

Liberal Haggadah

By Haggadot



Made with  HAGGADOT.COM

TABLE OF CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Introduction

The Passover Seder - A How-To Guide Four

Cups of Wine

KADESH

Kadesh

URCHATZ

Hand Washing

Urchatz - Wash Your Hands To Prepare for the Seder

KARPAS

Dip Parsley in Saltwater

Karpas

YACHATZ

Yachatz - Break the Middle Matzah

Yachatz - Breaking the Middle Matzah

MAGGID - BEGINNING

Maggid (Introduction)

-- FOUR QUESTIONS

Four Questions

The Four Questions

-- FOUR CHILDREN

Four Children

The Four Children

-- EXODUS STORY

Let My People Go! Telling
our Story

-- TEN PLAGUES

Ten Plagues - Frog

The Ten Plagues

The Modern Plagues

-- CUP #2 & DAYENU

Answering Our Questions

Dayenu! Dayeinu

Old & New Passover Symbols

The Passover Symbols In

Every Generation...

In Every Generation & Second Cup

RACHTZAH

Rachtzah

MOTZI-MATZAH

Motzi-Matzah

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Motzi Matzah

MAROR

Horseradish

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Maror

KOREICH

Hillel Sandwich

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Koreich

SHULCHAN OREICH

Let's Eat!

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Shulchan Oreich

TZAFUN

Find the Afikomen!

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Tzafoon

BAREICH

Bareich

HALLEL

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Hallel Opening the
Door for Elijah

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Cup of Elijah Miriam's Cup

NIRTZAH

Nirtzah

SONGS

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Who Knows One

Chad Gadya

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Chad Gadya

Introduction

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Introduction

Contributed by [JewishBoston](http://JewishBoston.com)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

Tonight, we gather together to celebrate Passover. Passover is a holiday commemorating the Israelites' liberation from slavery and their exodus from Egypt, as told in the beginning of the Book of Exodus in the Hebrew Bible. Following the command that the story should always be taught to the next generation, Jews across

time and space have celebrated this joyful holiday. As you might imagine, there are many aspects of the Passover celebration that have withstood the millennia of observance, and many traditions have been added, taken away and changed over time.

Tonight, we will eat a great meal together, enjoy four glasses (at least!) of wine, and tell the story of our ancestors' liberation from slavery. We welcome all our guests to reflect with us on the meaning of freedom in each of our lives, traditions and histories. We will have the opportunity to consider our blessings, pledge to work harder at freeing those who still suffer, and try to cast off the things in our own lives that feel oppressive.

As we get started, get comfortable! Find a pillow to help you recline. In ancient times, eating while lounging on a pillow or couch was a sign of freedom. We anticipate this seder should take about 45 minutes from start to dinner. Enjoy!

Introduction

The Passover Seder - A How-To Guide

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Video from Haggadot.com



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzDDnP5yDM0>

Introduction

Four Cups of Wine

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



Kadesh

Kadesh

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

All Jewish celebrations, from holidays to weddings, include wine as a symbol of our joy – not to mention a practical way to increase that joy. The seder starts with wine and then gives us three more opportunities to refill our cup and drink.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, borei p'ree hagafen.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who creates the fruit of the vine.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who chose us from all peoples and languages, and sanctified us with commandments, and lovingly gave to us special times for happiness, holidays and this time of celebrating the Holiday of Matzah, the time of liberation, reading our sacred stories, and remembering the Exodus from Egypt. For you chose us and sanctified us among all peoples. And you have given us joyful holidays. We praise God, who sanctifies the people of Israel and the holidays.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם
שֶׁהַחַיָּינוּ וְקִיַּמָּנוּ וְהִגִּיעָנוּ לְזַמַּן הַזֶּה

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, she-hechyanu
v'key'manu v'higiyanu lazman hazeh.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything,
who has kept us alive, raised us up, and brought us to this happy moment.

Drink the first glass of wine!

Urchatz

Hand Washing

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from [Haggadot.com](#)



Urchatz

Urchatz - Wash Your Hands To Prepare for the Seder

Contributed by [JewishBoston](https://www.jewishboston.com)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

Water is refreshing, cleansing, and clear, so it's easy to understand why so many cultures and religions use water for symbolic purification. We will wash our hands twice during our seder: now, with no blessing, to get us ready for the rituals to come; and then again later, we'll wash again with a blessing, preparing us for the meal, which Judaism thinks of as a ritual in itself. (The Jewish obsession with food is older than you thought!)

To wash your hands, you don't need soap, but you do need a cup to pour water over your hands. Pour water on each of your hands three times, alternating between your hands. If the people around your table don't want to get up to walk all the way over to the sink, you could pass a pitcher and a bowl around so everyone can wash at their seats... just be careful not to spill!

Too often during our daily lives we don't stop and take the moment to prepare for whatever it is we're about to do.

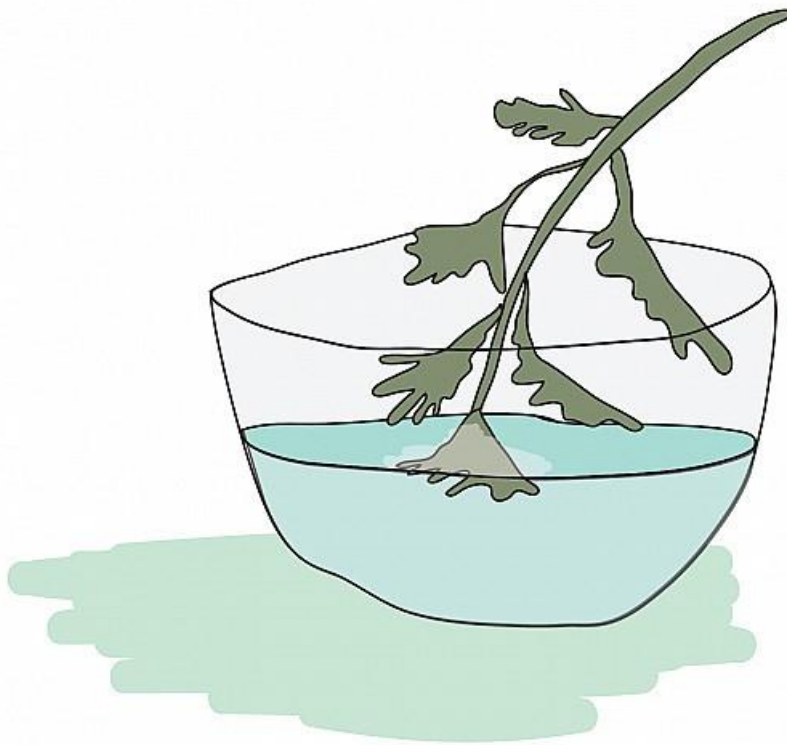
Let's pause to consider what we hope to get out of our evening together tonight. Go around the table and share one hope or expectation you have for tonight's seder.

