

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: _____

כיתה: _____ מורה: _____

1. THE 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 נִיסָן	Starts with the month of תִּשְׁרִי
<p>THE TORAH SOURCE:</p> <p>On the first day of the month of נִיסָן 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 תִּשְׁרִי, 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 נִיסָן; 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	רָאָה	4	דְּבָרִים	1
וְזֹאת הַבְּרָכָה	11	וְנִצְבִים	8	שׁוֹפְטִים	5	וְאֶתְחַנֵּן	2
		וַיִּלֶּךְ	9	כִּי תֵצֵא	6	עֶקֶב	3

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

3. תַּאֲרִיכִים

- Important dates in the history of the Jewish nation.

COMMENTS	YEAR	EVENT
The Jews left Egypt and received the Torah.	2448	יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם וּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה
They traveled in the desert for 40 years and then entered the Land of Israel.	2488	כְּנִיסַת לְאֶרֶץ
The first <i>Beis HaMikdosh</i> stood for 410 years.	2928	בְּנֵינ בַּיִת רִאשׁוֹן
The first <i>Beis HaMikdosh</i> was destroyed.	3338	חֻרְבֵן
The second <i>Beis HaMikdosh</i> was built and stood for 420 years.	3408	בְּנֵינ בַּיִת שֵׁנִי
The second <i>Beis HaMikdosh</i> was destroyed.	3828	חֻרְבֵן

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write in Hebrew or English the six most important events in the history of the Jewish nation; 2) Write the date when each one occurred.

1. מצוות בין אדם לחברו • מצוות בין אדם למקום

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

מצוות בין אדם לחברו

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.

2. FOUR LEVELS OF CREATION • ד' סוגים בעולם הזה

- The following four levels of creation go from the lowest to the highest.

An object that has no life, e.g. a stone	דומם
A living thing that grows, e.g. plants	צומח
Animal	חיה
Human being	מאדם

? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know the Hebrew name of each level of creation and its English description.

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, חנה	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 ערויות	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 הַתְּפִלוֹת בְּיוֹם כִּפּוּר 2.

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

When the part of the נְשָׁמָה is revealed	Part of the נְשָׁמָה	תְּפִלָּה
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>	נְשָׁמָה	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 נְשָׁמָה that "shines" during each of these parts of davening; 3) Know at what point in a person's life each part is revealed.

3. מצוות דרבנן

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

Ritually wash the hands before eating bread	ו	נטילת ידים	1
Construct an <i>Eruv</i> to permit carrying to and within public areas on <i>Shabbos</i>	ע	עירוב	2
Recite a blessing for each enjoyment	ב	ברכות הנהגין	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	גרות שבת ויום טוב	4
Read <i>Megilas Esther</i> on Purim	מ	מגילת אסתר	5
Light the Chanukah lights	ח	גרות חנוכה	6
Recite the <i>Hallel</i> on <i>Rosh Chodesh</i> , Chanukah and <i>Yomtov</i>	ה	הלל	7

Hint to Remember: "נע בשמחה"

- ? 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 אֲרֻחִים

The *mitzvah* of **הַכְנָסַת אֲרֻחִים** 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

- 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.

DANNY'S FEELING A LOT BETTER SINCE YOU CAME.

HE JUST HAS ONE REQUEST...

NEXT TIME, BRING 59 FRIENDS WITH YOU!



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 עַלְמֵיָא, 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, ו"ח , 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 אמן*; 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. מוערת המכפלה

- Our patriarchs and matriarchs are buried in מוערת המכפלה.

אדם - חוה

אברהם - שרה

יצחק - רבקה

יעקב - לאה



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

3. וְזֹאת הַתּוֹרָה

- 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:



וְזֹאת הַתּוֹרָה אֲשֶׁר שָׂם מֹשֶׁה לְפָנָי
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל: עֵץ חַיִּים הִיא לַמַּחְזִיקִים
בָּהּ, וְתַמְכִּינָהּ מְאֹד: דְּרָכֶיהָ דְרָכֵי נֹעַם,
וְכָל נְתִיבוֹתֶיהָ שְׁלוֹם: אֲרֹךְ יָמִים בְּיַמֶּינָהּ,
בְּשִׂמְאלָהּ עֹשֶׁר וְכָבוֹד: ה' חֶפֶץ
לַמַּעַן צְדָקוֹ, יַגְדִּיל תּוֹרָה וַיֵּאדָּיר.

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

1. BROCHOS RECITED ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF FOOD

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ 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 מְזוֹנוֹת
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 בְּדְבָרוֹ

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> הַמּוּצֵיאַ, no more <i>brochos</i> have to be said, except הַגָּפֶן if drinking wine.*	הַמּוּצֵיאַ	1 st
If you do not say הַמּוּצֵיאַ, foods of the 5 types of grain are next in importance, and the <i>brocha</i> מִיַּי מִזֹּנוֹת should be said first.	מִזֹּנוֹת	2 nd
After saying the <i>brocha</i> הַגָּפֶן פְּרֵי הַבּוֹרֵא on wine, no <i>brochos</i> have to be said on other drinks.	הַגָּפֶן	3 rd
Next in the order of importance	הָעֵץ	4 th
Next in the order of importance	הָאֶדְמָה	5 th
Next in the order of importance	שֶׁהַכֹּל	6 th

Hint to Remember: הַמְנַע אֵשׁ

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

• The Order of the *Brochos*: Eating Foods With the Same *Brochos*

What do you like better? If you have an apple and an orange, and you prefer the orange, then make a <i>brocha</i> on the orange.	הָרֵיב
What is most important? If you like both of the foods equally, then first make a <i>brocha</i> on the food from the <i>shivas haminim</i> (foods from the Land of Israel); e.g if you have grapes and an apple, make a <i>brocha</i> on the grapes.	הָשׁוּב
Which food is whole? If you like both foods equally and they are of equal importance, then make the <i>brocha</i> on the fruit that is complete; e.g. if you have a cut-up orange and a whole apple, make the <i>brocha</i> on the whole apple.	שֶׁלֵּם

? 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) Explain the three guidelines for determining the order of eating food with the same *brocha*; 6) 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 • בורא נפשות

- **The shortest *brocha* that is said after eating is “בורא נפשות.”** This after-*brocha* is recited after eating foods upon which we made the *brocha* קַעֲצֵץ (except fruit from the *shivas haminin*), האדמה, or שֶׁהַכֹּל.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,

בוֹרֵא נַפְשוֹת רַבּוֹת וְחֶסְרוֹנָן עַל כָּל מַה-שֶׁבָּרָאתָ

לְהַחְיֹת בָּהֶם נֶפֶשׁ כָּל-חַי, בָּרוּךְ חַי הָעוֹלָמִים:

