Passover

From slavery to freedom
Four glasses of wine
Are drunk to celebrate liberation from slavery
by the hand of God.
Baytzahv
Hard-boiled egg, a symbol of mourning (as eggs are the first thing served to mourners after a funeral), evoking the idea of mourning over the destruction of the Temple and our inability to offer any kind of sacrifices in honor of the Pesach holiday.
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Karpas
Parsley is dipped in salt water to represent the tears shed while the Israelites wandered in the desert.
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Chazeret
The bitter herbs or horseradish, represent the bitterness of the slavery in Egypt.
Charoset (or Haroset)
A mixture of apples, walnuts, cinnamon, wine and sugar - resembles the mortar the Hewbrews made when they were enslaved by the Egyptians. It is sweetened and so its negative meaning is subverted and it comes to represent both slavery and freedom.
Zeroa

The lamb shank bone represents the Passover lamb that was sacrificed by each family. The blood of this lamb which was sprinkled around the door of each house to mark the family as Hebrew, so that the Angel of God would 'pass over' them when it destroyed the first born of the Egyptians.
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Maror
The green lettuce eaten with the horseradish.
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Matzo

The unleavened bread represents the poverty of the Hebrews and the haste with which they left Egypt. They did not have the resources to make good bread and they did not have the time to wait for the bread to rise.
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Candles
Are lit to begin the ritual and to invoke the presence of God.