Karpas

Dip Parsley in Saltwater

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



Karpas

Karpas

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

Passover, like many of our holidays, combines the celebration of an event from our Jewish memory with a recognition of the cycles of nature. As we remember the liberation from Egypt, we also recognize the stirrings of spring and rebirth happening

in the world around us. The symbols on our table bring together elements of both kinds of celebration.

We now take a vegetable, representing our joy at the dawning of spring after our long, cold winter. Most families use a green vegetable, such as parsley or celery, but some families from Eastern Europe have a tradition of using a boiled potato since greens were hard to come by at Passover time. Whatever symbol of spring and sustenance we're using, we now dip it into salt water, a symbol of the tears our ancestors shed as slaves. Before we eat it, we recite a short blessing:

ברוך אתה יי, אלהינו מלך העולם, בורא פרי האדמה

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, borei p'ree ha-adama.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who creates the fruits of the earth.

We look forward to spring and the reawakening of flowers and greenery. They haven't been lost, just buried beneath the snow, getting ready for reappearance just when we most needed them.

-

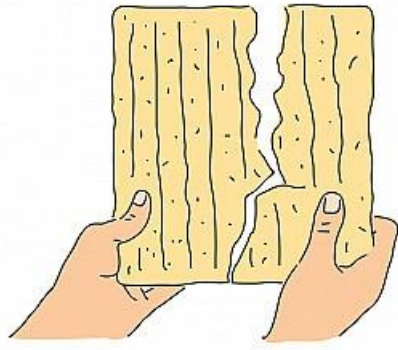
We all have aspects of ourselves that sometimes get buried under the stresses of our busy lives. What has this winter taught us? What elements of our own lives do we hope to revive this spring?

Yachatz

Yachatz - Break the Middle Matzah

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from [Haggadot.com](#)



Yachatz

Yachatz - Breaking the Middle Matzah Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

There are three pieces of matzah stacked on the table. We now break the middle matzah into two pieces. The host should wrap up the larger of the pieces and, at some point between now and the end of dinner, hide it. This piece is called the afikomen, literally “dessert” in Greek. After dinner, the guests will have to hunt for the afikomen in order to wrap up the meal... and win a prize.

We eat matzah in memory of the quick flight of our ancestors from Egypt. As slaves, they had faced many false starts before finally being let go. So when the word of their freedom came, they took whatever dough they had and ran with it before it had the chance to rise, leaving it looking something like matzah.

Uncover and hold up the three pieces of matzah and say:

This is the bread of poverty which our ancestors ate in the land of Egypt. All who are hungry, come and eat; all who are needy, come and celebrate Passover with us. This year we are here; next year we will be in Israel. This year we are slaves; next year we will be free.

These days, matzah is a special food and we look forward to eating it on Passover. Imagine eating only matzah, or being one of the countless people around the world who don't have enough to eat.

What does the symbol of matzah say to us about oppression in the world, both people literally enslaved and the many ways in which each of us is held down by forces beyond our control? How does this resonate with events happening now?

Maggid - Beginning

Maggid (Introduction)

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

Pour the second glass of wine for everyone.

The Haggadah doesn't tell the story of Passover in a linear fashion. We don't hear of Moses being found by the daughter of Pharaoh – actually, we don't hear much of Moses at all. Instead, we get an impressionistic collection of songs, images, and stories of both the Exodus from Egypt and from Passover celebrations through the centuries. Some say that minimizing the role of Moses keeps us focused on the miracles God performed for us. Others insist that we keep the focus on the role that every member of the community has in bringing about positive change.

-- Four Questions

Four Questions

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



-- Four Questions

The Four Questions

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: JewishBoston.com

The formal telling of the story of Passover is framed as a discussion with lots of questions and answers. The tradition that the youngest person asks the questions reflects the centrality of involving everyone in the seder. The rabbis who created the set format for the seder gave us the Four Questions to help break the ice in case no one had their own questions. Asking questions is a core tradition in Jewish life. If everyone at your seder is around the same age, perhaps the person with the least seder experience can ask them – or everyone can sing them all together.

מה נשתנה הלילה הזה מכל הלילות

Ma nishtana halaila hazeh mikol haleilot?

Why is this night different from all other nights?

שבכל הלילות אנו אוכלין חמץ ומצה הלילה הזה כולו מצה

Shebichol haleilot anu ochlin chameitz u-matzah. Halaila hazeh kulo matzah.

On all other nights we eat both leavened bread and matzah. Tonight we only eat matzah.

שבכל הלילות אנו אוכלין שאר ירקות הלילה הזה מרור

Shebichol haleilot anu ochlin shi'ar yirakot haleila hazeh maror.

On all other nights we eat all kinds of vegetables, but tonight we eat bitter herbs.

שבכל הלילות אין אנו מטבילין אפילו פעם אחת הלילה הזה שתי פעמים

Shebichol haleilot ain anu matbilin afilu pa-am echat. Halaila hazeh shtei fiamim.

On all other nights we aren't expected to dip our vegetables one time.

Tonight we do it twice.

שבכל הלילות אנו אוכלין בין יושבין ובין מסבין. הלילה הזה כלנו מסבין

Shebichol haleilot anu ochlin bein yoshvin uvein m'subin. Halaila hazeh kulanu m'subin.

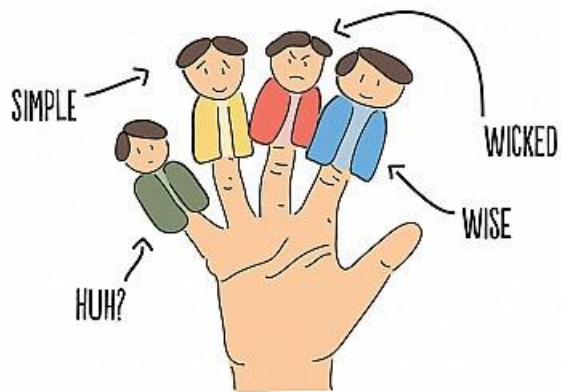
On all other nights we eat either sitting normally or reclining.
Tonight we recline.