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

2. סעודת מצוה

- **A סעודת מצוה 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>וַיִּשְׁכֶּם אַבְרָהָם בַּבֹּקֶר אֶל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־עָמַד שָׁם אֶת־פְּנֵי ה': בראשית י"ט:כ"ז</p>	אברהם	שחרית
<p>יצחק instituted מנחה in the צהרים (afternoon) before meeting Rivka.</p> <p>וַיֵּצֵא יִצְחָק לְשׁוּחַם בַּשָּׂדֶה לִפְנוֹת עָרֶב וַיִּשָּׂא עֵינָיו וַיִּרְא וְהִנֵּה גַמְלִים בָּאִים: בראשית כ"ד:ס"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>וַיִּפְגַּע בַּמָּקוֹם וַיִּלֶן שָׁם כִּי־בָא הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיִּקַּח מֵאַבְנֵי הַמָּקוֹם וַיִּשָּׂם מְרֹאֲשֵׁתָיו וַיִּשְׁכַּב בַּמָּקוֹם הַהוּא: בראשית כ"ח:י"א</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

THEIR REBBETZINS, PARENTS, DATES OF BIRTH AND YAHRITZEITS

רְבֵנִיּוֹת Rebbetzins	שְׁמוֹת הַנְּשִׂאִים Given Name	שְׁלֵשֶׁת הַנְּשִׂאִים Name Each Rebbe Is Known By
רביצין לאה רחל	ר' ישראל	בעל שם טוב
רביצין קיילא	ר' דובער	מעזריטשער מגיד
רביצין סטערנא	ר' שניאור זלמן	אלטער רבי
רביצין שיינא	ר' דובער	מיטעלער רבי
רביצין ח' מושקא	ר' מנחם מענדל	צמח צדק
רביצין רבקה	ר' שמואל	רבי מהר"ש
רביצין שטערנא שרה	ר' שלום דובער	רבי רש"ב
רביצין נחמה דינה	ר' יוסף יצחק	פריערדיקער רבי
רביצין ח' מושקא	ר' מנחם מענדל	היינטיקער רבי

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write the given names of the Rebbeim and the names they were known by; 2) Write the names of their Rebbetzins.

יום הַסְתַּלְקוֹת Yahrtzeit Date	יום הַיּוֹלָדוֹת Birthday Date	שְׁלֵשֶׁלֶת הַנְּשִׂאִים
שְׁבֻעוֹת	ח"י אָלוּל	בַּעַל שֵׁם טוֹב
י"ט כְּסֵלוֹ	Unknown	מְעֻזְרֵי טִשְׁעֵר מַגִּיד
כ"ד טַבַּת	ח"י אָלוּל	אַלְטֵעֵר רַבִּי
ט' כְּסֵלוֹ	ט' כְּסֵלוֹ	מִיטְעֵלֶעֶר רַבִּי
י"ג נִיסָן	כ"ט אָלוּל	צָמַח צֶדֶק
י"ג תַּשְׁרִי	ב' אֲיִיר	רַבִּי מְהַר"ש
ב' נִיסָן	כ' תַּשְׁוֹן	רַבִּי רִש"ב
י' שְׁבַט	י"ב תַּמּוּז	פְּרִיעֵרְדִּיקֶעֶר רַבִּי
ג' תַּמּוּז	י"א נִיסָן	הַיִּנְטִיקֶעֶר רַבִּי

? 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:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַגּוֹמֵל לְחַיִּים טוֹבוֹת, שְׂגַמְלֵנִי 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—רְאֵשֵׁי תַיִבוֹת—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".

4. הלל שלם, תצי הלל

Whole Hallel—הלל שלם—is recited on . . .		
Hint to Remember: בַּבְּטַח		
The first 2 days and nights of <i>Pesach</i>	ב	ב' ימים וב' לילות ראשונות של פסח
The 2 days of <i>Shavous</i>	ב	ב' ימים של שבועות
The 9 days of <i>Sukkos</i> , including <i>Shmini Atzeres</i> and <i>Simchas Torah</i> .	ט	ט' ימים של תג הסוכות עם שמיני עצרת ושמחת תורה
The 8 days of <i>Chanukah</i> .	ח	ח' ימים של חנוכה

Half Hallel—תצי הלל—is recited on . . .	
<i>Rosh Chodesh</i>	ראש חודש
<i>Chol Ha'Moed Pesach</i>	חול המועד פסח
The last 2 days of <i>Pesach</i>	ב' ימים אחרונים של פסח

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Know on which days הלל שלם is recited;
 2) Know the word that reminds us on which days we recite הלל שלם; 3) Know on which days תצי הלל is recited.

1. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר בְּרָאשִׁית.

- The first book of the Torah is סֵפֶר בְּרָאשִׁית.

מִקֵּץ	10	וַיֵּצֵא	7	וַיִּרְא	4	בְּרָאשִׁית	1
וַיִּגְשׁ	11	וַיִּשְׁלַח	8	חַי שָׂרָה	5	נֹחַ	2
וַיַּחֲזִי	12	וַיֵּשֶׁב	9	תּוֹלְדוֹת	6	לֵךְ לֵךְ	3

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

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

Gedaliah was assassinated.	ג' תּוֹשָׁרִי	צוֹם גְּדַלְיָה'	1
The walls of Yerushalayim were surrounded.	י' טִבֵּת	עֲשָׂרָה בְּטִבֵּת	2
The walls of Yerushalayim were broken.	יז תַּמּוּז	שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר בְּתַמּוּז	3
The first Beis Hamikdosh and second Beis Hamikdosh were burned.	ט' אָב	תְּשַׁעָה בְּאָב	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.

3. FIVE EVENTS THAT OCCURRED ON **שְׁבַעַת עֶשְׂרֵת בְּתַמּוּז**

- 1) Moshe broke the *luchos*.
- 2) They stopped offering the *korbon tamid*.
- 3) The city wall was breached.
- 4) Apostemus burned the Torah.
- 5) An idol was erected in the *Beis Hamikdosh*.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: *List the five events that occurred on* **שְׁבַעַת עֶשְׂרֵת בְּתַמּוּז**.

י"ב שבטים 1.

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

אשר	10	דן	7	יהודה	4	ראובן	1
יוסף	11	נפתלי	8	יששכר	5	שמעון	2
בנימין	12	גד	9	זבולון	6	לוי	3

- The 12 tribes are descendants of four mothers.

