

# Haggadah for Small Smifts

Seder means “order”. We celebrate Passover by going through the steps of the Seder in order.

## 1 - Kadesh. Blessing.

*Shehecheyanu*

[hebrew text]

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam  
shehecheyanu v'kiy'manu v'higiyanu laz'man  
hazeh.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who has kept us alive and  
sustained us and brought us to this moment.*

Tonight we will drink four cups of wine. Why four?

Maybe four Matriarchs: Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, and Leah.  
Maybe four Worlds: physical, feelings, thoughts, and essence.  
Maybe four promises of freedom.

### *The First Cup*

The first cup is for the first promise, that we will be brought out from oppression.

[hebrew text]

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam  
borey p'ri ha-gafen.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who creates the fruit of the vine.*

**1 - Kadesh.** ☐

### **2 - Urchatz. Wash hands.**

We wash hands.

**2 - Urchatz.**

☐

### **3 - Karpas. Green vegetable.**

We dip parsley into salt water. The salt water reminds us of the tears of people in slavery.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam  
borey p'ri ha-adamah.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who creates the fruit of the soil.*

**3 - Karpas.**

☐

#### 4 - Yachatz. Break the middle matzah.

We have three matzot. Why three?

Maybe three Patriarchs: Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.  
Maybe two kinds of priests plus ordinary people.

Eating matzah is the very oldest part of the Seder.

*This is the bread of affliction which our ancestors ate in  
the land of Mitzrayim.*

*All who are hungry, let them enter and eat.*

*All who are in need, let them come celebrate Pesah.*

*Now we are here. Next year in the land of Israel.*

*Now we are enslaved. Next year we will be free.*

Break the middle matzah in two. Wrap the  
larger piece in a napkin and set it aside  
- it is the afikoman. Put the smaller  
piece back in the middle.

4 - Yachatz. ☐

#### 5 - Maggid. Tell the Passover story.

*The Four Questions*

Ma nish'tanah ha-lailah hazeh mikol ha-leylot.

1. She-b'chol ha-leylot anu och'lin chametz  
umatzah. Ha-lailah hazeh kulo matzah.

2. She-b'chol ha-leylot anu och'lin sh'ar y'rakot.  
Ha-lailah hazeh maror.

3. She-b'chol ha-leylot eyn anu mat'bilin afilum  
pa-am echat. Ha-lailah hazeh sh'tey f'amim.

4. She-b'chol ha-leylot anu och'lin beyn yosh-vin  
uveyn m'subin. Ha-lailah hazeh kulanu m'subin.

Why is this night different from all other nights?

1. Why tonight do we eat matzah, and not bread?

2. Why tonight do we eat bitter herbs?

3. Why tonight do we dip twice?

4. Why tonight do we eat reclining?

We do all these things to remember the story of the  
Israelites and how they became free from slavery.

1. We eat matzah because the Israelites left Egypt so quickly they didn't have time for their bread to rise!
2. We eat bitter herbs to remind us of the suffering of slavery.
3. We dip in saltwater to remember the tears of the enslaved, and we dip in haroset to remember the bricks and mortar made by the slaves.
4. We eat reclining because in ancient times, that's how free people ate.

### *The Story of The Exodus*

During a famine, Jacob led the Israelites to Egypt, because there was food there. The Israelites lived well in Egypt. But after generations, the Pharaohs enslaved the Israelites. Then the Israelites suffered as slaves.

One Pharaoh decided to kill the Israelites' baby boys. But one woman hid her son in a basket by the river. Pharaoh's daughter found him, and named him Moses.

Moses grew up and went out into the desert. He had a vision of a burning bush that spoke and told him to lead the Israelites to freedom.

Moses went to Pharaoh, and said, "Let my people go."

But Pharaoh said no. Moses warned Pharaoh that if he did not let the Israelites go free, the Egyptians would suffer ten terrible plagues. But Pharaoh still said no.

Tonight we give up a drop of wine for each plague, to remember the suffering of the Egyptians:

1. Blood
2. Frogs
3. Lice
4. Beasts
5. Cattle plague
6. Boils
7. Hail
8. Locusts
9. Darkness
10. Death of the firstborn.

Finally Pharaoh agreed to let the Israelites go, and they fled in a hurry. A mixed multitude went with them, including Pharaoh's daughter.

But Pharaoh sent his army after the Israelites. The Israelites came to the shores of the Sea of Reeds. The waters parted for the Israelites, so they could walk on the dry bottom of the sea. The army chased them into the sea, but the waters came back together, and the army drowned.

The Israelites were free.

### *Dayyenu*

Dayyenu means “it would have been enough”. It’s a song about how lucky we are for every step towards freedom.

Ilu hotzi-anu mi-mitzrayim    dayyenu.  
Ilu natan lanu et ha-shabat    dayyenu.  
Ilu ker’vanu lifney Har Siynai    dayyenu.  
Ilu natan lanu et ha-torah    dayyenu.  
Ilu hih’nisanu l’eretx Yis’rael    dayyenu.

### *The Second Cup*

The second cup of wine is for the second promise, to be delivered from bondage.