-- Four Children

Four Children

Contributed by [Haggadot](https://www.haggadot.com)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



-- Four Children

The Four Children

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

As we tell the story, we think about it from all angles. Our tradition speaks of four different types of children who might react differently to the Passover seder. It is our job to make our story accessible to all the members of our community, so we think about how we might best reach each type of child:

What does the wise child say?

The wise child asks, What are the testimonies and laws which God commanded you?

You must teach this child the rules of observing the holiday of Passover.

What does the wicked child say?

The wicked child asks, What does this service mean to you?

To you and not to himself! Because he takes himself out of the community and misses the point, set this child's teeth on edge and say to him: "It is because of what God did for me in taking me out of Egypt." Me, not him. Had that child been there, he would have been left behind.

What does the simple child say?

The simple child asks, What is this?

To this child, answer plainly: "With a strong hand God took us out of Egypt, where we were slaves."

What about the child who doesn't know how to ask a question?

Help this child ask.

Start telling the story:

“It is because of what God did for me in taking me out of Egypt.”

-

Do you see yourself in any of these children? At times we all approach different situations like each of these children. How do we relate to each of them?

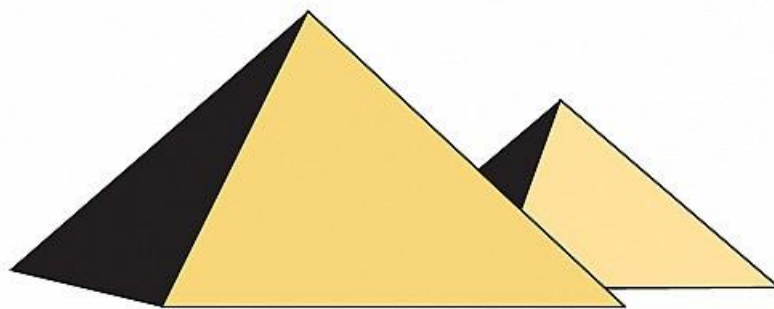
-- Exodus Story

Let My People Go!

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com

LET MY PEOPLE GO!



-- Exodus Story

Telling our Story

Contributed by [JewishBoston](http://JewishBoston.com)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

Our story starts in ancient times, with Abraham, the first person to have the idea that maybe all those little statues his contemporaries worshiped as gods were just statues. The idea of one God, invisible and all-powerful, inspired him to leave his family and begin a new people in Canaan, the land that would one day bear his grandson Jacob's adopted name, Israel.

God had made a promise to Abraham that his family would become a great nation, but this promise came with a frightening vision of the troubles along the way: "Your descendants will dwell for a time in a land that is not their own, and they will be enslaved and afflicted for four hundred years; however, I will punish the nation that enslaved them, and afterwards they shall leave with great wealth."

Raise the glass of wine and say:

וְהִיא שְׁעֵמֶדָה לְאַבוֹתֵינוּ וְלָנוּ

V'hi she-amda l'avoteinu v'lanu.

This promise has sustained our ancestors and us.

For not only one enemy has risen against us to annihilate us, but in every generation there are those who rise against us. But God saves us from those who seek to harm us.

The glass of wine is put down.

In the years our ancestors lived in Egypt, our numbers grew, and soon the family of Jacob became the People of Israel. Pharaoh and the leaders of Egypt grew alarmed by this great nation growing within their borders, so they enslaved us. We were forced to perform hard labor, perhaps even building pyramids. The Egyptians feared that even as slaves, the Israelites might grow strong and rebel. So Pharaoh decreed that Israelite baby boys should be drowned, to prevent the Israelites from overthrowing those who had enslaved them.

But God heard the cries of the Israelites. And God brought us out of Egypt with a strong hand and outstretched arm, with great awe, miraculous signs and wonders. God brought us out not by angel or messenger, but through God's own intervention.

-- Ten Plagues

Ten Plagues - Frog

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



-- Ten Plagues

The Ten Plagues

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

As we rejoice at our deliverance from slavery, we acknowledge that our freedom was hard-earned. We regret that our freedom came at the cost of the Egyptians' suffering, for we are all human beings made in the image of God. We pour out a drop of wine for each of the plagues as we recite them.

Dip a finger or a spoon into your wine glass for a drop for each plague.

These are the ten plagues which God brought down on the Egyptians:

Blood | dam | דם

Frogs | tzfardeiya | צַפְרָדַיִם

Lice | kinim | כִּנִּים

Beasts | arov | עֲרוֹב

Cattle disease | dever | דֵּבַר

Boils | sh'chin | שַׁחִין

Hail | barad | בָּרָד

Locusts | arbeh | אַרְבֵּה

Darkness | choshech | חֹשֶׁךְ

Death of the Firstborn | makat b'chorot | מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת

The Egyptians needed ten plagues because after each one they were able to come up with excuses and explanations rather than change their behavior. Could we be making the same mistakes? Make up your own list. What are the plagues in your life? What are the plagues in our world today? What behaviors do we need to change to fix them?

-- Ten Plagues

The Modern Plagues

Contributed by [JewishBoston](https://www.jewishboston.com)

Source: [JewishBoston.com](https://www.jewishboston.com) with Rabbi Matthew Soffer

The Passover Haggadah recounts ten plagues that afflicted Egyptian society. In our tradition, Passover is the season in which we imagine our own lives within the story and the story within our lives. Accordingly, we turn our thoughts to the many plagues affecting our society today. Our journey from slavery to redemption is ongoing, demanding the work of our hearts and hands. Here are ten “modern plagues”:

Homelessness

In any given year, about 3.5 million people are likely to experience homelessness, about a third of them children, according to the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty. A recent study by the U.S. Conference of Mayors showed the majority of major cities lack the capacity to shelter those in need and are forced to turn people away. We are reminded time and again in the Torah that the Exodus is a story about a wandering people, once suffering from enslavement, who, through God's help, eventually find their way to their homeland. As we inherit this story, we affirm our commitment to pursue an end to homelessness.

Hunger

About 49 million Americans experience food insecurity, 16 million of them children. While living in a world blessed with more than enough food to ensure all of God's children are well nourished, on Passover we declare, "Let all who are hungry come and eat!" These are not empty words, but rather a heartfelt and age-old prayer to end the man-made plague of hunger.