אשר, גד	זלפה	זבולון, יששכר, יהודה, לוי, יהודה, יששכר, זבולון	לאה
יוסף, בנימין	רחל	דן, נפתלי	בלהה

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

2. FIVE BROCHOS RECITED WHEN MOSHIACH ARRIVES

ברוך אתה ה' אלקינו מלך העולם . . .		
for redeeming us	גואל ישראל-ל	1
for bringing us to this day	שהחיינו וקיימנו והגיענו לזמן הזה	2
Who gives a portion of His wisdom to those who fear Him	שחלק מתכמתו ליראיו	3
Who gives a portion of His honor to those who fear Him	שחלק מכבודו ליראיו	4
Knower of secrets	חכם הרזים	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.

3. THREE TYPES OF עֲרוּבֵין

- There are three types of עֲרוּבֵין, each serving a different purpose.

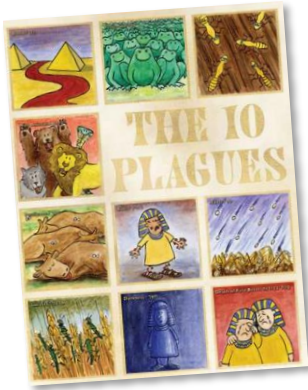


<p>עֲרוּב תְּבַשְׂלִין "mixed cooked food"</p>	<p>עֲרוּב תְּחוּמֵין "mixed borders"</p>	<p>עֲרוּב חֲצָרוֹת "mixed [ownership of] courtyards"</p>
<p>Allows one to cook on <i>Yom Tov</i> for the sake of <i>Shabbos</i></p>	<p>Allows one to walk more than 2000 <i>amos</i> outside of a city on <i>Shabbos</i> or <i>Yom Tov</i></p>	<p>Allows a person to carry from a "private" domain into a "public" domain, and vice versa</p>

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: *Know the three types of עֲרוּבֵין and their purpose.*

1. THE 10 MAKOS • עֶשֶׂר מַכּוֹת

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



בָּרָד (7)	עָרוֹב (4)	דָּם (1)
אֲרָבָה (8)	דָּבָר (5)	צַפְרָדַיִם (2)
חֹשֶׁךְ (9)	שָׁחִין (6)	כְּנִים (3)
מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת (10)		

The *Pesach Hagadah* gives an acronym
:דצ"ך עדי"ש באח"ב

דצ"ך עדי"ש באח"ב

- ? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Write the עֶשֶׂר מַכּוֹת 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
רִשׁוֹנִים	"simple" explanation	פְּשׁוּט
בְּעֵל הַטּוֹרִים	"hint"	רְמֵז
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.

	תָּמָר 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	בְּסִיעֵתָא דְשָׁמַיָא	בס"ד
acts of kindness	גְּמִילוּת חֲסָדִים	גמ"ח
of blessed memory	זְכוֹר צְדִיק לְבָרָכָה	זצ"ל
[may he/she live] till 120 years	עַד מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה	עמו"ש
Our master, our guide, and our teacher	אֲדוֹנָנוּ מוֹרְנוּ וְרַבְּנוּ	אדמו"ר
1) May he live for a good and long time. 2) May he live a good and long life. Amen.	(1) שִׁיחֵי לַיָּמִים טוֹבִים אַרוּכִים (2) שִׁיחֵי לְאוֹרֵךְ יָמִים טוֹבִים אָמֵן	שליט"א
Our sages of blessed memory	חֲכָמֵינוּ זְכוֹרָנָם לְבָרָכָה	חז"ל

? 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 / נְקוּדוֹת 1.

א	ב	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י
כ	ך	ל	מ	ם	נ	ן	ס	ע	פ	פ
צ	ץ	ק	ר	ש	ש	ת	ת	ת		

קמץ	ט	קמץ	חיריק	.	קמץ קמץ	ט
פתח	-	שוא	קבוץ	..	קמץ פתח	-:
צירה	..	חולם	שורק	ו	קמץ סגול	..:

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

על המחית' 2.

- The after-brocha 'על המחית' is said after eating food made from the **חמשת מיני דגן** unless the food eaten requires the after-brocha of **המוציא**. This after-brocha is commonly said and should be memorized by everyone.

ברוך אתה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, עַל הַמַּחֲיָה וְעַל הַכִּלְפָּלָה, וְעַל תְּנוּבַת

הַשָּׂדֶה, וְעַל אֶרֶץ חֲמֻדָּה טוֹבָה וְרַחֲבָה, שְׂרָצִית וְהַנְּחֵלֶת לְאֲבוֹתֵינוּ, לְאֹכֹל מִפְרֵיהָ וּלְשִׁבּוֹעַ מִטּוֹבָהּ. רַחֵם נָא, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ, עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמּוֹךָ, וְעַל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִירָךָ, וְעַל צִיּוֹן מְשֻׁכֵּן כְּבוֹדָךָ, וְעַל מִזְבְּחֶךָ, וְעַל הַיְכָלְךָ. וּבְגֵה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקֹּדֶשׁ בְּמַהְרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ, וְהַעֲלֵנוּ לְתוֹכָהּ, וְשִׁמְחֵנוּ בָּהּ וּנְבָרְכֶךָ בְּקִדְשָׁהּ וּבְטָהְרָהּ.

כִּי אַתָּה ה' טוֹב וּמְטִיב לְכָל, וְנוֹדֶה לְךָ עַל הָאֶרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּחֲיָה. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', עַל הָאֶרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּחֲיָה.

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

3. FIVE TYPES OF GRAIN • חמשת מיני דגן

- Before eating cooked or baked foods* made of the חמשת מיני דגן we recite the *brocha* בורא מיני מזונות. After eating cooked or baked foods made of the חמשת מיני דגן we recite 'על המזון'.*

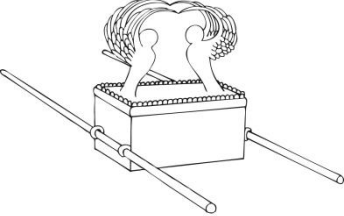
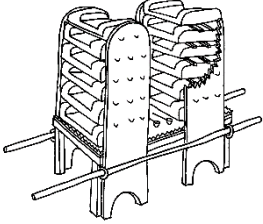

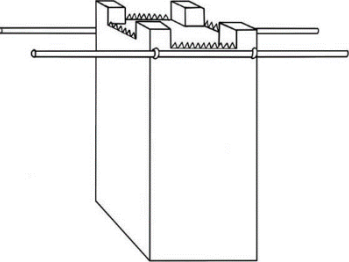
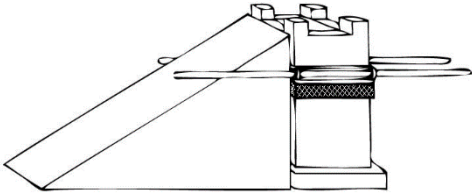
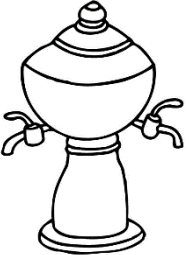
rye	נשיפון	4	wheat	חטה	1
oats	נשיבולת שועל	5	barley	שעורה	2
			spelt	כוסמת	3

