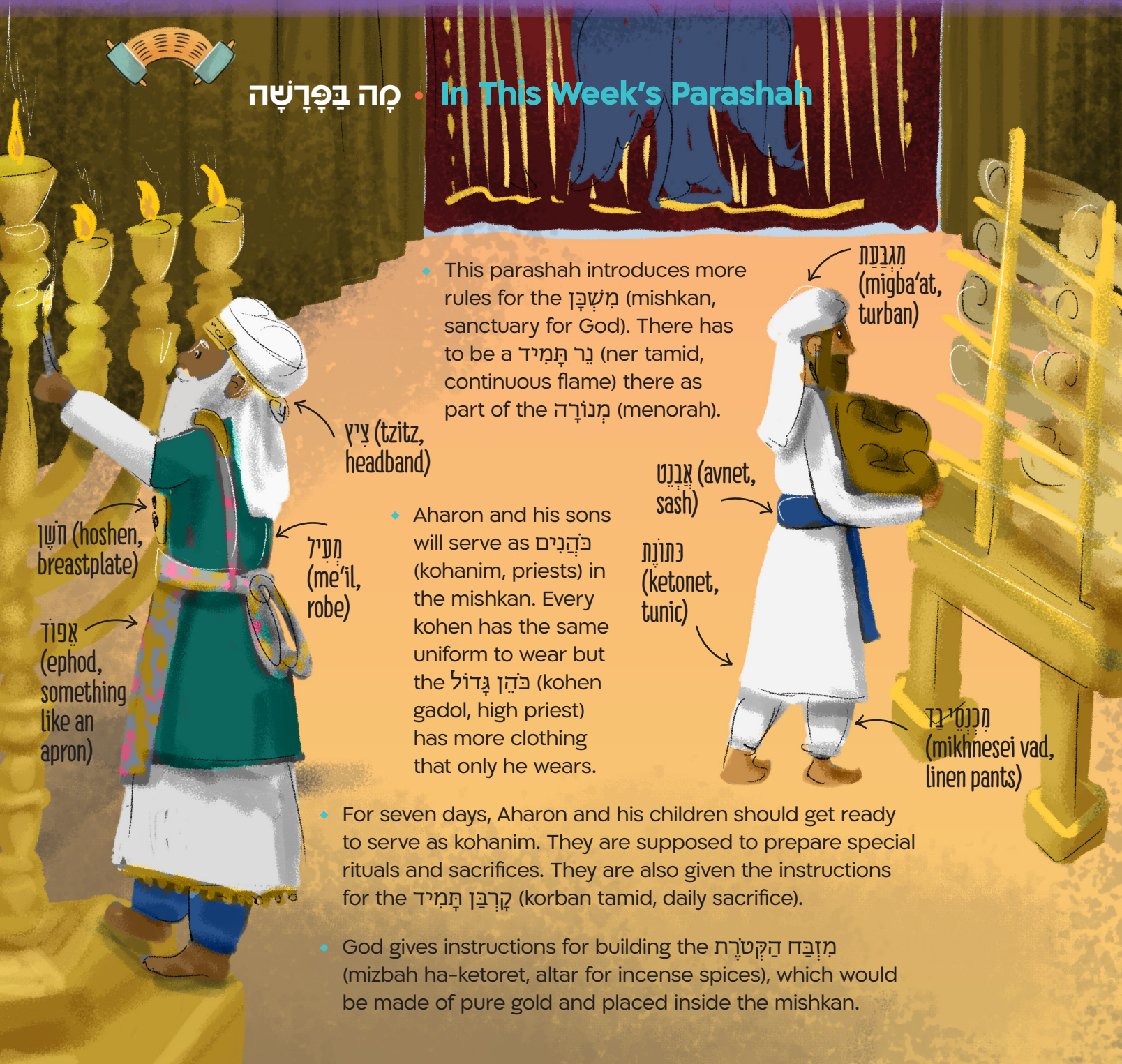


- SHEMOT
- VA'ERA
- BO
- BESHALLAH
- YITRO
- MISHPATIM
- TERUMAH
- TETZAVEH
- KI TISSA
- VAYAKHEL-PEKUDEI



February 26 - March 4, 2023 ה' - י"א אָדָר תשפ"ג

מה בַּפָּרָשָׁה • In This Week's Parashah



- This parashah introduces more rules for the מִשְׁכָּן (mishkan, sanctuary for God). There has to be a נֵר תָּמִיד (ner tamid, continuous flame) there as part of the מְנוֹרָה (menorah).

