

Haggadah

(The Seder Dinner "Guidebook")

"Haggadah" means the "telling". As the leader of the home, the "Father" is in charge of the evening. He reads most of the Haggadah while the children participate by asking certain questions at various points in the proceedings. In this way, the occasion becomes a practical tool for teaching the importance of the various rituals.

For the Jewish people, Passover is a memorial to Israel being freed from Egypt, being redeemed as a people to God. This is the oldest continuously observed holiday on earth, observed for approximately 3,500 years.

The eight-day celebration is a guarded time for all the family to get together. In Exodus 13:8 God says, "You shall tell your son in that day, saying, 'This is done because of what the Lord did for me when I came up from Egypt.'" Thus, the Passover celebration was uniquely designed by God to teach children the history of their people by experience rather than just by lectures.

The Seder is a royal feast. The word "Seder" means "order of service." Jewish mothers always use the very best of everything, including their finest silver, crystal, and dishes.

Each item in the ceremony reminds the Jewish people of their bondage in Egypt and their deliverance from slavery. Many of the elements have significance that pertains to the Christian's deliverance from sin, as well.

Place two white candles in candlesticks in the center of each table. At each place setting, provide the following:

- **Parsley** (2 small sprigs)
- **Charoseth** (1 Tablespoon) – see recipe at the end.
- **Grape Juice** (4 communion cups for each person)
- **Saltwater** (1 bowl per 4-5 people. Add enough salt to cloud the water)
- **Horseradish** (½ teaspoon and as "biting" as possible)
- **Matzo** (plain, ¼ square per place setting)

At the leader's place setting, also provide:

- **Lamb Bone** (1 meatless shank bone, oven-roasted until browned)
- **Roasted Egg**, 1 hardboiled egg (boiled for 10 minutes; then placed under oven broiler until shell is browned.)
- **Matzo**, 3 whole squares placed in the folds of a white cloth.
- **A basin and towel**, to do the ceremonial washing.

Set an extra setting for "Elijah" the same as the "per person" setting, except only set one glass of juice next to the plate. This symbolizes the future appearance of Elijah, who will signify the coming of the Messiah – the second coming of Christ.

The Passover Ceremony

1. The Opening Prayer

Leader starts the Passover celebration with this prayer:

Blessed are You, Eternal, our God, Ruler of the universe, who has chosen us above all peoples, and exalted us above all tongues by sanctifying us with Your commandments. You have lovingly granted us, Lord our God, the festivals for happiness; holidays and seasons for gladness; and this day of the Feast of Matzoth, the time of our freedom which is a holy assembly, a memorial of the departure from Egypt. For You have chosen us, and have sanctified us above all peoples and Your holy festivals have caused us to inherit Your joy and gladness. Blessed are You, Lord, who does sanctify Israel and the festivals. Amen.

2. The Cleaning of Leaven

Leader explains that preparation for Passover begins about two weeks before the feast with Spring-cleaning. Jewish people literally clean house from top to bottom. All leaven, or yeast, is removed from the house. According to Scripture, it is a symbol of sin because it puffs up, just as pride puffs us up. During the week of Passover, the Jewish people abstain from eating leaven. In fact, in Israel, stores are forbidden by law to sell anything containing yeast during the entire week. Usually this means covering up and sealing off from public access anything in the store containing leaven. The night before the Passover celebration, the house is searched ceremonially with a light to remove any leaven in the house.

Leader drops a few crumbs of leavened bread on the floor, and then sweeps them up with a feather as a symbol that the house is ready. Then pronounces the following blessing:

May all manner of leaven in my possession, which I have not seen or removed, and have not known of it, be annulled and considered as the dust of the earth.

For the Christian, the leaven represents sin and our old nature. Removing the leaven is a picture of how we need to remove the sin from our lives. The use of a feather to sweep up the last crumbs of leaven is a beautiful picture of the gentleness God uses with us when He deals with our sin. It is God's kindness that leads us to repentance.

Messianic Jews read 1 Corinthians 5:7-8 to begin the evening.

