

## High Holiday Bingo

				
Apples and Honey	Tzedakah	Tashlikh	Jonah and the Whale	Shofar
				
Pomegranate	Honey Bees	Torah	Etrog	Kiddish
				
Mahzor	Dancing with the Torah	jkid	Apples and Honey	Sukkah
				
Simhat Torah flag	Synagogue	Tishrei	Hallah	Wine
				
Lulav	Making Amends	Caramel Apple	Aron Kodesh	Torah

### HOW TO PLAY

This is 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

 Dancing with the Torah	 Kiddish	 Making Amends	 Wine	 Honey Bees
 Torah	 Hallah	 Tzedakah	 Torah	 Caramel Apple
 Honey Cake	 Tashlikh		 Apples and Honey	 Jonah and the Whale
 Pomegranate	 Synagogue	 Etrog	 Aron Kodesh	 Lulav
 Sukkah	 Tishrei	 Shofar	 Mahzor	 Simhat Torah flag

### HOW TO PLAY

This is 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!).

**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 (*Breisheet*), Exodus (*Shemot*), Leviticus (*Vayikra*), Numbers (*Ba'midbar*) and Deuteronomy (*Devarim*).

**Tzedakah** - The Hebrew word *tzedakah* comes from the root *tzedek*, 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.