צִיץ (tzitz, headband)

מְעִיל (me'il, robe)

חֹשֶׁן (hoshen, breastplate)

אֶפֹד (ephod, something like an apron)

אַבְנֵט (avnet, sash)

כֶּתוֹנֶת (ketonet, tunic)

מִכְנֵסֵי בָד (mikhnesei vad, linen pants)

- Aharon and his sons will serve as כֹּהֲנִים (kohanim, priests) in the mishkan. Every kohen has the same uniform to wear but the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל (kohen gadol, high priest) has more clothing that only he wears.

- For seven days, Aharon and his children should get ready to serve as kohanim. They are supposed to prepare special rituals and sacrifices. They are also given the instructions for the קֹרְבַן תָּמִיד (korban tamid, daily sacrifice).
- God gives instructions for building the מִזְבֵּחַ הַקֶּטֶרֶת (mizbah ha-ketoret, altar for incense spices), which would be made of pure gold and placed inside the mishkan.



פְּשֻט הַפְּסוּקִים • Understanding the Verses

God commands Benei Yisrael to take two precious stones and engrave the names of the שְׁבֵטִים (shevatim, tribes of Israel) on them. These stones were for the אֵפוֹד (ephod), a kind of apron that was part of the uniform of the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל (kohen gadol, high priest).

Shemot 28:12

Attach the two stones to the shoulder-pieces of the ephod, to be stones of remembrance for Benei Yisrael. Aharon will carry their names before God, on his two shoulders, for a remembrance.

שמות כח:יב

וְשַׂמְתָּ אֶת שְׁתֵי הָאֲבָנִים עַל כְּתֹפֶת הָאֵפוֹד
אֲבָנֵי זִכְרוֹן לְבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
וְנָשָׂא אַהֲרֹן אֶת שְׁמוֹתֵם לִפְנֵי ה'
עַל שְׁתֵי כְּתָפָיו לְזִכְרוֹן:

- ◆ What do you notice? What makes you curious?
- ◆ What Hebrew words or שְׁרָשִׁים (shorashim, roots) repeat in this pasuk? What might be important about these repeated words?
- ◆ Why might אֲבָנֵי זִכְרוֹן (avnei zikaron, stones of remembrance) be such an important part of the kohen gadol's uniform?
- ◆ Who is supposed to do the remembering? Can you think of more than one answer based on evidence in this pasuk?
- ◆ Do you have any pieces of clothing or other objects that help you remember things or people that are important to you?





מִדְרָשׁ • Midrash

Do you think it's possible to pick one single most important pasuk in the Torah?

In this midrash, three Sages identify their top pasuk. Look out for the one that comes from our parashah!

Introduction to Ein Yaakov

Ben Zoma says: We find a pasuk that contains even more of the Torah, and it's "Listen, Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One" (Devarim 6:4).

Ben Nanas says: We find a pasuk that contains even more, and it's "Love your neighbor as yourself" (Vayikra 19:18).

Shimon ben Pazi says: We find a pasuk that contains even more, and it's "You shall offer one lamb in the morning and one lamb in the afternoon" (Shemot 29:39).

הקדמה לעין יעקב

בן זומא אומר: מצינו פסוק בולל יותר והוא "שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ ה' אֶחָד" (דברים ו:ד).

בן ננס אומר: מצינו פסוק בולל יותר והוא: "וְאָהַבְתָּ לְרֵעֶךָ כָּמוֹךָ" (ויקרא יט:יח).

שמעון בן פזי אומר: מצינו פסוק בולל יותר והוא: "אֶת הַכֹּבֵשׁ הָאֶחָד תַּעֲשֶׂה בַבֶּקֶר וְאֶת הַכֹּבֵשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי תַעֲשֶׂה בֵּין הָעֶרְבִים" (שמות כט:לט).

