

Teacher's Guide to
Mitkadem

Ramah 7 through Ramah 9

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URJ Press
New York, New York
www.urjpress.com

Teacher's Guide

Ramah 7

בְּרַכּוֹ, מִעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים, יוֹצֵר אֹר

Ramah 7 initiates students' examination of the structure of Jewish prayer. Study of *שְׁמַע וּבְרַכּוּתֶיךָ*, the *Sh'ma* and Its Blessings, offers the opportunity to teach not only about the richness of their themes, but also about the commonalities and differences of the three daily services. In Ramah 7 (as well as in Ramah 8 and Ramah 10), the matching evening and morning blessings are presented together. So, while *מִעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים* and *יוֹצֵר אֹר* are recited in different services, students will examine their common themes and place in the service.

When students reach this Ramah, it is a good time for teachers to point out how students can use their *Prayer Maps*. The different columns showing the morning versus evening services and weekday versus Shabbat services will begin to make sense. The chart should serve as an aid to the students.

Since both *מִעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים* and *יוֹצֵר אֹר* are lengthy prayers, teachers and/or principals should decide which one the students should concentrate on learning to read fluently. This will depend upon your congregation's *minhag* and which prayer students are more likely to hear recited regularly. This Ramah examines the concepts and vocabulary in both prayers.

Objectives

The students will be able to:

1. Chant the *בְּרַכּוֹ* without error.
2. Read either the *יוֹצֵר אֹר* or the *מִעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים* with no more than five errors.
3. Find and translate words with the following roots: *ש-ד-ר*, *ח-ד-ש*, *א-ו-ר*, *ע-ר-ב*, *ע-ש-ה*, *ב-ד-ל* (new) and *ב-ר-כ*, *א-ב-ר-כ* (review).
4. Review the prefix *ב* and identify words containing it.
5. Find words with plural endings (*ים* and *ות*).
6. Identify the *בְּרַכּוֹ* as a “call to worship”—a signal that the congregation is ready to pray **together**.
7. Explain the concept of *מִנְיָן* and its relation to public service.
8. Explore the concept of “praise” in Jewish prayer and why we need not give a specific reason for praising God.
9. Comment on the concept of “forever” and “always” as it refers to God.
10. Identify the three daily services: *שַׁחֲרִית*, *מִנְחָה*, and *מִעֲרִיב*

11. Distinguish **מְעַרְבֵי עֶרְבִים** and **יְצֵר אֹר** as evening and morning prayers sharing both a common theme and their place in the service.
12. Demonstrate understanding of the concept of the process of continual creation by listing things that God “is creating” as described in both blessings.
13. Depict their interpretation of God’s creative role in the world through God’s governing of light/darkness and passing of time/new day.

Additional Supplies

קְרִיאָה Activity 4: listening center

קְרִיאָה Activity 5: scissors, envelope for storage

מְלִים אֹצֵר Activity 4: scissors, envelope for storage

דְּקָדוּק Activity 1: blue and orange colored pencils, markers, or crayons

תְּפִלָּה דְּבָרֵי תְּפִלָּה Activity 2: colored pencils, markers, crayons, or paint; art paper; optional—magazines for pictures and other collage materials with glue

Flashcards

Teachers can copy the following pages on card stock for each student.

- **If your students are keeping a flashcard מְלִין**, they will use the cards in each **רְמָה** to build a **מְלִין**. (See page 12 of Teacher’s Guide Introduction Packet, under “Student Materials: Milon” for description.) You may notice that you begin to get duplicate words, because **רְמֹת** sometimes repeat vocabulary. This is intentional, since each school has the option of choosing which **רְמֹת** to cover. What may be a duplicate for one school will be a first-time vocabulary word for another. Just advise your students to discard any flashcards that are duplicates.
- **If your students are keeping a *machberet milon***, they can use the pages as flashcards to review and drill vocabulary.

Cut apart the words

בֵּין

אֹר

הַכֹּל

בְּרֵאשִׁית

חֶשֶׁךְ

זְמַנִּים

Cut apart the words

light

between

Creation

everything
or
all things

seasons

darkness

Cut apart the words

יוֹם

חֲכָמָה

לַיְלָה

יוֹצֵר

מִנְחָה

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

Cut apart the words

wisdom

day

create

or

form

night

forever

afternoon
service

Cut apart the words

מַעֲרִיב

מִנֵּיז

עֲתִים

עֲרֵב

תְּמִיד

שְׁחַרֵּית

Cut apart the words

ten adult
Jews

evening service
or
brings on the
evening

evening

ages
or
times

morning
service

always

Cut apart the words

Root

ב-ר-כ

Root

ב-ר-א

Root

ס-ד-ר

Root

ח-ד-ש

Root

א-ו-ר

Root

ע-ר-ב

Cut apart the words

create

ble**ss**

or

pr**aise**

make new

or

re**new**

arr**ange**

or

o**rd**er

even**ing**

or

mi**x**

li**ght**

or

sh**ine**

Cut apart the words

Root

ע-ש-ה

Root

ב-ד-ל

Prefix

♦ ♦ ♦ ב

Prefix

♦ ♦ ♦ ך

or

♦ ♦ ♦ ך

Prefix

♦ ♦ ♦ ה

Cut apart the words

separate

or

divide

make

or

do

and

in, with,

or by

the

Student _____ Date _____

מִבְּחֵן
בְּרָכוֹ, מַעְרִיב עֲרָבִים, יוֹצֵר אֹר 7 Ramah

1. When are each of these prayers recited?

	בְּרָכוֹ
	מַעְרִיב עֲרָבִים
	יוֹצֵר אֹר

2. What is the function that the בְּרָכוֹ plays in the service? _____

3. List three themes or ideas that the מַעְרִיב עֲרָבִים and יוֹצֵר אֹר have in common.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. Define **three** of the following:

	שְׁחֵרִית
	מִנְיָן
	מַעְרִיב
	מְנַחֵה

USE THE FOLLOWING COPY OF THE PRAYERS TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

5. Circle five words that have the prefix . . . ב

What does this prefix mean? _____

6. Below are five שָׂרָשִׁים (roots).

- Choose **four** of the five roots.
- Find a word in the prayers that contains the root.
- Write the word below.
- Give the meaning of either the root **or** the word.

WORD from prayers	MEANING of ROOT or WORD	ROOT
		א-ו-ר
		ע-ש-ה
		ע-ר-ב
		ב-ד-ל
		ס-ד-ר

7. How do the words **לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד** and **תָּמִיד** relate to God?

8. Both the **אוֹר יוֹצֵר** and **מַעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים** say that God continues to create in the universe today. You can **either**:

- Draw a picture of how you see God's creation each day.
- Write a blessing that gives examples of God's creative power.

בְּרָכוּ

1. בְּרָכוּ אֶת-יְיָ הַמְּבַרֵּךְ!
2. בְּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבַרֵּךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד!

מֵעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
2. אֲשֶׁר בְּדַבְּרוֹ מֵעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים,
3. בְּחִכְמָה פּוֹתֵחַ שְׁעָרִים,
4. וּבְתַבּוּנָה מְשַׁנֶּה עֵתִים,
5. וּמַחְלִיף אֶת-הַזְּמַנִּים,
6. וּמְסַדֵּר אֶת-הַכּוֹכָבִים בְּמִשְׁמְרוֹתֵיהֶם בְּרַקִּיעַ כְּרִצּוֹנוֹ.
7. בּוֹרֵא יוֹם וְלַיְלָה,
8. גּוֹלֵל אֹר מִפְּנֵי חֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ מִפְּנֵי אֹר,
9. וּמַעְבִּיר יוֹם וּמַבִּיא לַיְלָה,
10. וּמַבְדִּיל בֵּין יוֹם וּבֵין לַיְלָה,
11. יְיָ צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.
12. אֵל חַי וְקַיִם,
13. תָּמִיד יְמַלּוֹךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
14. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ הַמְּעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים.

יוצר אור

1. ברוך אתה יי אלהינו מלך העולם,
2. יוצר אור ובורא חשך,
3. עשה שלום ובורא את-הכל.
4. המאיר לארץ ולדרים עליה ברחמים,
5. ובטובו מחדש בכל-יום תמיד מעשה בראשית.
6. מה רבו מעשיך, יי!
7. כלם בחכמה עשית,
8. מלאה הארץ קנייך.
9. תתברך, יי אלהינו,
10. על-שבח מעשה ידך,
11. ועל-מאורי-אור שעשית:
12. יפארוך. סלה.
13. ברוך אתה יי יוצר המאורות.

מבֿחֿן

בְּרָכוֹ, מַעְרִיב עֲרָבִים, יוֹצֵר אֹרֶחַ 7 Ramah

1. When are each of these prayers recited?

morning and evening services	בְּרָכוֹ
evening service	מַעְרִיב עֲרָבִים
morning service	יוֹצֵר אֹרֶחַ

2. What is the function that the בְּרָכוֹ plays in the service? It is the "call to worship." The leader of the service chants the first line, and the congregation chants the second line. This brings everyone together in prayer. It is the "formal" beginning of a service.

3. List three themes or ideas that the מַעְרִיב עֲרָבִים and יוֹצֵר אֹרֶחַ have in common.

1. God creates light and darkness, arrival and departure of day and night.
2. God oversees the passing of time.
3. God creates with wisdom.
4. God's work goes on for always. God continues to create.
5. You may find another example, as long as you can support your idea with quotations in the blessings.

4. Define **three** of the following:

the morning service	בְּרָכוֹ
ten adults (past bar/bat mitzvah) who come together to pray	מִנְיָן
the evening service	מַעְרִיב
the afternoon service	מִנְחָה

USE THE FOLLOWING COPY OF THE PRAYERS TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

5. Circle five words that have the prefix . . . ב

What does this prefix mean? in or with _____

6. Below are five שְׂרָשִׁים (roots).

- Choose **four** of the five roots.
- Find a word in the prayers that contains the root.
- Write the word below.
- Give the meaning of either the root **or** the word.

WORD from prayers	MEANING of ROOT or WORD	ROOT
הַמְאֹרוֹת; מְאֹרֵי; הַמְאִיר; אֹר	light	א-ו-ר
שָׁעֲשִׂית; עָשִׂית; מַעֲשִׂיךְ; מַעֲשֵׂה; עֲשֵׂה	make or do	ע-ש-ה
עֲרָבִים; מְעַרֵב	evening or mix	ע-ר-ב
וּמְבַדֵּל	divide or separate	ב-ד-ל
וּמְסַדֵּר	arrange or order	ס-ד-ר

7. How do the words **לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד** and **תָּמִיד** relate to God?

God exists forever, for always. We also pray that God will continue to create and rule over the universe for always.

8. Both the **אוֹר יוֹצֵר** and **מַעֲרִיב עֲרֵבִים** say that God continues to create in the universe today. You can **either**:

- Draw a picture of how you see God's creation each day.
- Write a blessing that gives examples of God's creative power.

Either activity produces a subjective response. They should include images of day and night (light and dark), passage of time, God's wisdom displayed through creation, or other images from the two blessings.

בְּרָכוֹ

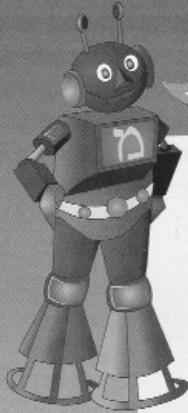
1. בְּרָכוּ אֶת-יְיָ הַמְבַרֵּךְ!
2. בְּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְבַרֵּךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד!

מֵעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים

1. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
2. אֲשֶׁר בְּדָבָרוֹ מֵעֲרִיב עֲרָבִים,
3. בְּחִכְמָה פּוֹתַח שְׁעָרִים,
4. וּבְתַבּוּנָה מְשַׁנֶּה עֵתִים,
5. וּמַחְלִיף אֶת-הַזְּמַנִּים,
6. וּמְסַדֵּר אֶת-הַכּוֹכָבִים בְּמִשְׁמְרוֹתֵיהֶם בְּרַקִּיעַ כְּרִצּוֹנוֹ.
7. בּוֹרֵא יוֹם וּלְיָלָה,
8. גּוֹלֵל אֹר מִפְּנֵי חֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ מִפְּנֵי אֹר,
9. וּמַעֲבִיר יוֹם וּמַבִּיא לְיָלָה,
10. וּמַבְדִּיל בֵּין יוֹם וּבֵין לְיָלָה,
11. יְיָ צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.
12. אֵל חַי וְקַיִם,
13. תָּמִיד יִמְלֹךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
14. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ הַמְעַרֵּב עֲרָבִים.

יוצר אור

1. ברוך אתה יי אלהינו מלך העולם,
2. יוצר אור ובורא חשך,
3. עשה שלום ובורא את-הכל,
4. המאיר לארץ ולדרים עליה (ברחמים,
5. ובטובו מחדש בכל-יום תמיד מעשה בראשית.
6. מה רבו מעשיך, יי!
7. בלם (בחכמה עשית,
8. מלאה הארץ קנינה.
9. תתברך, יי אלהינו,
10. על-שבח מעשה ידך,
11. ועל-מאורי-אור שעשית:
12. יפארוך. סלה.
13. ברוך אתה יי יוצר המאורות.



ANSWERS TO: CALLING ALL WORSHIPERS!

The ancient words of the בְּרָכוּי have been calling Jews together since the days of the Holy Temple in Jerusalem. These words are the **formal beginning of the service**.

בְּרָכוּ אֶת־יְיָ הַמְּבָרָךְ!

Bless (or praise) *Adonai*, the One who is blessed!

בְּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרָךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד!

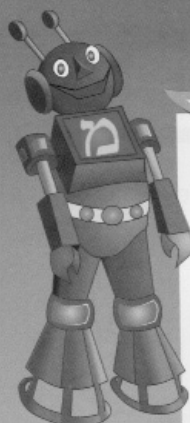
Blessed is *Adonai*, the One who is blessed, forever and ever!

We recite many blessings and readings before we get to the בְּרָכוּי. Those prayers help us “warm up” so that by the time we get to the בְּרָכוּי, we are ready to join our community with all our heart in prayer.

In the blessings that you have learned before, we praise or bless God for special things that have been done for us. For example, we have blessings praising God for food we have, for the beauty and power of nature, and for the mitzvah of Torah study.

- Look at the translation of the בְּרָכוּי. Does it praise God for anything in particular? No
- What do you think the בְּרָכוּי means? The simple answer is that we praise God and recognize that God is blessed. Since the בְּרָכוּי is the “call to worship,” it can also mean something more. Together, as a community, we’re ready to pray as we think about the blessing side of life.
- Why do we need a “warm-up” before we begin the formal service? Many important things that we do require a warm-up. Before exercising or playing a sport you warm up your muscles to get them ready to work hard. Before studying, we warm up by sharpening pencils, arranging our books and papers, and reminding ourselves what we learned before. In the same way, as we begin to pray as a community, we warm up with blessings and psalms that get us in the mood, help us put everyday thoughts out of our minds, and get us used to being part of a group. By the time we get to the בְּרָכוּי, we ARE a group and we can focus on the service we begin.





ANSWERS TO: ORDER TO THE SERVICE

In this **רמ"ה** you will learn Blessing 1 in the pattern. The morning and evening services use different prayers for Blessing 1. You will learn both of these prayers, but you will choose **ONE** to concentrate on. They are:

Evening service: **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים**

Morning service: **יוֹצֵר אוֹר**

Read the translations of **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים** and **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** on the next page. They are different prayers, **but they have common themes**. Write three ideas that they both express. Use quotations from the prayers.

