# Friday Night Kiddush -

### Lifting up the Cup of Salvation

וַקָרָאתָ לַשַּׁבָּת עַנָג לְקְדוֹשׁ יְהוָה מִּכְבָּד

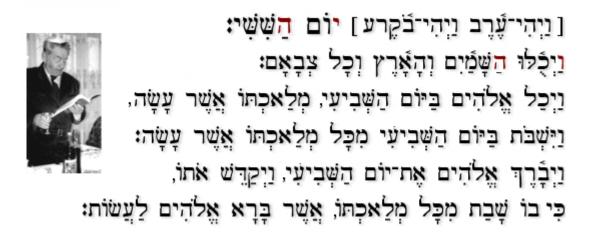
...call the Sabbath a delight and the holy day of the LORD honorable...
- Isaiah 58:13



Before we sit down to eat our Friday night meal, it is customary to sanctify the time by reciting *Kiddush* ("sanctification"), a special ceremony performed at the beginning of the Sabbath (and on other holidays). Normally Kiddush is recited by the father of the household while holding a cup of wine. The ceremony has two distinct parts. First Genesis 1:31-2:3 is read and then a Hebrew blessing is recited that sanctifies the occasion and thanks God for the gift of the Sabbath day.

### The First Part of Kiddush

During the first part of Kiddush the leader reads (or sometimes sings) the first few verses from Genesis chapter two, which speak about God's completion of the creation of the heavens and the earth and of His resting from the work of creation. Note that before reading Genesis 2:1, however, the leader recites the last part of Genesis 1:31 in an undertone until he reaches the last two words of the verse ("Yom Ha-shishi"), which he then clearly reads. This is intended to connect the words "Yom Ha-shishi" with the following two words of Genesis 2:1 (i.e., "Vaikhulu Ha-shamayim") to form an acronym for the sacred Name of God (i.e., YHVH).



**Transliteration:** [vaihi-erev, vaihi-voker] **Y**om **H**ashishi, **V**aikhulu **H**ashamayim ve-ha'aretz ve-khol tzeva'am: vaikhal Elohim bayom hashevi'i melakhto asher 'asah vaiyishbot baiyom hashevi'i mikol melakhto asher 'asah: vaiyvarekh Elohim et-yom hashevi'i vaikadesh oto ki vo shavat mikol melakhto asher bara Elohim la'asot.

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**Translation:** [And the evening and the morning were] the sixth day. Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them. And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.

### The Second Part of Kiddush

The second part of Kiddish is the customary Hebrew blessing that sanctifies the occasion and thanks God for the gift of the Sabbath day:

סַבְרִי מָרָנֶן וְרַבָּנֶן וְרַבּוֹתֵי:

בָּרוּך אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ טֶׁלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַנְּּפֶּן. בְּרוּך אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ טֶׁלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קּרְשְׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו וְדָצְא בְׁנוּ, וְשַׁבַּת קְרְשׁוֹ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן הִנְחִילְנוּ, זִּכֶּרוֹן לְמַעֲשֵׁה בְרֵאשִׁית. כִּי הוּא יוֹם תְּחִלֶּה לְמִקְרָבְאי לְּרֵשׁ זַּכֶר לִיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם. כִּי בְׁנוּ בָחַרְתָּ, וְאוֹתְׁנוּ קּדְּשְׁהָ, מִכְּל הָעַמִים. וְשַׁבַּת קְרְשְׁךְ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן הִנְחַלְתָנוּ. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה מְקַהֵּשׁ הַשַּׁבָּת. אָמֵן.

**Transliteration:** {Savri maranan ve-rabanan ve-rabotai:} Barukh attah Adonai Eloheinu melekh ha-olam, borei pe'ri ha-gafen. Barukh attah Adonai Eloheinu melekh ha-olam, asher kiddeshanu be-mitzvotai ve-ratza vanu, ve-shabbat **kod**sho be'ahavah uv'ratzon hinchilanu, zikaron le'ma'aseh ve'reishit. Ki hu yom techillah lemikra'ei kodesh, zekher litzi'at mitzrayim. Ki vanu vacharta, ve'otanu kiddashta, mikol ha-'amim. Ve-shabat kodeshekha be-ahavah uv'ratzon hinchaltanu. Barukh attah Adonai me-kadesh ha-Shabbat. Amen.

