

Pesach Trivia

1. **How many cups of wine do we drink?** (4)
2. **Who is the 5th cup for?** (Eliyahu)
3. **What do we open right near the end of the seder?** (the door)
4. **What do we do while drinking the wine?** (lean)
5. **Which way do we lean?** (left)
6. **How many matzot do we have on the table for the Seder plate?** (3)
7. **Why do we eat maror?** (because slavery was bitter)
8. **Name a vegetable you can use for karpas?**
9. **What do we dip karpas in?** (salt water)
10. **Why salt water?** (tears of slaves, bitter)
11. **What on the seder plate symbolizes the korban pesach** (shankbone, chicken bone)
12. **What animal did the Jews use to bring as a korban pesach?** (a sheep)
13. **What did the jews do with the blood of the sheep before leaving Egypt?** (put it on their doorposts)
14. **Why do we have an egg on the seder plate?** (korban chagiga)
15. **Name 3 things on the seder plate**
16. **Name the 4 sons?** (rasha, chacham, tam, she'eino yodea lisheol)
17. **Why don't we eat the zroah?** (Korban Pesach)
18. **What is another name for Chag ha'pesach?** (chag hamatzot, chag ha'aviv)
19. **What do we eat with the matzah?** (maror and charoset)
20. **Name something you can use for maror?**
21. **Why do we eat charoset?** (mortar for bricks that jews made as slaves)
22. **Name 5 plagues**
23. **Name 5 other plagues**

24. **What did the Jewish firstborns put on their doors to be safe during makat bechorot?** (blood)
25. **What is the afikomen?** (the matzah we hide)
26. **Name five stages of the seder** (*kadesh, urchatz, karpas, yahatz...*)
27. **How many times do we wash our hands during the seder?** (2)
28. **How many times do we say a blessing on washing our hands?** (once)
29. **How many seders do we have in chutz laaretz?** (2)
30. **How many seders do Israelis have?** (1)
31. **What do we get rid of before Pesach?** (chametz)
32. **Name 3 things that are chametz?**
33. **What are ways to get rid of chametz?** (burn it, throw it out, flush it down the toilet, eat it)
34. **How did God first appear to Moses?** (burning bush)
35. **What was the ninth plague?** (darkness)
36. **What was the name of the area of Egypt where the Hebrews lived since the time of Joseph?**
(Goshen)
37. **Where did God tell the Hebrew people to put the blood of the lamb so the Angel of Death would pass over their home?** (doorposts)
38. **What was the name of Moses' mother?** (Jocheved)
39. **Where did Moses flee to after killing the Egyptian?** (Midian)
40. **Whose bones did Moses take out of Egypt?** (Joseph)
41. **How many days did darkness cover Egypt?** (three)
42. **Give 2 explanations for the word Pesach.** (the Angel of Death passed over the house, sweet mouth)
43. **What is the one item that we don't eat from the Seder plate and why?** (*zroah*, because it is similar to Korban Pesach)
44. **Which three things should we definitely mention at the Seder?** (Pesach, Matza, Maror)
45. **In Israel, how many days do we celebrate Pesach?** (seven)
46. **What are the 3 mitzvot the Torah requires on Pesach?** (eating matzah, telling the Exodus story and not eating or owning chametz)
47. **How should Jews feel at the Seder?** (as if they left Egypt)

