

בס"ד

ידיעות כלליות

GENERAL TORAH KNOWLEDGE



Beit Appel Campus Chaya Mushka
1525 NW 167th St, Miami, FL 33169

תש"פ – תשפ"א

2020 - 2021

שם התלמיד: _____

מורה: _____

1. HEBREW CALENDAR

- **In a regular year the Hebrew calendar has 12 months.** In a leap year there are 13 months, when an extra month of אָדָר ראשון—called אָדָר—is added *before* the month of אָדָר. During a leap year the month after אָדָר ראשון is called אָדָר שני.

טבת	10	תשרי	7	תמוז	4	ניסן	1
שבט	11	חשוון	8	אב	5	אייר	2
אדר	12	כסלו	9	אלול	6	סיון	3

- **There are two different orders for the Hebrew months.** One is based on the months; the other is based on the years. The Torah is the source for both orders.

The Hebrew Calendar Based on the MONTHS	The Hebrew Calendar Based on the YEAR
Starts with the month of ניסן	Starts with the month of תשרי
<p>THE TORAH SOURCE:</p> <p>On the first day of the month of ניסן Hashem told Moshe and Aharon: "This shall be to you the head of months."</p>	<p>THE TORAH SOURCE:</p> <p>The new year begins on Rosh Hashana, the first day of the month of תשרי, which is the anniversary of the creation of Adam and Chava.</p>

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) List the twelve months in the correct order with correct spelling, starting with the month of ניסן; 2) Know the differences between the calendars and the reason behind each one.

2. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר דְּבָרִים

- The fifth and final book of the Torah is סֵפֶר דְּבָרִים.

הָאֲזִינוּ	10	כִּי תָבוֹא	7	רְאֵה	4	דְּבָרִים	1
וְזֹאת הַבְּרָכָה	11	נִצְבִים	8	שׁוֹפְטִים	5	וְאֶתְחַנֵּן	2
		וַיִּלְךְ	9	כִּי תֵצֵא	6	עֲקֹב	3

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר דְּבָרִים in their correct order.

1. מצוות בין אדם לתברו • מצוות בין אדם למקום

The *mitzvos* of the Torah can be separated into two groups:

מצוות בין אדם לתברו

Mitzvos between one Jew and another,
such as giving *tzedaka*, having *ahavas Yisroel*, and visiting the sick

מצוות בין אדם למקום

Mitzvos between a Jew and *Hashem*,
such as keeping *Shabbos*, eating kosher food, and trusting in *Hashem*

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Name the two types of *mitzvos*; 2) Explain what they mean; and 3) Give an example of each type.

1. THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION

- **Hashem created the universe and everything in it.**

light, darkness	אור, חושך	יום ראשון
separate earth and heaven	רקיע	יום שני
grass, trees, flowers, fruit, vegetables	עשב, עצים, פרחים, פירות	יום שלישי
sun, moon, stars	מאורות	יום רביעי
fish and birds	דגים ועופות	יום חמישי
animals, man	חיות, בהמות, אדם, סנה	יום ששי
rest	מנוחה	יום שבת

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write in Hebrew or in English what was created on each day of creation, starting from the first day.

2. שבע מצוות בני נח

- **Hashem gave seven laws to the non-Jews, so they could establish a world that would be moral and free of evil.** The laws were given to No'ach and his descendants, from whom the world was rebuilt after the Great Flood.

Do not enter into a forbidden marriage	גילוי עריות	1
Do not murder	שפיכת דמים	2
Do not worship idols	עבודה זרה	3
Do not eat a limb removed from a live animal	אבר מן החי	4
Do not curse G-d	ברכת ה'	5
Do not steal	גנל	6
Set up courts of law and bring criminals to justice	דינין	7

The **שְׁבַע מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ** are universal commandments given to the nations of the world by *Hashem* on *Har Sinai*.

It is the responsibility of the *Yidden* to promote the observance of these commandments and encourage non-Jews to perform them. As the *Rambam* writes: "לְכַף אֶת כָּל בְּאֵי הָעוֹלָם לְקַבֵּל מִצְוֹת שְׁנַצְטוּוּ בְּנֵי נֹחַ"—"to compel all humanity to accept upon themselves the laws given to the descendants of No'ach."

The *Yidden* must also teach them that the **שְׁבַע מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ** must be kept because it is *Hashem* Who commanded these *mitzvos* to them. In the month of *Nissan*, **ג' תשמ"ג** (1983), the Rebbe began a campaign calling upon every *Yid* to influence his non-Jewish acquaintances to do the **שְׁבַע מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ**. The Rebbe also said that this makes the entire world a **בֵּית הַתּוֹנִים**—a dwelling place for G-dliness in this world—and will help pave the way for *Moshiach's* arrival.

? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Write in Hebrew each of the **שְׁבַע מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ** and its correct English translation; and 2) Explain why the Rebbe wanted us to influence people who are not Jewish to observe these commandments.

ה' חומשים 1.

(1) בְּרַאשִׁית (2) שְׁמוֹת (3) וַיִּקְרָא (4) בְּמִדְבָּר (5) דְּבָרִים

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the five books of the Chumashim in the correct order.

שְׁמוֹת הַתְּפִילוֹת בְּיוֹם כִּפּוּר 2. כְּפוּר

- On Yom Kippur five separate תְּפִילוֹת are said. Each one of the five תְּפִילוֹת corresponds to one of the five parts of a Jew's נְשָׂמָה. When one davens each of the Yom Kippur תְּפִילוֹת, the corresponding part of the נְשָׂמָה "shines."

When the part of the נְשָׂמָה is revealed	Part of the נְשָׂמָה	תְּפִילָה
Boys: when he has a <i>bris</i> Girls: when she is given her Jewish name	נֶפֶשׁ	מַעֲרִיב
At the age of <i>chinuch</i> (some say 3, some say 5)	רוּחַ	שְׁחֵרִית
Boys: at his <i>bar mitzvah</i> Girls: at her <i>bas mitzvah</i>	נְשָׂמָה	מוֹסֵף
When a person reaches the level of צְדִיק	חַי'	מְנַחֵה
When a person has a chance to do מְסִירַת נֶפֶשׁ	יְחִידָה	נְעִילָה

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List the five parts of davening on Yom Kippur in the proper order; 2) Write the part of a Jew's נְשָׂמָה that "shines" during each of these parts of davening; 3) Know at what point in a person's life each part is revealed.

מצוות דרבנן 3.

- The following seven *mitzvos* were instituted by the *rabbonim*.

Ritually wash the hands before eating bread	נ	נְטִילַת יָדַיִם	1
Construct an <i>Eruv</i> to permit carrying to and within public areas on <i>Shabbos</i>	ע	עֵירוּב	2
Recite a blessing for each enjoyment	ב	בְּרִכּוֹת הַנְּהֻגִין	3
Prepare lights in advance of <i>Shabbos</i> and <i>Yomtov</i> (one of the reasons is to have peace in the home)	ש	נְרוֹת שַׁבַּת וְיוֹם טוֹב	4
Read <i>Megilas Esther</i> on Purim	מ	מְגִילַת אֶסְתֵּר	5
Light the Chanukah lights	ח	נְרוֹת חֲנוּכָּה	6
Recite the <i>Hallel</i> on <i>Rosh Chodesh</i> , Chanukah and <i>Yomtov</i>	ה	הַלֵּל	7

Hint to Remember: "נְעַ בְּשִׁמְחָה"

- ?** FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List in Hebrew the seven *mitzvos* instituted by the *rabbonim*; 2) Know the expression that helps us remember the *mitzvos*.

1. הַכְנָסַת אֹרְחִים

The *mitzvah* of הַכְנָסַת אֹרְחִים literally means “welcoming guests.” We can look to Avrohom Avinu to learn how to perform this *mitzvah*, which for him was very dear. His tent had an opening on each of its four sides, so he could see from every direction when travelers were coming.



At first he offered his guests bread, and then served them a big meal. When he was weak from his *bris milah*, Hashem made it very hot outside so there would be no travelers to invite into his tent, allowing Avrohom to rest. Not being able to fulfill this *mitzvah* however caused Avrohom much pain, so Hashem made three angels appear as his guests.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write the English translation of above *mitzvah*; 2) Give an example of how you have done this *mitzvah*.

2. בִּיקוּר חוֹלִים

DANNY'S FEELING A LOT BETTER SINCE YOU CAME.



• The *mitzvah* of בִּיקוּר חוֹלִים means “visiting the sick.” We learn the great value of this *mitzvah* from when Avrohom Avinu was weak after having a *bris milah* at the age of 99 and Hashem Himself came to visit him.

Have you ever performed this *mitzvah*? It's an easy one to do and can be done with a friend, a relative or even someone you don't even know.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:

1) Write the English translation for the above *mitzvah*; 2) Give an example of how you have done this *mitzvah*.

3. RESPONDING TO KADDISH

- When someone recites *Kaddish* in a *minyan*, the congregation responds by saying:

אָמֵן, יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ, לְעֵלָם, וְלְעֵלְמֵי עָלְמֵיָא, יְתְבָרַךְ

"Amen. May *Hashem's* great name be blessed forever and ever."

- **Why is it important to respond to *Kaddish*?**

When a Jew responds to *Kaddish* with full strength and conviction, he shows that he believes and confirms what is being said. Responding in a strong voice—but not yelling or shouting—cannot only annul an evil decree on oneself of 70 years, ח"ו, but *Hashem* will add even more years to one's life.



