# TOUD TODT Mishkan HaSeder

A Passover Haggadah

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS · NEW YORK





## Blessing over a Green Vegetable

		ָקָדֵשָּ Kadeish
		וְרְחֵץ Urchatz
In the spring of the year, season of rebirth and renewal, we turn to the Bible's Shir HaShirim, the Song of Songs. Its poetry evokes the themes of hope, promise, and potential — in nature and in our lives.		פַרְפַּס Karpas
		יְ <b>חַץ</b> Yachatz
(Each person takes some greens and dips them in salt water.)		מַגִּיד Magid
Kumi lach, rayati, yafati, ulchi-lach!	ڄ٦ڣڹ ڂ٦, דؚۻڽ۬ڹڹ ڽ۬ڡؚڹۥ ٦ڂؚؚڹ-ڂ٦	רְחְצָה Rochtzah
Ki hineih has'tav avar;	בִּיֹ־הִנֵּה הַסְתָיו עָבָר,	מוֹצִיא/מַצָּה Motzi/Matzah
hageshem chalaf — halach lo.	הַגֶּשֶׁם חָלַף הָלַדְ לוֹ.	מָרוֹר
Hanitzanim niru vaaretz,	הַנִּצְנִים נִרְאוּ בָאֶֶרֶץ,	Maror
eit hazamir higia,	צת הַזָּמִיר הִגְּיעַ,	כּוֹרֵד Koreich
v'kol hator nishma b'artzeinu. Come, my love —	וְקוֹל הַתּוֹר נִשְׁמַע בְּאַרְצֵנוּ.	שֶׁלְחָן עוֹרֵדְ Shulchan Oreich
arise and away, my fair one!		צְׁפוּן
Now that winter rains are gone,		Tzafun
flowers burst in our meadows and fields.		בָּרֵך Bareich
Listening to the call of the turtledove, we enter the season of song.		הַלֵּל Hallel

נרצה Nirtzah

Hallel

KARPAS כָרְפָס. Any leafy green vegetable suffices as karpas. This Hebrew word, deriving from the Greek karpos, means "fruit of the soil" or vegetable. The Rabbis commented that the meal of a poor person often consisted of no more than bread and salt (BT B'rachot 2b). Beginning the meal with karpas and salt therefore signals that the celebrants are not the poorest of the poor: they are "rich" in freedom.

The Rabbis also commented on numerous candidates to be used for karpas. To some they ascribed health benefits: cabbage is nourishing (BT B'rachot 39a); arugula is good for the eyes (BT Shabbat 109a); radishes reduce fever and help digestion (BT Avodah Zarah 28b). To some they ascribed remarkable influence over human procreation: eating parsley assures one of having beautiful children, while eating cilantro results in chubby children (BT K'tubot 61a). Perhaps most peculiar: seeing lettuce in a dream is a sign that one's business will soon enjoy rapid growth or suffer severe decline (BT B'rachot 56a). Following the Rabbinic example, you might choose several options for karpas — and either assign a symbolic meaning that inspires questions and conversation, or invite those gathered to do so. COME, MY LOVE קומי לך, Song of Songs 2:10–12.

Kiddush: Blessings over the First Cup

Washing the Hands

Blessing over a Green Vegetable

Breaking the Middle Matzah

Telling the Story

Washing the Hands before the Meal

> Blessings over the Matzah

Blessing over the Bitter Herbs

Eating the Hillel Sandwich

The Meal Is Served

The Afikoman Is Found and Eaten

> Blessings after the Meal

Poems and Songs of Praise

> Concluding the Seder

#### Sorrow Is Not My Name

No matter the pull toward brink. No matter the florid, deep sleep awaits. There is a time for everything. Look, just this morning a vulture nodded his red, grizzled head at me, and I looked at him, admiring the sickle of his beak. Then the wind kicked up, and, after arranging that good suit of feathers he up and took off. Just like that. And to boot. there are, on this planet alone, something like two million naturally occurring sweet things, some with names so generous as to kick the steel from my knees: agave, persimmon, stick ball, the purple okra I bought for two bucks at the market. Think of that. The long night, the skeleton in the mirror, the man behind me on the bus taking notes, yeah, yeah. But look; my niece is running through a field calling my name. My neighbor sings like an angel and at the end of my block is a basketball court. I remember. My color's green. I'm spring.