48. **In Chad Gadya, what does the dog do to the cat?** (bit the cat)
49. **How many times does Moshe's name appear in the Haggadah?** (once)
50. **Which book is read in the synagogue during Pesach?** (Shir Hashirim)
51. **All first-born males are obligated to fast on the day before Pesach. How can one get out of this obligation?** (by taking part in a *seudat mitzvah*)
52. **On what day do we start saying Tefilat Tal?** (on the first day of Pesach)
53. **According to tradition, how old was Moshe's mother Yocheved, when Moshe was born?** (130)
54. **Why are perforations made in the matzot before putting in the oven?** (to allow air to escape and prevent fermentation)
55. **After which plague did Hashem begin to "harden Pharaoh's heart"?** (plague 6: boils)
56. **What does the Omer symbolize?** (the barley offering in the Temple)
57. **Matzah Ashirah (egg matzah) can only be used on Pesach by...** (people who, due to their health, cannot eat regular matzah)
58. **Why did Bnei Israel move to Egypt in the first place?** (famine)
59. **How did Hashem guide Bnei Israel in the desert in daylight?** (pillar of cloud)
60. **Who was chosen to lead Bnei Israel after Moshe?** (Yehoshua)
61. **How many people went down to Egypt in the time of Jacob?** (70)
62. **We search the house for chametz on the ____ of Nisan** (14)
63. **What year in the Jewish calendar did the Exodus happen?** (2248)
64. **When do we begin counting the Omer?** (the second Seder)
65. **What group of people still performs the Korban Pesach today?** (the Samaritans)
66. **Some Sephardic Jews remember the lashings the Jewish slaves received in Egypt by bringing what edible plant to the Seder table?** (scallion)
67. **Why do we have the cup of Eliyahu at the Seder** (disagreement between the rabbis as to 4 or 5 cups)
68. **What is the last word of the Haggadah?** (gadya)
69. **Name some halachot of Korban Pesach?** (eaten before *chatzot*, don't break bones, roast)
70. **Which tefillah is split during the Seder?** (Hallel)

71. **Eating matzah on Pesach is to remember the Exodus. Were the Jewish people coming out of Egypt the first to be mentioned in the Torah to bake matzah?** No. Abraham's nephew, Lot, who lived 400 years before the Exodus, is the first one mentioned in the Torah to bake matzot. It is mentioned that he served the angels who came to his home, when they came to destroy the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah (Genesis 19:3).
72. **Why do we wash at the Seder twice, once before bread and once before *karpas*?** It is also customary to wash our hands when we eat something which we dip into liquid. However, we wash without a blessing over the washing. Thus, before dipping into the salt-water we wash.
73. **How old was Moshe when G-d sent him to command Pharaoh to let the Jewish people free?** Moshe was 80 and Aaron was 83.
74. **How many people left Egypt at the time of the Exodus?** 600,000 men (over the age of 20). In addition, there were women, children, and a multitude of people from other nations that left with them. A few million people left Egypt at the Exodus.
75. **Did all the Jews who were enslaved in Egypt leave at the time of the Exodus?** No. Only one fifth (*chamushim*) came out, the other four fifths didn't want to leave. G-d punished them and they died during the plague of darkness. Also, 200,000 people of the tribe of Ephraim escaped thirty years before the Exodus and were killed by the people of Gat.
76. **What is the significance of the three matzot on the Seder Plate?** 1) They represent the three categories of the Jewish people; Kohen, Levi and Yisrael. 2) They also represent the three patriarchs; Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.
77. **Why do we break the middle matzah?** The Torah refers to matzah as *Lechem oni* - "bread of poverty." A poor man when he has a loaf of bread will always think about the next meal. He fears that he may not have anything to eat later, so before he eats his meal he usually breaks off a piece and saves it for later. Thus, we leave the smaller piece on the table and recite the story of the Exodus over it - representing the bread of poverty which the Jewish people ate in Egypt.
78. **What is the reason for "wrapping" the Afikoman and "hiding" it?** The Torah says that at the time of the Exodus Jews were so rushed that they didn't have time to bake their dough into bread. Instead, they "*took their dough before it became leavened and they bound it up in their clothes upon their shoulders.*" By wrapping the Afikoman, we recall the fact that the dough was "*bound in their clothes.*"
79. **We have a meal every Shabbat and every holiday. Why is the meal we eat on Pesach night different from all other meals of a whole year? Why is it called Seder?** "Seder" means "order." On Shabbat as well as other holidays the only requirement is to recite Kiddush over wine and then recite the blessing over two Challah. Then we can eat our delicious Shabbat and holiday meal. But on Pesach, there is a "Seder" - "order" of things we have to follow, before we eat the meal and also after.
80. **On Shabbat and holidays, we place two Challah on the table. We recite the Kiddush and then recite the blessing over the Challah. On Pesach we are prohibited from eating Challah, so we replace it with matzah. But for the Seder we place three matzot, instead of two every Shabbat. Why?** When we recite the blessing over the Challah or matzah they should be whole. We slice it only after the blessing. But on Pesach, we break the middle matzah at the beginning of the Seder and hide

