

Kriah Summer HW- Davening Checklist

Name: _____

Grade entering: _____

Mark off how many days of the summer you said the following:

| Part of davening | Number of days |
|---|-----------------------|
| Modeh Ani (sitting) | |
| Ma Tovu (sitting) | |
| Adon Olam (sitting) | |
| Yigdal (sitting) | |
| Asher Yatzar (sitting) | |
| Beracha on the Torah (sitting) | |
| Elokai Neshama (sitting) | |
| Berachot (standing) | |
| Baruch She'amar (standing) | |
| Ashrei (sitting) | |
| Az Yashir (sitting) | |
| Yishtabach (standing) | |
| Shema (sitting) | |
| Shemoneh Esrei (standing) | |
| Aleinu (standing) | |
| Tehillim- Shir Hama'alot x2 (standing) | |

Parent signature: _____

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS SHELACH

1) The בני"י were to be entering into ארץ ישראל very soon. They were happy, but were concerned that they would not always be on a level of צדקות that would allow the 7 nations that lived there to be conquered through miracles. They wanted to send spies to check out the land so they would know the best way to enter and conquer without relying on miracles. When they approached משה with this idea, he was upset, since this showed a lack of בטחון in ה'. When משה asked ה' what to do, ה' told him to choose 12 צדיקים; one from each שבט לוי. שבט לוי, which did not have a portion in the land, did not send a spy.

2) משה's main talmid was הושע. He was chosen to join the מרגלים. משה added the letter 'י' onto his name, since this letter stands for ה' name. With this, משה was davening that ה' יתברך should save him from the plot of the מרגלים.

3) The מרגלים entered into ארץ ישראל from the south. Wherever they went, important people were dying. ה' did this so the nations will be so busy with the burials, they will not be interested in the Yidden. Another גס was that anyone that said "these are Jewish spies" became unable to speak.

4) נלבי went off to daven in תברון at the מערת המכפלה. He pleaded with ה' יתברך to give him the strength to withstand the evil plans of the spies.

5) They noticed that א"י really was flowing with milk and honey and the fruits were huge. They decided to bring back fruits to show to everyone - if their fruits are so big, imagine how big and strong their people are. It took 1 person to carry a pomegranate, 1 person to carry a fig and 8 people to carry a grape cluster. Since their intentions were wicked, יהושע and נלבי (who was married to משה's sister מרים) didn't join them in their plan.

6) After a trip of 40 days, the מרגלים returned. Instead of telling their report only to משה and אהרן they delivered it to all the Yidden. They told them: The land is fruitful (true), the fruits are huge (true), the people are also huge (true) – we will not be able to defeat them (false!!!).

When the Yidden heard this report they became even more frightened. נלבי got up to tell the Yidden to trust ה' יתברך and משה, but the Yidden refused to listen to him.

7) The night when they gave their report was the 9th of אב in the year 2449. The Yidden spent the night crying. ה' declared: "You cried for no reason – I will give you reason to cry on this day!". That day was תשעה באב.

8) ה' was very 'angry' and threatened to destroy the בני. משה רבנו davened and mention some of the special qualities of ה' יתברך's mercy, the ר"ג מדות הרחמים. ה' accepted משה רבנו's tefillah, yet decreed that all men who were 20 years old and above when they left מצרים will not be allowed to enter into ארץ ישראל. As well, corresponding to the 40 days the מרגלים went around א"י, the בני will wander 40 years in the desert. The only men who were not affected by ה' יתברך's decree were כלב and יהושע and the entire לוי.

9) The 10 מרגלים who spoke bad, were punished מדה כנגד מדה - their tongues, which spoke evil, became so long that they went down into their navel. Worms crawled out of their mouths into their insides and caused them to die.

10) Some Yidden wanted to do תשובה and to show that they were wrong for not trusting ה'. They decided to go fight against the nations living in א"י. משה told them not to go, but they did not listen. As soon as they reached the mountain, they were attacked and killed.

11) While the בני were mourning for these sad events, משה taught them some new הלכות to comfort them. (אין שמחה אלא תורה – there is no real joy except for תורה!)

12) When making (around 5 pounds of) flour into dough, one is required to separate a portion from it and give it to the פהו. This portion is called תלה. (Nowadays, since we are טמא, instead of giving it to a פהו, we burn it.)

13) There were Yidden who saw a Yid collecting wood on שבת. (It is a מהלוקת what exactly he was doing.) Even though he was warned, he continued. (Some say the man did it with good intentions - to impress upon the Yidden the seriousness of keeping the שבת.) They came to משה to tell him of the חילול שבת. משה knew he was חייב מיתה, yet was unsure as to which of the 4 types of deaths the man should receive. ה' asked ה' and ה' said, the man was חייב סקילה.

