Mí Chamocha מִי כְמֹכְה

Introductory Prayers	Sh'ma & Its Blessings	Amidah	Torah Service	Concluding Prayers
	To-Do (Líst:		chevruta
☐ Answer the <i>R</i>	eadySetPrep! qu	estions	on	מַבָרוּתָא
Page 2 with	n a <i>chevruta</i> partner			n. study companion.
☐ Read the pray	er in Hebrew (Page	3) with	your	Shares a root with the
chevruta pa	artner			word "friend" (ヿユハ).
☐ Answer the <i>Fi</i>	i rst Read questions (Page 3)	together	
☐ Finish the pra	yer's translation (Pa	ges 4-6)	alone or to	gether
\square Answer the B	<i>reak It Down</i> questi	ons (Pag	ges 7-9) with	n your
chevruta pa	artner			
\square Answer the <i>R</i>	eading Questions (P	age 10)	either on yo	our own
or together				
□ Now Practice	! Read & sing the pra	ayer tog	ether, alone	e, and/or
online (see	Page 11)			
\square Do the <i>Get Cr</i>	<i>reative!</i> activity on P	age 12		
☐ Read and sing	g the prayer to a tead	cher to s	sign off	



מי כַמֹכַה Mí Chamocha

Introductory Prayers

Sh'ma & Its Blessings Amidah

Torah Service

Concluding Prayers

Ready... Set... Prep!

The Sh'ma's section of the service concludes with a reminder of the joy the Israelites felt during the Torah's story of

redemption.

Note: Anything in a yellow box is something you need to read in order to answer the following questions!

The Torah tells three main types of stories:

- 1. Creation
- 2. Revelation
- 3. Redemption

Before the Sh'ma, we praise God for Creation in Yotzer Or. Sh'ma and V'ahavta represent **Revelation** – when God **revealed** the Torah and its laws and commandments to us. So it's only natural that this section of the service close with the third type of story we find in the Torah.

Work with a *chevruta* partner to answer the following questions!



- 1. What is "redemption"?
 - In Google, type in "define:redemption" (without any spaces)
 - What's the first definition of "redemption" it gives?
 - What does that mean, in your own words?

2. What's the big story of Redemption in the Torah? (Google "Jewish holiday redemption" for a hint of what time of year we retell this story!)

3. Imagine you had just been freed and were standing at the parted sea with Moses, Miriam, and all the other Israelites. You are asked to add one line to the community's song to God about how happy they are. What would your line

Now read the whole prayer below out loud! The second paragraph changes a little depending on the time of day. Pay special attention to both versions – it has some challenging words!

> 1 מִי כָמֹכָה בָּאֵלִם יְיָ, 2 מִי כָּמֹכָה נֶאְדָּר בַּקּדֶשׁ, 3 נוֹרָא תְהִלִּת, עשֵׁה פֶלֶא.



RNING

- 4 שִׁירָה חֲדָשָה שִׁבְּחוּ גְאוּלִים
 - 5 לְשִׁמְדָּ עַל שְׂפַת הַיָּם.
 - 6 יַחַד כַּלָם הודוּ
 - : וְהַמְלִיכוּ וְאָמְרוּ
 - 8 ייַ יִמְלֹדְ לְעוֹלָם וַעֶד.

First-Read Questions

1. What words do you already recognize?

Hebrew Word	I think that it means

2. At first glance, what do you think this prayer is about? _____

Translation

Fill in the blanks of the translation of the first paragraph of the prayer using the Word Bank at the bottom!

	Prefix	Suffix	Noun	Verb	-	Adjective / Adverb		estion Word		
	? >>	בָּאַלִם יִיָּיִּ		<mark>ב</mark> ְ	בְמ <mark>ֹכְה</mark>		ָ	מָי		1
	Adonai?	among t	he		_,	like <mark>You</mark>			is	
٠,٧	ב <mark>קדֶע</mark>	<u> </u>	ָנְאְדָּ			בׄמ <mark>ְבְׁוּ</mark>		>>)	2
in_		ا ر	great			like <mark>You</mark>			is	
?	עשה פֶּלֶא!		,	תְּהַלִּת,			נוֹרָא		3	
wonders?					in	splendor,	а	we-ins	oiring	

Word Bank

עשה	קדש	בְינ	אֵלִם
doing	holiness	who	gods
(verb)	(noun)	(question word)	(not our God, other gods)

The translations above go **right-to-left** with the Hebrew text. Now write out the English translations for all the lines from **left-to-right**. The first one has been started for you! (Check your work on page 7!)

1	_ is like you	 	
2		 	
3.			

Fill in the blanks of the translation of the **EVENING** second paragraph of the prayer using the Word Bank at the bottom!