half for the Afikoman. In order to have two whole matzot when we recite the Hamotzi blessing over the matzot later, we need the third matzah which is whole. This is one reason for the third matzah. We also need the third matzah for the matzah and maror sandwich, called Korach, which we eat at the Seder.

81. **What are the names of the holiday of Pesach and what do they mean?** Chag Hamatzot (Ex. 23:15), Chag HaPesach (Ex. 34:25), Chag HaAviv, Zman Heiruteinu, Crossing Feast (Philo of Alexandria)
82. **What does the word Pesach mean and what is its origin?** Pesach - Passover; *Peh sach* - sweet mouth.
83. **Where in the Haggadah are the "stars" of Pesach (Moses and Eliyahu) mentioned?** Moses is mentioned only once, in the explanation Rabi Yose haGlili gives for the calculation of plagues (after Detzach Adash Beachav). Eliyahu is only mentioned in Birkat Hamazon.
84. **Why do we talk about the four sons at the Seder? What is the origin for their questions?** Actually, they are straight from the Torah! Wise - *"What are the testimonies, the statutes and the laws the L-rd our G-d has commanded you?"* (Deut. 6:20-25) Wicked - *"What is this service to you?"* (Ex. 12:26-27) Simple - *"What is this? By strength of hand the Lord brought us out from Egypt, from the house of bondage."* (Ex. 13:14) Clueless - *"?"* *"It is because of that which the Lord did for me when I came forth out of Egypt."* (Ex. 13:8)
85. **How many Pesachs are there and what can you say about them?** The Torah provides for a second Pesach for those who were unable to offer the Pesach sacrifice on 14 Nisan (Num. 9:9-14). Why did this "second chance" exist? Offering the Pesach sacrifice was so important that an alternative date was needed to give those who might have not been able to get to the Temple in time, or those who were in a state of ritual impurity, another opportunity to satisfy this obligation. Called Pesach Sheni, "Second Pesach," it occurs one month later on 14 Iyar. Some people still observe Pesach Sheni by eating a piece of matzoh. Luckily, though, there is no Pesach kashrut requirement for this date!
86. **Where does the word Afikoman come from?** It's a very old (Greek?) word, usually translated as "desert". In the Yemenite Haggadah, the word is an acrostich of אגוזים - nuts, פירות - fruits, יין - wine, קליטות - roasted foods, ובשר - meat, מים - water, נרדים - spikenard (perfume). In this interpretation, all these things are forbidden to be eaten/used after the afikoman has been eaten. (We are allowed to drink water.)
87. **Name at least 3 differences between regular Hallel and Hallel at the Seder.** No bracha; sitting/standing; break in between; night/day; women are required to recite it at the Seder.
88. **In Ma Nishtana, we ask four questions. In the time of the Beit Hamikdash, five questions were asked instead. What was the fifth question?** Why on all other nights do we eat cooked and roasted, and on this night just roasted.
89. **How many times is Pharaoh's heart hardened?** Eleven times: once after the first sign (Moshe's staff becoming a snake) and once after each plague.
90. **On what days can't the first day of Pesach land?** On Monday, Wednesday and Friday (*lo badu pesach*).

