The VERY Abbreviated

Passover Haggadah

Haggadah means "that which is taught."

For thousands of years we have gathered to celebrate and retell the story of the Hebrews freed from slavery in Goshen. Goshen is in the Eastern Nile Delta, Egypt.

This *very* abbreviated version gets us to pouring the first of four cup of wine in under 10 minutes. And we'll get through the story of the Exodus and into the main meal within 30 minutes.

A more traditional ceremony takes two hours. See Appendix A.

5767 . 2007

Seder (sung to the tune of "There's no Business like Show business")

There's no Seder like our Seder,
There's no Seder I know.
Everything about it is halakic*
Nothing that the Torah won't allow.
Listen how we read the whole Haggadah
It's all in Hebrew
'Cause we know how.
There's no Seder like our Seder,
We tell a tale that is swell:
Moses took the people out into the heat
They baked the matzah
While on their feet
Now isn't that a story
That just can't be beat?
Let's go on with the show!

^{*}Halakic – according to Jewish law



Menu

The Seder Plate (the appetizers)

Traditional Seder plate of bitter herbs
Maror, Haroset

JJ and Ron's Gefilte fish

Wines: Manischewitz Concord Grape, 2002 Segal's Galilee Heights Chardonnay

The Main Meal

Mushroom stuffed eggs

Matzoh balls soup de Dian

Warm beets and young string bean salad

Boiled beef brisket with leeks, carrots, and celery

Nancy's cranberry crusted brisket

with pickles and other accompaniments

Creation Montreal

Wines: California

Dessert

Mango Almond Macaroon Torte
Coffee and tea

Coffee, Baileys, Amaretto, Cognac

Kabbalat Panim (Welcome)

B'ruchim habaim be'shem Adonai. B'ruchot habaot tachat kanfei HaShechinah

Short translation: Welcome and bless you

Ilania
Marie and Jim
Rob, Diane, Jessica, Jonathan
Raul and Eli
Nancy, Katherine, and James
Phil and Joan
Ron and Marlene

Hadlakat Nerot (Lighting the candles)

Light the candles

Candle lighting blessing (the reformed variation)
Hear the prayers I utter now in the name of our mothers
Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel and Leah¹
May Your light, reflected in these candles surround us always.
And let us say, Amen

Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel and Leah were the four matriarchs of the Hebrew tribes.

¹ As in "Abi-leah" which means father-of-Leah

Our Family Tradition

Ephraim and Miriam Abileah hosted the family Seder each year (until 1952) in their home in Haifa. Guests included Christian Arabs and Quakers



The Haifa tradition continues to present day at the home of Ephrat Lifshitz, our cousin, grand-daughter of Ephraim.



Seder HaSeder (The 15 steps of Seder)

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    (1) Kadeish ... blessing over the first cup of wine
    (2) ...
    (3) ...
    (4) Yachatz ... Break the Afikoman
    (5) Magid ... Ask the 4 questions & tell the Exodus story
    (6) ...
    (7) ...
    (8) ...
    (9) Maror ... Blessing over bitter herbs
    (10) ...
    (11) Shulchan Oreich ... the big meal
    (12) Tzafun ... find the Afikoman
    (13) ...
    (14) ...
    (15) Nirtzah ... A few more song and tales and Seder is COMPLETE
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Tonight we do the abbreviated 7 step program

(Step 1) Kadeish --Pour first cup of wine

... (no sipping yet!)

This is the first of the four cups we will drink (while reclining) at the Seder.

Why four cups? The Children of Israel had four great merits even while in exile: (1) They did not change their Hebrew names; (2) they continued to speak their own language, Hebrew; (3) they remained highly moral; (4) they remained loyal to one another. Wine is used because it is a symbol of joy and happiness.

All recite the blessing over the first cup of wine

V'hotzeiti etchem mitachat sivlot Mitzrayim

I will bring you out from the burdens of the Egyptians. (alternate translation: from the place of distress)

OK to drink wine now, leaning to the left.

We Recline to accentuate the fact that we are free people. In ancient times only free people had the luxury of reclining while eating.

(Drink fast, 2nd cup coming soon!)