SORROW IS NOT MY NAME. By Ross Gay (b. 1974).

**KARPAS** (*facing page*). During the Greco-Roman period (332 BCE–395 CE), when the Rabbis were shaping the traditions of the Passover meal by interpreting what Torah says about Passover night, it was customary to begin a formal meal with appetizers dipped in various condiments. The custom of dipping *karpas* in salt water or vinegar arose from this practice. Ashkenazic tradition is to dip the *karpas* in salt water, while Sephardic tradition is to dip in vinegar. Both water and vinegar symbolize the tears shed by the enslaved Israelites in Egypt.

#### 22 | משכן הסדר

Nashkimah lak'ramim;	בַשְׁכֵּימָה לַכְּרָמִים,
nireh im parchah hagefen,	נִרְאֶה אִם פַּרְחָה הַגֶּפֶן,
pitach has'madar,	פִּתַּח הַסְּמָדַר,
heineitzu harimonim.	הֵבֵצוּ הָרִמּוֹבִים.
Sham etein et-dodai lach.	שָׁם אֶתֵן אֶת־דֹדַי לָדָ.

Off then we'll go! Early to the vineyards to see if the vine is in flower, if its buds have opened, if pomegranates are in bloom. There my love will be yours.

Baruch atah, Adonai,	בָּרוּך אַתָּה יְיָ,	
Eloheinu melech haolam,	אֱלהֵינוּ מֱלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,	
borei p'ri haadamah.	בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה.	
Source of blessing, sovereign God of eternity,		

the fruit of the earth is Your creation.

(Eat the greens.)

#### OFF THEN WE'LL GO גַשְׁהֵימָה, Song of Songs 7:13.

٦ • יחץ Yachatz

קדש Kadeish

וּרחץ Urchatz

כרפס Karpas

מביד Magid

רחצה Rochtzah

מוציא/מצה Motzi/Matzah

מרוֹר Maror

כורד Koreich

שָׁלְחַן עוֹרֵדְ Shulchan Oreich

צפוּו Tzafun

ברד Bareich

הלל Hallel

נרצה Nirtzah

THE FRUIT OF THE EARTH פָרִי הָאָדָמָה. The third of the classical Four Questions notes that we dip twice: karpas into salt water (or vinegar) and maror into charoset. The two dippings correspond to two dippings in the Bible that bracket the Exodus story: The act that begins Israel's sojourn into Egypt and enslavement by Pharaoh occurs when Joseph's brothers dip his robe in goat's blood after selling him into slavery in Egypt, so that Jacob will think Joseph had been killed by a wild beast (Genesis 37:31). Slavery ended with the Israelites' dipping of hyssop into the blood of the paschal lamb and smearing it on the doorposts and lintels of their homes, so that the Angel of Death passed over their homes on the night they left Egypt (Exodus 12:21–23, 28). The two dippings that take place during the seder have a beautiful symmetry: the sweetness of *karpas* is erased by the salty water (or sour vinegar) of slavery, but the bitter maror of slavery is erased by the sweet charoset of freedom into which it is dipped. Freedom and redemption prevail in the end.

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#### "Arise My Love"

Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away for, lo, the winter's past, and the rain is gone; the flowers appear on earth; the time of singing is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard; the fig tree bringeth forth her green figs, and the vines in blossom bring forth their fragrance. Arise, arise my love, my fair one, come away arise my love, come away. Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away. Rise up, my love, my fair one, And come away. And come away.

### Instructions on Not Giving Up

More than the fuchsia funnels breaking out of the crabapple tree, more than the neighbor's almost obscene display of cherry limbs shoving their cotton candy-colored blossoms to the slate sky of Spring rains, it's the greening of the trees that really gets to me. When all the shock of white and taffy, the world's baubles and trinkets, leave the pavement strewn with the confetti of aftermath, the leaves come. Patient, plodding, a green skin growing over whatever winter did to us, a return to the strange idea of continuous living despite the mess of us, the hurt, the empty. Fine then, I'll take it, the tree seems to say, a new slick leaf unfurling like a fist to an open palm, I'll take it all.

ARISE MY LOVE. Lyrics by Debbie Friedman (1951–2011), based on Song of Songs 2:10–13. INSTRUCTIONS ON NOT GIVING UP. By Ada Limón (b. 1976).