

# DOWNLOAD PDF MY FIRST JEWISH HOLIDAYS LIBRARY (MY FIRST SERIES)

## Chapter 1 : - My First Jewish Holidays Library (My First series) - BooksPrice

*My First Jewish Holidays Library (My First series) [DK] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Features three top-selling My First titles--My First Passover Board Book, My First Hanukkah Board Book.*

Borreguita, whose name means little lamb, uses her wits to keep Coyote from eating her. The author provides information on Cinco de Mayo, a major holiday celebrated by Mexicans and Mexican Americans. Meet Gary Soto Q: Your books portray the Mexican-American experience honestly and without sentimentality. How can teachers find this quality in works by other authors? Find out whether the author is from the Mexican-American culture. If not, be wary. Also, look for good storytelling. Keep in Mind Select books that show Hispanic women in contemporary roles. Use picture books and novels as a way to inspire students to learn more about the history and culture of the Latino group depicted in the story. Learn to pronounce the Spanish words correctly; many books include pronunciation guides to help you. Clegg Major changes have occurred in African American literature within the last 25 years. Before , books of this genre were few, and those that existed often perpetuated stereotypes. Since then, many outstanding African American authors and illustrators have given voice and vision to their experiences through biographies, historical fiction, and contemporary fiction. Here are ten titles worth sharing with your students. Your students will love these city gal-pals as they jump rope and swap dreams. McKissack and Fredrick L. McKissack, illustrated by John Thompson This book provides historical accounts of Christmas on a plantation, using alternating narratives from the "big house" and the slave quarters. Pink and Say by Patricia Polacco An unforgettable story of friendship between a black and a white soldier during the Civil War. The Last Tales of Uncle Remus by Julius Lester, illustrated by Jerry Pinkney In the fourth in this series, Lester uses contemporary southern black dialect to preserve the richness of folktales. The Glory Field by Walter Dean Myers Myers takes readers from to , tracing six generations of the Lewis family, in this complex story of struggle and achievement. Meet Floyd Cooper Q: How do you portray African-American characters authentically in your illustrations? I try to be true to the culture and take the reader there. Hopefully my illustrations will strike a certain chord, bring back a certain memory, and help you feel the characters are someone you know. Keep in Mind African American experiences are diverse and unique. The black experiences of the South do not necessarily reflect those of the North, nor do inner-city situations parallel rural settings. Make sure your classroom library reflects this diversity, as well as that of blacks living in places such as the Caribbean, Africa, and Great Britain. Reject books with offensive expressions, negative attitudes, or stereotypes. Books depicting African American experiences are valuable for all children. It set out to teach lessons, not to entertain. The following ten titles possess a richness of character and storyline that make them especially memorable. Katz and Tush by Patricia Polacco This heartwarming story chronicles the friendship between a lonely Jewish widow and a young African-American boy.

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### Chapter 2 : December Holidays in / - National, Public, Religious, Weird

*My First Jewish Holidays Library (My First series) DK DK Children / Hardcover / Pages isbn / isbn / Edition: Box Book / Textbook Details Add to Comparison Cart.*

