

Chapter 1 : Jewish Holidays in a Box: Fun for the Whole Family - The Jewish Lady

Jewish Holiday Fun For You! is an arch yet loving look at Jewish holidays, told through satirical recreations of print iconography - from TV Guide and the SAT exam to The New York Observer and Highlights (Chai Lights) magazine.

It commemorates a time when the Jewish people living in Persia were saved from extermination. The story of Purim is told in the Biblical book of Esther. The heroes of the story are Esther, a beautiful young Jewish woman living in Persia, and her cousin Mordecai, who raised her as if she were his daughter. Esther was taken to the house of Ahasuerus, King of Persia, to become part of his harem, and he loved her more than his other women and made her queen. But the king did not know that Esther was a Jew, because Mordecai told her not to reveal her nationality. The villain of the story is Haman, an arrogant, egotistical advisor to the king. Haman hated Mordecai because Mordecai refused to bow down to Haman, so Haman plotted to destroy the Jewish people. The king gave the fate of the Jewish people to Haman, to do as he pleased to them. Haman planned to exterminate all of the Jews. Mordecai persuaded Esther to speak to the king on behalf of the Jewish people. Esther fasted for three days to prepare herself, then went into the king. The Jewish people were saved, and Haman was hanged on the gallows that had been prepared for Mordecai. The book of Esther is unusual in that it is the only book of the bible that does not contain the name of G-d. In fact, it includes virtually no reference to G-d. Mordecai makes a vague reference to the fact that the Jews will be saved by someone else, if not by Esther, but that it is the closest the book comes to mentioning G-d. Thus, one important message that can be gained from the story is that G-d often works in ways that are not apparent, in ways that appear to be chance, coincidence or ordinary good luck. Purim is celebrated on the 14th day of Adar, which is usually in March. The 14th of Adar is the day that Haman chose for the extermination of the Jews. In leap years, when there are two months of Adar, Purim is celebrated in the second month of Adar, so it is always one month before Passover. In cities that were walled in the time of Joshua, Purim is celebrated on the 15th of the month, because the book of Esther says that in Shushan a walled city, deliverance from the massacre was not complete until the next day. The primary commandment related to Purim is to hear the reading of the book of Esther. The book of Esther is commonly known as the Megillah, which means scroll. Although there are five books of Jewish scripture that are properly referred to as megillahs Esther, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, and Lamentations, this is the one people usually mean when they speak of The Megillah. It is customary to boo, hiss, stamp feet and rattle gragers noisemakers; see illustration whenever the name of Haman is mentioned in the service. In addition, we are commanded to send out gifts of food or drink, and to make gifts to charity. The sending of gifts of food and drink is referred to as shalach manos lit. Among Ashkenazic Jews, a common treat at this time of year is hamentaschen lit. Nobody knows for sure how these sweets became so heavily associated with Purim, but we do know that similar cookies known as Mohntaschen were popular in 18th century Europe, and they were adopted around this time as a Purim treat by European Jewish families. This association caught on, and soon the cookies were simply known as hamentaschen. During the 19th century the cookies spread to America and the rest of the world, and have remained a Purim staple ever since. It is customary to hold carnival-like celebrations on Purim, to perform plays and parodies, and to hold beauty contests. Work is permitted as usual on Purim, unless of course it falls on a Saturday. Judaism, Haaretz March 2, close.

Chapter 2 : Fall Holiday Fun | JewishBoston

Jewish Holidays in a Box has created a fun and clever game that works extremely well. The Passover Seder Steps Follow-Along includes 5 boards and 5 playing pawns that will delight kids (and kids at heart).