14) We are required to put ציצית on any garment that has 4 corners. On each set of ציצית, one of the threads is to be dyed bluish green – תכלת (exactly what color it is). The coloring for this comes from a creature called the חלזון. Today, we are unsure exactly what תכלת is, so most refrain from that part of the מצוה. Even though we are only required to wear ציצית when we happen to wear a 4 cornered garment, since the מצוה of ציצית is so great, the חכמים **paskened** that we wear ציצית throughout the day.

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS KORACH

1) עמרם, יצחק, קהרן & עוזאל – קהת had 4 sons – גרשון, קהת & מררי – לוי had 3 sons – כהן גדול was the אהרן – Each one of these had a position – אהרן & משה – עמרם had 2 sons – אהרן & משה – כלל ישראל were כהנים, and משה was the 'king' of כלל ישראל. The next position, of נשיא of the family of קהת, went to אלקצן, who was the son of עוזאל.

2) יצחק had a son named קרה. קרה was a very wealthy and wise man, but he was jealous of the positions that others had received. He felt that it was unfair that he, the בכור of the second son, יצחק, was skipped, while the position of נשיא went to the son his fathers' youngest brother, עוזאל. קרה turned his resentment towards משה and אהרן and convinced 250 heads of כלל ישראל, mostly members of שבט ראובן (also including דתן and אבירם) to join him in removing משה from leadership as well as undoing his appointment of אהרן as the כהן גדול. קרה unfortunately, turned his rebellion into a rebellion against ה', His תורה and נביא ה' משה's position of נביא ה'.

3) When משה heard קרה's words he fell on his face – this is already the 4th rebellion in the desert. 1) The עגל הזהב, 2) The מתאוננים – when they complained that they traveled too fast, and that they wanted meat, 3) The מרגלים, 4) Now, with קרה.

He then turned to קרה and his followers and suggested they wait until the next day to do an experiment – the group should all bring pans with קטורת. "If you are all meant to be כהנים then ה' will accept your קטורת. I know, though, that there is only one כהן גדול, and a זר, non-kohen who brings קטורת will die". However, even after this warning, קרה and his followers did not change their minds.

4) The next day קרה and his followers appeared before the משכן with their fire pans. קרה spent the entire night convincing בני ישראל that he was right and told them to assemble by the משכן to show their support for his position. For even doubting משה, the true leader of כלל ישראל, begged ה' to only deal with קרה who began the rebellion. ה' agreed and warned all to move away from the tents of קרה, דתן, and אבירם, and to not touch anything that belonged to them.

5) משה, knowing that if the מחלוקת of קרה wasn't finished, went to דתן and אבירם, making one last attempt to make peace. When דתן and אבירם came out of the tents making fun of משה, משה told בני ישראל: "If דתן and אבירם will die a normal death, then it is true that ה' did not send me to do all that I did. But if the earth will open its' mouth and swallow them, it is a proof that these רשעים were wrong and they angered ה'."

6) Immediately the earth opened its mouth under קרה's family and דתן and אבירם with their families, and they, along with their tents and all their possessions, no matter

where they were in the camp, were swallowed up into the ground. After being burned, קרה was drawn into the hole and swallowed. Those swallowed into the ground did not die, rather were taken alive into גהנום. As they went down, they screamed "משה אמת ואנתנו בדאים" – "Moses is true, and his תורה is true, and we are רשעים because we made up false arguments against him'.

7) A fire from ה' came and burned the 250 men who stood to bring the קטורת at the entrance of the משכן. Only אהרן was untouched by the fire.

8) After this incident, ה' commanded אהרן's son, אלעזר, to gather the pans used by the 250 men, for they became קדוש when they were used to offer קטורת. They were to be flattened and used as a new covering for the מזבח הנחושת, to remind people that a non-כהן may not do the עבודה.

9) The day after קרה and his followers died, the בני ישראל complained to משה that, by suggesting the 250 men bring קטורת, he caused them to die unnecessarily. ה' appeared and told משה to separate themselves from the rest of the people, as the rest will die. משה and אהרן tried to daven, but ה' prevented the words from coming out. A plague began, and people started dying. משה told אהרן to quickly take the pan he used earlier, to put on it קטורת, and to go into the camp. אהרן did as he was told and the plague stopped, but not before 14,700 Yidden died. This action showed that it was not the קטורת that killed, rather it was the עבירות that did.

10) To prove to בני ישראל once and forever that the כהונה belonged to אהרן and his sons to serve in the משכן, Hashem commanded משה to take the 12 wooden staves of the 12 נשיאים and write their names on them. On the staff of שבט לוי he was to write אהרן's name. The 12 staves were placed in front of the ארון, with אהרן's staff in the middle. The next morning, all sticks were the same except for אהרן's, which was covered with leaves, blossoms, and almonds. Now all agreed that the כהונה belonged to אהרן and his sons. ה' commanded משה to place the מטע of אהרן next to the ארון קודש as a testimony for all generations.