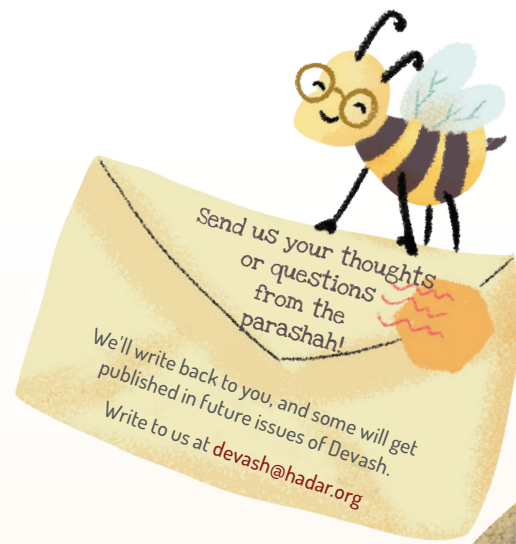
Ben Zoma thinks the most important pasuk in the Torah is the Shema, which states our loyalty to God. Ben Nanas thinks it's a different famous pasuk about how much to love other people.

Shimon ben Pazi points to a pasuk from our parashah that's about the קֶרְבַּן תָּמִיד (korban tamid). Tamid means "always," and the korban tamid was a sacrifice that was brought every single day no matter what.

Shimon ben Pazi seems to be saying that the biggest idea in the Torah, the idea that contains everything else, is to serve God always: Every. Single. Day.



- ◆ Why should Torah and mitzvot be part of our lives every day with no vacations or breaks? Why would this be so important?
- ◆ How do you ensure that the things that are most important to you happen every day of your life?
- ◆ How do you express your Jewish identity every day?
- ◆ Imagine someone saying "I love you" to their child, or to their parent, every single day for their whole life. What does it mean to say that every day without breaks? What would happen if that person skipped saying "I love you" for a few days?



פְּרָשְׁנוֹת • Commentary

שמות כז:כ-כא

וְאָמַרְתָּ תְּצַוֶּה אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּקְחוּ
אֵלֵיהֶם שֶׁמֶן זָךְ פְּתִית לְמָאוֹר
לְהַעֲלֹת נֵר תָּמִיד...
יַעֲרֹף אֹתוֹ אֶהְרֹץ וּבְנָיו מִעֶרֶב עַד בֹּקֶר
לִפְנֵי ה'...

Shemot 27:20-21

You shall command Benei Yisrael to take pure olive oil, crushed for the light, to **light the ner tamid (the "tamid" lamp)**...

Aharon and his sons shall set them up, from evening to morning before God...

Our פְּרָשְׁנִים (parshanim, commentators) wonder about the word תָּמִיד (tamid, always). It's a little confusing because "always" can mean "regularly" (like, "the sun always rises in the east," which is true, even though it only happens once a day).



Or it could mean “every moment” (like, “the earth is always going around the sun,” which is true every moment). What does it mean in our pasuk?

Rashi (France, 1,000 years ago)

Tamid – Lighting the candles every single night is called tamid. It’s like the korban tamid, the sacrifice that was offered every single day.

רש"י

תָּמִיד – כָּל לַיְלָה וְלַיְלָה קָרוּי תָּמִיד,
כְּמוֹ שְׁאֵתָהּ אוֹמֵר: עֲלֵת תָּמִיד, וְאֵינָהּ
אֶלָּא מִיּוֹם לְיוֹם.

Rashi says the ner tamid was lit once a night, so tamid here means “regularly.” This is just like the קֶרְבַּן תָּמִיד (korban tamid, daily sacrifice), which was offered regularly—every day—and that’s why both are called tamid.

The korban tamid also appears in this week’s Midrash (p. 3).

- ♦ Can you find evidence from pasuk 21 to support Rashi’s interpretation?

The Sifrei understands tamid as meaning “every moment.”

Sifrei Bemidbar 59

Before God tamid (Vayikra 24:3) – The western light of the menorah always remained lit, and the kohen would light the afternoon candles from this flame.

