

Passover Seder-Symbols Contest 2020

Children ages 5 to 13 are invited to make original drawing(s) in the space provided. See text cards for all 24 Seder Symbols at [LINK](#). It's okay to draw right up to the lines. Each child may submit one drawing each for up to 24 cards, each on a separate application form. Photograph finished forms with camera or phone camera, attach images to email, and email to: Linda@StrongLearning.com . Emails must be received by midnight January 31, 2020.

*There will be 24 winners. Decision of the judges is final. All entries become the **property of Strong Learning, Inc.** The adult who submits the entry certifies that the drawings are original and done entirely by the child.*

Application Form

(for Educational Director, teacher or parent to submit to Strong Learning, Inc.)

Child's First Name _____ Age _____

Temple or Synagogue _____

City _____ State _____

Adult Contact Person _____ Relation _____

Email _____

Card Number ____ Card Name (ex. Matzah) _____

Draw original picture in the space below.

Example of one of the 24 pairs of cards. The drawing on the second card will be replaced with the winning picture.

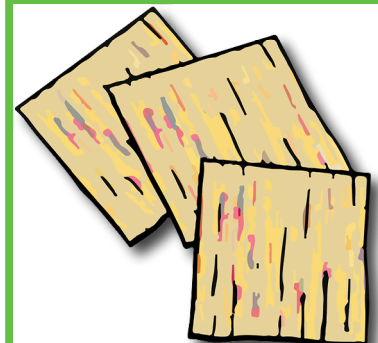
מַצָּה
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Matzah

As our ancestors rushed to leave Egypt, they did not have time to let the dough rise (leaven) before baking the bread. We eat *unleavened* bread called **matzah** to remind us of that time.

Passover Seder-Symbols
HebrewSchoolFun.com C404H

מַצָּה
מַצָּה



First Name, Age, Temple Name, City, State

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Passover Seder Symbols

1	אַפִּיקוֹמֶן	Afikomen	When we break the middle matzah, the larger half is saved and hidden. After it is found, it is eaten as the last food at the seder. “Afikomen” is Greek for “dessert.”
2	אַבּוֹקָדוֹ	Avocado Seed	Vegans don't eat eggs, so instead they can use the seed of an avocado. Like an egg, the avocado seed is oval, its center contains nutrition, and it can produce a new life.
3	מָרֹר	Bitter Herbs	The bitter taste of horseradish reminds us of the bitterness of slavery. Romaine lettuce can also be used because it becomes bitter when left too long in the ground before harvesting.
4	דַּיַּינוּ	Dayeinu	Dayeinu means: “It would have been enough for us.” The song Dayeinu retells the miracles God did for us in the desert—from the Exodus until reaching Israel.
5	בֵּיצָה	Egg	Eggs represent 3 things: 1. the roasted lamb; 2. a time of mourning because of the destruction of the second Temple; 3. the circle of life.
6	אֵלִיָּהוּ	Elijah	A special cup of wine at the seder is for Elijah, the prophet. It is believed that when he returns, he will bring peace.
7	הַגָּדָה	Haggadah	The word Haggadah comes from the Hebrew word for telling, because we tell the story of how Moses succeeded in freeing the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.
8	חֲרוֹסֶת	Haroset	Haroset represents the mortar that the Israelites used to build the storehouses in Egypt. Haroset is usually made with chopped nuts, fruit, wine or juice, and spices.
9	הֶלֶל	Hillel	Rabbi Hillel added a symbol we call Hillel's sandwich (פּוּרֶה) to fulfill the Torah command: “They shall eat the Passover lamb together with matzah and maror.”
10	מַצָּה	Matzah	As our ancestors rushed to leave Egypt, they did not have time to let the dough rise (leaven) before baking the bread. We eat <i>unleavened</i> bread called matzah to remind us of that time.
11	מַרְקַּ קְנִידָלָהּ	Matzah Balls	Matzah balls, also called kneidlach, are often added to soup served at seder meals.
12	כַּסּוּי מַצָּה	Matzah Cover	The matzah cover has 3 sections, each representing one of the 3 groups into which the Jewish people were divided in ancient times: Kohen (top), Levite (middle), and Israelite (bottom).
13	מִרְיָם	Miriam	We honor Miriam (sister of Moses and Aaron) with a goblet filled with water, because she was able to find water in the desert for everyone to drink.
14	מֹשֶׁה	Moses	Moses is the central person in the Passover story. It begins with baby Moses floating down the Nile River in a basket and ends with his leading the Israelites out of slavery to freedom.
15	כַּרְפָּס	Parsley	Spring vegetables, such as parsley and celery, are used as part of the seder. They remind us that the Israelites were freed from Egypt in the spring.
16	פָּסַח	Passover	The English name Passover comes from a phrase in the Torah that said God “passed over” the homes of the Israelites for the last plague and punished the Egyptians for being so cruel.
17	פִּרְתִּי	Pillow	We use a pillow for comfort to celebrate our freedom. We lean to our left because it was found to be safer for digestion than leaning to the right.

18	מכות	Plagues	It was only after 10 plagues that Pharaoh let the Israelites go. The plagues were: blood, frogs, lice, wild beasts, livestock disease, boils, hail, locusts, darkness, and the killing of the firstborn.
19	מסבין	Recline	When we were slaves in Egypt, we were not allowed to eat leisurely. Because we are now free, we can recline and eat leisurely like our masters did.
20	זרוע	Roasted Bone	The roasted bone represents the Passover lamb that God commanded the Israelites to prepare on the night of the last plague.
21	מי מלה	Salt Water	We dip the spring vegetables in salt water. The salty water reminds us of the tears of our ancestors.
22	קערה	Seder Plate	The seder plate has most of the symbols needed to tell the Passover story: maror, haroset, roasted bone, egg, and karpas. Some seder plates also add hazeret (romaine lettuce).
23	רחצת ידים	Wash Hands	We wash our hands twice at the seder. The first time is without a blessing. The second time is with a blessing, because we are ready to begin our meal.
24	יין	Wine	We drink 4 cups of wine (or juice) to symbolize God's promises: to (1) take us out of Egypt and (2) bondage (3) with an outstretched arm (4) to make us a people.