The post was produced in partnership with Bloom , a literary site that features authors whose first books were published when they were 40 or older. *All-of-a-Kind Family* by Sydney Taylor is still, five decades after its publication, one of the best-known books about American Jewish children. Published in and describing the lives of five sisters growing up on the Lower East Side of Manhattan in the early years of the 20th century, the booksâ€™ with their descriptions of noisy streets, religious ritual, tasty food, friendly neighbors, and warm, loving home lifeâ€™ made middle-class girls all over suburbia wish they had grown up poor in the tenements of New York City. Fortunately, a biography, tentatively called *From Sarah to Sydney: Much of the information in this article is culled from work recently published by Cummins. Though readers may not know much about Taylor, the story of the writing of the first All-of-a-Kind Family book is a familiar one. One evening, Taylor has written, her daughter asked why all the children in the books she read were Christians. Taylor also saw that her daughter, an only child, was sometimes lonely: When she was a little girl she would say: Mother, I hate going to bed. I would look around the room with its solitary bed, and my mind would go back to my own childhood. No one was more surprised than I when I received a letter from Mrs. I told my husband and the whole story came out. The more frequently told story suggests that either Taylor or her publishers, in that decade of conformity after the Second World War and before the feminism of the s, did not want to represent the author as a person with literary ambitions. In any case, what is clear is that, at the late age of 46, after successful careers as an actress and dancer, Sydney Taylor began another, important, long and fruitful career as a writer of fiction for children. The stories in the All-of-a-Kind Family series are smoothed-over, prettied-up versions of the stories she lived with her sisters, whose names, like those of the girls in the series, really were Ella, Henrietta, Charlotte, and Gertrude. The Sarah of All-of-a-Kind Family is the sister most readers know best, the one whose eyes we most often see through. She is the middle child, the one who tells the library lady she has lost her library book; who learns how to dust by searching the parlor for hidden buttons; who buys hot chickpeas from a Yiddish-speaking peddler; who falls ill with scarlet fever just before Passover, and later invites the library lady to come see the family Succah. This middle child is a representation of Sydney Taylor herself. Professor Cummins sees this name change, this taking on of a new identity, as emblematic of life-long conflicts Taylor experienced. Disliking the way gender roles are assigned in our culture, Cummins suggests, Taylor took on a male name; uncomfortable about being Jewish in a mostly-Protestant country, Cummins suggests, Taylor took on a recognizably Anglo-Saxon name. Celia, born in Russia, had lived a middle-class life in the city of Bremen, but Morris was poor, from a town in Poland famous for making brushes out of pigskin and bristle. Celia Brennan had three boys, one of whom died in infancy. Taylor and her siblings were raised in an Orthodox Jewish home, experiencing, as the family does in the books, the many rituals of an observant Jewish life, their time punctuated by familiar expressions of reverence, history, and culture. Throughout her two years of high school and after, Taylor went to parties on Friday nights, worked on Saturdays, ate in non-kosher restaurants, and forgot some of the Jewish holidays. She worked for a while in an office, and during that time, because she was blonde and her co-workers did not realize that she was Jewish, experienced anti-Semitism, often in the form of cruel jokes. Still, she lived in a mostly Jewish world. This was a heavily Jewish organization, the youth affiliate of the Socialist party. The group, which held social get-togethers as well as organizational meetings, believed strongly in democracy, but also worked for a classless society. They argued for the elimination of ethnic and religious discrimination. That same year Taylor began working as an actress with the Lenox Hill Players. In the last of the All of Kind Family series, the oldest sister Ella joins a vaudeville act, performs on stage, and experiences the difficulties and pleasures of that hard work. In the book Taylor expresses some of the conflict she felt between this*

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not-completely-satisfying career and her desire for a more conventional life with Ralph Taylor. Still, even after she left the world of acting, Syd Taylor worked. Many of the women with whom she performed went on to become famous in the dance world: Sophie Maslow, who danced alongside Taylor, later created the company New Dance Group, dedicated to using dance to making social and political statements. Like Taylor, many of these dancers were the children of poor Russian Jewish immigrant families. In , after giving birth to her only child, Jo, Taylor decided to stay home. Her sisters worked there, too: Ella as costume designer, Henny as dining room supervisor. Book lovers like their fictional counterparts, Syd, Ella, Henny, Charlotte, and Gertrude also established the Camp Cejwin library, which some claim is the first camp library ever created. Still, Professor Cummins says, a photograph of Eugene Debs hung on the wall of their home. Time rolled along, but Taylor had not completely forgotten the answer she always gave when people asked what she wanted to be when she grew up. Despite her interest in the stage, in politics, and in dance, she had always responded that she wanted to become a writer. Hasia Diner describes how influential *All-of-a-Kind Family* was in presenting a romanticized version of the neighborhood to the rest of the world. She explains how, in Milwaukee and San Antonio and Chicago, little Jewish girls, who had never seen representations of their ethnicity in books before, read *All-of-a-Kind Family* and felt that they were coming home. She suggests that the setting of the book was particularly powerful because so much of European Jewish life had recently been lost in the war. It was partly the editing of the book that made that combination of Jewishness and Americanness clear. Meeks encouraged Taylor to emphasize the relationship between Charlie and Kathy, two of the few Christian characters in the first book. It is presented every year to the author of an outstanding book for children and teens, that authentically portrays the Jewish experience. The elderly sisters—Ella, Henny, Charlotte and Gertie—sat in the front row together and watched children perform a story of their lives.

