

KinderCong: PARSHA

From book.

Questions and Answers:

1. What is the name of the parsha? **(Bo)**
2. How many plagues are in this Parsha? **(3)**
3. Can you name all three plagues? **(Arbeh [Locust], Choshech [Darkness], Bechorot [Death of Firstborn])**
4. What happened to the dead grasshoppers that the Egyptians tried to save in jars to eat when the plague was over? **(Hashem took them away as well.)**
5. What happened to the Egyptians in the last 3 days of darkness? **(They couldn't move.)**
6. What were the Jews supposed to put on their doorposts? **(Bnei Yisrael were supposed to put the blood of a lamb on the doorposts so that Hashem will pass over their house while killing all of the firstborn of Egypt.)**
7. What holiday came from this parsha? **(Pesach/Passover)**
8. Why is the holiday called Pesach/Passover? **(Because Hashem passed over [Pasach] the Jewish houses.)**
9. What do we eat on Pesach that is mentioned in this parsha? **(We eat Matzah!)**
10. Did Paroh let the Jews leave? **(Yes)**
11. **BONUS QUESTION:** What is the first Mitzvah Moshe taught the Jewish People? **(Rosh Chodesh)**

GAME RULES

Choshech Marco Polo

Play Marco Polo. One child is an Egyptian. S/he is blindfolded. S/he calls, "Jews, where are you?" The players are Jews. They call out, "You can't see us."

Grasshopper, Gobble Food Hunt

Place beans or other small items around the play area. Give the children cups or bags. They hop around like grasshoppers collecting the Egyptian's food. Whoever has the most is the winning grasshopper.

Choshech Freeze Tag

One child is 'It.' The rest of the players run around. The player who is 'It' tags somebody and says the word 'Choshech.' S/he must freeze. S/he can move when another player tags him/her and says, 'Choshech is over!'

Parachute

Do this with 1st grade. It can represent Choshech or the darkness caused by the abundance of locusts.

1st Grade:

Questions and Answers:

1. What is the name of the parsha? (**Bo**)
2. How many plagues are in this Parsha? (**3**)
3. Can you name all three plagues? (**Arbeh [Locust], Choshech [Darkness], Bechorot [Death of Firstborn]**)
4. What happened to the dead grasshoppers that the Egyptians tried to save in jars to eat when the plague was over? (**Hashem took them away as well.**)
5. What happened to the Egyptians in the last 3 days of darkness? (**They couldn't move.**)
6. What did the Jews do during the plague of Choshech? (**The looked through the Egyptians' houses to see where they keep their gold and jewels.**)
7. What were the Jews supposed to put on their doorposts? (**Bnei Yisrael were supposed to put the blood of a lamb on the doorposts so that Hashem will pass over their house while killing all of the firstborn of Egypt.**)
8. What holiday came from this parsha? (**Pesach/Passover**)
9. Why is the holiday called Pesach/Passover? (**Because Hashem passed over [Pasach] the Jewish houses.**)
10. What do we eat on Pesach that is mentioned in this parsha? (**We eat Matzah!**)
11. Did Paroh let the Jews leave? (**Yes**)
12. **BONUS QUESTION:** What is the first Mitzvah Moshe taught the Jewish People? (**Rosh Chodesh**)

GAME RULES

Choshech Marco Polo

Play Marco Polo. One child is an Egyptian. S/he is blindfolded. S/he calls, "Jews, where are you?" The players are Jews. They call out, "You can't see us."

Grasshopper, Gobble Food Hunt

Place beans or other small items around the play area. Give the children cups or bags. They hop around like grasshoppers collecting the Egyptian's food. Whoever has the most is the winning grasshopper.

Choshech Freeze Tag

One child is 'It.' The rest of the players run around. The player who is 'It' tags somebody and says the word 'Choshech.' S/he must freeze. S/he can move when another player tags him/her and says, 'Choshech is over!'

Parachute

Do this with 1st grade. It can represent Choshech or the darkness caused by the abundance of locusts.

