

SCOPE & SEQUENCE

CHAPTER	KEY PRAYER VOCABULARY	STRUCTURES	RELATED TEXTS AND TRADITIONS	CONCEPTS	VALUES
Chapter 1 מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה אָנִי	Prayer Words: מוֹדָה מוֹדָה אָנִי מְלֶךְ הִי Related Words: בְּבִקְשָׁה תוֹדָה	מוֹדָה-מוֹדָה-תוֹדָה are in the same word family	“Abraham rose early...” (Genesis 19:27)	We thank God for allowing us to awaken to a new day.	Saying “thanks” adds <i>shalom</i> in our homes.
Chapter 2 בְּרָכוֹת (six-word blessing formula; blessings over: bread, vegetables, fruits, baked goods, and wine and grape juice)	Prayer Words: בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' עוֹלָם לְחַם אֲדָמָה פְּרִי, פְּרוֹת עֵץ Related Words: יי אֱלֹהֵינוּ אָמֵן בְּרָכָה, בְּרָכוֹת	Root: (bless, praise) בֵּרַךְ אָמֵן (have faith, believe)		We praise God for spiritual and material gifts to show appreciation for the world around us. Blessings reflect that God is our partner and our ruler. We say אָמֵן to echo or agree with a blessing.	Cooperating with one another adds <i>shalom</i> in our homes.
Chapter 3 בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל מִצְוָה (ten-word blessing formula; blessings before Torah study and affixing a mezuzah)	Prayer Words: קִדְשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֵינוּ וְצִוָּנוּ לְעֵסוֹק בְּדַבְרֵי תוֹרָה לְקַבֵּעַ מְזוּזָה Related Words: מִצְוָה, מִצְוֹת בְּרָכָה, בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל מִצְוָה, אֲשֶׁר	Root: קִדַּשׁ (holy, set apart)	“You shall write them on the doorposts....” (Deuteronomy 6:9)	Fulfilling God’s מִצְוֹת, commandments, leads us to actions that help us fulfill the greater commandment to be a holy people. The word מִצְוָה has come to mean “a good deed.”	Performing מִצְוֹת for family members helps the family to get along and appreciate one another.

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Chapter 4 בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל שַׁבָּת (blessings over Shabbat candles, grape juice or wine, and ḥallah)	Prayer Words: בּוֹרָא יָר הַגָּפֶן הַמוֹצֵיא Related Words: חֲתָן כֶּלֶה צְדָקָה זְכוּר שְׁמוֹר שְׁלוֹם שַׁבַּת שְׁלוֹם בֵּית שְׁלוֹם	Root: שִׁלַּם (wholeness, completeness) Prefix: ה־/ה־	“Remember the Shabbat day...” (Exodus 20:8–11) “Observe the Shabbat day...” (Deuteronomy 5:12–15)	We sanctify Shabbat as we recite blessings over candles, over wine, and over bread. Two חֲלוֹת remind us of the Exodus and the double portion of manna. Two candles remind us of שְׁמוֹר and זְכוּר.	צְדָקָה means “justice” or “righteousness.” Giving money is just one way to fulfill the mitzvah of צְדָקָה. Proper greetings show our respect for family and friends and help foster שְׁלוֹם בֵּית.
Chapter 5 קְדוּשָׁה	Prayer Words: קְדוּשָׁה זְכוּר זְכוּר (ל)מַעֲשֵׂה בְּרָאשִׁית (ל)יַצִּיאַת מִצְרַיִם (ב)אַהֲבָה (וּב)רְצוֹן Related Words: יוֹם הַזְּכוּר יוֹם הָעֶצְמָאוֹת מְזֻכָּר, מְזֻכָּרָה	Root: זָכַר (remember)	יוֹם הַזְּכוּר, like Pesah, is a holiday on which we remember our past. On יוֹם הַזְּכוּר we remember soldiers who died defending Israel.	One of the ways we remember and sanctify Shabbat is by reciting the קְדוּשָׁה. We recite the קְדוּשָׁה with wine, a symbol of joy.	Sharing experiences, such as singing together, can enhance שְׁלוֹם בֵּית.
Chapter 6 הַבְּדֵלָה	Prayer Words: בְּשָׂמִים אֵשׁ הַמְּבַדִּיל קָדֵשׁ חוֹל Related Words: הַבְּדֵלָה שָׁבוּעַ שָׁבוּעַ טוֹב אֵלֶיהוּ הַנְּבִיא		שָׁבוּעוֹת “weeks” אֵלֶיהוּ הַנְּבִיא is sung at the end of הַבְּדֵלָה.	Havdalah separates the holiness of Shabbat from the everyday. It is comprised of blessings over wine, spices, flames of the Havdalah candle, and the separation of the holy from the everyday.	Sharing Havdalah, and other joyful, five-senses experiences, can help create שְׁלוֹם בֵּית.