HINT: B.R.O.W.S = Barley, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Spelt

*If baked goods are made with water then the *brocha* of מן הארץ is recited.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: *Know the five types of grain in Hebrew and their English translation.*

1. THE VESSELS OF THE MISHKAN • כְּלֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן

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

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

2. THE EIGHT LEVELS OF GIVING צדקה

- **Maimonides (Rabbi Moses be Maimon, 1135-1204) listed eight levels of giving *tzedaka*, starting with the level where the giver is most sensitive to the needs and feelings of the receiver:**



- 1) Give a person a gift, a free loan, or a job, so he will not have to have to ask for *tzedaka*.
- 2) Give *tzedaka* when neither the recipient nor the donor knows who each other is.
- 3) Give *tzedaka* when the donor knows who the recipient is, but the recipient does not know who the donor is.
- 4) Give *tzedaka* when the recipient knows who the donor is, but the donor does not know who the recipient is.
- 5) Give *tzedakah* before being asked.
- 6) Give *tzedakah* after being asked.
- 7) Give less *tzedakah* than needed, but happily and with a smile.
- 8) Give *tzedakah*, but unwillingly.

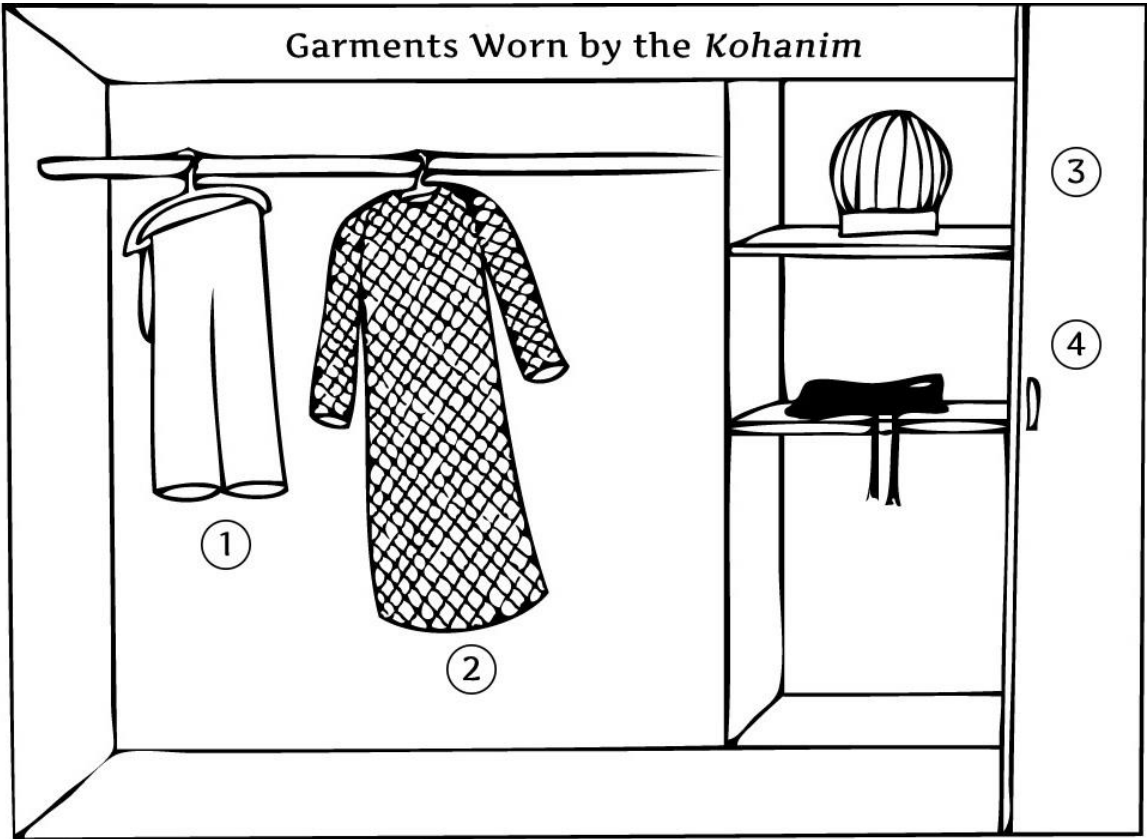
? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: *List the eight levels of giving tzedakah in their correct order.*

1. THE PRIESTLY GARMENTS • בגדי כהונה

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



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



turban-like hat	מְגַבְעֵת	3	pants	מְכַנְסִים	1
belt	אַבְנֵט	4	tunic	כְּתוֹנֶת	2

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write in both Hebrew and English 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.

3. שבע נביאות

FIRST OF THE MATRIARCHS AND WIFE OF AVROHOM	
Together with her husband, Sara converted thousands of people to believe in Hashem. She was miraculously protected when she was taken by the kings of <i>Mitzrayim</i> and Philistine. She gave birth to Yitzchok at the age of 90.	שרה
DAUGHTER OF AMRAM AND YOCHED AND OLDER SISTER OF AHARON AND MOSHE.	
After the Splitting of the Sea, Miriam led the women in song and dance. In her merit the <i>Yidden</i> were miraculously provided with water in the desert. The Talmud identifies her as the midwife Puah, who, together with Shifrah (Yocheved), helped deliver babies in <i>Mitzrayim</i> and refused to listen to Pharaoh's orders to kill the Jewish babies.	מרים
FOURTH OF THE JUDGES	
Following the deaths of Ehud and Shamgar, Devorah judged and taught the <i>Yidden</i> for 40 years. When the <i>Yidden</i> returned to idol worship they were under the rule of the Canaani king, Yavin, and his general, Sisra. Devorah and Barak led a small Israeli army in battle and completely destroyed the Canaani army and gained independence.	דבורה
WIFE OF ELKANAH	
After years of childlessness, Chana prayed for a son, promising to devote him to Hashem's service. She gave birth to Shmuel. She is famous for the song of praise she composed after this event.	חנה

WIFE OF DOVID	אביגיל
A DESCENDANT OF YEHOSHUA AND RACHAV When Chilkiah the <i>Kohain Gadol</i> found a Torah scroll in the Holy <i>Beis Hamikdash</i> , he asked Chulda for her guidance.	חולדה
FIRST COUSIN OF MORDECHAI Esther was selected as King Acheshveiroish's queen after Vashti's execution. It was because of Esther that Haman's decree to destroy all of the Jews was cancelled.	אסתר

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know the names of the **שבע נביאות**, and
2) Write a brief description about each one.

1. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר שְׁמוֹת

- The second book of the Torah is שְׁמוֹת סֵפֶר.

פְּקוּדֵי	11	כִּי תִשָּׂא	9	תְּרוּמָה	7	יְתָרוֹ	5	בֵּא	3	שְׁמוֹת	1
		וַיִּקְהַל	10	תְּצַוָּה	8	מִשְׁפָּטִים	6	בְּשִׁלַּח	4	וְאָרָא	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.

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

? 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 *Shekalim* before ראש חודש אדר (or ראש חודש אדר ב' in a leap year), or on ראש חודש אדר if it falls out on 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 *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 *Shekalim* 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*.

פְּרִשְׁת פָּרָה

WHEN: The פְּרִשְׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ before שַׁבָּת.

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

פְּרִשְׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ

WHEN: The שַׁבָּת before ראש חודש ניסן, or on ראש חודש ניסן if it falls out on שַׁבָּת.

WHY: This special פְּרִשְׁתָּה pertains to the month of ניסן 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 פְּרִשְׁת 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 ניסן as the first of the months.

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

3. THE FOUR PARTS OF THE שְׁלֵחַן עֲרוּךְ

- The שְׁלֵחַן עֲרוּךְ is divided into four parts, with each part dealing with different areas in Jewish law.

Deals With . . .	Parts of the שְׁלֵחַן עֲרוּךְ
day-to-day <i>mitzvos</i> e.g. <i>tzitzis, tefilin, davening, Shabbos</i> and <i>Yom Tov</i>	אוֹרְחַת חַיִּים
kosher food, charging interest, vows, <i>Eretz Yisroel</i> , mourning	יֹרְהַ דְעָה
marriage, <i>kesubah</i> , divorce	אָבוֹן הָעֵזָר
monetary laws, business, damages, laws regarding a בֵּית דִּין	חֲשׂוֹן מְשַׁפֵּט

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know the four parts of the שְׁלֵחַן עֲרוּךְ; 2) Match each part of the שְׁלֵחַן עֲרוּךְ with the area it deals with.

1. SIGNS OF KOSHER ANIMALS AND FISH • סימני בשרות

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

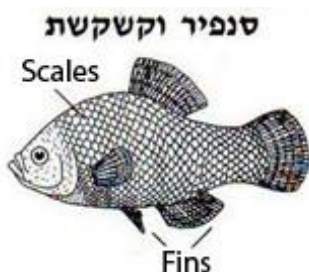


ANIMALS

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, עֲדוֹת, מִשְׁפָּטִים

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

Examples	Category Description	Category
שְׁעֵטָנוּז, בְּשָׂרוֹת, פְּרָה אֲדוּמָה	Mitzvos whose reason we don't understand	חוקים
שִׁבְתָּ, יוֹם טוֹב	Mitzvos that relate to an historical event	עֲדוֹת
Do not kill, do not steal, speak the truth, give charity	Mitzvos whose meaning is easily understood	מִשְׁפָּטִים

? 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.

תאריכים של ימים טובים 3.

- Names and dates of all the major holidays in the Jewish calendar.

י"ד אָדר	פורים	א', ב' תשרי	ראש השנה
ט"ו אָדר	שושן פורים	י' תשרי	יום כפור
ט"ו ניסן	פסח	ט"ו תשרי	סוכות
י"ח אייר	ל"ג בעומר	כ"ב תשרי	שמיני עצרת
ו' סיון	שבועות	כ"ג תשרי	שמחת תורה
		כ"ה כסלו	חנוכה

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know the Hebrew date when each of the major holidays begins.

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 27).** 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 בְּתַכְמָה, וּבְרָא

בּו נְקָבִים נְקָבִים, חֲלוּלִים חֲלוּלִים. גְּלוּי וַיְדוּעַ לִפְנֵי כֶסֶף כְּבוֹדָךְ, שָׂאם יִסְתֵּם

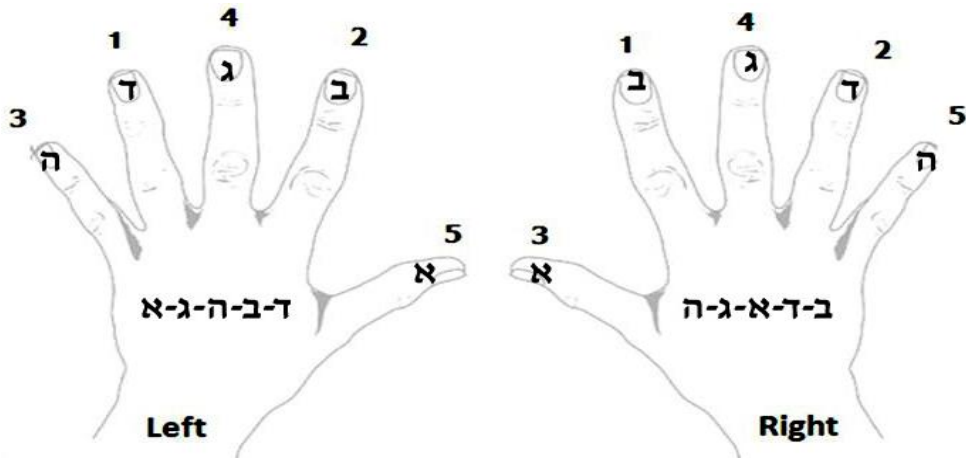
אֶחָד מֵהֶם אִו אִם יִפְתַּח אֶחָד מֵהֶם, אִי אֲפֹשֶׁר לְהִתְקַיֵּם אֲפִילוֹ שְׁעָה אַחַת. בְּרוּךְ

אַתָּה ה', רוּפֵא כָל-בָּשָׂר וּמַפְלִיא 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 **ה-ב-ד-א-ג-ה** and the order for the left hand/foot is **א-ג-ה-ב-ד**.



- **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.

ל"ט מלאכות של שבת 3.

- The 39 *melachos* correspond to the 39 tasks that were required in the construction of the *Mishkan*.

