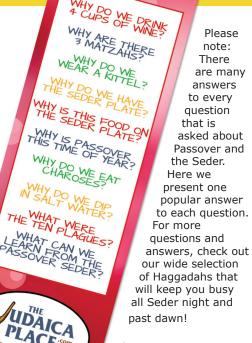
# #ANSWERED!



Answer #1:

The four cups of wine stand for the four expressions of redemption used by G-d in Exodus 6: והוצאתי - V'hotzeiti - I will take you out

והצלתי V'hitzalti - I will rescue you -וגאלתי V'go'alti - I will redeem you ולקחתי V'lokachti - I will take you as a nation

#### Answer #2:

The three Matzahs signify three categories of Jews invited to the Seder:

הו - Kohen - Priests לוי - Levi - the Leviite tribe ישראל - Yisrael - every single Jew

### Answer #3:

The kittel resembles the angels who are free of sin. Wearing the kittel symbolizes this freedom and engenders feelings of happiness.

# Answer #4:

The Arizal (Rabbi Yitzchak Luria, 1534-1572) specified a symbolic

setup for the Seder items to be presented at the Seder. The Seder plate, which is removed and replaced on the table periodically during the Seder, is set up according to this mystical setup.

## Answer #5:

There are six symbolic foods on the Seder plate, used throughout different steps of the Seder:

חזרת - Chazeret - Lettuce/Bitter Herbs: Symbolizes the bitter harshness of the slavery in Egypt; used for Koreich

Karpas Vegetable: Symbolizes hope and renewal, dipped into saltwater to symbolize the tears of the Jews in Egypt; used for Karpas

ביצה - Beitzah - Roasted Egg: Symbolizes the Korban Chagigah, Festival Sacrifice, which was offered in the Jerusalem Temple and served on Seder night. The egg is a symbol of mourning, as we cannot currently offer this sacrifice at the Temple. The roasted egg is not eaten during the Seder, but some have the custom to start the Shulchan Oreich (main meal) with an egg dipped in saltwater.

זרוע - Zeroah - Roasted Shankbone: Symbolizes the Korban Pesach, Passover Sacrifice, which was offered in the Jerusalem Temple and served on Seder night. The zeroah serves as a visual reminder of the sacrifice only, and is not eaten during the Seder.

חרוסת - Charoset - Nuts and Dates Mixture: Symbolizes the brick and mortar the Jewish people were forced to use as slaves to build in Egypt; used for Marror and Koreich - Marror - Bitter Herbs: Symbolizes the bitter harshness of the slavery in Egypt; used for Marror

Answer #6:

Passover occurred during the spring. Although He could have chosen to redeem the Jewish people at any time of year, G-d chose the spring season, when the weather outside is just right, to make the exodus to freedom that much sweeter!

### Answer #7:

Charoset symbolizes the brick and mortar the Jewish people were forced to use as slaves to build in Egypt.

## Answer #8:

During the Seder, we dip in saltwater to remember the tears of the Jewish people enslaved in Egypt.

## Answer #9:

т - Dam - Blood צפרדע - Tzfardei'a - Frogs - crium - Lice ערוב - Arov - Wild Animals דבר - Dever - Livestock Disease

שחיו - Sh'chin - Boils ברד - Barad - Fire and Ice filled Hail

ארבה - Arbeh - Locusts חשך - Choshech - Darkness - מכת בכורות - Makkas Bechoros Death of the Firstborn

#### Answer #10:

This one's up to YOU! The Passover Seder has been passed from generation to generation of Jewish families since the Exodus from Egypt. The lessons available to learn span the gamut of human experience and interaction, so go and learn the value of curiosity, helping the poor, remembering the past, overcoming challenges, the power of giving thanks, the beauty of freedom, being connected to your heritage, and so much more...