[hebrew text]

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam  
borey p’ri ha-gafen.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who creates the fruit of the vine.*

### *The Seder Plate*

Horseradish and lettuce, bitter herbs, stand for the bitterness of slavery.

Haroset, made from apples, nuts, and wine, stands for the bricks and mortar used by the slaves.

The lamb shank bone stands for sacrifice. When the last plague came, the Israelites sacrificed lambs and marked their doors with the blood, so that the Angel of Death knew to pass over their homes and spare their children.

The egg stands for rebirth.

Parsley stands for the new growth of spring.

Salt water stands for tears.

The orange means the inclusion of all people.

The olive means hope for peace.



## 6 - Rakhtzah. Wash hands.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam,  
asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu al n'tilat  
yadayim.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who sanctifies us with  
commandments and commands us to wash our hands  
before food.*

6- Rakhtzah. ☐

## 7 - Motzi. Blessing for bread.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam,  
hamotzi lechem min ha-aretz.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who brings forth bread from the  
earth.*

7 - Motzi. ☐

## 8 - Matzah.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam,  
asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu al achilat  
matzah.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who sanctifies us with  
commandments and commands us to eat matzah.*

We all eat a piece of the top matzah.

8 - Matzah. ☐

## 9 - Maror. Bitter herbs.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam,  
asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu al achilat  
maror.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who sanctifies us with  
commandments and commands us to eat maror.*

We all mix a little maror with haroset and  
eat it.

9 - Maror. ☐

### 10 - Korekh. Hillel Sandwich.

When Hillel did Seder 2000 years ago, he made a sandwich of matzah and maror.

We all eat a little sandwich of matzah and maror.

10 - Korekh. ☐

### 11 - Shulkhan Orekh. The festive meal.

We remove the Seder plate, and start dinner with an egg.

11 - Shulkhan Orekh. ☐

### 12 - Tzafun. Finding the hidden.

We bring back the Seder plate.

We need the afikoman!

The afikoman is the last thing we eat tonight.

12 - Tzafun. ☐

### 13 - Barekh. Blessings after meals.

Baruch ata Adonai hazan et hakol.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, for providing food for all.*

#### *The Third Cup*

The third cup of wine is for the third promise, to be liberated "with an outstretched arm."

[hebrew text]

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam  
borey p'ri ha-gafen.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who creates the fruit of the vine.*

## *Elijah*

In the story of Elijah, he helped people who need help. The story also says that someday he will come back to begin a new age of peace for everyone.

We fill a cup of wine for that hope, and open the door to welcome him.

We stand up.

Eliyahu hanavi, Eliyahu hatishbi,  
Eliyahu, Eliyahu, Eliyahu hagiladi.  
Bimheirah b'yameinu yavo eileinu,  
Im Mashiah ben David, im Mashiah ben David.

We close the door and sit down.

## **13 - Barekh.**



## **14 - Hallel. Songs of praise.**

Suggestion: each person starts at their current age and tries to read all in one breath. People over thirteen can read the whole thing.

*Who Knows One?*

Who knows thirteen? I know thirteen.

Thirteen are the attributes of God.  
Twelve are the tribes of Israel.  
Eleven are the stars of Joseph's dream.  
Ten are the commandments at Sinai.  
Nine are the months to childbirth.  
Eight are the days to circumcision.  
Seven are the days of the week.  
Six are the sections of the Mishnah.  
Five are the books of the Torah.  
Four are the matriarchs.  
Three are the patriarchs.  
Two are the tablets of the covenant.  
One is our God in heaven and on earth.



## *Adir Hu*

Adir Hu is an alphabet song, naming one virtue for each of the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet.

Adir hu, adir hu. [Yivneh veyto b'karov.  
Bim'heyra, bim'heyra. B'yameynu b'karov. Eyl  
b'ney, eyl b'ney. B'ney vet'ha b'karov.]

Bachor hu, gadol hu, dagul hu. [Chorus]

Hadur hu, vatic hu, zakai hu, chasid hu, tahor hu,  
yachid hu, kabir hu, lamud hu, melekhu hu, nora  
hu, sagiv hu, izuz hu, podeh hu, tzadik hu, kadosh  
hu, rachum hu, shaddai hu, takif hu. [Chorus]

Mighty is he, mighty is he, may he soon rebuild his house,  
speedily, speedily and soon. God, rebuild! God, rebuild!  
Rebuild your house soon!

Distinguished is he, great is he, exalted is he.

Glorious is he, faithful is he, faultless is he, righteous is he,  
pure is he, unique is he, powerful is he, wise is he, king is  
he, awesome is he, sublime is he, all-powerful is he,  
redeemer is he, all-righteous is he, holy is he,  
compassionate is he, almighty is he, omnipotent is he.

## *The Fourth Cup*

The fourth cup of wine is for the fourth promise,  
the redemption of the people of Israel.

[hebrew text]

Baruch ata Adonai eloheynu melech ha-olam  
borey p'ri ha-gafen.

*Blessed are you, Adonai, who creates the fruit of the vine.*

**14 - Hallel.**



## **15 - Nirtzah. We're done!**

[hebrew text]

La-shanah haba'ah birushalayim.

*Next year in Jerusalem!*

**15 - Nirtzah.**

