִילַת יָדָיִם.

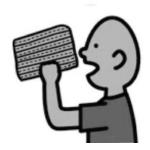
We praise God, Source of all blessing, who brings holiness to our lives, with the commandment for the washing of hands.

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 7. Matzah / מצה

Uncover and raise the three matzah. Don't eat the matzah until we bless it.

Think about all that went into the production of this *matzah*. The *matzah* depends upon wheat, which depends upon rain, which depends upon clouds.





Think about the people all those years ago, one Egyptian night, rushing to freedom so fast they didn't have time to wait for the bread to rise.

(JAY MICHAELSON)

市

The *matzah* tells us: bless what you eat but never forget that once you were hungry. The contradiction between the bread of freedom and the bread of affliction is solved by our attitude. (RABBI ELYSE GOLDSTEIN)

Distribute and break the matzah, and say

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam ha-mo-tzi le-chem min ha-aretz. Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam a-sher kid-sha-nu b'mitz-vo-tav v'tzi-va-nu al a-chi-lat ma-tza. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קְדְשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו וִצִּוָנוּ עַל אַכִילַת מַצָּה.

We praise God, Source of all blessing, who brings forth bread from the earth and calls on us to eat unleavened bread.

Eat the matzah while reclining to the left

סדר הסדר הסדר Order of the Seder 8. Maror / מרור / Bitter Herbs 9. Korech / כורך / "Hillel" Sandwich

Place bitter herbs on a piece of matzah with the charoset and distribute.

Don't eat the "Hillel" sandwich until we bless it.



Maror represents the pain of our slavery in Egypt. It represents the harm of our actions today.



The *maror* may not be simply swallowed. We must chew and taste it for the bitterness.



Yet we mix the *maror* with the sweet *charoset*. Our memory cannot only be immersed in darkness and despair. As we chew the "*Hillel*" sandwich, let us think too of realistic ways that we can address bitterness — wherever it may be, around the world or within ourselves.

(adapted from RABBI DAVID JAFFE)

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam a-sher kid-sha-nu b'mitz-vo-tav v'tzi-va-nu al a-chi-lat ma-ror. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וִצוּנוּ על אַכילת מרוֹר.

We praise God, Source of all blessing, who brings forth bread from the earth and calls on us to eat bitter herbs.

Eat the "Hillel" sandwich while reclining to the left

AN ATTITUDE OF GRATITUDE

People of our time are losing the power of celebration. Instead of celebrating, we seek to be amused or entertained.

Celebration is an active state, an act of expressing reverence or appreciation. To be entertained is a passive state.

I HELD MY BREATH AS WE DO SOMETIMES
TO STOP TIME WHEN SOMETHING
WONDERFUL HAS TOUCHED US...

- MARY OLIVER -

Celebration is a confrontation, giving attention to the transcendent meaning of our actions. That is what every *seder* is about. Celebration of freedom, expressing appreciation and confronting who we are and what we have become.

(RABBI ABRAHAM JOSHUA HESCHEL, ARI MOSS)

In *Dayenu*, we stop at each possible opportunity to give thanks even for small, incremental accomplishments. When we divide an enormous event into smaller moments, we are able to magnify it even more.

Let us respect the small details that go into producing large-scale results and value them.

(Dena Weiss)

Ш

I-lu ho-tzi ho-tzi ya-nu, ho-tzi a-nu mi Mitz-ra-yim, ho-tzi a-nu mi Mitz-ra-yim. DAYENU!

l-lu na-tan, na-tan la-nu, na-tan la-nu et ha Torah, na-tan la-nu et ha-Torah, DAYENU!

I-lu na-tan, na-tan la-nu, na-tan la-nu et ha Shabbat, na-tan la-nu et ha-Shabbat, DAYENU! אָלוּ הוֹצִיא הוֹצִיאָנוּ הוֹצִיאָנוּ מִמִּצְרָיִם, הוֹצִיאָנוּ מִמִּצְרָיִם: דַּיֵנוּ

אָלוּ נָתַן נָתַן לָנוּ נָתַן לָנוּ אֶת הַתּוֹרָה, נָתַן לָנוּ אֶת הַתּוֹרָה: דַּיֵּנוּ

אָלוּ נָתַן נָתַן לָנוּ נָתַן לָנוּ אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת, נָתַן לָנוּ אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת: דַּיֵּנוּ

If God had brought us from Egypt, but not given us the Torah, or the Sabbath, or brought us into Israel: It would be enough!