ספרי במדבר נט

לִפְנֵי ה' תָּמִיד (ויקרא כד:ג) - שְׂיִהְיֶה
נֵר מִעֲרָבֵי תְדִיר שְׂמֻמָּנוּ מִדְּלִיק אֶת
הַנֶּרֶת בֵּין הָעֲרָבִים:

Many shuls today have a ner tamid, a special lamp that is always on. Today’s kind of ner tamid is based on this interpretation of the ner tamid in the mishkan, as a candle that was miraculously always burning!

- ♦ In addition to the ner tamid and the korban tamid, there are three other things in our parashah that are described as tamid! Can you find them? Do you think tamid means “regularly” or “always” in these places? (Hint: Check out Shemot 28:29–30, 28:38, and 30:8.)



שאלות השבוע • Parashah Scavenger Hunt

The answers to the first seven questions can be found in the matching numbered aliyah in the Torah reading. **The answers to questions 8 and 9 are harder and can come from anywhere in the parashah. The answer to question 10 is in this week's haftarah.**

aliyot:

- 1) Shemot 27:20 to 28:12
- 2) 28:13 to 28:30
- 3) 28:31 to 28:42
- 4) 29:1 to 29:18
- 5) 29:19 to 29:37
- 6) 29:38 to 29:46
- 7) 30:1 to 30:10

haftarah for Zakhor:

Shmuel Alef 15:1-34 for Sefaradim and 15:2-34 for Ashkenazim

Good luck!

1 Who were Aharon's sons?

2 How many gold rings did the חֹשֶׁן (hoshen, breastplate) have?

3 What piece of clothing was made with extra care, so that it wouldn't tear?

4 What kind of sacrifice was the bull?



5 For how many days did the kohanim prepare to serve in the mishkan?

6 Other than the lamb, what items were part of the קֶרְבַּן תָּמִיד (korban tamid, daily sacrifice)?

7 Which two consecutive words in this aliyah are almost exactly the same – just one letter different?

8 Which Jewish holiday gets mentioned in our parashah?

9 Which of Aharon's garments had writing on them?

10 **From the haftarah:** Who took pity on the animals of Amalek? (Two possible answers!)

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*
Look for the answers on page 10!



רָגַעַ שָׁל עִבְרִית • A Moment of Hebrew

Shemot 28:4

These are the clothing to make: a hoshen (breastplate), an ephod (like an apron), a robe, a **checkered** tunic, a headdress, and a sash. They shall make the holy clothing for Aharon and his sons in order to be kohanim (priests) to Me.

שמות כח:ד

וְאֵלֶּה הַבְּגָדִים אֲשֶׁר יַעֲשׂוּ חֹשֶׁן וְאַפֹּד וּמַעִיל וּבְתֹנֶת תַּשְׁבֵּץ מְצַנְפֹת וְאַבְנֵט וְעֵשׂוּ בְּגָדֵי קֹדֶשׁ לְאַהֲרֹן אַחִירָה וּלְבָנָיו לְכַהֲנֹנוּ לִי:

לְשַׁבֵּץ (שָׁרַשׁ ש.ב.צ.)

- ◆ To embed or place
- ◆ To assign someone (to a job, a class, etc.)

(leshabeitz)

= מִשְׁבֶּצֶת
Square
(mishbetzet)

= תַּשְׁבֵּץ
Crossword (tashbeitz)

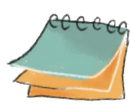
= נִשְׁבֹּץ
Assignment or placement
(shibbutz)

= שִׁבְץ נָא
Scrabble (the game)
(shabeitz na)



Find the Word!

This שָׁרַשׁ (shoresh, root) appears several more times in Shemot chapter 28. How many can you find?



בְּנֵי דְיוֹמָא • The Calendar

This Shabbat has a special name, שַׁבַּת זְכוֹר (Shabbat Zakhor, the Shabbat of remembering), and that's because we read a maftir called פְּרֻשַׁת זְכוֹר (Parashat Zakhor, the parashah of remembering). It opens with the word—you guessed it!—"zakhor."

Devarim 25:17-19

Remember what Amalek did to you on your journey out of Egypt.

