E-Nrichment Packet for Chabad Hebrew School

Rosh Hashanah/Yom Kippur Edition

We've prepared a packet of fun and learning for you to share with your family! While there is no requirement for you to complete or do any of the projects or activities, we will be giving extra tickets for those who participate. Of course, the learning you will do as a family together is priceless... Enjoy the E-Nrichment Packet!

INSIDE:

- Apple Honey Cake Recipe
- Rosh Hashana Card Craft
- Read along with Rabbi Chayim (Practice a Tefillah)
- Avinu Malkeinu Text to Read with Rabbi Chayim's audio
- Babbleon
- "I Like the New Year"
- Acronyms for Elul
- Tishrei Calendar
- Yom Kippur Dos and Don'ts
- Sounds of the Shofar
- The Steps of Teshuva

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It's a tradition to eat apples and honey on Rosh Hashana. Here's a yummy cake that combines both! Talk to your kids about why we dip apples in honey on Rosh Hashana: to have a sweet new year.

Recipe for Honey Apple Cake

1 c. sugar

1 c. vegetable oil

2 eggs

1 tsp. vanilla

3/4 c. honey

2 1/2 c. flour

1 tsp. salt

1 tsp. soda

1 tsp. baking powder

3 c. apples, peeled and coarsely grated

1 tsp. cinnamon

1/4 tsp. allspice

3/4 c. chopped walnuts



Mix sugar and oil. Add eggs and beat until creamy. Slowly pour in honey and add vanilla. Combine salt, soda, baking powder, and spices with the flour and add a little at a time, beating continuously. By hand, stir in apples and nuts. Pour batter into greased and floured bundt pan (or 2 small bundt pans) or large loaf pan. Bake at 325 degrees for 45 to 60 minutes. Makes a delicious, moist cake. Perfect for Rosh Hashana and Succot.

CRAFT IDEA: Make Rosh Hashana Cards or Place Cards!

Wine cork stamps are super simple to make and a great way to make some quick and sweet Rosh HaShana cards. With the Jewish New Year just around the corner in three weeks, now is the perfect time to make cards so that one can even send them to friends and relatives near and far. The apple is one of the traditional symbols for the Jewish New Year, and the perfect shape for making a wine cork stamp!

You'll Need: a wine cork, a sharp knife, a red stamp pad, a black pen, some card stock.

How To: Using a sharp knife or a craft knife, simply remove from the cork two notches, one for the indentation at the top of the apple and one for the indentation for the bottom of the apple. That's it! Stamp carefully, with a towel under the cardstock to enable a better print, and set aside to dry before adding details.



And of course you can certainly use your little stamp to make gift tags, napkin rings, treat bags, you name it! (from the creativejewishmom.com blog)

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(3rd- 4th grade)

TEFILLAH ENRICHMENT: PRACTICE READING with RABBI CHAYIM!

Avinu Malkeinu

Read the text (see the worksheets) and sing along with Rabbi Chayim:

http://beta.chabad.org/multimedia/media cdo/aid/977005/jewish/Avinu-Malkeinu-selected-stanzas.htm

http://beta.chabad.org/multimedia/media cdo/aid/977007/jewish/Avinu-Malkeinu-Song-1.htm

http://beta.chabad.org/multimedia/media cdo/aid/977010/jewish/Avinu-Malkeinu-Song-2.htm

DINNER TABLE GAME

Babbleon... Say these phrases quickly and clearly, and see who can guess the real wording?

Shabby itch Alum

Beer cot Amazon

Sea ule Waiter

Disguise gray Sea

Fork hit Mean hot

Doll arson since

Lick add Dotty

Aisle oh View

Hike ant Than cue When huff

Maize hilt Of

High moan Leak hidden

Than cue Fork Hummin

Say fort Aura

Roe Shush Hannah

ראש השנה



Once upon a time, when the fields were dry, the water supply was low, and our People were hungry, thirsty and desperate, they came to Rabbi Eliezer and Rabbi Akiva, begging them to pray for rain.