11) Now that all agreed that the כהונה belonged to אהרן and his sons, ה' told משה about the 24 different gifts, מתנות כהונה, that are given to the כהנים. The לויים as they were helpers with the עבודה, were to be given מעשר, 1/10th of all produce, after תרומה was given to the כהנים. לוי שבט did not receive any proper portion in ארץ ישראל. These gifts were בני ישראל's special way of supporting them for their service.

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS KORACH

Name _____

- _____ 1) Which son of קהת was the father of משה and אהרן?
 a) שמרם b) יצחקר c) קברון d) עוזאל
- _____ 2) Which son of קהת was the father of קרה?
 a) שמרם b) יצחקר c) קברון d) עוזאל
- _____ 3) Which שבט was mainly influenced by קרה?
 a) ראובן b) יהודה c) זבולון d) מנשה
- _____ 4) When did משה say they should wait until to bring the קטורת?
 a) Next day b) Next week c) Until after שבט d) Next month
- _____ 5) Aside from קרה, how many people from his camp brought קטורת?
 a) 5 b) 50 c) 250 d) 500
- _____ 6) How did the group of people who brought the קטורת die?
 a) Plague b) Fire c) Wild animals d) Earth swallowed
- _____ 7) What did the people shout from inside the earth?
 a) משה אמת ותורתו אמת ואנחנו בדאים b) ה' מקרה ה' מקרה ה' ימלוך לעולם ועד
 c) שמע ישראל ה' אלוהינו ה' אחד d) המלאך הגואל אותי מכל רע
- _____ 8) After the firepans were flattened, what were they added on to cover?
 a) כיור b) מזבח הנחושת c) שילקון d) מנורה
- _____ 9) Which food item grew on אהרן's staff?
 a) Olives b) Grapes c) Figs d) Almonds
- _____ 10) How many special gifts are included in the מתנות כהונה?
 a) 12 b) 24 c) 36 d) 48

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS BALAK

1) After the בני ישראל defeated the mighty סיחון and עוג, the people of מואב were petrified that the בני ישראל would attack them and chase them out of their land. In an attempt to protect themselves, they made peace with their neighbors, the מדוניים, and appointed for themselves a new king, בלק. בלק realized that to fight the Yidden with weapons would not work, rather he must find a different way.

2) בלק consulted the מדוניים and asked them – “Since משה spent time in your country, what is the secret of his success?” The מדוניים answered, “His power is with his mouth”. “If that is the case, we will hire the famous magician, בלעם, whose power is also with his mouth”.

3) בלק sent noblemen to invite בלעם to come. בלעם knew that ultimately he was in Hashem’s control and if ה' did not want the בני ישראל to be cursed, it would not happen. He told the officers of מואב and מדון to wait overnight for ה'’s response. The officers of מדון decided that if בלעם needs ה'’s approval, then the situation is lost, and with that they got up and left.

4) The next morning בלעם told the מואבי officers that he was not allowed to go with them. Thinking that it wasn’t enough honor for בלעם, בלק sent higher ranking officers and more money. Hoping now that ה' would give him permission to curse the בני ישראל, בלעם told these officers as well, to stay overnight. That night ה' appeared to him and told him that if he wants to, he may go with בלק’s officers to advise בלק, but he may not curse the בני ישראל.

5) The next morning בלעם got up excitedly to go curse the Yidden. To stop him, ה' sent a מלאך with a drawn sword to block his path. Only the donkey saw the מלאך, so it swerved off the path into a field. The מלאך then came again and the donkey moved, crushing בלעם’s foot against the stone wall on the side of the road. The מלאך then appeared to the donkey a third time, but this time it had nowhere to go so it crouched and refused to move. Each time, בלעם beat his donkey. This time ה' made a נס and the donkey began to speak: “Why did you hit me these three times. If you need to use a stick against **me**, how do you think you will defeat the בני ישראל?”. The officers of מואב laughed when they saw בלעם arguing with the donkey.

6) בלעם agreed that he sinned but in his heart he still planned to curse the בני ישראל. The מלאך allowed him to continue, warning that he shall say whatever ה' allows him to.

7) The next morning בלעם told בלק to prepare 7 מזבחות and to bring a bull and ram on each. בלעם went up the mountain to see the בני Hashem. Hashem appeared to him and forced him to bless the בני ישראל in front of בלק.

8) בלק was very upset and two more times took בלעם to different mountains to see בני from a different angle. Each time they built 7 more מזבחות and brought a bull and ram on each. בלעם walked away and both times Hashem appeared to him and forced him to bless the בני ישראל in front of בלק. בלק was furious. בלעם defended himself by reminding בלק that he told him originally that he can only say what ה' allows him to. As בלעם walked away disgraced, he blessed the בני ישראל a fourth time. Included in his many blessings is the פסוק of מה טובו אלהיך יעקב.