Translation: {By your leave distinguised gentlemen, masters, and teachers:} Blessed art Thou, Adonai our God, King of the univese, Who creates the fruit of the vine. [Respond: Amen.] Blessed are You God, King of the Universe, who made us holy with his commandments and favored us, and gave us His holy Sabbath, in love and favor, to be our heritage, as a reminder of the Creation. It is the foremost day of the holy festivals marking the Exodus from Egypt. For out of all the nations You chose us and made us holy, and You gave us Your holy Sabbath, in love and favor, as our heritage. Blessed are you God, Who sanctifies the Sabbath. [Respond: Amen.]

After this blessing is recited, it is customary to give each person present some wine from the Kiddush cup (though see the following on "Lifting the Cup of Salvation").

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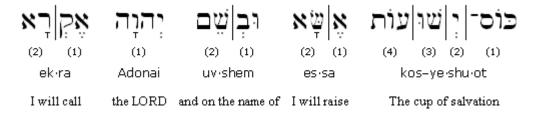


### Lifting the Cup of Salvation

In Jewish tradition, the Sabbath is regarded as the first and most important of the holy days, since it is both a memorial of God's work of creation (Exod. 20:11; 31:17) and of the redemption from Egypt by the blood of the lamb (Deut. 5:15). It is "the foremost day of the holy festivals marking the Exodus from Egypt." For Messianic believers, Yeshua is the Lamb of God who embodies the Substance of all that the Sabbath day foreshadows (for more on this, see the article "Yeshua our Sabbath Rest").

Since the Sabbath ultimately centers on the person of Yeshua the Messiah (as our Creator and Redeemer), we consciously seek ways to honor him during this ceremony. For instance, we recall His promise: "Where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I among them" (Matt. 18:20), and therefore we consciously acknowledge His Presence at our Sabbath table. We welcome His Presence in by asking for the Shekhinah Glory of God (the Holy Spirit) to fill our hearts and to give us a sense of genuine communion. Moreover, before we drink from the cup we acknowledge that Yeshua is the vine (קַבֶּבֶּן) and we are branches (John 15:1,5), and that therefore our lives are entirely dependent upon Him as our Lord and Savior. We sanctify the kiddush cup by understanding that it symbolizes the "Cup of Salvation" that Yeshua offers to those who are trusting in Him...

When King David asked, "What shall I render to the LORD for all his benefits to me," he glorified the LORD for the wonder of his salvation and said, "I will lift up the cup of salvation and call on the name of the LORD" (Psalm 116:13):



The "cup of salvation" that King David raised prefigured the third cup of the Passover Seder, called the "Cup of Redemption," which was cutomarily partaken after the Afikomen ceremony at the end of the meal. This, of course, was the cup that Yeshua sanctified to commemorate the "blood of the new covenant" during His early Passover Seder with his disciples (Luke 22:20).

Because of this association, some Messianic believers might want to recite the following before partaking of the Sabbath kiddush cup:

"Return, O my soul, to your rest; for the LORD has dealt bountifully with you. For you have delivered my soul from death, my eyes from tears, my feet from stumbling; I will walk before the LORD in the land of the living.... What shall I render to the LORD for all his benefits to me? I will lift up the cup of salvation and call on the name of the LORD" (Psalm 116:7-9, 12-13).