91. **During the last of the plagues, the firstborn in each house died. What would happen if there was no firstborn in a house?** The oldest person in the house died. (Rashi on Ex. 12:30)
92. **What don't we say when going to bed on Pesach night and why?** We don't say Shema al HaMita, because it is *leil shimorim*, and Hashem watches us tonight.
93. **Who was the first person who went into the Sea of Reeds and what tribe was he from? What can you tell us about them?** Nachshon ben Aminadav from the tribe of Yehuda.
94. **Why do we say in Dayeinu that "if G-d would have brought us to Har Sinai but not given us the Torah, that would have been enough"?** *Achdut* - unity.
95. **Name five or more non-Jewish characters mentioned in the Haggadah?** Paraoh, Lavan, Esav, Terach, Nachor, Og, Sichon.
96. **Why is the Zeroah not eaten during the Seder?** Because today, in absence of the Beit Hamikdash, it is forbidden to offer sacrifices (*korbanot*).
97. **How old is the oldest known complete Haggadah manuscript we have today?** Tenth century, included in the Saadia Gaon prayer book.
98. **There are three symbols on Pesach: Pesach, Matza and Marror. Why do we start the story (Maggid) with Matza and not with one of the other ones?** Because Matza is the only *deoraita* remaining today.
99. **Why does it say that Lavan tried to destroy the whole Bnei Israel?** Because if he would have succeeded in taking back his daughters (Leah and Rachel) and his grandchildren, he would have trained them for idol worship and there never would have been a Jewish nation committed to Hashem.
100. **During World War I in Poland, kosher wine was very hard to obtain. The local rabbis made an announcement to allow which beverage instead, for the traditional four cups of wine?** Sweet tea.
101. **Where does the largest Passover Seder in the world take place nowadays?** In Nepal. In 2010, they had over 2000 people in the audience, and the numbers have grown since.
102. **At the Seder, after the Kiddush, before eating the festive meal, we recite the Hagadah. Why don't we eat immediately after the Kiddush and recite the Hagadah afterwards?** Our rabbis instituted this order to make sure that we stay awake for the Seder. If we eat the meal first, there is a good chance that they will become tired and drowsy and not perform the Seder properly.
103. **Why is it customary for the children to hide the Afikoman at the beginning of the Seder?** In order to keep them awake throughout the Seder. The excitement of receiving a reward for returning the Afikoman at the end of the meal, will keep them up during the Seder.
104. **At the Seder we place on the table items which remind us of the enslavement in Egypt (bitter herbs) and the Exodus (matzah, four cups of wine). The Torah tells us that at the Exodus, the Jewish people came out of Egypt with great wealth, just as G-d had promised Abraham many years earlier. Why don't we make any symbol for the great wealth we took with us at the**

Exodus? The Lubavitcher Rebbe writes: *"Jewish wealth is not houses and gold. Everlasting Jewish wealth are the Torah and mitzvot we perform and bring into the world children and grandchildren who keep Torah and mitzvot and continue our rich Jewish tradition."* The fact that we all sit at the Seder table with our family members, children and grandchildren, who participate in the customs and traditions of the Seder – this is the greatest display of our everlasting great wealth!

