**Names for Tu Bishvat Around the World**

Divide students into pairs. Each pair receives two Tu Bishvat cards with a phrase on one side of the card and the name of the language it is written in and country where it is/was said that way on the other side (fold the printouts in advance), plus a question worksheet (below).

Using the questions on the worksheet as a guide, each pair examines their phrases without looking at the other side of the card:

**Worksheet for Word Sleuths activity:**

* What is familiar to you?
* Do you recognize any words that are similar to Hebrew words?
* What do the phrases have in common?
* Can you guess what language each one is or what part of the world it comes from? What leads you to have this guess?
* Then flip your card over to learn what language the phrase is written in.
* Reflect:
  + What guesses were accurate?
  + What surprised you?
  + What might this phrase tell you about the people who use/used it?

**Reflect as a group:**

Ask participants  to share out the languages they received and what conclusions they drew from this investigation. Reflections might include:

* Jews around the world speak many different languages.
* Hebrew words are used in most of them (Hebrew words: Tu Bishvat in Judeo-Italian, Judeo-Arabic, and Haketia; Chamisha asar [15] in Yiddish, Ilan [tree] in Jewish Neo-Aramaic and Persian, Moed [holiday] in Jewish Persian)
* Jews around the world share holidays and traditions but have different holiday greetings and ways of talking about the traditions.
* Wherever Jews migrated to, they picked up the local culture but Judaified it
* Jews have been **a part of and apart from** the surrounding society