9) As he was heading home, בלעם advised בלק with a way that he can win against the בני. If בלק would send the מדוני and מואבי girls into the camp of the בני ישראל and they would get the Yidden to serve their עבודה זרה, then they can defeat them. בלק followed through with בלעם's plan and the ערב רב and some of the בני joined the girls and began to serve their idol פעור.

10) ה' was very angry – the holy nation of בני ישראל was sinning with non-Jewish girls and עבודה זרה! He commanded משה to gather the judges and to put to death anyone who served פעור. Many people who sinned were from שבט שמעון. The נשיא of שבט שמעון, Zimri, came forward and challenged משה. If משה could marry צפורה, the daughter of יתרו, then he could marry the non-Jewish princess Kozbi the daughter of Tzur (who was בלק)! Of course he was wrong, for משה married צפורה before the giving of the תורה and צפורה was a גיורת.

11) זמרי took כנזי to his tent. All knew that זמרי was very wrong but they could not remember the הלכה of זמרי's punishment – should בית דין put him to death or will ה' deal with him directly? While they were discussing, פנחס approached משה and reminded him, that משה taught him the הלכה is that he should be killed by man. משה told פנחס since he merited to remember it, he should kill them. פנחס, very upset about the חילול ה' that Zimri was causing, killed both זמרי and כנזי.

12) Following the killing of כנזי, ה' sent a plague among the Yidden. פנחס davened that it should stop. ה' listened to his תפלה but not before 24,000 Yidden died.

13) פנחס taught to stand up to defend ה' honor, even when it difficult for us.

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS PINCHOS

- 1) When פנחס killed זמרי and כזבי, instead of thanking him, many were angry at him, especially שבט שמעון, who זמרי was the נשיא of. Hashem told משה to announce, if פנחס would not have killed זמרי, He would have destroyed all of the בני ישראל. As a reward for his courageous act, פנחס, who until now was a לוי, (since he was born before אהרן's future family members became כהנים,) became a כהן like his family.
- 2) After rewarding פנחס, it was time to punish the מואבים and מדננים who caused the בני ישראל to sin. However, before they went into battle against them, ה' first commanded משה to count the בני ישראל.
- 3) משה and אלקעזר, אהרן's son, were in charge of the counting. All men between 20 and 60 were counted by giving a half a shekel coin. שבט לוי was counted separately, from one month and up. The total of בני ישראל was 601,730.
- 4) As בני ישראל approached ארץ ישראל, Hashem told משה that the land will be divided among the males of the שבטים. Five sisters from שבט מנשה came forward. Their father, זלפקה, died without any sons, which would mean that they would lose their inheritance in ארץ ישראל. They approached משה and asked if they, instead, can have their father's portion of land in א"י. Hashem told משה that the daughter's of זלפקה were correct – if a man dies without any sons, his daughters inherit him, and they therefore will get their fathers portion in א"י.
- 5) After משה hit the rock at מריבה, Hashem told him that he will die in the desert and not go into ארץ ישראל. Hashem now told משה to go up to הר נבוא to see ארץ ישראל for afterwards he will die. משה asked ה' to please appoint a good leader, to replace him. Hashem informed him that his talmid, יהושע בן נון, will be the new leader of בני ישראל.

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS DEVARIM

1) The בני ישראל were at the end of their 40 years in the desert and were ready to enter into ארץ ישראל. They already conquered סיחון the king of the אמורי, and עוג the king of כנען. On the 1st of Shevat, 3488, as משה knew he would be נפטר soon and would not be entering into ארץ ישראל, he realized that this was the time to encourage, rebuke, and talk to them.

2) משה called all the Yidden together, spoke to them, and discussed in hints the עבירות that they and their fathers did. Moshe mentioned these to help בני ישראל realize the wrongs that have been done and to do תשובה. Although this generation didn't do these עבירות, they accepted, and did תשובה.

3) Moshe blessed them and recalled how when בני ישראל grew and multiplied he told them to bring judges who would work under him. All cases the judges would deal with. If it was still too difficult they would bring it to him. There was a grievance against the בני ישראל for this, for they should have responded "Moshe, we only want to learn from you", but they didn't.

4) From there we travelled towards ארץ ישראל. We were almost ready to enter, when you came to me requesting to send spies. I chose 12 righteous men, but they returned with fruits of the land, intending to bring a negative report. Only יהושע and כלב remained צדיקים among the מרגלים. I tried to encourage you to put your trust in Hashem, but unfortunately, you believed the מרגלים and came crying to me, afraid to go into ארץ ישראל. Hashem heard your cries and decreed that the generation of the מרגלים, aside from יהושע and כלב, will wander for 40 years and will not enter into ארץ ישראל until all die out.

