

Monday, Mar. 27, 2017^h

Pesach – Chag Kasher v'Sameach

Outline & Source Sheet

<p>Course Content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Achilah b'Kedusha (Consecrated Consumption) 2 Kosher Concepts and Food 3 What is a Kosher kitchen? 4 Kashering Your Kitchen 5 Common Kosher Kitchen Issues 6 Cooking for Shabbat v'Yom Tov 7 Pesach – Chag Kasher v'sameach 	<p>In these classes, we are going to learn and discuss Kashrut from an Orthodox perspective and we will be discussing kashrut in terms of CBT's congregational standards. In developing this course, I have met with Rabbi Allouche and asked him about where CBT as a community holds. I will take any questions regarding community standards to Rabbi and bring an answer back to the class.</p>
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Pesach – Chag Kasher v'sameach

Pesach – The time of our redemption

The Events and Observances of Pesach

Pesach Kashrut Basics

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Pesach – The time of our redemption**1) What does Pesach mean?****Exodus 12:14-20**

14) This day shall be to you one of remembrance: you shall celebrate it as a festival to the LORD throughout the ages; you shall celebrate it as an institution for all time. 15) Seven days you shall eat unleavened bread; on the very first day you shall remove leaven from your houses, for whoever eats leavened bread from the first day to the seventh day, that person shall be cut off from Israel. 16) You shall celebrate a sacred occasion on the first day, and a sacred occasion on the seventh day; no work at all shall be done on them; only what every person is to eat, that alone may be prepared for you. 17) You shall observe the [Feast of] Unleavened Bread, for on this very day I brought your ranks out of the land of Egypt; you shall observe this day throughout the ages as an institution for all time. 18) In the first month, from the fourteenth day of the month at evening, you shall eat unleavened bread until the twenty-first day of the month at evening. 19) No leaven shall be found in your houses for seven days. For whoever eats what is leavened, that person shall be cut off from the community of Israel, whether he is a stranger or a citizen of the country. 20) You shall eat nothing leavened; in all your settlements you shall eat unleavened bread.

2) Pascal Lamb**Mas. Mish'na Pesachim 116a-b**

MISHNA: Rabban Gamliel would say: Anyone who did not say these three matters on Passover has not fulfilled his obligation: The Paschal lamb, matza, and bitter herbs. When one mentions these matters, he must elaborate and explain them: The Paschal lamb is brought because the Omnipresent passed over [pasah] the houses of our forefathers in Egypt, as it is stated: "That you shall say: It is the sacrifice of the Lord's Paschal offering for He passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses" (Exodus 12:27).

- a) The lamb was one of the Egyptian's g-ds.
- b) Sacrificed at night and not left over.
- c) Roasted
- d) Only eaten with matzah and bitter herbs
- e) Only for Jews, reaffirming God's covenant with the Israel.

3) Remember this day – Daily remembrance

- a) Annual remembrance and virtual reenactment
- b) Daily remembrance in our prayers

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4) No Chametz (What is Chametz?)

- a) Chametz is any food that contains wheat, barley, oats, spelt, or rye that has fermented. These particular grains will ferment by themselves in the presence of water. This process can begin in as little as 18 minutes.
- b) What does chametz represent?
- c) English word used for chametz is leaven.
- d) The Zohar teaches us that chametz is a symbol of yetzer hara.

Soncino Zohar, Shemoth, Raya Mehemna, Page 40b

AND THE PEOPLE TOOK THEIR DOUGH BEFORE IT WAS LEAVENED. On the strength of this is founded the precept that the leaven should be burned on the Passover Eve. "Leaven," and "unleaven" symbolize the evil and the good inclinations in man.

- e) It takes 19 seconds for flour and water to become chametz. This means that matzah must be baked in 18 seconds.
- f) Any unprocessed food not labelled Kosher for Passover could contain Chametz.

5) Free from Egypt – What is Mitzriem?

Besides the land or our imprisonment Mitzreim in Hebrew also means the Narrow Place, equated to the birth channel, the splitting of the sea.

6) Matzah – Bread of Affliction**Mas. Mish'na Pesachim 116b**

Rabban Gamliel continues to explain: The reason for matza is because our forefathers were redeemed from Egypt, as it is stated: "And they baked the dough that they took out of Egypt as cakes of matzot, for it was not leavened, as they were thrust out of Egypt and could not tarry, neither had they prepared for themselves any victual" (Exodus 12:39).

- a) Pesach, with the sacrifice marks the beginning of our redemption
- b) Matzah, represents our journey and passage from slavery to freedom
- c) Bread of affliction to remind us of our journey, that we left in haste, and only had time to bake the matzah. What could be a parallel in our lives, when serving Hashem?

7) Bitter Herbs**Mas. Mish'na Pesachim 116b**

The reason for bitter herbs is because the Egyptians embittered our forefathers' lives in Egypt, as it is stated: "And they embittered their lives with hard service, in mortar and in brick; in all manner of service in the field, all the service that they made them serve was with rigor" (Exodus 1:14).