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<p>Chapter 7 בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב (שְׂדֵה־חֵינֹהּ and blessings for: eating a fruit; hearing a shofar; sitting in a sukkah; shaking a lulav and etrog; lighting Hanukkah candles; drinking grape juice or wine; eating a vegetable; eating matzah; eating bitter herbs.)</p>	<p>Prayer Words: לְשָׁמַע קוֹל שׁוֹפָר בְּסֻכָּה לֹאֵב אֶתְרוֹג חֲנֻכָּה נְסִים בְּזִמְנֵי הַזֶּה הָאֲדָמָה אֲכִילָת מִצָּה מְרוּר Related Words: שָׁנָה טוֹבָה וּמְתוּקָה שָׁמַע סֻכָּה, סְכוּת חֲנֻכָּה נֵס גְדוֹל הָיָה שָׁם סֵדֵר יוֹם טוֹב חַג שְׂמֵחַ</p>	<p>Root: (hear) שָׁמַע</p>	<p>סֵדֵר means order. There is a specific order to the fourteen parts of the סֵדֵר.</p>	<p>We recite blessings for specific holiday mitzvot, such as hearing the shofar, sitting in a sukkah, eating matzah on Pesah, and lighting a Hanukkah menorah, as an expression of our appreciation for all the good in our lives.</p>	<p>Our actions can make the year sweeter in our homes. Sharing jobs, such as helping the family prepare for the seder, enhances שְׁלוֹם בֵּית.</p>
<p>Chapter 8 מָה נִשְׁתַּנָּה</p>	<p>Prayer Words: הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה Related Words: מָה נִשְׁתַּנָּה ה־ לֵילָה</p>	<p>Prefix: ה־</p>	<p>We must see ourselves as if we were freed from slavery in Egypt. There are four types of children.</p>	<p>The four questions of the Mah Nishtanah, usually recited by the youngest child, focus on why this Pesah meal is different from ordinary meals.</p>	<p>Celebrating a Pesah seder and saying the same words our grandparents and great-grandparents said can add to שְׁלוֹם בֵּית.</p>

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<p>Chapter 9</p> <p>בְּרַכַּת הַמָּזוֹן (first blessing)</p>	<p>Prayer Words:</p> <p>הֵיזָן טוֹבוּ (בְּ)חֶסֶד מָזוֹן</p> <p>Related Words:</p> <p>בְּרַכַּת הַמָּזוֹן טוֹב הַכְנָסַת אֹרְחִים כָּל/כָּל</p>	<p>הֵיזָן—מָזוֹן are in the same word family.</p> <p>Root: (eat) אכל</p>	<p>“When you eat and are satisfied...” (Deuteronomy 8:10)</p> <p>Biblical examples of “welcoming guests” with bread. (Genesis 18:5; Exodus 2:20, 16:4)</p>	<p>After a meal that includes bread, we thank God for food, the Land of Israel, and Torah. We praise God’s goodness and kindness.</p>	<p>הַכְנָסַת אֹרְחִים, “welcoming guests,” is a mitzvah.</p> <p>Helping prepare for guests can create and strengthen שְׁלוֹם בֵּית.</p>
<p>Chapter 10</p> <p>שָׁמַע</p>	<p>Prayer Words:</p> <p>שָׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל אָחָד</p> <p>Related Words:</p> <p>כְּוָנָה שְׂדֵי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מְדִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל אֵל שָׁמ מִה שָׁמָּה/ מִה שָׁמָּה? שְׁמִי _____</p>	<p>שָׁמַע, שָׁמַר, and שְׁמִי are all built on the word שָׁם.</p>	<p>“You shall have no other gods besides me.” (Exodus 20:3 and Deuteronomy 5:7)</p> <p>“Your name shall no longer be Jacob, but Yisrael.” (Genesis 32:29)</p>	<p>The שָׁמַע declares our belief in One God. It is like a pledge of loyalty to God. We are a witness that God is One.</p> <p>We try to say the שָׁמַע with כְּוָנָה, deep concentration.</p>	<p>All of Israel is responsible for one another.</p> <p>Being responsible for one another in our homes helps build שְׁלוֹם בֵּית.</p>