5) At that point you came crying again, this time doing תשובה, but it was too late. The decree was already in place. Some of you, not listening to Hashem's command, decided to attempt to go up to ארץ ישראל. Down came the אמורי and destroyed those who attempted, and the Yidden remained in Kadesh Barnea for 19 years.

6) We wandered in the desert until the time came for us to enter into ארץ ישראל. Hashem commanded us to turn north and pass the land of שְׁעִיר. Hashem warned "שְׁעִיר" comes from עֵשָׂו. עֵשָׂו's descendants are your brothers. You may not attack them, for I gave הָאָרֶץ שְׁעִיר to them. Do not even step into their land without permission. If they give you permission, you may pass through, but you are to buy from them food and drink.

7) שְׁעִיר refused to let us through, so we went around to the land of מוֹאָב. Again Hashem warned us that since מוֹאָב descends from לוֹט, their land is theirs. We must get permission to pass through their land, and even though we may take spoils from them, we may not conquer them.

8) The king of מוֹאָב refused to allow us through, so we approached עַמּוֹן. As עַמּוֹן was also a descendant of לוֹט, Hashem told us that we may not fight with them and we may not even take spoils from them.

9) Although Hashem did not allow us to fight with שְׁעִיר, מוֹאָב, and עַמּוֹן, He did allow us to conquer the land of סִיחֹן, the king of the אַמּוֹרִי. I requested from סִיחֹן to let us pass through peacefully and offered that we would even buy food and drink from him. Even so סִיחֹן refused, so we attacked and conquered him and his land.

10) As we approached the אַמּוֹרִי kingdom of בְּשָׁן, their giant king עוֹג, with his army, came out towards us. We fought עוֹג and his army and ה' gave them into our hands.

11) We now possessed large amounts of land on the east of the Yarden river, referred to as עֵבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן. שְׂבֵט רְאוּבֵן and שְׂבֵט גָּד had large amounts of livestock, and upon their request, I gave this land to them. I joined to them also 1/2 of שְׂבֵט מְנַשֶּׁה. Although they were allowed to let their wives and children settle in to this land, they would only properly inherit it after they came and helped us conquer ארץ ישראל.

12) The בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל realized that מֹשֶׁה gave them מוֹסֵר for he loved them and wanted them to improve. They listened, took מֹשֶׁה's words to heart, and did proper תְּשׁוּבָה.

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS DEVARIM

QUIZ

Name _____

- ____ 1) What was the name of the king of בָּשָׁן?
 a) עוג b) סיהון c) גִּלְיָת d) אֲלִיפָז
- ____ 2) How many men were chosen to spy out אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל?
 a) 3 b) 6 c) 9 d) 12
- ____ 3) Aside from יהושע, which of the מְרַגְלִים remained righteous?
 a) חור b) כָּלֵב c) פְּנִיָּהס d) אֲהֵרֹן
- ____ 4) For how many years did the בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל stay in קְדֵשׁ בְּרִנְעָה?
 a) 5 b) 19 c) 25 d) 39
- ____ 5) Which mountain was given to שֵׁעִיר?
 a) הַר שֵׁעִיר b) הַר גְּרִיזִים c) הַר עֵיבָל d) הַר אֲרָרָט
- ____ 6) Which one of these was עֲמֹן descended from?
 a) נְמֵרוֹד b) לָבָן c) לוֹט d) עֵשָׂו
- ____ 7) Which nation was בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל allowed to conquer?
 a) אַמּוֹרֵי b) מוֹאָב c) עֲמֹן d) שֵׁעִיר
- ____ 8) On which side of אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל is the יַרְדֵּן River?
 a) north b) east c) south d) west
- ____ 9) Which שִׁבְטַת wanted to settle in the land of עֵבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן?
 a) שְׁמֵעוֹן b) יִשְׁשָׁכָר c) גָּד d) בְּנִמִּין
- ____ 10) How much of שִׁבְטַת מְנַשֶּׁה joined the 2 שִׁבְטִים on עֵבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן?
 a) 1/4 b) 1/2 c) 3/4 d) all

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS VA'ESCHANAN

1) משה continued his outlining of the history of the Yidden in the desert. "When I hit the rock at מריבה, ה' told me that I will not enter into ארץ ישראל. After I defeated סיחון and עוג, I hoped that perhaps ה' 'changed His mind' and would let me enter. I davened 515 תפילות for ה' to let me into ארץ ישראל. Although ה' still did not allow me in, He did allow me to see the whole land.

2) The way to remain connected to ה' is by fulfilling His מצוות. As they were going to be leaving the superspiritual world of the מדבר, משה began reviewing the מצוות to remind the בני ישראל to remain strong. The מצוות are perfect just as ה' made them. לא תוסיפו – do not add on to the מצוות, for example shaking 2 לולבים at the same time, לא תגרעו – do not detract from a מצוה, for example only wearing 3 ציצית on a garment.