Do you not know that a little leaven leavens the whole lump? Therefore, purge out the old leaven, that you may be a new lump, since you truly are unleavened. For indeed Christ, our Passover was sacrificed for us. Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. (1 Corinthians 5:6-8)

3. The Lighting of the Candles

The Lord is my light and my salvation – whom shall I fear? (Psalm 27:1)

Leader explains that the “Mother” (or a female leader) begins the service by covering her eyes, lighting the Festival Candles, and reciting this blessing:

“Blessed are You, O Lord our God, King of the universe, who has sanctified us by the commandments and has commanded us to kindle the Festival Lights.”

Leader directs the “Mother” at each table to light the candles at her table.

Leader now explains that the flame on the candle symbolizes God’s shekinah glory that filled the tabernacle and says the following:

As we kindle the festival lights, we pray for the illumination of the Spirit of God to bring great personal meaning to this, our Passover celebration.

As the light for the festival of redemption is kindled by the hand of a woman, Christians remember that our Redeemer, the Light of the Word, came into the world as the promised Seed of a woman (Genesis 3:15)

4. The First Question

“...when your children ask you, ‘What does this ceremony mean to you?’ then tell them...” (Exodus 12:26)

Leader explains that a child and the “Father” interact to explain why Passover is celebrated.

Child “Why is this night different from all other nights?”

Father “Once we were slaves in Egypt, but now we are free, and we set aside this night each year to remember the great things God did for us.”

This night reminds Christians of how we were delivered from a life of slavery to sin and now are new creatures in Christ.

5. The Four Cups

Then the Lord said to Moses, “Now you will see what I will do...” (Exodus 6:1)

Leader explains that God revealed His plan of redemption in the “I wills” of Exodus 6:6-7:

Therefore say to the children of Israel: ‘I am the Lord;

I will bring you out [sanctification] from under the burdens of the Egyptians,

I will rescue you [deliverance] from their bondage, and

I will redeem you [redemption] with an outstretched arm and with great judgments.

I will take you as My people, and I will be your God [praise].

Then you shall know that I am the Lord your God who brings you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians.

6. The First Cup: The Cup of Sanctification

“... I will bring you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians...” (Exodus 6:6)

Leader lifts the first cup and explains that “Sanctification” means “to be set apart.” The Passover celebration is a night that is set apart from all other nights to remember how the children of Israel were set free from their bondage in Egypt. The Jews were set apart from the rest of the world as God’s chosen people.

As Christians, we remember how God performed miraculous deeds to free Israel from Egypt; we also remember the death of Jesus that frees us from the penalty of sin.

Titus 2:13-14 says,

Looking for the blessed hope and glorious appearing of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ, who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from every lawless deed and purify for Himself His own special people, zealous for good works.

Leader directs everyone to lift the first cup together and remember that the juice represents the blood of Jesus that purchased our sanctification.

7. Washing of the Hands

Who may ascend the hill of the Lord? Who may stand in his holy place? He who has clean hands and a pure heart... (Psalm 24:3-4)

Leader washes his hands in a basin as a reminder of the priests' need to wash before they could go before God on behalf of Israel.

As Jesus celebrated the Passover with His disciples, He

“rose from supper and laid aside His garments, took a towel and girded Himself. After that, He poured water into a basin and began to wash the disciples’ feet, and to wipe them with the towel with which He was girded. (John 13:4-5)

He took a towel and washed their feet instead of washing His hands as a symbol of His great love for his disciples and His desire to serve them, and said:

If I then, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you also ought to wash one another’s feet. For I have given you an example, that you should do as I have done to you. Most assuredly, I say to you, a servant is not greater than his master; nor is he who is sent greater than he who sent him. If you know these things, happy are you if you do them. (John 13:14-17)

8. Dipping the Parsley

...the Israelites groaned in their slavery and cried out, and their cry for help because of their slavery went up to God... (Exodus 2:23)

Leader directs everyone to dip his parsley, one sprig at a time, into the saltwater and then eat it.

9. The Second Question

Child “On all other nights we do not dip our vegetables in saltwater even once. Why do we dip our vegetables into salt water twice on Passover?”

Father “Tonight we dip our vegetables in salt water twice to remind us of our tears of sorrow and of joy.”

Leader lifts the parsley and explains that Passover is a holiday that comes in the springtime, when the earth is becoming green with life. The green herb symbolizes the coming spring and the newness of life.