Tying a Knot	קושר	21	Plowing	חורש	1
Untying a Knot	מתיר	22	Planting/Sowing	זורע	2
Sewing	תופר	23	Harvesting	קוצר	3
Tearing	קורע	24	Gathering	מעמר	4
Trapping	צד	25	Threshing	דש	5
Slaughtering	שוחט	26	Winnowing	זורה	6
Skinning	מפשט	27	Selecting	בורר	7
Salting (softening leather)	מעבד	28	Grinding	טוחן	8
Smoothing (scraping)	ממתק	29	Sifting	מרקד	9
Making Ruled Lines	משרטט	30	Kneading	לש	10
Cutting to a Size	מחתך	31	Baking	אופה	11
Writing	כותב	32	Shearing	גוזז	12
Erasing	מוחק	33	Bleaching	מלבן	13
Building	בונה	34	Combing	מנפץ	14
Breaking	סותר	35	Coloring	צובע	15
Lighting a Fire	מבעיר	36	Spinning	טונה	16
Extinguishing a Fire	מכבה	37	Preparing the Loom	מיסד	17
Finishing Touch	מכה בפטיש	38	Threading	עושה ב' פתי גירין	18
Carrying	הוצאה	39	Weaving	אורג	19
			Unraveling	פוצע	20

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the English translation for each of the ל"ט מלאכות של שבת.

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 פְּיאוֹת.

- 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. מוֹדָה אֲנִי

- **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:

מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם שֶׁהַחַיּוֹת בִּי נִשְׁמָתִי בְּחַמְלָה. 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 "בְּחַמְלָה" and "רַבָּה."

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

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Explain why and when we say מוֹדָה אֲנִי when first getting up in the morning; 2) Write out the complete מוֹדָה אֲנִי; 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	מְצוּרַע	5	שְׁמִינִי	3	וַיִּקְרָא	1
בְּחַקְמִי	10	אָמֹר	8	אֲחֵרֵי מוֹת	6	תְּזַרִיעַ	4	צו	2

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת in 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.

3. כיוונים

- 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 מִבְצָעִים



• The 10-point *mitzvah* campaign—known as the 10 מִבְצָעִים—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.



כְּשָׂרוֹת Keeping kosher	9	בֵּית מְלֵא סִפְרִים A home full of holy books	7	מְזוּזָה <i>Mezuzah</i>	5	תּוֹרָה Learn Torah	3	אַהֲבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל Love your fellow Jew	1
טְהֵרַת הַמְּשִׁפָּחָה Family purity	10	נְרוֹת שַׁבַּת קוֹדֶשׁ <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 מִבְצָעִים in both Hebrew and English.

2. THREE NAMES USED WHEN REFERRING TO HASHEM

(1) הַקְּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא (2) רַבּוֹנוּ שְׁל עוֹלָם (3) הַמְּקוֹם

? 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 עֲשָׂרַת 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 יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בְּנֵי 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 *Korbon 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 Hamikdash*. We may not see it with our physical eyes, but our *neschama* sees it.

שַׁבַּת נְחָמוֹ

The *Shabbos* after the תְּשׁוּעָה בְּאֵב is called שַׁבַּת נְחָמוֹ ("*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 שליח (348) uses the 10 powers of his נִפְשׁוֹ, he has the potential to bring מַשְׁיָּח (358).

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know the Gematria for any number from 1 to 1000.

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.

4. THE SPECIAL MITZVOS OF WOMEN: תְּהֵן ~ תְּנָה

- There are three מִצְוֹת that were given especially to women to perform.

תְּנָה, גְּדָה, תְּדַלְקַת גְּרוֹת

<p>According to the <i>chochomim</i>, observing the mitzvah of תְּנָה "will cause blessing to rest on your house." When performing this mitzvah the woman is not only providing physical bread, but is also imparting a spiritual message. The mitzvah of תְּנָה teaches us that whatever we receive from Hashem has to be used first for עֲבוֹדַת ה'. Our wisdom, money, good health, and all <i>brochos</i> that are given to us must be used first for a holy purpose, and only after then can we enjoy the rest for ourselves.</p>	<p>תְּנָה</p> 
<p>The Jewish people are known by their צְנִיעוּת—modesty. The way we speak, behave with others, conduct ourselves in public, and in the way we dress—all serve to show the world that we are Hashem's people. We bring honor to Hashem, His Torah and the Jewish nation when we act in this manner.</p>	<p>גְּדָה</p> 
<p>It is stated in the <i>Zohar</i>, "When a woman lights the Shabbos candles with joy in her heart, she brings peace into the world, health and happiness to her family, and is blessed with children who brighten the world." Lighting Shabbos candles brings us closer to Moshiach, when it will be the time of light for all the world, as the <i>Medrash</i> says, "Keep the mitzvah of the Shabbos lights, and I will show you the lights of the times of Moshiach."</p>	<p>תְּדַלְקַת גְּרוֹת</p> 

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List the three special mitzvos for women; and 2) Write a brief description of the positive effect doing the mitzvah has.

WEEK 30

כז סיון

REVIEW

WEEK 31

ד תמוז

YEDIOS KLALIOS
BEE

Hebrew Calendar

גִּיסָן, אֵיָר, סִיָּן, תְּמוּזָה, אָב,
אֱלוּל, תִּשְׁרִי, חֲשׁוֹן, כִּסְלוֹ, טֵבֵת,
שְׁבַט, אֶדְרָב'
and leap year ב' אֶדְרָב

Order number one

Starts from גִּיסָן

This calendar is based on the months,
Because *Hashem* told אֶהְרֵן and מִשֶּׁה

This is the first month, רֵאשִׁית חֳדָשִׁים,

On the first day on גִּיסָן

The second is based on the year

Starting from תִּשְׁרִי

תִּשְׁרִי is on the first day of רֵאשִׁית הַשָּׁנָה
אֶדְרָב and חֹהַב were created on this day.

מִצְוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְחֵבְרוֹ/לְמִקּוֹם

מִצְוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְחֵבְרוֹ

Are between one Jew and another

Like giving צְדָקָה, visiting the sick

And loving your sister and your brother

מִצְוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְמִקּוֹם

Are between a Jew and *Hashem*

Like keeping שְׂכָת, eating kosher

And only trusting in *Hashem*

4 Levels of Creation

דָּוָם is an object
A rock or some sand
צֹמֵחַ grows on the land
חַי is an animal
A fish or bird too
אָדָם a person, me and you

Days of Creation

On יוֹם רֵאשִׁוֹן there was light
Hashem created day and night
On יוֹם שְׁנֵי from the תּוֹרָה we know,
The שְׁמַיִם showed.
On יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי the earth and seas,
Flowers grass and all fruit trees.
On יוֹם רְבִיעִי the moon, stars, and sun,
To bring light to everyone.
And on הַחֲמִישִׁי
The birds that fly and fish in the sea.
On יוֹם שֵׁשִׁי *Hashem* did create,
Animals, אָדָם and חַוָּה and his mate
On יוֹם שְׁבִיעִי, *Hashem's* day of rest
שֶׁבֶת קֹדֶשׁ we love best.
Hashem made the world,
And to show that its true,
The מְצֻוֹת of שֶׁבֶת we do.