Remembers the defeat of a plot to exterminate the Jews Observances: Costume parties; drinking; eating fruit-filled triangular cookies In the twelfth month, which is the month of Adar, on its thirteenth day It commemorates a time when the Jewish people living in Persia were saved from extermination. The heroes of the story are Esther, a beautiful young Jewish woman living in Persia, and her cousin Mordecai, who raised her as if she were his daughter. Esther was taken to the house of Ahasuerus, King of Persia, to become part of his harem. King Ahasuerus loved Esther more than his other women and made Esther queen, but the king did not know that Esther was a Jew, because Mordecai told her not to reveal her identity. The villain of the story is Haman, an arrogant, egotistical advisor to the king. Haman hated Mordecai because Mordecai refused to bow down to Haman, so Haman plotted to destroy the Jewish people. In a speech that is all too familiar to Jews, Haman told the king, "There is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the peoples in all the provinces of your realm. The king gave the fate of the Jewish people to Haman, to do as he pleased to them. Haman planned to exterminate all of the Jews. Mordecai persuaded Esther to speak to the king on behalf of the Jewish people. Esther fasted for three days to prepare herself, then went into the king. The Jewish people were saved, and Haman and his ten sons were hanged on the gallows that had been prepared for Mordecai. The book of Esther is unusual in that it is the only book of the Bible that does not contain the name of G-d. In fact, it includes virtually no reference to G-d. Mordecai makes a vague reference to the fact that the Jews will be saved by someone else, if not by Esther, but that is the closest the book comes to mentioning G-d. Thus, one important message that can be gained from the story is that G-d often works in ways that are not apparent, in ways that appear to be chance, coincidence or ordinary good luck. Modern Echoes of Purim The Pesach Passover seder reminds us that in every generation, there are those who rise up to destroy us, but G-d saves us from their hand. In the time of the Book of Esther, Haman was the one who tried to destroy us. In modern times, there have been two significant figures who have threatened the Jewish people, and there are echoes of Purim in their stories. Many have noted the echoes of Purim in the Nuremberg war crime trials. One of the men seems to have been aware of the parallel: The tale of Julius Streicher. The numerical value of Tav-Shin-Zayin is , and these ten men were hanged in the Jewish year the thousands digit is routinely skipped when writing Jewish years; there are no numerals for thousands in Hebrew numbering. They were not hanged on Purim, though -- they were hanged on Hoshanah Rabbah. Another echo of Purim is found in the Soviet Union a few years later. In early , Stalin was planning to deport most of the Jews in the Soviet Union to Siberia, but just before his plans came to fruition, he suffered a stroke and died a few days later. He suffered that stroke on the night of March 1, Jewish days end at sunset; you will see March 1 on the calendar as Purim. The plan to deport Jews was not carried out. The Rebbe instead told a cryptic story about a man who was voting in the Soviet Union and heard people cheering for the candidate, "Hoorah! Purim Customs and Observances Purim is celebrated on the 14th day of Adar , which is usually in March. The 13th of Adar is the day that Haman chose for the extermination of the Jews, and the day that the Jews battled their enemies for their lives. On the day afterwards, the 14th, they celebrated their survival. In cities that were walled in the time of Joshua, Purim is celebrated on the 15th of the month, because the book of Esther says that in Shushan a walled city , deliverance from the massacre was not complete until the next day. The 15th is referred to as Shushan Purim. In leap years , when there are two months of Adar, Purim is celebrated in the second month of Adar, so it is always one month before Passover. The 14th day of the first Adar in a leap year is celebrated as a minor holiday called Purim Katan, which means "little Purim. Some communities also observe a "Purim Katan" on the anniversary of any day when their community was saved from a catastrophe, destruction, evil or oppression. The word "Purim" means "lots" and refers to the lottery that Haman used to choose the date for the massacre. Click to hear it The primary commandment related to Purim is to hear the reading of the book of Esther. The book of Esther is commonly known as the Megillah, which means scroll. Although there are five