- ?** FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write the exact wording of the entire *יהא שמה רבא אמין*; 2) Explain the correct way to respond when someone is reciting *Kaddish*; and, 3) Know what can be accomplished when *Kaddish* is said..

1. אבות ואמהות

- The first family of *Yidden* are called our "fathers" and our "mothers."

אבות:

אברהם, יצחק, יעקב

אמהות:

שרה, רבקה, רחל, לאה

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the names of the אבות ואמהות.

2. COUPLES WHO ARE BURIED IN מערת המכפלה

- Our patriarchs and matriarchs are buried in מערת המכפלה.

אדם - חנה

אברהם - שרה

יצחק - רבקה

יעקב - לאה



? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the names of the couples buried in מערת המכפלה.

וזאת התורה 3.

- After completing the Torah reading in *shul*, the *sefer Torah* is raised (*hagbah*) while partially open and then dressed (*gelilah*). As the Torah scroll is raised, the congregation faces the Torah so they can see the letters, and they recite the following:



וזאת התורה אשר שם משה לפני
בני ישראל: עץ חיים היא למחזיקים
בה, ותמכה מאשר: דרכיה דרכי נועם,
וכל נתיבותיה שלום: ארד ימים בימינה,
בשמאלה עשר וכבוד: ה' חפץ
למען צדקו, יגדיל תורה ויאדיר.

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Fill in the missing words for וזאת התורה;
2) Know when it is said.

1. **BROCHOS RECITED ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF FOOD**

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הַעוֹלָם . . .

BREAD	
Who brings forth bread from the earth	הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ
FOODS MADE WITH THE FIVE TYPES OF GRAIN WHEAT, BARLEY, SPELT, OATS, OR RYE	
Who creates various kinds of food	בוֹרֵא מִיְּנֵי מִזֻּנוֹת
WINE AND GRAPE JUICE	
Who creates the fruit of the vine	בוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגֶּפֶן
FRUIT GROWN FROM A TREE	
Who creates the fruit of the tree	בוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָעֵץ
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT THAT DO NOT GROW FROM A TREE	
Who creates the fruit of the earth	בוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה
MEAT, FISH, CHEESE, CANDY, BEVERAGES	
by Whose word all things come to be	שֶׁהַכֹּל נִהְיָ בְּדַבְּרוֹ

- **Why Should We Make a *Brocha*?**
 - **Everything belongs to *Hashem*.** Therefore, every time we make a *brocha* we are actually asking permission from *Hashem* to eat His food. In doing so, we are declaring our belief in *Hashem*, Who is the Creator of the food we are about to eat.
 - **The *chochomim*—our Torah sages—have said that we cannot enjoy anything in this world before we make a *brocha*.** We are showing our appreciation to *Hashem* for creating the foods that give us life.

▪ **The Order of the Brochos: Eating Foods With Different Brochos**

Some foods are considered more important than others, and their *brochos* should be said first.

Bread is the most important food. After saying the <i>brocha</i> המוציא, no more <i>brochos</i> have to be said, except הגפן if drinking wine.*	המוציא	1 st
If you do not say המוציא, foods of the 5 types of grain are next in importance, and the <i>brocha</i> מזונות מיני מזונות should be said first.	מזונות	2 nd
After saying the <i>brocha</i> הגפן פרי הגפן on wine, no <i>brochos</i> have to be said on other drinks.	הגפן	3 rd
Next in the order of importance	העץ	4 th
Next in the order of importance	האדמה	5 th
Next in the order of importance	שכל	6 th

Hint to Remember: המנע אש

* There are additional exceptions when another *brocha* must be said.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List what brochos are made on which foods and give two examples of each one; 2) Know the reasons for making brochos on food; 3) Translate each brocha recited on food into English; 4) Know the order of importance of each brocha. 5) Write the expression that reminds us of the correct order of the brochos

2. נביאים ראשונים

(1) יהושע (2) שופטים (3) שמואל-ל (4) מלכים

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the names of the נביאים ראשונים.

1. BLESSINGS AFTER EATING FOOD • בּוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת

- The shortest *brocha* that is said after eating is “בוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת.” This after-*brocha* is recited after eating foods upon which we made the *brocha* הָעֵץ (except fruit from the *shivas haminim*), הָאֲדָמָה or שֶׁהֶכֶל.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,

בוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת רַבּוֹת וְחֶסְרוֹן עַל כָּל מֵה-שֶׁבָּרָאתָ

לְהַחְיֹת בָּהֶם נְפֹשׁ כָּל-חַי, בְּרוּךְ חַי הָעוֹלָמִים:

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Fill in the missing Hebrew words for the brocha of בּוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת.

2. סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה

- A סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה is a festive meal that is made in honor of performing a *mitzvah*, e.g. *bris*, *pidyon haben*, wedding. It is a *mitzvah* to wash for bread and to partake in the *simcha*.



- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Explain what is a *seudas mitzvah*;
2) Give two examples.

3. WHO INSTITUTED THE PRAYERS? • מי תקן התפילות? •

- The three daily prayers were instituted by the Avos, as described in the Torah in the *pesukim* written below.

According to the <i>Midrash</i> and the <i>Gemorah</i>	Instituted by	Prayer
<p>אברהם instituted שחרית in the בקר (morning) after Hashem destroyed Sodom.</p> <p>וישכם אברהם בבקר אל־המקום אשר־עמד שם את־פני ה': בראשית י"ט:כ"ז</p>	אברהם	שחרית
<p>יצחק instituted מנחה in the צהריים (afternoon) before meeting Rivka.</p> <p>ויצא יצחק לשוח בשדה לפנות ערב וישא עיניו וירא והנה גמלים באים: בראשית כ"ד:ט"ג</p>	יצחק	מנחה
<p>יעקב instituted מעריב in the ערב (evening) on his way to Charan before going to sleep and dreaming of the angels going up and down the ladder.</p> <p>ויפגע במקום וילן שם כִּי־בא השמש ויקח מאבני המקום וישם מראשותיו וישכב במקום ההוא: בראשית כ"ח:יא</p>	יעקב	מעריב

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Name the three daily prayers; 2) Write who instituted each one; and 3) Know when it is mentioned in the Torah.

1. THE CHAIN OF THE CHABAD LEADERS

DATES OF BIRTH AND YAHRTZEITS

שמות הנשיאים The Given Name of each Rebbe	שלישלת הנשיאים The Name Each Rebbe Is Known By
ר' ישראל	בעל שם טוב
ר' דובער	מעזריטשער מגיד
ר' שניאור זלמן	אלטער רבי
ר' דובער	מיטעלער רבי
ר' מנחם מענדל	צמח צדק
ר' שמואל	רבי מהר"ש
ר' שלום דובער	רבי רש"ב
ר' יוסף יצחק	פריערדיקער רבי
ר' מנחם מענדל	היינטיקער רבי

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the given names of the Rebbeim and the names they are known by.

יום השתלקות Yahrtzeit Date	יום הולדת Birthday Date	שלישלת הנשיאים
שבועות	ח"י אלול	בעל שם טוב
י"ט כסלו	Unknown	מעזריטשער מגיד
כ"ד טבת	ח"י אלול	אלטער רבי
ט' כסלו	ט' כסלו	מיטעלער רבי
י"ג ניסן	כ"ט אלול	צמח צדק
י"ג תשרי	ב' אייר	רבי מהר"ש
ב' ניסן	כ' חשוון	רבי רש"ב
י' שבט	י"ב תמוז	פריערדיקער רבי
ג' תמוז	י"א ניסן	היינטיקער רבי

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: *Fill in the birth dates of the birthdays and yahrtzeits of the Rebbeim.*

1. DO NOT BE WASTEFUL • בל תשחית



- **From a Torah prohibition against needlessly cutting down a tree, we learn that we should not destroy or waste anything of value.** For example, leftover food should not be thrown out; paper should not be discarded if it can be used for another purpose; lights should be turned off if no one is in the room. Can you think of other examples of בל תשחית? Whatever we own was given to us by *Hashem*, so we must be careful not to be wasteful about anything.

- ? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) *Translate into English the words בל תשחית*; 2) *Give an example of this mitzvah that is not given above.*

2. RETURNING LOST OBJECTS • השבת אבדה

"Do not see your brother's ox or sheep straying and ignore them; return them . . ."
(Deuteronomy 22:1)

- **Returning lost objects to their rightful owner is a positive *mitzvah*.** Unless the item is of very little value, one who finds an object must make an effort to return it to its owner.

- ? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) *Translate into English the words השבת אבדה*; 2) *Give an example of this mitzvah that is not given above.*



3. בְּרַכַּת הַגּוֹמֵל

- The blessing of הגּוֹמֵל is a blessing of thanksgiving:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַגּוֹמֵל לְחַיִּיבִים טוֹבוֹת, וְשֹׂגְמְלֵי טוֹב:

It is recited by any of the following people:

- A person who was very sick and has recovered
 - A person who was jailed and has been released
 - A person who traveled through a desert and has entered a town
 - A person who crossed the sea and has reached dry land
- The follow phrase from *Tehillim* helps us remember the four categories of people who must recite הגּוֹמֵל:

"... and all living things shall thank You"—"וְכָל הַחַיִּים יוֹדוּךָ"

The word "חַיִּים" is an acronym—חַיִּיבֹת—where each letter stands for one of the four types of people who must say the blessing of הגּוֹמֵל:

ח	י	י	ם
חולה suffering (sick)	ים Sea	יְסוּרִים captive (jail)	מִדְבָּר desert

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know the four times when we are to make the brocha of הגּוֹמֵל; 2) Write out the brocha, starting with "הַגּוֹמֵל".