The Gemara relates:

Rabbi Eliezer Davened to Hashem,
reciting 24 special בְּרָכוֹת (said on fast
days,) but his תְּפִילוֹת were not answered.
Rabbi Akiva then exclaimed,
"Our Father, our King,
we have no king but you;
Our Father, our King,
have mercy upon us for Your own sake!"
and rain fell"
(Taanit 25b)

מַעֲשֵׂה בְּר׳ אָלִיעֶזֶר שִׁיְרֵד לְפְנֵי הַתֵּיבְה וְאָמַר עֶשְׂרִים וְאַרְבַּע בְּרָטֹת וְלֹא נַעֲנֶה יְרֵד רַבִּי עֲקִיבְא אַחֲרָיו וְאָמַר אָבִינוּ מַלְבֵּנוּ אֵין לָנוּ מֶלֶךְ אֶלָא אָתָה אָבִינוּ מַלְבֵנוּ לְמַעַנְךְ רַחֵם עָלֵינוּ וְיִרְדוּ גְשָׁמִים



MISSION:

HERE ARE SOME "SAMPLE" אבינו מלכנו. Circle the words you recognize, and try to find the ones (Similar to what) Rabbi Akiva said.

אַבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! הַרֶם קָרָן מְשִׁיחֶדָ.

אַבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! שָׁמַע קוֹלֵנוּ חוּס וְרַחֵם עָלֵינוּ.

אַבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! קַבֶּל בְּרַחֲמִים וּבַרַצוֹן אֶת תִּפְּלֶתֵנוּ.

אַבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! פִּתַח שַעֵרֵי שָמַיִם לְתִפְּלֶתֵנוּ.

אַבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! עֲשֶה לְמַעֲנְךָ אָם לא לְמַעֲנֵנוּ.

ּ אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַנְךָ וְהוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ.

ָּאָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן רַחֲמֶיךָ הָרַבִּים.

אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! חָגֵּנוּ וַעֲנֵנוּ, כִּי אֵין בָּנוּ מַעֲשִׁים, עֵשֵה עָמַנוּ צִדָקה וַחֶסֵד וְהוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ. אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! אֵין לָנוּ מֶלֶךְ אֶלָּא אָתָה.
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! חַדֵּשׁ עָלֵינוּ שָׁנָה טוֹבָה.
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! סְלַח וּמְחַל לְכָל עֲוֹנוֹתֵינוּ.
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! הַחֲזִירֵנוּ בִּתְּשׁוּבָה שְׁלֵמָה לְפָנֶיךָ.
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! שְׁלַח רְפוּאָה שְׁלֵמָה לְחוֹלֵי עַמֶּךָ.
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! זָכְרֵנוּ בְּזִכְּרוֹן טוֹב לְפָנֶיךָ.
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! כָּתְבֵנוּ בְּסֵפֶּר חַיִּים טוֹבִים
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! כָּתְבֵנוּ בְּסֵפֶּר גְאֻלָּה וִישׁוּעָה.
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! כָּתְבֵנוּ בְּסֵפֶּר מַּרְנָסָה וְכַלְכָּלָה.
אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ! כַּתְבֵנוּ בְּסֵפֶּר סְלִיחַה וּמְחִילָה.

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I Like the New Year

I like new sounds: A Shofar I can blow loud and clear like a trumpet declaring the King is here The whispers of prayers, so soft in my ears Special tunes and songs I hear only once a year The crash of the waves at the river's edge Where we throw our mistakes, and make a pledge I like new sounds.	Read the following poem with your kids and then have them draw pictures of what they like about the new year! They can illustrate something from the poem, or come up with their own special Rosh Hashanah favorite.
Tike new sounds.	
I like new food: fresh apples, bright red and green dipped in honey, so sticky and sweet, Round challah with fat raisins inside, and pomegranate seeds bursting with juice (they make staying neat a real feat!) I like new food.	
I like new people:	
New neighbors I meet	
In my synagogue down the street,	
New cousins visiting	
From far away,	
New friends we find at the river	
where we play and pray.	
I like new people.	
I like new clothes:	
A Kipah, soft and blue,	
A bright bow for my hair	
And a pretty new dress I can wear	
A new white shirt, crisp and cool	
I like new clothes.	
I like new beginnings:	
The chance to start fresh,	
To think about how	
I want the year ahead	
To be for me	
And my friends and family.	
I like new beginnings.	
I like the New Year.	
By Sarah Alevsky	