105. **On all other holidays, we say "Chag Sameach!". Why do we say "Chag Kasher veSameach!" on Pesach?** The laws of Pesach are very strict and the prohibitions for Pesach are many. Even food which is kosher all year long may not be kosher for Passover. Thus, we need to make extra effort to be sure that our home is kosher for Pesach. Not only are we not allowed to eat foods which are prohibited on Pesach, but we are also not allowed to have them in our possession during the holiday.
106. **Between the four cups of wine we recite part of the Haggadah, the Maggid. What happens if one drinks all four cups of wine one after the other, will they be performing the mitzvah of drinking the four cups?** No. The four cups of wine have to be spread out throughout the Seder. If one drinks them together it would be counted as one cup, because each represents a different expression and a distinct aspect of the redemption.
107. **Why do some have the custom of not eating roast meat at the Seder?** Because the *Korban Pesach* was roasted in the time of the Beit Hamikdash. Today, since we cannot offer korbanot anymore, we refrain from eating roast meat altogether at the Seder.
108. **Why do we eat the Afikoman at the end of the meal?** Because we want to have the taste of matzah stay with us throughout the night.
109. **Why was an egg chosen to represent the Korban Chagiga at the Seder?** A few reasons: it symbolizes mourning (a mourner eats hard boiled eggs dipped in ashes for the first meal at the beginning of *shiva*). It also symbolizes the cycle of life, and it reminds us, in times of joy, that the Temple is still not rebuilt. A third reason relates to the fact that eggs were forbidden food in Egypt, so the egg is a symbol of freedom from Egyptian oppression.
110. **A PESACH JOKE:**
A little boy once returned home from Hebrew school. His father asked, "What did you learn today?" The boy answered, "The Rabbi told us how Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt." "How did he do it?" asked the father. The boy said "Moses was a big strong man and he beat Pharaoh up. Then while he was down, he got all the people together and ran towards the sea. When they got there, the Corps of Engineers built a huge pontoon bridge. Once they got on the other side, they blew up the bridge while the Egyptians were trying to cross." The father was shocked. "Is that what the Rabbi taught you?" The boy replied, "No. But you'd never believe the story he DID tell us!"
111. **Why do we lean to the left when drinking the four cups at the Seder?** [*To symbolize freedom and avoid choking.*]
112. **On which Hebrew date does Pesach begin?** [*15th of Nissan.*]
113. **Which vegetable is most commonly used for Karpas?** [*Parsley or celery.*]
114. **What does the Hebrew word "Pesach" literally mean?** [*Pass over.*]

115. **How many plagues were brought upon Egypt?** [*Ten.*]
116. **What is chametz?** [*Leavened products forbidden on Pesach.*]
117. **Who traditionally recites the Four Questions (*Mah Nishtanah*)?** [*The youngest participant.*]
118. **What is afikoman?** [*A piece of matzah eaten at the end of the Seder meal.*]
119. **What body of water did the Israelites cross after leaving Egypt?** [*The Sea of Reeds (Red Sea).*]
120. **Which prophet led the Jews out of Egypt?** [*Moses.*]
121. **Name three items on a traditional Seder plate.** [*Egg (Beitzah), bitter herbs (Maror), shank bone (Zeroah), charoset, karpas, chazeret.*]
122. **Which book is read during Pesach Shabbat services?** [*Song of Songs (Shir Hashirim).*]
123. **Why do we eat matzah on Pesach?** [*To commemorate the Israelites leaving Egypt quickly without time for bread to rise.*]
124. **How many days does Pesach last in Israel versus outside Israel?** [*7 in Israel, 8 outside Israel.*]
125. **What do we count immediately following the second night of Pesach?** [*The Omer.*]
126. **What is *bedikat chametz*?** [*The search for chametz before Pesach.*]
127. **Which plague turned the Nile into blood?** [*The first plague.*]
128. **What bitter herb is traditionally used as maror?** [*Horseradish or romaine lettuce.*]
129. **Which animal's blood was placed on doorposts during the original Pesach?** [*Lamb or kid.*]
130. **How many pieces of matzah are traditionally on the Seder table?** [*Three.*]
131. **Which special Torah portion is read on the seventh day of Pesach, and why?** [*The splitting of the Sea of Reeds (Shirat HaYam), commemorating that miracle.*]
132. **Name two customs practiced during Pesach specifically by Sephardic Jews.** [*Eating kitniyot (legumes), and symbolic whipping with scallions during Dayenu.*]
133. **During which Seder step is the afikoman hidden?** [*Yachatz.*]
134. **Which Biblical character's bones did Moses take from Egypt?** [*Joseph.*]
135. **What special prayer is recited during the first two days of Pesach for rain or dew?** [*Tefillat Tal (Prayer for Dew).*]
136. **Name the Hebrew month that precedes Nissan.** [*Adar.*]
137. **What is *maot chitim*?** [*Charitable funds for Passover provisions for the needy.*]
138. **What does the egg on the Seder plate symbolize?** [*The festival sacrifice (Korban Chagigah) and*

renewal.]