Goshen today



Marlene with modern Goshens

(Step 4) Yachatz -- Break the Afikoman

The middle Matzah on the Seder plate is broken in two. The larger part is put aside for later use as the Afikoman. This recalls G-d's splitting of the Sea of Reeds to allow the Children of Israel to cross on dry land.



(Step 5) Magid -- Telling the story

Pour the second cup of wine The youngest child asks

- (JJ) "Mah Nishtana?" What makes this night different from all other nights?
- (JJ) On all nights we need not dip even once, on this night we do so twice!

(Jessie) We dip our food into Haroset to remind us of the hard work our forebears did while building the Pharoh's buildings.

(Jessie) And we dip our greens into salt water, to remind us of the tears that were shed by the Jewish slaves.

(JJ) On all nights we eat chametz or matzah, and on this night only matzah.

(Jessie) To remind us of the Exodus when our ancestors didn't have the time to bake their bread, and baked it in the hot desert until it was hard. No time to allow the yeast to rise either, so it was flat.

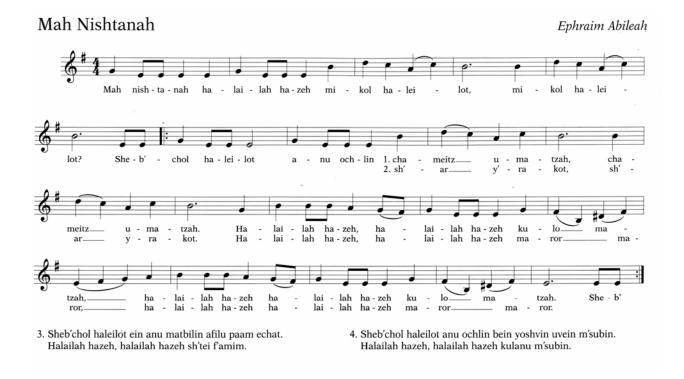
(JJ) On all nights we eat any kind of vegetables, and on this night maror!

(Jessie) To remind us of the bitter, cruel way our ancestors were treated in slavery.

(JJ) On all nights we eat sitting upright or reclining, and on this night we all recline!

(Jessie) To be comfortable, and to remind us that once we were slaves, and now we are free.

Mah Nishtanah - Israeli tune



Words and translation on next page

מֵה נִשְׁתַנְּה הַלֵּיְלָה הַזֶּה מִכָּל הַלֵּילות?

Mah nishtana Ha-laila hazeh mikahl ha-leilot? Why is this night different from all other nights?

<mark>שֶׁבְּבָל הַלֵּילות אָנוּ</mark> אוּכְלִין חָמֵץ וּמַצָּה הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה כָּלּוּ

Sheb'chal ha-leilot anu ochlin chametz u-matzah, ha-laila hazeh kulo matzah? On other nights we eat regular bread or matzah, why this night only matzah?

שֶׁבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין שְׁאָר יְרָקוֹת הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה מָרוֹר.

Sheb'chal ha-leilot anu ochlin sh'ar y'rakot, ha-laila hazeh maror? On other nights we eat all kinds of vegetables, why this night do we especially eat maror, the bitter herb?

שֶׁבְּכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אֵין אָנוּ מֵטְבִּילִין אֲפִילוּ פַּעַם אֶחָת הַלַּיִלָה הַזָּה שָׁתֵּי פִעַמִים. הַלַּיִלָה הַזָּה שָׁתֵּי פִעַמִים.

Sheb'chal ha-leilot ayn anu matbilin afilu pa'am echad, halaila hazeh, shtay f'amim? On other nights we don't dip even once, why this night do we dip twice?

שֶׁבְּכָל הַלֵּילוּת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין בֵּין יוֹשְׁבִין וּבֵין מְסָבִּין הַלַּיְלָה הַזָּה

Sheb'chal ha-leilot anu ochlin bayn yoshveen oovayn m'soobeen, halayla hazeh kulanu m'subeen. On other nights we eat sitting up or reclining, why this night do we recline?

Telling the story, continued

We were slaves to Pharaoh in Egypt... Our father Jacob did not go down to Egypt to settle, but only to live there temporarily.