1. פרשיות ספר בראשית

- The first book of the Torah is **ספר בראשית**.

מקץ	10	וניצא	7	וירא	4	בראשית	1
ויגש	11	וישלח	8	חיי ערה	5	נח	2
ויחי	12	וישב	9	תולדות	6	לך לך	3

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the **ספר בראשית** פרשיות in the correct order.

2. THE FOUR FASTS RELATED TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BEIS HAMIKDOSH

OF THE

Gedaliah was assassinated.	ג' תשרי	צום גדלי'	1
The walls of Yerushalayim were surrounded.	י' טבת	עשרה בטבת	2
The walls of Yerushalayim were broken.	יז תמוז	שבועה עשר בתמוז	3
The first Beis Hamikdosh and second Beis Hamikdosh were burned.	ט' אב	תשעה באב	4

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List the four fasts related to the destruction of the Beis Hamikdosh; 2) Know the date when each event occurred; 3) Write the reason for each fast.

י"ב שבטים 1.

- Each of the שבטים were led by one of Yaakov Avinu's 12 sons.

אָשֶׁר	10	דָּן	7	יְהוּדָה	4	רְאוּבֵן	1
יוֹסֵף	11	נַפְתָּלִי	8	יִשְׁשַׁכָּר	5	שְׁמֹעוֹן	2
בְּנִימִין	12	גָּד	9	זְבוּלוֹן	6	לוֹי	3

- The 12 tribes are descendants of four mothers.

אָשֶׁר, גָּד, זְלוֹפָה	זְלוֹפָה	רְאוּבֵן, שְׁמֹעוֹן, לוֹי, יְהוּדָה, יִשְׁשַׁכָּר, זְבוּלוֹן	לֵאָה
יוֹסֵף, בְּנִימִין	רַחֵל	דָּן, נַפְתָּלִי	בִּלְהָה

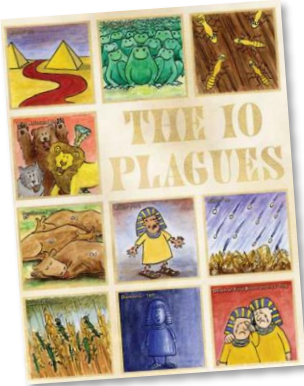
- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the names of the שבטים in their correct order; 2) Know which of the שבטים descended from which mother.

2. FIVE BROCHOS RECITED WHEN MOSHIACH ARRIVES

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מְלִךְ הָעוֹלָם . . .		
for redeeming us	גּוֹאֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל-ל	1
for bringing us to this day	שְׁהַחֲיֵנוּ וְקִיְמָנוּ וְהַגִּיעֵנוּ לְזִמְן הַיּוֹם	2
Who gives a portion of His wisdom to those who fear Him	שְׁחַלֵּק מִחִכְמָתוֹ לִירְאָיו	3
Who gives a portion of His honor to those who fear Him	שְׁחַלֵּק מִכְבוֹדוֹ לִירְאָיו	4
Knower of secrets	חֹכֵם הַרְזִים	5

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List in Hebrew the brochos recited when Moshiach comes; and 2) Match each one to its correct English translation.

1. THE 10 MAKOS • עֶשֶׂר מַכּוֹת



- **Hashem punished the Egyptians with 10 plagues for not allowing the Jews to leave Egypt.**

בְּרָד	(7)	עֲרוֹב	(4)	דָּם	(1)
אֲרֵבָה	(8)	דָּבָר	(5)	צַפְרָדַע	(2)
חֹשֶׁב	(9)	שָׁחִין	(6)	כְּנִים	(3)
מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת	(10)				

The Pesach Hagadah gives an acronym to help us remember the מַכּוֹת עֶשֶׂר:

דְּצִ"ךְ עַד"ש בְּאֲח"ב

- ?** FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write the מַכּוֹת עֶשֶׂר in the correct order;
2) Write the acronym for the מַכּוֹת עֶשֶׂר.

2. פְּרֻדָּס







- **Learning Torah can be done on four different levels.** We can understand a *posuk* 1) exactly the way it is written, 2) as a hint to something else, 3) as an interpretation of an idea, or 4) something that has a deep hidden meaning. The four letters of פְּרֻדָּס, which means "orchard" in Hebrew, stand for each one of these four basic levels of understanding and interpreting the Torah:

Where Usually Found	English Translation	Level
רְש"י	"simple" explanation	פְּשֻׁט
בְּעַל הַטּוֹרִים	"hint"	רְמָז
מְדַרְשׁ	"interpreted"	דְּרָשׁ
קַבְּלָה	"secret"	סוּד

- ?** FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write the four levels of learning Torah in both Hebrew and English; 2) Match it to where it is most commonly found.

1. THE SPECIAL FRUITS OF ISRAEL • שבֵּעַת הַמִּינִים

- The *Shivat Haminim* are the seven types of fruits and grains named in the Torah (ח דברים:ח) as the main produce of the land of Israel.

	תְּמָר Date		חֹטֶה Wheat
	רְמוֹן Pomegranate		שְׂעוֹרָה Barley
	שֶׁמֶן זַיִת Olive		גֵּפֶן Grape
			תְּאֵנָה Fig

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the names of the שבֵּעַת הַמִּינִים in both Hebrew and English.

2. ראשי תיבות

- **Hebrew, like many languages, uses abbreviations for commonly used expressions.** The following ראשי תיבות—the Hebrew word for “abbreviations”—are seen throughout Jewish writings.

If Hashem wills it (to happen)	אם ירצה ה'	אי"ה
Blessed is Hashem	ברוך ה'	ב"ה
With the help of Heaven	בסייעתא דשמיא	בס"ד
acts of kindness	גמילות חסדים	גמ"ח
of blessed memory	זכר צדיק לברכה	זצ"ל
[may he/she live] till 120 years	עד מאה ועשרים שנה	עמו"ש

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know what the ראשי תיבות stand for and their English translation.

1. בכורים

- During the time of the *Beis Hamikdosh*, from *Shavuot* until *Chanukah*, the *yidden* would bring the first of the *שבעת המינים*—the seven special produce of Israel: wheat, barley, grapes, figs, dates, pomegranates and olives—to the *Beis HaMikdosh*, and give them to the *Kohain* to eat. These first fruits were called *בכורים*.



? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know what are *בכורים* and what was done with them during the time of the *Beis Hamikdosh*.

2. עשרת הדברות

I am <i>Hashem</i> your G-d Who took you out of the land of <i>Mitzrayim</i>	אֲנֹכִי ה' אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִיךָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם	1
Do not worship idols	לֹא-יִהְיֶה לְךָ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים	2
Do not use <i>Hashem's</i> name in vain	לֹא תִשָּׂא אֶת-שֵׁם-ה' אֱלֹהֶיךָ לְשׁוּא	3
Remember the <i>Shabbos</i> and keep it holy	זָכוֹר אֶת-יְוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ	4
Honor your father and your mother	כְּבֹד אֶת-אָבִיךָ וְאֶת-אִמְךָ	5
Do not murder	לֹא תִרְצַח	6
Do not commit adultery	לֹא תִנָּאֵף	7
Do not steal	לֹא תִגְנוֹב	8
Do not bear false witness against your neighbor	לֹא-תַעֲנֶה בְרֵעֲךָ עֵד שָׁקֵר:	9
Do not envy your neighbor	לֹא תַחְמֹד בֵּית רֵעֲךָ:	10

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Fill in the missing Hebrew words of the *עשרת הדברות*; 2) Match the English translation of each of the *עשרת הדברות*.

א-ב / נקודות 1.

י	ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	ב	א
פ	ע	ס	ן	נ	ם	מ	ל	ך	כ	כ
	ת	ת	ש	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ
⋮	קמץ	קמץ	.	חיריק	⋮	סגול	⋮	קמץ		
-⋮	פתח	פתח	⋮	קבוץ	:	שוא	-	פתח		
⋮	קמץ סגול	ו	שורק	ו	חולם	⋮	צירה			

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write out the letters of the Hebrew alphabet in the correct order; 2) Write what each נקודה looks like next to its name.

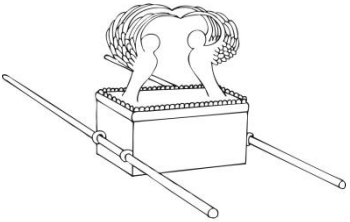
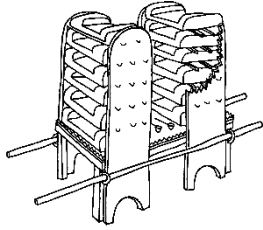

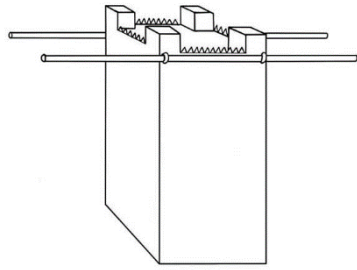
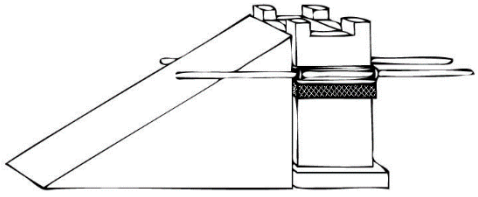
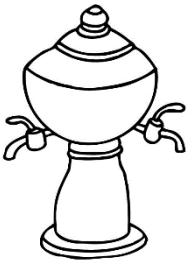
על המחץ 2.