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8) Explain to your son – What Hashem did for “me”**Mas. Mish'na Pesachim 116b**

The Tanna of the Mishna further states: In each and every generation a person must view himself as though he personally left Egypt, as it is stated: “And you shall tell your son on that day, saying: It is because of this which the Lord did for me when I came forth out of Egypt” (Exodus 13:8). In every generation, each person must say: “This which the Lord did for me,” and not: This which the Lord did for my forefathers.

9) Recite Hallel**Mas. Mish'na Pesachim 116b**

The Mishna continues with the text of the Haggadah. Therefore we are obligated to thank, praise, glorify, extol, exalt, honor, bless, revere, and laud [lekales] the One who performed for our forefathers and for us all these miracles: He took us out from slavery to freedom, from sorrow to joy, from mourning to a Festival, from darkness to a great light, and from enslavement to redemption. And we will say before Him: Halleluya. At this point one recites the hallel that is said on all joyous days.

10) At its set time from year to year – Annual remembrance**The Events and Observances of Pesach****1) Start preparing for Pesach immediately after Purim**

- a) Cleaning and removing chametz
 - i) From the house
 - ii) The car
 - iii) The office and desk
 - iv) And any place where you might have eaten food that is considered to be chametz.
 - v) If you have children this can be more difficult because kids will put chametz in places you wouldn't dream of finding it.
- b) Get your Pesach stuff out and double check it so you will know what you need to buy. Keep it sealed until you are ready to use it.
- c) Start shopping for Kosher l'Pesach food. When you buy the food keep it separate from your non-Pesach foods and only open the kosher l'Pesach food in an area of the house that has been cleared and cleaned of all chametz. If it is not needed before Pesach leave it sealed until after midday on the 14th of Nisan.

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- d) Plan for how and when you're going to kasher the kitchen. Kashering must be done before the 5th seasonal hour of the day on the 14th of Nisan. (Shulchan Aruch 452:1)
- Shulchan Aruch 451:5**
- When utensils have been used with hot food, they are required to be koshered in keeping with how they were used. If they were used in a first utensil, for example, if they are spoons which are used to stir a pot, they must be koshered in a first utensil and if they were used in a second utensil they can be koshered in a second utensil....
- e) Get a haircut before the 14th of Nisan. Because the time of the Omer is a time of mourning haircuts are prohibited until Lag b'Omer.
- f) Sell your Chametz before the 14th of Nisan. Usually the Rabbi will, with your permission, sell your Chametz as close as possible to the time when one can no longer have any chametz in their possession.

2) One should not fast during the month of Nisan (SA 429)

Fasts are not allowed, except of the Fast of the first born during the day of the 14th of Nisan. This fast is usually ended after Shachreit by a siyum (celebratory meal) hosted by someone who has completed a Tractate of the Talmud. (SA 470)

3) Purchase kosher l'Pesach food for distribution to the poor for Pesach needs. (SA 429)

Alternatively, one can make a donation to help those in the community who need assistance purchasing what they need for Pesach. Anyone who has lived in the community for 12 months is required to do so.

4) The significance of the 10th of Nisan (April 4th 2017) (SA 430:1 Mishna Beruah 1)**Exodus 12:3**

Speak to the whole community of Israel and say that on the tenth of this month each of them shall take a lamb to a family, a lamb to a household.

a) Events that occurred on the 10th of Nisan

- i) When written in the Torah the 14th was Shabbat
- ii) After 39 years in the desert Miriam died
- iii) A year later the Jordan river was divided as we passed into the promised land
- iv) Observance is transferred to Shabbat haGadol

5) Shabbat haGadol (SA 430)

- a) One of the Shabbats when the Tannim and Amora'im would deliver a drash.
- b) Say the Hagadah at the Minchah service.
- c) Stop saying the series of psalms starting with Barechi Nafshi after Shabbat Minchah until Succot. (104, 120-134; Tehillim starting with Shir Hamalot)
- d) On the next Shabbat start reading one chapter of Pirkei Avot each Shabbat from Pesach until Rosh Hashanah.

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e) Shir Ha'Shirim - Shabbat Chol HaMoed

6) The Day Before, the 14th of Nisan

- a) Search for Chametz
 - i) Search for Chametz (SA 431)
 - ii) At the beginning of the night
 - iii) It must be done by candle light
 - iv) Search all of your corners
- b) Cannot eat Chametz after 10:19 AM. Can still be handled and used for non-eating purposed for one hour.
- c) Burning of chametz.
- d) Chametz must be sold by 11:24 AM. After this time you cannot eat, possess, own, or benefit from anything that is considered Chametz until after Pesach.
- e) Cannot eat any Matzah until the Seder.
- f) Fast of the first born

7) Seder

- a) Seder Plate
- b) Matzah; Is needed for:
 - i) The beginning of the Seder with blessings
 - ii) For Korech (the Hillel sandwich) with maror.
 - iii) At the end of the Seder for the afikomen.
- c) Four cups of wine
 - i) At the start of the Seder with Kiddush
 - ii) Before the meal after reciting the Hagadah story
 - iii) Following Birkat Hamazon, Grace after the meal
 - iv) Following Hallel
- d) Bitter Herbs
 - i) Dipped in charoset
 - ii) With the Hillel sandwich
- e) Eat while reclining to the left
 - i) Reclining represents freedom as only free people reclined when they ate.
- f) Minimum measurements for the Seder. The Shul holds by the measurements of Rabbi Chaim Noeh.
 - i) A kezayit of Matzah = 29 cubic cm or 146.3068 square inches which is 12.2 inches square.
 - ii) A kezayit of Maror is 19.3 cubic cm or 110.3659 square inches which is about 9.2 inches square.
 - iii) A Rivi'it of wine is 3 fluid ounces.