139. **According to tradition, which cup of wine at the Seder symbolizes redemption?** [*The third cup.*]
140. **What does charoset symbolize?** [*Mortar the Israelites used in slavery.*]
141. **What is the Hebrew term for the intermediate days of Pesach?**[*Chol HaMoed.*]
142. **Why do some communities recite "Shir HaShirim" (Song of Songs) on Pesach?** [*Symbolizes the love and bond between God and Israel, which deepened at the Exodus.*]
143. **According to tradition, what will Elijah announce upon his arrival?** [*The coming of Mashiach (Messiah).*]
144. **Which historical figure's defeat and hanging is commemorated by some on the second day of Pesach?** [*Haman's hanging (Purim's connection to Pesach historically).*]
145. **In Temple times, what animal was specifically sacrificed as Korban Pesach?** [*A young lamb or goat.*]
146. **What historical event does the seventh day of Pesach commemorate specifically?** [*The splitting of the Red Sea.*]
147. **Why do Ashkenazi Jews traditionally avoid legumes (kitniyot) during Pesach?** [*Due to concerns about confusion with chametz products historically.*]
148. **What special Torah reading occurs on Shabbat HaGadol (the Sabbath before Pesach)?** [*Malachi 3, foretelling redemption.*]
149. **What type of grain can become chametz according to halacha?** [*Wheat, barley, rye, oats, and spelt.*]
150. **How long does dough have before it becomes chametz after mixing flour and water?** [*18 minutes.*]
151. **Which halachic work extensively details Pesach preparations?** [*Shulchan Aruch.*]
152. **On Pesach, what special prayer replaces the usual Amidah blessing for rain?** [*Morid HaTal.*]
153. **What is "Gebrochts" and which communities avoid it?** [*Matzah soaked in water; avoided by many Hasidic communities.*]
154. **Who traditionally conducts the search for chametz in a home?** [*Head of the household.*]
155. **Why do we dip twice during the Seder meal?** [*To provoke curiosity of the children.*]
156. **Which Seder food symbolizes the bitterness of slavery specifically?** [*Maror (bitter herbs).*]
157. **What does the Zeroah (shank bone) commemorate specifically?** [*The Korban Pesach sacrifice.*]
158. **Which Rabbinic sage famously stated the three obligatory statements at every Seder**

(Pesach, matzah, maror)? [*Rabban Gamliel.*]

159. **What symbolic number recurs throughout the Seder, and what does it represent?** [*Four; symbolizes the four expressions of redemption in the Torah.*]
160. **According to tradition, who composed Dayenu?** [*Unknown, but traditionally attributed to early Talmudic sages.*]
161. **Why is Shabbat before Pesach called Shabbat HaGadol?** [*It commemorates a great miracle involving the Egyptians before the Exodus.*]
162. **What does the "Hillel sandwich" at the Seder commemorate?** [*The way Hillel ate the Korban Pesach in Temple times, combining matzah, maror, and meat.*]
163. **Why is the afikoman eaten before midnight according to tradition?** [*To parallel the timing of the original Pesach sacrifice in Egypt.*]
164. **What historical Jewish event occurred on Pesach in 1948?** [*The siege of Jerusalem during Israel's War of Independence began.*]
165. **Why is Pesach also called Chag HaAviv (festival of spring)?** [*It always occurs in springtime according to the Jewish lunar calendar.*]
166. **What Hebrew phrase concludes every Seder?** [*"L'shanah haba'ah b'Yerushalayim" (Next year in Jerusalem).*]
167. **Why is the salt water at the Seder required to be noticeably salty?** [*To effectively symbolize tears and hardship.*]
168. **Which Psalm concludes Hallel at the Seder?** [*Psalm 118.*]
169. **According to tradition, who was the first person to perform Brit Milah (circumcision) on Pesach?** [*Joshua, upon entering Israel.*]
170. **Which Talmudic tractate outlines laws concerning chametz possession and sale?** [*Tractate Pesachim.*]
171. **According to the Talmud, which sage organized the 15 steps of the Seder?** [*Rabban Gamliel.*]
172. **What Kabbalistic symbolism is associated with breaking the middle matzah (Yachatz)?** [*Represents humility, brokenness, and ultimate redemption.*]
173. **Which Psalm is specifically recited during Hallel at the Seder because it mentions the Exodus?** [*Psalm 114.*]
174. **How many matzot were used during Temple times, according to historical sources?** [*Only one matzah per person.*]
175. **Which medieval commentator linked the four cups of wine to the four matriarchs?** [*Maharal of Prague.*]