1. **GOD CREATES LIGHT AND DARKNESS.** **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים** says that God "rolls light before darkness and darkness before light." **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** says that God "forms light and creates darkness."
2. **GOD OVERSEES THE PASSING OF TIME.** **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים** says that God "changes the times and switches the seasons." God "creates day and night" and "makes the day pass and brings the night" and "divides between day and night." The **תְּתִימָה**, closing of the blessing, says, "(God) brings on the evening." **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** says, "(God) renews every day."
3. **GOD CREATES WITH WISDOM.** **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים** says, "With wisdom (God) opens the gates." **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** says, "You (God) made all of them with wisdom."
4. **GOD'S WORK GOES ON FOR ALWAYS.** **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים** says, "The living and everlasting God will rule over us always, forever." **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** says, "(God) renews every day, for always."
5. **YOU MAY HAVE FOUND OTHER EXAMPLES OF COMMON IDEAS.** If you can find quotations in the prayers to support your idea, then it is correct.





ANSWERS TO: BLESSING CLUES

Look at the **מְעַרְיב עֲרֵבִים** and **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** below.

Notice that both prayers are “long blessings.”

- They begin with **בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם** (not all long blessings do this).
- They are more than one sentence.
- They end with a **תְּהִימָה** that begins **יי בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי**.

The **תְּהִימָה** tells the main idea, or theme, of the blessing.

Circle the **תְּהִימָה** in each blessing.

Evening Blessing: **מְעַרְיב עֲרֵבִים**

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר בְּדָבָרוֹ מְעַרְיב עֲרֵבִים,
בְּחֶכְמָה פּוֹתֵחַ שְׁעָרִים,
וּבִתְבוּנָה מְשַׁנֶּה עֵתִים,
וּמַחְלִיף אֶת־הַזְּמַנִּים,
וּמְסַדֵּר אֶת־הַכּוֹכָבִים בְּמִשְׁמְרוֹתֵיהֶם בְּרַקִּיעַ כְּרִצּוֹנוֹ.
בוֹרָא יוֹם וְלַיְלָה,
גּוֹלֵל אוֹר מִפְּנֵי חֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ מִפְּנֵי אוֹר,
וּמְעַבִּיר יוֹם וּמְבִיא לַיְלָה,
וּמְבַדֵּיל בֵּין יוֹם וּבֵין לַיְלָה,
יי צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.
אֵל חַי וְקַיִם,
תָּמִיד יְמַלֹּךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, הַמְעַרְיב עֲרֵבִים.



What does the **תְּהִימָה** mean? (Use your **מֵלֶזֶן**.)

Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who brings on the evening.



ACTIVITY 4 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



Morning Blessing: יוֹצֵר אוֹר

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מִלְךְ הָעוֹלָם,
 יוֹצֵר אוֹר וּבוֹרֵא הַשֶּׁשׁ,
 עֹשֶׂה שְׁלוֹם וּבוֹרֵא אֶת-הַכֹּל.
 הַמְאִיר לְאָרֶץ וְלְדָרִים עֲלֶיהָ בְּרַחֲמִים,
 וּבְטוֹבוֹ מְחַדֵּשׁ בְּכָל-יוֹם תְּמִיד מַעֲשֵׂה בְּרֵאשִׁית.
 מָה רַבּוֹ מַעֲשֵׂיךָ, יי!
 כָּלֵם בְּחֻכְמָה עֲשִׂיתָ, מְלַאֵה הָאָרֶץ קִנְיָנְךָ.
 תִּתְבָּרַךְ, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
 עַל-שִׁבְחַת מַעֲשֵׂיךָ יְדִידִי,
 וְעַל-מְאֹרֵי-אוֹר שֶׁעֲשִׂיתָ:
 יִפְאָרוּךְ. סֵלָה.



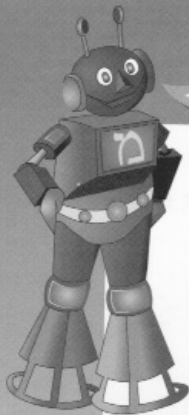
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, יוֹצֵר הַמְאֹרוֹת.

What does the **הַתִּימָה** mean? (Use your **מִלּוֹן**.)

Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who forms the lights.

How is each **הַתִּימָה** perfect for the time of day that we read them?

The **הַתִּימָה** for the **הַמְעַרְיב עַרְבִים** mentions that "God brings on the evening," which is the time of day when we recite that prayer. The **הַתִּימָה** for the **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** says that God "forms the lights." We say that prayer in the morning, when light is just beginning to shine on our earth.

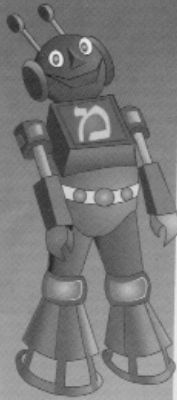


ANSWERS TO: DO YOU REMEMBER?

Use activities 1, 2, 3, and 4 to find the information that you need to fill in the blanks below.

1. What is a **תְּתִימָה**? The תְּתִימָה is the last line of a long blessing. It tells the main idea, or theme, of the blessing.
2. The **שְׁמַע** is surrounded by how many blessings? three
3. Where in the order of blessings is the **יוֹצֵר אוֹר**? It is the first blessing in the morning.
4. Where in the order of blessings is the **מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים**? It is the first blessing in the evening.
5. Which prayer begins the section of the service called **שְׁמַע וּבְרָכוֹתֶיהָ**, “the *Sh'ma* and Its Blessings”? The בְּרָכוֹ begins the section.
6. The **בְּרָכוֹ** is included in the morning and evening services. What must there be in order for the **בְּרָכוֹ** to be recited? There must be a מִנְיָן, ten adult Jews.
7. Write the Hebrew in the blanks:
 The morning service is called שַׁחֲרִית.
 The evening service is called מַעֲרִיב.
 The afternoon service is called מִנְחָה.
A minyan is ten adult Jews. That means they are past bar or bat mitzvah age. A minyan is necessary for a community service to be held. The בְּרָכוֹ is one of the prayers that cannot be said without a minyan.
8. What is a **מִנְיָן**? Both words are made from the root בִּרְיָכ. בְּרִיָּה means “knee” and בְּרוּךְ means “blessed.”
9. How are “blessing” and “bending” related? Both words are made from the root בִּרְיָכ. בְּרִיָּה means “knee” and בְּרוּךְ means “blessed.”
10. When reciting the **בְּרָכוֹ**, on which word does the leader bow? When the leader says, “בְּרָכוֹ.”
11. When reciting the **בְּרָכוֹ**, on which word does the congregant bow? When they say, “בְּרוּךְ.”





ANSWERS TO: VOCABULARY אוצר מילים

הקדו 7
Vocabulary
איצר מילים
Activity 1, Answers

Vocabulary

Use your מלון and prayer sheet to:

- Fill in missing words (English or Hebrew).
- Add the words to your מלון.

light	אור
between	בין
Creation	בראשית
everything, all things	הכל
seasons	זמנים
darkness	חשך
wisdom	חכמה
day	יום
create, form	יוצר
night	לילה
forever	לעולם ועד
the afternoon service	מנחה
ten adult Jews	מניין
1. brings the evening	מצריב
2. the evening service	
evening	ערב
ages, times	עתים
the morning service	שחרית
always	תמיד

Suffixes

Use your מלון and prayer sheet to write words with each suffix.

Makes masculine words plural **ים**
ולדרים הפוכים הזמנים עתים שצרים ערבים

(The word רחמים is not plural. It means "compassion.")

Makes feminine words plural **ות**
המאורות צבאות

Roots

- Using your prayer sheets, find a word with each root.
- Write it in the space.

arrange, order	סדר	ומסדר
make new, renew	חדש	מחדש
light, shine	אור	המאורות מאורי המאיר אור
evening, mix	עריב	המצריב מצריב ערבים
make, do	עשה	שעשית עשית מעשיך מעשה עשה
divide, separate	בדל	ומבדיל
bless, praise	ברכ	תתברך המברך ברוך ברכו
create	ברא	בראשית בורא

Prefixes

Use your מלון and prayer sheet to write two words with each prefix.

in, with, by **ב...**
ברחמים בקיצ במשמרותיהם
ובתבונה בדברו בחכמה בכל

and **ו... or ...ו**
ומביא ומעביר ולילה ומסדר ומחליף ובתבונה
והשף ועל ובטובו ולדרים ובורא וקנים ובין ומבדיל

the **ה...**
המאורות הארץ המאיר הכל העולם המברך
המצריב המוכבים הזמנים



ANSWERS TO: SAME IDEAS

The **יוצֵר אֹר** and **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים** use the same words and ideas to describe God and the world. Find out more! Use your copy of the prayers and your **מְלוֹן** to fill in the blanks below.

- 1 The word **חֵכְמָה** appears in both **יוצֵר אֹר** and **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים**. **Complete and translate** the phrases around that word in each prayer.

יוצֵר אֹר עֲשִׂיתָ בְּ חֵכְמָה כֻּלָּם
 Literally means: You made with wisdom all of them.
 Now write that in good English: You (God) made all of them with wisdom. (It refers to the line before that says, "How many are the things You have made, Adonai.")

מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים שְׁעָרִים פּוֹתַחַת בְּ חֵכְמָה
 Literally means: gates opens with wisdom
 Now write that in good English: With wisdom (God) opens the gates. (The line before says, "[God], whose word brings on the evening." Opening the gates probably refers to allowing the day light [sun] and evening light [moon] to suddenly appear—as if they were coming through the gates of heaven.)

What can we learn about God from these two phrases? The way the world works is not by accident. God created everything with wisdom—in a thoughtful manner. There is a predictable order to the passing of time.

- 2 The word **תָּמִיד** appears in both **יוצֵר אֹר** and **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים**. **Complete and translate** the phrases around that word in each prayer.

יוצֵר אֹר מַעֲשֵׂה בְּרֵאשִׁית תָּמִיד בְּכָל יוֹם מְחַדֵּשׁ
 Literally means: works of creation always every day (God) renews

Now write that in good English: Every day, always, (God) renews works of Creation. Or: (God) renews every day, for always, works of Creation.

מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים לְעוֹלָם וָעַד עָלֵינוּ יִמְלֹךְ תָּמִיד
 Literally means: forever over us will rule always (God)

Now write that in good English: (God) will rule over us always, forever.

What can we learn about God from these phrases? God is eternal, for "always." God continues to create every day, "renewing the works of Creation." God also rules us and the universe, for always.

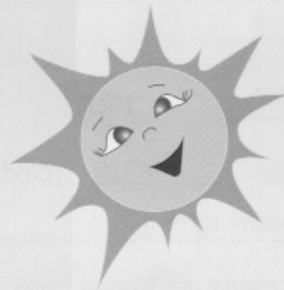


ANSWERS TO: CATEGORIES

Words used for SERVICES	Words that describe TIME	Words that tell WHAT GOD DOES
Word: מְנַחָה	Word: זְמַנִּים	Word: יוֹצֵר אוֹר
It means: afternoon service	It means: seasons	It means: forms light
Word: מְנַיִן	Word: לְעוֹלָם וָעַד	Word: מְסַדֵּר
It means: ten adult Jews	It means: forever	It means: arranges
Word: מְעַרֵּב	Word: יוֹם	Word: עֹשֶׂה שְׁלוֹם
It means: evening service	It means: day	It means: makes peace
Word: שְׁחֵרִית	Word: לַיְלָה	Word: בּוֹרֵא
It means: morning service	It means: night	It means: creates
Word:	Word: עֶרֶב	Word: מַבְדִּיל
It means:	It means: evening	It means: separates or divides
Word:	Word: עֲתִים	Word: מְעַרֵּב
It means:	It means: ages or times	It means: brings on evening
Word:	Word: תָּמִיד	Word:
It means:	It means: always	It means:



ANSWERS TO: DISAPPEARING LETTERS IN יוֹצֵר אוֹר



יוֹצֵר אוֹר
 בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מִלְּךָ הָעוֹלָם, יוֹצֵר אוֹר וּבוֹרֵא תְּשֻׁבָה,
 עֹשֶׂה שְׁלוֹם וּבוֹרֵא אֶת־הַכֹּל.
 הַמְּאִיר לָאָרֶץ וְלַדָּרִים עָלֶיהָ בְּרַחֲמִים,
 וּבְטוֹבוֹ מְתַדַּשׁ בְּכָל־יוֹם תָּמִיד מְעַשֶׂה בְּרֵאשִׁית.
 מָה רַבּוֹ מְעַשֶׂה, יי! כָּלֵם בְּחֻכְמָה עֲשִׂיתָ,
 מְלַאֵה הָאָרֶץ קִנְיָנָה.
 תַּתְּבַרֵךְ, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ, עַל־שִׁבְחַת מְעַשֶׂה יְדֵיךָ,
 וְעַל־מְאֹרֵי־אוֹר שְׁעֲשִׂיתָ: יִפְאַרוּךְ. סְלֵה.
 בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, יוֹצֵר הַמְּאֹרוֹת.



ANSWERS TO: A MINYAN

7 תורה
Words about Prayer
דברי תורה
Activity 1, Answers

What activities do you think are better done with others than alone?

Answers are up to each individual. There may be common answers such as playing sports or games, going to a movie or circus, etc.



Why does Y'hudah HaLevi think a *minyan* is important for Jewish prayer?

Everyone is responsible for the community in which they live. Being part of a community requires being there for other people and participating in events that help other individuals and the group. A *minyan* is one aspect of a strong Jewish community.

Why does Mordecai Kaplan think a *minyan* is important for Jewish

prayer? Being part of a *minyan* reminds us that there is more to living than just taking care of ourselves. Together with other Jews we create a "holy congregation." This is one way we can experience holiness and God.

Why do you think our tradition requires at least ten adults to say the

בְּרַכּוֹ and the **קְדוּשָׁה**? Answers might include: (1) Some activities are better in a group, and prayer is one of them. (2) There might be more "power" to our prayers when we say them in a group. (3) It's good to have a regular meeting time that calls everyone together. Otherwise, people might just get busy with their own business and never take the time to make a community. (4) Sometimes people need the comfort of other people around them. A *minyan* is a set way of Jews coming together and being available for each other.



ANSWERS TO: GOD'S GREAT WORK

7
דבור
תפילה
Words about Prayer
Activity 2, Answers

These words come straight from Psalm 104, verse 24 in the Bible. Verse 25 continues:

There is the sea, vast and wide,
With its creatures beyond number,
Living things, small and great.



What part of God's creation does verse 25 describe? The sea and all its creatures

Can you think of other things that fill the earth, made with God's wisdom?

Choose one of these activities:

1. Add your own verses to Psalm 104. Use poetry to praise things in the world that God has created with wisdom.

Write your psalm verse here:

This is a creative project, and each one will be unique.



ANSWERS TO: LIGHT AND DARK

7
דבור
תפילה
Words about Prayer
Activity 3, Answers

מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים

Recited during the מַעֲרִיב (evening) service

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר בְּדַבְּרוֹ מַעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים,
בְּחִכְמָה פּוֹתֵחַ שַׁעֲרִים, וּבְתַבּוּנָה מְשַׁנֶּה עֵתִים, וּמַחֲלִיף אֶת־הַיּוֹמִים,
וּמְסַדֵּר אֶת־הַכּוֹכָבִים בְּמִשְׁמְרוֹתֵיהֶם בְּרַקִּיעַ כְּרָצוֹנוֹ.
בוֹרֵא יוֹם וְלַיְלָה, גּוֹלֵל אוֹר מִפְּנֵי חֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ מִפְּנֵי אוֹר,
וּמַעֲבִיר יוֹם וּמְבִיא לַיְלָה,
וּמְבַדֵּיל בֵּין יוֹם וּבֵין לַיְלָה, יְיָ צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.
אֵל חַי וְקַיִם, תָּמִיד יְמַלֹּךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, הַמַּעֲרִיב עֶרְבִים.

Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who brings on the evening.