Leader lifts the bowl of salt water and explains that the salt water represents tears.

The first dip refers to tears of sorrow – This is to remind us of the Israelite’s suffering as slaves in Egypt.

The first dip reminds the Christian of the sorrowful events Jesus experienced leading up to the cross. Jesus said,

“He who dipped his hand with Me in the dish will betray Me.” (Matt 26:23)

This was the first dipping. Judas’ betrayal would cause tears and the loss of hope.

The second dip refers to tears of joy – This is to remind us of the happiness the children of Israel felt when the Egyptian army drowned in the Red Sea and they were miraculously delivered from slavery (Exodus 14:13-31).

The second dip reminds the Christian of the joy that Jesus’ resurrection brings to us.

10. Breaking of the Middle Matzo

Leader takes the middle square of the three whole matzos from the napkin and breaks it in half. Then he puts one half back and while everyone’s eyes are closed, hides the other half for the children to find after the meal is over. Then the leader says,

“This is the bread of affliction, which our forefathers ate in the land of Egypt; let all who are hungry come and eat; let anyone who is needy, come and celebrate the Passover.”

11. The Third Question

Child “On all other nights we eat leavened bread. Why do we eat unleavened bread on Passover?”

Father “Tonight we eat unleavened bread to remind us of how quickly our people had to leave Egypt.”

Leader explains Matzo symbolizes the bread the children of Israel made the first Passover night. Because they needed to be ready to leave on a moment’s notice, they didn’t have time to wait for their bread to rise, so they made their dough without yeast. Matzo is flat because it is made without yeast. The Jews call this the bread of affliction because it’s a type of the bread they ate as slaves.

There is no certain explanation in Jewish tradition why they have three squares of matzo. Some say that it represents Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

To the Christian, the three squares of matzo are a beautiful picture of the Trinity, with the middle piece representing Jesus – broken and hidden away in the grave for three days and three nights.

The matzo makers punch holes in the dough to prevent bubbling when it is cooked. Notice how these holes leave the appearance of stripes. The Jews do not find any significance to this, but, the fact that the matzo is striped and pieced reminds the Christian of the Lamb of God who, though without sin, was pierced and striped on his behalf.

Isaiah 53:5 says,

by his stripes we are healed.

Zechariah 12:10 says,

then they shall look upon Me whom they have pierced, they shall mourn for Him.

John 6:48 says,

I am the bread of life.

There is no explanation in the Jewish tradition why they hide the bread and then go find it, but for the Christian it symbolizes Jesus' death and resurrection!

12. The Story of Passover

"I have remembered my covenant." (Exodus 6:5)

Leader explains that at this point in the Seder we will tell you the story of why the children of Israel went to Egypt, how they became enslaved, and how God delivered them.

Reader 1

Originally, Jacob and seventy people went down to Egypt because of a famine in Canaan. They had not planned to live there permanently. But, while they were there, God made them as numerous as the stars in heaven. From these original seventy, they became a great and mighty nation. The children of Israel were fruitful and increased and became exceedingly mighty so that the land was filled with them.

Reader 2

The Egyptians became very concerned about the Israelites. "Come let us deal wisely with them, lest they should multiply. When a war occurs, they might join our enemies and fight against us and depart from the land." The Egyptians forced the Israelites to build treasure cities for Pharaoh. The Egyptians set taskmasters over them and oppressed them with burdens. Egypt imposed heavy bondage upon Israel. The nation of Israel was enslaved in Egypt for over 400 years.

Reader 3

Then, Israel cried unto the Eternal God of our Fathers and He heard their voice; He saw their affliction and their sorrow. He heard their groaning and remembered His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The Eternal God brought them forth from Egypt by His mighty hand. He passed through the land of Egypt in the night and killed the first-born of man and beast and executed judgment on all the gods of Egypt. He did so after trials, signs, and wonders with a strong hand and outstretched arm and with great terrors. Then the Pharaoh heeded Moses' plea to "let My people go."

13. God's Instructions from Exodus 12:1-13

Leader reads and explains that God gave Moses five specific instructions for the children of Israel to follow in Exodus 12:1-13. (Read scripture)

Ex 12:5 — 1st Instruction: Perfect Lamb

Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year. You may take it from the sheep or from the goats.