176. **Which holiday directly follows Pesach exactly seven weeks later?** [*Shavuot.*]
177. **What unique historical event in Jewish history occurred on Pesach in the Warsaw Ghetto in 1943?** [*The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.*]
178. **Which prophet prophesied the final redemption on Pesach, according to tradition?** [*Elijah the prophet.*]
179. **What was the ancient grain traditionally used to make matzah in Biblical times?** [*Barley.*]
180. **Why is Elijah's cup filled but not drunk at the Seder?** [*Symbolizes hope for future redemption, awaiting Elijah's arrival.*]
181. **Why do some Hasidic masters specifically eat handmade Shmurah matzah throughout Pesach?** [*It symbolizes humility, simplicity, and spiritual protection.*]
182. **Which Seder practice symbolizes both freedom and poverty simultaneously?** [*Eating matzah, called "Lechem Oni" (bread of affliction).*]
183. **Name one food traditionally eaten on Pesach by Moroccan Jews that symbolizes freedom.** [*Mimouna (celebrated with sweet treats symbolizing blessing and prosperity).*]
184. **What is the symbolism of dipping karpas into salt water, beyond tears?** [*Represents purification and rebirth.*]
185. **What unique custom do Yemenite Jews have regarding matzah?** [*They traditionally use softer matzah resembling pita bread.*]
186. **What is the earliest known Haggadah manuscript, historically?** [*The 10th-century manuscript found in the Cairo Genizah.*]
187. **According to Midrash, how many Israelites left Egypt?** [*600,000 adult males (around 2–3 million people total).*]
188. **Which famous commentator explained charoset as symbolic of apple orchards in Egypt?** [*Rashi.*]
189. **Why do some have a custom to wear white garments at the Seder?** [*Symbolizes purity and freedom.*]
190. **What halachic category does chametz fall into on Pesach, making it forbidden even in small quantities?** [*Issur Mashehu (even a trace amount is forbidden).*]
191. **According to tradition, in which future month (other than Nissan) might a second redemption occur?** [*Tishrei, paralleling Nissan (Machloket in Talmud).*]
192. **Who composed the popular Seder song "Chad Gadya"?** [*Author unknown; earliest printed in 16th-century Prague Haggadah.*]
193. **What Hebrew acronym describes the sequence of the 10 plagues?** [*D'Tzach, Adash, B'Achav.*]

