

בס"ד

My Chanukah Book



ספר מאי חנוכה

Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

What are we celebrating?	1
Who must light the מנורה?	3
What should we use to light the מנורה?	4
Where must we light the מנורה?	6
When should we light the מנורה?	7
How do light the מנורה?	9
Davening and Layning	10
Chanukah customs	12
Saying ותן טל ומטר לברכה	13
עשרה בטבת	15
Questions	16
דברי תורה	20



My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

WHAT ARE WE CELEBRATING?

During the time of the _____ בֵּית הַמֶּקְדָּשׁ, in the year 3622, the Greeks, under the wicked king _____, conquered אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל. They made terrible decrees against the אִידוֹן, not allowing them to keep שְׁמֵת מִלְכָּה, זְבֻרֵת מִלְכָּה and many other מִצְוֹת. They brought _____ into the בֵּית הַמֶּקְדָּשׁ and made everything טָמֵא. They didn't want the אִידוֹן to be frum and to keep any of the מִצְוֹת.

Many אִידוֹן decided to go along with the Greeks and behave like them. They changed their names and the way they dressed. They stopped keeping מִצְוֹת and acted instead like the יוֹנִים, the _____.

Antiochus was angry that there were still אִידוֹן who refused to listen to him. He commanded his soldiers to put _____ in every town and to force the אִידוֹן to bow to them. Many אִידוֹן died עַל קִידוּשׁ ה'. The family of הַשְּׂמוּנְאִים lived in _____. They were פְּהֵימִים and they were all צְדִיקִים. When the soldiers came to their town and tried to force them to bow to their idols, _____, the head of the family, and his five sons killed the soldiers and destroyed the idols. They gathered all the _____ who wanted to fight and went to the mountains to form an army. They were called the





WHAT ARE WE CELEBRATING? (continued)

_____ which is a ראשי תיבות for the פסוק: "מי כמוך בא-לים ה'" - "Who is like You among the mighty ones, ה'?" Even though they only had _____ soldiers who weren't even trained and they barely had any weapons, ה' made a _____, and they beat the well trained, well armed, huge Greek army.

The אידן recaptured the בית המקדש on _____ . They cleaned the בית המקדש of all idols and dirt. When they wanted to light the מנורה, they couldn't find any oil that still had the seal of the _____ to show that it was טהור. Finally they found a small jar which had enough oil to last for only one day. They decided to light the מנורה anyway, even though it would take _____ days to get more pure oil. ה' made a _____ and the oil lasted for the full eight days.

The name חנוכה has a few meanings:

- "dedication". The אידן rededicated the מזבח after the יוונים made it _____.
- חט כייה - they _____ on the 25th (after they won the war on the 24th).
- חנוכה comes from the same word as חינוך - education. After the אידן beat the יוונים, they learned more and became _____ in their תורה and מצוות.





WHO MUST LIGHT THE מְנוֹחָה?

- Every man must light the מְנוֹחָה each night of _____. If someone is very poor, he must even sell his _____ to buy candles or oil. If someone must travel, he has to make his plans around lighting the מְנוֹחָה.
- Women must also light מְנוֹחָה if there is no man to do it for them. The reason is because _____ were also affected by the Greeks' cruel decrees. Women also played a major role in the story of חַמַּנְכָה, such as _____ who was killed together with her seven sons and _____ who had great מְסִירַת נְפֶשׁ and killed Holofernes, the Greek general, which helped the אִידוֹן win the war.
- If there is a man in the house, the women and the girls should hear him say the _____ and watch him light the מְנוֹחָה, having in mind that they are _____ as well.
- As part of _____, even young boys should light their own מְנוֹחָה.

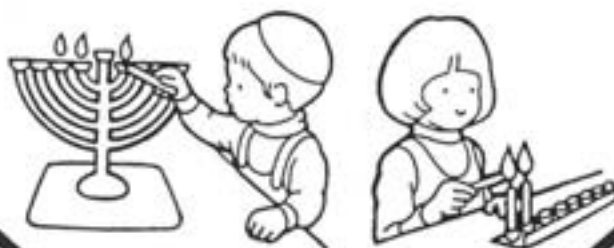




WHAT SHOULD WE USE TO LIGHT THE מְנוֹרָה?

On חַנּוּכָּה we want to do everything "מִן הַמְּהֻרָּץ" which means in the _____ possible way.

- It is best to use pure _____ oil because this is what the נֶס happened with.
- If you don't have olive oil, then _____ candles are the next best.
- Any oil, wick or candle is _____ to use.
- Although all wicks are ok, it is best to use _____.
- The שְׂמֵץ should be _____.
- We should try to have a beautiful _____ מְנוֹרָה. Of course silver is very beautiful.
- Some people use _____ wicks each night so that they are clean and fresh. Others use the used wicks because they are _____ to light. If you are using used wicks, the wick that was used for the previous day's light, should be used for the _____ one.





