

We take the piece of dough, wrap it in aluminum foil and burn it in the burner or oven "alone", never with the chalot.

This Piece represents the offering previously given to the Cohanim and their families.

We finished preparing our Chalot

Holding the piece of challah, say the blessing:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ
לְהַפְרִישׁ חֶלֶה מִן הָעֶסָה

Baruch ata Adonai Eloheinu melech
ha'olam asher kidshanu b'mitzvotav
v'tzivanu l'hafreesh challah min ha'eesah.

We separate a small piece of dough the size
of a fist (approximately 35 grams) and say:

הָרִי זֶה חֶלֶה

HAREI ZOL CHALLAH

(blessing) and this piece that we take is “CHALLAH”. We say, “This is Challah”. This piece used to be given to the Cohanim, the priests, but because the Beit Hamikdash (Holy Temple) is not yet standing we burn this piece of challah so that it cannot be eaten and it is our gift to God.

If we have a dough with less flour we can separate the Challah but we don't say the Bracha.

Separating and blessing the challah is a simple process. Form the dough, knead it, and allow it to rise in a large bowl (or two smaller bowls if necessary). Before forming the dough into loaves. If the dough is divided into multiple bowls, join the pieces for a moment by laying them side-by-side on the counter so they touch.

than a hundred generations, Jewish women throughout the world have fulfilled this beautiful and life-transforming mitzvah.

The mitzvah of challah is actually the separation of a smaller piece of dough from the dough. God spoke to Moshe saying, “And it will be when you eat of the bread of the land, you should bring an offering to God. The first of your kneading bowl you shall donate to God as an offering” (Numbers 15:19-20).

In order to comply with the mitzvah of “separating challah” we must make the dough using at least 1,700 kg of any of these five flours: wheat, spelled, rye, barley, oats, or a combination of them and water needs to be the primary liquid in the dough

We take a portion of the challah after it as risen before we divide it. We make a bracha

חפרשת חלה

Making the Challah

In its more widely-known usage, the Hebrew word challah refers to the two loaves of bread that form the core of the Shabbat meal. But in its more basic, biblical meaning, challah is the piece of dough that is traditionally separated and consecrated to God every time we bake bread.

The Separation of Challah or Hafrashat Challah is one of the 613 mitzvot (divine commandments) that constitute the body and soul of Jewish life. Replete with spiritual meaning, it is one of the three primary mitzvot of the Jewish woman and has a far-reaching effect on the mind and heart of the one who fulfills it, on her household, and on the very character of her home. For more