^{*}For a link to Dayenu by the Maccabeats, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CZgDNPGZ9Sg

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 10. Shulchan Orech / שׁלחן עורך / The Meal!

Too often in our daily lives, we don't stop and prepare ourselves for what we are about to do. Take a moment now to look at the faces of those around you at this table. Be present to their presence.

(MICHAEL FEUER)

In the midst of the cooking, cleaning, engaging, hosting and being hosted, may we all find a few moments to focus on what the word we means in "Next year, we will be free."



I have new appreciation this year for the *Haggadah*'s sober recognition of some disturbing

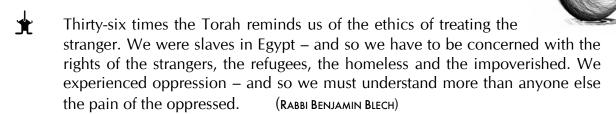
facts of life in the world, then and now—the way minorities are often treated, and power abused; the enslavement of body and spirit; the grinding down of hope—and for the way it seeks to move us, seated around a table with family and friends, not to dwell upon victimhood but rather to work for redemption.

(CHANCELLOR ARNOLD EISEN)

BEITZAH / ביצה / The Egg (second dipping)

Hold up the roasted egg

For our second dipping, we dip a hard-boiled egg into salt water. Salt reminds us that Sodom and Gomorrah were turned into salt lands because the people there behaved badly towards strangers.



As American Jews sitting down to a *seder*, in terms of power, we are the Egyptians. The question is not the morality of having power but the morality of how we use it. Let us act like Israelites. (RABBI DAVID WOLPE)

The round (or oblong) egg has no beginning and no ending. The same can be said for us, and our story, which is really about the future, not the past. We are fully redeemed and we are still waiting to be redeemed.

(adapted from MICHAEL FEUER and SARAH CHANDLER)

Dip the egg in salt water, and eat it while reclining to the left

WE EAT (!)

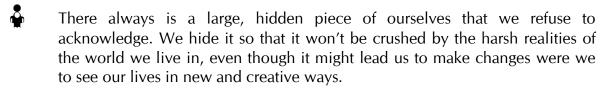


PART TWO: AFTER THE MEAL

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder

11. Afikoman / צפון / Dessert (?)

The afikoman is ransomed; make sure the middle pieces match



This piece is the *afikomen*. Tradition tells us to close the *seder* with this piece, the broken-off piece that was absent for most of the evening.

This is the real dessert — our willingness to face what has been split off — the pieces that broke, the ones that never were — that begins the healing of our loneliness and disappointment. It becomes the "bread of freedom."

When we can love ourselves back into wholeness, we enact the real liberation that Passover is meant to re-create every year. We are not supposed to eat anything after the afikomen so that we sleep with the taste of redemption in our mouths.

(RABBI AMY BERNSTEIN)

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam a-sher kid-sha-nu b'mitz-vo-tav v'tzi-va-nu al a-chi-lat a-fi-ko-man. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת אֲפִיקוֹמָן.

We praise God, Source of all Blessing, who brings holiness to our lives and who calls on us to eat the afikoman.



AFIKOMAN

(to the tune of "Oklahoma")

Afikoman – near the last tradition of our meal From the middle slice of the matzah thrice.

There's a hidden slice we won't reveal.



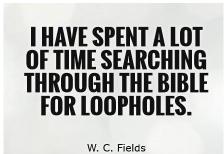
Afikoman – on this night we have a little fun When we all have dined, someone must find Afikoman, and let it be me! On Pesach, it's our little treat, When you find it, our seder is complete

And when we say, "Oy!"
We really mean, "Oy, veh!" (Oy!)
We're only saying, "You're such a deal,
Afikoman,"
Afikoman, Okay! A-F-I-K-O-M-A-N, Okay!

AFIKOMAN ROUND THE MOUNTAIN

(to the tune of "Comin' Round the Mountain")

- 1. Afikoman round the mountain when they come. (2x) Afikoman round the mountain, all those plagues we'll be a-countin'. Afikoman round the mountain when they come.
 - 2. We'll be reading our haggadahs when they come. (2x)
 We'll be reading our haggadahs, with our muddas and our faddas.
 We'll be reading our haggadahs when they come.



