

Questions for chidon – megillat Rut

Questions:

1. How many sons did elimelech and Naomi have, and what were their names?
2. What city did elimelech and his family leave in the beginning of the Sefer?
3. What was the guy's name, who wouldn't marry rut?
4. The workers responded to Bo'az with "Yevarchecha Hashem." How did Bo'az greet them in the beginning?
5. In the very first mention of Rut and Orpa in the Sefer, the Tanach doesn't give their names. How does the Tanach call them?
6. "VaTakam Hee VeKaloteiha" – who does that refer to? Who's "Hee" and who're "Kaloteiha"?
7. Passuk alef in perek alef describes a family. What are the names of all the family members described in Passuk Alef?
8. Why did Naomi finally decide to return to her home-town (in perek alef) and leave Mo'av?
9. How many times did Naomi have to convince Orpa not to come until Orpa actually turned back?
10. Who is called "Mo'avia"?
11. Who wanted to be called "Mara"?
12. Describe the process of Yibum/Ge'ula.
13. Who was called "Gibor Cha'il"?
14. Who was called "Eshet Cha'il"?
15. "Vayelech Ish MiBet Lechem Yehuda" – who is that 'Ish'?
16. *consider the following background information: David Hamelech was made king by Shmu'el, the last of the Shoftim.*
Rashi says that the Megilla takes place in the time of the Shoftim. Prove his statement with a Passuk from the Sefer and explain it.
17. What was the role of the Zkenim in Megillat Rut?
18. Why was Bo'az happy with Rut when she came to the Goren? What did he thank her for?
19. What other women was Rut compared to when she married Bo'az?
20. What other couple were Rut and Bo'az compared to when they got married?
21. Why did Rut have to leave the Goren before sunrise?
22. According to what Bo'az told her, where could Rut drink from while she was in the field?

Who said to who?

1. באשר תמותי אמות?
2. 'כי יצאה בי יד ה'?
3. 'לכנה שבנה?
4. וגלית מרכבתיו?
5. למי הנערה הזאת?
6. ופרשת כנפך על אמתך?

7. קראן לי מרה כי המר שדי לי מאוד?
8. היטבת חסדך האחרון מן הראשון?
9. ויהי ביתך כבית פרץ אשר ילדה תמר ליהודה?
10. כי כלתך אשר אהבתך... טובה לך משבעה בנים?
11. חי ה' שכבי עד הבוקר?
12. כה יעשה ה' לי וכה יוסיף?
13. אלכה נה השדה ואלקטה בשבולים?

True of false:

1. Elimelech and his family settled in the city of Mo'av.
2. Naomi and Rut came to Bet Lechem at the end of the harvest.
3. Naomi thanks Rut for her three chasadim that she did for her.
4. Naomi and her family stayed in Mo'av *exactly* ten years.
5. Naomi tried *three times* to persuade Rut to go back to her nation, and then she gave up.
6. Rut collected wheat from many different fields throughout the harvest season.
7. Rut had to wait two weeks before Bo'az got around to settle her Ge'ula at the Sha'ar.
8. Bo'az at first didn't agree that Rut will collect in his field.
9. Naomi walked back from Mo'av with Rut *and* Orpa.
10. Bo'az gave Rut a very small piece of bread, but she was still satisfied and full from it.
11. Elimelech was a hard-working businessman.
12. Bo'az was a descendant of Yehudah.
13. Machlon and Chilyon died because they left Israel.
14. Naomi asked to be called Mara after the whole city laughed at her misfortunes.
15. Bo'az was sleeping in the middle of the group of workers when Rut came to the storage house (the Goren).
16. Bo'az came to the Sha'ar to do business with the merchants there.
17. Rut came to visit Bo'az in the Goren very close to sunrise.

Fill in the blank

1. Machlon married _____ and Chilyon married _____.
2. In order to do Yibum, the Go'el has to buy both the _____ and the deceased's _____.
3. Bo'az gave birth to _____ who gave birth to _____ who gave birth to David.
4. Rut ate her bread/Pita dipped in _____.

Places:

explain the significance of the place in the Sefer, and one major event that happened there.

1. The Goren (the storage house)
2. Sdei Mo'av
3. Bet Lechem

4. The Sha'ar (the entrance to the town)

People:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. I collected wheat in the field. | Rut |
| 2. I was the one who suffered G-d's wrath. | Naomi |
| 3. I died before my own children. | Elimelech |
| 4. I married a convert. | Bo'az |
| 5. I did not stick with my mother-in-law. | Orpa |
| 6. I'm the descendant of a Mo'avia who converted. | David |
| 7. People said I was Naomi's son. | Oved |
| 8. My wife became a woman of chesed following my death. | Machlon |
| 9. We answered back to Bo'az "Yevarchecha Hashem". | Workers |
| 10. I told Bo'az who the new girl in the field was. | Person in charge of workers |
| 11. We named Rut's son, and called him Naomi's son. | The neighbors |
| 12. Me and my brother died while we were in Mo'av. | Chilyon |

Numbers:

Match the clue to the right number in the Sefer. Example: the number of prakim in Megillat Rut – 4.