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### **Kiddush Transliterated (First Part)**

Genesis 1:31b - 2:3:



ha shi shi yom the sixth day. vai hi **vo** ker

vai·hi·'e·rev

and there was evening and moming

# וַיְכַֿלּוּ הַשָּׁמַֿיִם וְהָאָׁרֶץ וְכָל צְבָאָם:

tse var'am vekhol ve har'a rets harsha mayim vai khu lu their host and all and the earth the heavens were finished

# וַיְכַל אֶלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה

farsah arsher He*did tha*t

me-lakh-to His work hash she vi 'i bai yom on the seventh day e lo him vai khal and God finished

# נַיִּשְׁבֹת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִׁי מִכָּל מְיַלַאכְתוֹ אֲשֶׁר עֲשָׂה:

faisah aisher meilakhito mikikol hashishelvirfi bailyom vailyishibot Heidid which His works from all on the seventhiday and Heirested

# וַיְבָּרֶךְ אֶלֹהִים אֶת־יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִׁי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ כִּי

ki oto vai:ka:desh hash:she:vi:'i et-yom e-lo:him vai:**va**:rekh for it and sanctified the seventh day God and He blessed

# בוֹ שַּׁבַת מִכָּל מִלַאכִתּוֹ אֵשֵׁר בָּרָא אֵלֹהִים לַעֲשׁוֹת:

la a sot e lo him bara a sher me lakh to mik kol sha vat vo to make. God created which His works from all He rested on it

Note that before reading Genesis 2:1, the leader speaks the last part of Genesis 1:31 in an *undertone* until he reaches the last two words of the verse ("Yom Ha-shishi"), which he then clearly says. This is intended to connect the words "Yom Ha-shishi" with the following two words of Genesis 2:1 (i.e., Vaikhulu Ha-shamayim") to form an acronym for the sacred Name of God (i.e., YHVH).

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### **Kiddush Transliterated (Second Part)**

The traditional Blessing:

### סַבְרִי מָרָנֶן וְרַבָּנֶן וְרַבּוֹתֵי:

vera botai vera banan maranan savri and teachers and masters distinguished by your ones leave

## בָּרוּך אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהַינוּ כָּעֹלֶך הָעוֹלָם,

harfor**lam me**rlekh erlor**hei**rnu Adonai atrtah barrukh the universe King of our God Lord are You Blessed

### בּוֹרֵא פִּרִי הַנְּפֶן.

hag gafen peri bore the vine. fruit of Who creates

## בָּרוּך אַתָּה יָהנָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ לֵּיֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם

ha folam melekh elo heimu Adonai at tah barukh the universe King of our God Lord are You Blessed

### אַשֶּׁר קִדְשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו וְרָצָא בְֿנוּ,

vanu veratsa bemits-votav kid-de-shanu a-sher and was pleased with us with His mitsvot sanctified us Who

# וְשַׁבַּת קָרְשׁוֹ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן הִנְחִילְּנוּ,

hin chi la nu uvratson be a ha vah kod sho ve shab bat He guided us and in favor in love and His holy Sabbath

# זִכָּרוֹן לְמַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית. כִּי הוּא יוֹם הְחָלָה

terchil·lah yom hu ki verrershit lermarfarseh zikikarron

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## לְנִוּקְרָאֵי לֹּוָדִשׁ זַֹּכֶר לִיצִיאַת מִצְּרַּיִם.

mitz rai yim liy tsi at ze kher ko desh le mik ra ei from Egypt. of the Exodus a memorial holy for convocations

### פִּי בָֿנוּ בָחַֿרְתָּ, וְאוֹתָנוּ קַדַּשְׁתָּ, כִּיכָּל הָעַכִּים.

harfarmim mikrkol kir**dash**rta verfortarnu var**char**rta **va**rnu ki the nations. I from all did You sanctify and us did You choose us For

# וְשַׁבַּת קָרְשְׁךָּ בְּאַהֲכָה וּבְרָצוֹן הִנְחַלְּתָנוּ.

him chal-tamu uv-ratson be 'a ha vah kod-she kha ve shab-bat

You guided us and favor with love and Your holy Sabbath

### בָרוּך אַתָּה יְהנָה מְקַהֵּשׁ הַשַּׁבָּת. אָמֵן.

armein hash shab bat me kardesh Adonai at tah barrukh Amen, the Sabbath, Who sanctifies Lord are You Blessed



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