



1. "Let my people go" is the first and recurring part of God's command to Pharaoh. In modern times, the phrase was used in many freedom struggles – which of the following struggles did not use this phrase:

- a) The struggle of African-American slaves in the United States.
- b) The struggle of Soviet Jews in the 1970s.
- c) The struggle for getting permits for Diaspora Jews to leave in countries that denied this possibility.
- d) Lehi's struggle against the British Mandate in Israel.



2. In what Jewish communities is an orange added to the Seder Plate?

a) In the Moroccan Jewish community, candied orange peels are added as a reminder of the approaching Mimouna (marking the return to eating leavened bread/hametz).

b) In some conservative communities, orange peels are added in identification with the LGBT community and to encourage their integration within the community.

c) Kibbutzim in Israel add an orange that symbolizes freedom in working the land of Israel.

d) What does orange peel have to do with the Seder plate?



3. Fill in the sentence...

"Then Pharaoh gave this order to all his people: "Every Hebrew boy throw him into the _____ and every girl let her live.

- a) The Jordan River
- b) Amazon River
- c) Nile River
- d) Israel



4. In which Jewish community in the world is it customary to hit each other on their back / shoulders using green onion while singing the song "Dayenu", in memory of the Egyptian whipping the people of Israel received when they were slaves in Egypt?

- a) In the Jewish community of Jordan.
- b) In the ancient Jewish community of China.
- c) In the Jewish community of Persia / Afghanistan.
- d) In Jewish communities of North Africa.



5. In the Jewish community in Gibraltar it is customary to add to the Haroset:

- a) Brick dust – a reminder of the mortar in which the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt.
- b) Coarse salt – reminiscent of clay where the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt
- c) Apple – a reminder of the tree under which, according to the Midrash, that in Egypt, Israeli women gave birth to their children so that they would not be identified.
- d) Fig – a reminder of the tree under which, according to the Midrash, that in Egypt, Israeli women gave birth to their children so that they would not be identified.



6. Who named Moses?

- a) Yocheved, his mother – due to the reversal of the letters in his name.
- b) Miriam, his sister – because she watched Pharaoh's daughter fish him out of the river.
- c) Pharaoh – Moses was a common Egyptian name
- d) Pharaoh's daughter – because she fished him out of the river.



7. In the second half of the twentieth century, Jewish women in America invented a new custom: "Miriam the Prophet's cup" – alongside Elijah's cup. What is in the glass and what does it represent?

- a) A glass of wine that is the same as Elijah's cup – against all the women who were excluded in the Bible and for gender equality.
- b) A glass of white wine – for the delicacy of Miriam and the purity of her qualities.
- c) A glass of salt water – as thanks to Miriam for leading the women of Israel in dance and singing in thanksgiving to God while crossing the Red Sea.
- d) A glass of water – which represents Miriam's water well that miraculously accompanied the people of Israel during their 40 years of wandering in the desert.



8. In how many of the ten plagues are involve animals?

a) 5

b) 7

c) 4

d) 8



9. Many Israeli Kibbutzim created their own Hagadot that differ from the traditional Orthodox Haggadah. What is unique about them?

a) Adding female characters from the story of the Exodus.

B. The kibbutz Haggadahs do not refer to Egypt at all. They are secular-Zionist and refer to Passover as the spring holiday only.

c) They have a Zionist-secular orientation, adding the story of the people returning to their country after two thousand years of exile and highlighting Passover as an agricultural holiday symbolizing spring.

d) A practical secular realting to the Holocaust by inserting the phrase "We were slaves to pharaoh in Germany".



10. There are various traditions regarding the Passover Plate – which of the following traditions was invented for this game:

a) Yemenite Jews do not usually prepare a special plate for the Seder. The Yemenite custom is that the holiday symbols are usually on the plate are scattered around the table – so the entire table is a Passover Plate!

B. Starting in 1994, South African Jews usually add a picture of Nelson Mandela to the plate. Mandela led South Africa to dismantle the racial segregation regime and worked for freedom.

c) Libyan Jews place eggs on the Passover Plate, as many as the number of family members. Alongside the shank bone it is customary to also have a piece of liver and part of the lung taken from a slaughtered sheep.

d) Ashkenazi Jews customarily decorate the Seder table with all the gold and silver vessels in the house, remembering that the Israelites had left Egypt with "great possessions".