3) A way to enhance the connection with ה' is to stay close to תלמידי הקמחים.

4) As משה was speaking to a new generation, he reminded them to always remember the event of the giving of the תורה on סיני. The same way your parents told you, you must tell your children, and they must tell theirs for all generations.

5) At מתן תורה you heard ה'’s voice from within the fire. Do not make images of what you saw as an attempt to represent ה'. You may also not make images of people, animals, the sun, or the moon. This will help you stay away from worshipping idols. As you enter into ארץ ישראל you will see nations serving idols. Do not follow their ways, for if you do you will be sent into גלות. Remember, even in גלות you can do תשובה, and ה' will then regather you back to ארץ ישראל.

6) As משה was discussing מצוות, he immediately did the מצוה of setting up three ערי מקלט, which ה' gave to him specifically. If someone kills בְּשׂוּגָה, not on purpose, he runs away to these cities and can be safe. There were to be another 42 ערי מקלט set up in ארץ ישראל.

7) Although the עשרת הדברות were given to כלל ישראל on סיני, ה' repeated them again, as many Yidden of that generation were not born yet, or were very young. It is important to note: the title "עשרת הדברות" is to be properly translated as "The 10 **STATEMENTS**", not commandments, for there are actually **14** commandments in the עשרת הדברות. The עשרת הדברות begin as follows.

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1) | אֱנֹכִי ה' אֵל לֵקוּדָה | 1) Believe in ה' |
| 2) | לֹא יִהְיֶה לְךָ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים עַל פְּנֵי (לֹא־תַעֲשֶׂה לְךָ פֶסֶל לֹא־תִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לָהֶם וְלֹא תַעֲבֹדֵם) | 2) Do not own any idols 3) Do not make any idols 4) Do not bow down to idols 5) Do not serve idols |
| 3) | לֹא תִשָּׂא אֶת שֵׁם ה' אֵל לֵקוּדָה לְשׁוֹן | 6) Don't say ה's name in vain |
| 4) | שָׂמֹר אֶת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקֹדֶשׁוֹ (לֹא־תַעֲשֶׂה כְלִי־מְלָאכָה) | 7) Remember to make שַׁבָּת holy 8) Do not do מְלָאכָה on שַׁבָּת |
| 5) | כַּבֵּד אֶת אָבִיךָ וְאֶת אִמֶךָ | 9) Honor your father and mother |
| 6) | לֹא תִרְצַח | 10) Do not murder |
| 7) | לֹא תִנָּאֵף | 11) Don't marry certain people |
| 8) | לֹא תִגְנוֹב | 12) Don't kidnap |
| 9) | לֹא תַעֲנֶה בְרַעַף עַד שֶׁקֶר | 13) Don't be a false witness |
| 10) | לֹא תַחַמֵּד | 14) Don't be jealous to the point of taking |

8) ואהבה of פרשה taught the בני ישראל the first paragraph of שמע which includes the פרשה of פסוקים. In these פסוקים we accept Hashem as the only King, Rule, and Power in the universe. We are also accepting upon ourselves to wholeheartedly love Hashem and to fulfill His מצוות. These פסוקים tell us that the words of תורה should always be on our mind – when we are at home, when we are traveling, when we are lying down, and when we get up. When putting תפילין on ones arm and head, we are tying ourselves to these thoughts and connecting to Hashem. The מזוזות that are to be placed by the doorway, also contain the פרשה of שמע within and remind us to love ה' and to keep his מצוות.

9) The בני ישראל were soon to be arriving in ארץ ישראל. משה warned the Yidden - the כנענים will be leaving behind their possessions. Be careful that you don't get too involved in your new found wealth, which can cause you to leave Hashem. Similarly, you will be exposed to their idols and customs. Never imitate the ways of those nations. Always remember that Hashem took you out from the slavery in מצרים, and you are to only serve Him.

10) There are 7 nations living in א"י - גרְגָשִׁי & יְבוּסִי, חִוִּי, קְנִזִּי, קְנִזִּי, חִוִּי, יְבוּסִי, & גְרְגָשִׁי. If you allow them to remain, you will learn from their ways. They may only remain in ארץ ישראל if they agree to serve you and to keep the 7 מצוות that a בן נח must keep. If they do not agree, you must drive them out of the land or destroy them and their idols. Do not have mercy on them for you are ה's special and holy nation.