- The after-brocha 'על המחץ' is said after eating food made from the **מַשֶּׁת מִיַּי דָּגָן** unless the food eaten requires the after-brocha of **הַמוּצֵא**. This after-brocha is commonly said and should be memorized by everyone.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, עַל הַמַּחֲזֵה וְעַל הַפְּלִפְלֵה, וְעַל תְּנוּבַת הַשָּׂדֶה, וְעַל אֶרֶץ חֲמֹדָה טוֹבָה וְרַחֲבָה, שְׂרָצִית וְהַנְּחֹלֶת לְאֲבוֹתֵינוּ, לְאֹכֹל מִפְּרִיָּה וּלְשִׁבּוֹעַ מִטּוֹבָה. רַחֵם נָא, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ, עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמּוֹ, וְעַל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִירָהּ, וְעַל צִיּוֹן מְשֹׁפֵן כְּבוֹדָהּ, וְעַל מִזְבְּחָהּ, וְעַל הַיְכָלָהּ. וּבְנֵה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקֹּדֶשׁ בְּמַהְרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ, וְהַעֲלֵנוּ לְתוֹכָהּ, וְשִׁמְחֵנוּ בָּהּ וּבְנִרְכָּהּ בְּקִדְשָׁהּ וּבְטָהְרָהּ. כִּי אַתָּה ה' טוֹב וּמְטִיב לְכָל, וְנוֹדֶה לָּךְ עַל הָאֶרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּחֲזֵה. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', עַל הָאֶרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּחֲזֵה.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Fill in the missing Hebrew words for 'על המחץ'.

1. THE VESSELS OF THE MISHKAN • כְּלֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן

1. Holy Ark • אָרוֹן	2. [Golden] Table • שִׁלְחָן
	
3. [Golden] Candelabra • מְנוֹרָה	4. Golden Altar • מִזְבֵּחַ הַזָּהָב
	
5. Copper Altar • מִזְבֵּחַ הַנְּחֹשֶׁת	6. Wash Basin • כִּיּוֹר
	

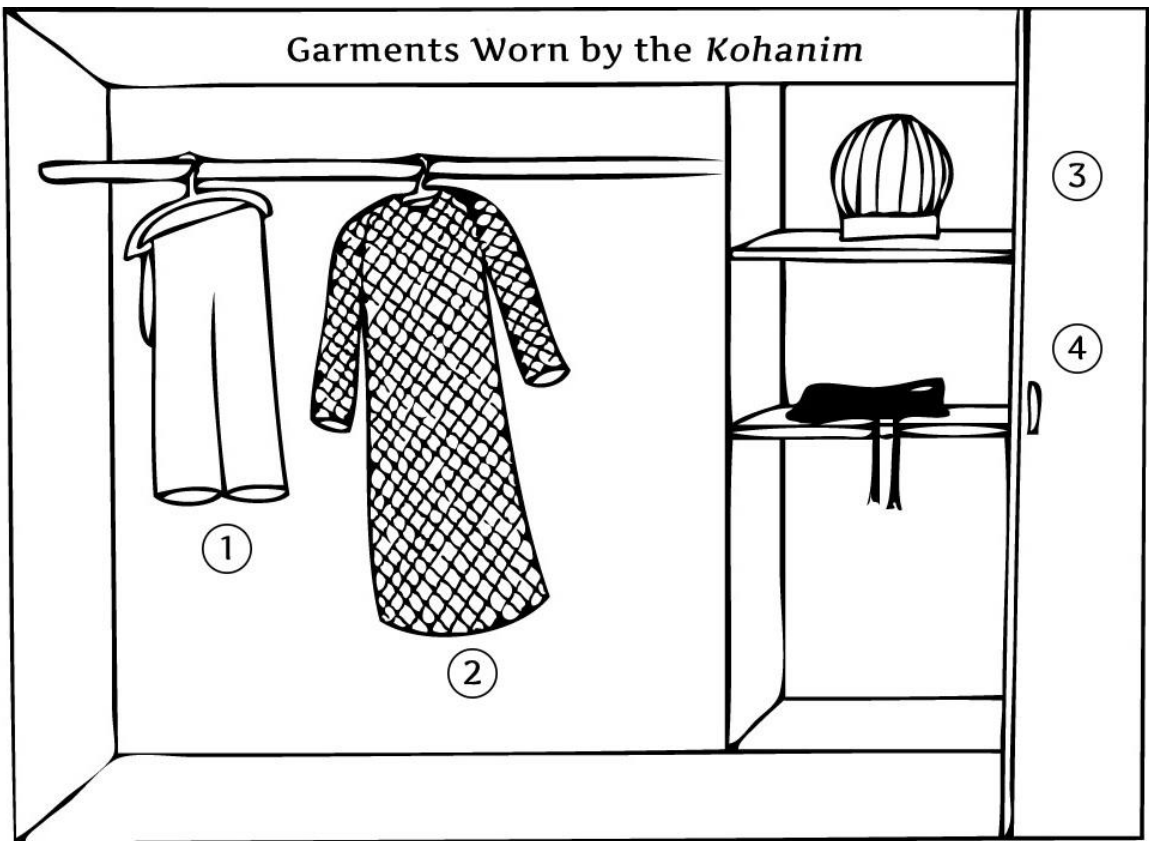
? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Next to each picture write the name of each of the כְּלֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן in Hebrew and English.

1. THE PRIESTLY GARMENTS • בְּגָדֵי כֹהֵנֹהֶן

- While performing their service in the *Beis Hamikdash*, the **גְּדוּל** and the **פְּהָגִים** wore special garments.



pants	מְכַסִּים	5	breastplate	חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט	1
head-plate	צִיץ	6	apron	אַפֹּד	2
turban	מִצְנַפֶּת	7	robe	מְעִיל	3
belt	אַבְגָּט	8	tunic	כְּתֹנֶת	4



turban-like hat	מְגִבְעַת	3	pants	מְכַנְסִים	1
belt	אַבְנֵט	4	tunic	כְּתֹנֶת	2

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write in English and Hebrew the names of the garments of the Kohain Godol and the Kohanim.

2. אורים ותומים

- **The אורים ותומים was a parchment that had the name of Hashem written on it.** It was placed inside the חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט that the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל wore. The חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט had twelve precious stones, one for each *shevet*. Each of these stones was engraved with the name of one of the *shvatim*. When the leader of the Jewish people would have a question, he would ask the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל to ask Hashem through the אורים ותומים. Letters on the stones on the חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט would light up and give the answer. The אורים ותומים was like the “spiritual battery” that powered the stones.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know what was the אורים ותומים, what was written on it and where it was placed; 2) Explain what occurred when the Kohain Godol was asked a question and the role that the אורים ותומים played in the response.

1. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר שְׁמוֹת

- The second book of the Torah is סֵפֶר שְׁמוֹת.

פְּקוּדֵי	11	כִּי תִשָּׂא	9	תְּרוּמָה	7	יִתְרוֹ	5	בֵּא	3	שְׁמוֹת	1
		וַיִּקְהַל	10	תְּצַנֶּה	8	מִשְׁפָּטִים	6	בְּשַׁלַּח	4	וְאֵרָא	2

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר שְׁמוֹת in the correct order.

2. THE FIVE מְגִילוֹת

The Rebbe's father would read the <i>megilah</i> after the <i>Pesach Seder</i> , and the Rebbe also kept this <i>minhag</i> .	שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים
Some have the custom of reading it on <i>Shavuos</i> .	מְגִילַת רוּת
It is read on <i>Tisha B'Av</i> .	מְגִילַת אֵיכָה
Some have the custom of reading it on <i>Sukkos</i> .	קֹהֶלֶת
It is read on <i>Purim</i> .	מְגִילַת אֶסְתֵּר

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the five מְגִילוֹת and when they are read.

1. סימני הסדר

- There are 15 steps—referred to as “signs,” or in Hebrew סימנים—to the Pesach seder.

1	קדש	4	יחז	7	מוציא	10	כורך	13	ברך
2	ורסז	5	מגיד	8	מצה	11	שלתן עורך	14	הלל
3	כרפס	6	רחצה	9	מרור	12	צפון	15	נרצה

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know the 15 parts of the Pesach seder in the correct order.

2. ארבע פרשיות

פרשת שקלים

WHEN: The *before* אדר ראש חודש (or 'a leap year),
or on *if it falls out on* אדר שבת.

WHY: On a second *Sefer Torah* is taken out. In the times of the *בית המקדש*, each year the *Yidden* gave *מחצית השקל*—a half-shekel—to the *בית המקדש*. It was used to buy animals for the *קרבן ציבור*. This *מחצית השקל* was due on the 1st of *Chodesh Nissan*. One month earlier, on the 1st of *Adar*, the *בית דין* began posting reminders about this Torah obligation. To remind us of this custom, we read *Parshas Shekalim* on the *Shabbos* before *Rosh Chodesh Adar*.

פרשת זכור

WHEN: The *before* פורים. This is because *פורים* also deals with the destruction of *המון עמלק*, and it is fitting that “remembering Amalek” should come before we celebrate the annihilation of *המון*.

WHY: This special *פרשה* pertains to the *mitzvah* of *עמלק*—the obligation of every Jew to remember what *עמלק* did to us when we left *מצרים*. We are to tell our children what *עמלק* did and our obligation to destroy *עמלק*. By hearing *פרשת זכור* we fulfill the obligation to remember *עמלק* by taking out a second *Sefer Torah* and reading *pesukim* in the Torah that refer to *עמלק*.

