

## FESTI-BOWL FINAL TOURNAMENT FACTS

Passover and Sukkot are both full moon harvest holidays because it's best to bring in the harvest when there is a full moon to help you see.

The name of Passover is because the "angel of death" passed over the homes of the Jews who painted lamb's blood on their doorpost.

On Chanukah, everyone in the family lights their own menorah.

Jewish holidays always begin at sundown.

On Tu Bishvat, the first blossoms appear on the almond trees in Israel.

On Purim, we are supposed to give gifts of food to our friends and neighbors.

Purim and Yom Kippur are opposites. On Purim we put on masks to pretend to be someone else; on Yom Kippur we take off our "masks" before God.

On Rosh Hashanah, the shofar is supposed to be sounded 100 times.

In ancient times, on Yom Kippur, the High Priest went into the Holy of Holies and recited the name of God aloud.

If you are sick on Yom Kippur, you are permitted to eat an olive-size piece of food, and if you still feel bad, you can eat another olive-size piece of food.

On Chanukah, we place the menorah in the window, so everyone can see it and know that there was a miracle.

The Maccabees missed their favorite holiday of Sukkot while they were up in the hills getting ready to attack the Greek-Syrians.

On Sukkot, we wave the lulav and Etrog while we sing Hodu Ladonai Ki Tov.

The holiday of Yom Ha-Atzmaut celebrates Israel Independence in 1948.

Kids who are not yet 13 can practice fasting for part of the day of Yom Kippur.

Rosh Hashanah means "head of the year".

Chanukah means “rededication”.

Purim means “lots” like in a lottery.

The Shabbat bride is welcomed in the song: Lecha Dodi.

On Passover, we drink four cups of wine or grape juice.

On the last day of Sukkot, we celebrate Simchat Torah.

Simchat Torah means: happiness in the Torah.

When you buy an Etrog, you look for the bumpiest ones.

On Shabbat evening, the parents bless their children.

On Yom Kippur, we pound on our heart with our fist while we ask forgiveness from God.

The parsley on the Seder plate represents new life in spring.

The charoset on the Seder plate represents the mortar that the slaves used with the bricks in Egypt.

The maror, or bitter herbs, represent the bitterness of the lives of the slaves.

The omer is 49 days, 7 weeks, from Passover to Shavuot.

On Shavuot, Moses went up Mt. Sinai to get the Ten Commandments.

Avinu Malkaynu is a prayer we recite on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur.

On Shabbat, we read from the Torah.

The same Torah portion is read by Jews all over the world.

On Sukkot, we eat meals in the sukkah.

The letters on the dreidel are nun, gimel, hay, shin.

The letters on the dreidel mean: a great miracle happened there.

On Shavuot, it’s a tradition to stay up all night and study.

We end Shabbat with Havdalah, lighting a braided candle, smelling spices, and drinking wine.

The megillah is a scroll with the story of Queen Esther that we read on Purim.

The haggadah is a book that we read at the Seder that tells the story of the Exodus.

The machzor is the special prayerbook we use on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

The lulav represents the spine, the Etrog represents the heart, the myrtle represents the eyes, the willow represents the lips.

Hallel are special psalms we sing on Passover, Sukkot, Shavuot, Chanukah, and Rosh Hodesh.

Rosh Hodesh is the first day of every Jewish month and there is always a tiny sliver of a moon in the sky.

Elijah comes to every Seder and drinks a little bit of wine from his cup.

Miriam comes to every Seder and drinks a little bit of water from her cup.