books of Jewish scripture that are properly referred to as megillahs Esther, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, and Lamentations , this is the one people usually mean when they speak of The Megillah. It is customary to boo, hiss, stamp feet and rattle gragers noisemakers whenever the name of Haman is mentioned in the service. The purpose of this custom is to "blot out the name of Haman. According to the Talmud , a person is required to drink until he cannot tell the difference between "cursed be Haman" and "blessed be Mordecai," though opinions differ as to exactly how drunk that is. A person certainly should not become so drunk that he might violate other commandments or get seriously ill. In addition, recovering alcoholics or others who might suffer serious harm from alcohol are exempt from this obligation. In addition, we are commanded to send out gifts of food or drink, and to make gifts to charity. The sending of gifts of food and drink is referred to as shalach manos lit. Among Ashkenazic Jews, a common treat at this time of year is hamentaschen lit. My recipe is included below. It is customary to hold carnival-like celebrations on Purim, to perform plays and parodies, and to hold beauty contests. I have heard that the usual prohibitions against cross-dressing are lifted during this holiday, but I am not certain about that. Americans sometimes refer to Purim as the Jewish Mardi Gras. Purim is not subject to the sabbath-like restrictions on work that some other holidays are; however, some sources indicate that we should not go about our ordinary business on Purim out of respect for the holiday. Recipe for Hamentaschen This is a sugar cookie-style recipe, which is a common homemade style. Below is the ingredient list for this new recipe, alongside the original recipe for anyone who has used it before and wants to stick with it. I use a mixer to make the batter these days. I used to mix it by hand. You may need to adjust the flour amount slightly if you mix by hand. The wheat flour is necessary to achieve the right texture! Blend butter and sugar thoroughly. Add the egg and blend thoroughly. Add OJ and blend thoroughly. Add the baking powder, cinnamon and orange peel before the last half cup of flour. Refrigerate batter for an hour or two preferably overnight for the original recipe. Roll as thin as you like. I roll it between two sheets of parchment paper dusted with flour for best results. Cut out 3 or 4 inch circles. Set aside the excess dough for the next batch and flip the circles before filling to make it easier to fold when the time comes. Put a dollop of filling in the middle of each circle. Fold up the sides to make a triangle, folding the last corner under the starting point, so that each side has corner that folds over and a corner that folds under see picture at right. Folding in this "pinwheel" style will reduce the likelihood that the last side will fall open while cooking, spilling out the filling. It also tends to make a better triangle shape. Bake at degrees for about minutes, until golden brown but before the filling boils over! Traditional fillings are poppy seed and prune, but apricot is my favorite. Apple butter, orange marmalade, pineapple preserves, and cherry pie filling all work quite well. I usually use grocery store brand fruit preserves, and of course the traditional Simon Fischer brand prune lekvar. I have also made some with Nutella chocolate-hazelnut spread ; I find it a bit dry that way, but some people like it. The Nutella was less dry when I mixed it with marshmallow fluff, and a recent mix of Nutella and cherry preserves got rave reviews at the office. The number of cookies this recipe makes depends on the size of your cutting tool and the thickness you roll. Reduce the baking powder to 1 tsp. The resulting hamentaschen will have an unusual pumpernickel color, but they taste great! I have family and friends with celiac, so I make a batch of this substitution every year, and get great reviews. Sometimes buckwheat flour is mixed with white or wheat flour. The Hodgson Mill buckwheat and flax linked above are gluten-free and have reliable kosher certification. List of Dates Purim will occur on the following days of the secular calendar: [Click Here for more details.](#)

Chapter 3 : 10 Activities for Meaningful High Holy Days with Kids | JewishBoston

The Jewish holidays explored through the eyes of children. Guides, stories, crafts, recipes, videos, and much more!