פְּרִשֶׁת פָּרָה

WHEN: The פְּרִשֶׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ before שַׁבָּת.

WHY: The special פְּרִשֶׁת of פָּרָה pertains to the obligation of every Jew to become טָהוֹר before Yom Tov. פְּרִשֶׁת פָּרָה is scheduled at this time to remind people to become טָהוֹר in time to be able to bring the פְּסַח. A second *Sefer Torah* is taken out.

פְּרִשֶׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ

WHEN: The שַׁבָּת before נִסְחַן הַחֹדֶשׁ, or on נִסְחַן הַחֹדֶשׁ if it falls out on שַׁבָּת.

WHY: This special פְּרִשֶׁת pertains to the month of נִסְחַן and its importance in being the first of the order of the months. It is read at this time because it speaks of the bringing of the *Korbon Pesach*. On the *Shabbos* of פְּרִשֶׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ a second *Sefer Torah* is taken out and *pesukim* are read pertaining to the *mitzvah* of קִידוּשׁ הַחֹדֶשׁ—sanctifying the new month—and of referring to נִסְחַן as the first of the months.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List the four special פְּרִשֶׁת, 2) When each one is read; and 3) Why specifically at that time.

1. SIGNS OF KOSHER ANIMALS AND FISH • סימני פשרות

- The Torah specifies two signs an animal must have in order to be kosher.

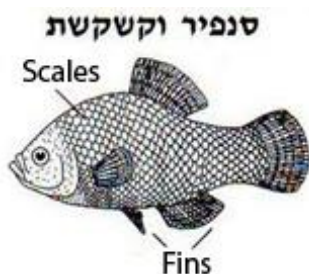


ANIMALS

1. Chew their cud
2. Have split hooves

Examples: cows, sheep, goats, deer

- Fish have their own distinct kosher signs.



FISH

1. Fins
2. Scales

Examples: salmon, tuna, pike, flounder, carp, herring

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know the signs of a kosher animal and kosher fish.

2. חוקים, עדות, משפטים

- The *mitzvos* of the Torah are divided into three different categories.

Examples	Category Description	Category
שעטנז, פשרות, פרה אדומה	Mitzvos whose reason we don't understand	חוקים
שבת, יום טוב	Mitzvos that relate to an historical event	עדות
Do not kill, do not steal, speak the truth, give charity	Mitzvos whose meaning is easily understood	משפטים

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write the Hebrew names of the three categories; 2) Write their description in English; 3) Give two examples of each.

1. אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר

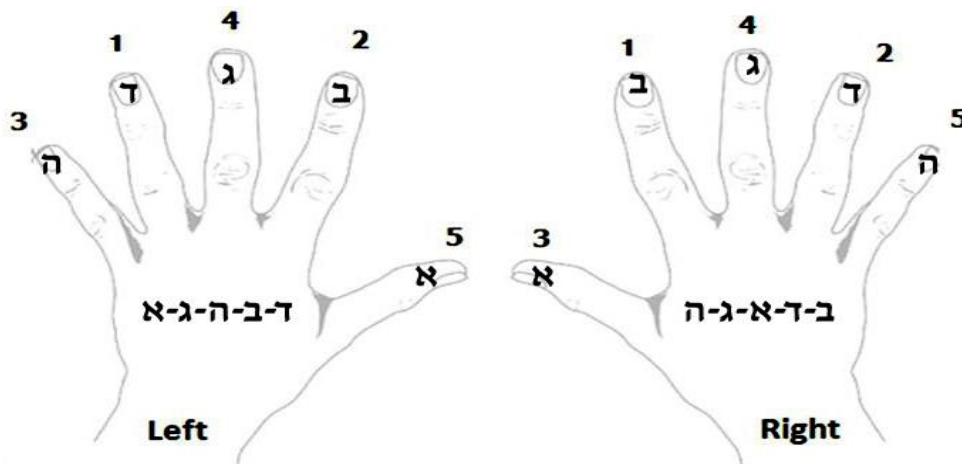
- **After leaving a restroom, one has to wash his/her hands at a sink in the same manner one washes *negel vasser* in the morning (see Week 21).** After drying our hands, we recite the following *brocha* to thank *Hashem* for the normal bodily functions that keep us healthy:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר אֶת הָאָדָם בְּחֻכְמָה,
 וּבָרָא בּוֹ נְקָבִים נְקָבִים, חֲלוּלִים חֲלוּלִים. גְּלוּי וַיְדוּעַ לִפְנֵי כֶסֶף כְּבוֹדָךְ,
 וְשָׂאם יִסְתָּם אֶחָד מֵהֶם אוֹ אֶם יִפְתַּח אֶחָד מֵהֶם, אִי אֲפֹשֵׁר לְהִתְקַיֵּם אֶפִּילוֹ
 שְׂעָה אַחַת. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', רוֹפֵא כָל-בְּשָׂר וּמִפְּלִיא לַעֲשׂוֹת:

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: *Fill in the missing words for the brocha אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר.*

2. THE ORDER OF CUTTING THE NAILS

- **According to the *chochomim*, the nails of the hands and feet are cut in a specific order.** The order of the right hand/foot is **ב-ד-א-ג-ה** and the order for the left hand/foot is **ד-ב-ה-ג-א**.



- **We cut our nails in a special way.** Starting with the **left** hand, we cut our nails according to the order of the numbers written above.
 - After cutting the nails, we must wash our hands like we wash **וואסער ונעגל** in the morning.
 - After finishing we must be careful to destroy the nail cuttings. The *Gemorah* divides the Jewish people into three categories, according to how they dispose of the nail cuttings: 1) **בִּהְסִידֵיהֶם** burn them; 2) **בְּצִדֵיקֵיהֶם** bury them; and 3) **וְשָׁעִים** throw them on the floor.
 - We are careful to either bury or burn the nails, as it is said that a pregnant woman could miscarry, **וְהָיָה**, if she steps on one.
 - Chassidim are careful to burn the nail cuttings. Even though there is the possibility one could harm oneself in the process, they put another Jew's safety (that is, a pregnant woman) before their own.
 - While it is always preferable to burn the nail cuttings, a child must only do so if there is adult supervision. If burning is not practical, flushing the cuttings down the toilet is equivalent to burying them.
 - It is preferable to cut the nails **לְעֶרְבַּת שְׁבֵת** in preparation of the holy day. One may also cut his/her nails on any other day except Thursday, *Rosh Chodesh*, *Chol Hamo'ed*, and, of course, *Yom Tov* and *Shabbos*. There are opinions that nails should not be cut at night, but only during the day.
 - We do not cut the nails of our hands and feet on the same day.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write which hand is cut first; 2) Know the correct order for each hand; 3) Know how to properly discard the nail cuttings; 4) Know when is the best time to cut the nails; and 5) Know what we do after cutting the nails.

1. נְטִילַת יָדַיִם

- **Rabbi Chisda says, "Don't skimp. Fill your hands with water and Hashem will fill them with His goodness."**

There are two types of ritual hand-washing.

I. In the Morning

- a) While the body rests, the soul ascends heavenward to recharge. The resulting void allows for a negative spiritual state called *tumah*. Upon awakening, *Hashem* returns our soul, but a small amount of *tumah* remains on our fingertips. We wash *negel vasser*—"nail water"—to remove what remains of that *tumah*.



Before going to sleep, prepare a *kvort* (ritual washing cup) with water and an empty *shissel* (basin) and place it beside your bed. After waking up and reciting the *Modeh Ani*, wash the right hand until the wrist and then the left hand, repeating two more times. (Left-handed people reverse the order.) This washing is called נְטִילַת יָדַיִם (or, in Yiddish, *negel vasser*). After washing the hands, using the restroom, brushing the teeth, and getting dressed, wash a second time (using the same procedure) at the kitchen sink; dry your hands; and only then recite the blessing עַל נְטִילַת יָדַיִם—while bringing the hands upright to the height of the פְּיָאוֹת.

- b) One must also wash one's hands after taking a shower, swimming, cutting nails, or touching one's hair, shoes, or an animal.

II. Before Eating Bread

Fill a *kvort* with water and pour three times on your right hand. Repeat on the left.



(Left-handed people reverse the order.) Make sure the water covers your entire hand until the wrist with each pour. Separate your fingers slightly to allow the water to run in between them. After washing, allow some of the water to remain in the palm of your hand and rub your hands together, raise your hands chest-high and recite the blessing עַל נְטִילַת יָדַיִם.

Afterwards the hands are dried. A person should be careful not to speak until reciting the blessing on bread and swallowing some too.

Upon Awakening	Before Eating
1. Wash R-L-R-L-R-L	1. Wash R-R-R-L-L-L
2. Recite the בְּרַכָּה with dry hands	2. Recite the בְּרַכָּה with wet hands.
3. Recite the בְּרַכָּה with hands at height of the פְּיאוֹת	3. Recite the בְּרַכָּה with hands by the heart.
4. Recite the בְּרַכָּה with hands apart	4. Recite the בְּרַכָּה with hands together.
	5. Dry hands completely.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know 1) Why and how we wash our hands in the morning; 2) How we wash our hands for bread; 3) The differences between the two types of washing; and 4) At what other times do we wash our hands.

עֲרֵלָה • שְׁמִיטָה • יוֹבֵל • 2.