Leader holds up the lamb shank bone and explains that each family was to choose a perfect male lamb.

For the Christian, the lamb is a type (picture) of Christ, who was sinless (without blemish.)

John 1:29

John saw Jesus coming toward him and said, 'Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!'

Ex 12:7 — 2nd Instruction: Blood on the door posts

And they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the houses where they eat it.

Leader explains that they were to kill the lamb, drain its blood and paint the blood on the doorposts and across the top frame.

The lamb had to be killed in order to get the blood that would protect them. In killing the lamb, the Israelites shed innocent blood. The lamb was a sacrifice, a substitute for the person who would have died in the plague. From this point on, the Hebrew people would clearly understand that for them to be spared from death, an innocent life had to be sacrificed in their place.

For the Christian, this is a picture of the cross. Jesus' death on the cross, the spilling of His blood, is what paid the penalty for our sins and satisfies the Father's need to punish all sin.

1 John 1:7b

The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanses us from all sin.

Hebrews 9:22

And according to the Law almost all things are purified with blood, and without shedding of blood there is no remission (forgiveness)

Ex 12:8 — 3rd Instruction: Bitter Herbs and Unleavened Bread

Then they shall eat the flesh on that night; roasted in fire, with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.

Leader explains that the family was to barbeque the lamb whole and eats it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs.

Ex 12:11 — 4th Instruction: Be Ready

And thus you shall eat it: with a belt on your waist, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. So you shall eat it in haste. It is the Lord's Passover.

Leader explains that they were to eat fully dressed with their shoes on, ready to leave at any moment.

The Christian needs to be ready and waiting for the Lord's return. He could return at any moment.

Luke 12:40

Therefore you also be ready, for the Son of Man is coming at an hour you do not expect.

Ex 12:46 — 5th Instruction: No Broken Bones

In one house it shall be eaten; you shall not carry any of the flesh outside the house, nor shall you break any of its bones.

Leader explains that the family must stay within the house through the night. They were not to take any of the meat outside and they were not to break any of its bones.

For the Christian, this is a picture of Christ's death when He died without breaking a bone.

John 19:31-36

Therefore, because it was the Preparation Day, that the bodies should not remain on the cross on the Sabbath (for that Sabbath was a high day), the Jews asked Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away. Then the soldiers came and broke the legs of the first and of the other who was crucified with Him. But when they came to Jesus and saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs. But one of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and immediately blood and water came out. And he who has seen has testified, and his testimony is true; and he knows that he is telling the truth, so that you may believe. For these things were done that the Scripture should be fulfilled, 'Not one of His bones shall be broken.'

14. The Second Cup: the Cup of Deliverance

"I will free you from being slaves..." (Exodus 6:6)

Leader explains that God poured out 10 plagues on Egypt, the last of which, the slaying of the firstborn, convinced Pharaoh to let the people of Israel leave the land.

As the leader recounts each plague, have everyone dip a finger into the cup and allow a drop of liquid to fall onto their plate (or into the empty first cup). The drop of grape juice symbolizes the iniquity.

- **Blood** (Nile turned to blood; fish died; river stank; Egyptians couldn't drink water)
- **Frogs** (frogs came up out of ponds streams and rivers into Egyptian houses)
- **Gnats** (the dust turned to lice on man and beast)
- **Flies** (swarms of flies invested the Egyptian houses)
- **Diseased Cattle** (disease came on Egyptian cattle only; Israelites not affected)

- **Boils** (Moses and Aaron thought dust from a furnace into the air and it became boils on Egyptian men and cattle)
- **Hail** (hail like never before came on the Egyptian men beasts and herbs in the field)
- **Locusts** (covered the land and ate everything on the trees and plants)
- **Darkness** (darkness on the land for 3 days; only the Israelites has light in their homes)
- **Slaying of the first born** (God would kill the Egyptian firstborn of men and beasts)

Leader directs everyone to drink the second cup while he says,

“Now, let us lift our cups and drink, thanking God that He not only delivered the nation of Israel from the plagues, but that, through Jesus, He delivered us from the plague of sin, which brings death that we all surely deserve.”

