

# Hatikvah



Congregation Beth Tikvah Ahavat Shalom Nusach Hoari

PASSOVER/NISAN 5778 – APRIL 2018



136 Westpark Blvd, Dollard des Ormeaux, Quebec, H9A 2K2  
Tel: 514 683-5610 Fax: 514 683-1867 Eruv Hotline: 514 683-1867  
[www.bethtikvah.ca](http://www.bethtikvah.ca)

*"The heart of the West Island Jewish community since 1964"*

**PASSOVER**

Passover begins at sundown on Friday, March 30, 2018. It lasts for eight days ending at sunset on Saturday, April 7<sup>th</sup>. Passover is one of the most celebrated and beloved holidays on the Jewish calendar. Special foods are central to this holiday.

**CHAMETZ** is any food that is made of grain and water that have been allowed to ferment and "rise." Any processed food that is not certified "*Kosher for Passover*" may potentially include chametz ingredients.

**Bedikat Chometz**

The search for Chometz takes place in your home **Thursday evening, March 29<sup>th</sup> after 8:00 PM** and is burned on Friday morning.

**Friday, March 30<sup>th</sup>  
**Fast of the First Born****

Services 6:30 AM / Siyum 7:00 AM concluding one of the Talmudic Volumes thereby permitting all the participating Bechorim (first born sons) to eat and not Fast.

**Eating of Chometz** *until* 10:24 AM;

**Bittul**, the nullification of Chometz is *before* 11:40 AM

**Burning of Chometz** is *before* 11:40 AM and will be available at 26 Dana from 10 to 11 AM only.

**Arrange for Sale of Chometz**

Complete the enclosed form and mail it, fax it, go to our website or see Rabbi Fishman personally. The sale of Chometz must be completed by **Friday** morning, **March 30<sup>th</sup> before 9:00 AM**

**Contribute to Ma'ot Chittim Fund**

No family should sit down to the Passover Seder before they have made a charitable contribution so that others might share in the blessings of Passover.

**Attend Services**

To expand your Pesach experience we encourage all parents to join us at Passover Services with your children.

**Prepare An Erev Tavshilin for the Last Two Days of Pesach**

When the Sabbath follows immediately after a day of Yom Tov, food may be cooked for the Sabbath if the preparation was started before Yom Tov and continued on the Holiday. To enable us to do so, we prepare an "Erev Tavshilin" a symbolic dish which consists of a matza and a cooked food, such as meat, fish, or an unpeeled hard-boiled egg. This blessing should be recited on **Thursday, April 5<sup>th</sup>**

Ceremony and Blessing can be found in the ArtScroll Siddur – page 654.



Date	Candle Lighting	Services	
Friday, March 30 <sup>th</sup> <b>1<sup>st</sup> Seder</b>	<b>7:01 pm</b> <b>Blessings #3 &amp; #4</b>	7:00 pm	1 <sup>st</sup> Seder after 7:20 pm
Saturday, March 31 <sup>st</sup> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Seder</b> <b>1<sup>st</sup> day of Passover</b>	<b>After 8:06 pm</b> <i>from an existing flame</i> <b>Blessings #2 &amp; #4</b>	8:45 am 7:15 pm	2 <sup>nd</sup> Seder after 8:06 pm Counting of the Omer begins
Sunday, April 1 <sup>st</sup> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> day of Passover</b>		8:45 am 7:15 pm	Yom Tov ends 8:08 pm
Monday, April 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Holiday	<b>8:00 am</b> 7:20 pm	Chol Hamoed
Tuesday, April 3 <sup>rd</sup>		6:30 am 7:20 pm	Chol Hamoed
Wednesday, April 4 <sup>th</sup>		6:30 am 7:20 pm	Chol Hamoed
Thursday, April 5 <sup>th</sup>	<b>7:09 pm</b> <b>Blessing #2</b>	6:30 am 7:20 pm	Chol Hamoed – Daytime Yom Tov starts 7:09 pm
Friday, April 6 <sup>th</sup> <b>7<sup>th</sup> day of Passover</b>	<b>Before 7:10 pm</b> <i>from an existing flame</i> <b>Blessing #3</b>	8:45 am 7:00 pm	
Saturday, April 7 <sup>th</sup> <b>8<sup>th</sup> day of Passover</b>		8:45 am 7:20 pm	Yizkor at 10:30 am Yom Tov ends at 8:16pm Sold Chometz permitted after 8:30 pm

### **Blessing #1 Shabbat Only**

*Baruch atah Adonai Eloheinu melech ha'olam asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu l'hadlik ner shel Shabbat.*

Blessed are You, Lord our God, Ruler of the Universe, who has sanctified us with commandments, and commanded us to light Shabbat candles.