שבע מצוות בני נח

בְּרַכַּת ה' - don't curse Hashem

גְּזֵל - stealing, דִּינֵי בֵּית דִּין - courts

גִּילּוּי עֲרִיּוֹת - adultery

שִׁפְכַת דָּמִים - killing

אֶכְרֵם מִן הַחַיִּים - tearing a part of a living animal

עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה - serving idols

These are the שבע 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, שְׁחָרִית, מוֹסֵף,

מִנְחָה, גְּעִילָה.

נֶפֶשׁ, רוּחַ, נְשָׁמָה

חַיָּה and יְחִידָה

בְּרִית when a boy has a נֶפֶשׁ

When a girl gets her Jewish name.
חינוך at the age of ריח
נשמה, *Bar or Bas Mitzvah*.
צדיק when a person become a חיה
מסירת נפש with יחידה

Assorted Mitzvos

בכורים is the first fruit
תשחית don't waste your food
ביקור חולים visit the sick
הקנסת אורחים invite guests in
השבת אבדה return lost things
These are מצוות we must keep

יהא שמחה רבא

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

אמן
יהא שמחה רבא
מברך לעולם
ולעלמי עלמיא
!תברך

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

אבות ואמהות

These are the couples
That are buried

In מַעֲרַת הַמִּכְפָּלָה
חֹהָ and אָדָם
שָׂרָה and אַבְרָהָם
רַבֵּקָה and יִצְחָק
לֵאָה and יַעֲקֹב
And עֵשָׂו's head

אַבְרָהָם, יִצְחָק, יַעֲקֹב
Are the אֲבוֹת
שָׂרָה, רַבֵּקָה, רְחֵל, לֵאָה
Are the אִמֹּהוֹת

BROCHOS

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

הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ
Who brings forth bread from the earth
בּוֹרֵא מִיְּנֵי 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
שֶׁהֵכֵל נִהְי' 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 – קְזוֹנוֹת
הָעֵץ - הָאֲדָמָה - שְׁהַכֵּל
With the hint אִשׁ
We remember it all

When you have two foods, which one to choose?

הַכִּיב - The one you like best

הַשׁוּב - More important one

נְשָׁלֵם - The one that's whole

סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה

A סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה

Is a special meal

In honor of a *mitzvah*

Like a wedding or a Bris.

תפילות Institution of

These are the three תפילות Instituted by our אבות
Morning, afternoon and evening they're said.

by שחרית, in the morning
The after Hashem destroyed Sedom
צהרים by ויצחק in the
The afternoon before he met his wife Rivkah
by יעקב in the evening
Before dreaming of the ladder on his way to חרן

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

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

מהר"ש "לכתחילה אריבער"
Was born 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; כתר"א
"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,
י"ב תמוז, תר"ח
"לאלתר לגאולה" for those words he stood
י' שבט, תש"י His body left us

The Heintiker Rebbe, the world he does amaze,
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, נשקלני טוב

הלל

הלל is recited
Remember כְּבֹטַח
The first two days and nights of פְּסַח
And two days of שְׁבוּעוֹת
Nine days of סוּכּוֹת
שְׁמַחַת תּוֹרָה and שְׁמִינֵי עֶצְרָת
The eight days of חֲנוּכָּה
That's when we say whole הלל

ראש חודש on חֲצִי הַלַּל
חול המועד פְּסַח
And the last two days of פְּסַח

FOUR FASTS

צוּם גְּדַלְיָהּ - ג' תַּשְׁרִי
Gedalia was killed
עֶשְׂרֵה בְּטִבֵּת - י' טִבֵּת
The walls surrounded יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר בְּתַמּוּז
The walls of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם were broken
On י"ז תַּמּוּז
תַּשְׁעָה בְּאָב - ט' אָב
The first and second בְּתֵי חֻקְדָּשׁ were burned.

שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר בְּתַמּוּז FIVE EVENTS OF

Five events that happened
On שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר בְּתַמּוּז

לַיּוֹחֹת broke the מִשָּׁה
They stopped the תְּמִיד קָרְבַּן
The walls of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם were broken
Apostemus burned a תּוֹרָה
בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ was set up in the עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה

Brochos of מְשִׁיחַ

Today when we will greet
מְשִׁיחַ our king
Together as one five *brochos* we will sing

גּוֹאֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל-ל
שְׁהַחֲיֵנוּ וְקִיַּמְנוּ וְהַגִּיעָנוּ לְזִמְנֵי הַזֶּה
שְׁחַלֵּק מַחְכְּמָתוֹ לִירְאֵיוֹ
שְׁחַלֵּק מַכְבוֹדוֹ לִירְאֵיוֹ
הַחֲכָמִים , five *brochos* we'll say
Let's be ready מְשִׁיחַ's on his way

עֲרוּבֵים Types of

עֲרוּב חֲצֵרוֹת
We can carry on Shabbos
עֲרוּב תְּחוּמִין
Walk more than 2000 *amos*
עֲרוּב תְּבִשְׁלִין
We're allowed to cook
יום טוב On
For the sake of *Shabbos*

פרדס

רַשׁ"י is the simple explanation by פְּשׁוּט
בְּעַל הַטּוֹרִים the hint by the רַמְז
מְדַרְשׁ is interpreted by the דְּרַשׁ
קַבְּלָהּ is the secrets of סוּד

שבעת המינים

חֹטָה is wheat

שְׂעוֹרָה is barley

גֶּפֶן is grape

And תְּמָר is a date

זַיִת olive

תְּאֵנָה is a fig

Don't forget the רְמוֹן, pomegranate

5 Types of Grain

חֹטָה is wheat, שְׂעוֹרָה is barley

כּוֹסְמֵת is spelt, נְשִׁיפּוֹן is rye

נְשִׁיבוֹלֵת is oats

These are the 5 types of grain

Eight Levels of צדקה

#1—When you give someone

A gift, a loan, or a job

so he won't have to ask

- #2—When neither he or you
Knows who's getting and giving
- #3—When only the donor knows
Who he is giving הַתְּדַקָּה
- #4—When only the one who's getting
Knows that he got it from you
- #5—Giving הַתְּדַקָּה before being asked
- #6—Giving after being asked
- #7—Giving less than needed, happily
- #8— Giving unwillingly

בגדי כהונה

These are the garments of the כהן גדול

Breastplate - חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט

Apron - אֵפֹד

Robe - קַעִיל

Tunic, - כְּתֹנֶת

Pants - מְכַנְסִים

Head-plate - צִיץ

Turban - מְצַנְפֶּת

Belt - אֲכָנָט

The regular כהן wore:

Pants - מְכַנְסִים

Tunic - כְּתֹנֶת

Hat - מְגַבְעַת

Belt - אֲכָנָט

אורים ותומים

The אורים ותומים was a parchment
With Hashem's name
Inside the חֶשֶׁן חֶשֶׁפֶט
It was placed.
The חֶשֶׁן had 12 stones
And on them were engraved
Each of the שְׂבָטִים's names.