1. The number of people in elimelech's family
2. The number of sons Rut in compared to after her marriage with Bo'az by the Women.
3. the number of generations from Bo'az to David (including both)
4. the number of people Bo'az took to be Edim in the ge'ula ceremony at the Sha'ar
5. the number of Shibolim Bo'az gives to Rut after the night at the Goren
6. the number of years Naomi stayed in Mo'av
7. the number of people walking back from Mo'av when the Sefer starts.

1.

What's the meaning of the name Shavuot?

2.

What type of [food](#) is it customary to [eat](#) during Shavuot?

3.

What do Shavuot, Passover and Sukkot have in common?

4.

According to tradition, who was born and died on Shavuot?

5.

What **book** is read in Shavuot?

6.

What do the Jews do the night before Shavuot?

7.

What are the first fruits brought to the **Temple** called?

8.

Torah was given on which mountain?

9.

What is the other name of Shavuot?

10.

What is the sixth commandment?

11.

For how many days is the Omer counted?

12.

Who was Ruth?

13.

A delicious treat associated with Shavuot is . . .

14.

Shavuot is known by all of the following names except

15.

In which mystical [work](#) is the period between Pesach and Shavuot viewed as the "courting days of the bridegroom Israel with the [bride](#) Torah"?

1. The word Shavuot means:

- a) Sh... Be quiet!
- b) Let's celebrate!
- c) The word "Weeks" in Hebrew
- d) The word "Harvest" in Hebrew

2. We count the Omer for

- a) 33 days
- b) Seven weeks
- c) one week,
- d) 2 months

3. On what mount did Moses receive the Ten Commandments?

- a) Mt. Ararat
- b) Mt. Olivet
- c) Mt. Sinai
- d) Mt. Moriah

4. What is the Fifth commandment?

- a) Thou shalt not make any graven image
- b) Thou shall not steal
- c) Thou shalt not kill
- d) Honor thy father and thy mother

5. To which three festivals does "Shloshah Regalim" refer?

- a) Passover, Shavuot and Sukkot
- b) Passover, Lag Baomer and Rosh Hashana
- c) Tu Bishvat, Chanukkah and Purim
- d) Rosh Hashana, Chanukkah and Shavuot

6. Why is it customary to eat dairy products on Shavuot?

- a) because it is healthy
- b) because the Torah is compared to Honey and Milk
- c) because of the hot weather in Israel
- d) because it is written in the Torah

7. The days of counting the Omer are days of partial mourning and sadness. Why?

- a) because the Temple was destroyed
- b) because Passover is over
- c) because spring is coming
- d) because twelve thousand pairs of Rabbi Akiva's students died in a plague.

8. Who killed Rabbi Akiva?

- a) The Romans
- b) The Arabs
- c) Haman
- d) The Amalek

9. Why is it customary to adorn the synagogues and houses with greenery on Shavuot?

- a) To honor the environment
- b) To remember the celebrations of Tu Bishvat
- c) To remember the giving of the Torah, which was on a mountain bedecked in green
- d) To remember the season of the wheat harvest

10. Which book is read on Shavuot?

- a) The Book of Ruth
- b) The Book of Yona
- c) The Haggadah
- d) Song of Songs

11. It is a tradition to celebrate Lag Baomer at the grave of:

- a) Rabbi Akiva
- b) King David
- c) Herzl
- d) Rabbi Simon bar Yohai

Idea:

Game- On a big cutout of the 10 commandments, label numbers 1-10. Give each child a paper with a number and corresponding commandment (and Velcro on the back). Call children up 1 by 1 to march up to Mt. Sinai, and put their commandment in the correct place. Teacher reads it and child marches back down with a tissue paper flower to "plant" at the base of the mountain.

Idea:

Create a board game with 49 spaces (corresponding to the 49 days counted from Pesach to Shavuot). Write the numbers on each space. Every so often have an illustration of a Mitzvah (positive commandment/good deed) on a game space along with the number. Using a spinner or a die children move pawns the appropriate number of spaces. They must tell what number they've landed on and you can help them figure out the number patterns -

for example: a 2 with a 3 is twenty three! a 2 with a 4 is twenty four! etc. (They start catching on and get more practice every time they play). If they land on a Mitzvah space, they must talk about the Mitzvah. Discuss how the Torah is full of Mitzvot we can do and how the Torah was given on Shavuot - 49 days after Pesach.

Idea:

The holiday Shavuot, on which we celebrate receiving the Torah, comes 49 days/seven weeks after Pesach (Passover). These 49 days/7 weeks are counted daily (called in Hebrew "sefirat HaOmer"). Keep track of the count each day with your class on a Sefirat HaOmer chart.

Make a large mountain out of oaktag (Because the Torah was given on Mt. Sinai) with 49 spaces ascending up the mountain. Have seven spaces to a row (because there are 7 days in a week)and seven rows. Cut out 49 paper flowers. Each day during circle time call upon a different child to put the next flower on the mountain (use scotch tape or fun tak) and write that day's number on the flower. Start at the bottom of the mountain and work upward. Have the children count together from 1 each day. The children with learn number patterns (teens, twenties, thirties and forties). By the end of the 49 days the mountain will be beautifully adorned with flowers, just as Har (Mt.) Sinai was beatified with flowers in honor of the Torah!