Learn in the privacy of your home. Never be embarrassed again. Pronounce and understand Hanukkah terminology Grasp the meaning and beauty of the Hanukkah blessings Pronounce the three key blessings using a proven language learning technique Sing the Hanukkah melodies Praise for Hanukkah Blessings Tutorial Just wanted to thank you again. The tutorial was so helpful and made Hanukkah far more memorable and the melodies helped other family members and friends feel more included. The method of learning you present works! Available as bulk purchase email info jewishholidaysinabox. Ideal for kids Kids as young as two can make the notes their own, thanks to a check-off list to share their favorite Hanukkah activities. Our twin 4-year-old girls loved filling them out. How to Light Up Your Holiday Everything you need to know about Hanukkah page guide is the perfect Hanukkah reference for the whole holiday. I love the pictures you used. The book looks so clean and easy to follow. I love how you broke it up. I love that you give recipes and suggestions for where to find music. Your book is a lifesaver!! I found it very straightforward and easy to read. I particularly like the step-by-step approach. I also appreciate the section that teaches us how to light the candles properly. I truly appreciate your taking the time to share your faith with all of us. It provides a straight-forward explanation of the history, food, parts and pieces, games, blessings and songs. Also included are helpful and fun ideas of ways to enrich the holiday. I highly recommend this guide! Your Hanukkah e-guide helped explain things I had wondered, like what candles had to do with the oil, and how did latkes come in to play. Bring the whole family into the Hanukkah spirit with this mix of fun projects. Comes with flames and candles galore to color! The PDF file would be best for families who want something simple and crafty to do with their young children ages 8 and under during the holidays. Rosh Hashanah, Hanukkah, and Passover. Family fun for kids, parents, and grandparents to play together. Makes a perfect gift.

Chapter 4 : Hanukkah | Jewish Holidays in a Box

Purim is one of the most fun holidays celebrated by the Jewish people, but is often under recognized. Purim (held on the 14th day of the Hebrew month of Adar " usually March or April.

Holidays begin at sunset the night before "Work" is forbidden on many holidays. Some holidays are one day longer than the Bible says. Holidays fall on different dates every year. This is the first in a series of pages on the Jewish holidays. This page discusses some basic considerations that apply to all or many holidays. Each of the individual holiday pages talks about the significance of a holiday, its traditional observances and related customs, the date on which each holiday will occur for the next five years, and in some cases recipes for traditional, Ashkenazic holiday-related foods.

When Holidays Begin All Jewish holidays begin the evening before the date specified on most calendars. This is because a Jewish "day" begins and ends at sunset, rather than at midnight. If you read the story of creation in Genesis Ch. 1, you will see that the day begins at sunset. Holidays end at nightfall of the date specified on most calendars; that is, at the time when it becomes dark out, about an hour after sunset. For the precise time when a holiday begins and ends in your area, consult the list of candle lighting times provided by the Orthodox Union, by Chabad or by any Jewish calendar. For a discussion of why Jewish holidays occur on different days every year, see Jewish Calendar.

The "work" prohibited on those holidays is the same as that prohibited on Shabbat, except that cooking, baking, transferring fire and carrying, all of which are forbidden on Shabbat, are permitted on holidays. When a holiday occurs on Shabbat, the full Shabbat restrictions are observed. For observant Jews who work in the secular gentile world, this can be problematic in some years: This is more vacation time than some people have available.

Extra Day of Holidays You may notice that the number of days of some holidays do not accord with what the Bible specifies. In most cases, we celebrate one more day than the Bible requires. There is an interesting reason for this additional day. The Jewish calendar is lunar, with each month beginning on the new moon. The new months used to be determined by observation. When the new moon was observed, the Sanhedrin declared the beginning of a new month and sent out messengers to tell people when the month began. People in distant communities could not always be notified of the new moon and therefore, of the first day of the month, so they did not know the correct day to celebrate. This practice of celebrating an extra day was maintained as a custom even after we adopted a precise mathematical calendar, because it was the custom of our ancestors. This extra day is not celebrated by Israelis, regardless of whether they are in Israel at the time of the holiday, because it is not the custom of their ancestors, but it is celebrated by everybody else, even if they are visiting Israel at the time of the holiday. Rosh Hashanah is celebrated as two days everywhere in Israel and outside Israel, because it occurs on the first day of a month. Messengers were not dispatched on the holiday, so even people in Israel did not know whether a new moon had been observed, and everybody celebrated two days. The practice was also maintained as a custom after the mathematical calendar was adopted.

List of All Holiday Dates Below is a list of all major holiday dates for the next five years. All holidays begin at sundown on the day before the date specified here.