2nd/3rd Grade Girls: PARSHA SUMMARY

This parsha continues with the remaining plagues which Hashem used to change Paroh's mind about setting the Jews free and to convince him of Hashem's existence. Moshe warned Paroh about the eighth plague which was a plague of locusts (Arbeh), which would destroy Egypt's crops. Not heeding to the warning, Paroh sent Moshe and Aharon away without acknowledging them. The next day the locusts began to invade. Paroh begged Moshe to end the plague saying that he will give in and let the Jews go. Once again Paroh took back his promise and did not let them go. The next plague that Moshe brought was total darkness (Choshech). The Egyptians' world went dark and they could not see at all for six days. For the last 3 days they couldn't even move! The Jews, however, could see, and went into the Egyptians' houses to find all their clothing and jewelry. Paroh gave in once again and said that the Jews could leave as long as they left their flocks and herds as collateral to show that they would return. Moshe said that this was not acceptable and that there would be one final plague on the Egyptians. Moshe and Aharon warned Paroh that all firstborns will be killed - including humans and animals (Makat Bechorot). On the tenth day of Nisan every Jewish household was to set aside a lamb. They were to sacrifice it on the fourteenth day of Nisan. After they sacrificed it they were supposed to take some of the blood from the animal and smear it on their doorposts. This would be a sign that their house was a Jewish one. It was understood that Hashem would kill all of the Egyptian firstborn that night but pass over all of the houses with blood on the doorpost. That date, the fourteenth of Nisan became the first day of Pesach -- a time of remembrance to thank Hashem for taking us away from Egypt and its slavery.

At midnight, Hashem killed all of the firstborn. When Paroh saw what was happening he begged the Jews to leave. He saw that his kingdom was being destroyed. The Jews left as quickly as they could. So quickly that there was not enough time for the bread they were preparing for their journey to rise. They ate unleavened bread (matza) just as we do on Pesach. Six hundred thousand men, along with their wives and children left Egypt. They took with them gold and silver which was given to them by the Egyptians. There are some laws written in the end of this parsha. The first Mitzvah they receive in this Parsha is the Mitzvah of Rosh Chodesh. Why? Because only in freedom can people appreciate and have a calendar. The Jews were commanded to bring a Korban Pesach every year on the fourteenth day of Nisan. They were also commanded to wear Tefillin to remind them of their salvation from Egypt.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:

1. How many plagues were there in this parsha? **(3)**
2. Name the three plagues in this parsha? **(Arbeh [Locusts], Choshech [Darkness], Bechorot [Death of Firstborn])**
3. What happened to the dead grasshoppers that the Egyptians tried to save in jars to eat when the plague was over? **(Hashem took them away as well.)**
4. What happened to the Egyptians in the last 3 days of darkness? **(They couldn't move.)**

5. What did the Jews do during the plague of Choshech? **(The looked through the Egyptians' houses to see where they keep their gold and jewels.)**
6. What happened during the plague of Makat Bechorot? **(Hashem killed all firstborn Egyptian humans and animals.)**
7. What were the Jews supposed to do on the fourteenth day of Nisan? **(The Jews were supposed to sacrifice a lamb and take blood from it and put it on their doorposts.)**
8. Why did they put blood on their doorposts? **(To give a sign that their house was a Jewish one. Hashem would skip over any of these houses and go straight to the Egyptian houses.)**
9. At what point did Paroh give in and free the Jews? **(After Makat Bechorot, he realized his nation was being destroyed by Hashem through the plagues.)**
10. Why do we eat Matzah on Pesach? **(We eat Matza because when the Jews found out they were freed, they wanted to leave as quickly as possible, so they did not wait for their bread to rise. Today we eat it as a symbol to remember how Hashem saved us from Paroh.)**
11. What is the first Mitzvah Moshe taught the Jewish People? **(Rosh Chodesh)**
12. How did the Jews in ancient Israel know when it was Rosh Chodesh? **(Two witnesses approached the Beit Din when they saw the new moon. Torches were lit throughout the land.)**
13. What does the new moon look like? **(A cursive reish ר)**
14. Name one commandment mentioned in this parsha. **(Rosh Chodesh, Tefillin, Korban Pesach, to remember our salvation from slavery. There are others as well.)**

GAME RULES

Grasshopper, Gobble Food Hunt

Place beans or other small items around the play area. Give the children cups or bags. They hop around like grasshoppers collecting the Egyptian's food. Whoever has the most is the winning grasshopper.

Bananagrams – Human Anagrams

Play in a large room. A list of questions and one set of alphabet cards with enough letters to answer each question are needed for each team. The players are divided into teams. Each team receives one set of alphabet cards. The cards are then distributed to the players on each team. The leader asks a prepared question to the teams. The first team to arrange the players on its team who are holding the alphabet cards, to spell out the answer gets one point. The team with the most points after the last question is asked wins. You should have between ten and twenty questions ready. If any answer uses a single letter two or more times, make sure you have that same number of that letter on the alphabet card set. Write the letters large enough for everyone to see.