Inequality

Access to affordable housing, quality health care, nutritious food and quality education is far from equal. The disparity between the privileged and the poor is growing, with opportunities for upward mobility still gravely limited. Maimonides taught, "Everyone in the house of Israel is obligated to study Torah, regardless of whether one is rich or poor, physically able or with a physical disability." Unequal access to basic human needs, based on one's real or perceived identity, like race, gender or disability, is a plague, antithetical to the inclusive spirit of the Jewish tradition.

Greed

In the Talmud, the sage Ben Zoma asks: "Who is wealthy? One who is happy with one's lot." These teachings evidence what we know in our conscience—a human propensity to desire more than we need, to want what is not ours and, at times, to allow this inclination to conquer us, leading to sin. Passover urges us against the plague of greed, toward an attitude of gratitude.

Discrimination and hatred

The Jewish people, as quintessential victims of hatred and discrimination, are especially sensitized to this plague in our own day and age. Today, half a century after the civil rights movement in the United States, we still are far from the actualization of the dream Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. articulated in Washington, D.C., a vision rooted in the message of our prophets. On Passover, we affirm our own identity as the once oppressed, and we refuse to stand idly by amid the plagues of discrimination and hatred.

Silence amid violence

Every year, 4.8 million cases of domestic violence against American women are reported. Each year, more than 108,000 Americans are shot intentionally or unintentionally in murders, assaults, suicides and suicide attempts, accidental shootings and by police intervention. One in five children has seen someone get shot. We do not adequately address violence in our society, including rape, sex trafficking, child abuse, domestic violence and elder abuse, even though it happens every day within our own communities.

Environmental destruction

Humans actively destroy the environment through various forms of pollution, wastefulness, deforestation and widespread apathy toward improving our behaviors and detrimental civic policies. Rabbi Nachman of Breslav taught, "If you believe you can destroy, you must believe you can repair." Our precious world is in need of repair, now more than ever.

Stigma of mental illness

One in five Americans experiences mental illness in a given year. Even more alarming, according to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, nearly two-thirds of people with a diagnosable mental illness do not seek treatment, and minority communities are the least likely to search for or have access to mental health resources. Social stigma toward those with mental illness is a widespread plague. Historically, people with mental health issues have suffered from severe discrimination and brutality, yet our society is increasingly equipped with the knowledge and resources to alleviate the plague of social stigma and offer critical support.

Ignoring refugees

We are living through the worst refugee crisis since the Holocaust. On this day, we remember that “we were foreigners in the land of Egypt,” and God liberated us for a reason: to love the stranger as ourselves. With the memory of generations upon generations of our ancestors living as refugees, we commit ourselves to safely and lovingly opening our hearts and our doors to all peace-loving refugees.

Powerlessness

When faced with these modern plagues, how often do we doubt or question our own ability to make a difference? How often do we feel paralyzed because we do not know what to do to bring about change? How often do we find ourselves powerless to transform the world as it is into the world as we know it should be, overflowing with justice and peace?

Written in collaboration with Rabbi Matthew Soffer of Temple Israel of Boston

-- Cup #2 & Dayenu

Answering Our Questions

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, [JewishBoston.com](#)

As all good term papers do, we start with the main idea:

עַבְדִּים הָיִינוּ הָיִינוּ. אַתָּה בְּנֵי חוֹרֵין.

Avadim hayinu hayinu. Ata b'nei chorin.

We were slaves to Pharaoh in Egypt. Now we are free.

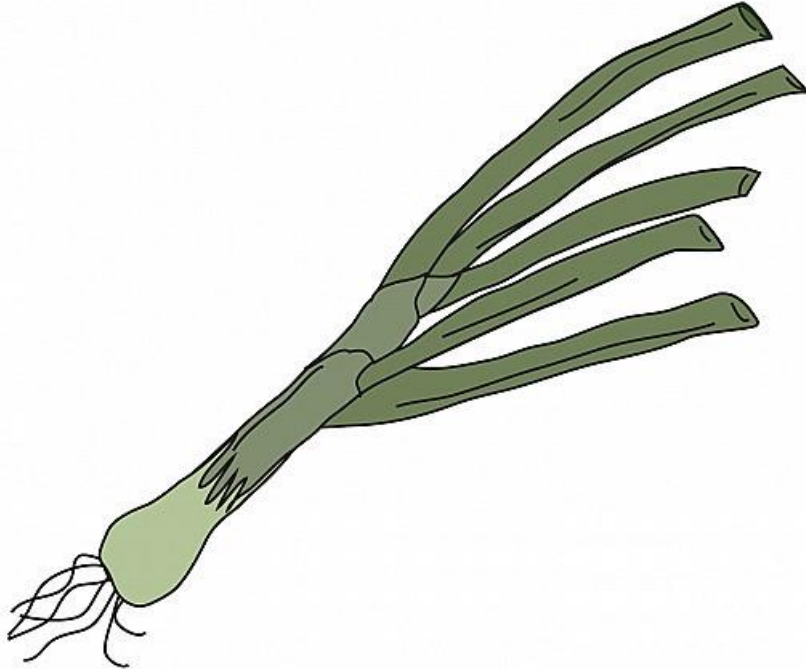
We were slaves to Pharaoh in Egypt, and God took us from there with a strong hand and outstretched arm. Had God not brought our ancestors out of Egypt, then even today we and our children and our grandchildren would still be slaves. Even if we were all wise, knowledgeable scholars and Torah experts, we would still be obligated to tell the story of the exodus from Egypt.

-- Cup #2 & Dayenu

Dayenu!

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



Scallions Aren't Just For Eating: There is a Persian custom of hitting each other with scallions during Dayenu. The scallions represent the whips of our oppressors. Although this may seem a little morbid, young and old alike have a wonderful time violating social norms and slamming each other with green onions. - Rachel Kobrin, My JewishLearning.com

-- Cup #2 & Dayenu

Dayeinu

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

The plagues and our subsequent redemption from Egypt are but one example of the care God has shown for us in our history. Had God but done any one of these kindnesses, it would have been enough – dayeinu.

אלו הוציאנו ממצרים, דינו

Ilu hotzi- hotzianu, Hotzianu mi-mitzrayim Hotzianu mi-mitzrayim, Dayeinu

If God had only taken us out of Egypt, that would have been enough!

אלו נתן לנו את התורה, דינו

Ilu natan natan lanu, natan lanu et ha-Torah, Natan lanu et ha-Torah , Dayeinu

If God had only given us the Torah, that would have been enough.

