

HANUKKAH FLASHCARDS!



With and
Without
Text!

Color or
Black &
White!







Hanukkah

A Hanukkah has nine candlesticks, one for each night of Hanukkah and a shamash (an extra candle to light the others). The Hanukkah is used as a symbol to remember the Feast of Dedication in Jerusalem. A menorah, however, has only seven candleholders, and was the lamp used in the ancient holy temple in Jerusalem.

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Gelt

Hanukkah gelt refers to money given as presents during the Jewish festival of Hanukkah. Today, chocolate coins wrapped in gold or silver foil resembling gelt are typically given to children instead. Gelt is meant to teach children about the importance of charity and giving to others and parents will often encourage their children to share gelt with their friends.

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Dreidel

The dreidel is a four sided toy that can spin. Each side of a dreidel has a letter with special significance to the Hebrew religion. It was originally created as a way for Jews to study the Torah and learn Hebrew. Today, children use dreidels to play games of chance during the Hanukkah festival.

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Israeli Flag

The Israeli flag has a combination of blue and white, which were originally derived from an 1860 poem, "Judah's Colors," which explained that blue symbolized "the splendors of the firmament," and white represented "the radiance of the priesthood." The Star of David represents the unity of the Jewish people.

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Hanukkah Foods

During Hanukkah, Hebrew people traditionally eat foods fried in olive oil to represent the miracle of the burning oil lamp. They also enjoy potato pancakes, doughnuts stuffed with jam, Matzo ball soup, brisket, egg noodle casserole, and gelt desserts.

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Kiddush Cup

Kiddush is a Hebrew word that means "sanctification". It is a blessing recited over grape juice or wine to sanctify the Jewish and Shabbat holidays. Many families have a special goblet or glass cup to use during the blessing, which is called the Kiddush cup.

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Explanation Cards!

Sufganiyot

Sufganiyot are Israeli doughnuts. They are typically fried balls of yeast dough filled with strawberry jelly and dusted heavily with powdered sugar. These are one of the fried foods eaten during Hannukah, which represent the small jar of oil miraculously lasting for eight days.

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Hanukkah

Hanukkah, or Chanukah, is the Jewish Festival of Lights, which represent joy. The word Hanukkah means rededication. Every year, the celebration honors the hard-fought victory of those trying to keep their faith despite a powerful enemy.

It is an eight-day holiday and is celebrated with delicious fried foods, such as fried potato latkes and jelly donuts. Families gather to light the Hanukkah candles. The candle flames of the menorah represents warmth, comfort, and a miracle. Families also recite blessings, and sing songs. There are gifts for children, dreidel games, and chocolate gelt.

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History of Hanukkah

Hanukkah celebrates a military victory of the Jews over foreign enemies. The Seleucid kingdom from neighboring Syria took control of Jerusalem around 198 BCE.

About 30 years later, the ruler Antiochus took over their Temple and tried to force the Jews to give up their religious practices. The Jews rose up against him. The leader of the rebellion was named Judas Maccabeus. He defeated the Seleucids and the Jews then rebuilt and rededicated the Temple in 164 BCE.

According to tradition, as the Jews entered the Temple, they found only one small jar of lamp oil to relight the Temple's lamps. This would be enough for just one night. However, miraculously, the oil lasted for eight nights until more oil was obtained.

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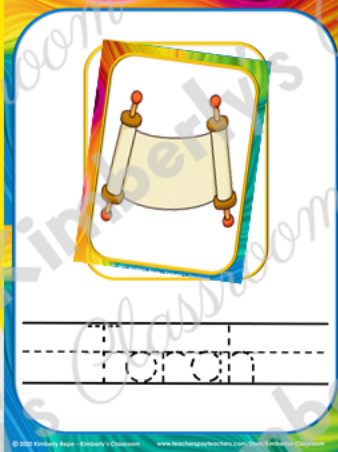
How to Play Dreidel

Each side of the dreidel has a Hebrew letter (**nun, gimel, hey, or shin**) which together stand for "Nes gadol haya sham" or "A great miracle happened there". This phrase refers to the miracle of the small jar of oil miraculously lasting for eight days.

- 1) Any number of people can play.
- 2) Each player starts the game with an equal number of pieces (candy, pennies, chocolate chips, matchsticks etc.)
- 3) At the beginning of every round, each player places one piece into the center.
- 4) When it is a player's turn, they spin the dreidel once. Depending on how the dreidel lands, the players gives or receives pieces. ("nun" - the player does nothing; "gimel" - the player gets everything; "hey" - the player gets half; and "shin" - the player adds to the pot.)
- 5) If a player runs out of pieces, they either leave the game or ask another player for a "loan".
- 6) When a player wins everything, that round of the game is over!

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