Without fearing God, they surprised you on the way, and cut down all the stragglers at your rear, when you were tired and weary.

Therefore, when God your Lord grants you safety from all your enemies around you, in the land that God your Lord is giving you to inherit, you must erase the memory of Amalek from under heaven. Do not forget!

דברים כה:יז-יט

זְכוֹר אֶת אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה לְךָ עַמְלֵק בְּדֶרֶךְ
בְּצֵאתְכֶם מִמִּצְרָיִם:

אֲשֶׁר קָרַף בְּדֶרֶךְ וַיִּזְנֵב בְּךָ כֹּל
הַנֶּחֱשָׁלִים אַחֲרֶיךָ וְאַתָּה עֵיפָ וְיָגַע
וְלֹא יָרָא אֱלֹקִים:

וְהָיָה בְּהִנִּיחֵם ה' אֱלֹקֶיךָ לְךָ מִכָּל אֲיִבֶיךָ
מִסָּבִיב בְּאֶרֶץ אֲשֶׁר ה' אֱלֹקֶיךָ נָתַן לְךָ
נִחְלָה לְרִשְׁתָּהּ תִּמְחָה אֶת זְכוֹר עַמְלֵק
מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם לֹא תִשְׁכַּח:

- ◆ What about Amalek are we asked to remember? Why is that important?
- ◆ The pesukim tell us to remember what Amalek did, and to erase the memory of Amalek, and not to forget. Are these all the same? Are they different? How so?

Because of the instruction at the end ("lo tishkah - do not forget!") it's a mitzvah to hear these pesukim being read out of the Torah in shul at least once a year.

We do it this Shabbat, right before Purim, because Amalek was the ancestor of Haman according to the Midrash (Esther Rabbah 10:13). But you'll still

have another chance to observe the mitzvah of remembering Amalek when Parashat Ki Teitzei is read over the summer.

On Shabbat Zachor, some communities hold a special Zachor reading after shul ends, to make sure everyone has a chance to hear it. It's extra important to hear every word. So try not to make any noise to distract anyone else!





דְּבַחַת שֶׁל דֵּיּוּן • One-Minute Debate

Debate: It's good to wear a uniform.

How to play:

- ◆ Here are some arguments to get you started, but try to come up with your own. Then debate someone!
- ◆ For a true one-minute debate, give each side 30 seconds to make its best case.



Agree!

- ◆ If you have a uniform you don't need to spend time in the morning deciding what to wear.
- ◆ You don't have to worry about keeping up with the latest trends or competing with other people about clothes. You can just wear your uniform!
- ◆ Uniforms identify people who you can ask for help, like doctors and firefighters...and the kohen gadol.
- ◆ You know who's on your sports team because they're wearing the same uniform as you.



Disagree!

- ◆ It gets boring to wear the same thing all the time.
- ◆ Clothes can be a fun way to express your individuality.



הַלְּכָה • Halakhah

Knock before entering!

The כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל (kohen gadol, high priest) wore a מְעִיל (me'il, robe), which had tiny bells sewed all along its hem. The Torah says about these bells:



Learn one way the parashah practically impacts our lives

Shemot 28:35

Aharon shall wear (the me'il) when he is serving God; that way, his sound will be heard whenever he enters the holy space...

שמות כח:לה

וְהָיָה עַל אֶהְרֹן לְשָׂרָת
וְנִשְׁמַע קוֹלוֹ בְּבֵאוֹ אֶל הַקֹּדֶשׁ...

Here's a story that explains the purpose of these bells.

Vayikra Rabbah 21

When R. Yohanan used to go visit R. Hanina, he would always clear his throat (before entering).

If, when visiting a person, you have to make a sound to warn your friend that you are coming, then it's obvious that the kohen gadol would have to do the same thing when entering God's most holy space! This is why it says, "his sound will be heard."

ויקרא רבה פרשה כא

רבי יוחנן בִּד הָהוּה סָלִיק לְמִשְׁאֵל שְׁלֵמִיָּה דְרַבִּי חַנִּינָא הָהוּה מְבַעֲבַע.