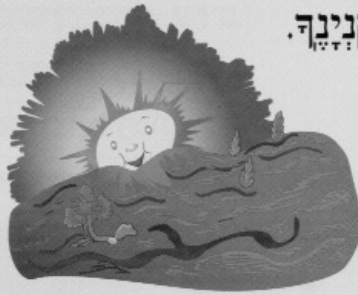
ACTIVITY 3 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



יוצר אור

Recited during the שחרית (morning) service

ברוך אתה יי אלהינו מלך העולם,
 יוצר אור ובורא חשך,
 עשה שלום ובורא את הכל.
 המאיר לארץ ולדרים עליה ברחמים,
 ובטובו מחדש בכל יום תמיד מעשה בראשית.
 מה רבו מעשיך, יי!
 כלם בתכמה עשית, מלאה הארץ קנינה.
 תתברך, יי אלהינו,
 על שבת מעשה ידך,
 ועל מאורי אור שעשית:
 יפארוך. סלה.
 ברוך אתה יי, יוצר המאורות.



Blessed are You, Adonai, who forms the lights.

Think about a special experience that you had watching either dawn or a sunset. Use that memory to write your own English blessing about the passing of time. Finish the blessing by using the חתימה, the last line, of either the יוצר אור or מעריב ערבים.

Each blessing will be individual. They should create images of light and dark, day and night.

Blessed are You, Adonai, who _____



ANSWERS TO: GOD IS PRESENT!

7 דברים
Words about Prayer
דברי תפילה
Activity 4, Answers

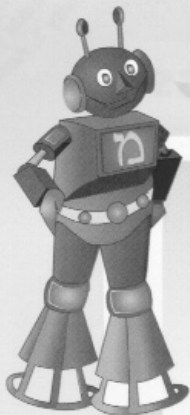
- Look at the copy of the **מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים** below.
- Circle all of the words or phrases that tell us how God is acting in the world TODAY. (You can use the English.)

1. Blessed are You, *Adonai*, Ruler of the universe
2. whose word brings on the evening.
3. With wisdom (God) opens the gates
4. and with understanding (God) changes the times
5. and switches the seasons.
6. And (God) arranges the stars
7. in their night watch in the heavens according to God's will.
8. (God) creates day and night.
9. (God) rolls light before darkness and darkness before light.
10. And (God) makes the day pass and brings the night.
11. And (God) divides between day and night.
12. *Adonai Tz'vaot* is God's name.
13. The living and everlasting God
14. will rule over us always, forever.
15. Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who brings on the evening.

1. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם.
2. אֲשֶׁר בְּדָבָרוֹ מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים.
3. בְּחָכְמָה פּוֹתֵחַ שְׁעָרִים.
4. וּבִתְבוּנָה מְשַׁנֵּה עֵתִים.
5. וּמַחְלִיף אֶת־הַיּוֹמִינִים.
6. וּמְסַדֵּר אֶת־הַכּוֹכָבִים.
7. בְּמִשְׁמְרוֹתֵיהֶם בְּרָקִיעַ כְּרִצּוֹנוֹ.
8. בּוֹרֵא יוֹם וְלַיְלָה.
9. גּוֹלֵל אוֹר מִפְּנֵי חֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ מִפְּנֵי אוֹר.
10. וּמְעַבֵּיר יוֹם וּמְבִיא לַיְלָה.
11. וּמְבַדֵּיל בֵּין יוֹם וּבֵין לַיְלָה.
12. יי צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.
13. אֵל חַי וְקַיִם.
14. תָּמִיד יִמְלֹךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
15. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי הַמְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים.

What other things can you list that God continues to create in our world?

(answers will vary)



ANSWERS TO: FIND THE שְׁשׁ

בָּרְכוּ

1. בָּרְכוּ *Adonai*, the One who is blessed.
בִּרְיָכ
2. Blessed is *Adonai*, the One who is הַמְּבָרָךְ, forever and ever.
בִּרְיָכ

מְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים

1. And (God) וּמְסַדֵּר or מְסַדֵּר the stars in their night watch.
סִדֵּר arranges
2. (God) בּוֹרֵא day and night.
בִּרְיָא create
3. And (God) מְבַדֵּיל or וּמְבַדֵּיל between day and night.
בִּדֵּיל separate or divide
4. בְּרוּךְ are You, *Adonai*, הַמְעַרֵב עֶרְבִים
בִּרְיָכ bless or praise עֵרֵב bring evening
 (two words)



יוֹצֵר אוֹר

1. Blessed are You, *Adonai*, Ruler of the universe, who forms light and בּוֹרֵא or וּבּוֹרֵא darkness.
בִּרְיָא create
2. And with goodness (God) מְחַדֵּשׁ every day, for always, works of Creation.
חִדֵּשׁ renew
3. תְּתַבְּרָךְ, *Adonai*, our God, for the excellence of Your handiwork.
בִּרְיָכ bless or praise
4. בְּרוּךְ, are You, *Adonai*, who forms the lights.
בִּרְיָכ bless or praise

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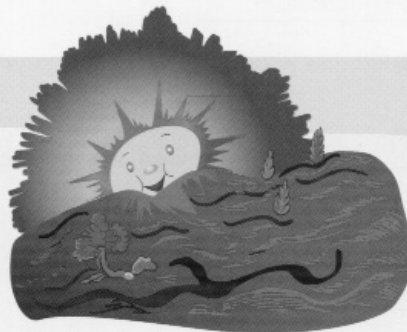


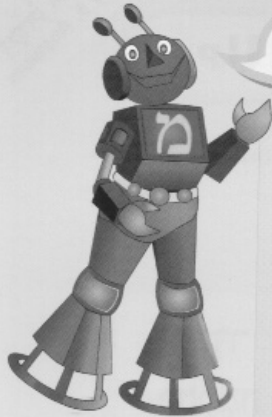
ANSWERS TO: PLURAL ENDINGS

You will find the plural forms of all of the words below in the **מַעְרִיב עֶרְבִים** or the **יוֹצֵר אוֹר**. Remember that sometimes the vowels change when a suffix is added.

1. Use your copy of the prayers to find them.
2. Write them in the blanks.

Meaning	Singular	Plural
מַעְרִיב עֶרְבִים		
evening	עֶרֶב	עֶרְבִים
gate	שַׁעַר	שַׁעָרִים
star	כּוֹכָב	כּוֹכָבִים
host	צָבָא	צָבָאוֹת
the season	הַזְּמַן	הַזְּמַנִּים
time period	עֵת	עֵתִים
יוֹצֵר אוֹר		
and for the resident	וְלִדְר	וְלִדְרִים
the light	הַמָּאוֹר	הַמָּאוֹרוֹת





ANSWERS TO: FINDING PREFIXES

Use your מלון and your copy of the prayers to answer these questions.

1. The prefix ב means _____ in or with _____.
2. The prefixes ו or ו mean _____ and _____.
3. The prefix ה means _____ the _____.

Sometimes words begin with ב, ה, or ו and they are **not** prefixes. You have to make sure that if you remove the prefix letter, you still have a word left! (Whenever a word begins with ו it is **always** a prefix.)

Circle the prefixes. Remember that ב and ב can take each other's places.

(This ו is not a prefix; it's part of the word, "forever.")

(The ב is part of the root ב־ר־כ (בר"כ))

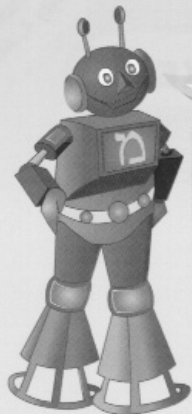
(This ב is part of the word "Creation.")

(The ב is part of the root ב־ר־א (בר"א))

(The word is ב־י־ן, "between.")

Diagram showing Hebrew words with circled prefixes and arrows pointing to explanatory text:

- המאורות (The ה is circled)
- בְּחֻכְמָה (The ב is circled)
- בְּרָכוֹ (The ב is circled)
- וְבוֹרָא (The ו is circled)
- וְעַד (The ו is circled)
- בְּעוֹלָם (The ב is circled)
- הָאָרֶץ (The ה is circled)
- בוֹרָא (The ב is circled)
- וּמְבַדֵּיל (The ו is circled)
- בְּרֵאשִׁית (The ב is circled)
- בֵּין וּבֵין (The ב is circled)
- וְחֹשֶׁךְ (The ו is circled)
- וּמִבִּיא (The ו is circled)
- הָעֵתִים (The ה is circled)
- בְּמִשְׁמְרוֹתֵיהֶם (The ב is circled)
- הַזְּמַנִּים (The ה is circled)



ANSWERS TO: MATCH THEM UP

Use the other דקדוק activities and your מלון to help you match the right column to the left.

Each number can be used MORE THAN ONCE.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| 1. Has the root ע־ש־ה | 6 | וּמְסִידֵר |
| 2. Has the root א־ז־ר | 3 | בְּחֻמָּה |
| 3. Has a prefix that means "in" or "with" | 1 | מֵעֵשָׂה |
| 4. Has a prefix that means "the" | 5 | מִתְדַּשׁ |
| 5. Means "renews" | 2 | מְאִיר |
| 6. Has the same root as prayer book—סִדוּר
and Passover seder—סֵדֶר | 7 | זְמַנִּים |
| 7. Has a plural suffix | 7 | צְבָאוֹת |
| 8. Has the same root as בְּרוּךְ | 4 | הָעוֹלָם |
| | 1 | שְׁעֵשִׂית |
| | 4 | הַמְעַרֵּב |
| | 8 | בְּרַכּוֹ |



Teacher's Guide

Ramah 8

אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם, אַהֲבָה רַבָּה

רַמָּה 8 continues examining the section of the service called וּבְרִכּוֹתֶיהָ שְׁמַע, the *Sh'ma* and Its Blessings. The אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם and אַהֲבָה רַבָּה set the “stage” for the שְׁמַע with their common theme of how God manifests love for the Jewish people. The vocabulary of these prayers is rich in words concerning laws and commandments as well as expressions for loving and attaching to each other.

As in רַמָּה 7, these are two relatively long blessings to be learned. While the required activities cover both prayers, teachers should assist students in choosing just one of them on which to concentrate for reading.

Objectives

The students will be able to:

1. Read either the אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם or אַהֲבָה רַבָּה with no more than five errors.
2. Find the words that contain and translate the roots א-ה-ב, ל-מ-ד, ר-ה-מ, ש-מ-ר, ע-מ-ע (new) and ב-ה-ר, ע-ש-ה (review).
3. Identify and translate occurrences of the prefix ל . . . and the suffix נו in review.
4. Find and translate occurrences of the suffix ך.
5. Identify both prayers as the second blessing before the שְׁמַע with אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם in the evening service and אַהֲבָה רַבָּה in the morning service.
6. Extract from both prayers the theme of God loving Israel.
7. Utilize the הַתִּימָה, the last sentence, of the prayers to help identify their common theme.
8. Determine ways within the prayers that God shows love to Israel.
9. Find parts of the prayers that express the idea that keeping our covenant, בְּרִית, with God includes the transmission of Torah from one generation to another.
10. Detect different names for Israel in both prayers (עֲמוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל, בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל).
11. Explore the relationship between God and the people of Israel determined by different descriptions and actions of God and people in both prayers.

Additional Supplies

הקדמה Activity 2: green, blue, orange, and red markers, crayons, or pencils.

קריאה Activity 4: listening center

דקדוק Activity 4: Red, blue, orange, green, and purple pencils, markers, or crayons

Flashcards

Teachers can copy the following pages on card stock for each student.

- **If your students are keeping a flashcard** מילון, they will use the cards in each רמה to build a מילון. (See page 12 of Teacher's Guide Introduction Packet under "Student Materials: Milon" for description.) You may notice that some words are duplicated, because רמות sometimes repeat vocabulary. This is intentional, since each school has the option of choosing which רמות to cover. What may be a duplicate for one school will be a first-time vocabulary word for another. Just advise your students to discard any flashcards that are duplicates.
- **If your students are keeping a *machberet milon***, they can use the pages as flashcards to review and drill vocabulary.

Cut apart the words

גְּדוּלָה

אָב

חֲקִים

חֶק

יּוֹם, יוֹמִים

חֲמֵלָה

Cut apart the words

father,
parent

great,
large

rule

rules

compassion,
caring

day,
daytime

Cut apart the words

לֵילָה

לֵב

מִצּוֹת

מִצּוֹה

לְעוֹלָמִים

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

Cut apart the words

heart

night

commandment

commandments

forever

forever

Cut apart the words

מִשְׁפָּטִים

מִשְׁפָּט

רַבָּה

עוֹלָם

Root

א-ה-ב

תוֹרָה

Cut apart the words

law

laws

universe,
forever

much,
great

Torah

love

Cut apart the words

Root

ל-מ-ד

Root

ר-ח-מ

Root

ש-מ-ע

Root

ש-מ-ר

Root

ב-ח-ר

Root

ע-ש-ה

Cut apart the words

mercy,
compassion

learn

guard,
keep safe

listen, hear

do, make

choose

Cut apart the words

Prefix



Suffix



Suffix



Cut apart the words

our, us

to, for

you, your

Student _____ Date _____

מְבַחֵן
Ramah 8 אֶהְבֶּת עוֹלָם, אֶהְבֶּת רַבָּה

1. Where do the **אֶהְבֶּת עוֹלָם** and the **רַבָּה אֶהְבֶּת** fit in the order of the *Sh'ma* and Its Blessings? Circle the right one.

בְּרֵכוּ

Blessing 1

Blessing 2

שְׁמַע וְאֶהְבֶּת

(*Sh'ma* and *Vahavta*)

Blessing 3

2. In which services are these blessings recited?

אֶהְבֶּת רַבָּה _____

אֶהְבֶּת עוֹלָם _____

3. Match the Hebrew and English words. Put the number of the Hebrew word in the space next to the English word. (There is an extra Hebrew word.)

_____ forever	.1 חֲמֵלָה
_____ heart	.2 לְעוֹלָמִים
_____ day	.3 לֵב
_____ laws	.4 חֻקִּים
_____ Torah	.5 מִצְוֹת
_____ compassion	.6 אֶהְבֶּת
_____ father, parent	.7 לֵיִלָּה
_____ rules	.8 יוֹמָם
_____ commandments	.9 רַבָּה
_____ great, much	.10 מְשֻׁפָּטִים
_____ night	.11 אָב
	.12 תּוֹרָה

4. Using the prayer sheet for אֱהַבְתָּ עוֹלָם and רַבָּה אֱהַבָה:

- Circle five words that have the suffix נוּ. This suffix means _____.
- Put a box around five words that have the suffix ך. This suffix means _____.
- Underline five words that have the prefix . . . ל. This prefix means _____.

5. Using the prayer sheet for אֱהַבְתָּ עוֹלָם and רַבָּה אֱהַבָה:

- Choose four of the five roots in the chart.
- Find a word in the prayers that contains the root listed.
- Write the word and the meaning of the root OR the word:

WORD from prayers	MEANING of ROOT or WORD	ROOT
		א-ה-ב
		ע-ש-ה
		ל-מ-ד
		ר-ה-מ
		ש-מ-ד

8. Translate the **הַתִּימָה** of each of the blessings below.

From **אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם**

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל.

From **אַהֲבַת רַבָּה**

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, הַבּוֹחֵר בְּעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה.

What is the theme of these blessings?

9. **According to the authors of these prayers**, what are ways that God shows love to the Jewish people?