**Chapter 3 : Bringing "All-of-a-Kind Family"™ into the World - The Millions**

*My first book of Jewish holidays by Maida Silverman, , Dial Books for Young Readers edition, in English - 1st ed.*

These books are not part of the Tanakh Hebrew Bible , they are apocryphal books instead. The miracle of the one-day supply of olive oil miraculously lasting eight days is first described in the Talmud Shabbat 21b , written about years after the events described in the books of Maccabees. Judah Maccabee and his brothers destroyed overwhelming forces, and rededicated the Temple in Jerusalem. The eight-day festival is marked by the kindling of lights"one on the first night, two on the second, and so on"using a special candle holder called a Hanukkah , or a Hanukkah menorah. Religiously, Hanukkah is a minor holiday. Except on Shabbat, restrictions on work do not apply. Hanukkah celebration tends to be informal and based on custom rather than law. Three widely practiced customs include: However, the custom of giving presents is of far more recent, North American, origin, and is connected to the gift economy prevalent around North American Christmas celebrations. This fast is observed like other minor fasts see Tzom Gedalia , above. This is the only minor fast that can fall on a Friday under the current fixed Jewish calendar. Tu Bishvat Tu Bishvat: According to the Mishnah , it marks the day from which fruit tithes are counted each year. Starting on this date, the Biblical prohibition on eating the first three years of fruit orlah and the requirement to bring the fourth year fruit netavai to the Temple in Jerusalem were counted. This Tu Bishvat seder has witnessed a revival in recent years. More generally, Tu Bishvat is celebrated in modern times by eating various fruits and nuts associated with the Land of Israel. Traditionally, trees are planted on this day. Trees are usually planted locally as well. Purim"Festival of Lots[ edit ] Fast of Esther: These days are marked by a small increase in festivity, including a prohibition on fasting, and slight changes in the liturgy. While normally observed on 13 Adar, the eve of Purim, this fast is advanced to Thursday, 11 Adar, when 13 Adar falls on Shabbat. Purim and Shushan Purim[ edit ] Main article: The principal celebrations or commemorations include: Traditionally, this is read from a scroll twice during Purim"once in the evening and again in the morning. The giving of Mishloach Manot , gifts of food and drink to friends and neighbors. This meal is traditionally accompanied by consumption of alcohol, often heavy, [36] although Jewish sages have warned about the need to adhere to all religious laws even in a drunken state. One widespread custom to act out the story of Purim. The Purim spiel , or Purim play, has its origins in this, although the Purim spiel is not limited to that subject. These may be an outgrowth of Purim plays, but there are several theories as to the origin of the custom, most related in some way to the "hidden" nature of the miracles of Purim. The largest and most renowned is in Holon. This observance was expanded to "walled cities", [35] which are defined as cities "walled since the time of Joshua ". Cities like Safed and Tiberias also partially observe Shushan Purim. Elsewhere, Shushan Purim is marked only by a small increase in festivity, including a prohibition on fasting, and slight changes in the liturgy. Pesach Sheni second Passover: Traditionally, throughout the entire month, Tahanun is omitted from the prayer service, many public mourning practices such as delivering a eulogy at a funeral are eliminated, and voluntary fasting is prohibited. It is the day that all of the involved preparations for Passover, especially elimination of leavened food, or chametz , must be completed. In particular, a formal search for remaining chametz is done during the evening of Erev Pesach, and all remaining chametz is finally destroyed, disposed of or nullified during the morning of Erev Pesach. Jews who are firstborn [Note 21] fast, in remembrance of the tenth plague , when God killed the Egyptian firstborn, while sparing the Jewish firstborn. During the era of the Temple in Jerusalem, the Korban Pesach , or sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb, was carried out the afternoon of 14 Nisan in anticipation of its consumption on Passover night. See Eve of Passover on Shabbat for details. Passover commemorates the liberation of the Israelite slaves from Egypt. The seder, meaning "order", is an ordered ritual meal eaten on the first night of Passover, and outside Israel also on the second night. Participation in a Passover seder is one of the most widely observed of Jewish rituals, even among less affiliated or less observant Jews. The holiday of the last day of Passover outside Israel, last two days commemorates the

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Splitting of the Red Sea ; according to tradition this occurred on the seventh day of Passover. Eligibility was limited to those who were distant from Jerusalem on Passover, or those who were ritually impure and ineligible to participate in a sacrificial offering. Today, some have the custom to eat matzo on Pesach Sheni, and some make a small change to the liturgy. Sefirahâ€”Counting of the Omer[ edit ] Main article: The Torah states [51] that this period is to be counted, both in days and in weeks. The day following the 49th day of the period is the festival of Shavuot; the Torah specifies a grain offering of wheat on that day. Spiritual development remains a key rabbinic teaching of this period. The customary explanation [53] cites a plague that killed 24, students of Rabbi Akiva BT Yevamot 62b. See Counting of the Omer Semi-mourning.