WHAT SHOULD WE USE TO LIGHT THE מְנוּחָה? (continued)

- The lights must be in a straight _____ and of the same height. If some are higher or lower than the others (besides for the _____), or if they are on a curve, the מְנוּחָה is _____ קָשֶׁר. Also, there must be enough space in between each one so that it doesn't look like _____ big flame.
- Oil and wicks that are left over after חֲנוּכָה are _____ because they have been designated for a מְצִיחָה, and should be burned in a fire from which we don't get any _____.





WHERE MUST WE LIGHT THE מְנוֹרָה?

We want as many people to see the מְנוֹרָה as possible. This is called _____
- "publicising the miracle".

- In the times of the גְּמָרָא everyone put their מְנוֹרוֹת in the front _____ so that everyone on the _____ would see it. Today this isn't practical because of security or bad weather.
- Many people therefore put them in front of a _____ facing the _____ so that people walking by will see it.
- חַב"ד custom is to put the מְנוֹרָה in the most used _____ in the house, opposite the מְזוּזָה. This way, everyone in the house will constantly see it and every time they walk through that doorway, they will be surrounded by מְצוּוֹת with the _____ on the right and the _____ on the left. (The room in which you _____ is considered the main room.)
- The מְנוֹרָה should be placed higher than _____ טַפְחִים but lower than _____ טַפְחִים above the floor. If it is higher than ten טַפְחִים, it's still כָּשֶׁר as long as it's under _____ אַמּוֹת. A מְנוֹרָה over twenty _____ isn't כָּשֶׁר.





WHEN SHOULD WE LIGHT THE מְנוֹחָה?

- Some people wait until _____, when the stars appear. חב"ד custom is to light after _____, between מְנַחָה and מַעֲרִיב.
- Once the time to _____ has come, we mustn't do anything else until we light, (not even _____)!
- If you didn't light at the proper _____, you must light as soon as you can. If everyone in the house is already _____, you must light _____ saying the בְּרָכוֹת.
- We must make sure that there is enough _____ or that the _____ are big enough to last for the proper time. The flames must last for at least _____ minutes. חב"ד custom is for _____ minutes. If they go out before then, they must be re-lit (besides for _____ of course). If you didn't put in enough _____, you must extinguish the flame, fill up the _____ so that there will be enough to last for _____ minutes, and relight without a _____.





WHEN SHOULD WE LIGHT THE מְנוּחָה? (continued)

- On עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת, we light the מְנוּחָה _____ lighting שַׁבָּת candles. We daven מְנוּחָה _____. Remember to make sure that there is enough oil to last for _____ minutes after the stars will appear.
- On מוֹצַאי שַׁבָּת, the order is different according to different customs. Many people first make _____, then light the מְנוּחָה, and afterwards say _____. In shul though, the מְנוּחָה is lit after _____, but before הַבְדֵּלָה.
- In shul, the מְנוּחָה is lit between מְנוּחָה and מְעַרְיב. (In 770, the Rebbe's shul, the מְנוּחָה is lit before עֲלֵינוּ of _____.) The מְנוּחָה is also lit by _____, but without a בְּרָכָה.





HOW DO WE LIGHT THE מְנוֹחָה?

- We prepare the מְנוֹחָה starting on the _____ side. We light it starting on the _____.
- We say שְׁהַחֲיֵינוּ on the _____ night only.
- We mustn't start _____ until we've finished saying all the בְּרָכוֹת. We shouldn't start _____ until all the flames are lit.
- Remember not to relight the _____ from the other flames if it goes out.
- If you made a mistake and lit _____ lights than you were supposed to, light the other ones without a _____.
- We _____ move the מְנוֹחָה while the flames are still burning.
- We should stay near the מְנוֹחָה for at least _____ minutes after lighting it. Many women have a custom not to _____ while the _____ is lit.





DAVENING AND LAYNING

- We say full _____ every day of חנוכה because there was a new _____ with the oil every day.
- We say _____ in every שמונה עשרה of חנוכה, right after מודים (including מוסף on שבת and _____). We also say it in bentsching after _____.
- If you forgot to say ועל הנסים in שמונה עשרה and you remembered:
 - before you said __'s name - go back to _____ and continue from there.
 - after you said __'s name - continue davening and you _____ have to repeat שמונה עשרה.
- If you forgot to say ועל הנסים in bentsching and you remembered:
 - before you said __'s name - go back to _____ and continue from there.
 - after you said __'s name - continue until right before הרחמן הוא יזכינו. Then say "הרחמן הוא יעשה לנו נסים כמו שעשה לאבותינו בימים ההם בזמן הזה" and then say from הרחמן הוא יזכנו. Afterwards, continue from הרחמן הוא יזכנו.