The complete lyrics to Dayeinu tell the entire story of the Exodus from Egypt as a series of miracles God performed for us. (See the Additional Readings if you want to read or sing them all.)

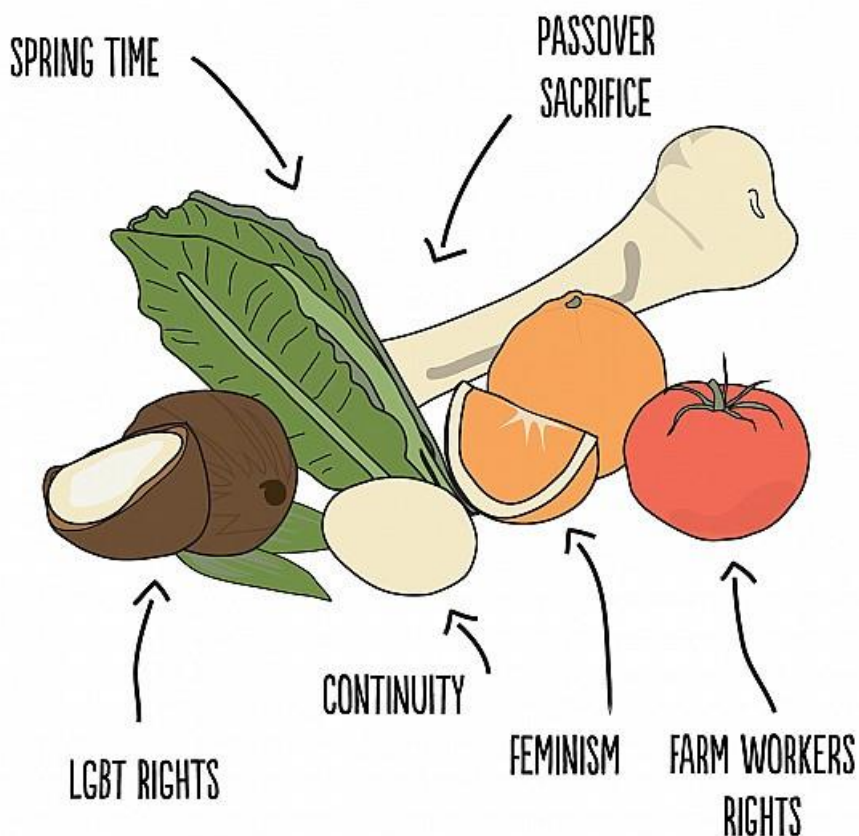
Dayeinu also reminds us that each of our lives is the cumulative result of many blessings, small and large.

Old & New Passover Symbols

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

-- Cup #2 & Dayenu

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



The Passover Symbols

Contributed by [JewishBoston](https://www.jewishboston.com)

SOURCE: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

We have now told the story of Passover...but wait! We're not quite done.

There are still some symbols on our seder plate we haven't talked about yet. Rabban Gamliel would say that whoever didn't explain the shank bone, matzah, and marror (or bitter herbs) hasn't done Passover justice.

-- Cup #2 & Dayenu

The shank bone represents the Pesach, the special lamb sacrifice made in the days of the Temple for the Passover holiday. It is called the pesach, from the Hebrew word meaning “to pass over,” because God passed over the houses of our ancestors in Egypt when visiting plagues upon our oppressors.

The matzah reminds us that when our ancestors were finally free to leave Egypt, there was no time to pack or prepare. Our ancestors grabbed whatever dough was made and set out on their journey, letting their dough bake into matzah as they fled.

The bitter herbs provide a visceral reminder of the bitterness of slavery, the life of hard labor our ancestors experienced in Egypt.

In Every Generation...

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from [Haggadot.com](#)

IN EVERY GENERATION...

In Every Generation & Second Cup Contributed by
[JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

בְּכָל־דּוֹר וָדוֹר חַיָּב אָדָם לִרְאוֹת אֶת־עַצְמוֹ, כְּאִלּוּ הוּא יָצָא מִמִּצְרַיִם

B'chol dor vador chayav adam lirot et-atzmo, k'ilu hu yatzav mimitzrayim.

In every generation, everyone is obligated to see themselves as though they personally left Egypt.

-- Cup #2 & Dayenu

The seder reminds us that it was not only our ancestors whom God redeemed; God redeemed us too along with them. That's why the Torah says "God brought us out from there in order to lead us to and give us the land promised to our ancestors."

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who redeemed us and our ancestors from Egypt, enabling us to reach this night and eat matzah and bitter herbs. May we continue to reach future holidays in peace and happiness.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, borei p'ree hagafen.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who creates the fruit of the vine.

Drink the second glass of wine!

Rachtzah

Rachtzah

Contributed by [JewishBoston](http://JewishBoston.com)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

As we now transition from the formal telling of the Passover story to the celebratory meal, we once again wash our hands to prepare ourselves. In Judaism, a good meal together with friends and family is itself a sacred act, so we prepare for it just as we prepared for our holiday ritual, recalling the way ancient priests once prepared for service in the Temple.

Some people distinguish between washing to prepare for prayer and washing to prepare for food by changing the way they pour water on their hands. For washing before food, pour water three times on your right hand and then three times on your left hand.

After you have poured the water over your hands, recite this short blessing.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו, וְצִוָּנוּ עַל נְטִילַת יָדַיִם

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav
v'tzivanu al n'tilat yadayim.

[Haggadot](#)