בס"ד

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS VA'ESCHANAN

QUIZ

Name _____

Match the דברה with its concept. (5 points each)

| | |
|---|---|
| אֲנָכִי ה' אֵלֹהִים | a) Believe in ה' |
| כִּבֵּד אֶת אָבִיךָ וְאֶת אִמֶּךָ | b) Do not be a false witness |
| לֹא יִהְיֶה לְךָ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים עַל פְּנֵי | c) Do not be jealous to the point of taking |
| לֹא תִגְנֹב | d) Do not kidnap |
| לֹא תִחַמַּד | e) Do not marry certain people |
| לֹא תִנְאֹף | f) Do not murder |
| לֹא תַעֲבֹד בְּרֵעֶךָ עֵד שֶׁקֶר | g) Do not own any idols |
| לֹא תִרְצַח | h) Do not say ה'’s name in vain |
| לֹא תִשָּׂא אֶת שֵׁם ה' אֵלֹהֶיךָ לְשׁוֹן | i) Honor your father and mother |
| שָׂמֹר אֶת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ | j) Remember to make שַׁבָּת holy |

Place the דברות in order (number 1 – 10) (5 points each)

| | |
|--|---|
| | אֲנָכִי ה' אֵלֹהִים |
| | כִּבֵּד אֶת אָבִיךָ וְאֶת אִמֶּךָ |
| | לֹא יִהְיֶה לְךָ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים עַל פְּנֵי |
| | לֹא תִגְנֹב |
| | לֹא תִחַמַּד |
| | לֹא תִנְאֹף |
| | לֹא תַעֲבֹד בְּרֵעֶךָ עֵד שֶׁקֶר |
| | לֹא תִרְצַח |
| | לֹא תִשָּׂא אֶת שֵׁם ה' אֵלֹהֶיךָ לְשׁוֹן |
| | שָׂמֹר אֶת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ |

BONUS: How many מצוות/commandments are in the עשרת הדברות? _____

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS AIKEV

1) משה continued his speech to בני ישראל. "Make sure you keep all of Hashem's מצוות, even the one's that seem small. Through properly keeping the מצוות you will come close to ה' and received reward in this world and in עולם הבא. You will increase in numbers and you will be saved from illness and live long lives. We will be blessed with righteous children, it will rain at the right times, and the earth will produce an abundance of food.

2) Do not fear the nations of כנען, for the same way ה' easily defeated מצרים so too He will make you victorious over them. You must remember to destroy their idols and objects that are used for their idols, for if not, you may become attracted to them.

3) Remember how ה' looked after you in the desert. He could have taken you through inhabited places to buy food, instead, he provided you with the special מן, a travelling באר, well, and the protection and comfort of travel with the ענני הכבוד on all sides. The ענני הכבוד also cleaned your clothing, which grew along with you. As long as you fulfill Hashem's מצוות, He will continue to take care of you. Trust Him completely!

4) ארץ ישראל is a land blessed with the שבעת המינים – 7 special fruits:

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| figs - תאנה | grapes – גפן | barley – שעורה | wheat – חטה |
| dates – (דבש) – תמר | olives – (שמן) | pomegranate – רמון | |

5) After we have eaten a meal with bread, we thank ה' by saying ברכת המזון. The רבנו decreed that we should make a ברכה on all foods before and after we eat.

6) משה continued to discuss the בני ישראל's sins in the desert: I remained on הר סיני for 40 days and nights to receive the לוחות, but you were impatient. The ערב רב created and worshipped an עגל, bringing some Yidden with them. When I came down, seeing the עגל, I broke the לוחות, burned the עגל, put its' ashes in the river (and gave to the Yidden to drink. Those that were guilty died.) I then went back up to שמים for another 40 days, fasting and asking ה' to forgive your חטא of the עגל.

7) Hashem told me that He will give me a second set of לוחות, but this time I must carve out the stone and He will write the letters. I went up to שמים a 3rd time, 120

days altogether, and on the 10th of תשרי, יום כפור, Hashem forgave you for the עגל. I took those לוחות and placed them in an ארון (different than the one that בצלאל later made).

8) Hashem asks of us to be in awe of Him and to realize that he loves us and is always there with us. A way we enhance our relationship with Him is through the special gift of תפלה.

9) We were strangers in מצרים and know what it feels like to be downtrodden. We therefore have a special מצוה of loving a גר and being kind to an orphan or widow.

10) Continuing his speech to בני ישראל, משה said over to the second paragraph of שמע – ונתנה אם שמוע. In this פרשה it tells us that if we serve Hashem with love and wholeheartedly, and keep the מצוות properly, we will be זוכה to wonderful blessings – including beneficial rain and abundant crops. However, if we stray from the path and listen to our יצר הרע, then these blessings will be held back and we will eventually be sent into גלות. But even then, we must remember that תורה is our life and we should be involved with it at all times - when at home, when travelling, when we get up, and when we go to bed. Even though we will be in גלות, many מצוות apply there as well, such as תפילין and מזוזה. Upon loving ה', serving Him properly, keeping the תורה and doing His מצוות we will be זוכה to stay in ארץ ישראל.