ELUL ACRONYMS רָאשֵי תַּבוֹת שֶל אֶלוּל

The word "אֶלוּל" is an acronym to a few phrases that show the message and theme of this month.

Here are five אֶלוּל acronyms of the name אֶלוּל

HINTS THAT	REFERS TO	Acronym - רָאשֵׁי תֵּבוֹת
During this month we set aside extra time for studying תּוֹרָה.	תּוֹרָה	אָנָה לְיָדוֹ וְשֵׂמְתִּי לְּךָ (שְמוֹת כא: יג)
We show our love for 'n through Davening, to which He listens.	ּתְּפִילָה	אָנִי לְדוֹדִי וְדוֹדִי לִי (שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים ו: ג)
We should act kindly to each other and give אָדָקָה to the poor.	צְדָקָה	אִישׁ לְרֵעֵהוּ וּמַתְּנוֹת לָאֶבְיוֹנִים (מְגִילַת אֶסְתֵּר ט: כב)
'ה will cut off our גֵצֶר הָרַע, through our הְּשׁוּבָה.	הְשוּבָה	אָת לְבָרְך וְאֶת לְבַב (קבָרִים ל: וּ) (דְבָרִים ל: וּ)
We await the final גְאוּלָה - redemption with מָשִׁיחַ צִּדְקָנוּ!	גְאוּלָה	וַיֹּאמְרוּ לֵאמֹר אָשִׁירָה לַה׳ (שְׁמוֹת טו: א)

לוח חוֹדֶשׁ תִּשְׁרֵי – CALENDAR לוח חוֹדֶשׁ תִּשְׁרֵי

This is a standard אָשְׁרֵי calendar, with all the יוֹם טוֹב dates included.
The *dates* are correct for every year, while the days of the week *can* be correct, depending on the year.

SUNDAY		MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		Э наввоя	
ELUL 29	כט אָלוּל	TISHREI 1	א תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 2	_ ב תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 3	ג תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 4	ד תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 5	ה תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 6	ו תִּשְׁרֵי
<u>ערב</u> ראשׁ השׁנָה <u>Erev</u> Rosh Hashanah		ראש השנה Rosh Hashanah - Day 1 Start of עשָׁרָת יְמֵי תְשׁוּבָה Ten Days of Teshuvah		ראשׁ הַשְּׁנָה Rosh Hashanah - Day 2 עשָׁרֶת יְמֵי תְשׁוּבָה Ten Days or Teshuvah		צוֹם גִּדְלְיִ'ה Fast of Gedalia עשָׂרֶת יְמֵי הְשׁוּבָה Ten Days of Teshuvah		עשֶׂרֶת יְמֵי הְשׁוּבָה Ten Days or Teshuvah		עשָׂרֶת יְמֵי תְשׁוּבָה Ten Days of Teshuvah		עשֶׂרֶת יְמֵי תְּשׁוּבָה Ten Days <i>o</i> r Теэниvaн	
TISHREI 7	ז תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 8	ח תִּשְׁרֵי	Tishrei 9	ט תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 10	י תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 11	יא תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 12	יב תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 13	יג תִּשְׁרֵי
זי תְּשׁוּבָה Ten Days oi			עַשָּׂרָת יְמֵי or Теэниvaн		עַשָּׂרֶת יְמֵ ғ Теэнихан	Yom I Final	YIDIY KIPPUR DAY OF OF TESHUVAH						
Tishrei 14	יד תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 15	טו תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 16	טז תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 17	יז תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 18	חי תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 19	יט תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 20	כ תִּשְׁרֵי
		סְכוֹת Sukkos Day1		סכות Sukkos Day 2		סכות Sukkos Day 3 Chol Hamoed Day1		סבות Sukkos Day 4 Chol Hamoed Day 2		DIOD SUKKOS DAY 5 CHOL HAMOED DAY 3		סכות Sukkos Day 6 Chol Hamoed Day 4	
TISHREI 21	כא תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 22	_ כב תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 23	_ כג תִּשְׁרֵי	Tishrei 24	כד תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 25	כה תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 26	כו תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 27	כז תִּשְׁרֵי
סְכוֹת Sukkos Day 7 הוֹשָעֶנָא רָבָּה Hoshanah Rabba			שְׁמֵינִי <i>ע</i> Arzeres	,	שׁמְחַת s Torah								
TISHREI 28	כח תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 29	כט תִּשְׁרֵי	TISHREI 30	ל תִּשְׁרֵי								