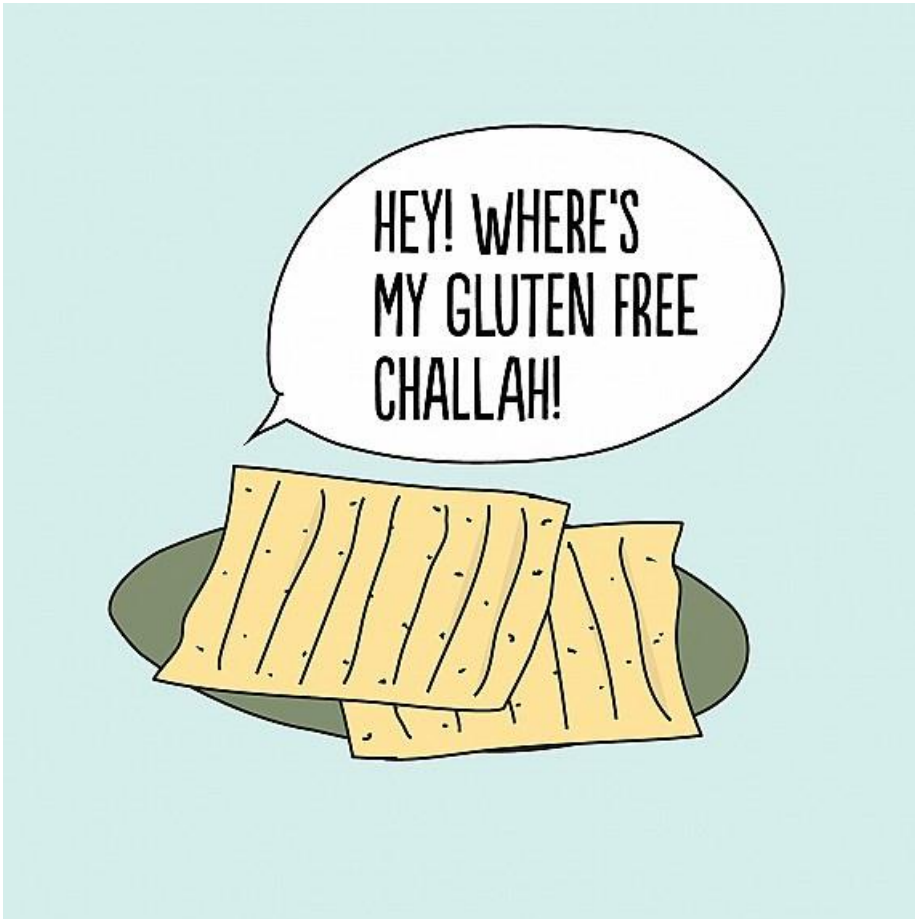
Original Illustration from Haggadot.com

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who made us holy through obligations,
commanding us to wash our hands.

Motzi-Matzah

Motzi-Matzah

Contributed by Source:



Motzi-Matzah

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Motzi Matzah

Contributed by [JewishBoston](http://JewishBoston.com)

Source: JewishBoston.com

The blessing over the meal and matzah | motzi matzah | מוציא מצה

The familiar hamotzi blessing marks the formal start of the meal. Because we are using matzah instead of bread, we add a blessing celebrating this mitzvah.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַמוֹצֵיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, hamotzi lechem min ha-aretz.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who brings bread from the land.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מַצָּה

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu al achilat matzah.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who made us holy through obligations, commanding us to eat matzah.

[Haggadot](#)

Original Illustration from Haggadot.com

Distribute and eat the top and middle matzah for everyone to eat.

Maror

Horseradish

Contributed by Source:



Maror

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Maror

Contributed by [JewishBoston](https://www.jewishboston.com)

Source: [JewishBoston.com](https://www.jewishboston.com)

Dipping the bitter herb in sweet charoset | maror | מרור

In creating a holiday about the joy of freedom, we turn the story of our bitter history into a sweet celebration. We recognize this by dipping our bitter herbs into the sweet charoset. We don't totally eradicate the taste of the bitter with the taste of the sweet... but doesn't the sweet mean more when it's layered over the bitterness?

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מַרּוֹר

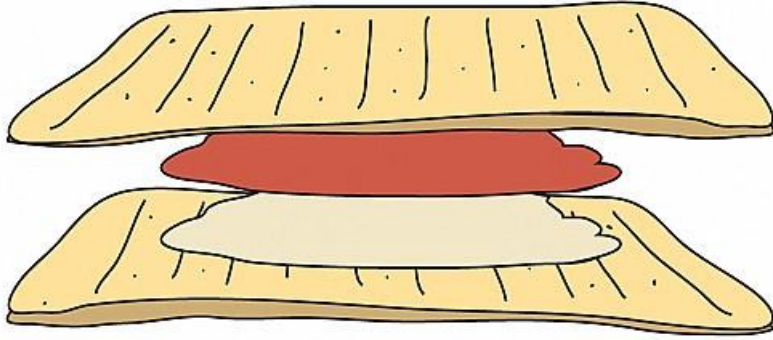
Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav
v'tzivanu al achilat maror.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who made us holy through obligations,
commanding us to eat bitter herbs.

Koreich

Hillel Sandwich

Contributed by Source:



Koreich

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Koreich

Contributed by [JewishBoston](https://www.jewishboston.com)

Source: [JewishBoston.com](https://www.jewishboston.com)

Eating a sandwich of matzah and bitter herb | koreich | כּוֹרֵיךְ

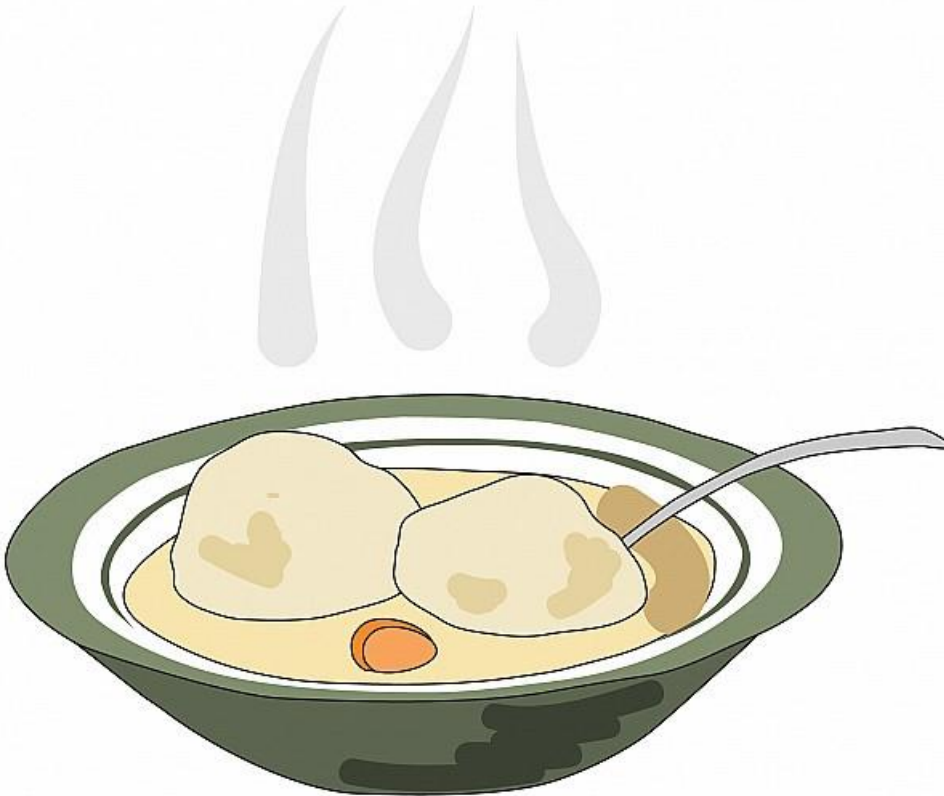
When the Temple stood in Jerusalem, the biggest ritual of them all was eating the lamb offered as the pesach or Passover sacrifice. The great sage Hillel would put the meat in a sandwich made of matzah, along with some of the bitter herbs. While we do not make sacrifices any more – and, in fact, some Jews have a custom of purposely avoiding lamb during the seder so that it is not mistaken as a sacrifice – we honor this custom by eating a sandwich of the remaining matzah and bitter herbs. Some people will also include charoset in the sandwich to remind us that God’s kindness helped relieve the bitterness of slavery.