They said to Pharaoh, We have come to sojourn in the land, for there is no pasture for your servants' flocks because the hunger is severe in the land of Canaan; and now, please, let your servants dwell in the land of Goshen."

We went down to Egypt with seventy persons... And the children of Israel were fruitful and increased abundantly, and multiplied and became very, very mighty, and the land became filled with them."

The Egyptians treated us badly and they made us suffer, and they put hard work upon us.

They set taskmasters over [the people of Israel] to make them suffer with their burdens, and they built storage cities for Pharaoh, Pitom and Ramses.

Announcer: And now, ladies and gentlemen, the keeper of the keys, the master of the slaves— slave master Pharaoh!

When You're Good to Pharaoh

Special words by Lia Lehrer and Julia Latash (Sung to the tune of "When You're Good to Mama")

Ask any of the people in my land They'll tell you that I won't lend them a hand I like them all but all of them hate me Because my system works, my system called, Hebrew slavery

Got a little motto, always sees me through When you're good to Pharaoh, Pharaoh's good to you. There's a lot of favors I'm prepared to do You do one for Pharaoh, he'll do one for you "The Egyptians made the children of Israel work with rigor. And they made their lives bitter with hard work, with mortar and with bricks and all manner of service in the field, all their work which they made them work with rigor."

The children of Israel groaned because of the servitude, and they cried out. And their cry for help from their servitude rose up to G-d."

God heard their cries and started making life hell for the Egyptian slavemasters. G-d said....

" I will pass through the land of Egypt, and I will smite every firstborn in the land of Egypt, from man to beast, and I will carry out judgments against all the gods of Egypt, I the L-rd."

God brought the Ten Plagues upon the Egyptians....

We recite the ten plagues, spilling a drop of wine for each one,

Blood.

Frogs.

Lice.

Wild Beasts.

Pestilence.

Boils.

Hail.

Locust.

Darkness.

Slaying of the First-born.

Announcer: And now, the Hebrew slaves of Cairo, in their rendition of the Slave Plague Tango.

Slave Plague Tango

by Lia Lehrer and Julia Latash (Sung to the tune of "Cell Block Tango")

(Announcer) Blood, frogs, lice, beasts, pestilence, boils, hail, locusts, darkness, death

(EVERYONE) He had it comin', he had it comin', he only had himself to blame, if you'd have been there, if you'd have seen it, I bet you you would have done the same.

(Announcer) So we had this slave master, Pharaoh. He wasn't a very nice guy. He was always hoppin' around, telling us what to do. Never gave us time to relax. So one day, we had G-d teach Pharaoh a lesson. G-d sent Pharaoh frogs...into his bed.

(EVERYONE) He had it comin', he had it comin', he took a flower in its prime, and then he used it, and he abused it, they were 10 plagues, but not a crime.

(Announcer) Eight plagues later, and you'd think he'd have gotten the hint. But Pharaoh still kept the light out of our lives. He still treated us really badly, and made us do all this work. So G-d decided to send him another warning. Unfortunately for Pharaoh, this plague didn't shed a whole lot of light on the situation.

(EVERYONE) He had it comin', he had it comin', he only had himself to blame, if you'd have been there, if you'd have seen it, I bet you you would have done the same.

(Announcer) Blood, frogs, lice, beasts, pestilence, boils, hail, locusts, darkness, death. I bet you you would have done the same.

After the plagues the Hebrew slaves made a hasty escape from Goshen, crossed the Sea of Reeds, received 10 commandments, wondered the desert for 40 years..... end of story

(Step 9) Maror ... Blessing over bitter herbs

Take the broken Matzah into your hand and say:

This Matzah that we eat for what reason?

Because "They baked Matzah-cakes from the dough that they had brought out of Egypt, because it was not leavened; for they had been driven out of Egypt and could not delay, and they had also not prepared any [other] provisions."

Take Us out of Egypt

(sung to the tune of "Take me out to the ball game")

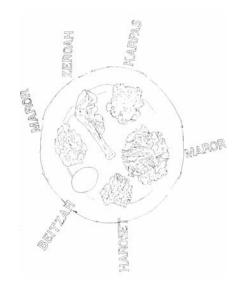
Take us out of Egypt
Free us from slavery
Bake us some matzah in a haste
Don't worry 'bout flavor-Give no thought to taste.
Oh it's rush, rush, rush, to the Red Sea
If we don't cross it's a shame
For it's ten plagues,
Down and you're out
At the Pessah history game.

