How to Play

This is a wonderful game for the entire family!

Each player will need 25-30 bingo markers. You can use chocolate chips, cereal or any other creative items you can think of.

The designated bingo caller will then call out random words from the glossary list on the back of your sheet (or second page if you were not able to print double sided).

Whenever the player sees or hears a word on their bingo card, they cover that word with their marker. When they get a bingo (by having 5 in a row either vertically, horizontally or diagonally), they call out BINGO and they are a winner!

You can come up with small prizes for the winners or just let them eat their bingo markers (the kids love that!).
## High Holiday Bingo

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**Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia**

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Apples and Honey - The custom on Rosh HaShanah is to eat apples dipped in honey for a sweet, new year.

Aron Hakodesh (Holy Ark) - In every synagogue, the Torah scrolls are kept in a cabinet called the Aron hakodesh, or holy ark.

Caramel Apple - At some point along the way, it became traditional to eat caramel apples on Simhat Torah. Maybe it has to do with the fact that the holiday always takes place in fall, or maybe it's that you can stick the caramel apple on the top of your Simhat Torah flag.

Dancing with the Torah - (Hakafot) members of a synagogue carry and dance with the Torah scrolls around the congregation seven or more times on Simhat Torah.

Etrog - literally “citron,” one of the four species we use on the holiday of Sukkot.

Hallah - The hallah (traditional bread) that is eaten for the Rosh HaShanah season is round, symbolizing the eternal cycle of life.

Honey bees - Bees make the honey we use on Rosh HaShanah to symbolize a sweet, new year.

Honey cake - It is customary to eat honey cake on Rosh HaShanah as another way to symbolically express their wishes for a Sweet New Year.

Jonah and the Whale - The story of Jonah and the whale is read on Yom Kippur.

Kiddish - Kiddish is the prayer over wine or grape juice that is recited on the Jewish Sabbath (Shabbat) and on Jewish holidays.

Lulav - literally, “palm branch,” one of the four species we use on the holiday of Sukkot. It is also the name given to the general bundle of willow, myrtle, and palm branches.

Mahzor - Mahzor is a Jewish prayer book used on certain Jewish holidays (Rosh HaShanah, Yom Kippur, Passover, Shavuot, Sukkot).

Making Amends - On Yom Kippur it is customary to make amends to anyone you have offended throughout the prior year.

Pomegranate - It is said that this fruit contains 613 seeds just as there are 613 mitzvot (commandments). Another reason given for blessing and eating pomegranate on Rosh HaShanah is that we wish that our good deeds in the ensuing year will be as plentiful as the seeds of the pomegranate.

Shofar - A shofar is a Jewish instrument most often made from a ram's horn, though it can also be made from the horn of a sheep or goat. It makes a trumpet-like sound and is traditionally blown on Rosh HaShanah.

Simhat Torah flag - flag waving on Simhat Torah symbolizes the collective joy of Torah study.

Sukkah - literally “hut” or “booth,” a temporary structure that is built in order to be dwelt in for the duration of the holiday of Sukkot. Its purpose is to commemorate the Israelites’ Exodus from Egypt and to make a symbolic gesture that acknowledges humankind’s reliance upon God. The construction of a sukkah follows a set of specific regulations.

Synagogue - A synagogue is a Jewish house of worship. The Yiddish term for synagogue is shul. In Reform circles, synagogues are sometimes called Temples.

Tashlikh - Tashlikh means “casting off.” In the Rosh Hashanah Tashlikh ceremony, people symbolically cast their sins into a body of water.

Tishrei - The first month of the civil year (which starts on 1 Tishrei) and the seventh month of the ecclesiastical year (which starts on 1 Nisan) in the Hebrew calendar.

Torah - Torah is the text of the Jewish people. It contains five books: Genesis (Breisheft), Exodus (Shemot), Leviticus (Vayikra), Numbers (Ba’midbar) and Deuteronomy (Devarim).

Tzedakah - The Hebrew word tzedakah comes from the root zdek, meaning justice. Giving money and resources to those in need is understood to be an act of justice. Many families decorate boxes or cans, and make a habit of putting money in them before Shabbat. When they are full the money is taken out and given to a person or organization in need.

Wine - A blessing over the wine is said on many Jewish holidays.