- **What fruits are עֲרֵלָה?**

Fruits of trees in the first 3 years of being planted are called עֲרֵלָה and are forbidden to be eaten or to derive any benefit from them.

- **What years are שְׁמִיטָה and יוֹבֵל?**

The 7th year of the שְׁמִיטָה cycle is the שְׁמִיטָה year. The Torah commands that during the שְׁמִיטָה year the land rests and nothing may be planted or harvested. After seven שְׁמִיטָה cycles, the fiftieth year is called יוֹבֵל. The Torah commands that during the יוֹבֵל year the land rests and nothing may be planted or harvested.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Explain what עֲרֵלָה, שְׁמִיטָה, and יוֹבֵל are and the Torah commandments for each one.

1. מוֹדֵה אָנִי

- **When we awaken in the morning, we must immediately recognize the kindness *Hashem* has shown us by returning our soul, which we have entrusted to Him before going to sleep.** We are thankful that He has returned our tired and weary soul renewed and refreshed. While still in bed, even before washing our hands,* we say the following:

מוֹדֵה אָנִי לְפָנֶיךָ מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם שֶׁהַחַיּוֹת בִּי נִשְׁמָתִי בְּחֶמְלָה.
רַבָּה אֱמוּנָתְךָ.

*Since *Modeh Ani* does not contain *Hashem's* name, one is permitted to recite it before washing the hands.

- When saying *Modeh Ani* in the morning, one must make sure to make a slight pause between the words "בְּחֶמְלָה" and "רַבָּה".

I offer thanks to You	מוֹדֵה אָנִי לְפָנֶיךָ
living and eternal King	מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם
for You have mercifully restored my soul within me.	שֶׁהַחַיּוֹת בִּי נִשְׁמָתִי בְּחֶמְלָה.
Your faithfulness is great.	רַבָּה אֱמוּנָתְךָ.

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Explain why and when we say מוֹדֵה אָנִי when first getting up in the morning; 2) Write out the complete מוֹדֵה אָנִי; 3) Translate the words into English; 4) Know between which words we make a slight pause.

2. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא

- The third book of the Torah is סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא.

בְּהַר	9	קְדוּשִׁים	7	מְצֻרָע	5	שְׁמִינִי	3	וַיִּקְרָא	1
בְּחֻקְתִּי	10	אָמֹר	8	אֲחֵרֵי מוֹת	6	תְּזַרִיעַ	4	צו	2

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא in the correct order.

1. שלש רגלים

- The **שלש רגלים** are the three holidays when, during the time of the *Beis Hamikdosh*, the Jewish people would go up to *Yerushalayim* "to see Hashem, and to be seen by Hashem."

English Translation	Also Known As . . .	Holiday
Festival of Matzos, Festival of Spring, Time of Our Freedom	חג המצות, חג האביב, זמן חרותנו	פסח
Festival of First Fruits, Restriction from מלאכה Time of the Giving of Our Torah	חג הבכורים, עצרת, זמן מתן תורתנו	שבועות
Festival of Gathering, Time of Our Rejoicing	חג האסיף, זמן שמחתנו	סוכות

- ? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Know the names of the **שלש רגלים**; 2) Write the other names they are known by; 3) Write the correct English translations for these names.

2. פרשיות ספר במדבר

- The fourth book of the Torah is **ספר במדבר**.

מטות	9	בלק	7	קרח	5	בהעלותך	3	במדבר	1
מסעי	10	פינחס	8	חוקת	6	שלח	4	נשא	2

- ? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the **פרשיות ספר במדבר** in the correct order.

1. מצוות עשה/מצוות לא תעשה

What We Learn	They Correspond to Our Body Parts	Mitzvos
By keeping the 248 positive <i>mitzvos</i> we keep our limbs healthy.	The 248 limbs of our body	רמ"ח מצוות עשה There are 248 positive <i>mitzvos</i> in the Torah.
By keeping the 365 negative <i>mitzvos</i> we keep our veins healthy.	The 365 veins of our bodies.	שס"ה מצוות לא תעשה There are 365 negative <i>mitzvos</i> in the Torah

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know how many there are of each type of mitzvah, 2) Know what parts of the body correspond to each of the two types of mitzvos; and 3) Know how a Jew benefits from doing each type.

2. THREE עבירות FOR WHICH A PERSON MUST GIVE UP ONE'S LIFE

(1) גילוי עריות - forbidden marriages

(2) שפיכת דמים - murder

(3) עבודה זרה - idol worship

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the three עבירות, in either Hebrew or English, for which a person must give up one's life before doing.

פיונים 3.

- In the Hebrew language there is, in most instances, more than one word that can be used to indicate a direction.



- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Write the most common names of the four directions in their correct places around the compass, and 2) Write the other names that are sometimes used in their correct places around the compass.

1. THE 10 מְבַצְעִים

- The 10-point *mitzvah* campaign—known as the 10 מְבַצְעִים—was started by the Lubavitcher Rebbe to reach out to all Jews—regardless of their background—to do at least the following 10 basic *mitzvos*. One of the most famous sayings of the Rebbe was “Action is the main thing.” Doing must come before understanding.



כִּשְׁרוֹת Keeping kosher	9	בֵּית מְלֵא סְפָרִים A home full of holy books	7	מְזוּזָה <i>Mezuzah</i>	5	תּוֹרָה Learn Torah	3	אַהֲבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל Love your fellow Jew	1
טְהַרְתָּ הַמְשֻׁפָּחָה Family purity	10	נְרוֹת שַׁבָּת קוֹדֵשׁ <i>Shabbos</i> candles	8	צְדָקָה Charity	6	תְּפִילִין <i>Tefillin</i>	4	חִינוּךְ Jewish education	2

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the Rebbe's 10 מְבַצְעִים in both Hebrew and English.

2. THREE NAMES USED WHEN REFERRING TO HASHEM

(1) הַקְדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא (2) רַבּוֹנוּ שְׁל עוֹלָם (3) הַמְקוֹם

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the three names used when referring to Hashem.

3. THE FIVE SPECIAL *SHABBOSIM*



שַׁבַּת שׁוּבָה

The *Shabbos* between *Rosh Hashanah* and *Yom Kippur* is called שַׁבַּת שׁוּבָה—*Shabbos* of Return—because its special *haftorah* reading begins with the words שׁוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל. It is also called שַׁבַּת תְּשׁוּבָה because it falls out during the עֲשֶׂרַת יְמֵי תְּשׁוּבָה.

שַׁבַּת שִׁירָה

The *Shabbos* on which the *parsha* of בְּשַׁלַּח is read is called שַׁבַּת שִׁירָה, because it contains the song sung by יִשְׂרָאֵל after the splitting of the יַם סוּף.



שַׁבַּת הַגְּדוּל

The *Shabbos* before *Pesach* is called שַׁבַּת הַגְּדוּל for a number of reasons:

1) The most important event remembered on this *Shabbos* is the great miracle which occurred on this day. The Jewish people were commanded by *Hashem* to take a lamb and tie it to their bedposts on *Shabbos*, the 10th day of *Nissan*, five days before they were to leave *Egypt*. When the *Egyptians* asked the *Jews* why they were buying lambs, they were told that these lambs were intended for the *Korban Pesach*, which would be sacrificed in preparation of *makos bechoros*—Plague of the Firstborn. This information upset the *Egyptian* firstborn sons, who immediately insisted that *Pharaoh* let the *Jews* go. When *Pharaoh* refused their request, the *Egyptian* firstborn sons went to war against *Pharaoh's* army, and many *Egyptians* who had been guilty of causing suffering to the *Jews* were killed on that day.

2) Some say that this *Shabbos* is called "*godol*," because it is the day when the rabbis traditionally deliver lengthy speeches about the laws and lessons of *Pesach*.



שַׁבַּת חֲזוֹן

The *Shabbos* before תְּשׁוּעָה בְּאֵב is called שַׁבַּת חֲזוֹן ("Shabbos of Vision") after the opening words of the *haftorah*. On this *Shabbos* we are granted a vision of the Third *Beis Hamikdosh*. We may not see it with our physical eyes, but our *neschama* sees it.

שַׁבַּת נְחֵמוֹ

The *Shabbos* after the תְּשׁוּעָה בְּאֵב is called שַׁבַּת נְחֵמוֹ ("Shabbos of Comfort") after the opening words of the *haftorah*. This is the first of the series of readings known as "The Seven of Comfort," read in the seven weeks from תְּשׁוּעָה בְּאֵב to *Rosh Hashanah*.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List the five special *Shabbosim*; 2) Know when they occur; and 3) Know why they are special.

1. גִּמְטְרִיָּא

- **Gematria is a system whereby Hebrew letters have a numerical value.** The numerical value of a Hebrew word may express a special significance. Finding words with the same numerical value may reveal a special relationship between words. Days of the week and days of the month, as well as calendar years, are often expressed with Hebrew letters.

300	ש	80	פ	40	מ	9	ט	5	ה	1	א
400	ת	90	צ	50	נ	10	י	6	ו	2	ב
		100	ק	60	ס	20	כ	7	ז	3	ג
		200	ר	70	ע	30	ל	8	ח	4	ד

- **Letters are combined to represent a number.**

348 = שליח	87 = פז	43 = מג	19 = יט	15 = טו	11 = יא
773 = תשע"ג	98 = צח	54 = נד	20 = כ	16 = טז	12 = יב
	110 = קי	65 = סה	21 = כא	17 = יז	13 = יג
	222 = רכב	76 = עו	32 = לב	18 = יח	14 = יד

- **Adding up the letters of a word to equal a number**

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ש} + \text{ל} + \text{י} + \text{ח} \\ 348 &= 8+10+30+300 \\ & \text{מ} + \text{ש} + \text{י} + \text{ח} \\ 358 &= 8+10+300+40 \end{aligned}$$

- **The significance of גִּמְטְרִיָּא.**

גִּמְטְרִיָּא can reveal the connection between words and teach us a lesson. For example, when a $\text{ש}+\text{ל}+\text{י}+\text{ח}$ (348) uses the 10 powers of his נְפִישׁ , he has the potential to bring $\text{ש}+\text{מ}+\text{י}+\text{ח}$ (358).