11. Who knows Eleven?

- a) Eleven – I know eleven! Eleven Stars (the stars of Joseph's dream)
- b) Eleven – I know eleven! Eleven – the commandments from Mount Sinai
- c) Eleven, I know eleven! Eleven – the attributes of God
- d) Eleven, I know eleven! Eleven – days of Corona



12. "Scraping Week" is a custom of Georgian Jewry. The week prior to the holiday is entirely devoted to cleanliness. The custom's name is derived from:

- a) The fact that all the leavened bread (hametz) sticking to furniture and walls must be scraped throughout the year.
- b) The desire to encourage thorough cleaning in order to prevent itching (dirt).
- c) Because the word "itch" in Georgian is very similar to the word Passover.
- d) The desire to remind us of the plagues that took place in Egypt as an incentive for cleanliness.



13. The custom of pouring and devoting a fifth cup to Elijah the Prophet is based on:

- a) The custom of inviting a Passover guest to avoid leaving anyone alone.
- b) Elijah the prophet is known as the precursor of salvation, therefore, a glass of wine is left for him in the hope that he will come and bring salvation.
- c) The legend about Elijah the Prophet says that on Passover night, he passes between the houses of Israel and make sure they keep the covenant.
- d) Legend of Elijah the Prophet says that on Passover night he passes between the houses of Israel and blesses the members of the household.



14. Complete the sentence: Moroccan Jews circle the _____ over the heads of the guests while singing "Biblihu Yatzanu Mi Mitzrayim, Ha lachma Ania"

- a) The shank bone
- b) The Seder Plate
- c) The afikoman
- d) Elijah the Prophet's glass



15. What is the correct order of the ten plagues in Egypt?

- a) Blood, Frogs, Lice, Beast, Pestilence, Boils, Locusts, Hail, Darkness and Slaying of the First-born
- b) Blood, Frogs, Lice, Beast, Pestilence, Boils, Hail, Locusts, Darkness and Slaying of the First-born
- c) Blood, Frogs, Lice, Locusts, Pestilence, Boils, Hail, Beast, Darkness and Slaying of the First-born
- d) Blood, Frogs, Lice, Beast, Pestilence, Boils, Hail, Locusts, Corona, Darkness and Slaying of the First-born



16. Complete the sentence: Ashkenazi Jews refrain from eating _____ on Passover

- a) Food without spices
- b) Salt.
- c) Round matzot (only square matzot are allowed).
- d) Legumes.



17. The Haggadah begins by reading the stages of seder meal, and they are (in most communities):

- a) Blessing of wine and washing of hands/Karpas and dividing of the Matzo/Telling the story and washing the hands/ Blessing over matzo/Eating the bitter herb and the bitter sandwich/The festive meal/Eating the hidden portion - Afikoman and grace after the meal/Hallel and finalizing the prayers in accordance with God.
- b) Blessing of wine and washing of hands/Karpas and dividing of the Matzo / Blessing over matzo/Eating the bitter herb and the bitter sandwich /Eating the hidden portion - Afikoman and grace after the meal
- c) Blessing of wine and washing of hands/Karpas and dividing of the Matzo/ Eating the bitter herb and the bitter sandwich /Telling the story and washing the hands/The festive meal/ Hallel and finalizing the prayers in accordance with God.
- d) Blessing of wine and washing of hands/ Telling the story / Blessing over matzo



18. On all nights we need not dip even once, on this night we do so twice?" – A common practice is to immerse the Karpas in salt water. Who practices otherwise?

- a) Kurdish Jews dip in lemon juice .
- b) Jews in Tunisia dip in in soup .
- c) Jews in Mexico dip in tomato and onion salsa .
- d) Jews in Italy dip in sugar water.



19. Which of the following is not a custom of Babylonian Jewry

- a) The Haroset is prepared in the month of Tishrei, when the Dates are soft.
- b) A fifth cup for Elijah the Prophet.
- c) Preparing the wine from raisins.
- d) After reading the Haggadah it is customary to eat "the old man's slice". (This is in reference to Hillel, who would eat a hold matza sandwich with and bitter.



20. Why is the holiday called Passover?

- a) Because the holiday is one of the three Pilgrimage Festivals so they set the word to include 3 letters in Hebrew (פסח).
- b) Because God passed (skipped) the homes of the Israelites who kept the commandments.
- c) Because God passed (skipped) over the Nile and in so doing he attracted the attention of Pharaoh's daughter who saved Moses.
- d) Because God passed over (skipped) the houses of the Israelites during the slaying of the first-born son.