194. **According to some mystical traditions, why specifically four sons and not three or five?** [*Represents four different levels of spiritual consciousness in Kabbalah.*]
195. **Which Midrash describes Pharaoh surviving the splitting of the Red Sea?** [*Midrash Pirkei DeRabbi Eliezer.*]
196. **Which Pesach-related Torah law did King Josiah famously restore?** [*The proper observance of Korban Pesach.*]
197. **Which festival sacrifice accompanied Korban Pesach in Temple times?** [*Korban Chagigah.*]
198. **What is the Aramaic opening line of Maggid in the Haggadah?** [*Ha Lachma Anya (this is the bread of affliction).*]
199. **According to the Zohar, why is matzah called "food of faith"?** [*Represents humility, simplicity, and faith in God's providence.*]
200. **Which tractate of the Mishnah extensively discusses Pesach laws?** [*Tractate Pesachim.*]
201. **According to tradition, why might one open the door at the Seder during the recitation of "Shefoch Chamatcha"?** [*To symbolically invite Elijah, and show we are unafraid on this night of protection.*]
202. **In Temple times, how was leftover Korban Pesach meat handled?** [*Burned the next morning.*]
203. **Why do some Hasidic groups sing parts of Hallel to specific melodies at the Seder?** [*They symbolize spiritual themes, exile, and redemption.*]
204. **Which Jewish sage said that the Exodus should be remembered daily?** [*Rabbi Elazar ben Azariah.*]
205. **According to mystical tradition, what does matzah symbolize?** [*Freedom from ego and arrogance.*]
206. **Which ancient manuscript contains a uniquely different order of the Seder steps?** [*The Haggadah of Saadia Gaon (10th century).*]
207. **According to Midrash, which tribe entered the Sea of Reeds first, demonstrating faith?** [*The tribe of Judah, led by Nachshon ben Aminadav.*]
208. **Why do certain communities eat eggs dipped in salt water at the start of the meal during the Seder?** [*To symbolize mourning over the Temple's destruction alongside the joy of Pesach.*]
209. **According to tradition, what future event will parallel the miracles of Pesach?** [*The ultimate redemption and coming of Mashiach.*]
210. **Which famous medieval rabbi's Seder practices heavily influence current Ashkenazic traditions?** [*Rabbi Moshe Isserles (the Rema).*]
211. **When was the very first Passover Seder officially mandated to be celebrated in Jewish**

history? *[In the Jewish year 2448.]*

212. **Which King of Judah was miraculously saved from Assyrian invaders on Passover?** *[King Hezekiah.]*
213. **According to tradition, who was the first person to jump into the Red Sea before it split?** *[Nachshon ben Aminadav]*
214. **What does the Hebrew word "Pesach" literally mean?** *[Nachshon ben Aminadav.]*
215. **What is the name of the special celebration held by North African and some Sephardi Jews immediately after Passover ends?** *[Mimouna.]*
216. **Which of the four cups of wine is considered the most significant and why?** *[The third cup, because it symbolizes the actual freedom from slavery.]*
217. **True or False: Matzah was originally thick and soft rather than thin and crisp.** *[True.]*
218. **Which coffee producer has been printing Passover Haggadahs since 1932?** *[Maxwell House.]*
219. **What happened on Passover in the Jewish year 3404?** *[The fast of Esther and the killing of Haman.]*
220. **When was the famous Seder in Bnei Brak held? First Temple? Second Temple? Middle Ages? After the destruction of the Second Temple? During the Middle Ages?** *[Shortly after the destruction of the Second Temple.]*
221. **Where are 2 places in the Haggadah where it says "noten lechem lechol basar ki leolam chasdo"?** *[Birkat Hamazon and the second Hodu.]*
222. **Why does Maggid start with "Ha Lachma Anyia"?** *[It was added after the Beit Hamikdash, since Pesach and Marror are not D'oraytah anymore; so we start with Matzah which is all we have left of D'oraytah.]*
223. **What was the fifth question during the time of the Beit Hamikdash?** *[Why on all other nights do we eat cooked and roasted and on this night just roasted?]*
224. **How many times is Pharaoh's heart hardened?** *[11 times; Once after the snake and once after each makah]*
225. **Why don't we say a blessing for Korech?** *[Because nowadays it is only a remembrance of the original custom.]*
226. **Which object on the Seder plate has the numerical value (gematria) closest to 613?** *[Chazeret –615]*
227. **Why were the first 3 makkot done by Aharon?** *[Because Moshe was showing hakarat hatov (being grateful) to the ground and the River Nile who saved him on two separate occasions.]*
228. **Instead of the question about leaning at the table, what was the question during the time of the Beit Hamikdash?** *[Why on all other nights do we eat cooked and roasted and on this night just roasted?]*

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