When the leader of the *Yidden*
Had a question
The אורים ותומים
Brought the answer
On the stones
The letters lit up with the words
Of the answer from *Hashem*

שבע נביאות

אֲבֵרָה the wife of אַמְנֹן
Helped thousands of people believe in Hashem
From kings who took her, *Hashem* did save her
At 90 she gave birth to יָצָחֶק!

יֹכָבֵד and מְרִים בַּת עֲמֶרָם
The older sister of אֶהְרֹן and מִשֶּׁה

Led the women to sing, provided water to drink
מִצְרַיִם saved the babies in פִּינְעָה

שׁוֹפְטִים the 4th of the דְּבוֹרָה
For 40 years taught תּוֹרָה to the *Yidden*
With Barak her husband, she destroyed the כְּנַעֲנִים
Conquered Sisra and King Yavin.

חַנָּה was אֶלְקָנָה's wife
She promised to devote her child's life
To *Hashem* if He gave her a son
נְשִׂיָרָה was born and she sang לְשִׁמּוֹאֵל

אֲבִיגַיִל was דָּוִד's wife.
חִילְכִיָּה came from יְהוֹשֻׁעַ and Rachav.
When Chilkia found a תּוֹרָה
In the בֵּית הַמְּקֻדָּשׁ he asked her advice.

אֶסְתֵּר was a cousin of Mordechai
She was chosen after Vashti was sent to die
She saved the *Yidden* from Haman's decree
As King Achashveirosh's queen.

תּוֹרַת הַמְּגִלּוֹת

סֵדֶר after the שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים
שְׁבוּעוֹת some read on תּוֹרַת הַמְּגִלּוֹת
תְּשַׁע בְּאָב on אֵיכָה
סוּכּוֹת on סֵפֶר תְּהִלַּת מִנְחָה
פִּירִים is read on תּוֹרַת אֶסְתֵּר

Four Parshios

The *Shabbos* before ראש חודש אדר
מחצית השקל give שפירשת שקלים
עמלק stamp out פירשת זכור
The *Shabbos* before פורים
Hey, hey

טהור become פרשת פרה
The *Shabbos* before פרשת החודש
חודש ניסן before פרשת החודש
Talks about the פסח קרבן

שלחן ערוך

אורח חיים
Daily *mitzvos*
יורה דעה
Kosher and more
אבן העזר
Marriage, *kesubah* and divorce
חשן משפט
Money and דין בית

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 שְׁעֵטָה and כְּשָׁרִית, these are some
That we don't know the reasons of.

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

חֻשְׁפָּטִים 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*, יום הכוֹסֵד 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 נעגל וואסער

ל"ט מלאכות

חֹרֵשׁ - plowing
זֹרֵעַ - planting
קוֹצֵר - cutting
קְעָמָר - gathering

דָּשׁ - threshing
זוֹרֵה - winnowing
בוֹרֵר - sorting
טוֹחֵן - grinding

These are the Lamed Tes Melachos x2
40 Melachos minus 1
39 things that can't be done

קָרֵקֵד - sifting
לֵשׁ - kneading

אופָה - baking

גוֹזֵז - shearing

קְלָבֵן - cleaning

קְנִיפֵץ - combing

צוֹבֵעַ - coloring

טוֹוֶה - spinning

מִיִּסְדֵּי - prepare the loom

כְּתִיבֵי נִירִין - threading

אוֹרֵג - weaving

פוֹצֵעַ - unraveling

קוֹשֵׁר - tying

מְתִיר - untying

תּוֹפֵר - sewing

קוֹרֵעַ - tearing apart

These are the Lamed Tes Melachos x2
Like all of the work they did in the Mishkan
These are the things that cannot be done

צָד - trapping

שׁוֹחֵט - slaughtering

מְפָשֵׁיט - skinning

מְעַבֵּד - salting

מְמַחֵק - smoothing

מְשַׁרְטֵט - marking

מְחַתֵּךְ - cutting

כּוֹתֵב - writing
מוֹחֵק - erasing
בוֹנֵה - building
סוֹתֵר - breaking

מְכַעֵיר - lighting
מְכַכֵּה - extinguishing
מְכַה כְּפִטְיֵשׁ - final touch
הוֹצֵאָה - carrying

גְּטִילַת יָדִים

When we go to sleep at night
Our נְשָׁמָה goes up to *Hashem*
In its place a טוֹמְאָה 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 בְּרִכָּה 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
שָׁהָרְתָּ בִּי נַשְׁמָתִי בְּחַמְלָה
For you have mercifully restored my soul in me
[Pause]
רַבָּה אֱמוּנָתְךָ
Your faithfulness in great

מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה/מִצְוֹת לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה

There are 248 מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה
Like *Shabbos, kashrus*, לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
And מִצְוָה on Pesach.
There are 365 מִצְוֹת לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
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 תַעֲשֶׂה keep our veins healthy

יִהְיֶה וְאֵל יַעֲבֹר

גִּילּוּי עֲרִיּוֹת - Forbidden marriages
שִׁפְיַת דָּמִים - Murder
עֲבֹדַת 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
קְדוּזָה 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 כיפור
Is *שבת שובה*, the *Shabbos* of return.
The *Shabbos* when פרשת בשלח is read
Is called *שבת שירה*

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 **נְשָׂאָת מַלְכָּה** comes to us from **נְשָׂאָת מַלְכָּה**
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 **מְבוּל**
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** a
ק 100 such a big sum
ר 200, **ש/ש** 300
.400—**ת/ת** I'm a Gematria Maven!

הפרשת חלה

Women have a special מצוה
Called הפרשת חלה
To remind us of the תרומה
Given to the כהן in the בית המקדש

When the dough has risen, we hold a small piece
Say להפריש חלה then separate it
Say זה חלה while holding the piece
Then we wrap it up, and burn it

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

Three Mitzvos of Women

חלה, נדה, הדלקת נרות
Are the woman's three special מצוות
Taking חלה shows that everything we own
Always is first used to serve Hashem

נדה, Tznius in action, speech and dress,
Brings honor to the תורה the yidden and Hashem.
הדלקת נרות fills the world with holy light
And brings us closer to
מןשים's times