21. Which Passover tradition does not belong to the Ethiopian Jewish community (Beita Israel)

- a) Three days before Passover, they only eat roasted chickpeas in order to cleanse the body from leavened bread (hametz).
- b) Ethiopian men used to wear white and be in solitude 24 hours before the holiday.
- c) Adults and high priests used to fast from morning until the Seder.
- d) Eating leavened bread (hametz) is postponed from the end of the seventh day of Passover until the next day. Only on the morning of the eighth day do they start eating leavened bread (hametz).



22. Nathan Sharansky, a former prisoner of Zion in the former Soviet Union, was in Soviet prison for eight years. In a number of texts he published, he tells of the Seder celebrating alone in the dungeon and refers to the value of liberty. Which positions did he hold?

- a) He previously served as President Hillel International.
- b) He previously served as a Knesset Member, Minister in the Israeli Government and as President of the Association for the Preservation of the Inmates of Zion Heritage.
- c) He previously served as the Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Israel, as a Member of the Knesset and as a Minister in the Israeli government.
- d) He previously served as President of Tel Aviv University, as a Member of the Knesset and as a Minister of the Israeli Government.



23. In the “Haggadah for This Time” – the Passover Haggadah of advanced Judaism in Israel, you can find:

- a) The lyrics "Let My People Go" sung in slavery in the United States.
- b) The lyrics "Let My People Go" from the Disney movie “The Prince of Egypt”.
- c) The words "Let My People Go" sung by the Jewish Resistance Movement in the USSR.
- d) The two versions of the song "Let My People Go " from Options A + C.



24. Which of the four sons in the Haggadah has the longest text?

- a) The wise son
- b) The evil son
- c) The simple son
- d) The son who does not know how to ask.



25. Complete the sentence from the Haggadah: "In each generation man must...."

- a) Hold a Passover Seder and tell the story of the Exodus.
- b) See himself as if he were fighting in Egypt.
- c) See his people as if they were going out of Egypt.
- d) See himself as if he himself exited from Egypt.



26. Moroccan Jews add to the burning of the leavened bread (hametz):

- a) Cinnamon – to spread a good scent that will signify the coming of the holiday.
- b) Pieces of roasted liver: "Because Pharaoh's heart is heavy."
- c) Money – to remind us of the bondage of the Israelites in Egypt.
- d) Green onion – which simulates the whip used to beat the Israelites who were slaves in Egypt.



27. According to tradition, what happened on the “seventh day of Passover” – the seventh and final day of Passover?

- a) During the time of the Temple, it was another opportunity to make a Passover sacrifice for those who could not do so on the first Passover.
- b) On this day, according to the sage's tradition, the splitting of the Red Sea took place, although it was ordered to happen before the Israelites even left Egypt.
- c) It was the day Pharaoh regretted the decision to release the Israelites from Egypt.
- d) The Israelites reached Mount Sinai Mountains.



28. Seharane is a holiday celebrated by Kurdish Jews and is celebrated on the in-between days of the holiday. What and how is the holiday celebrated?

a) It celebrates exiting from slavery to liberty. It includes opening a table with plenty of flavorful food..

b) It celebrates the miracle of the splitting of the Red Sea – Children dress like Moses, dance with sticks and beat stones.

c) It is Love Day – It is customary on this holiday to hold weddings and engagement ceremonies, and to pray for partnership and fertility. The whole community celebrates by singing and dancing together and bringing happiness to newlyweds.

d) Feast of the Exodus, as a remembrance of the exodus from Egypt. Community members leave their homes and settle in a compound outside the city for a celebration that includes special prayers, matchmaking and engagement ceremonies, introduction of Torah scrolls, poetry and dancing. This doesn't make sense in English because we don't call Matza by "she". We call it by "it".



29. Dayenu (“It Would Have Been Enough”), is a song that is traditionally sung at the Passover Seder. What would have been enough?

- a) Bringing the Israelites out of Egypt.
- b) One day of eating matza and not 7–8.
- c) A single kindnesses that God performed for the Jewish people during and after the Exodus.
- d) The miracles that Moses performed for the Jewish people wandering through the desert.



30. Mimouna is a traditional North African Jewish celebration dinner, especially for Moroccan Jewry. It begins on the last evening of Passover. Which of the following is not a tradition of the holiday:

- a) It is customary to leave the door open to invite anyone who wants to enter, not necessarily only family members, acquaintances or guests who RSVPed.
- b) Refreshments in the Mimouna mainly consist of sweet desserts, probably to emphasize the hope for sweetness in all aspects of life.
- c) It is customary to greet guests with the blessings "Tirbechu and Tisadu" / "Feel at home and eat well".
- d) It is customary to leave a window open and call passersby's to join in the celebration.





Hillel
ISRAEL