Shulchan Oreich

Let's Eat!

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



Shulchan Oreich

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Shulchan Oreich

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: JewishBoston.com

Eating the meal! | shulchan oreich | נשלקן עורג |

Enjoy! But don't forget when you're done we've got a little more seder to go, including the final two cups of wine!

Tzafun

Find the Afikomen!

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



Tzafun

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Tzafoon

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: JewishBoston.com

Finding and eating the Afikomen | tzafoon | צפון

The playfulness of finding the afikomen reminds us that we balance our solemn memories of slavery with a joyous celebration of freedom. As we eat the afikomen, our last taste of matzah for the evening, we are grateful for moments of silliness and happiness in our lives.

Bareich

Bareich

Contributed by [JewishBoston](http://JewishBoston.com)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

Refill everyone's wine glass.

We now say grace after the meal, thanking God for the food we've eaten. On Passover, this becomes something like an extended toast to God, culminating with drinking our third glass of wine for the evening:

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, whose goodness sustains the world. You are the origin of love and compassion, the source of bread for all. Thanks to You, we need never lack for food; You provide food enough for everyone. We praise God, source of food for everyone.

As it says in the Torah: When you have eaten and are satisfied, give praise to your God who has given you this good earth. We praise God for the earth and for its sustenance.

Renew our spiritual center in our time. We praise God, who centers us.

May the source of peace grant peace to us, to the Jewish people, and to the entire world. Amen.

The Third Glass of Wine

The blessing over the meal is immediately followed by another blessing over the wine:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, borei p'ree hagafen.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who creates the fruit of the vine.

Drink the third glass of wine!

Hallel

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Hallel

Contributed by [JewishBoston](http://JewishBoston.com)

Source: JewishBoston.com

Singing songs that praise God | hallel | הלל

This is the time set aside for singing. Some of us might sing traditional prayers from the Book of Psalms. Others take this moment for favorites like Chad Gadya & Who Knows One, which you can find in the appendix. To celebrate the theme of freedom, we might sing songs from the civil rights movement. Or perhaps your crazy Uncle Frank has some parody lyrics about Passover to the tunes from a musical. We're at least three glasses of wine into the night, so just roll with it.

Fourth Glass of Wine

As we come to the end of the seder, we drink one more glass of wine. With this final cup, we give thanks for the experience of celebrating Passover together, for the traditions that help inform our daily lives and guide our actions and aspirations.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יי, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן

Baruch Atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam, borei p'ree hagafen.

We praise God, Ruler of Everything, who creates the fruit of the vine.

Drink the fourth and final glass of wine!

Hallel

Opening the Door for Elijah

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Cup of Elijah

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: JewishBoston.com

The Cup of Elijah

We now refill our wine glasses one last time and open the front door to invite the prophet Elijah to join our seder.

In the Bible, Elijah was a fierce defender of God to a disbelieving people. At the end of his life, rather than dying, he was whisked away to heaven.

Hallel

Tradition holds that he will return in advance of messianic days to herald a new era of peace, so we set a place for Elijah at many joyous, hopeful Jewish occasions, such as a baby's bris and the Passover seder.

אֱלִיָּהוּ הַנָּבִיא, אֱלִיָּהוּ הַתְּשֻׁבִיאֵלִיָּהוּ; אֱלִיָּהוּ, אֱלִיָּהוּ הַגִּלְעָדִי

בְּמַהֲרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ יָבֹא אֱלֵינוּ עִם

מְשִׁיחַ בֶּן־דָּוִד עִם מְשִׁיחַ בֶּן־דָּוִד

Eliyahu hanavi

Eliyahu hatishbi

Eliyahu, Eliyahu, Eliyahu hagiladi

Bimheirah b'yameinu, yavo eileinu

Im mashiach ben-David, Im

mashiach ben-David

Elijah the prophet, the returning, the man of Gilad: return to
us speedily,
in our days with the messiah, son of
David.

Miriam's Cup

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com

Hallel



Nirtzah

Nirtzah

Contributed by [JewishBoston](#)

Source: The Wandering is Over Haggadah, JewishBoston.com

Nirtzah marks the conclusion of the seder. Our bellies are full, we have had several glasses of wine, we have told stories and sung songs, and now it is time for the evening to come to a close. At the end of the seder, we honor the tradition of declaring, “Next year in Jerusalem!”

For some people, the recitation of this phrase expresses the anticipation of rebuilding the Temple in Jerusalem and the return of the Messiah. For others, it is an affirmation of hope and of connectedness with Klal Yisrael, the whole of the Jewish community. Still others yearn for peace in Israel and for all those living in the Diaspora.

Though it comes at the end of the seder, this moment also marks a beginning. We are beginning the next season with a renewed awareness of the freedoms we enjoy and the obstacles we must still confront. We are looking forward to the time that we gather together again. Having retold stories of the Jewish people, recalled historic movements of liberation, and reflected on the struggles people still face for freedom and equality, we are ready to embark on a year that we hope will bring positive change in the world and freedom to people everywhere.

In *The Leader's Guide to the Family Participation Haggadah: A Different Night*, Rabbi David Hartman writes: “Passover is the night for reckless dreams; for visions about what a human being can be, what society can be, what people can be, what history may become.”

What can we do to fulfill our reckless dreams? What will be our legacy for future generations?