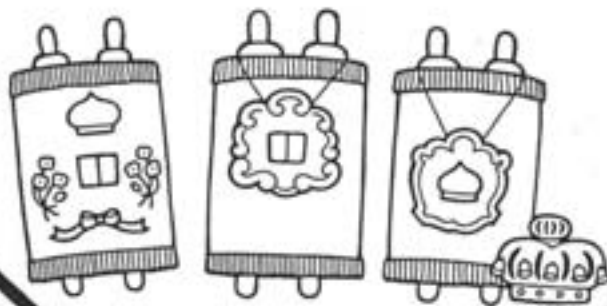


DAVENING AND LAYNING (continued)

- On שַׁבַּת of חַנּוּכָּה, if you said וְעַל הַנְּסִיִּים in bentsching, but forgot to say רְצֵה, you must repeat bentsching to include _____, but you don't have to repeat _____.
- Starting from מְנַחֵה on חַנּוּכָּה, we don't say _____ throughout חַנּוּכָּה. We also don't say the other things that aren't said when we say פְּתַחנָּן:

שַׁבַּת - _____

- We layn about the donations of the _____ for the dedication of the מִשְׁכָּן in פְּרִשַׁת נָשָׂא. _____ men are called to the תּוֹרָה. On ראש חודש, we take out _____ סְפָרֵי תּוֹרָה. We call up _____ men (like every ראש חודש). For the first three, we layn about ראש חודש from the first תּוֹרָה סְפָר, and for the fourth, we layn about the נְשִׂאִים from the second תּוֹרָה סְפָר.
- On שַׁבַּת, we take out _____ סְפָרֵי תּוֹרָה. For _____, we read about the donations of the נְשִׂאִים from the second תּוֹרָה סְפָר. On שַׁבַּת ראש חודש טַבַּת, we take out _____ סְפָרֵי תּוֹרָה!



My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

CHANUKAH CUSTOMS

- We should discuss with our families about the _____ that happened on חנוכה.
- We eat milchig food to remember the miracle brought about by _____ who served _____ food to General _____.
- We eat food fried in _____ (eg: latkes) to remember the miracle that was done with _____.
- Children get Chanukah _____. One of the reasons is because חנוכה comes from the same word as חינוך - education, and we _____ the children with rewards and prizes. (The רבי said that parents should give their children Chanukah gelt _____ day of חנוכה, giving _____ each day!)
- We play _____ to remember the מסיירת נפש of the _____ to learn תורה.
- We should make a חנוכה _____ for the family.
- We mustn't _____ on חנוכה, (even a חתן and כלה on their _____ day).
- We give extra _____ during חנוכה.





וְתוֹ טַל וּמָטָר לְבִרְכָה SAYING

During the winter (summer here in SA) we say וְתוֹ טַל וּמָטָר לְבִרְכָה instead of _____ in the בְּרָכָה of עֲשֵׂרָה בְּרָד עָלֵינוּ.

- In אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל they start saying it during מַעֲרִיב on חֲשׁוֹן __. All the people who came to _____ for Sukkos have already made it _____ by then, and will therefore not be bothered when the rain starts.
- Outside of אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל, we start saying it during מַעֲרִיב on the __th night after the תְּשׁוּרֵי period. It is usually the night going into December __th, and sometimes the night going into December __th.
- If you forgot to say וְתוֹ טַל וּמָטָר, and you remembered:
 - before saying __'s name in that בְּרָכָה, go back to _____ and continue from there.
 - after saying __'s name at the end of the בְּרָכָה, but before starting _____, just say the words "וְתוֹ טַל וּמָטָר לְבִרְכָה" and continue from _____.
 - after starting תְּקַע בְּשׁוֹפָר, continue until the בְּרָכָה of _____ and say it right before the words "כִּי אֲתָה שׁוֹמֵעַ".

HAPPY CHANUKAH





SAYING וְיִתֵּן טַל וּמָטָר לְבִרְכָּה (continued)

- after saying ___'s name at the end of the בְּרָכָה (שׁוֹמֵעַ תְּפִלָּה), but before starting _____, just say the words "וְיִתֵּן טַל וּמָטָר לְבִרְכָּה" and continue from _____.
 - after starting רְצָה, go back to _____ and continue from there.
 - after finishing שְׁמוֹנֵה עֶשְׂרֵה, you must _____ שְׁמוֹנֵה עֶשְׂרֵה.
 - by the next תְּפִלָּה (מַעְרִיב, מְנַחָה, שַׁחֲרִית), you must say _____ שְׁמוֹנֵה עֶשְׂרֵה.
(Besides for forgetting on _____ afternoon.)
- If you are not sure whether or not you said "וְיִתֵּן טַל וּמָטָר לְבִרְכָּה":
 - if it's within ___ days of making the change, you must follow the rules above.
 - if it's after ___ days of making the change, we assume that since you are used to it, you probably _____ it, so don't worry.