יום כִּיפוּר

On יום כִּיפוּר we are not allowed to do certain things that are pleasurable:

WHAT

HOW

No Food or Drink

1



We do not eat or drink from before sunset of the ninth day of תְּשְׁרֵי, until after nightfall of the tenth night, men and women over בַּרובַת מִצְיָה, are not allowed to eat or drink, even the smallest amount. Not even one drop of food or drink can enter one's mouth. Even if one does not intend to swallow the food or drink, it is forbidden to put it in one's mouth, and then spit it out. It is also forbidden to rinse one's mouth with any kind of liquid. If one is ill, (מַשְלוֹם - G-d Forbid) and must eat for health reasons, s/he must ask a qualified I for advice.

No Washing

2



We don't wash ourselves. No baths, showers or even washing our hands and face... all day long even if it's hot! We may wash a part of our body that is dirty. No other washing is permitted.

For נְּטִילֵת יָדָיִם - (washing Neggel Vasser) in the morning, we wash only until the knuckles, not further. In Shul, the בְּרָנִים are allowed to have their hands washed before they bless the congregation in בַּרְנַת , because it is not considered "washing for pleasure."

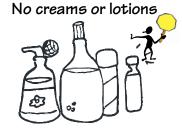
No Leather Shoes

3



Don't wear leather shoes. We may not wear shoes or sandals that have any leather, in any part of them. Leather is considered a comfortable and luxurious material, which is why we don't use it on this day.

4



We may not smear any kind of lotion, oil or perfume or any kind of cosmetics/make-up etc. on this day. This is because we are not allowed to "digest" anything – not even liquid that may be absorbed through our skin.

Children, who do not fast on יוֹם כִּיפוּר, are still careful with the rest of these laws.

יוֹם כִּיפּוּר is the holiest day of the year. On this day, we keep the same הַלְכוֹת that we keep on מָּבָּת. This includes all the laws of מִּקְצָה, fire and carrying etc.

We blow three types of "blasts" from the ישוֹפְר:

35

WHAT

NAME

How

1 Long simple sound.

TEKIAH - תַּקיעָה

8 Medium sounds.

SHEVARIM – שְבָרִים



9 Short sounds.

TERUAH – תְּרוֹעָה



The רָאשֵׁי תֵּיבוֹת – acronyms for these names make them easier to say and write them. They are:

This means, that instead of saying תַּשְׁרַ"ת, תְּקִיעָה, שְׁבָרִים, תְּרוּצָה, תְּקִיעָה, we say תַּשְׁרַ"ת, מַיְרִים, תְּרוּצָה, תְּקִיעָה. Say "תִּשְׁרַ"ת, תַּשַּׁ"ת, תַּשַּׁ"ת, תַּרַ"ת ישׁרַ"ת, תַּשִּׁ"ת, תַּיַי"ת, תַּשִּׁ"ת, תַּיַי"ת, תַּשִּׁ"ת, תַּיַי"ת, תַּשַּׁ"ת, תַּיַי"ת, תַּשִּׁ"ת, תַּיַי"ת, תַּשַּׁ"ת, תַּרַי"ת, תַּשַּׁ"ת, תַּיַי"ת, תַּשַּׁ"ת, תַּרַי"ת, תַּשַּׁריית, תַּשַּׁ"ת, תַּרַי"ת, תַּשַּׁריית, תַּשַּׁי"ת, תַּרַי"ת, תַּשִּׁריית, תַּשִּׁי"ת, תַּרַי"ת, תַּשִּׁריית, תַּשִּׁריית, תַּשִּׁי"ת, תַּשְּׁרִיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּרַיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיִּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיִּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיִּית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיִּית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיִּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיִּית, תַּיַּיית, תַּיִּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיַּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיִּית, תַּיּית, תַּית, תַּיּית, תַיּית, תַּיּית, תַּיּית, תַּיּית, תַּיּית, תַּיּית, תַּיּית, תַּיית, תַּיּית, ת

ַ____ הַשְׁרַ״ת

_____ ַַּתַּשַׁ״תּ

___ הַר"ת



Why do you think we use the קרוּעָה instead of its first letter: "תּרוּעָה ' instead of its first letter: "____

TESHUVAH, THE RAMBAM WAY תְּשׁוּבָה לְפִי הָרַמְבַּ"ם

... AND WHAT IS TESHUVAH? ... התשובה...

רמב"ם הִלְכוֹת תְּשׁוּבָה פְּרָקִים א-ב

במב"ם Color match the Explanation to their matching words in the דמב"ם.

	EXPLANATION	תְּשׁוּבָה	רמב"ם
0	I stop doing the wrong thing.	עַזִיבַת הַחֵטְא Leave the Sin	שָׁיַצְזוֹב הַחוֹטֵא חֶטְאוֹ וְיָסִירוֹ מִמַחְשַׁבְתּוֹ
2	I regret what I did in the past.	תֲרָטָה\נֶחָמָה עַל הֶעָבַר Regret the past	יִתְנַחֵם עַל שֶׁעָבַר וְיָעִיד עָלָיו יוֹדֵעַ תַּעְלוּמוֹת שֶׁלֹא יָשׁוּב לָזֶה הַחֵטְא לְעוֹלָם
8	l firmly commit to never do it again.	קַבָּלָה עַל הֶעָתִיד Decide the future	וְיִגְמוֹר בְּלִבּוֹ שֶׁלֹא יַעֲשֵׂהוּ עוֹד
4	I say (verbally) "Hashem, I've sinned before you and I did this and that. regret my actions and I'm embarrass of them. I will never do them again" We need to verbalize these words. Thoughts and feelings are not enoug	וידוי ed יידוי CONFESS	בִּיצֵד מִתְוַדִין? אוֹמֵר אָנָא הַשֵּם חָטָאתִי עָוִיתִי פָּשַׁעְתִּי לְפָנֶיךָ וְעָשִּׂיתִי כָּך וְכָּךְ וְהַרֵי נִחַמְתִּי וּבוֹשְׁתִּי בְּמַעֲשֵׁי וּלְעוֹלָם אֵינִי חוֹזֵר לְדָבָר זֶה וְצָרִיך לְהִתְוַדוֹת בִּשְׂפָתִיו וְלוֹמֵר עִנְיָינות אֵלוּ שֶׁנָמַר בְּלִבוֹ

Although it seems that these steps of תְּשׁוּבָה are only for one who did something terrible – it is not so. Even if you did nothing wrong, you can use these same steps to committing to improving any area of your life.

The word מֵטְא actually means "something missing." If I do not do as much good as I could, this too is a חטא. So, instead of "Leaving the Sin" – my תְּשׁוּבָה would be to "begin doing/learning" what I could and should.