Take the maror into your hand and say:

This maror that we eat for what reason?

Because the Egyptians embittered our fathers' lives in Egypt, as it is said: "They made their lives bitter with hard service, with mortar and with bricks, and with all manner of service in the field; all their service which they made them serve with rigor."

OK... let's get started with the appetizers



Beitzah, the hard-boiled egg. Saved for later.



Z'roa, a shank bone serves as a reminder to the sacrifice that the Jews offered on the night before their departure from Egypt.

Maror, the bitter herbs. These bitter herbs represent the Jews' bitterness as they labored day and night for Pharaoh (and more bitterness to follow even up to the present day).



Karpas, a vegetable (onion, celery, parsley, or boiled potato) ... we dip this object into salt water, which represents our tears as we worked in Egypt.

The Charoses is a mixture of apples, pears, nuts, and wine, represents the mortar that the Jews used to build buildings for the Egyptians.

Chazeres, same materials as Maror is. We eat Maror twice during the Seder.

(Step 11) Shulchan Oreich ... the big meal

We begin the meal with a hardboiled egg dipped into salt water.

Why?

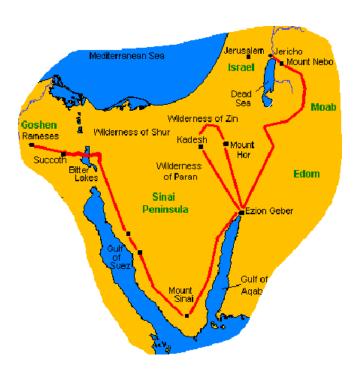
Interpretation #1: Eggs represent the festival sacrifice brought in to the (old) Temple in honor of Pesach.

Interpretation # 2: Because eggs symbolize the Jew. The more an egg is burned or boiled, the harder it gets.

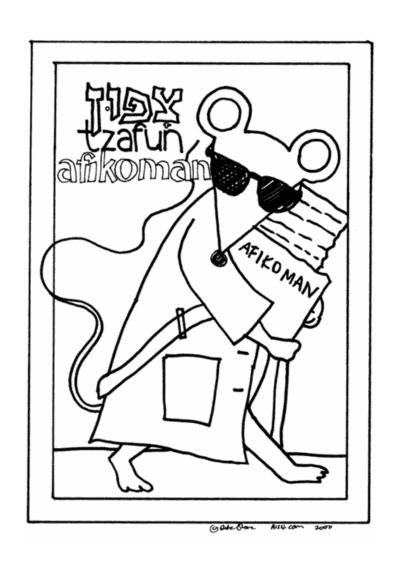
There are many more interpretations

N Jews = 2N interpretations

Goshen to Jerusalem



(Step 12) Tzafun ... find the Afikoman



(Step 15) Nirtzah ... Seder is COMPLETE

Give thanks to the G-d of gods for His kindness is everlasting;blah...blah

Who struck Egypt through their first-born for His kindness is everlasting;

.....blah...blah...blah

Who split the Sea of Reeds into sections for His kindness is everlasting;

.....blah...blah...blah

Every Seder concludes with

(Everyone SHOUT) NEXT YEAR IN JERUSALEM!



Appendix A

A Seder story
Tuvia Bolton's rendition

There were once two beggars who used to go around begging together. One was Jewish and the other a gentile. As the night of Passover approached, the Jewish beggar offered to help his non-Jewish friend get invited to a Seder (the festive Passover meal accompanied by many commandments and rituals) and get a good meal. "Just put on some Jewish clothes and come with me to the synagogue. Everyone brings home poor guests for the Seder. It's easy, you'll see."

The non-Jewish beggar happily agreed. On the first night of Passover they went to the synagogue, and sure enough, both got invited to different homes for the festive ceremony.

Hours later they met in a predetermined place in the local park. But to the amazement of the Jewish beggar, his friend was blazing mad. "What did you do to me?" He shouted. "You call that a meal? It was torture!! It was hell! I'll pay you back for this--you'll see..."

