Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Sitting in the sukkah is one: the roof is deliberately thin enough to see stars through, so the family gives thanks for shelter while feeling how little of it there is. Lighting diyas is the other, since a small lamp against a dark November night is an act of hope that admits the dark is there.

2. The sukkah is built from a PVC frame and canvas walls in a New Jersey backyard rather than from local materials in its original setting, and songpyeon travels to a cemetery visit that also carries flowers. The materials and the setting change with the move, while the reasons for the practice stay the same.

Multiple Choice

1. B

2. D

3. C

Matching

1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) harvest, 2) lunisolar, 3) ecology (accept: agriculture, local environment)

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Examples: Songpyeon = first fruits and family lineage; challah under a sukkah = joy within vulnerability; Diwali sweets = sharing prosperity/light with neighbors.

Q2: Urban living reduces farm labor ties and outdoor space; communities adapt with public festivals, community centers, or symbolic foods that carry meaning into apartments and city blocks.

Q3: Activity: side-by-side analysis of artifacts (lamp, grain sheaf, rice cake) with student-led research on origin, timing, and meaning; norms include multiple sources, primary voices, and reflection on common themes (gratitude, shelter, light).