11) משה ended this פרשה by promising, that if we continue to study the תורה, copy Hashems מדות – just like He is merciful, gracious, compassionate, so too are we, then we will have nothing to fear from the nations of כנען and He will drive them out from before us.

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS KI SAVO

1) משה רבנו continued teaching the Yidden the different מצוות that would apply when they came to ארץ ישראל. When a farmer harvests a new crop, he takes a red string and ties it around the first stalk or fruit. When they are ripe, he takes the fruit, puts it in a basket, and brings it to the בית המקדש as part of a big ceremony, and gives it to the כהן. This מצוה is called ביכורים.

2) Upon bringing his ביכורים, he would say over a statement thanking ה' for his success and recapping the history of בני ישראל from לבן through יעקב coming to מצרים, until the arrival into ארץ ישראל.

3) This מצוה only applies to the שבעת המינים which grow in ארץ ישראל. They are:

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| גפן Grape | שעורה Barley | חטה Wheat |
| תמר Date | רימון Pomegranate | זית Olive |
| | | תאנה Fig |

4) The ביכורים are brought starting from שבועות. They should be preferably be brought until סוכות, however, they can be brought until הנוכה. They are brought every year, except for the years of שמיטה and יובל.

5) When a person harvests his field, he also separates part of his harvest and gives it to various members of כלל ישראל. This includes תרומה to the כהן and מעשר to the לוי. In the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th year of the שמיטה cycle he takes מעשר שני and eats it in ירושלים. The other years, the 3rd and the 6th, he gives it as מעשר עני to the poor.

6) On the last day of פסח of the 4th and 7th year of the שמיטה cycle, a Yid says ודוי מעשר, wherein he states that he has fulfilled all the laws of מעשר properly. After saying מעשר, he asks ה' to bless כלל ישראל with rain and abundant produce.

7) משה רבנו has almost finished telling the Yidden all the מצוות. From here to the end of חומש דברים, he encourages them to keep the תורה.

8) As they were soon to be entering into ארץ ישראל, ה' told משה to set up 12 stones in the plains of מואב and to write the תורה in 70 languages on them. The purpose of these stones was to remind the Yidden that they will only have the זכות of ארץ ישראל if they keep the תורה, and that the תורה applies wherever they go. ה' also commanded that 2 more sets of stones be set up by the next leader, יהושע.

9) As most of the בני ישראל were not present at סניף, ה' accepted the תורה once again as they entered into ארץ ישראל.

ה' commanded משה: On the day the Yidden go into א"י they must go to the area of the city of שכם, where they will find two mountains – הר גריזים and הר עיבל. 6 of the שבטים are to stand on one mountain and 6 on the other. The זקנים (leaders) along with the כהנים and לויים should stand in the valley with the ארון, and call out 11 ברכות facing הר גריזים, and 11 קללות, curses, facing הר עיבל. Upon hearing each ברכה or קללה, the שבטים would answer אמן.

10) משה רבנו gave כלל ישראל a series of ברכות that they will receive if they serve ה' properly and told them some devastating things that will happen if they don't. This part is known as the תוכחה and is lained quieter in shul. משה pointed out to כלל ישראל that serving Hashem Yisborach and doing the מצוות to get reward, or so we don't get punished, is not enough. Rather we must realize how lucky we are to be chosen as Hashem Yisborach's special nation, and we must therefore do ה' מצוות with a tremendous amount of joy!!!

בס"ד
PARSHA POINTS
PARSHAS KI SAVO
QUIZ

Name _____

- ___ 1) What color is the string that the farmer ties around the first new fruit?
a) red b) white c) blue d) yellow
- ___ 2) Who gets to keep the basket of fruit that is brought to the ביהמ"ק?
a) פהו b) לוי c) ישראל d) owner
- ___ 3) In his תפילה of thanks, the owner thanks ה' for saving the בני"י from ____
a) נמרוד b) תרה c) לבו d) עשו
- ___ 4) Which one of these is **not** one of the שבֵּעַת הַמִּינִים?
a) barley b) olives c) figs d) peaches
- ___ 5) Which יום טוב is the starting time for giving בכורים?
a) פסח b) שבועות c) סוכות d) חנוכה
- ___ 6) Which year of the שְׁמִטָּה cycle does the farmer not give בכורים?
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9
- ___ 7) The separation that the farmer gives to the לוי is called:
a) תרומה b) מעשר c) מעשר שני d) ערלה
- ___ 8) On which יום טוב is ודוי מעשר said?
a) פסח b) שבועות c) סוכות d) חנוכה
- ___ 9) How many stones was משה to write the תורה on in the plains of סוּאֵב?
a) 2 b) 6 c) 12 d) 70
- ___ 10) Towards which mountain were the בְּרָכוֹת said?
a) הר עיבל b) הר המוריה c) הר גריזים d) הר הזיתים