### **Blessing #2 Yom Tov**

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

Blessed are You, Lord our God, Ruler of the Universe, who has sanctified us with commandments, and commanded us to light festival candles.

### **Blessing #3 Shabbat and Yom Tov**

*Baruch atah Adonai Eloheinu melech ha'olam asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu l'hadlik ner shel Shabbos V'Shel Yom Tov.*

Blessed are You, Lord our God, Ruler of the Universe, who has sanctified us with commandments, and commanded us to light Shabbat and festival candles.

### **Blessing #4 Shehecheyanu**

*Baruch atah Adonai Eloheinu melech ha'olam shehecheyanu v'kiyimanu, v'higiyanu laz'man hazeh.*

Blessed are You, Lord our God, Ruler of the Universe, who has given us life, and sustained us, and enabled us to reach this season.

**PESACH** by Doug Leblang

Listen my children and you shall hear  
 The story of Pesach we hold so dear  
 Slaves we were in the land of the Pharaohs  
 Longing for someone to become our new hero  
 That our numbers increased the Pharaoh did see  
 "Kill their male newborns" was his evil decree  
 Moses was hidden as long as they dare  
 A plan was devised amidst their despair  
 Into the basket of reeds Moses was handed  
 Watched by Miriam to see where it landed  
 The daughter of Pharaoh went to bathe in the Nile  
 When she saw the basket floating with the unguarded child  
 She adopted the child who became a great prince  
 Of his Jewish birth there was not a hint  
 A slave being whipped came into his view  
 He could not hold back and the Egyptian he slew  
 He escaped to Midian for forty long years  
 Then was commanded by G-d to rescue his peers  
 Ten plagues caused the Pharaoh to rethink his plans  
 And free the Jewish captives with all of their clans  
 To celebrate this marvel of historic dimension  
 We once a year strive to be worthy with actions  
 Like cleaning and cooking so many dishes  
 Out with the pizza, no pasta, no knishes  
 Fish that's gefilted, horseradish that stings  
 All to G-d's praises we gratefully sing  
 Matzoh and karpas and chopped up charoses  
 Shankbones and kiddish and Yiddish neuroses  
 Cousins who kvetch and children that try  
 To find hidden matzoh into corners they pry  
 With Motzi and maror and big floating knaidles  
 We celebrate Moses afloat in his cradle  
 Famines and locusts and slaves who cry out  
 With macaroons and sponge cake G-d's praises we shout  
 Matzah brei frying and water with salt  
 For parting the waters Hashem we exalt  
 All food must be marked with a capital "P"  
 The relatives we dislike we are now pleased to see  
 We sit on cushions to express our good fortune  
 To drink cups of wine and ask the four questions  
 We explain to the children what happened to us  
 That our brave forbearers escaped such cruel malice  
 To remember forever that G-d set us free  
 And came to our rescue when He heard our sincere plea



**SEDER** literally means "order," and to help manage the Seder meal, participants follow in a book called a "Haggadah." While the order of the Seder is traditional, and the basics never change, it has been used by Jewish families around the world. It is at the Seder that we retell the story of our people. We read about lives made bitter by slavery, about the ten plagues that befell the Egyptians, and about how these plagues led to the Exodus. Then we praise G-d for the miracle of freedom.

**SEDER REQUIREMENTS.....**



**Kiddush - Reciting Kiddush**

The Seder starts with Kiddush, a blessing over a cup of wine. We lean to the left which was the custom of ancient royalty.



**Urchatz - Washing the Hands** (we do not make a blessing at this time)



**Karpas – Eating a Vegetable Dipped in Salt Water**

Take a small piece of vegetable (parsley, onion or potato) and dip it in salt water to remember the many tears the Jews shed when they were slaves in Egypt.



**Yachatz - Breaking the Middle Matzah**

The person leading the Seder breaks the middle matza and hides the larger half which is called the Afikoman.



**Maggid - Reciting the Haggadah**

Telling the story of the Exodus begins with the child asking the Four Questions. Then we read the entire story of Passover and we drink the second cup of wine leaning to the left.

**The Four Questions**

The Four Questions are collectively known as "Mah Nishtana". Mah Nishtana, in Hebrew literally means "Why Is It Different" from all other evenings of the year?

Traditionally the youngest person at the Seder table recites the Four Questions.

"Why is this night different from all other nights? Ma Nishtana ha-laila ha-zeh mi-kol ha-lailot? **plus** the following questions.

1. "Why is it that on all other nights during the year we eat either bread or matzah, but on this night we eat only matzah?" "She-be-chol ha-lelot anu ochlin chametz u-matza, ha-laila ha-zeh kulo matza?"

