
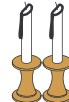
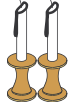


Beth Shalom Congregation of Carroll County

February 2010

17 Shevat – 14 Adar 5770

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 17 Shevat	2 18 Shevat	3 19 Shevat	4 20 Shevat	5 21 Shevat Yom Huledet Warren Lakein Services 8:00 PM  5:14 PM	6 22 Shevat YITRO Exodus 18:1–20:23 Isaiah 6:1–7:6; 9:5–6
	7 23 Shevat	8 24 Shevat Yom Huledet Edward Heir	9 25 Shevat	10 26 Shevat Yom Huledet Joseph Railson	11 27 Shevat	12 28 Shevat POTLUCK DINNER 6:15 PM Services 7:30 PM  5:22 PM
14 30 Shevat Yom Huledet Russell Cohn Rosh Chodesh	15 1 Adar Yom Huledet Harriet Hawse Rosh Chodesh	16 2 Adar	17 3 Adar	18 4 Adar	19 5 Adar Services 8:00 PM  5:30 PM	20 6 Adar TERUMAH Exodus 25:1–27:19 I Kings 5:26–6:13
21 7 Adar	22 8 Adar	23 9 Adar Yom Huledet Amy Scheinerman	24 10 Adar Yom Huledet Ryan Marlowe	25 11 Adar Yom Huledet Phyllis Levin	26 12 Adar Services 8:00 PM  5:38 PM	27 13 Adar Shabbat Zakhor TETZAVEH Exodus 27:20–30:10 I Samuel 15:2–34

Truste Meeting 7:30 PM

Purim
 Services & Sphiel
 10:00 AM

Purim is one of the most joyous and fun holidays on the Jewish calendar. It commemorates a time when the Jewish people living in Persia were saved from extermination. The 13th of Adar is the day that Haman chose for the extermination of the Jews, and the day that the Jews battled their enemies for their lives. On the day afterwards, the 14th, they celebrated their survival.

The primary commandment related to Purim is to hear the reading of the book of Esther, commonly known as *The Megillah*, which means scroll. Although there are five books of Jewish scripture that are properly referred to as megillahs (Esther, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, and Lamentations),

this is the one people usually mean when they speak of *The Megillah*. It is customary to boo, hiss, stamp feet, and rattle gragers whenever the name of Haman is mentioned in the service. The purpose of this custom is to "blot out the name of Haman."

In addition, we are commanded to send out gifts of food or drink, (*shalach manos*) and to make gifts to charity. A common treat at this time of year is hamentaschen (lit. Haman's pockets). These triangular fruit-filled cookies are supposed to represent Haman's three-cornered hat. It is customary to hold carnival-like celebrations on Purim, to perform plays and parodies, and to hold beauty contests. Source: jewfac.org