15. The Eating of the Bitter Herbs

Leader directs each person to spread horseradish on a piece of matzo and eat it while he explains that this bitter herb reminds the Jewish people of how bitter life was as a slave in Egypt.

16. The Fourth Question

Child “On all other nights we eat sweet herbs. Why do we eat bitter herbs on Passover?”

Father “Tonight we eat bitter herbs such as horseradish to remind us of the Israelite’s bitterness of slavery.”

Bitter Herbs reminds the Christian of the bitterness of our sins, the penalty for which is death.

Romans 6:23 says,

For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

17. Eating of the Charoseth

Leader lifts the bowl of Charoseth and directs each person to spread some on a piece of matzo, while he explains that the children of Israel toiled to make treasure cities for Pharaoh, working in brick and clay. We remember this task in a mixture made from chopped apples, honey, nuts, and wine. The charoseth is a symbol of the mortar the children of Israel used to make bricks. Properly prepared, this is a bittersweet tasty food. The bitterness is a reminder of when the children of Israel were forced to make bricks without straw. The sweetness is a reminder that even in times of bondage; we may have the sweetness of God’s presence and deliverance. Life is sometimes immersed in tears. But, remember that even the most bitter of circumstances can be sweetened by the hope we have in God.

18. Eating of the Egg

Leader explains that the roasted egg is a reminder of the Temple’s destruction in AD 70. The leader shells the egg, dips it into the saltwater – the symbol of tears – and eats it.

For the Christian, it is a reminder of our hope. Jesus said that His body was the temple and that when they destroyed it He would rebuild it in 3 days (John 2:19)

19. The Eating of the Passover Supper

“...ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord...” (Exodus 12:14)

Leader offers thanks for the meal.

At this point, the Jewish family eats a full meal. Suggested dishes:

- Bar-b-queued leg of lamb with rosemary and garlic
- Ala Pilaf
- Broccoli/Cashew Salad
- Chunky style apple sauce
- Unleavened bread and butter
- Tabbouli Salad

You can find some the recipes at the back of this program.

20. Hunt for Hidden Matzo after the Meal

...for the transgression of my people he was stricken. (Isaiah 53:8)

Leader directs the children to hunt for the hidden matzo after dinner. Whoever finds the piece gets a token reward, such as a coin or a piece of candy (chocolate coins?)

After the matzo is found, the leader breaks it and shares it with the rest of the “family”. Jewish tradition says that it is imperative that everyone present partakes of that same broken piece of matzo.

It is interesting to note that the Jews call the middle Matzo, the “Afikomen.” To this day no Jew has any idea why they call the middle matzo by that term. “Afikomen” is a Greek word that means “He Came!”

The middle piece of matzo is broken, wrapped in white linen, hidden away (buried), brought out before the third cup (3 days) with great rejoicing and everyone MUST partake of it!

It was at this point during the last supper with His disciples that Jesus said,

And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, blessed it and broke it, and gave it to the disciples and said, “Take, eat; this is My body. (Matthew 26:26)

21. The Third Cup: The Cup of Redemption

“I will redeem you with an outstretched arm...” (Exodus 6:6)

Leader explains that “Redemption” means “to buy out of slavery.” The lamb offered on Passover was the price to deliver the nation of Israel.

Leader reads Exodus 6:6 (above) and says, “I will redeem you” and has everyone drink the third cup.

This third cup is what Jesus drank with His disciples as a symbol of his new covenant with His people,

“Then He took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, “Drink from it, all of you. For this is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. (Matthew 26:27-28)

When the Christian celebrates the Lord's Supper (or takes communion) they are eating the Afikomen and drinking the 3rd Cup – the Cup of Redemption.

22. Searching for Elijah

*“See, I will send you the prophet Elijah before that great and dreadful day of the Lord comes.”
(Malachi 4:5)*

Leader lifts the extra cup from Elijah's place at the table and explains that this cup is for Elijah the Prophet. Leader then has the children peek out the door and asks:

Father: “Is Elijah there?”

Children: “No, he's not here.”

Father: “Maybe next year Elijah will come!”

Leader then explains that Elijah did not see death, but was swept up to heaven by a great whirlwind, in a chariot of fire. It has been the Jewish people's hope, according to Malachi 3:1 and 4:5-6 that Elijah will come at Passover time to announce the Messiah's arrival. They look for the Messiah year after year.