2. "Why is it that on all other nights we eat all kinds of herbs, but on this night we eat only bitter herbs?" "She-be-chol ha-lelot anu ochlin she-ar-yerakot, ha-laila ha-zeh moror?"

3. "Why is it that on all other nights we do not dip our herbs even once, but on this night we dip them twice?" "She-be-chol ha-lelot en anu matbilin afilu pa'am echat, ha-laila ha-zeh shetay fe'amim?"

4. "Why is it that on all other nights we eat either sitting or reclining, but on this night we eat in a reclining position?" "She-be-chol ha-lelot anu ochlin bayn yoshvin u-vayn mseubin, ha-laila ha-zeh kelanu mesubin?"



### **Rachtzah - Washing the Hands**

Wash your hands a second time, just like you did in the beginning – only this time, we say the blessing:

**Blessing after washing the hands (before eating the Matzah):** *Baruch Ata Ado-nai Elo-heinu Melech Haolam Asher Kiddishanu Bemitzvotav Ve-tzi-vanu Al Netilat*

*Yadayim.* Blessed are you, Lord our G-d, Sovereign of the universe, who sanctified us with His commandments, and commanded us to observe the washing of the hands.



### **Motzi – Matzah - Reciting the Blessing HaMotzi and Eating the Matzah**

The leader of the Seder takes the broken half-Matzah and the two whole ones from the Seder plate and holds them while reciting the blessing for Matzah.

Everyone else at the Seder also recites this blessing before eating their Matzah. **Blessing:** *Baruch Ata Ado-nai Elo-heinu*

*Melech Haolam, Hamotzi Lechem Mean Ha'aretz.* Blessed are You, Lord our G-d, Sovereign of the universe, who brings forth bread from the earth.

Everyone recites this **blessing** for the special Mitzvah of eating Matzah on Pesach night.

*Baruch Ata Ado-nai Elo-heinu Melech Haolam, Asher Kidishanu Be-mitzvo-tav Ve-tzi-vanu Al Ah-cheelat Matzah.*

Blessed are You, Lord our G-d, Sovereign of the universe, who sanctified us with His commandments, and commanded us to observe the eating of Matzah.

We eat one piece from the whole Matzah and a piece from the broken one.



### **Maror - Eating Bitter Herbs**

Following the Matzah we eat the bitter maror, which reminds us of the bitter times in Egypt.



### **Korech - Eating a Sandwich of Matzah and Maror**

We now unite the Matzah and Maror experiences in one sandwich, combining the Matzah's earthiness and humility with the Maror's bitterness.



### **Shulchan Aruch - Eating the Festive Meal**

Now, finally, we are ready... to eat. The meal is called "Shulchan Aruch (set table)" because a meal is a total experience.



### **Tzafun - Eating the Afikoman**

Following the meal we eat the Afikoman (the larger half of the middle Matzah that we broke in Yachatz) for dessert.

### **Barech - Reciting Grace**

We conclude the meal by reciting the Birchat Hamazon – thank you Hashem for the delicious meal. We drink the third cup of wine leaning to the left.

### **Hallel - Reciting Psalms of Praise**

We open the door for Elijah the Prophet who comes to visit every Seder, sing songs of praise and finish by drinking the final cup of wine leaning to the left.

### **Nirtzah - G-d's Promise to Accept our Service**

Now that we have completed the Seder, we finish the evening with a heartfelt prayer and conclude with the wish, recited joyously together.....

***L'SHANA HA-BA-AH BI-YERUSHALAYIM!***

***NEXT YEAR IN JERUSALEM!***

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	<p><b>Beitzah</b> The <b>Roasted Egg</b> is symbolic of the festival sacrifice made in biblical times.</p>
	<p><b>Chazeret</b> <b>Romaine Lettuce</b> is often used in addition to the <i>Maror</i> as a bitter herb.</p>
	<p><b>Maror</b> <b>Bitter Herbs</b> (usually horseradish) symbolize the bitterness of Egyptian slavery. The <i>maror</i> is often dipped in <i>charoset</i> to reduce its sharpness.</p>
	<p><b>Haroseth</b> <b>Apple, nuts, and spices</b> ground together and mixed with wine are symbolic of the mortar used by Hebrew slaves to build Egyptian structures.</p>
	<p><b>Karpas</b> <b>Parsley, onion, potato or any other vegetable</b> is dipped into salt water during the <i>seder</i>.</p>
	<p><b>Zeroa</b> The <b>Shankbone</b> is symbolic of the Paschal lamb offered as the Passover sacrifice in biblical times. Some use a chicken neck as a substitute.</p>