10. How do **you** think God shows love to the Jewish people? _____

אַהֲבָה רַבָּה

1. אַהֲבָה רַבָּה אַהֲבַתְנוּ, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
2. חֲמֵלָה גְדוֹלָה וַיִּתְּרָה חֲמֵלַת עָלֵינוּ.
3. אָבִינוּ מִלְּפָנָיו, בְּעִבּוּר אָבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֲמוֹתֵינוּ שְׁבַטְחוּ בְךָ
4. וְתִלְמָדִים חֲקֵי חַיִּים,
5. כִּן תַּחֲנִנּוּ וְתִלְמָדְנוּ.
6. אָבִינוּ, הָאֵב הַרְחֵמֵנוּ,
7. הַמְרַחֵם רַחֵם עָלֵינוּ
8. וְתֵן בְּלִבֵּנוּ לְהַבִּין וּלְהַשְׁפִּיל, לְשִׁמְעַ,
9. לְלַמֵּד וּלְלַמֵּד, לְשָׁמֵר, וְלַעֲשׂוֹת
10. וְלִקְיָם אֶת-כָּל-דְּבָרֵי תִלְמוּד תּוֹרַתְךָ בְּאַהֲבָה.
11. וְהָאֵר עֵינֵינוּ בְּתוֹרַתְךָ,
12. וְדַבֵּק לִבֵּנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ,
13. וַיַּחַד לְבַבְנוּ לְאַהֲבָה וּלְיִרְאָה אֶת שְׁמֶךָ.
14. וְלֹא-נִבּוֹשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד,
15. כִּי בְשֵׁם קִדְשְׁךָ הַגָּדוֹל וְהַנּוֹרָא בְּטַחְנוּ.
16. נִגְיָלָה וְנִשְׁמַחָה בִּישׁוּעָתְךָ,
17. כִּי אֵל פּוֹעֵל יִשׁוּעוֹת אַתָּה,
18. וּבָנוּ בְּחַרְתָּ וְקִרְבַּתְנוּ לְשִׁמְךָ הַגָּדוֹל
19. סִלָּה בְּאַמֶּת
20. לְהוֹדוֹת לְךָ וּלְיִחְדָּךָ בְּאַהֲבָה.
21. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, הַבּוֹחֵר בְּעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה.

אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם

1. אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמָּךְ אַהֲבַת.
2. תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, חֻקִּים וּמִשְׁפָּטִים
3. אוֹתָנוּ לְמַדָּת.
4. עַל-כֵּן, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
5. בְּשִׂכְבְּנוּ וּבְקוּמָנוּ
6. נִשְׁיַח בְּחֻקֶיךָ,
7. וְנִשְׂמַח בְּדִבְרֵי תוֹרָתְךָ
8. וּבְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
9. כִּי הֵם חַיֵּינוּ וְאַרְךָ יָמֵינוּ,
10. וּבָהֶם נִהְיֶה יוֹמָם וְלַיְלָה.
11. וְאַהֲבָתְךָ אֵל-תִּסִּיר מִמֶּנּוּ לְעוֹלָמִים!
12. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אוֹהֵב עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל.

מְבַחֵן אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם, אַהֲבָה רַבָּה 8 Ramah

1. Where do the **אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם** and the **אַהֲבָה רַבָּה** fit in the order of the *Sh'ma* and Its Blessings? Circle the right one.

בְּרִכּוּ

Blessing 1

Blessing 2

שְׁמַע וְאַהֲבַת

(*Sh'ma* and *V'ahavta*)

Blessing 3

2. In which services are these blessings recited?

אַהֲבָה רַבָּה שַׁחֲרִית Morning or

אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם מַעֲרִיב Evening or

3. Match the Hebrew and English words. Put the number of the Hebrew word in the space next to the English word. (There is an extra Hebrew word.)

<u>2</u> forever	.1 חֲמֵלָה
<u>3</u> heart	.2 לְעוֹלָמִים
<u>8</u> day	.3 לֵב
<u>10</u> laws	.4 חֻקִּים
<u>12</u> Torah	.5 מִצְוֹת
<u>1</u> compassion	.6 אַהֲבָה
<u>11</u> father, parent	.7 לִילָה
<u>4</u> rules	.8 יוֹמָם
<u>5</u> commandments	.9 רַבָּה
<u>9</u> great, much	.10 מְשַׁפְּטִים
<u>7</u> night	.11 אָב
	.12 תּוֹרָה

4. Using the prayer sheet for עולם אהבת רבה and אהבה רבה:

- Circle five words that have the suffix נו. This suffix means our or us.
- Put a box around five words that have the suffix ך. This suffix means your or you.
- Underline five words that have the prefix ל. This prefix means to or for.

5. Using the prayer sheet for עולם אהבת רבה and אהבה רבה:

- Choose **four** of the five roots in the chart.
- Find a word in the prayers that contains the root listed.
- Write the word and the meaning of the root OR the word:

WORD from prayers	MEANING of ROOT or WORD	ROOT
אוהב ואהבתך אהבת אהבת אהבה באהבה אהבתנו אהבה	love	א-ה-ב
ולעשות (the ה disappears)	do or make	ע-ש-ה
ללמוד ותלמדנו ותלמדם למדת תלמוד וללמד	learn	ל-מ-ד
רחם המרחם הרחמן	care or compassion	ר-ח-מ
לשמר	guard or keep safe	ש-מ-ר

8. Translate the הַתִּימָה of each of the blessings below.

From אֲהַבֶּתָּ עוֹלָם

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֹהֵב עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל.

Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who loves the people Israel.

From אֲהַבְּהָ רַבָּה

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, הַבוֹחֵר בְּעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה.

Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who chooses the people Israel in love.

What is the theme of these blessings?

God loves the people Israel.

9. **According to the authors of these prayers**, what are ways that God shows love to the Jewish people?

Answers should have elements of these points:

- By teaching and giving us the Torah, mitzvot, rules, and laws to live by.
- By caring and showing compassion for us.
- By helping us to understand, to learn, and to guard the Torah.
- By choosing us (to give the Torah to).
- By teaching and taking care of us much like a parent does.

10. How do **you** think God shows love to the Jewish people? These answers should be individual and personal.

אַהֲבַה רַבָּה

1. אַהֲבַה רַבָּה אַהֲבַתְנוּ, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
2. חֲמֵלָה גְדוֹלָה וַיִּתְּרָה חֲמֵלַת עָלֵינוּ.
3. אָבִינוּ מִלְכֵנוּ, בְּעִבּוֹר אָבוֹתֵינוּ וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ שֶׁבִטְחוּ בְךָ
4. וְתִלְמָדִים חֲקֵי חַיִּים,
5. כִּן תַּחֲנִנּוּ וְתִלְמָדְנוּ.
6. אָבִינוּ, הָאֵב הַרְחֵמֵנוּ,
7. הַמְרַחֵם רַחֵם עָלֵינוּ
8. וְתוֹן בְּלַבְנוֹ לְהַבִּין וּלְהַשְׁפִּיל, לְשִׁמְעַ,
9. לְלַמֵּד וּלְלַמֵּד, לְשָׁמֵר, וּלְעֲשׂוֹת
10. וּלְקַיֵּם אֶת-כָּל-דִּבְרֵי תִלְמוּד תּוֹרַתְךָ בְּאַהֲבָה.
11. וְהָאֵר עֵינֵינוּ בְּתּוֹרַתְךָ,
12. וְדַבֵּק לִבֵּנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ,
13. וַיַּחַד לְלַבְנוֹ לְאַהֲבָה וּלְיִרְאָה אֶת שְׁמֶךָ.
14. וְלֹא-נִבּוֹשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד,
15. כִּי בְשֵׁם קִדְשֶׁךָ הַגָּדוֹל וְהַנּוֹרָא בְּטַחְנוּ.
16. נִגְיָלָה וְנִשְׁמַחָה בִּישׁוּעָתְךָ,
17. כִּי אֵל פּוֹעֵל יִשׁוּעוֹת אֶתָּה,
18. וּבָנוּ בְּחַרְתָּ וְקִרְבַּתְנוּ לְשִׁמְךָ הַגָּדוֹל
19. סִלָּה בְּאַמֶּת
20. לְהוֹדוֹת לָךְ וּלְיַחַדְךָ בְּאַהֲבָה.
21. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, הַבּוֹחֵר בְּעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה.

אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם

1. אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמָּךְ אַהֲבַת.
2. תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, חֻקִּים וּמִשְׁפָּטִים
3. אֹתָנוּ לְמַדָּת.
4. עַל-כֵּן, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
5. בְּשִׁכְבָנוּ וּבְקוּמָנוּ
6. נְשִׁיחַ בְּחֻקֶיךָ,
7. וְנִשְׂמַח בְּדִבְרֵי תוֹרָתְךָ
8. וּבְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
9. כִּי הֵם חַיֵּינוּ וְאֶרֶץ יְמֵינוּ,
10. וּבָהֶם נִהְיֶה יוֹמָם וְלַיְלָה.
11. וְאַהֲבַתְךָ אֶל-תּוֹסִיר מִמָּנוּ לְעוֹלָמִים!
12. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵי עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל.



ANSWERS TO: ORDER TO THE SERVICE

Read the translations of אֱהַבְתָּ עוֹלָם and אֱהַבָה רַבָּה on the next pages. They are different prayers, **but they have common themes**. Write three ideas that they both express. Use quotations from the prayers.

1. God loves the people of Israel. Both prayers begin and end with lines stating this.

2. God shows us love by giving us the Torah and rules to live by. The אֱהַבָה רַבָּה says, "For the sake of our ancestors who trusted in You and whom You taught the rules of life, in the same way be gracious to us and teach us." The אֱהַבְתָּ עוֹלָם says, "With eternal love You have loved Your people, the House of Israel. Torah and commandments, rules and laws You have taught us."

3. Learning Torah and following God's rules make us happy. The אֱהַבָה רַבָּה says, "We will rejoice and be happy in Your salvation." The אֱהַבְתָּ עוֹלָם says, "And we will find happiness in the words of Your Torah and Your commandments forever."

You may have found other answers to this question. As long as you have quotations from both prayers, you may use them.





ANSWERS TO: NAMES MATTER!

- Using the translation of these prayers from activity 1:
 - Circle NAMES for God in green.
 - Circle phrases that tell us what God DOES in blue.
 - Circle NAMES for the Jewish people in orange.
 - Circle phrases that tell us what the Jewish people DO in red.

Evening Service: אֶהְבֵּת עוֹלָם

With eternal love You have loved Your people, the House of Israel.

Torah and commandments, rules and laws You have taught us.

Because of that, Adonai, our God, when we lie down and when we rise we will
talk about your rules.

And we will find happiness in the words of Your Torah and Your commandments
forever.

Because they are our life and the length of our days.

And we will consider them day and night.

May You never take away Your love from us.

Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who loves the people Israel.



ACTIVITY 1 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Morning Service: אֱהָבָה רַבָּה

With much love (You have loved us) *Adonai*, (our God).
With great care, and even more, You have (cared for us).
(Our Father) (our Ruler), for the sake of our fathers and our mothers who trusted in
You and whom
(You taught the rules of life) in the same way be gracious to us and teach us.
(Our Father), (the compassionate Father), the (One who shows compassion), show
compassion for us.
(Put it in our hearts) (to understand, to comprehend, to hear, to learn and to teach,
to guard and to do, and to continue all the words of teaching of Your Torah
with love).
(And enlighten our eyes) with Your Torah, and (attach our hearts with Your com-
mandments).
(Unite our hearts to love and to be in awe of Your name), (and we will never be
shamed, forever).
Because (we have trusted in) Your holy, great, and awesome name, (we will rejoice
and be happy in Your salvation).
*Because You are (God who performs salvation).
(You have chosen us) #and brought us near to Your great name in truth, *selah*, (to
(thank You and to recognize Your Oneness in love).
Blessed are You, *Adonai*, (who chooses) (the people Israel) in love.

Some prayer books include the following additions:

*And (bring us to peace from the four corners of the earth), and (lead us)
(upright to our land).
#from peoples and nations

2. How would you describe the relationship between God and the people of Israel that is expressed in these prayers?

God loves the Jewish people. Out of this love, God gives us rules, commandments, and the Torah, so that we will have direction and live good lives. This is like the relationship between a parent and child. Parents guide and make rules for their children in order to protect them and help them grow into good people. The Jewish people, in return, thank and bless God. We commit to learn, think about, teach, and live by Torah and God's rules. This is also the link between us and the people who learned and taught Torah in generations before us.

3. In relationships, each person has responsibilities to the other.

What do these prayers tell us are God's responsibilities to us? God loves and cares for us. God gives us Torah and rules to live by. God also makes us aware (enlightens us) and unites the Jewish people.

What are our responsibilities to God? We trust in God and follow the ways of the commandments and Torah. We learn, teach, and guard the Torah, passing it from generation to generation. We also find happiness in the learning and doing of Torah.





ANSWERS TO: VOWELS REVIEW

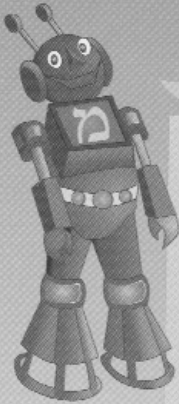
Each line gives special attention to one vowel.

1. Read the line.
2. Write **the vowel** that is emphasized and **its sound** in the boxes at the end of the line.



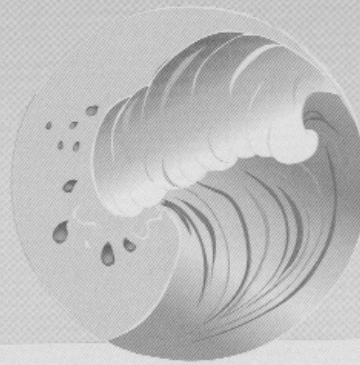
Vowel	Sound
	u
	oh
	ei
	ah
	oh
	ee
	silent
	eh
	u
	oh
	ah

1. חֲנֻכָּה חֲקִים חֲקִי־חַיִּים סְכוּת עוֹף
2. לְלַמֵּד לְשִׁמְעַע וְאֶרֶךְ בְּמִצּוֹתֶיךָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
3. בְּלִבֵּנוּ כֵּן בְּדַבְרֵי רַחֵם וּתְלַמְּדֵנוּ
4. חַיֵּינוּ נְשִׁיחַ מְלַכְנוּ בְּעֵבוֹר אֲהַבַת
5. גְּדוּלָה אוֹהֵב בְּעַמּוֹ תוֹרְתֶךָ אוֹתֵנוּ
6. לְהַבִּין דְּבַרֵּי אָבִינוּ כִּי לְשִׁמּוֹד
7. לְאַרְצֵנוּ תִּלְמוּד וְנִשְׁמָחָה לְשִׁמּוֹד לְדַבֵּק
8. מְמַנּוּ בְּחֻקֶיךָ בְּאַמֶּת וּלְיִתְדֶךָ הָאָרֶץ
9. עֵינֵינוּ בְּעֵבוֹר וּכְנוּ שְׁפָטָחוּ יְשׁוּעוֹת
10. מִכָּל קִדְשֶׁךָ בְּשִׁכְבֵּנוּ תַחֲנִנּוּ זְכָרֵנוּ
11. בְּחֵרֶת סֵלָה וְאַהֲבַתְךָ הָאֵב וּמִשְׁפָּטִים



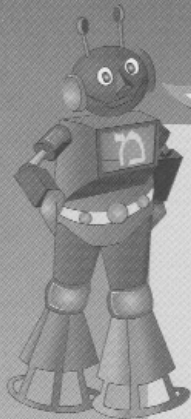
ANSWERS TO: SILENT LETTERS

You know that **כ** and **ץ** are silent.
 Did you know that **ך** and **ן** are silent **when they are not followed by a vowel**? Well they are!



Look out for silent letters as you read. Circle them.