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know 1) The Hebrew letters from 1 to 499;

2) The numerical value of the Hebrew letters from א-תצט; and 3) Calculate the numerical value of words.

2. פתגמי משיח

The time for your redemption has arrived.	הגיע זמן גאולתכם	1
When is the Master coming? When the wellsprings [of Chassidus] spread outward.	אימתי קאתי מר, לכש'פוצו מעינותיך חוצה	2
I believe with complete trust in the coming of Moshiach.	אני מאמין באמונה שלמה בביאת המשיח	3
Moshiach is coming.	הנה זה משיח בא	4

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Fill in the missing words of the expressions concerning Moshiach's arrival; 2) Match the English translation of each expression.

3. SEPARATING CHALLAH • הפרשת חלה

- Baking *challah* for *Shabbos* and separating a portion of the dough is a special *mitzvah* given to the Jewish women.
- What is the significance of performing the *mitzvah* of הפרשת חלה?

During the time of the *Beis HaMikdash*, one of the gifts given to the *kohanim* was *challah*. When Moshiach comes, we will once again restore this custom. Today, recalling this obligation to put aside *challah* for the *kohanim*, we separate the *challah* before we shape the dough.

- How do we perform the *mitzvah* of הפרשת חלה?

After the dough has risen—but before shaping it into loaves—a portion of the *challah* about the size of an egg is taken from the dough mass *without separating it*. At that point, the following *brocha* is recited:



ברוך אתה ה' א-לקינו מלך העולם אשר קדשנו במצוותיו וצונו להפריש חלה.

The piece of dough is then separated* from the mass and the following words are said: "הרי זה חלה." The piece of *challah* is then wrapped in foil and burned.

Taking *challah* tells us that whatever we are given is not for our use alone. If *Hashem* has given us wisdom, money or good health, our first step is to use these gifts for a holy purpose.

* Some have a custom of putting a few coins into a *pushka* box before separating the dough.

? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) *Explain what the mitzvah of taking challah is based on;* 2) *Explain the steps of taking challah;* 3) *Explain what lesson we learn from this mitzvah.*

WEEK 30

כז סיון

REVIEW

WEEK 31

ד תמוז

YEDIOS KLALIOS
BEE

Hebrew Calendar

ניסן, אייר, סיון, תמוז, אב,
אלול, תשרי, חשוון, כסלו, טבת,
שבט, אדר א'
and leap year ב' אדר

Order number one

Starts from ניסן

This calendar is based on the months,
Because *Hashem* told אהרן and משה

This is the first month, ראש חודשים

On the first day on ניסן

The second is based on the year

Starting from תשרי

תשרי is on the first day of ראש השנה
were created on this day. אדם and חוה

מצוות בין אדם לחברו/למקום

מצוות בין אדם לחברו

Are between one Jew and another

Like giving צדקה, visiting the sick

And loving your sister and your brother

מצוות בין אדם למקום

Are between a Jew and *Hashem*

Like keeping שבת, eating kosher

And only trusting in *Hashem*

Days of Creation

On יום ראשון there was light
Hashem created day and night
On יום שני from the תורה we know,
The שמים showed.
On יום שלישי the earth and seas,
Flowers grass and all fruit trees.
On יום רביעי the moon, stars, and sun,
To bring light to everyone.
And on יום המישי
The birds that fly and fish in the sea.
On יום ששי *Hashem* did create,
Animals, אדם and חנה and his mate
On יום שביעי, *Hashem's* day of rest
שבת קדש we love best.
Hashem made the world,
And to show that its true,
The מצוות of שבת we do.

שבע מצוות בני נח

' ברכת ה' - don't curse *Hashem*
גזל - stealing, דינין courts
גילוי ערויות - adultery
נשפיכת דמים - killing

אכר מן החי, tearing a part of a living animal
עבודה זרה - serving idols
These are the מצוות בני נח

Five חוקשים

בְּרֵאשִׁית - in the beginning
שְׁמוֹת - Means "names"
וַיִּקְרָא - "and He called"
בְּמִדְבָּר - in the desert
דְּבָרִים is the last one
חַנּוּכָה passed away
It's all about his last day

תפילות יום כפור

מְעַרְבֵי, שְׁחֵרִית, מוֹסְף,
מְנַחֵה, נְעִילָה.

נְפֹשׁ, רוּחַ, נְשָׁמָה
חַיָּה and יְחִידָה

בְּרִית when a boy has a נְפֹשׁ
When a girl gets her Jewish name.
חַיִּנוּךְ at the age of רוּחַ
נְשָׁמָה, *Bar or Bas Mitzvah*.
צְדִיק when a person become a חַיָּה
מְסִירַת נְפֹשׁ with יְחִידָה

Assorted Mitzvos

בְּכֹרִים is the first fruit
תַּשְׁחִית don't waste your food
בִּיקוּר חוֹלִים visit the sick
הַכְּנֹסֶת אֹרְחִים invite guests in

הַשְׁבֵּת אֶבְדָּהּ return lost things
These are מְצוּוֹת we must keep

יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא

When one says *Kaddish* in a *minyan* of ten
We respond by saying

אָמֵן
יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא
מְבָרַךְ לְעָלָם
וְלְעָלְמֵי עָלְמַיָּא
וְתִבְרַךְ!

By using a voice that's strong with belief
We can annul evil decrees
And Hashem will add years to our lives

אֲבוֹת וְאִמּוֹת

These are the couples
That are buried
In מְעַרְתַּת הַמְּכַפְלָה
חַוָּה and אָדָם
שָׂרָה and אַבְרָהָם
רַבֵּקָה and יִצְחָק
לֵאָה and יַעֲקֹב
And עֵשָׂו's head

אֲבֹתָם, יִצְחָק, יַעֲקֹב
Are the אבות
שָׂרָה, רִבְקָה, רָחֵל, לֵאָה
Are the אמהות

BROCHOS

These are the *brochos* we recite,
Right before we take a bite,
In the correct order,
And we'll share the reasons why.

הַמּוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ
Who brings forth bread from the earth
בּוֹרֵא כִּינֵי קְזוֹנוֹת
Who creates all kinds of food
בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגֶּפֶן
Who creates the fruit of the vine
בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָעֵץ
Who creates the fruit of the tree
בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה
Who creates the fruit of the earth
שֶׁהַכֹּל נִהְיָ בְּדַבְּרוֹ
By Whose word all things came to be

Before we eat any foods,
We ask permission from *Hashem*,
Showing that we believe He created them.

We cannot enjoy our food,
Before a *brocha* we do make.
We show *Hashem* that His food
We appreciate.

הַגָּפֶן הַמוֹצִיא - מְזוֹנוֹת -
הַעֵץ - הַאֲדָמָה - שְׁהַפֵּל
With the hint אֵשׁ
We remember it all

When you have two foods, which one to choose?

הַכִּיב - The one you like best

הַנְּשׁוּב - More important one

שְׁלֵם - The one that's whole

סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה

סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה

Is a special meal

In honor of a *mitzvah*

Like a wedding or a Bris.

תְּפִילוֹת Institution of

These are the three תְּפִילוֹת Instituted by our אֲבוֹת

Morning, afternoon and evening they're said.

by אַבְרָהָם, in the morning שְׁחֲרִית

The אַבְרָהָם after Hashem destroyed Sodom

by צְהַרִים in the צַחֲקִים

The afternoon before he met his wife Rivkah
by יַעֲקֹב in the עֶרֶב evening
Before dreaming of the ladder on his way to חָרָן

THE REBBEIM

The Baal Shem Tov rejoiced Chai Elul, תק"ה
For the Alter Rebbe was born on this day.
Chabad Chassidus founded, tried and established till
כ"ד טבת, תקע"ג

The Mittlerer Rebbe was born on ט' כסלו
תקל"ד was a famous year
A life of a Tzaddik, he was a paragon
ח' תקפ"ח was the day that he passed on.

The Tzemach Tzedek, Reb Menachem Mendel
כ"ט אלול שנת תקמ"ט
For Chassidus and Niglah, all knew of his great love
י"ג ניסן, תרכ"ו - פטירה His

מהר"ש "לכתחילה אריבער"
ב' אייר, תקצ"ד
Exhibiting a life where riches can serve הימל
נפטר י"ג תשרי, תרמ"ג.

The Rebbe Rashab, Reb Sholom Dovber,

He descended to this world;
"איך גיי אין הימל און די כתבים לאז איך אייך
these words he did say. - ב' ניסן, תר"פ

Reb Yosef Yitzchok, the Frierdiker Rebbe,
Was born י"ב תמוז, תר"ח
"לאלתר לגאולה" for those words he stood
His body left us י' שבט, תש"י

The Heintiker Rebbe, the world he does amaze,
Was born י"א ניסן, תרס"ב
"עד מתי" we cry, the Rebbe shows us how
We've polished the buttons to bring Moshiach Now!