"What do you mean? What happened?" the Jew asked.

"What happened? As if you didn't know! You Jews are crazy--that's what happened! First we drank a glass of wine. I like wine, but on an empty stomach... My head started spinning a bit but I figured that any second we would begin the meal. The smell of the food from the kitchen was great. Then we ate a bit of parsley. Then they started talking, and talking. In Hebrew. All the time I'm smiling and nodding my head as if I understand what they're saying--like you told me to--but my head is really swimming and hurting from the wine and I'm dying of hunger.

"The smell of the food from the kitchen is making me insane, but they don't bring it out. For two hours they don't bring anything out! Just talking, and more talking. Then, just what I needed.... another cup of wine! Then we get up, wash hands, sit back down and eat this big wafer called matzah that tastes like newspaper, leaning to the left (don't ask me why...). I started choking, almost threw up. And then finally they give me this lettuce, I took a big bite and wham! My mouth was on fire. My throat! There was horseradish inside! Nothing to eat but horseradish! You guys are crazy....

"Well, I just got up and left. Enough is enough!"

"Ah, I should have told you." replied the Jew. "What a shame! After the bitter herbs is a glorious meal. You suffered so long; you should have just held out for a few more minutes...!"

Appendix B

More songs

Yesterday

Special words by Lia Lehrer and Julia Latash (Sung to the tune of "Yesterday")

Yesterday, all the Hebrews seemed so far away. Now it looks as though they should not stay, Oh, I believe in yesterday.

Suddenly, I'm not half the prince I used to be. Will the Hebrews put their faith in me? Oh yesterday came suddenly

Why, they have to go, I don't know, but I know they cannot stay.

Pharaoh's doing everything wrong, now I long for yesterday!

Yesterday, I killed an Egyptian beating a Hebrew slave

Now I need a place to hide away. Oh I believe in yesterday.

Why, I have to go, I don't know, but I can't stay. I did something wrong, now I long for yesterday! Yesterday, the Egyptian palace was my home to stay,

Now I really need to run away. Oh, I believe in yesterday!

Mm mm mm mmmm mmmm

A Few of My Favorite Things

(Sung to the tune of "These are a few of my favorite things")

Cleaning and cooking and so many dishes Out with the hametz, no pasta, no knishes Fish that's gefillted, horseradish that stings These are a few of our Passover things.

Matzoh and karpas and chopped up haroset Shankbones and kiddish and yiddish neuroses Tante who kvetches and uncle who sings These are a few of our Passover things.

Motzi and maror and trouble with Pharaohs Famines and locusts and slaves with wheelbarrows Matzah balls floating and eggshell that cling These are a few of our Passover things.

When the plagues strike
When the lice bite
When we're feeling sad
We simply remember our Passover things
And then we don't feel so bad.

Hametz – pizza and beer Knishes – a *deli-*shes fast food

Gefillted – ground and shaped into loaves

Matzoh – Cracker like bread Karpas – dipping vegies in salt water Haroset – food that looks (and tastes?) like chopped bricks

Kiddish – saying the blessing

Kvetches - constant complainer

Motzi – blessing for motzah Maror – bitter herbs

Just a Tad of Haroset (to the tune of "Just a spoon full of sugar")

Chorus:

Just a tad of haroset helps the bitter herbs go down,

The bitter herbs go down, the bitter herbs go down.

Just a tad of Charoset helps the bitter herbs go down,

In the most disguising way.

Oh, back in Egypt long ago,
The Jews were slaves under Pharaoh
They sweat and toiled and labored
through the day.
So when we gather Pesach night,
We do what we think right.
Maror, we chew,
To feel what they went through.

Chorus

So after years of slavery
They saw no chance of being free.
Their suffering was the only life they knew.
But baby Moses grew up tall,
And said he'd save them all.
He did, and yet,
We swear we won't forget.
That......

Chorus

(Continue next page.....)

While the Maror is being passed,
We all refill our water glass,
Preparing for the taste that turns us red.
Although Maror seems full of minuses,
It sure does clear our sinuses.
But what's to do?
It's hard to be a Jew!!!

Chorus

Appendix C

Maps

Bronze age world