2nd Grade Boys: PARSHA SUMMARY

This parsha continues with the remaining plagues which Hashem used to change Paroh's mind about setting the Jews free and to convince him of Hashem's existence. Moshe warned Paroh about the eighth plague which was a plague of locusts (Arbeh), which would destroy Egypt's crops. Not heeding to the warning, Paroh sent Moshe and Aharon away without acknowledging them. The next day the locusts began to invade. Paroh begged Moshe to end the plague saying that he will give in and let the Jews go. Once again Paroh took back his promise and did not let them go. The next plague that Moshe brought was total darkness (Choshech). The Egyptians' world went dark and they could not see at all for six days. For the last 3 days they couldn't even move! The Jews, however, could see, and went into the Egyptians' houses to find all their clothing and jewelry. Paroh gave in once again and said that the Jews could leave as long as they left their flocks and herds as collateral to show that they would return. Moshe said that this was not acceptable and that there would be one final plague on the Egyptians. Moshe and Aharon warned Paroh that all firstborns will be killed - including humans and animals (Makat Bechorot). On the tenth day of Nisan every Jewish household was to set aside a lamb. They were to sacrifice it on the fourteenth day of Nisan. After they sacrificed it they were supposed to take some of the blood from the animal and smear it on their doorposts. This would be a sign that their house was a Jewish one. It was understood that Hashem would kill all of the Egyptian firstborn that night but pass over all of the houses with blood on the doorpost. That date, the fourteenth of Nisan became the first day of Pesach -- a time of remembrance to thank Hashem for taking us away from Egypt and its slavery.

At midnight, Hashem killed all of the firstborn. When Paroh saw what was happening he begged the Jews to leave. He saw that his kingdom was being destroyed. The Jews left as quickly as they could. So quickly that there was not enough time for the bread they were preparing for their journey to rise. They ate unleavened bread (matza) just as we do on Pesach. Six hundred thousand men, along with their wives and children left Egypt. They took with them gold and silver which was given to them by the Egyptians. There are some laws written in the end of this parsha. The first Mitzvah they receive in this Parsha is the Mitzvah of Rosh Chodesh. Why? Because only in freedom can people appreciate and have a calendar. The Jews were commanded to bring a Korban Pesach every year on the fourteenth day of Nisan. They were also commanded to wear Tefillin to remind them of their salvation from Egypt.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:

1. How many plagues were there in this parsha? **(3)**
2. Name the three plagues in this parsha? **(Arbeh [Locusts], Choshech [Darkness], Bechorot [Death of Firstborn])**
3. What happened to the dead grasshoppers that the Egyptians tried to save in jars to eat when the plague was over? **(Hashem took them away as well.)**
4. What happened to the Egyptians in the last 3 days of darkness? **(They couldn't move.)**

5. What did the Jews do during the plague of Choshech? **(The looked through the Egyptians' houses to see where they keep their gold and jewels.)**
6. What happened during the plague of Makat Bechorot? **(Hashem killed all firstborn Egyptian humans and animals.)**
7. What were the Jews supposed to do on the fourteenth day of Nisan? **(The Jews were supposed to sacrifice a lamb and take blood from it and put it on their doorposts.)**
8. Why did they put blood on their doorposts? **(To give a sign that their house was a Jewish one. Hashem would skip over any of these houses and go straight to the Egyptian houses.)**
9. At what point did Paroh give in and free the Jews? **(After Makat Bechorot, he realized his nation was being destroyed by Hashem through the plagues.)**
10. Why do we eat Matzah on Pesach? **(We eat Matza because when the Jews found out they were freed, they wanted to leave as quickly as possible, so they did not wait for their bread to rise. Today we eat it as a symbol to remember how Hashem saved us from Paroh.)**
11. What is the first Mitzvah Moshe taught the Jewish People? **(Rosh Chodesh)**
12. How did the Jews in ancient Israel know when it was Rosh Chodesh? **(Two witnesses approached the Beit Din when they saw the new moon. Torches were lit throughout the land.)**
13. What does the new moon look like? **(A cursive reish ר)**
14. Name one commandment mentioned in this parsha. **(Rosh Chodesh, Tefillin, Korban Pesach, to remember our salvation from slavery. There are others as well.)**

GAME RULES

Choshech Marco Polo

Play Marco Polo. One child is an Egyptian. S/he is blindfolded. S/he calls, "Jews, where are you?" The players are Jews. They call out, "You can't see us."