וְהָלֵא דְבָרִים קַל וְחֹמֶר הִנְכַּנְס לְבֵית חֲבֵרוֹ בְּשָׁר וְדָם צָרִיף לְבַעֲבַע, בְּהֵן גְּדוּל שְׁנַכְנַס לְבֵית קְדוּשֵׁי הַקְּדוּשִׁים עַל אַחַח בְּמָה וּכְמָה! עַל שׁוּם: וְנִשְׁמַע קוּלוֹ.

R. Yohanan was nervous that he would startle R. Hanina if he just walked in on him, so he made a sound to announce his arrival, like knocking on the door. Another midrash (Bereishit Rabbah 21) says that if Yosef hadn't warned Yaakov that he was still alive, and instead just popped up for a visit, Yaakov would have died of shock. They were only able to reunite in joy because Yosef prepared Yaakov for this major event.

These midrashim teach us a basic lesson: Don't barge into spaces without knocking or telling people you are coming! People need and expect their privacy, and they also need a chance to prepare themselves to be back face to face with you, whether they haven't seen you for a few hours or for many years.



Parashah Scavenger Hunt Answers:

1. Nadav, Avihu, Elazar, Itamar (28:1)
2. Two (28:23)
3. The me'il (me'il, robe) (28:32)
4. The korban hattat (korban hattat, sin/purification offering) (29:14)
5. Seven (29:35)
6. Flour mixed with oil, and wine (29:40)
7. The levatim (levatim levadim, as holders for the poles) (30:4)
8. Yom Kippur (30:10)
9. The stones of the ephod (ephod, a kind of apron) (28:10), the stones of the hoshen (hoshen, breastplate) (28:21), and the tzitz (tzitz, headband) (28:36)
10. According to the narrator of the story, Shaul took pity (Shmuel Alef 15:9), but according to Shaul it was the entire nation that took pity (15:15)



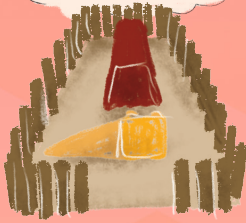


בואו נדבר על זה • Tell Me More About This!

Mishkan vs. Beit Ha-Mikdash

What's the difference between the mishkan and the Beit Ha-Mikdash? Here's a handy chart!

MISHKAN



FIRST BEIT HA-MIKDASH



SECOND BEIT HA-MIKDASH



Portable—can be packed up and moved around

A building in Yerushalavim

A building in Yerushalavim

Built by Moshe, Betzalel, and Benei Yisrael

Built by King Shlomo

Built by Persian King Cyrus, refurbished by King Herod

Dismantled when the first Beit Ha-Mikdash was built



Destroyed by the Babylonians

Destroyed by the Romans

Founding kohen gadol: Aharon

Founding kohen gadol: Tzadok



Founding kohen gadol: Yehoshua



קֹדֶשׁ הַקֳּדָשִׁים (kodesh ha-kodashim, Holy of Holies)

Aron in the kodesh ha-kodashim

Aron missing

Made of curtains hung over gold-plated pillars that were connected to silver sockets



Made of stone

Made of stone

From when Benei Yisrael were in the wilderness until King Shlomo (3,000 years ago)

3,000 to 2,600 years ago

2,500 to 2,000 years ago

Described in Shemot, Vavikra, Bemidbar, Shmuel

Described in Melakhim Alef 6-8

Described in Yehezkel, Zekharah, Mishnah Middot



תפילה • Prayer in the Parashah

When should we pray?

One answer comes from this week's parashah, where we learn about the קֶרְבַּן תָּמִיד (korban tamid, daily sacrifice).