1. אֶהְיֶה רַבָּה אֶהְבֵּתְנוּ אֲדֹנָי אֱלֹהֵינוּ
2. אֲמִינוּ בְּעֵבוּר אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֲמוֹתֵינוּ חֲקִין חֲזִים
3. בְּרֵאשִׁית אֵל פּוֹעֵל וְלִקְיָם יִשְׁרָאֵל
4. אֵל תִּסְיֹר קְעוֹלָמִים סָקָה בְּאַמֶּת
5. וּבָהֶם נִהְגָּה יוֹמָם וְקִיָּקָה צִיּוֹן
6. יְרוּשָׁלַיִם לֹא יְנוּת הַצְדִיקִים יְחִיקָם



ANSWERS TO: THE CLUE OF THE חַתִּימָה

In other רְמוּזֹת you learned about the structure of long blessings.

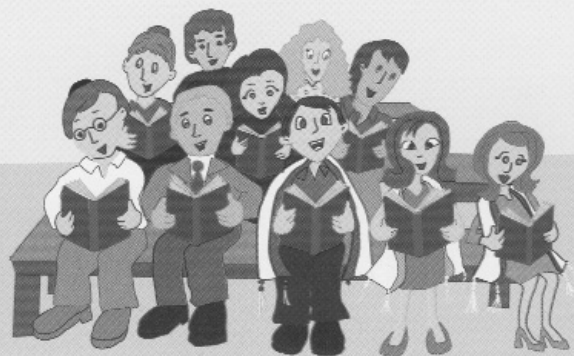
Long Blessings:

- sometimes, but not always, begin with the phrase בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם.
- are more than one sentence.
- **always** end with a sentence that begins בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי. This sentence is called the חַתִּימָה, the signature or closing. The words of the closing let you know what the theme, or the main idea, of the prayer is.

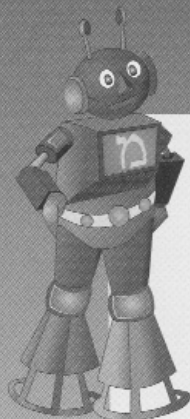
Both the אֲהַבַת עוֹלָם and אֲהַבָה רַבָּה are long blessings. Using your בְּרִית pages, find the חַתִּימָה of each blessing and write it below.

1. The חַתִּימָה of אֲהַבַת עוֹלָם is: בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֹהֵב עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל

It means: Blessed are you, Adonai, who loves the people Israel.



ACTIVITY 3 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



2. The חתימה of אהבה רבה is: _____

ברוך אתה יי, הבורח בעמו ישראל באהבה

It means: Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who chooses the people Israel
in love.

3. According to these blessings, how does God show love to

עם ישראל? Possible answers to this question include:

• By teaching and giving us the Torah, commandments, rules,
and laws to live by.

• By caring and showing compassion for us.

• By helping us to understand, to learn, and to guard the Torah.

• By choosing us (to give the Torah to).





ANSWERS TO: VOCABULARY מלים אוצר

Vocabulary

Use your מלון and prayer sheet to:

- Fill in missing words (English or Hebrew).
- Add the words to your מלון.

father, parent	אב
great, large	גדולה
rule	חק
rules	חקים
compassion, caring	חמלה
day or daytime	יום, יומם
heart	לב
night	לילה (לילה)
forever	לעולם ועד
forever	לעולמים
commandment	מצוה
commandments	מצוות
law	משפט
laws	משפטים
universe, forever	עולם
much, great	רבה
teaching, Torah	תורה

Prefix

Use your מלון and prayer sheet to write three words with this prefix.

to, for	ל...
	לשמע ולהשכיל להבין לעולמים לעולם
	ולקים ולעשות לשמור וללמד לקדש
	ולתורה להודות לשמך וליראה לאהבה

Roots

Using your prayer sheets, find the required number of words with each root.

Write them in the spaces.

listen, hear	ש-מ-ע	לשמע
guard, keep safe	ש-מ-ר	לשמר
mercy, compassion	ר-ח-מ	רחם המרחם הרחמן
learn	ל-י-מ-ד	תלמוד וילמד ולמד ותלמדנו ותלמדם למדת
love	א-ה-ב	אהבה אוהב ואהבתך אהבת אהבת לאהבה באהבה אהבתנו
choose	ב-ח-ר	בחרת הבחר
do, make	ע-ש-ה	ולעשות (the ה disappears)

Suffixes

Use your מלון and prayer sheet to write three words with each suffix.

our, us	נו	מינו חיינו וביקומנו בשכבנו אלהינו אותנו תחנונו אבותינו מלכנו אבינו עלינו אהבתנו בטחנו לבבנו לבנו עינינו בלבנו ותלמדנו ואמותינו וקרבנו
your, you	ך	לך בך תורתך בתורתך בחקיך צמך לשמך שמך במצותיך ובמצותיך ואהבתך וליתחדך בישועתך קדשך



ANSWERS TO: LOTS OF LOVE

The **אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם** and **אַהֲבָה רַבָּה** tell us about God's love of Israel. In both prayers the words for heart (**לֵב**) and love (**אַהֲבָה**) appear many times. Find these words in **both the English and Hebrew versions** of the prayers.

- Circle every appearance of the word **לֵב**, "heart." Remember that there could be prefixes and suffixes!
- Underline all of the words with the root **א־ה־ב**, "love."



אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם

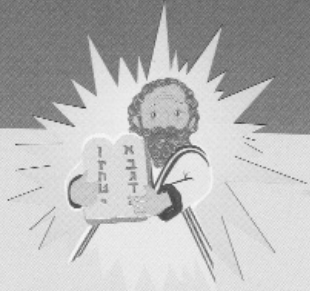
Recited during the **מְעֵרִיב** (evening) service

1. With eternal love You have loved Your people, the House of Israel.
2. Torah and commandments, rules and laws
3. You have taught us.
4. Because of that, *Adonai*, our God,
5. when we lie down and when we rise
6. we will talk about Your rules.
7. And we will find happiness in the words of Your Torah
8. and Your commandments forever.
9. Because they are our life and the length of our days.
10. And we will consider them day and night.
11. May You never take away Your love from us!
12. Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who loves the people Israel.

1. אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמָּךְ אַהֲבָתְךָ.
2. תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, חֻקִּים וּמִשְׁפָּטִים
3. אוֹתָנוּ לְמַדְתָּ.
4. עַל כֵּן, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
5. בְּשֹׁכְבֵנוּ וּבְקוּמֵנוּ
6. נִשְׁיחַ בְּחֻקֶיךָ.
7. וְנִשְׁמַח בְּדִבְרֵי תוֹרָתְךָ
8. וּבְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
9. כִּי הֵם חַיֵּינוּ וְאָרְץ יְמֵינוּ,
10. וּבָהֶם נִהְיֶה יוֹמָם וְלַיְלָה.
11. וְאַהֲבָתְךָ אֶל־תִּסֵּר מִמֶּנּוּ לְעוֹלָמִים!
12. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אוֹהֵב עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל.



ACTIVITY 2 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



אהבה רבה

Recited during the שחרית (morning) service

1. With much love You have loved us, *Adonai*, our God.
2. With great care, and even more, You have cared for us.
3. Our Father, our Ruler, for the sake of our fathers and our mothers who trusted in You
4. and whom You taught the rules of life,
5. in the same way be gracious to us and teach us.
6. Our Father, the compassionate Father,
7. the One who shows compassion, show compassion for us.
8. Put it (in our hearts) to understand, to comprehend, to hear,
9. to learn, and to teach, to guard and to do,
10. and to continue all the words of teaching of Your Torah with love.
11. And enlighten our eyes with Your Torah,
12. and attach (our hearts) with Your commandments.

1. אַהֲבָה רַבָּה אֶהְבְּתֵנוּ, יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ,
2. חֲמֵלָה גְדוֹלָה וַיְתַרָה חֲמֵלָתְ עֲלֵינוּ.
3. אָבִינוּ מִלְכֵנוּ, בְּעֵבוֹר אֲבוֹתֵינוּ
וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ שֶׁבִטְחוּ בְךָ
4. וַתְּלַמְדֵם חֻקֵי חַיִּים,
5. כֵּן תַחֲנֹנֵנוּ וַתְּלַמְדֵנוּ.
6. אָבִינוּ, הָאֵב הַרַחֲמָן,
7. הַמְרַחֵם, רַחֵם עֲלֵינוּ
8. וְתֵן (בְּלִבֵנוּ) לְהַבִין וּלְהַשְׁכִיל, לְשִמְעַ.
9. לְלַמֵד וּלְלַמֵד, לְשַמֵר וּלְעֲשׂוֹת
10. וּלְקַיֵם אֶת־כָּל־דְבָרֵי תִלְמוּד תּוֹרָתְךָ

בְּאַהֲבָה.

11. וְהָאֵר עֵינֵינוּ בְּתוֹרָתְךָ,
12. וְדַבֵק (לִבֵנוּ) בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ,



ACTIVITY 2 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

13. Unite our hearts to love and to be in awe of Your name,
14. and we will never be shamed, forever.
15. Because we have trusted in Your holy, great, and awesome name,
16. we will rejoice and be happy in Your salvation.
17. *Because You are God who performs salvation.
18. You have chosen us #and brought us near to Your great name
19. in truth, selah,
20. to thank You and to recognize Your Oneness in love.
21. Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who chooses the people Israel in love.

13. וַיִּתְחַד לְבַבְנוּ לְאַהֲבָה וּלְיִרְאָה אֶת שְׁמֶךָ.
14. וְלֹא נִבּוֹשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
15. כִּי בְשֵׁם קְדוֹשׁךָ הַגָּדוֹל וְהַנּוֹרָא בְטַהֲנֵנוּ.
16. נִגְיִלָה וְנִשְׂמַחָה בִּישׁוּעֶתְךָ.
17. *כִּי אֵל פּוֹעֵל יְשׁוּעוֹת אַתָּה.
18. וּבָנִינוּ בְּחַרְתָּ #וְקָרַבְתָּנוּ לְשִׁמְךָ הַגָּדוֹל סֵלָה בְּאֵמֶת.
20. לְהוֹדוֹת לְךָ וּלְיִתְדֶךָ בְּאַהֲבָה.
21. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, הַבּוֹחֵר בְּעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה.

Some prayer books include the following additions:

*Between lines 16 and 17 above:

וְהִבֵּיאֵנוּ לְשָׁלוֹם מֵאַרְבַּע כַּנְפוֹת הָאָרֶץ,
 וְתוֹלִיכֵנוּ קוֹמְמִיּוֹת לְאַרְצֵנוּ.

And bring us to peace from the four corners of the earth, and lead us upright to our land.

#Inserted in line 18 above:

from peoples and nations

מִכָּל-עַם וְלִשׁוֹן





ANSWERS TO: LAWS AND RULES

From אֶהְבֶּה רַבָּה

חַיִּים

life

חֻקֵי

the rules of

1. וְתִלְמָדֶם

and you taught

בְּתוֹרַתְךָ

with Your Torah

עֵינֵינוּ

our eyes

2. וְהָאֵר

and enlighten

בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ

with Your commandments

לִבֵּנוּ

our hearts

3. וְדַבַּק

and attach

From אֶהְבֶּת עוֹלָם

וּמִצְוֹת

commandments

1. תּוֹרָה

Torah

אוֹתָנוּ לְמַדָּתְךָ

You have taught us

וּמִשְׁפָּטִים

laws

חֻקִּים

rules

בְּחֻקֶיךָ

about Your rules

2. נִשְׁתַּח

we will talk

וּבְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ

and in Your
commandments

תּוֹרַתְךָ

Your Torah

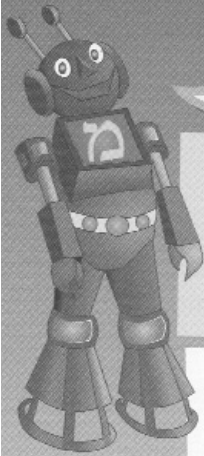
3. וְנִשְׂמַח בְּדַבְרֵי

and we will find
happiness in the words of

לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

forever





ANSWERS TO: MATCH THEM UP

Match the English to the Hebrew words from the
 אהבה רבה and אהבת עולם.

Words

1. rules
2. during the day
3. commandments
4. laws
5. night
6. forever
7. universe
8. heart
9. much
10. large



מילים

- | | |
|--------------|----|
| חֻקִּים | 1 |
| לַיְלָה | 5 |
| רַבָּה | 9 |
| גְּדוֹלָה | 10 |
| עוֹלָם | 7 |
| יוֹמָם | 2 |
| לֵב | 8 |
| מִצְוֹת | 3 |
| מְשֻׁפָּטִים | 4 |
| לְעוֹלָמִים | 6 |

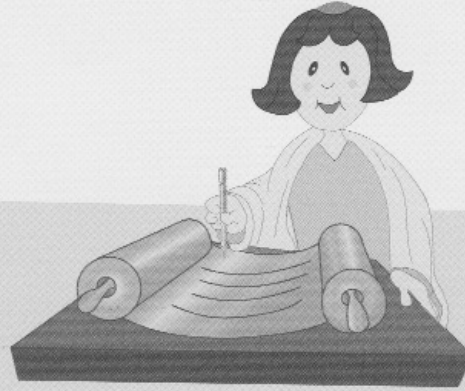


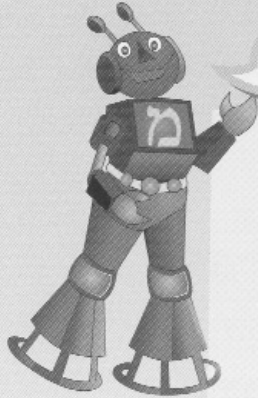
ACTIVITY 4 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Phrases

פְּרֻזָּה

1. and enlighten our eyes with Your Torah	בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵי עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל	2
2. Blessed are You, <i>Adonai</i> , who loves the people Israel	וְדַבַּק לִבֵּנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ	3
3. and attach our hearts with Your commandments	תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת חֻקִּים וּמִשְׁפָּטִים	4
4. Torah and commandments, rules and laws	וְהָאֵר עֵינֵינוּ בְּתוֹרָתְךָ	1





ANSWERS TO: SUFFIX WARM-UP

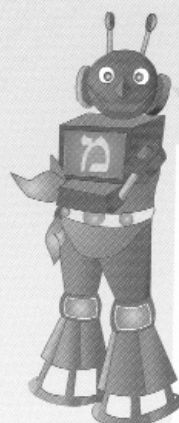
A **suffix** is one to three letters added onto **the end of a word**.

Hebrew suffixes are sometimes translated as whole words.



You may already know the suffix **נוּ** . It means “our” or “us.”
 The words below are found in the **אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם** and **רַבָּה רַבָּה**. Match the Hebrew and English. For help, use your **מִלּוֹן**.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---|
| 1. our King (our Sovereign) | אַהֲבָתֵנוּ | 2 |
| 2. You have loved us | אָבִינוּ | 4 |
| 3. our God | מִלְכֵנוּ | 1 |
| 4. our Father (our Parent) | לִבֵּנוּ | 6 |
| 5. our days | חַיֵּינוּ | 7 |
| 6. our heart | יָמֵינוּ | 5 |
| 7. our life | אֱלֹהֵינוּ | 3 |



ANSWERS TO: THE NEW SUFFIX

Words from אֶהְבֶּה רַבָּה

The word מִצְוֹת means commandments.

In the prayer, with the suffix it looks like this בְּמִצְוֹתַי

and it means with your commandments.

The word שֵׁם means name.

In the prayer, with the suffix it looks like this שְׁמִי or שְׁמִיךָ

and it means your name or for your name.

The word יְשׁוּעָה means salvation (acts of saving someone).

In the prayer, with the suffix it looks like this יְשׁוּעָתִי

and it means with your salvation.

Words from אֶהְבֶּת עוֹלָם

The word חֻקִּים means rules.

In the prayer, with the suffix it looks like this חֻקֵּיךָ

and it means about your rules.

The word אֶהְבֶּה means love.