Choshech Freeze Tag

One child is 'It.' The rest of the players run around. The player who is 'It' tags somebody and says the word 'Choshech.' S/he must freeze. S/he can move when another player tags him/her and says, 'Choshech is over!'

Pick Up Sticks

4rd - 5th Grade Boys: PARSHA SUMMARY

This parsha continues with the remaining plagues which Hashem used to change Paroh's mind about setting the Jews free and to convince him of Hashem's existence. Moshe warned Paroh about the eighth plague which was a plague of locusts (Arbeh), which would destroy Egypt's crops. Not heeding to the warning, Paroh sent Moshe and Aharon away without acknowledging them. The next day the locusts began to invade. Paroh begged Moshe to end the plague saying that he will give in and let the Jews go. Once again Paroh took back his promise and did not let them go. The next plague that Moshe brought was total darkness (Choshech). The Egyptians' world went dark and they could not see at all for six days. For the last 3 days they couldn't even move! The Jews, however, could see, and went into the Egyptians' houses to find all their clothing and jewelry. Paroh gave in once again and said that the Jews could leave as long as they left their flocks and herds as collateral to show that they would return. Moshe said that this was not acceptable and that there would be one final plague on the Egyptians. Moshe and Aharon warned Paroh that all firstborns will be killed - including humans and animals (Makat Bechorot). On the tenth day of Nisan every Jewish household was to set aside a lamb. They were to sacrifice it on the fourteenth day of Nisan. After they sacrificed it they were supposed to take some of the blood from the animal and smear it on their doorposts. This would be a sign that their house was a Jewish one. It was understood that Hashem would kill all of the Egyptian firstborn that night but pass over all of the houses with blood on the doorpost. That date, the fourteenth of Nisan became the first day of Pesach -- a time of remembrance to thank Hashem for taking us away from Egypt and its slavery.

At midnight, Hashem killed all of the firstborn. When Paroh saw what was happening he begged the Jews to leave. He saw that his kingdom was being destroyed. The Jews left as quickly as they could. So quickly that there was not enough time for the bread they were preparing for their journey to rise. They ate unleavened bread (matza) just as we do on Pesach. Six hundred thousand men, along with their wives and children left Egypt. They took with them gold and silver which was given to them by the Egyptians. There are some laws written in the end of this parsha. The first Mitzvah they receive in this Parsha is the Mitzvah of Rosh Chodesh. Why? Because only in freedom can people appreciate and have a calendar. The Jews were commanded to bring a Korban Pesach every year on the fourteenth day of Nisan. They were also commanded to wear Tefillin to remind them of their salvation from Egypt.

Torah Thoughts: At the beginning of this week's reading Moshe is asked by Paroh "who will go to worship your God in the desert?" The answer Moshe gives is " B'Na'areinu U'B'Zikneinu Neileich" - "we go with young and old, with our children..." By saying this Moshe gives an important message to his generation and to ours. We can best worship Hashem and fulfill the Mitzvot as a family. This means that the practice of Judaism is not delegated to any one member of a family, but to the family as a whole. It is through family observance that each member gains greater appreciation and understanding of our beautiful Torah.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Out of the ten plagues, how many were mentioned in this parsha? **(3)**
2. Name the three plagues in this parsha? **(Arbeh [Locusts], Choshech [Darkness], Bechorot [Death of Firstborn])**
3. Which plagues in this parsha were Paroh warned about beforehand? **(Arbeh and Makat Bechorot)**
4. What did Paroh do after he saw the locusts? **(He begged Moshe to stop the plague.)**
5. What happened to the dead grasshoppers that the Egyptians tried to save in jars to eat when the plague was over? **(Hashem took them away as well.)**