Chapter 5 : Fun Facts about the Jewish High Holidays - JCC Pittsburgh

Jewish holiday of Purim, begins at sundown on Wed, 20 March Purim is one of the most joyous and fun holidays on the Jewish calendar. It commemorates a time when the Jewish people living in Persia were saved from extermination.

Put 5 cups of the bread flour in the bowl of a stand mixer fitted with the whisk attachment. Add yeast, salt and sugar. Blend, keeping the mixer on low. Add the eggs one at a time, then oil, then water. Turn off the mixer, scrape off the beater and replace it with the dough hook. Turn it on low. Add the remaining 2 cups of bread flour gradually. Let it knead for minutes, until the dough is mostly pulled away from the sides. Leave the dough in the bowl, put a dishtowel over it, and leave it to rise in a warm place for hours until doubled in size. Punch the dough down and turn it out onto a floured surface. Cut it into four equal pieces, and then cut each of those into four equal pieces. Roll each piece into a long strand. To create a round, braided challah, lay out four strands of dough in the shape of a number sign , with one strand going under and over another, and the other going over and then under another. To weave the strands together, place one over another, going around in a circular, spiral shape. You should have enough dough to make at least one more spiral in the opposite direction. Attach the loose ends together by pinching the dough strands together along the outer circle. Then make a bowl shape by bringing the corners up to the middle. Flip it over to see the completed round loaf. [Click here for a video demonstration of this technique.](#) For step-by-step written instructions with photos, visit [creativejewishmom](#). Turn the loaf over onto a baking sheet and repeat to create three additional loaves. You can place all four loaves together on one baking sheet. If using eggs, you can make a shiny coating for the challah by separating an egg, mixing the yolk with 1 teaspoon water, and brushing the egg mixture all over the tops of the challah. Then sprinkle with poppy seeds, if using. Bake at degrees for minutes. New England is apple country, and a visit to an orchard to pick apples straight from the tree is the stuff family memories are made of. At the orchard, choose different varieties of apples so you can see and taste the differences between, for example, a tart Granny Smith and a sweet Honeycrisp apple. At home with your haul, head for the kitchen to make an apple kugel , apple muffins or an apple cake. Or make a quick and easy applesauce by cutting up 12 cooking apples, such as McIntosh peeled or unpeeled, depending on your preference. Place the apples in a pot with about an inch of water. Sprinkle the apples with brown sugar, white sugar or honey, to taste, and season with cinnamon and nutmeg. Cover and cook on low heatâ€”stirring oftenâ€”until the apples are completely cooked and can be mashed with a potato masher into a delicious sauce that can be enjoyed hot or cold. As your home fills with the luscious smells of cooking apples, talk with your children about how apples represent both the sweet and round aspects of the High Holy Daysâ€”that the year ahead should be as sweet as an apple dipped in honey, and that the cycle of years ends but begins again each Rosh Hashanah. Tashlich, the ritual ceremony that takes place in the afternoon of the first day of Rosh Hashanah, is a powerful opportunity for families to have a concrete experience of repentance. Kids enjoy this ritual, and they can understand the idea that even though they have made mistakes, they can learn from their errors and try not to repeat them in the new year. Bring the spirit of tashlich into your home by using bathtub crayons or markers like these to re-enact the ritual at tub time. Drawings of the playground where Alyssa pushed a friend, or the dinner table where Jon threw spaghetti, can also be used to depict the mistakes kids have made. Have your child swirl a washcloth around in the water to mimic the moving waters of traditional tashlich, and invite them to wash their mistakes away. Point out how fresh and clean the tub looks, and remind them that Rosh Hashanah is a chance for a similar fresh start. Handmade cards are a mainstay of the High Holy Days, not to mention a fun and meaningful way for families to get creative together. The possibilities are endless when it comes to crafting handmade cards. Or make smaller apple stamps by cutting small notches out of one end of a wine cork a grown-up needs to do the cutting part. Kids can grasp the cork, dip it in paint and stamp away. Add stems with a crayon or colored pencil. Work with your child to cut red, green, brown and yellow craft paper into small rectangles, triangles and squares. Using a glue stick, arrange and overlap the shapes so they form mosaic apples, honey jars, shofars or anything else that reminds them of Rosh Hashanah. [Click here for an example.](#) This brief video shows all four blasts being blown against the backdrop of a Jerusalem sunrise. Kids