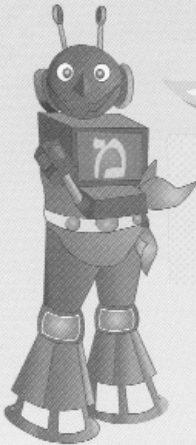
In the prayer, with the suffix it looks like this אֶהְבֶּתְךָ

and it means and your love.

The word עַם means nation or people.

In the prayer, with the suffix it looks like this עַמִּי or עַמְּךָ

and it means your nation or your people.



ANSWERS TO: THE PREFIX ...ל

A **prefix** is a letter added to the **beginning** of a word. A Hebrew prefix can add the meaning of a whole English word. You know these prefixes:
 ...ו or ...ו means **AND** ...ה means **THE** ...ב means **IN** or **WITH**

A New Prefix: ...ל

The Hebrew prefix ...ל or ...ל means “to” or “for” in English.

The Hebrew prefix ...ל or ...ל means “to the” or “for the” in English.

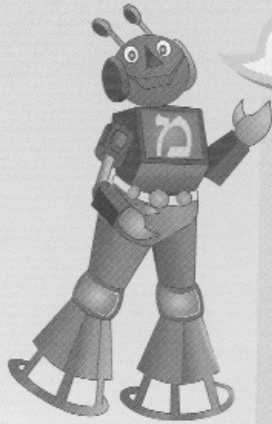
Notice the vowels used.

The Word	+	The Prefix	=	Combined
תּוֹרָה Torah		...ל to, for		לְתוֹרָה to the Torah
עַם nation		...ל to, for		לְעַם for (a) nation
בַּחֵר Root meaning choose		...ל to		לְבַחֵר to choose

In the אֶהְבֶּה רַבָּה all of the words and roots below are found WITH the prefix ...ל. Use your copy of the prayer to help you fill in the blanks. Make sure to get the vowels right!

Notice that Hebrew words CAN HAVE MORE THAN ONE PREFIX! In the אֶהְבֶּה רַבָּה the prefix ...ו or ...ו comes at the beginning of many of these words.

Word or Root	It means:	With the prefix ...ל	Now it means:
Word – אֶהְבֶּה	love	לְאֶהְבֶּה	to love
Root – לִמַּד	learn, teach	וּלְלַמֵּד	and to teach
Word – שְׁמִיךְ	your name	לְשְׁמִיךְ	to Your name
Root – שָׁמַר	guard, keep safe	לְשָׁמֵר	to guard (or to keep)
Root – שָׁמַע	listen, hear	לְשָׁמֵעַ	to hear (or to listen)
Root – עָשָׂה	do, make	וּלְעָשׂוֹת	and to do
Root – קָיָם	continue, sustain	וּלְקַיֵּם	and to continue



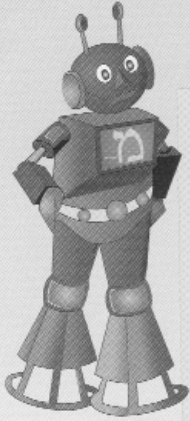
ANSWERS TO: SEARCH AND FIND

אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם

1. אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמָּךְ אַהֲבַת.
2. תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, חֻקִּים וּמִשְׁפָּטִים
3. אוֹתָנוּ לְמַדָּת.
4. עַל כֵּן, יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ.
5. בְּשִׂכְבְּנוּ וּבְקוּמָנוּ
6. נְשִׂיחַ בְּחֻקֶיךָ,
7. וְנִשְׂמַח בְּדַבְרֵי תוֹרָתְךָ
8. וּבְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.
9. כִּי הֵם חַיֵּינוּ וְאַרְךְ יַמֵּינוּ.
10. וּבָהֶם נִהְגֶה יוֹמָם וְלַיְלָה.
11. וְאַהֲבָתְךָ אֶל־תִּסִּיר מִמֶּנּוּ לְעוֹלָמִים!
12. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, אֱוֵהב עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל.



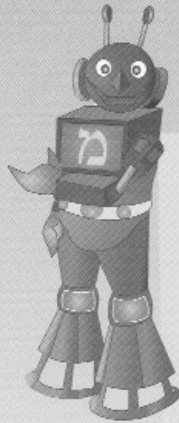
ACTIVITY 4 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



אַהֲבָה רַבָּה

1. אַהֲבָה רַבָּה אַהֲבַתְנוּ, יי אַלְהֵינוּ.
2. חֲמֵלָה גְדוֹלָה וַיִּתְּרָה חֲמֵלַת עֲלֵינוּ.
3. אָבִינוּ מְלַכְנוּ, בְּעִבּוּר אָבוֹתֵינוּ וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ שֶׁבִטְחוּ בָּךְ
4. וַתְּלַמְּדֵם חֻקֵי חַיִּים,
5. כֵּן תִּחַנְּנֵנוּ וַתְּלַמְּדֵנוּ.
6. אָבִינוּ, הָאֵב הַרְחֵמָן,
7. הַמְּרַחֵם, רַחֵם עֲלֵינוּ
8. וַתֵּן בְּלִבְנוּ לְהַבִּין וּלְהַשְׁכִּיל, לְשִׁמְעַ.
9. לְלַמֵּד וּלְלַמֵּד לְשִׁמּוֹד וּלְעִשׂוֹת
10. וּלְקַיֵּם אֶת כָּל דְּבָרֵי תְלַמּוּד תּוֹרַתְךָ בְּאַהֲבָה.
11. וְהָאֵר עֵינֵינוּ בְּתוֹרַתְךָ,
12. וְדַבֵּק לְבָנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ,
13. וַיַּחַד לְבָבְנוּ לְאַהֲבָה וּלְיִרְאָה אֶת שְׁמֶךָ.
14. וְלֹא נִבּוֹשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד,
15. כִּי בְשֵׁם קְדוֹשְׁךָ הַגָּדוֹל וְהַנּוֹרָא בְּטַחְנוּ.
16. נִגְיֵלָה וְנִשְׁמַחָה בִּישׁוּעַתְךָ,
17. *כִּי אֵל פּוֹעֵל יִשׁוּעוֹת אֲתָה,
18. וּבָנוּ בְּחַרְתָּ *וְקִרְבַתְנוּ לְשִׁמְךָ הַגָּדוֹל
19. סֵלָה בְּאַמַּת,
20. לְהוֹדוֹת לָךְ וּלְיִחְדָּךְ בְּאַהֲבָה.
21. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, הַבּוֹחֵר בְּעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה.





ANSWERS TO: A PARENT'S LOVE

You learned that the **מְעַרְיב עֲרָבִים** and **יוֹצֵר אוֹר** are the first blessings before the *Sh'ma*. They describe God as the **Creator** of all. As the Creator, God is busy with the entire universe. That is a big job!

Following those first blessings are the **אֱהָבַת עוֹלָם** and the **אֱהָבָה רַבָּה**. These second blessings describe how God loves the Jewish people. They describe a much more **personal God**. In fact, the **אֱהָבָה רַבָּה** uses the word **אָב**, “father” or “parent,” to refer to God several times. If this prayer was being written today, it might also use “mother” as another way to describe God.

A parent is someone who is concerned about us all the time. A parent helps us learn how to live our lives in good ways. A parent is there to comfort us when we need help.

Below are lines from the **אֱהָבַת עוֹלָם** and the **אֱהָבָה רַבָּה**. In each section, explain how the relationship between God and the Jewish people is like the relationship you have with your parents.

1 From **אֱהָבַת עוֹלָם**: “Torah and commandments, rules and laws You have taught us.”

From **אֱהָבָה רַבָּה**: “Put it in our hearts to understand, to comprehend, to hear, to learn, and to teach, to guard and to do, and to continue all the words of teaching of Your Torah with love.”

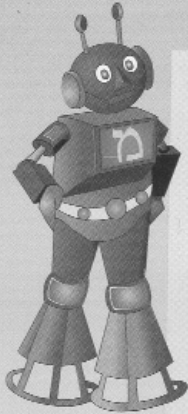


How does this describe a parent?

It is parents' responsibility to guide their children's behavior and to make sure that they have an education. This is an act of love, because a child without limits, rules, and knowledge cannot function well in the world. The Torah is God's guide to the Jewish people's behavior and understanding.



ACTIVITY 1 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



2 From אֱהַבְתָּ עוֹלָם: "May You never take away Your love from us! Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who loves the people Israel."

From רַבָּה רַבָּה: "With great care, and even more, You have cared for us."

How does this describe a parent?

Parents love and care for their children no matter what. It is good to know that you can make mistakes and that your parents will always care for you, even when you are on your own. That is how God cares for the Jewish people.



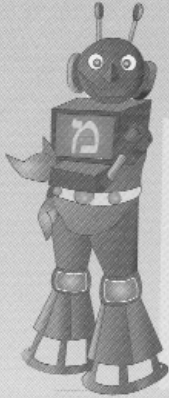
3 From אֱהַבְתָּ עוֹלָם: "And we will find happiness in the words of Your Torah and Your commandments forever."

From רַבָּה רַבָּה: "For the sake of our fathers and our mothers who trusted in You and whom You taught the rules of life, in the same way be gracious to us and teach us."

Part of being a parent is passing down a way of life and traditions that you received from your ancestors (or that you have taken on). Explain how these lines from the blessings express that.



The writers of the prayers say that we will follow the way of the Torah "forever," and we ask God to continue to teach us like God taught our ancestors. When we say these blessings, it means that we want to continue passing down the Torah and commandments from generation to generation.



ANSWERS TO: IT'S A DEAL

8 דקות
Words about Prayer
דברי תפילה
Activity 2: Answers

The Torah tells us that a long time ago God made a deal with the Jewish people. It started with Abraham and Sarah about four thousand years ago, and it continues to our day. This special deal is called a covenant, a **בְּרִית**.

A covenant is a two-way agreement. Both participants have responsibilities in a covenant. Every **בְּרִית** basically says, "If you do this, then I'll do that."

Give an example of an agreement like this that you have with other people (a friend, a teacher, a parent). This can be anything where both people involved have a responsibility. For instance, a parent might say, "If you get your homework done in two hours, then I will give you a treat." Or an agreement with a friend might be, "I will help you clean your room if you will come to my house to play" or "We promise each other to be friends and share all of our secrets."

The following quotations from the Torah are different ways that the covenant, **בְּרִית**, between God and the Jewish people has been expressed. What did we both agree to?

Exodus 19:5 says:

Now then, if you will obey Me faithfully and keep My covenant, you shall be My treasured possession among all the peoples.
to treasure the Jewish people. (The Jewish people are sometimes called the "chosen people".)
God's responsibility is: _____

The Jewish people's responsibility is: to obey God's word and keep the covenant.

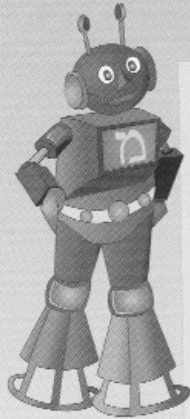
Deuteronomy 26:17–19 says:

You have affirmed this day that *Adonai* is your God, that you will walk in God's ways, that you will observe God's laws and commandments and rules, and that you will obey God. And *Adonai* has affirmed this day that you are, as God promised you, God's treasured people who shall observe all God's commandments. And God will set you in fame and distinction and glory...and you shall be, as God promised, a holy people to *Adonai* your God.
to keep the Jewish people as a "treasured" people; to
God's responsibility is: give the Jews fame and glory.

The Jewish people's responsibility is: to believe in the One God, to obey God and follow the laws and commandments, to be a "holy" people.



ACTIVITY 2 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



The אֱהָבָה רַבָּה says:

And enlighten our eyes with Your Torah, and attach our hearts with Your commandments....

You have chosen us and brought us near to Your great name in truth, selah, to thank You and to recognize Your Oneness in love.

Blessed are You, *Adonai*, who chooses the people Israel in love.
to continue to choose and show love to the Jewish people; to teach us Torah.

God's responsibility is: _____

The Jewish people's responsibility is: to thank God and recognize that God is One; to learn and live by the Torah and commandments.

Add your own writing to the famous words of our ancestors! Write a prayer or poem that expresses your own ideas about the Jewish people's covenant with God. You should be able to answer the same questions that you answered for all of the writings in this activity.

Quotation from: student's name

The writing should be original. It should contain some of the following ideas: _____

1. Responsibilities that we have to God, for instance: following the mitzvot, learning and teaching Torah, thanking God for blessings that we have, carrying on the tradition by passing down our laws and way of life, etc. _____

2. Responsibilities that God has toward us, for instance: to show us favor and love us, to help us learn and understand the Torah and commandments, to help the Jewish people survive and do well in the world, etc. _____

God's responsibility is: This will reflect whatever was written above.

The Jewish people's responsibility is: This will reflect whatever was written above.

Teacher's Guide

Ramah 9

שְׁמַע & וְאַהֲבַת

The recitation of the שְׁמַע is the climax of the section of prayers called וּבְרִכּוֹתֶיהָ, the *Sh'ma* and its Blessings. By the time students reach this רַמָּה, they should be quite familiar with the שְׁמַע and וְאַהֲבַת from hearing it at services. This will make their learning to read the prayer easier. Activities in the קְרִיאָה section will also assist their ability to decode some of the most difficult words.

Most students will probably not be familiar with the fact that the traditional שְׁמַע comprises three biblical passages (the וְאַהֲבַת is the first of the three). Through their work in this רַמָּה, students will examine all three passages for meaning, but they will master reading only the שְׁמַע, וְאַהֲבַת, and תּוֹכְרוּ לְמַעַן paragraph closing the reading.

This רַמָּה deals with abstract concepts that can be challenging for adults as well as children. The idea of God's Oneness being related to the unity of all creation and the notion of how symbols hold and express meaning beyond the visible are two that will require thoughtful reflection. Teachers might find it helpful to hold class discussions about these ideas and how they operate in the שְׁמַע.

Objectives

The students will be able to:

1. Read and chant the two lines of the שְׁמַע with no errors.
2. Read the וְאַהֲבַת with no more than four errors.
3. Fluently chant the וְאַהֲבַת alone or with a friend.
4. Differentiate between *sh'va nach* and *sh'va na* while reading.
5. Identify and read correctly the words with *kamatz katan*: וּבְשִׁבְעָךְ, בְּכַל, וּבְכַל, כָּל.
6. Find the words that contain and translate the following roots: ב-ת-ב, ד-ב-ר, ק-ו-מ (new), and צ-ו-ה, א-ה-ב, ש-מ-ע (review).
7. Review and find all occurrences of the prefix . . . ב.
8. Review and find occurrences of the plural suffixes וֹת and יִם.
9. Identify and translate words containing the suffixes ך, ך, ך, ך, ך, ך.
10. Examine the three Torah texts that compose the traditional שְׁמַע.
11. Consider the historical significance of the recitation of the שְׁמַע to the Jewish people.
12. Indicate how the וְאַהֲבַת directs us to express our love for God through the doing of מִצְוֹת.

13. Enumerate and explain מצוות identified in the וְאָהַבְתָּ. (*Love God; follow God's law at all times; teach your children Torah, t'fillin, mezuzah.*)
14. Use the concept of אות, “symbol,” when examining the prayer.
15. Artistically create an object or “symbol” to wear or put up at home that reminds them to follow God's law (a mezuzah, a picture with words of the prayer to hang on the wall, a piece of jewelry, etc.).
16. Indicate the words of the prayer that express our obligation to בְּרִית and the continuity of the generations.

Additional Supplies

הַקְדָּמָה Activity 3: Students will require experience attending a service at your synagogue. This may be covered as part of the school program or by attendance at a Shabbat service.

הַקְדָּמָה Activity 4: Red, green, and blue pencils, markers, or crayons.

קְרִיאָה Activity 1: Red, orange, green, and blue pencils, markers, or crayons.

קְרִיאָה Activities 3 and 4: Listening center.

קְרִיאָה Activity 5: Scissors; envelope to keep pieces in, or paper and glue.