Our seder is over, according to Jewish tradition and law. As we had the pleasure to gather for a seder this year, we hope to once again have the opportunity in the years to come. We pray that God brings health and healing to Israel and all the people of the world, especially those impacted by natural tragedy and war. As we say...

לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם

L'shana haba-ah biy'rushalayim NEXT

YEAR IN JERUSALEM!

Songs

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Who Knows One

Contributed by [JewishBoston](http://JewishBoston.com)

Source: JewishBoston.com

Who knows one?

At some seders, people go around the table reading a question and the answers in one breath. Thirteen is hard!

Who knows one?

I know one.

One is our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows two?

I know two.

Two are the tablets of the covenant One is

our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows two?

I know two.

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant One is

our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows four?

I know four.

Four are the matriarchs

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant

One is our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows five?

I know five.

Five are the books of the Torah

Four are the matriarchs

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant One is

our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows six?

I know six.

Six are the orders of the Mishnah

Five are the books of the Torah

Four are the matriarchs

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant

One is our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows seven?

I know seven.

Seven are the days of the week

Six are the orders of the Mishnah Five
are the books of the Torah
Four are the matriarchs
Three are the patriarchs
Two are the tablets of the covenant One is
our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows eight?

I know eight.

Eight are the days for circumcision
Seven are the days of the week
Six are the orders of the Mishnah
Five are the books of the Torah
Four are the matriarchs
Three are the patriarchs
Two are the tablets of the covenant One is
our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows nine?

I know nine.

Eight are the days for circumcision
Seven are the days of the week
Six are the orders of the Mishnah

Five are the books of the Torah Four

are the matriarchs

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant One is our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows ten?

I know ten.

Ten are the Words from Sinai

Nine are the months of childbirth

Eight are the days for circumcision

Seven are the days of the week

Six are the orders of the Mishnah

Five are the books of the Torah Four

are the matriarchs

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant

One is our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows eleven? I

know eleven.

Eleven are the stars

Ten are the Words from Sinai

Nine are the months of childbirth

Eight are the days for circumcision

Seven are the days of the week

Six are the orders of the Mishnah

Five are the books of the Torah Four are the matriarchs

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant One is

our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows twelve?

I know twelve.

Twelve are the tribes Eleven

are the stars

Ten are the Words from Sinai

Nine are the months of childbirth

Eight are the days for circumcision

Seven are the days of the week

Six are the orders of the Mishnah

Five are the books of the Torah

Four are the matriarchs

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant One is

our God in Heaven and Earth

Who knows thirteen?

I know thirteen

Thirteen are the attributes of God

Twelve are the tribes

Eleven are the stars

Ten are the Words from Sinai

Nine are the months of childbirth

Eight are the days for circumcision

Seven are the days of the week

Six are the orders of the Mishnah

Five are the books of the Torah

Four are the matriarchs

Three are the patriarchs

Two are the tablets of the covenant

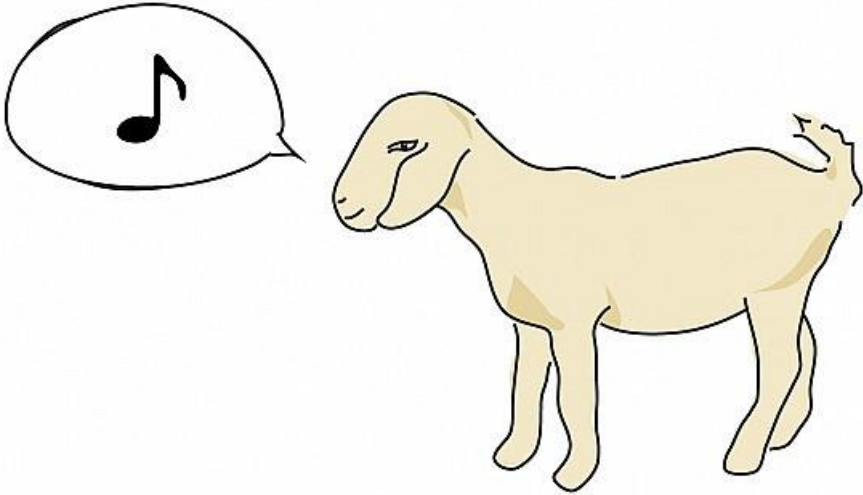
One is our God in Heaven and Earth

Songs

Chad Gadya

Contributed by [Haggadot](#)

Source: Original Illustration from Haggadot.com



Songs

The Wandering is Over Haggadah - Chad Gadya

Contributed by [JewishBoston](http://JewishBoston.com)

Source: JewishBoston.com

Chad Gadya

חַד גַּדְיָא, חַד גַּדְיָא דִּזְבִּין

אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזִימַחַד גַּדְיָא, חַד

גַּדְיָא

Chad gadya, chad gadya Dizabin

abah bitrei zuzei

Chad gadya, chad gadya.

One little goat, one little goat:

Which my father brought for two zuzim.

One little goat, one little goat:

The cat came and ate the goat,

Which my father bought for two zuzim.

One little goat, one little goat:

The dog came and bit the cat

That ate the goat,

Which my father bought for two zuzim.

One little goat, one little goat:

The stick came and beat the dog

That bit the cat that ate the goat,
Which my father bought for two zuzim.

One little goat, one little goat:

The fire came and burned the stick

That beat the dog that bit the cat

That ate the goat,

Which my father bought for two zuzim.

One little goat, one little goat:

The water came and extinguished the

Fire that burned the stick

That beat the dog that bit the cat

That ate the goat,

Which my father bought for two zuzim.

One little goat, one little goat:

The ox came and drank the water

That extinguished the fire

That burned the stick that beat the dog That bit the cat that ate the goat,

Which my father bought for two zuzim.

One little goat, one little goat:

The butcher came and killed the ox,

That drank the water

That extinguished the fire

That burned the stick that beat the dog That bit the cat that ate the goat, Which my father bought for two zuzim.

One little goat, one little goat:

The angle of death came and slew

The butcher who killed the ox,

That drank the water

That extinguished the fire

That burned the stick that beat the dog That bit the cat that ate the goat,

Which my father bought for two zuzim. One

little goat, one little goat:

The Holy One, Blessed Be He came and

Smote the angle of death who slew

The butcher who killed the ox,

That drank the water

That extinguished the fire

That burned the stick that beat the dog That bit the cat that ate the goat,

Which my father bought for two zuzim.