	Pre	fix	Suffix	Nou	ın	Verb	Adje	ective	e /	/ Adverb	Pr	epositio	n		
The word order in this line sounds strange in English		Ŧ	בָנֶי			ראו	ļ		7	ַכוּתְ <mark>דְּ</mark>	ול	מַ		4	
– most of this line is done for you below!				child	ren	saw					ро	wer			
,(ロ?	בְירְ) <mark>1</mark>)	יה	משָ		יוֹכ	לִוּ	6		יָם י		קע	jΞ	1	5
and					_	befo	re					split	the	•	
	: וְאָמְרוּ		וְאָו		1)	لإ		>	5	אֵי		ΩŽ		7	
	saying:		g:	we a	ans	wered,	m	my				"This i	S		
	יָּעֶד!		<mark>נ</mark> ְעֶז	ָעוֹלָם!		קו	יְמְלדְּ)) T:			8			
	evei		r!"			_ will rule		"Adonai		ni					
				T	\	word ⁻	Ban	k							
רָיִם	מ	אָה	מע	ָרם <u>'</u>	וֹלַ	לע	っ	ヹ		יָם י	,	<mark>न</mark> -	_	<mark>]</mark> /	- <mark>]</mark>
								God sea noun) (noun)		(noun) (pronoun/			(co	and	tion/
Tł				e lines	from	left-to-r	ight. F	art of	it	xt. Now wr has been s	ite d	out the En	glish		,
(Check your work on page 7!)															
4 Ohilaren Saw power															
5.	3	ハナ	th	<u>e</u>											
6.	·								_						
7.															

Fill in the blanks of the translation of the <u>MORNING</u> second paragraph of the prayer using the Word Bank at the bottom!

	Pref	ix Suffix	Nou	ın Vei	rb Adj	jective	/ Adverb	Prep	osition		
	t	גְאוּלִים			ה שִׁבְּחוּ			רָה	שי	4	
	the r	edeemed o	nes	prai	sed	Aı	new				
	.t	<mark>הַ</mark> נָּכ	5	שְׁבַוּ	על שְׂבַ		<mark>ל</mark> ְשִׁמְ <mark>דְּ</mark>		ל	5	
	the	•	sh	ore of	on	the	the Yo		name		
: ירו	ַוְאָכְ	אָלִיכוּ	<mark>וְ</mark> תָׁנ	7	17	הוֹ	לָם לָּם	Ö	71)2	6
sayi	saying: glorification		gave tion,		_	ave anks		Toge		ther	
		ָנֶעד!		לָם	לְעוֹי	1	יִמְל)) T:	8	
	ever!					v	vill rule	A	donai		
				Wo	rd Bav	rk					
1 1	שִׁירָ	עוֹלָם	לנ	D	כֿל		לָכ	_ <mark>L</mark>	<mark>?</mark>	- <mark>1</mark> /	'-]
	song forever (adverb)			everyone (noun)			sea t (noun) (prepo		tion/	ar (conjur pre	nction/
tr 4.		slations above g s for all the lines	from	left-to-rig		irst one	has been s				

Page 6

6. _____

Mí Chamocha: Color-Coded for Meaning

The colors here are just to help you match each word to its English translation.

```
אָלֶם יִי, יִ Who is like You among the gods, Adonai?
```

. עָשֵׁהְ פֵּבֶא, עִשֵּׁהְ פֵּבֶא מוּפּ-inspiring in splendor, doing wonders?

→ EVENING → →

קלכוּתְדְּ רָאוּ בְנֵיךְ לְעוּ Children saw Your power

בּוֹקֵעַ יָם 5 split the sea

אָרָיָם), לפָנֵי מִשֶׁה (וֹמְרָיָם) before Moses (and Miriam),

: זְלְעְׁנֵוּ וְאָמָרוּ: 7 "This is my God," we answered, saying:

. אין לֶם נְעִלדְּ לְעוֹלֶם אוווי 8 Adonai will rule forever and ever!

MARNING

אַרָלִים 4 A new song the redeemed ones praised

ָלַטְמִדְ עַל שִׂפַת וְסַיּם. 5 to Your name on the shore of the sea.

אַרָבוּ הוֹדוֹן 6 Together, everyone gave thanks

: יְהַמְלִיכֹוּ וְאָמִרוּ and gave glorification, saying:

ני ימלד לעוֹלֶם נעד. 8 Adonai will rule forever and ever!