דְּקדוּקָה Activity 2: Red and blue pencils, markers, or crayons.

דְּבָרֵי תַפְלָה Activity 1: Having *t'fillin*, mezuzah, and *tallit* available for examination would be helpful.

מְבָרֵךְ The last question on the quiz asks students to design an object or symbol. It can be something that they wear or a piece of art or jewelry. A variety of materials can be used for this. Some choices are:

- Paper and markers or crayons
- Clay
- Pipe cleaners

Flashcards

Teachers can copy the following pages on cardstock for each student.

- **If your students are keeping a flashcard מְלִוֵן**, they will use the cards in each רְמָה to build a מְלִוֵן. (See page 12 of Teacher's Guide Introduction Packet under “Student Materials: *Milon*” for description.) You may notice duplicate words, because רְמָה sometimes repeat vocabulary. This is intentional, since each school has the option of choosing which רְמָה to cover. What may be a duplicate for one school will be a first-time vocabulary word for another. Just advise your students to discard any flashcards that are duplicates.
- **If your students are keeping a *machberet milon***, they can use the pages as flashcards to review and drill vocabulary.

Cut apart the words

אָנְכִי

אוֹת

דְּבַר

בֵּית

טֹטְפֹת

דֶּרֶךְ

כָּל

יָד

Cut apart the words

sign or
symbol

I

(usually refers to God)

house

word or
thing

way or
path

frontlets or
bands

hand

all or
everything

Cut apart the words

מֵאֵד

לֵב

מֵצָרִים

מִזֹּזָה

עֵין

נֶפֶשׁ

שַׁעַר

צִיצִית

Cut apart the words

heart

strength or
might

mezuzah or
doorpost

Egypt

soul or
breath

eye

fringes

gate

Cut apart the words

Root

א-ה-ב

Root

כ-ת-ב

Root

ק-ו-מ

Root

ד-ב-ר

Root

ש-מ-ע

Root

צ-ו-ה

Prefix

♦ ♦ ♦ ב or
♦ ♦ ♦ ב

Suffix

ך ■

Cut apart the words

write

love

speak

rise or
get up

command

hear or
listen

you or
your

in or by
or with

Cut apart the words

Suffix

תַּת

Suffix

תַּתֵּם

Suffix

תַּתֵּם

Suffix

זֹת

Suffix

יֵם

Cut apart the words

you should

(for more than
one person)

you should

(for a single
person)

you should

_____ them

Makes a word
plural

Makes a word
plural

Student _____ Date _____

מִבְּחֵן Ramah 9 וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ & שְׁמַע

- What is the origin of the וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ & שְׁמַע?
They are originally found in _____
- What is the “theme” of the וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ?
The prayer tells us _____
- Look at the Hebrew text** of the וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ on the text sheet.
 - Circle **three** examples of the prefix . . . ב. What does it mean? _____
 - Put a box around **four** examples of the suffix ת. What does it mean? _____
 - Underline **two** examples of the suffixes that make a word plural.
- The וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ has several examples of a *kamatz katan* (the vowel ִ with the sound of *oh* instead of *ah*) Write **three** words from the prayer that have a *kamatz katan*.

- The words below are from the וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ. You should **choose 4 of the 6** and:
 - Circle any prefixes and suffixes. (Remember: a word can have more than one prefix.)
 - Find the שָׁרֵשׁ (root) of the word and write it in the correct column.
 - Write the meaning of the שָׁרֵשׁ.

Word from וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ	שָׁרֵשׁ	Meaning of the שָׁרֵשׁ	(Extra Credit) Meaning of the whole word
וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ			
וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ			
וּכְתִבְתֶּם			
וּבְקוֹמָךְ			
הַדְּבָרִים			
מְצִוָּךְ			
וְדַבַּרְתָּ			

6. The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us that by doing **מִצְוֹת** we show God love.
מִצְוֹת are _____
7. List three **מִצְוֹת** that the **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us we should do. (Extra credit for quoting the Hebrew phrase that says it.)
 The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us to: _____

 The Hebrew is: _____
 The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us to: _____

 The Hebrew is: _____
 The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us to: _____

 The Hebrew is: _____
8. What is an **אוֹת**? _____
9. What **אוֹתוֹת** are mentioned in the three traditional paragraphs of the **שְׁמַע**?

10. Use the material that your teacher provides to create an object or symbol that can remind you to follow the **מִצְוֹת**. Your creation can be something to wear, hang on the wall, sit on a shelf, or anything that you think of.

שְׁמַע & וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ

1. שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל: יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְהוָה אֶחָד!

2. בָּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מַלְכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד!

3. וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ

4. בְּכָל-לִבְבְּךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ.

5. וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה

6. אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי מְצַוְךָ הַיּוֹם עַל-לִבְבְּךָ.

7. וְשָׁנַנְתָּם לְבִנְיָךָ וְדַבַּרְתָּ בָּם

8. בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ וּבְלִכְתְּךָ בַדֶּרֶךְ

9. וּבְשֹׁכְבְּךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ.

10. וְקִשְׁרְתָם לְאוֹת עַל-יָדְךָ

11. וְהָיוּ לְטָטְפַת בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ.

12. וְכַתְּבָתָם עַל-מְזוּזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ.

13. לְמַעַן תִּזְכְּרוּ וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֶת-כָּל-מִצְוֹתַי

14. וְהָיִיתֶם קְדוֹשִׁים לֵאלֹהֵיכֶם.

15. אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם

16. אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִי אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם

17. לְהִיזוֹת לָכֶם לֵאלֹהִים.

18. אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם.

מִבְּחֵן Ramah 9 וְאַהֲבַתְּ & שְׁמַע

1. What is the origin of the וְאַהֲבַתְּ & שְׁמַע?

They are originally found in _____ the Torah _____.

2. What is the “theme” of the וְאַהֲבַתְּ?

The prayer tells us _____ that we should love God. We should follow the mitzvot _____.

3. **Look at the Hebrew text** of the וְאַהֲבַתְּ on the text sheet.

- Circle **three** examples of the prefix . . . בּ. What does it mean? _____ in or with or by _____.
- Put a box around **four** examples of the suffix ךְ. What does it mean? _____ you or your _____.
- Underline **two** examples of the suffixes that make a word plural.

4. The וְאַהֲבַתְּ has several examples of a *kamatz katan* (the vowel ךְ with the sound of *oh* instead of *ah*.) Write **three** words from the prayer that have a *kamatz katan*.

וּבְשִׁכְבְּךָ וּבְכָל בְּכָל

5. The words below are from the וְאַהֲבַתְּ. You should **choose 4 of the 6** and:

- Circle any prefixes and suffixes. (Remember: a word can have more than one prefix.)
- Find the שֹׁרֵשׁ (root), of the word and write it in the correct column.
- Write the meaning of the שֹׁרֵשׁ.

Word from וְאַהֲבַתְּ	שֹׁרֵשׁ	Meaning of the שֹׁרֵשׁ	(Extra Credit) Meaning of the whole word
וְאַהֲבַתְּ	א-ה-ב	love	and you shall love
וּכְתַבְתֶּם	כ-ת-ב	write	and you shall write them
וּבְקוּמְךָ	ק-ו-מ	rise or get up	and when you rise up
הַדְּבָרִים	ד-ב-ר	speak	these words
מְצַוְךָ	צ-ו-ה	command	command you
וְדַבַּרְתָּ	ד-ב-ר	speak	and you speak

6. The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us that by doing **מִצְוֹת** we show God love.
מִצְוֹת are _____ commandments _____
7. List three **מִצְוֹת** that the **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us we should do. (Extra credit for quoting the Hebrew phrase that says it.)
 The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us to: _____ love God _____
 The Hebrew is: _____ **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ** _____
 The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us to: _____ instruct your children about the commandments _____
 The Hebrew is: _____ **וְשִׁנַּנְתָּם לְבְנֶיךָ** _____
 The **וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ** tells us to: _____ speak about Torah (or mitzvot) in all your places and times of day. _____
 The Hebrew is: _____ **וְשִׁנַּנְתָּם לְבְנֶיךָ וּרְבִירָתָךְ בָּם בְּשַׁבְּתְךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ וּבְלִכְתָּךְ בְּדַרְךָ** _____
8. What is an **אוֹת**? _____ A sign or a symbol. _____
9. What **אוֹתוֹת** are mentioned in the three traditional paragraphs of the **שִׁמְעָה**?
 _____ **תְּפִלִּין** (*t'fillin*) _____
 _____ **מְזוּזָה** (*mezuzah*) _____
 _____ **צִיצִית** (*fringes or the tallit*) _____
10. Use the material that your teacher provides to create an object or symbol that can remind you to follow the **מִצְוֹת**. Your creation can be something to wear, hang on the wall, sit on a shelf, or anything that you think of.

Answers and creations are up to each child's creativity. Children should be able to explain how the symbol or object functions as a reminder. Schools should consider having an exhibit area in the classroom or general area where projects can be displayed.

שִׁמְעַ & וְאַהֲבַת

1. שִׁמְעַ יִשְׂרָאֵל: יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְהוָה אֶחָד!

2. בְּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מַלְכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד!

3. וְאַהֲבַת אֵת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ

4. בְּכָל לְבָבְךָ וּבְכָל נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל מְאֹדְךָ

5. וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה

6. אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי מְצַוְךָ הַיּוֹם עַל לְבָבְךָ.

7. וְשָׁנַנְתָּם לְבִנְיָךָ וְדַבַּרְתָּ בָּם

8. בְּשַׁבְּתְךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ וּבְלִכְתְּךָ בַדֶּרֶךְ

9. וּבְשֹׁכְבְךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ.

10. וְקִשְׁרְתָם לְאוֹת עַל יָדְךָ

11. וְהָיוּ לְטֹטְפֹת בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ.

12. וְכַתְּבָתָם עַל מְזוֹזֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ.

13. לְמַעַן תִּזְכְּרוּ וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֶת כָּל מִצְוֹתַי

14. וְהֵייתֶם קְדוֹשִׁים לֵאלֹהֵיכֶם.

15. אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם

16. אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִי אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם

17. לְהִיזוֹת לָכֶם לֵאלֹהִים.

18. אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם.



ANSWERS TO: THE SOUL OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Belief: God is One. God exists and unifies all creation.

שִׁמְעַי יִשְׂרָאֵל: יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְהוָה אֶחָד!

The prophet Malachi (2:10) said,

Have we not all one Source?

Has not one God created us?



What does Malachi mean that we all have "one Source"? Our "Source" is God. All creation originally came and continues to come from God.

What do you think it means that "God is One"? It could mean that the Jewish people believe that there is one all-powerful God (not different gods, like other ancient people believed). It could also mean that because there is one God, all of creation is united as One. All people are one family. Anything we do on one side of the world will have an impact on the other side, because we cannot be separate. The world is One under the One God.

Belief: The Jewish people are loyal to God above all earthly rulers. God is the Ruler of the universe forever. בְּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְבוֹד מְלָכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד!



ACTIVITY 1 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



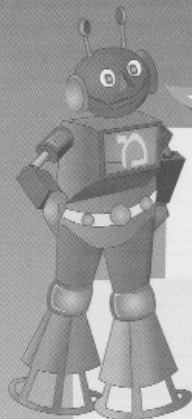
Can you think of other things that might falsely rule our lives? Our work and hobbies are valuable and important, but sometimes they take over our lives. Activities that might do that are sports, work, shopping, and other examples you might think of. When people have little or no time to spend with family and community sharing activities and celebrations, then you might say that they are “worshipping false gods.”

Belief: Our relationship with God is loving. We show God love by following the commandments with all our heart, soul, and strength.

וְאָהַבְתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל־לִבְּךָ וּבְכָל־נַפְשְׁךָ
וּבְכָל־מְאֹדֶךָ.



1. What do you think it means to love God with all your heart? The answer to this question is up to you. It probably has something to do with feeling strongly and being really committed.
2. What do you think it means to love God with all your soul? The answer to this question is up to you. Rabbi Akiva believed that it meant that you love God with your entire life, even when you are about to die.
3. What do you think it means to love God with all your strength? The answer is up to you. It could mean with the strength of your entire body, so that you will use your body to do mitzvot! It could mean with all of your resources. That could mean the wealth or the talents that you have.



ANSWERS TO: DECLARING THE SH'MA

Examine the translations of the three paragraphs from the traditional שמע. What does each one teach that is important for us even today?

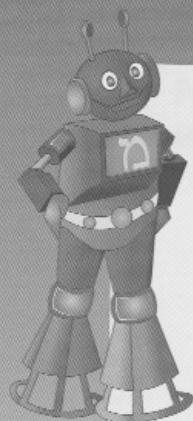


1st Paragraph – Deuteronomy 6:4–9

1. What does this portion teach us about God? It tells us that God is One. That can mean that there is only one God, not many different gods. In the days when our Torah was passed down and written, other groups of people believed in different kinds of gods. Another way to think of it, though, is that everything is One. If there is one God who is the Creator (as we say in the יוצר אור and the מעריב ערבים) and everything comes from God, then everyone and everything is connected into one unified thing. This is a complicated idea, but it is not so difficult, if you think about it.
2. What מצוות (commandments) does it tell us we should do? This portion tells us to: (1) love God; (2) take the commandments “to heart”, take them seriously, think about them; (3) instruct your children about the commandments; (4) make the commandments part of your everyday life—when you are at home, when you are out in the world, in the evening and in the morning (or when you relax and when you are up and about); this can also mean that throughout your life you should continue learning and studying Torah; (5) remind yourself about the commandments by wearing them on your hand and between your eyes (wearing t'fillin fulfills this commandment); (6) write the words of the commandments on your doorposts and on the gates to your homes and places (putting up a mezuzah fulfills this commandment).
3. Does the portion mention any symbols we can use to help us remember what to do? The t'fillin and the mezuzah are meant to be symbols that remind us to follow God's commandments.



ACTIVITY 2 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE



2nd Paragraph – Deuteronomy 11:13–20

1. What does this portion teach us about God? God wants us to pay attention to and do the commandments given to us. God will reward us if we follow God's way by giving us good crops and a good life. If we follow false gods and do not take the commandments seriously, then our crops will not grow and we will lose the land that God gives us. (Leading rabbis and thinkers of the Reform Movement have had a problem with the idea that God is punishing. Ancient people may have believed that God would reward and punish each of their actions, but today we think of God more as the Creator of the universe, loving and merciful, whose ideas and commandments direct us toward a life that is good and ethical. Because of this, the Reform prayer book does not contain this second paragraph.)
2. What **מצוות** (commandments) does it tell us we should do? To love God and serve God (which means to follow the commandments). Just as in the first paragraph, this one commands us to: (1) wear the commandments on our hands and between the eyes (*t'fillin*); (2) teach them to your children at all times and in all places; (3) write them on your doorposts and the gates of your houses and places (*mezuzah*). (All of these are repeated from the first paragraph. This is another reason that the Reform prayer book leaves out this paragraph.)
3. Does the portion mention any symbols we can use to help us remember what to do? Again, the *t'fillin* and the *mezuzah*.



ACTIVITY 2 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

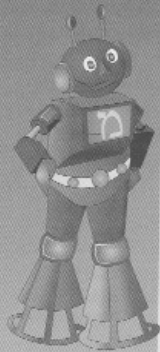


3rd Paragraph – Numbers 15:37–41

1. What does this portion teach us about God? God spoke to the Jewish people through Moses, a prophet. God wants us to be “holy.” The God speaking to us is the One God. God brought us out of slavery in Egypt, so that we could worship God and follow the commandments.
2. What **מִצְוֹת** (commandments) does it tell us we should do? (1) Wear tzitzit (a tallit) to remind us of the commandments; (2) be holy (behave in a holy manner); (3) remember and do the commandments; (4) do not follow false gods.
3. Does the portion mention any symbols we can use to help us remember what to do? Wearing fringes, tzitzit. We wear these now by putting on a tallit, which has tzitzit on each of its four corners. We no longer put the blue thread in the fringe, because through the generations we lost the knowledge of how to make the special blue dye.