We don't bring sacrifices anymore, but Hazal connected this practice to the times when we pray:

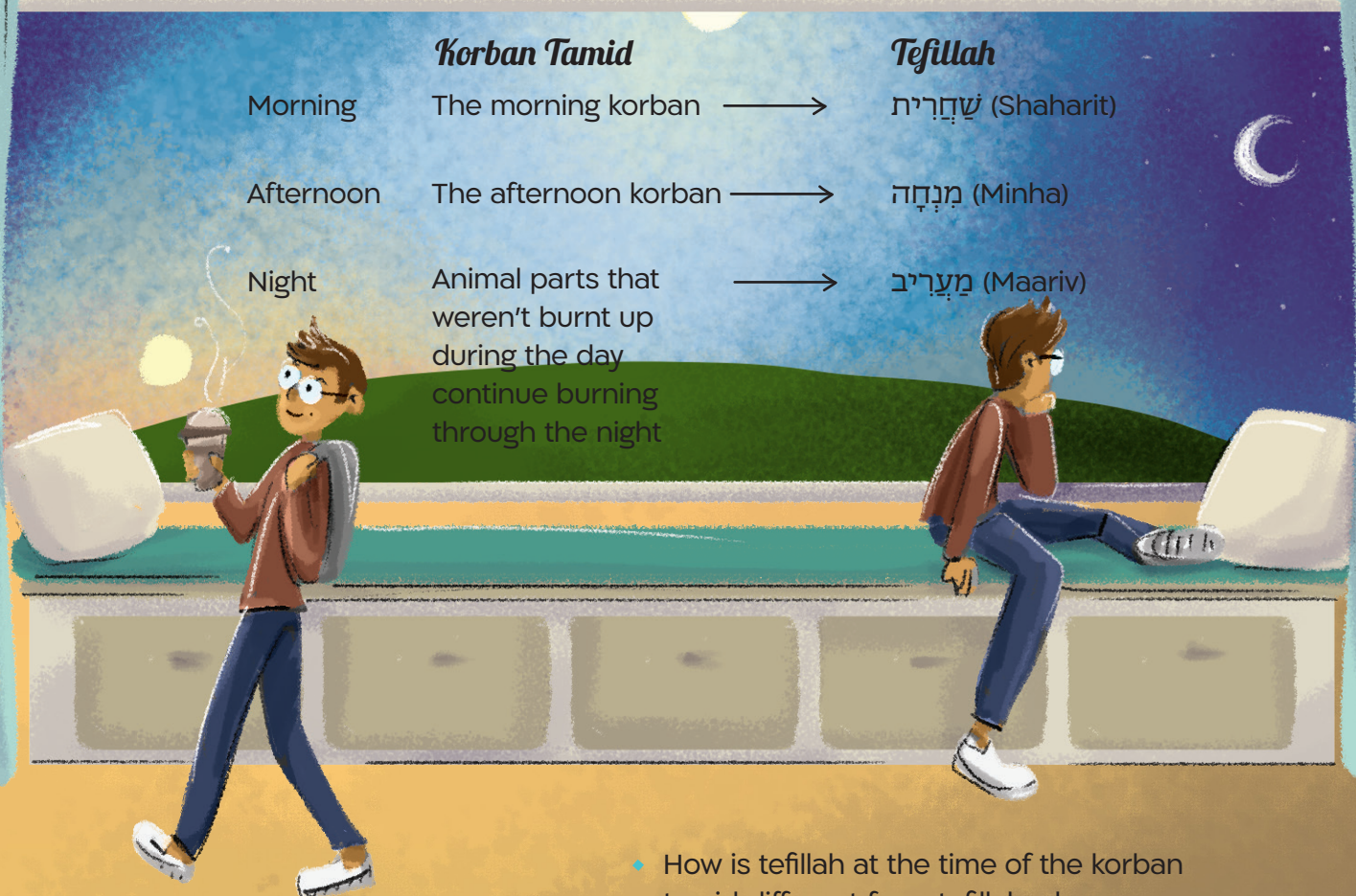
Talmud Bavli Berakhot 26b

R. Yehoshua ben Levi said: The times of our tefillot (when we say the Amidah) are based on the times of the korban tamid.

תלמוד בבלי מסכת ברכות דף כו עמוד ב

רבי יהושע בן לוי אָמַר: תְּפִלוֹת
בְּנֶגֶד תְּמִידֵי תִקְנוּם.

According to this, the times of our tefillot are parallel to parts of the korban tamid:



- What time of day is your favorite for tefillah? How does it feel different to pray in the morning vs. in the evening?

- How is tefillah at the time of the korban tamid different from tefillah whenever you personally want to? Why do you think Hazal made fixed times for saying the Amidah?
- Why is it important to pray every single day?