Break it Down

1. Underline at least two key Hebrew words in the prayer. Why did you choose them?

50	the Wildrash Frayer Guide 500. Wil Chamberla
2.	Almost all prayers fit into one of three types: gratitude ("THANK YOU, GOD!!"), praise ("WOW, GOD, YOU'RE AMAZING!!") or petition ("HELP!!!"). Which kind
	do you think this prayer is?
	Why do you think so? (Use evidence from the translation & your own opinions!)
	COMMUNAL prayers are said because they ddress the INDIVIDUAL's needs. Personal COMMUNITY's needs. Some communal prayer.
	rayers can still be said with a community; can still be said alone; the subject matter and
	he subject matter and purpose makes a purpose within the service makes a prayer
	prayer personal, not the way we say it. communal more than anvthing else.
	Some prayers are a little of both, but this one leans very much in
	one direction.
3.	. Do you think this more a personal or a communal prayer?
	Why do you think so?
4.	In your own words, what question is being asked in lines 1-3?
	,
5.	What is the purpose of asking that question – (a) to find out information, or
	(b) to make a point? If it's to make a point, what point is it making?
	(b) to make a point. If it is to make a point, what point is it making.
6	What had just happened in Jewish history when the Israelites first sang this
0.	
_	prayer?
/.	Why do you think we still praise God for this today?

Read the story below to answer the questions after it:

When the Israelites left Egypt in a hurry, they got to the edge of Yam Suf, the Sea of Reeds, and the Egyptian army was closing in behind them. Nobody knew what to do – turning back would mean either death or re-enslavement, going forward meant drowning. Moses asked God what to do, but at first there was no reply – he was just told to look into the water. One lone man named Nachson ben Aminadav had started to walk into the water. It went up to his ankles, then his knees, his waist, his shoulders. It hit his chin, and when Moses listened closely, he could hear the man saying, "בְיֵי בְּלֵלְבֶ בֹי בְיִי but then the water hit his lips, and he couldn't make the sound of the letter a clearly so it started to come out as "בּי בְּלַלְבֶ בֹי בִי ... and just as the water passed his lips and hit his eyes, and Moses was sure the man would drown himself, the waters split from the very spot where Nachshon ben Aminadav was standing, and together, Moses and Nachshon led the Israelites on their march to the other side of the sea...

- Midrash (a story not in the Torah but told by the rabbis over the ages to "fill in the blanks" between stories in the Torah)

1 מִי כָמכָה בָּאֵלִם יְיָ, 2 מִי כָּמכָה נֶאְדָּר בַּקּדֶשׁ, 3 נורָא תְהִלֹת, עשֵׁה פֶּלֶא.

8.	Look at the second word in Lines 1 and 2. What is the difference between
	them?
9.	Now that you know the story of Nachshon, why do you think these words are
	different in that way?

Reading Questions

1. Draw lines between each syllable of the word below (ex. בוֹט):



How many syllables are there total?	
What does this word mean?	_
Who is that referring to?	_

2. Draw lines between each syllable of the word below:



___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5 ___6 ___7 ___8

6. Which lines never change, no matter the time of day?

Practice, Practice, Practice!

1 מִי כָמכָה בָּאֵלִם יְיָ, 2 מִי כָּמכָה נֶאְדָּר בַּקּדֶשׁ, 3 נוֹרָא תְהִלֹת, עשֵׁה פֶּלֶא.





4 שִׁירָה חֲדָשָׁה שִׁבְּחוּ גְאוּלִים

5 לְשִׁמְדּ עַל שְׂפַת הַיָּם.

6 יַחַד כֵּלָם הודוּ

JLearnHub

: וְהַמְלִיכוּ וְאָמְרוּ

8 ייַ ימִלךְ לְעוּלֶם וְעֶד.



Practice Online:

In ShalomLearning, practice with the JiTap soundboard directly in your browser!

Or open the **JiTap app** and search for "**Mi Chamocha**" to find the Tap-and-Hear soundboard to practice.

Or search **YouTube** for "**Mi Chamocha Prayer Karaoke**" – the videos should have a white background and black — blue letters.

Note: Mi Chamocha has a **lot** of different tunes! There are only karaoke videos and JiTaps for a few of the most common tunes, but if you can read the words really well, you can follow any tune your community uses!

Mí Chamocha: Get Creatíve!

Write an acrostic poem (where each line starts with the next letter in a word or phrase) for the prayer "Mi Chamocha" that **shows what the prayer, and the freedom it blesses God for, means to you**. (You can see two sample Prayer Acrostics on the next page if you need ideas!)

M	 	 	
1			
C			
A			

Sample Prayer Acrostics

Sh'ma

 ${\bf S}$ hh, quiet your mind and take a moment to

H ear the world around you!

M ake the best of this second of silence:

A ny moment now, it will make us One.

Sim Shalom

S end us peace, O Mighty God, whose

1 nfinite wisdom guides us to

M ake peace possible wherever we go!

S ee the sunset over the

H ills, breathe the

 ${f A}$ ir that lifts up the birds,

 $oldsymbol{1}$ augh with your sisters and brothers, and praise the

O ne whose everlasting love

M akes peace possible wherever we go!

Sh'ma & Sim Shalom Prayer Acrostics by Rae Antonoff