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8) The Hagadah:

- a) Is the Order of Service for the night of Pesach.
- b) Hagadah mean "Telling".
- c) Should have a Hagadah for each person at the Seder.
- d) Hallel is recited after Birkat Hamazon.

9) Prayer for Dew

- a) Begins on the first day of Pesach until Shemini Atzeret.
- b) On the first day of Chol Hamo'ed the prayer in Braech Alenu, "grant dew and rain for a blessing" is changed to "grant a blessing."

10) Counting the Omer (SA 389)**Leviticus (Vayikra) 23: 15-16**

15) And from the day on which you bring the sheaf of elevation offering—the day after the Sabbath—you shall count off seven weeks. They must be complete: 16) you must count until the day after the seventh week—fifty days; then you shall bring an offering of new grain to the LORD.

- a) Counting the Omer is a Torah commandment. Some poskim say it is rabbinic and that the Torah obligation only applied during the times of the Temple.
- b) Begin counting on the second night of Passover; Tuesday night the 11th of April or the 16th of Nisan. The Omer should be counted after nightfall and before sunrise. Preferably before halachic midnight.
- c) Count every night until Shavout. The Omar is a spiritual preparation for the receiving of the Torah.
- d) Download one of the free apps available for your smartphone to help you remember.
- e) The period of the Omer is also a time of mourning because during the Omer 24,000 of Rabbi Akivia's students (tamidim) died from the plague. The sages say the reason for their death's was due to their not honoring one another properly as Torah scholars.
- f) On Lag B'Omer, the 33rd day of the Omar, the sages say the plague lifted. Your family minhag will determine when you start the period of mourning and when it officially lifts.
- g) Each week of the Omar is associated with one of the seven lower Sephirot beginning with Chesed and ending with Malchut. Check the web or use Chabad's HaYom program for daily inspirational readings associated with the daily Omer count.
- h) If you forget to count at night you can count during the day without a blessing and then count the next night with a blessing.
- i) If you forget for a whole day you should continue to count the Omer at night without a blessing.

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11) Last two days Pesach are a Chag or a Yom Tov

- a) No creative work. Same rules as Shabbat where no creative work is done with the following exceptions.
- b) Transfer of fire.
- c) Cooking for the day and immediate use.

Pesach Kashrut Basics

- 1) Clean the house of Chametz
- 2) Kasher the kitchen
- 3) Only buy Kosher l'Pesach foods
- 4) Any food that has even a crumb of chametz is forbidden during Pesach. Chametz cannot be batel even in a ration of 1 to 1000. All Chametz is forbidden for possession, eating, or benefit during Pesach.
- 5) Dairy products do not need to be hechshured as Kosher l'Pesach if they are purchased before Pesach. However, if purchased after the time when it is forbidden to own any chametz on the 14th of Nissan they need to be hechshured kosher l'Pesach.
- 6) Products that have an OU and are Kosher for Pesach even without an OUP hechsure. Check out <https://oukosher.org/passover/general-passover-info/> for lists of products that can be purchased which do not require a OUP hechsure.
- 7) Download the OU Passover Guide to check for more products that do not require an OUP hechsure. Pages 62 – 71. <https://oukosher.org/passover/download-passover-guide-signup/>
- 8) Kitniyot for Ashkenazim are considered to be chametz.
- 9) Alcohol requires a Kosher l'Pesach hechsure.

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Do you have questions:

If you ever have a question about kashering, a hechsher, the status of a utensil or food because of a mistake or just a general question, contact the Rabbi. Also, remember, when the Rabbi gives you a decision regarding a situation, assume it is specific for your particular situation, unless you know his answer applies to the situation in general.

Hechsures

<http://kosherquest.org/kosher-symbols/>

<http://www.cor.ca/>



<p>Online Resouces</p>	<p>Kosher Information: http://www.star-k.org/resources Hechsures Checking: http://kosherquest.org/kosher-symbols/ Kosher Basics: http://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/134483/jewish/Kosher-Basics.htm Kosher Categories: http://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/82658/jewish/Meat-Dairy-and-Pareve.htm The Kosher Kitchen: http://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/134484/jewish/The-Kosher-Kitchen.htm</p>
<p>Reference Materials:</p>	<p>The Laws of Kashrus: A comprehensive exposition of their underlying concepts and applications: Author: Rabbi Binyomin Forst The Pentateuch, Translation and Commentary; שומת Esodus, ויקרא Leviticus 1, and דברים Deuteronomy Author: Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch How To Run A Traditional Jewish Household: Author: Rebbetzin Blu Greenberg</p>