- 3. We'll be eating lotsa matzah when they come. (2x) We'll be eating lotsa matzah, maybe even one whole boxa. We'll be eating lotsa matzah when they come.
 - 4. After dinner, we will hold a matzah search. (2x) Through the house we'll go a-roamin', til we find that afikoman. Since without it, we'd be left out in the lurch.
- 5. After dinner there's a fifth cup that we pour. (2x) For the prophet who'll restore us, Elijah will come for us. And some day he might be just behind that door!

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 12. Barech / ברך / Grace After Meals

ŘŘ

Every one of us enjoys many gifts in our lives — therefore, we all have gifts to share. When we leave this seder table, we will do our best to repay the gift of freedom. We bless You, God, who feeds all.

(adapted from CHANCELLOR ARNOLD EISEN)

U-mei-tiv la-kol u-mei-chin ma-zon

וּמֵטִיב לַכּל וּמֵכִין מָזוֹן

l'chol b'ri-yo-tav a-sher ba-ra.

ַלְכֹל בְּרִיּוֹתָיו אַשֶּׁר בָּרָא:

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai ha-zan et ha-kol.

בַּרוּדְ אַתָּה יָיָ הַזָּן אֶת הַכּּל.

Kos Shelishi / כוס שלישי / Third Cup

Fill glasses and raise cups as we say

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ

ha-o-lam, bo-rei p'ri ha-ga-fen.

ָּהָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פָּרִי הַנָּפֵן:

We praise God, Source of all blessing, who creates the fruits of the vine.

Drink the wine while reclining to the left

ANU NITGABER / אנו נתגבר / We Shall Overcome

On Feb. 26, 1965, Nobel Prize winner Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke to over 1,400 people at Temple Israel of Hollywood at a Shabbat evening service. In his sermon, he spoke of Pharaoh's hardened heart, and of the difficult, trying wilderness ahead for the Israelites before they could reach the Promised Land. King joined with the congregation in singing "We Shall Overcome" because "no lie can live forever."

A-nu nit-ga-ber, a-nu nit-ga-ber, a-nu nit-ga-ber

אָנוּ נִתְגָבֵּר, אָנוּ נִתְגָבֵּר, אָנוּ נִתְגָבֵּר

b'vo ha-yom. A-ni ma-a-min, b'e-mu-na

בְּבוֹא הַיוֹם. אָנִי מָאֲמִין בְּאֶמוּנָה

sh'leima. She-a-nu nit-ga-beir ha-yom.

שָׁלֵמָה שֵׁאָנוּ נִתְנָבֵּר הַיוֹם.

1. We shall overcome. We shall overcome some day.

Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe. We shall overcome some day.

2 We shall all be free. We shall all be free some day.

Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe. We shall all be free some day.



Elijah's Cup / כוס של אליהו Miriam's Cup / כוס של מרים

Open the door as the fourth cup is filled. Each person pours a little wine into Elijah's cup, and a little water into Miriam's cup, the two prophets who herald Passover's promise of ultimate redemption. Elijah is the extraordinary; Miriam brings the daily wonders.

There is a marvelous story of a man who once stood before God, his heart breaking from the pain and injustice in the world. "Dear God." he cried out, "look at all the suffering, the anguish and distress in your world. Why don't you send help?"



God responded, "I did send help. I sent you."
(RABBI DAVID WOLPE)

ÅÅ

We are the ones we have been waiting for. We are the ones that God charges with healing the world. (RABBI SHMULY YANKLOVITZ)

ELIJAH THE PROPHET / אליהו הנביא

Ei-li-ya-hu ha-na-vi, E-li-ya-hu ha-tish-bi,

אֵלְיָהוּ הַנָּבִיא, אֵלְיָהוּ הַתִּשְׁבִּי

Ei-li-ya-hu, Ei-li-ya-hu, ei-li-ya-hu ha-gi-la-di.

אַליַהוּ אַליַהוּ אַליַהוּ הַגּּלעַדִי.

Bim-hei-ra v'ya-mei-nu ya-vo ei-lei-nu; im

בַּמָהֶרָה בִימֵינוּ יַבֹא אֶלֵינוּ עם

ma-shi-ach ben Da-vid, im ma-shi-ach ben Da-vid.