6. After the plague of Choshech Paroh gave a condition under which the Jews could leave. What was it? (**Jews can go, but leave the animals.**)
7. Why do you think Moshe declined the offer? (**Because the animals were the Jew's prize possessions and they needed them in order to make sacrifices to Hashem.**)
8. What happened during the plague of Makat Bechorot? (**Hashem killed all of the firstborn, Egyptian humans and animals.**)
9. Why were the animals also killed during Makat Bechorot? (**2 reasons: A] Some of the animals were worshipped as gods by the Egyptians, so they were killed to show they aren't gods. B] Animals are needed as food and to help with the agriculture. If the animals are destroyed so is the Egyptian's food source.**)
10. What were the Jews supposed to do in the morning with the leftover meat from the Korban? (**They had to burn it.**)
11. Why did they put blood on their doorposts? (**To give a sign that their house was a Jewish one. Hashem would skip over any of these houses and go straight to the Egyptian houses.**)
12. What did the Jews eat with the Korban? (**They ate bitter herbs and unleavened bread/Matza with the Korban.**)
13. Why do we eat Matzah on Pesach? (**We eat Matza because when the Jews found out they were freed, they wanted to leave as quickly as possible, so they did not wait for their bread to rise. Today we eat it as a symbol to remember how Hashem saved us from Paroh.**)
14. When, specifically, did Hashem start to kill the first-born of the Egyptians? (**Midnight**)
15. How many Jewish men left Egypt when they were freed? (**600,000**)
16. What do we learn from the words B'Na'areinu U'B'Zikneinu Neileich? (**It stresses that one can worship Hashem and fulfill Mitzvot best if he would do them with his family, not as an individual.**)
17. What did the Jews leave with? (**The Egyptians gave them gold and silver.**)
18. What is the first Mitzvah Moshe taught the Jewish People? (**Rosh Chodesh**)
19. How did the Jews in ancient Israel know when it was Rosh Chodesh? (**Two witnesses approached the Beit Din when they saw the new moon. Torches were lit throughout the land.**)
20. What does the new moon look like? (**A cursive reish ך**)
21. Name one commandment mentioned in this parsha. (**Rosh Chodesh, Tefillin, Korban Pesach, to remember our salvation from slavery. There are others as well.**)

GAME RULES

Choshech Marco Polo

Play Marco Polo. One child is an Egyptian. S/he is blindfolded. S/he calls, "Jews, where are you?" The players are Jews. They call out, "You can't see us."

Choshech Freeze Tag

One child is 'It.' The rest of the players run around. The player who is 'It' tags somebody and says the word 'Choshech.' S/he must freeze. S/he can move when another player tags him/her and says, 'Choshech is over!'

Human Anagrams (Do the Answers in Hebrew)

Play in a large room. A list of questions and one set of alphabet cards with enough letters to answer each question are needed for each team. The players are divided into teams. Each team receives one set of alphabet cards. The cards are then distributed to the players on each team. The leader asks a prepared question to the teams. The first team to arrange the players on its team who are holding the alphabet cards, to spell out the answer gets one point. The team with the most points after the last question is asked wins. You should have between ten and twenty questions ready. If any answer uses a single letter two or more times, make sure you have that same number of that letter on the alphabet card set. Write the letters large enough for everyone to see.

4th - 5th Grade PARSHA SUMMARY

This parsha continues with the remaining plagues which Hashem used to change Paroh's mind about setting the Jews free and to convince him of Hashem's existence. Moshe warned Paroh about the eighth plague which was a plague of locusts (Arbeh), which would destroy Egypt's crops. Not heeding to the warning, Paroh sent Moshe and Aharon away without acknowledging them. The next day the locusts began to invade. Paroh begged Moshe to end the plague saying that he will give in and let the Jews go. Once again Paroh took back his promise and did not let them go. The next plague that Moshe brought was total darkness (Choshech). The Egyptians' world went dark and they could not see at all for six days. For the last 3 days they couldn't even move! The Jews, however, could see, and went into the Egyptians' houses to find all their clothing and jewelry. Paroh gave in once again and said that the Jews could leave as long as they left their flocks and herds as collateral to show that they would return. Moshe said that this was not acceptable and that there would be one final plague on the Egyptians. Moshe and Aharon warned Paroh that all firstborns will be killed - including humans and animals (Makat Bechorot). On the tenth day of Nisan every Jewish household was to set aside a lamb. They were to sacrifice it on the fourteenth day of Nisan. After they sacrificed it they were supposed to take some of the blood from the animal and smear it on their doorposts. This would be a sign that their house was a Jewish one. It was understood that Hashem would kill all of the Egyptian firstborn that night but pass over all of the houses with blood on the doorpost. That date, the fourteenth of Nisan became the first day of Pesach -- a time of remembrance to thank Hashem for taking us away from Egypt and its slavery.