הגומל

When someone's in the desert
In the sea, in jail, or sick
When everything's okay
הגומל we do say
הגומל לחיבים טובות, שְׁמַחְלֵי טוֹב

FOUR FASTS

צוֹם גְּדַלְיָהּ - ג' תְּשׁוּרִי

Gedalia was killed

עֲשָׂרָה בְּטֵבֵת - י' טֵבֵת

The walls surrounded יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

נִשְׁבְּעָה עֲשָׂר בְּתַמוּז

The walls of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם were broken

On י"ז תַּמוּז

תְּשַׁעָה בְּאָב - ט' אָב

The first and second בְּתֵי מִקְדָּשׁ were burned.

Brochos of מְשִׁיחַ

Today when we will greet

מְשִׁיחֵנוּ our king

Together as one five *brochos* we will sing

גּוֹאֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל - ל

שְׂהַחֲיֵינוּ וְקִיַּמְנוּ וְהִגִּיעֵנוּ לְזִמְנֵי הַזֶּה

שְׂחַלֵּק מְחַכְמְתוֹ לִירְאֵיוֹ

שְׂחַלֵּק מְכַבֹּדוֹ לִירְאֵיוֹ

הַחֲמֵה הַחֲמֵה , five *brochos* we'll say

Let's be ready מְשִׁיחֵנוּ's on his way

פרדס

רַשׁ"י is the simple explanation by פְּשׁוּט
בְּעַל הַטּוֹרִים the hint by the רָמְז
מִדְרָשׁ is interpreted by the דְרָשׁ
קַבְּלָהּ is the secrets of סוּד

שבעת המינים

חֵטָה is wheat
שְׂעוֹרָה is barley
גֶּפֶן is grape
And תְּמָר is a date
שֶׁמֶן זַיִת olive
תְּאֵנָה is a fig
Don't forget the רְמוֹן, pomegranate

בגדי כהונה

These are the garments of the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל

Breastplate - חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט

Apron - אֶפֹד

Robe - קַעִיל

Tunic, - כְּתָנֶת

Pants - מְכַנְסִים

Head-plate - צִיץ

Turban - מִצְנֶפֶת

Belt - אֲבֵנֵט

The regular כֹּהֵן wore:

Pants - מְכַנָּסִים

Tunic - כְּתָנֶת

Hat - מְגַבְעַת

Belt - אֲבָנֹט

אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים

The אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים was a parchment

With Hashem's name

Inside the חֲשֵׁן מְשֻׁפָּט

It was placed.

The חֲשֵׁן had 12 stones

And on them were engraved

Each of the שְׁבַטִים's names.

When the leader of the *Yidden*

Had a question

The אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים

Brought the answer

On the stones

The letters lit up with the words

Of the answer from *Hashem*

The five מגילות

סֵדֶר after the שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים
שְׁבוּעוֹת some read on מגילת רות
תְּשֻׁעָה בְּאֵב on איכה
סוּכּוֹת on קהלת
פְּזָרִים is read on מגילת אֶסְתֵּר

Four Parshios

The *Shabbos* before אָדָר ראש חֹדֶשׁ
מְחַצֵּית הַשָּׁקֶל give פְּרַשֵׁת שְׁקָלִים
עֹמֵק out פְּרַשֵׁת זְכוֹר
The *Shabbos* before פְּזָרִים
Hey, hey
פְּרַשֵׁת פָּרָה become טְהוֹר
The *Shabbos* before פְּרַשֵׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ
פְּרַשֵׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ before נִסָּן
Talks about the קַרְבֵּן פָּסַח

Kashrus Signs

All the animals that I eat
Must chew their cud and have split feet
Kosher meat just can't be beat
And I want only kosher

All the fish that swim in the sea
Fins and scales they do need
Kosher meat just can't be beat
And I want only kosher

Three Types of מצוות

חוקים are *mitzvos* we don't understand
They're laws that we do
Because it's *Hashem's* command.
Like שַׁעֲטָנָה and כְּשָׁרוּת, these are some
That we don't know the reasons of.

זְכוֹרוֹת are *mitzvos* we do to remember
Like שִׁבְעָת and יוֹם טוֹב
And the *Pesach* סֵדֶר.

משפּוּטִים are *mitzvos* that are easily understood.
They're laws that we do
Just because we should
Like not killing, and never to cheat
Always be honest with everyone we meet.

Cutting Nails

We cut our nails in a very special way
Starting with the left hand
The best time is Friday
Never on *Rosh Chodesh*, חוֹדֶשׁ הַחֹדֶשׁ or Thursday
Don't cut the nails of your hands and feet
On the same day

The best is to burn the nails
Or flush them down the toilet
A *chossid* doesn't just throw them on the floor
After we cut our nails, careful not drop them
Then remember to wash נַעֲגַל וְוַאֲסַעַר

נטילת ידים

When we go to sleep at night
Our נְשָׁחָה goes up to *Hashem*
In its place a טוֹיִן־אָה remains
When we awake again

After מוֹדָה אֲנִי is said
We wash alternating
Six times right and left
A second time after dressing
Then the כְּרִכָּה is said
With our dry hands up
At the sides of our head

Another time we wash our hands

Is before saying הַמוֹצֵיא
Three times on the right, then 3 times on left
Covering our hands entirely

Rub them together while they are still wet
And raise our hands to the height of our chest
עַל נְטִילַת יָדַיִם then our hands are dried
No talking till after we finish our bite

יֹבֵל · שְׁמִיטָה · עֵרְלָה

The first 3 years of a tree's life
The fruits are עֵרְלָה
Do not eat or benefit derive
The 7th year is best
שְׁמִיטָה the land must rest
Do not plant or harvest

After we finish seven שְׁמִיטוֹת
Number 50 is called יֹבֵל
During this year
We do not work the land
So put down your shovel

מוֹדָה אֲנִי

Every morning, *Hashem* returns to us
Our נְשָׁחָה refreshed for a new day
While still in bed, even before we wash our hands
We thank *Hashem*, this is what we say

מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ
I offer thanks to you
מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם
Living and Eternal King
שָׁהָחַזְרַת בִּי נִשְׁמַתִּי בְּחַמְלָה
For you have mercifully restored my soul in me
[Pause]
רַבָּה אֲמוּנָתְךָ
Your faithfulness in great

מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה/מִצְוֹת לֹא תַעֲשֵׂה

There are 248 מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה
Like *Shabbos, kashrus*, שְׁרָא-ל, אֶהְבֵּת
And מִצָּה on Pesach.
There are 365 לֹא תַעֲשֵׂה
Don't kill, don't lie, don't steal
or eat *chometz*

248 limbs of our body
By keeping מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה
We keep our limbs healthy
365 veins in our body
לֹא תַעֲשֵׂה keep our veins healthy

יִהְרַג וְאֵל יַעֲבֹר

גִּילּוּי עֲרִיּוֹת - Forbidden marriages
נִשְׁפִּיכַת דָּמִים - Murder
עֲבֹדָה זָרָה - Idol worship
For these we'd give our lives

The Ten מצוות

Listen, listen every Jew
This is what you've got to do
An urgent call from the Rebbe of Lubavitch.

Jewish women light, the candles Friday night
And every single day, men with תפילין pray
To love every Jew and teach them what is true
קדוּזָהּ on your door and keep the kosher laws

תורה you must study, ay ay ay ay
Buy books that are holy, ay ay ay ay
Family purity, ay ay ay ay
Don't forget charity, ay ay ay ay

That is when משיח's going to come. (X2)

Special Shabbosim

The *Shabbos* between ראש השנה and יום כפור
Is שבת שובה, the *Shabbos* of return.
The *Shabbos* when פרשת בשלח is read
Is called שבת נגילה

The *Shabbos* before פסח is שבת הגדול
The *Shabbos* before תשעה באב is שבת חזון
The *Shabbos* after תשעה באב is called שבת נחמו
These are the Five Special *Shabbosim*

גימטריא

א is one, such a small sum
ב is 2, he says I'm more than you
With *payos* and *yarmulke* **ג** is 3
ד *Imahos* 4, **ה** is 5 you see

ו is 6 and 7 is **ז**
The **שְׁמַיִם** **נְשָׁת** מְלָכָה comes to us from
ח 8, **ט** 9, baby **י** is 10
The **עֲשָׂרַת הַדְּבָרוֹת** come to us from *Hashem*.

כ is 20, **ל** is 30,
מ is 40 the days of the **מַבּוּל**
נ is 50, half of 100
ס 60 sss sss
ע 70 the **זְקֵנִים** 70
פ is 80 almost like my Zaidy

צ 90 a **תְּלִמִיד הַחֵם**
ק 100 such a big sum
ר 200, **ש/ש** 300
400—**ת/ת** I'm a Gematria Maven!

הַפְּרִשְׁת חֵלָה

Women have a special **מְצוּוָה**
Called **הַפְּרִשְׁת חֵלָה**
To remind us of the **תְּרוּמָה**
Given to the **כֹּהֵן** in the **בַּיִת הַמִּקְדָּשׁ**

When the dough has risen, we hold a small piece
Say לְהַפְרִישׁ חֶלֶה then separate it
Say חֶלֶה הֲרִי זֶה while holding the piece
Then we wrap it up, and burn it

When קִנְשֵׁיָהוּ comes, we'll give חֶלֶה to the כֹּהֵן
Now we show that this piece is going to *Hashem*
Taking חֶלֶה shows that everything we're given
Has a purpose, must be used for holiness