Again, the Reform prayer book DOES NOT include all of the third paragraph. It does include the last part beginning with “In this way you will remember...” and on until the end.



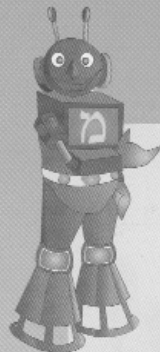


ANSWERS TO: FINDING MEANING

Hear [Listen], Israel! *Adonai* is our God, *Adonai* is One.

Blessed is God's honored name, God's kingdom is forever.

You shall love *Adonai* your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength. And these words, which I command you today, take them to heart. Teach your children about them. And speak them when you sit in your house and when you walk by [along] the way, and when you lie down and when you rise up. And bind them as a symbol on your hand and have them be frontlets between your eyes. And write them on the doorposts of your house and on your gates.



ANSWERS TO: VOWEL LESSONS

Read these words with a partner. Circle each **שוא נע** in red. Circle each **שוא נח** in blue.

Silent or Pronounced?

1. יֵדֵי יְדֵי בִּמּוֹ בִּמּוֹ לִכְלֹם לִכְלֹם בִּחְסֹד בִּחְסֹד
2. תִּפְתָּח תִּפְתָּח אֶקְרָא אֶקְרָא בֵּה בֵּה
3. וְאֶהְבֵּת וְאֶהְבֵּת בִּשְׂבִיתָה בִּשְׂבִיתָה וְדַבַּרְתָּ וְדַבַּרְתָּ
4. מִכְּלִיל מִכְּלִיל וְיִבְלַעְתָּהּ וְיִבְלַעְתָּהּ וְקִשְׂרֹתָם וְקִשְׂרֹתָם

Oh or Ah?




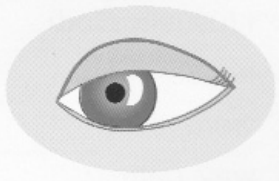

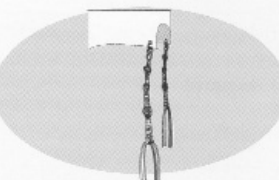

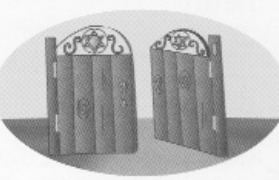
Read these words with a partner. Circle each **קמץ קטן** in orange. Circle each **קמץ** in green.

1. בְּשִׁמְרֵי בְּשִׁמְרֵי קִרְבֹּן קִרְבֹּן בְּכֹל בְּכֹל אֲמִנִים אֲמִנִים
2. וְיִבְכֹּל וְיִבְכֹּל וְיִשְׁכַּבְתָּהּ וְיִשְׁכַּבְתָּהּ קִדְשֶׁךָ קִדְשֶׁךָ

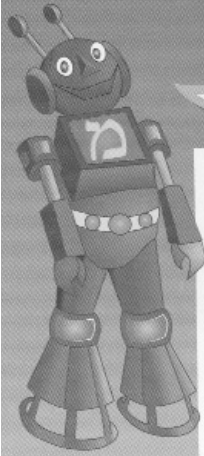


ANSWERS TO: PICTURE MATCHUP

Match the picture to the word!

1		5	
2		6	
3		7	
4		8	

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 7 | ציצית |
| 5 | מזוזה |
| 1 | בית |
| 8 | שער |
| 6 | עין |
| 3 | לב |
| 4 | מאד |
| 2 | יד |



ANSWERS TO: DEEPER MEANING

דְּבָרֵי 9
Vocabulary
איצ'ר מילים
Activity 3, Answers

- 1 Each of the words below is a different translation of לֵבָב, נֶפֶשׁ, or מָאֵד. Write it in the column where you think it belongs.

might mind heart feeling breath living being
strength wealth body soul person power

לֵבָב or לֵב	נֶפֶשׁ	מָאֵד
mind	breath	might
heart	living being	strength
feeling	body	wealth
	soul	power
	person	

Ancient people believed the לֵב, heart, was the place where both feeling and thinking happened. If you think about it, it is hard to separate our thoughts from our feelings.

The word נֶפֶשׁ has many meanings. This is true today, also. It basically means the part of us that makes us alive.

The meanings of the word מָאֵד have to do with our material resources. This can be our physical strength, which can help us make a living, or it can be our money.

- 2 Now what do you think that it means to love *Adonai* with all your לֵבָב and with all your נֶפֶשׁ and with all your מָאֵד?

You may compose your own answer to this question, but it should include loving God with your entire self. That includes your physical—body self; your spiritual—soul self; and your mind—thinking and feeling self. The way we use our material wealth is also connected to how we show love for God. Giving our energy (body), our ideas (mind/heart), and our resources (*tzedakah*) is loving God בְּכָל-לִבְבְּךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ.



ANSWERS TO: WORD SEARCH

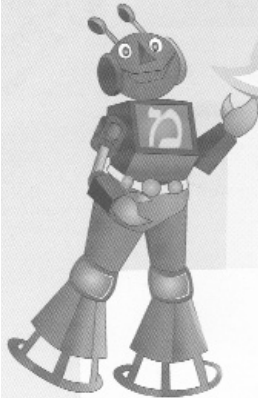
- All words will be in the direction of
 - right to left OR
 - top to bottom
- Some letters are used more than once.



Find and circle the Hebrew word that matches these English words:

your heart	doorposts	fringes	word
your strength	soul	your eyes	with all
and you shall love	hand	listen!	my commandments
in your house	l	by (along) the way	Egypt

ם	ע	ע	א	ך	מ	ע	מ	ז	ב	ה	א
ך	י	ש	ט	ש	ז	כ	ך	ב	ב	ל	נ
ב	נ	ל	י	מ	ו	ג	ר	ע	י	נ	ו
ב	י	מ	י	ע	ש	פ	נ	י	ת	ל	ך
י	ך	ד	א	מ	ת	ם	י	ר	צ	מ	ב
ח	ז	ר	מ	ב	ד	ב	ו	ם	ה	צ	ב
מ	צ	ך	ת	י	ב	ב	ת	ז	ו	ז	מ
ז	י	ב	ך	ר	ר	ב	ב	ן	ו	י	צ
ז	צ	מ	ש	ך	ס	ד	כ	ד	י	פ	ו
ה	י	ד	ב	ן	ד	ר	ל	ש	א	ך	ת
ת	ת	ב	ה	א	ו	ך	י	צ	נ	כ	י
י	ת	ך	ל	ה	א	ך	ם	י	כ	ה	פ
ך	ב	כ	ד	ב	ד	ז	ה	ת	י	ט	ש



ANSWERS TO: GRAMMAR PRACTICE

A **suffix** is one to three letters added onto the **end of a word**.
 Hebrew suffixes are sometimes translated as whole words.

This suffix means “**you**” or “**your**”: ךְ.

On the copy of the וְאֶהְבֶּתְּ below, underline words with that suffix.

These suffixes make a word plural: ים or ות or ת.

On the copy of the וְאֶהְבֶּתְּ below, circle words with a suffix that makes them plural.
 (Be careful! Sometimes ים or ות or ת at the end of a word is **just part of the word**. Use your מלון to help you determine the difference.)

וְאֶהְבֶּתְּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ
 בְּכָל־לְבָבְךָ וּבְכָל־נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל־מְאֹדְךָ.

וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה

אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוְּךָ הַיּוֹם עַל־לְבָבְךָ.

וּשְׁנַנְתָּם לְבִנְיָהּ וּדְבַרְתָּ בָּם

בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ וּבְלִכְתֹּךָ בְּדַרְךָ

וּבְשֹׁכְבְךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ.

וּקְשַׁרְתָּם לְאוֹת עַל־יָדְךָ

וְהָיוּ לְטֹטְפֹת בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ.

וּכְתַבְתָּם עַל־מְזוֹזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ.

לְמַעַן תִּזְכְּרוּ וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֶת־כָּל־מִצְוֹתַי

וְהָיִיתֶם קְדוֹשִׁים לֵאלֹהֵיכֶם.

אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם

אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִי אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם

לְהִיוֹת לְכֶם לֵאלֹהִים

אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם.

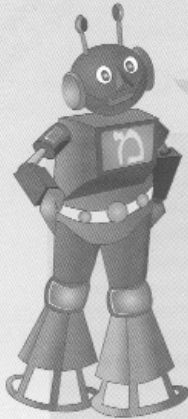


ךְ means
 “way” or
 “path.” The
 ךְ is part of
 the word.

ות is part of the
 word אות that
 means “sign” or
 “symbol.”

ים is the word
 that means “Egypt.”
 The ם at the end is
 NOT a suffix.

אלהים is a word that we use for “God.”
 Again, the ם at the end is NOT a suffix.



ANSWERS TO: NEW SUFFIXES

The roots below show up in the **וְאַהֲבַתְּ** with the suffixes **תְּ** or **תֶּם** or **תָּם**.

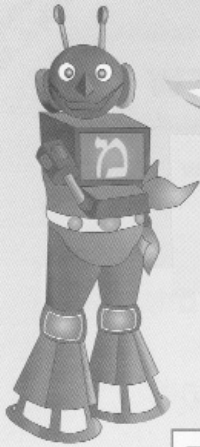
Find the word and write it below. Then:

- Mark the prefixes **red**.
- Mark the suffixes **blue**.
- Write what the entire word means.



Pay attention to the difference between **תֶּם** and **תָּם** !

Root	The Word in the וְאַהֲבַתְּ	It Means:
א-ה-ב = love	וְאַהֲבַתְּ	and you shall love
ש-נ-נ = teach	וְשִׁנַּנְתֶּם	and you shall teach them
ד-ב-ר = speak	וְדַבַּרְתָּ	and you shall speak
ק-ש-ר = bind	וְקִשְׂרֶתֶם	and you shall bind them
כ-ת-ב = write	וְכִתְבֶתֶם	and you shall write them
ע-ש-ה = do or make	וְעָשִׂיתֶם (the ה becomes a ך)	and you shall do
ה-י-ה = are	וְהִיְיֶתֶם (the ה becomes a ך)	and you shall be



ANSWERS TO: THE PREFIX ...ב

A **prefix** is a letter added to the **beginning** of a word.
A Hebrew prefix can have more than one prefix.

All of the words and roots below are found in the **שָׁמַע** and **וְאָהֲבֵת**.

1. Circle the words that have the prefix ...ב.
2. Underline the words that have more than one prefix.

The word **בֵּין** means "between."

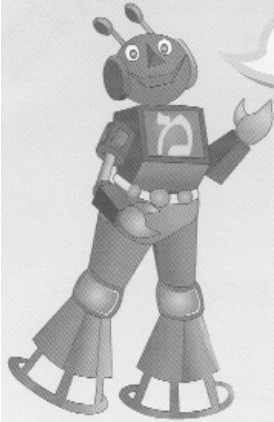
The word **בֵּית** means "house."



The root of this word is **ב־ר־כ**.

3. Choose three of the words that you circled to translate here:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1. Hebrew: | <u>בְּכָל</u> | English: | <u>with all</u> |
| 2. Hebrew: | <u>בְּבֵיתְךָ</u> | English: | <u>in your house</u> |
| 3. Hebrew: | <u>וּבְקוּמָךְ</u> | English: | <u>and when you rise</u> |
| 4. Hebrew: | <u>בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ</u> | English: | <u>when you sit</u> |
| 5. Hebrew: | <u>וּבְלִכְתָּךְ</u> | English: | <u>and when you walk</u> |
| 6. Hebrew: | <u>וּבְשָׁכְבָּךְ</u> | English: | <u>and when you lie down</u> |
| 7. Hebrew: | <u>וּבְכָל</u> | English: | <u>and with all</u> |
| 8. Hebrew: | <u>בְּדַרְךָ</u> | English: | <u>by (along) the way</u> |
| 9. Hebrew: | <u>וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ</u> | English: | <u>and on your gates</u> |



ANSWERS TO: GRAMMAR REVIEW

Prefixes that you know

- the = הַ, הַ, הַ
 in, with, by = בְּ, בְּ, בְּ
 and = וְ, וְ, וְ
 to, for = לְ, לְ, לְ

Suffixes that you know

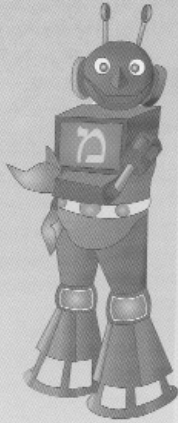
- our, us = נוּ
 your, you = כִּי
 makes a word plural = ים, ות
 you should = תֵּן, תֵּן
 you should x them = תֵּן

Match the Hebrew and English words.
 (Your מלון can help you!)

1. your hand
2. and on your gates
3. for (as) a frontlet
4. for (as) a symbol
5. and you shall do
6. the words
7. your heart
8. by (along) the way
9. and you shall speak
10. and you shall write them
11. your eyes



- | | |
|----------------|----|
| לְטַפֵּחַ | 3 |
| בְּדֶרֶךְ | 8 |
| הַדְּבָרִים | 6 |
| לְבָבְךָ | 7 |
| וְדַבַּרְתָּ | 9 |
| לְאוֹת | 4 |
| עֵינֶיךָ | 11 |
| וּבִשְׁעָרֶיךָ | 2 |
| וַעֲשִׂיתָם | 5 |
| יָדְךָ | 1 |
| וּכְתַבְתֶּם | 10 |



ANSWERS TO: SYMBOLS AND SIGNS

דבורה 9
Words about Prayer
דברי תפילה
Activity 1, Answers

Read the selections from the three paragraphs of the **שְׁמַע** below. Decide which of the **אותות**, "symbols," is referred to, and write it (in **Hebrew**) in the space.

- 1** From the first paragraph of the **שְׁמַע** (the **וְאֵהָבָה**; Deuteronomy 6:4–9)

The **אותות** mentioned are: 1. תַּפְּלִין 2. מְזוּזָה

- 2** From the second paragraph of the **שְׁמַע** (Deuteronomy 11:13–21)

The **אותות** mentioned are: 1. תַּפְּלִין 2. מְזוּזָה

- 3** From the third paragraph of the **שְׁמַע** (Numbers 15:37–41)

The **אות** mentioned is: 1. צִיצִית

Look closely at each paragraph. What does each **אות** represent?

The **צִיצִית** remind us: Of the 613 מְצֻוֹת, commandments. The paragraph itself says, "And when you see it [tzitzit] you will remember all of God's commandments and you will do them."

The **מְזוּזָה** reminds us: To remember God's words and laws. It also identifies the house as a Jewish home. Some say that the mezuzah reminds us that God is protecting us.

The **תַּפְּלִין** remind us: To remember God's words and laws. Also, they are placed on the head, which holds the mind, and on the arm, next to the heart. So we are reminded that we should serve God with our minds and our hearts.



ANSWERS TO: COMMANDING LOVE

What do you think it means to “love God”? This answer is up to each student. They may use ideas from the sources provided.

Can love be commanded? This answer is up to each student. They may use ideas from the sources provided.



ANSWERS TO: YOU ARE A WITNESS!

How can we be witnesses for God? Look at the ideas below and circle the ones that you think help the Jewish people be witnesses that God exists:

Say blessings before we eat.

Do מצות.

Help other people.

Live a moral life.

Take care of a garden.

Put a מזוזה on your doorpost.

Say the שמע every day.

Wear a tallit.

What is the best way for YOU to be an עֵד, a witness, for God? These answers will be personal for each student. They may choose from the answers above or create their own.