קַשִּׁיחַ בֶּן דָוִד, עִם קַשִּׁיחַ בֵּן דָוִד

Elijah the prophet, Elijah the Tishbite, Elijah of Gilead. May he come speedily to us in our days, with the Messiah, of the House of David.

מרים הנביאה / *MIRIAM THE PROPHET

Mir-i-yam ha-ne-vi-a oz v'zim-ra b'ya-da

מְרָיָם הַנְּבִיאָה עֹז וְזִמְרָה בְּיָדָה

Mir-i-yam tir-kod i-ta-nu l'hag-dil zim-rat o-lam מְרָיָם תִּרְקֹד אָתָנוּ לְהַגְּדִּיל זִמְרַת עוֹלָם

Mir-i-yam tir-kod i-ta-nu l'ta-kein et-ha-o-lam

מִרְיָם תִּרְקֹד אָתָּנוּ לְתַקֵּן אֶת־הָעוֹלָם

Bim-hei-ra v'ya-mei-nu, hi t'vi-ei-nu

בָּמָהֵרָה בִיָּמֵינוּ הִיא תִּבִיאֵנוּ

el mei ha-y'shu-a, el mei ha-y'shu-a.

אַל מֵי הַיִּשׁוּעַה, אֵל מֵי הַיִּשׁוּעַה:

Míríam the prophet, will dance with us. Together we will repair the world. In joy, she will lead us to the waters of redemption. (RABBILEILA GAL BERNER)

^{*} For a link to Miriam Haneviah, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PFDfByeSan4

Kos Revi'i / כוס רביעי / Fourth Cup

ÅÅ

A cup of blessing to our friends and to our children, to the creativity of humanity and our common effort. To life and its abundance!

Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai e-lo-hei-nu me-lech

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הַעוֹלֵם בּוֹרֵא פָּרִי הַנַּפֵן.

Ha-o-lam, bo-rei p'ri ha-ga-fen.

We praise God, Source of all blessing, who creates the fruits of the vine.

Drink the wine while reclining to the left

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 13. Hallel / הלל / Praise & Redemption



Prayer as praise is important. It says: don't look in; look out. Don't look down; look up. The world is full of light, said the Jewish mystics, if we only know how to open our eyes.



The more we celebrate the good, the more good we discover that is worthy of celebration.

(RABBI JONATHAN SACKS)

ש ADIR HU* / אדיר הוא

The Adir Hu was composed as early as the 15th century. An alphabetical acrostic, it shows that God should be praised with every letter of the alphabet, from beginning to end.

Awesome One, Awesome One, soon may You redeem us.

A-dir hu, a-dir hu, yiv-ne bei-to b'ka-rov אַדִּיר הוּא, אַדִּיר הוּא, יִבְנֶה בֵיתוֹ בְּקָרוֹב REFRAIN

Bim-hei-ra, bim-hei-ra b'ya-mei-nu b'ka-rov

בִּמְהַרָה, בִּמְהַרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ בְּקָּרוֹב

El b'nei, el b'nei, be-nei veit-cha b'ka-rov.

אַל בְּנֵה, אֵל בְּנֵה, בְּנֵה בֵיתְדָּ בְּקָרוֹב

Speedily, speedily. Soon within our lifetime. Save, O God, Save O God, Save Your people speedily.

Blessed One, Caring One, Devoted One, soon may You redeem us. REFRAIN

Ba-chur hu, ga-dol hu, da-gul hu, yiv-ne

בַּחוּר הוּא, נַּדוֹל הוּא, דָגוּל הוּא, יִבְנֶה

vei-to b'ka-rov Refrain בִיתוֹ בְּקָרוֹב.

Endless One, Faithful One, Gracious One, Holy One, soon may You redeem us.

Ha-dur hu, va-tik hu, za-kai hu, cha-sid

הָדוּר הוּא, וָתִיק הוּא, זַכָּאי הוּא, חָסִיד

hu, yiv-ne vei-to-b'ka-rov. REFRAIN

הוּא, יִבְנֶה בֵיתוֹ בְּקָרוֹב.