At midnight, Hashem killed all of the firstborn. When Paroh saw what was happening he begged the Jews to leave. He saw that his kingdom was being destroyed. The Jews left as quickly as they could. So quickly that there was not enough time for the bread they were preparing for their journey to rise. They ate unleavened bread (matza) just as we do on Pesach. Six hundred thousand men, along with their wives and children left Egypt. They took with them gold and silver which was given to them by the Egyptians. There are some laws written in the end of this parsha. The first Mitzvah they receive in this Parsha is the Mitzvah of Rosh Chodesh. Why? Because only in freedom can people appreciate and have a calendar. The Jews were commanded to bring a Korban Pesach every year on the fourteenth day of Nisan. They were also commanded to wear Tefillin to remind them of their salvation from Egypt.

Torah Thoughts: At the beginning of this week's reading Moshe is asked by Paroh "who will go to worship your God in the desert?" The answer Moshe gives is " B'Na'areinu U'B'Zikneinu Neileich" - "we go with young and old, with our children..." By saying this Moshe gives an important message to his generation and to ours. We can best worship Hashem and fulfill the Mitzvot as a family. This means that the practice of Judaism is not delegated to any one member of a family, but to the family as a whole. It is through family observance that each member gains greater appreciation and understanding of our beautiful Torah.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Out of the ten plagues, how many were mentioned in this parsha? (3)
2. Name the three plagues in this parsha? (Arbeh [Locusts], Choshech [Darkness], Bechorot [Death of Firstborn])
3. Which plagues in this parsha were Paroh warned about beforehand? (Arbeh and Makat Bechorot)
4. What did Paroh do after he saw the locusts? (He begged Moshe to stop the plague.)
5. What happened to the dead grasshoppers that the Egyptians tried to save in jars to eat when the plague was over? (Hashem took them away as well.)

6. After the plague of Choshech Paroh gave a condition under which the Jews could leave. What was it? **(Jews can go, but leave the animals.)**
7. Why do you think Moshe declined the offer? **(Because the animals were the Jew's prize possessions and they needed them in order to make sacrifices to Hashem.)**
8. What happened during the plague of Makat Bechorot? **(Hashem killed all of the firstborn, Egyptian humans and animals.)**
9. Why were the animals also killed during Makat Bechorot? **(2 reasons: A] Some of the animals were worshipped as gods by the Egyptians, so they were killed to show they aren't gods. B] Animals are needed as food and to help with the agriculture. If the animals are destroyed so is the Egyptian's food source.)**
10. What were the Jews supposed to do in the morning with the leftover meat from the Korban? **(They had to burn it.)**
11. Why did they put blood on their doorposts? **(To give a sign that their house was a Jewish one. Hashem would skip over any of these houses and go straight to the Egyptian houses.)**
12. What did the Jews eat with the Korban? **(They ate bitter herbs and unleavened bread/Matza with the Korban.)**
13. Why do we eat Matzah on Pesach? **(We eat Matza because when the Jews found out they were freed, they wanted to leave as quickly as possible, so they did not wait for their bread to rise. Today we eat it as a symbol to remember how Hashem saved us from Paroh.)**
14. When, specifically, did Hashem start to kill the first-born of the Egyptians? **(Midnight)**
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18. What is the first Mitzvah Moshe taught the Jewish People? **(Rosh Chodesh)**
19. How did the Jews in ancient Israel know when it was Rosh Chodesh? **(Two witnesses approached the Beit Din when they saw the new moon. Torches were lit throughout the land.)**
20. What does the new moon look like? **(A cursive reish ר)**
21. Name one commandment mentioned in this parsha. **(Rosh Chodesh, Tefillin, Korban Pesach, to remember our salvation from slavery. There are others as well.)**

GAME RULES

Human Anagrams (Do the answers in Hebrew)

Play in a large room. A list of questions and one set of alphabet cards with enough letters to answer each question are needed for each team. The players are divided into teams. Each team receives one set of alphabet cards. The cards are then distributed to the players on each team. The leader asks a prepared question to the teams. The first team to arrange the players on its team who are holding the alphabet cards, to spell out the answer gets one point. The team with the most points after the last question is asked wins. You should have between ten and twenty questions ready. If any answer uses a single letter two or more times, make sure you have that same number of that letter on the alphabet card set. Write the letters large enough for everyone to see.

Choshech Marco Polo

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Apples to Apples