JSU CLUB ACTIVITY



HAPPY BIRTHDAY! A ROSH HASHANA CELEBRATION

| Time needed | 45 minutes |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Age range | All ages |
| Background of teen | No background preferred. |
| Set up | A space that can get a little messy |

Goals:

Teach about the significance of Rosh Hashana and the responsibility that comes with a Birthday.

Relevance:

Participants should understand what the day of Rosh Hashana is commemorating and what responsibility it entails.

Active Learning:

A fun birthday celebration that can be used to give content for what we should be thinking on the birthday of mankind and on our own individual birthday milestones.

Supplies needed:

- 1. Birthday party supplies (Birthday hats, streamers, candles make sure fire safety is considered)
- 2. Small individual cakes for each participants
- 3. Cake decorations (whipped cream, spinkles, fudge, cake ornaments, and don't forget those cardboard boxes to pack up the cakes if they want to eat later!)
- 4. Table clothes

Step by step planning:

| Time | Facilitator Activity | Teen activity |
|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 15 minutes | Ideally before teens arrive decorate the room to look | NA |
| | like a birthday party. | |
| | | |
| 15 minutes | Hand out individual cakes and materials to design | Designing their own birthday cake |
| | their own cake | being festive |
| 10 minutes | Explain that Rosh Hashana is a birthday celebration, | Listening and answering |
| | but not of the world - but for mankind. | questions posed |
| 10 minutes | Teens are prompted to present their birthday wishes. | Presenting and listening to their |
| | What do they want to work on for the coming year | peers birthday wishes |

Facilitation Questions:

- What are we celebrating on Rosh Hashana?
- Is Rosh Hashana a somber day or a happy day?
- · What should one think about on their birthday?
- What responsibilities come with a birthday celebration?

Wrap up message and Torah thought:

Man was created on Rosh Hashana Midrash Vayikra Rabbah 29:1 (See also Ran to Talmud Rosh Hashana 11a)

It was taught in the name of Rabbi Eliezer: The world was created on the twenty-fifth of Elul. The view of Rav agrees with the above teaching of Rabbi Eliezer. For we have learned in the Shofar Benediction composed by Rav: "Today is the day of the beginning of Your handiwork, a memorial of the first day; it is a decree for Israel, a law of the God of Jacob." On this day sentence is pronounced upon countries — which of them is destined for the sword and which for peace, which for famine and which for plenty; and each separate creature is scrutinized on this day and recorded for life or for death.

תני בשם ר"א בכ"ה באלול נברא העולם ואתיא דרב כההיא דתני ר"א דתנינן בתקיעתא דרב זה היום תחלת מעשיך זכרון ליום ראשון כי חוק לישראל הוא וגו' ועל המדינות בו יאמר איזו לחרב ואיזו לשלום איזו לרעב ואיזו לשובע ובריות בו יפקדו להזכירם לחיים ולמות.

The Responsibility of a Birthday – Perpetual Growth Tzav V'Zeiruz #2, Rav Kalnymous Kalman Shapira (Trans. from "To Heal the Soul")

f your life's aim is to serve God with constant improvement and to reach age seventy beyond your *bar mitzvah* level, then here is the thing to do:

Each year, clarify a goal and envision the actualized "you" of next year. Visualize who this "you" will be: his attainments . . . his daily life . . . his character . . . and his inner essence. Use this envisioned "you" also as a gauge to know how far you still have to go. Is your present daily progress enough to create the reality of that envisioned future "you"?

But if next year comes and you have not actualized that "you," it is as if your life has been cut short. The new "you" was aborted, it is not alive now, you are still an old "you" of perhaps years ago.

This is the meaning of "And Avraham was old, advanced in years" (Genesis 24:1): the Avraham of this year was the advanced Avraham of this year, not the Avraham of the past.

אָם רְצוֹּנְךּ לַעֲבֹד אֶת ד' וּלְהַעֲלוֹת אֶת עַצְמְדְּ מַעְלָה, וְלֹא תַעֲמֹד שנה לֹה בִּשְׁנַת הַשְּׁבָּעִים לְחַיֶּיךּ בִּבְיוֹם הַבַּר־מִצְוֹה שָׁלְּדְּ, עֲשֵׁה וֹאת אֵיפוֹא, בְּכָל שָׁנָה עֲשֵׂה לְךְ מַמְּיָרָה, צַיֵּיר בְּעַצְמְדְּ, אִם שִׁמְךּ רְאוּבֵן לְמָשֶׁל, אֵייֶה רְאוּבֵן תִּהְיֶה בַּשְׁנָה הַבָּאָה, מֵה יִהְיוּ הַשְּׁגוֹתְיו, עֲבוֹדְתוּ מְקִּלְּמְשׁל, אֵייֶה רְאוּבֵן תִּהְיֶה בַּשְׁנָה הַבְּאָה, מֵה יִהְיוּ הַשְּׁגוֹתְיו, עֲבוֹדְתוּ מְתְּבֹּוֹת וְיִבְּלֹרְתוֹ לְהָרְאוּבֵן הַדִּמְיוֹנִי, הַאִם עְבוֹדְתְּךְּ עַיְבְּלְרִאוּבֵן הַדְּמְיוֹנִי, הַאִם עֲבוֹדְתְּךְּ עַלְּר לְהָשְׁלִים אֶת הָרְאוּבֵן שֶׁל הַשָּׁנִה הַשָּׁנִה וֹמָת יִם מִפִּיקוּ לְהַשְּׁלִים אֶת הָרְאוּבֵן שֶׁל הַשָּׁנִה הַשָּׁנִה הַשָּׁלִה שָׁל הַשְּׁלִם אֶת הָרְאוּבֵן שֶׁל הַשָּׁנִה

הַבָּאָה. וְאָם הִגִּעָה שָׁנָה הַבָּאָה וּמָרַדְהָ אֶת עַצְמְּדְּ וְלֹא הַגַּעָהָ אֲפְּלוּ לְּכְּרְסוּלֵי הָרְאוּבֵן שֶׁל שָׁנָה הַהַרָשָׁה, יִהְיֶה בְּעֵינֶיךְ שֶׁחַם וְשָׁלוֹם חָלִילָה וְלְא הָרְאוּבֵן אֲשֶׁר לִפְּנֵי שָׁנָה אוֹ אֲשֶׁר לִפְנֵי שָׁנָה אוֹ אֲשֶׁר לִפְנֵי שָׁנָה אוֹ אֲשֶׁר לִפְנֵי שָׁנָה זוֹ, וְאַבְרָהָם זָכֵן בָּא לַפְנֵי עֻשֶּׁר שִׁנִים חַיּ, וְלֹא הָרְאוּבֵן שֶׁל שָׁנָה זוֹ, וְאַבְרָהָם זָכֵן בָּא בַּיְמִים, אַבְּרָהָם שֶׁל הָיוֹם, וְלֹא הָאַבְּרָהָם שֶׁל אָחְמוֹל.