Infinite One, Joying One, Knowing One, Loving One, Mighty One, soon may You redeem us. REFRAIN

Ta-hor hu, ya-chid hu, ka-bid hu, la-mud טָהוֹר הוּא, יַחִיד הוּא, כַּבִּיד הוּה , לָמוּד hu, me-lech hu, yiv-ne vei-to b'ka-rov. ביתוֹ בְּקָרוֹב.

REFRAIN

Noble One, Only One, Perfect One, Questing One, Righteous One, Saving One, Teaching One, Unique One, Valiant One, Wisest One, soon may You redeem us.

No-ra hu, sa-giv hu, i-zuz hu, po-de נוֹרָא הוּא, סַגִּיב הוּא, עִזּוּז הוּא, פּוֹדֶה hu, tza-dik hu, ka-dosh hu, ra-chum hu בּדִיק הוּא, קַדוֹשׁ הוּא, רַחוּם הוּא, שַׁדִּי הוּא, תַּקִיף הוּא, יִבְנֶה בֵיתוֹ בְּקָרוֹב

סדר הסדר הסדר Order of the Seder 14. CHAD GADYA / חד גדיה /

The Song About the Goat

The real meaning of Chad Gadya may be that, in Jewish history, all creatures, all beings, all events are connected. The goat and the cat, the fire and the water, the butcher and the redeemer are all part of the story (ELIE WIESEL)



1. CHAD GADYA / אור גדיא / The Goat

^{*} For a link to Adir Hu, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AP1vfkZ3d8o

2. SHUNRA / שׁוֹנרא/ The Cat

V'a-ta shun-ra. V'ach-la l'gad-ya. D'za-bin אָבָר, לְגַדְיָא. דְזַבָּן לְגַדְיָא. דְזַבָּן מּשׁרִּנְרָא. וְאֲכְלָה לְגַדְיָא. דְזַבִּן מּשׁרִּנְרָא. וְאֲכְלָה לְגַדְיָא. דְזַבִּן מּשׁרּוּם D'za-bin de bit-rei zu-zei. Chad Gadya! Chad Gadya! בּּרְתָרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדְיָא חַד גַּדְיָא חַד גַּדְיָא חַד בּוְדִיָא. Then came THE CAT and ate the kid. My father bought for two zuzim — chad gadya, chad gadya.

3. CHALBA / כלבא / The Dog

V'a-ta chal-ba. V'na-shach l'shun-ra. D'ach-la אַרָל. דְאַכְלָה l'gad-ya. D'za-bin a-ba bit-rei zu-zei. בְּלַבְּדִיָּא. דְזַבִּן אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. Chad Gadya! Chad Gadya!

Then came THE DOG and bit the cat that ate the kid. My father bought for two zuzim — chad gadya, chad gadya.

4. רוטרא / CHUTRA / אווערא/ The Stick

V'a-ta chut-ra. V'hi-ka le-chal-ba. D'na-shach אָתָא חוּטְרָא: וְהִכָּה לְכַלְבָּא. דְּנָשַׁךּ l'shun-ra. D'ach-la l'gad-ya. D'za-bin a-ba bit-rei zu-zei. Chad Gadya! Chad Gadya! (בְּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד בַּדְיָא חַד בַּדְיָא בּיִר בּיִדִיא חַד בַּדְיָא

Then came THE STICK and beat the dog that bit the cat that ate the kid. My father bought for two zuzim – chad gadya, chad gadya.

5. NURA / צורא The Fire

V'a-ta nu-ra. V'sa-raf l'chut-ra. D'hi-ka אָתָא נוּרָא. וְשַׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא: דְהָכָּה l'chal-ba. D'na-shach l'shun-ra. D'ach-la l'gad-ya. D'za-bin a-ba bit-rei zu-zei. Chad Gadya! Chad 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 – chad gadya, chad gadya.

6. MAYA / מיא/ The Water

V'a-ta ma-ya. V'cha-ba l'nu-ra. D'sa-raf l'chut-ra. D'hi-ka l'chal-ba. D'na-shach l'shun-ra. D'ach-la l'gad-ya. D'za-bin וְאַתָּא מַיָּא. וְכָבָה לְנוּרָא. דְּשָּׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא: דְּהָכָּה לְכַלְבָּא. דְּנָשַׁדְּ לְשׁוּנְרָא. דְּאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא. דְּזַבִּן

a-ba bit-rei zu-zei. Chad Gadya! Chad Gadya!

אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדְיָא חַד גַּדְיָא:

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 – chad gadya, chad gadya.

7. TORA / תורא / The Ox

V'a-ta to-ra. D'sha-ta l'ma-ya.

D'cha-ba l'nu-ra. D'sa-raf l'chut-ra. D'hi-ka

l'chal-ba. D'na-shach l'shun-ra. D'ach-la

l'gad-ya. D'za-bin a-ba bit-rei zu-zei.

Chad Gadya! Chad Gadya!

וְאַתָּא תַּוֹרָא. וְשָׁתָּא לְמַיָּא. דְּכָבָה לְנוּרָא. דְשָׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא: דְּהָכָּה לְכַלְבָּא. דְּנָשַׁךְ לְשׁוּנְרָא. דְּאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא. דְזַבִּן אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדִיָּא חַד גַּדִיָא:

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 — chad gadya, chad gadya.

8. HA-SHOCHET / השׁנחת / The Butcher

V'a-ta ha-sho-cheit. V'sha-chat l'to-ra. D'sha-ta וְאַתָּא הַשׁוֹחֵת. וְשָׁחֵט לְתוֹרָא. דְּשָׁתָּא הַשׁוֹחֵת. וְשָׁחֵט לְתוֹרָא. דְשָׁרַף לְחוּטְרָא: l'ma-ya. D'cha-ba l'nu-ra. D'sa-raf l'chut-ra. דְּבָבָה לְנוּרָא. דְשַׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא: D'hi-ka l'chal-ba. D'na-shach l'shun-ra. דְּהָכָּה לְכַלְבָא. דְּזַבִּן אַבָּא בִּתְרִי D'ach-la l'gad-ya. D'za-bin a-ba bit-rei זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדִיא. חַד גַּדִיא חַד גַּדִיא חַד בַּדִיא חַד בַּנִייִי אַרִייִי הַיִּייִי אַרִייִי הִייִי הַיִּיי אַרִיי הַיִּיי אָרִיי הַיִּי הְיִבְיִי אַרִייִי הְיִבְּיִי אַרִיי הִייִי הַיִּי בְּיִיי אָרִיי הַיִּי הַיִּי הַיִיי הַרְיִיי אָּיִיי הַיִּי הַיִּי הַיִּי הַיִּיי אָּיִיי הִיי הַיִּי הַיִּי הַיִּיי הַיִּי הַיִּיי הַיִּי הַיִּי הַיִּיי הְיִיי הַיִּי הַיִּי הַיִּי הַיִּי הַיִיי הַיִּיי הַיִּי הַיִיי הַיִּי הַיִיי בַּיי הַיִיי בַּייי בַּיי הַיִיי בַּיי הַיִּיי הַיִּיי בְּיִיי הַיִּיי בַּייִי הַיִיי בַּיי בִּיי הַיִיי בַּיי בַּייי בַּיייי בַּייי בַּייי בּיי הַייִיי בִּייי בּיייי בּיייי בַּייי בּייי בִּייי בִּייי בַּייי בַּיייִי בּייי בַּייי בּייי בַּייי בּייי בּיייי בִּיייי בַּייי בַּייי בַּייי בַּיייי בְּיייי בַּיייי בַּיייי בַּייי בּיייי בּייי בּיייי בּייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּייי בּייייי בּייי בּייייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּייייייי בּייי בּייייי בּיייייי בּיייי בּ

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 — chad gadya, chad gadya.



MALACH HA-MAVET / מלאך המוות / Angel of Death

V'a-ta ha-mal-ach ha-ma-vet. D'sha-ta l'sho-cheit.

D'sha-chat l'to-ra. D'sha-ta l'ma-ya. D'cha-ba

l'nu-ra. D'sa-raf l'chut-ra. D'hi-ka

l'chal-ba. D'na-shach l'shun-ra. D'ach-la

וְאַתָּא מַלְאַךְ הַפָּװֶת. דְּשָׁחֵט לְשׁוֹחֵת.

דְּשָׁחַט לְתוֹרָא. דְשָׁתָא לְמַיָּא. דְּכָבָה

לְנוּרָא. דְּשָׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא: דְּהִכָּה

לְכַלְבָּא. דְּנָשַׁךְ לְשׁוּנְרָא. דְּאָכְלָה

l'gad-ya. D'za-bin a-ba bit-rei zu-zei.