As Christians, we know that that John the Baptist has already come to announce His coming:

Before the birth of John, an angel of the Lord said,

“And he will go on before the Lord, in the spirit and power of Elijah...to make ready a people prepared for the Lord.” (Luke 1:17)

Later Yeshua spoke of John,

“And if you are willing to accept it, he is the Elijah who was to come.” (Matthew 11:14)

It was this same John who saw Yeshua and declared,

“Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!” (John 1:29)

23. The Final Question

Child “Why do we all recline at the Passover table?”

Father “As slaves we had to stand and serve our masters, but tonight we recline at the Passover table to symbolize the rest we enjoy as free people.”

This reminds the Christians that we can rest in the completed work of the cross that sets us free from the penalty of sin. The Jewish nation looks forward to a golden age where everyone will be at peace. Christians eagerly wait for Jesus' return when He will take us home to heaven.

24. The Fourth Cup: The Cup of Praise

"I will take you as my own people and I will be your God." (Exodus 6:7)

Leader reads Exodus 6:7, directs everyone to lift their fourth cup and give thanks to God, our great redeemer by reading the following psalm responsively:

Psalm 136:1-16, 26

<i>Give thanks to the Lord, for he is good.</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>Give thanks to the God of gods.</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>Give thanks to the Lord of lords:</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>To him who alone does great wonders,</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>Who by his understanding made the heavens,</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>Who spread out the earth upon the waters,</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>Who made the great lights –</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>The sun to govern the day,</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>The moon and stars to govern the night;</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>To him who struck down the firstborn of Egypt</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>And brought Israel out from among them</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>With a mighty hand and outstretched arm;</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>To him who divided the Red Sea asunder</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>And brought Israel through the midst of it,</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>But swept Pharaoh and his army into the Red Sea;</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>To him who led his people through the desert,</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>
<i>Give thanks to the God of heaven.</i>	<i>His love endures forever.</i>

Leader directs everyone to take the fourth cup together and bless the Name of the Lord!

It was at this point during the Last Supper, that Jesus took the 4th Cup – the Cup of Praise, and said:

But I say to you, I will not drink of this fruit of the vine from now on until that day when I drink it new with you in My Father's kingdom." (Matthew 26:29)

This was the last time He would celebrate the Passover with His friends until the Marriage Feast of the Lamb, which we are all anxiously waiting for.

So, with the Passover ceremony finished, Christians proclaim, "Even so, come quickly Lord Jesus."

Recipes

Broccoli Cashew Salad

Serves 6

Mix together:

- 1 medium bunch fresh broccoli, finely chopped
- 1 cup grated cheddar cheese
- 3 green onions, finely chopped
- 1 cup golden raisins

Dressing:

Whisk together until smooth:

- ¼ cup mayonnaise
- ¼ cup vinegar
- ½ cup sugar
- 1/8 tsp. White pepper

Right before serving, toss veggies with raisins and dressing.

Charoseth

Serves 6-8

Chop and mix together:

- 2 red apples
- ½ cup chopped nuts (pecans)
- ½ cup raisins, apricots, or dates
- lemon rind
- honey
- ½ tsp. cinnamon
- ½ cup grape juice

Ala Pilaf

Serves 4

Ala Pilaf is unique, somewhat like rice, with nut-like flavor and chewy texture. (Look for a red box of Ala in the rice section.)

- 2 Tbs. butter or margarine
- ½ cup celery, chopped
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- ½ cup fresh mushrooms, sliced
- 1 cup cracked bulgur wheat
- ¼ tsp. dill weed
- ¼ tsp. oregano
- ½ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper
- 2 cups beef or chicken bouillon
- 1 Tbs. parsley, chopped
- 2 Tsp. pimienta, chopped

Melt butter in large skillet; add vegetables and bulgur wheat. Stir constantly until vegetables are tender and bulgur is golden. Add seasoning and bouillon; bring to boil and cover. Reduce heat and simmer 15 minutes. Stir in parsley and pimienta just before serving. Variations: add chopped green pepper, chopped nuts, grated carrots or sliced ripe olives.

