The Haggadah is the book that guides the Seder at the Passover festival. It contains the stories, songs, and prayers that are recited during the Seder. This page is a visual representation of the Haggadah, showing various scenes and activities from the Passover story.

The page is divided into sections, each representing a different part of the Seder. The top left section shows a father and son discussing the story of Passover while sitting at the Seder table. The top right section shows a family enjoying a meal together, symbolizing the joy and unity of the holiday.

The middle left section includes a visual representation of the Passover Seder plate, with its four symbolic items: matzah, maror, haroset, and lettuce. The middle right section shows a mother and child preparing for the Seder, with the child holding a Seder plate and the mother setting the table.

The bottom left section features a scene from the Exodus, with Moses leading the Israelites out of Egypt. The bottom right section shows a young child asking questions about the story, with an older person providing answers.

The Haggadah provides a rich tapestry of stories and teachings, guiding Jews around the world in commemorating the liberation of their ancestors from slavery.

Quick facts:
- The word ve-higadta (וַיִּגָּדֵת) is a central pasuk (סֵפֶר) in the Haggadah, making a couple of appearances in this section. See if you can find them!
- This is a response to the Mah Nishtanah.
- The Sages say yes! But R. Elazar ben Azaryah (who was in the previous section) says no. He thinks the story will be the same every year, even if we already know it.
- The Haggadah begins this question with the four ways parents tell their kids about the story in the Torah. (In three of these, the children ask questions first!) The Sages suggest these refer to four different kinds of children.
- The page is usually said by the youngest person, but it can be said by anyone.
- The passage is usually held while standing, even though it is still in the Seder meal. In some of the Seder's older versions, people sit down to read it.
- The name of God used here is אֱלֹהֵינוּ ה’ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (Eloheinu Elohei Yisrael), which includes the/Yahweh name. Why is that the name of God used here?
Discuss:

These pesukim are the speech of the angel who appeared behind Benei Yisrael as they crossed the Red Sea. The angel speaks in the first person, explaining why God brought them out of Egypt. He emphasizes the importance of the event and the need to remember it for future generations.

Quick facts:

It means, "an Aramean (Lavan) tried to take me from my father's home" and went down to Egypt during a famine in Canaan. He became a nation there.

Discussion:

In the story of Yetziyat Mitzrayim, how did we become physically free? In the story of Yetziyat Mitzrayim, how did we become spiritually free?

In the story of Yetziyat Mitzrayim, how did we become physically free?

The Haggadah says Lavan was even worse than Pharaoh. But the Haggadah suggests that God’s “outstretched arm” connected to each other. What does it mean to be clothed in mitzvot?

What is the Day of God?

The Sages say that there were many more plagues later on at Sinai, including the plague of darkness.

Why is it valuable to consider during the Seder that Benei Yisrael grew “large” in Mitzrayim in a physical sense?

Why does fulfilling our obligation depend on these three things?

Themes

What sacrifice do we remember at the Seder? How does the story continue to make us feel spiritually free this year?

Will We Always Celebrate the Same Story? In every generation, each person will see the story in a different way. How does this continue the idea of being clothed in mitzvot, that we learn from the word of God?

What do you think the original Mah Nishtanah questions were also about?

What does Barukh mean? One of them is the blessing on the fourth cup of wine, which has been sitting out under a kippa for the entire Seder.

From the Beginning to the End

Rabban Gamliel answered in the following way: ‘The purpose of the Haggadah is to connect the present generation to the generations that went before us during all of Maggid.

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Themes

What is the birchat ha-galuyot/ha-mishpachat? This phrase is used to describe a sword being held by an angel over Yerushalayim.

• The birchat ha-galuyot/ha-mishpachat speaks of the redemption in the future that is still to come, even after leaving Mitzrayim.

Themes

What do you think the original Mah Nishtanah questions were also about?

What do the Yevanim say about how the Zukar came to be on the Jewish holiday of Pesah? How is the story connected to the Temple sacrifices, and God told the angel to perform them.

Themes

What do Yeshua say about the Day of God? It is the Day of God. It is the Day of God that will come and be the Day of God and the Day of God and the Day of God.

Why does the Haggadah continue the idea of being clothed in mitzvot, that we learn from the word of God?

Thematic Questions

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