לְגַדְיָא. דְזַבָּן אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד

Chad Gadya! Chad Gadya!

ַבַּדְיָא חַד בַּדְיָא:

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 – chad gadya, chad gadya.

10. אוי ברוך הוא / The Holy One

V'a-ta ha-ka-dosh ba-ruch hu. V'sha-chat

l'mal-ach ha-ma-vet. D'sha-chat l'sho-cheit.
D'sha-chat

l'to-ra. D'sha-ta l'ma-ya. D'cha-ba l'nu-ra.

D'sa-raf l'chut-ra. D'hi-ka l'chal-ba.

D'na-shach l'shun-ra. D'ach-la l'gad-ya. D'za-bin

a-ba bit-rei zu-zei. Chad Gadya! Chad Gadya! וְאַתָּא הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא. וְשָׁחַט לְמַלְאַךְ הַמַּנֵת. דִּשַּׁחַט לְשׁוֹחֵת. דִּשַּׁחַט

לְתוֹרָא. דְשֶׁתָּא לְמַיָּא. דְּכָבָה לְנוּרָא. דְשָׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא: דְּהִכָּה לְכַלְבָּא.

דְּנָשַׁךְ לְשׁוּנְרָא. דְּאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא. דְּזַבְּן

אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד נַּדְיָא חַד נַּדְיָא:

Then came THE HOLY ONE, BLESSED BE GOD'S NAME! 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 — chad gadya, chad gadya.

סדר הסדר Order of the Seder 15. NIRTZAH / נרצה / Acceptance

We are where our thoughts are. Let us make sure that our thoughts are where we want to be. (RABBI NACHMAN OF BRATSLAV)

Our lifelong task is to find the match between our gifts and the world's needs, and to help others do the same. (RABBI JOHN ROSOVE)

Freedom is within our grasp and Passover reminds us that we need to reach.

(RABBI BRADLEY SHAVIT ARTSON)



Next year in JERUSALEM!

לשכה הבאה בירושלים

^{*} For a link to Chad Gadya, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKwOOpJCgFU

עשה שלום / Bring Peace / עשה שלום / Bring Peace

O-se sha-lom bim-rom-mav, hu ya-a-se sha-lom a-lei-nu v'al kol Yis-ra-el v'im-ru, im-ru amen. עשֶׁה שָׁלוֹם בִּמְרוֹמָיו, הוּא יַצְשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עַלִינוּ וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאִמְרוּ, אִמְרוּ אָמֵן.

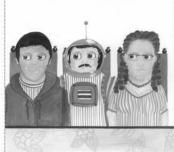
May the One who brings peace in the heavens, bring peace to us and all Israel.

Ya-a-se sha-lom, ya-a-se sha-lom, sha-lom a-lei-nu, v'al kol Yis-ra-el v'al yosh-vei tei-vel יַּצְשֶּׂה שָׁלוֹם, יַּצְשֶּׂה שָׁלוֹם, שָׁלוֹם עַלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל ועַל־יוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֶל:

Bring peace to us, peace to us, to all Israel, and to all inhabitants of the planet.

*For a link to Oseh Shalom, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yg3gijuqWYo







Sources

This *haggadah* originated in the 1970's, and has been dramatically revised and expanded (and also shortened) since them. The intellectual content has been assembled by Bob Wolfe from a variety of sources and publications. Nothing here is original, except perhaps the juxtaposition of the readings and the artwork.

Why the yearly revise? Perhaps Marge Piercy said it best: "If we don't shake things up a bit, we become stuck in our habits, enslaved by rituals we no longer experience as more than routine. It is vitally important to alter a few passages or activities each year to fulfill the commandment to feel as if each one of us personally was a slave in Egypt and then liberated."

The MIND YOUR STEPS HAGGADAH primarily draws upon the insightful Torah commentaries on parashat Va'era and parashat Bo by Rabbi Jonathan Sacks, Rabbi Avital Hochstein, Rabbi Shai Held, Rabbi Jeff Goldwasser, Elizabeth Topper in Parasha Poems, Michael David Lucas in Slate Magazine, the website *Haggadot.com* and Rabbi Jonathan P. Slater's MINDFUL JEWISH LIVING.

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