

吃無酵餅雖從正月 14 日晚上(即 15 日之始)開始，但據 google 資料猶太人除酵(含餅)是從正月初就開始〔 **During the month prior to *Chag haMatzot*(除酵節) we [clean](#) our homes of all possible *chametz* (products or residue which might contain leavening such as bread, crumbs etc.)** 〕，所以正月 13 日晚上（正月 14 日的開始）的聖餐餅應也是無酵餅。

עֲבֵרִית לַלֵּאזִרִים

בס"ד

Chag HaMatzot - Unleavened Bread

Chag HaMatzot -

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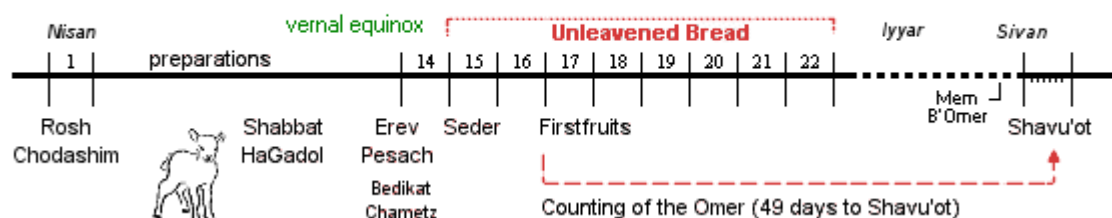
Festival of Unleavened Bread

[calendar](#)



Season of our Liberation

click timeline



Introduction

Concurrent with Passover is *Chag HaMatzot*, or the Festival of Unleavened Bread, when no [chametz](#) may be eaten or possessed for a full seven days:



שִׁבְעַת יָמִים מַצּוֹת תֹּאכְלוּ אֶדְ בַּיּוֹם הָרִאשׁוֹן תִּשְׁבִּיתוּ שְׂאֵר מִבְּתוּכֵיכֶם

from your
houses

leaven

you shall
destroy

on the first day

you shall
eat

matzah

seven days



During the month prior to *Chag haMatzot* we [clean](#) our homes of all possible *chametz* (products or residue which might contain leavening such as bread, crumbs etc.). This culminates in the *Erev Pesach* ceremony of [Bedikat Chametz](#), when the last vestiges of leaven are removed from the house. For the entire week of *Chag HaMatzot* we are not to have any leavened products in our homes, nor are we to consume any leavened products outside our home. We are to be "leaven-free."

Chametz is considered a corrupting influence, a hidden uncleanness that manipulates purer elements. Like the influence of a lump of leaven in a batch of dough, "spiritual" leaven functions as an evil impulse within us that corrupts and sours our soul. As such chametz is considered a metaphor of sin which we are commanded to put away from us. The removal of chametz is a metaphor of our sanctification.

When is Chag HaMatzot Observed?

Since the Jewish calendar reckons the start of a day at evening, it is sometimes confusing determining when a festival begins and ends. For example, [Passover begins](#) on Nisan 14 *at evening*, that is, between 3:00 pm to sundown, and continues through Nisan 15. Strictly speaking, then, Passover begins on Nisan 14 and *continues through* Nisan 15.

In Exodus 12:15-20 God instructed the Jews to eat unleavened bread for seven days, beginning on the first day of Passover, from Nisan 15 through Nisan 22. Chag HaMatzot therefore represents a holy week spent without leaven in our lives, a picture of our deliverance from the corrupting influences of the world in response to the redemption of the LORD (Matt. 16:12; Mark 8:14-15; Luke 12:1; Rom. 6:13-22; 1 Cor. 5:6-8).

Note that in modern Judaism, Passover and Chag HaMatzot are collectively considered as a single holiday, usually referred together as "the Passover." On the day following the Passover Seder (i.e., the first day of Chag HaMatzot), services are held at the synagogue. Days 2-6 are known as *chol haMo'ed* - intermediate days during the festival when work is again permitted but the holiday attitude sustained. On the last day services are again held at the synagogue, but normal work is not allowed since it is a *Yom Tov* (holiday).