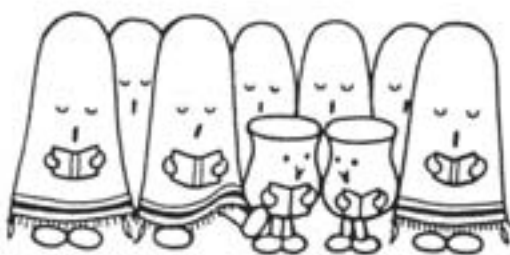




עֶשְׂרֵה בְּטֵבֵת

The ___th day of Teves is a fast day.

- On this day, a wicked enemy invaded אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל and surrounded _____. They didn't allow any food or water inside for _____ and a half years. When the אִידוֹן couldn't defend themselves anymore, the enemy captured _____ and destroyed the _____. They killed many אִידוֹן and took most of the remaining ones as _____.
- עֶשְׂרֵה בְּטֵבֵת is the only fast which can fall on a _____. If it does, we continue fasting until after מַעֲרִיב even though we are fasting on _____.
- The fast begins in the _____.
- In שַׁחֲרִית we say סְלִיחוֹת and אָבִינוּ מְלְכֵינוּ and we _____ the special _____ for fast days.
- We layn the same _____ during _____ and we read the הַפְּטוּרָה. We say _____ in שְׁמוֹנֵה עָשָׂרָה (if we are _____), and we say אָבִינוּ מְלְכֵינוּ.



My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

QUESTIONS

1. What was the wicked Greek king's name? _____
2. What is the Hebrew name for the Greeks? _____
3. During the time of which בית המקדש did the story of חנוכה take place? _____
4. Which family led the revolt? _____
5. Where did they live? _____
6. What does the word "מַכְבְּי" stand for? _____
7. On what date did the אידן recapture the בית המקדש? _____
8. What does the name "חנוכה" mean? _____

9. Why are women obligated in the מצוות of חנוכה as well? _____



My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

10. List two heroines in the חנוכה story and why they are so special. _____

11. What does "מְהַדְרִין מִן הַמְהַדְרִין" mean? _____
12. What is the best material to use for: (a) oil (b) שָׁמֶשׁ (c) wicks (d) מְנוֹרָה?
(a) _____ (b) _____
(c) _____ (d) _____
13. Write two things that would make a מְנוֹרָה not כָּשֵׁר. _____

14. What must be done with the oil and wicks left over after חנוכה? _____

15. What does "פְּרִסְוּמֵי נִיסָא" mean? _____
16. Where does the גְּמָרָא tell us to put the מְנוֹרָה? _____
17. How high should the מְנוֹרָה be placed? _____



My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

18. What is the highest a מְנוֹרָה can be and still be כָּשֵׁר? _____
19. What should you do if you come home late to light the מְנוֹרָה and found everyone sleeping? _____
20. How long must the lights burn for? _____
21. Describe the order of doing things on: (a) עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת (b) מוֹצָאֵי שַׁבָּת in shul (c) מוֹצָאֵי שַׁבָּת at home.
(a) _____ (b) _____
(c) _____
22. From which side do we start preparing the מְנוֹרָה? and lighting it? _____

23. May the מְנוֹרָה be moved? _____
24. For how long should we stay near the מְנוֹרָה after lighting it? _____



My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

25. What must I do if I forgot to say וְעַל הַנְּסִיּוֹת in שְׂמוֹנֶה עָשָׂרָה? How about in bentching? _____
26. What do we layn about on חֲנֻכָּה? _____
27. When do we take out three סִפְרֵי תוֹרָה on חֲנֻכָּה? _____
28. Why do we eat milchig food on חֲנֻכָּה? _____
29. Why do we eat latkes on חֲנֻכָּה? _____
30. Why do children receive חֲנֻכָּה gelt? _____





חנוכה דברי תורה



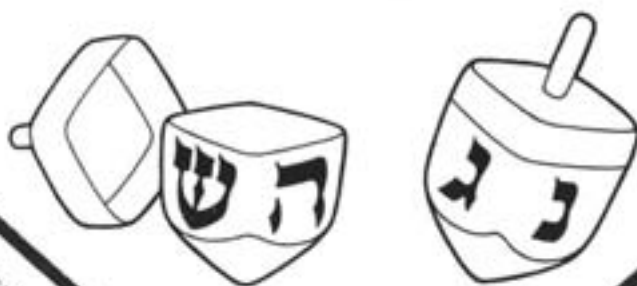
My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

חנוכה דברי תורה

Handwriting practice area with 15 horizontal lines.



My Chanukah Book



Rabbi Rodal - Grade 5

חנוכה דברי תורה