love musical instruments, and they can connect with the meaning of the ancient shofar by creating their own. Cut out a square foot of paper from a brown grocery bag. Using a paintbrush, spread glue over one side of the square. Place a party horn at one corner of the square, with the mouthpiece off the paper. Roll the square around the horn into a cone shape, and press it gently so the glue adheres. Gathering around the table for festive Rosh Hashanah meals and Yom Kippur break-fast is even more special when that table is filled with items your children have made for the holidays. Start by using large pieces of sturdy paper to make placemats. Your child can draw on, paint, stamp or use stickers to decorate the mat however he likes. You might want to invite him to glue on print-outs of High Holy Days blessings, as Joanna Bricchetto suggests in this blog post , or cut the mat into an apple shape before decorating. Cover the mats in clear contact paper on both sides, and they will survive spills and be a memento for many New Years to come. Another special touch is to create handmade napkin rings. Or paint wooden beads yellow, green and red and create jaunty apple-and-bee beaded rings, as Brenda Ponnay describes in detail in this blog post. Finally, even the smallest tot will enjoy filling a bowl with fresh, ripe apples to serve as a centerpiece as well as a reminder of the sweetness and renewal of Rosh Hashanah. Giving tzedakah, or charity, is a meaningful family activity all year long, but the day before Yom Kippur is believed to be a particularly significant day to share with those who are less fortunate. You can get kids involved with tzedakah by having them accompany you when you drop off donated items. You can also create a family tzedakah box to let your kids have their own place to drop coins and bills that can be collected and donated to a cause the family agrees on. Choose your vessel—this can be any number of recycled materials, including a tissue box , shoe box or a clean, empty food container with a lid , like a can of coffee or breadcrumbs. Decorate the outside, either by first gluing a clean covering of colored paper around the box, or by pasting magazine cut-outs, attaching stickers or painting directly on the box. You can glue on craft materials like pompoms, buttons or sequins to make the box stand out even more. It can be challenging for children to grasp the full spiritual meaning of the High Holy Days, especially Yom Kippur, which is such an emotionally intense holiday. You can help them express their understanding of this time of year by helping them create their own machzor, or prayer book. The design of the book can be simple—take a small stack of construction paper, fold it in half, and staple along the fold. You can devote pages to symbols of the High Holy Days, such as a shofar, the scales of justice and a tzedakah box. You can also illustrate the biblical story of Jonah and the whale, which is read on Yom Kippur. Or encourage your child to make drawings depicting the ways she hopes to bring goodness and kindness into the world in the coming year.

Chapter 6 : Holidays - Craft It Fun by Woodpeckers

With a Jewish holiday in almost every month it can be tough to keep coming up with new & fresh ideas. We at Woodpeckers have taken care of that. Our Yom Tov & Holiday crafts are timeless & creative.

Chapter 7 : NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

The Jewish Lunar Moon Calendar pretty colorful Find this Pin and more on Jewish holiday fun by Ilisia Kissner. An adorable, hand-drawn Jewish Calendar. Hannukah is based on the Jewish calendar - it begins at sundown on the day of Kislev and concludes on the or day of Tevet.

Chapter 8 : Rosh Hashanah | Jewish Holidays in a Box

Dates of major and minor Jewish holidays for Each holiday page includes a brief overview of special observances and customs, and any special Torah readings. Holidays begin at sundown on the evening before the date specified. Dates in bold are yom tov, so they have similar obligations and.

Chapter 9 : Judaism Jewish Holidays

DOWNLOAD PDF JEWISH HOLIDAY FUN

Rosh Hashanah Bingo \$ Explore Jewish New Year symbols Free shipping with Amazon Prime. Fun for parents, grandchildren, and children 2 and up. Get the family excited about Rosh Hashanah by playing this fun game that brings everyone together around the table - kids, parents, and grandparents.