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### Chapter 4 : My First Thomas | Thomas the Tank Engine Wikia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*My First Book of Jewish Holidays: Library Edition [Maida Silverman] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Inviting young children to explore the traditions of their heritage, a lavishly decorated book describes each holiday and its celebration in simple.*

Hanukkah lasts for eight days and starts on the 25th of Kislev, the month in the Jewish calendar that occurs at about the same time as December. Because the Jewish calendar is lunar it uses the moon for its dates, Kislev can happen from late November to late December. In , Hanukkah will be from the evening of Sunday, 2nd December until the evening of Monday, 10th December. The shamash is often in the center of the other candles and has a higher position. On the first night one candle is lit, on the second night, two are lit until all are lit on the eighth and final night of the festival. Traditionally they are lit from left to right. A special blessing, thanking God, is said before or after lighting the candles and a special Jewish hymn is often sung. The menorah is put in the front window of houses so people passing can see the lights and remember the story of Hanukkah. Most Jewish families and households have a special menorah and celebrate Hanukkah. Hanukkah is also a time for giving and receiving presents and gifts are often given on each night. Lots of games are played during the time of Hanukkah. Each player put a coin, nut or chocolate coin in a pot and the top is spun. Food fried in oil is traditionally eaten during Hanukkah. However, they could follow their own religion and its practises. Antiochus wanted all the empire to follow Greek ways of life and the Greek religion with all its gods. Some of the Jews wanted to be more Greek, but most wanted to stay Jewish. The brother of the Jewish high priest wanted to be more Greek, so he bribed Antiochus so he would be come the new High Priest instead of his brother! Three years later another man bribed Antiochus even more to let him become the High Priest! To pay his bribe he stole some of the objects made of gold that were used in the Jewish Temple. On his way home from having to retreat from a battle, Antiochus stopped in Jerusalem and he let out all his anger on the city and the Jewish people. He ordered houses to be burned down and tens of thousands of Jews were killed or put into slavery. Antiochus then went to attack the Jewish Temple, the most important building in Israel to Jews. Then on 25 Kislev he desecrated the most holy place in the temple and destroyed the Jewish holy scrolls. There were many Jews killed for their faith. Soon afterwards a Jewish rebellion started. He refused to do so and killed a Syrian Soldier! Mattathias was an old man and died soon after this, but his son Judah then took charge of the freedom fighters. He and his troops lived in caves and fought an undercover war for three years. They then met the Syrians in open battle and defeated them. They cleaned the Temple. There are several theories about why Hanukkah is celebrated over eight nights. One legend says that when Judah and his followers went into the Temple there was only enough oil to burn for one night, but that it burned for eight nights. Another story says that they found eight iron spears and put candles of them and used them for lighting in the Temple.

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### Chapter 5 : Jewish Holidays and Festivals - Jewish Holidays

*PJ Library mails Jewish children's books & music to families with Jewish children as a gift from your local Jewish community. life is a series of firsts -- first.*

Holidays begin at sunset the night before "Work" is forbidden on many holidays. Some holidays are one day longer than the Bible says. Holidays fall on different dates every year. This is the first in a series of pages on the Jewish holidays. This page discusses some basic considerations that apply to all or many holidays. Each of the individual holiday pages talks about the significance of a holiday, its traditional observances and related customs, the date on which each holiday will occur for the next five years, and in some cases recipes for traditional, Ashkenazic holiday-related foods.

**When Holidays Begin** All Jewish holidays begin the evening before the date specified on most calendars. This is because a Jewish "day" begins and ends at sunset, rather than at midnight. If you read the story of creation in Genesis Ch. 1, you will see that the day begins at sunset. Holidays end at nightfall of the date specified on most calendars; that is, at the time when it becomes dark out, about an hour after sunset. For the precise time when a holiday begins and ends in your area, consult the list of candle lighting times provided by the Orthodox Union, by Chabad or by any Jewish calendar. For a discussion of why Jewish holidays occur on different days every year, see Jewish Calendar.

**The "work" prohibited on those holidays** is the same as that prohibited on Shabbat, except that cooking, baking, transferring fire and carrying, all of which are forbidden on Shabbat, are permitted on holidays. When a holiday occurs on Shabbat, the full Shabbat restrictions are observed. For observant Jews who work in the secular gentile world, this can be problematic in some years: This is more vacation time that some people have available.

**Extra Day of Holidays** You may notice that the number of days of some holidays do not accord with what the Bible specifies. In most cases, we celebrate one more day than the Bible requires. There is an interesting reason for this additional day. The Jewish calendar is lunar, with each month beginning on the new moon. The new months used to be determined by observation. When the new moon was observed, the Sanhedrin declared the beginning of a new month and sent out messengers to tell people when the month began. People in distant communities could not always be notified of the new moon and therefore, of the first day of the month, so they did not know the correct day to celebrate. This practice of celebrating an extra day was maintained as a custom even after we adopted a precise mathematical calendar, because it was the custom of our ancestors. This extra day is not celebrated by Israelis, regardless of whether they are in Israel at the time of the holiday, because it is not the custom of their ancestors, but it is celebrated by everybody else, even if they are visiting Israel at the time of the holiday.

**Rosh Hashanah** is celebrated as two days everywhere in Israel and outside Israel, because it occurs on the first day of a month. Messengers were not dispatched on the holiday, so even people in Israel did not know whether a new moon had been observed, and everybody celebrated two days. The practice was also maintained as a custom after the mathematical calendar was adopted.

**List of All Holiday Dates Below** is a list of all major holiday dates for the next five years. All holidays begin at sundown on the day before the date specified here.

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### Chapter 6 : My First Look At: Holidays | Awards | LibraryThing

*Celebrating Jewish Life, a holiday subscription series created by Rabbi Rosette Baron Haim and Cantor Laurel Barr, will observe Rosh Hashanah at p.m. Sept. 9 and Yom Kippur at p.m. Sept.*

Well, you actually may already know this, since it was noted in previous issues of *The Messianic Times*. The first mention of Hanukkah—“Feast of Dedication”—appears in John Then came the Feast of Dedication [Hanukkah] at Jerusalem. If you are the Messiah, tell us plainly. The story of an eight-day celebration appears in I Maccabees, a non-canonical book compiled sometime after B. They burned incense on the altar and lit the lights on the lampstand, and the Temple was filled with light For eight days they celebrated the dedication of the altar Then Judah, his brothers and the entire community of Israel decreed that the days of rededication of the altar should be celebrated with a festival of joy and gladness at this same time every year beginning on the 25th of the month of Kislev and lasting for eight days I Maccabees 4: There is no mention of the miracle of the oil. The actual Hanukkah miracle was the victory of a small ill-trained and ill-equipped band of zealots over a professional, well-supplied army. After purifying the Temple, they made another altar. Then by striking flint they made a new fire and On the anniversary of the very same day on which the Temple had been defiled, the 25th of Kislev, they now purified the Temple. They celebrated joyfully for eight days, just as on Sukkot, knowing that on Sukkot they had spent the festival [hiding] like wild animals in the mountains and caves That is why they came carrying stalks wreathed with branches —“ palm fronds—”and ripe fruit [the lulav and etrog], and sang hymns of praise [hallel] to Him who had given them the victory that had brought about the purification of His Temple. The community they decreed that the whole Jewish nation should celebrate these festival days every year II Maccabees Read more about the Feast Of Tabernacles. The first casualty of the Maccabee revolt occurred when Mattathias murdered a fellow priest who had agreed to offer an unclean sacrifice in capitulation to the army that was occupying Judea. The Syrian Greeks Seleucids attempted to unify their kingdom through enforced Hellenization. One move was to place a statue of Zeus in the Temple in Jerusalem. He refused, but another priest, a Hellenistic sympathizer, agreed. Mattathias slew him before the sacrifice could be made, and the revolt began. The Hasmoneans, following the successful Hanukkah revolt, ruled Israel on and off for over years; as inspiring as the Hanukkah story is, the Hasmonean dynasty soon became corrupt. In spite of not being of Aaronic descent, Jonathan, the youngest son of Mattathias, broke with Torah and declared himself High Priest. They also invaded Idumea, forcibly converting the population to Judaism. Later, the son of one of those forced converts exacted his unique brand of revenge. His name was Herod. The four letters on the dreidel [see photo]: Some believe that playing the game of dreidel is a way to help usher in the Messianic hope. In the Talmud Rosh Hashanah 18b: Rabbi Joshua ben Hannaniah also returned and had his hair cut.

### Chapter 7 : Hanukkah - The Jewish Festival of Lights -- Christmas Customs and Traditions -- whychristmas

*It is the first holiday mentioned in the Tanakh (Hebrew Bible), and God was the first one to observe it. The Torah reading on Shabbat has more sections of parshiot (Torah readings) than on Yom Kippur or any other Jewish holiday.*

### Chapter 8 : Eight Things About Hanukkah

*Encyclopedia of Jewish and Israeli history, politics and culture, with biographies, statistics, articles and documents on topics from anti-Semitism to Zionism.*

### Chapter 9 : Jewish holidays - Wikipedia

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