

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 ראשון—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	רָאָה	4	דְּבָרִים	1
וְזֹאת הַבְּרָכָה	11	וְצָבִים	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. תְּאָרִיכִים

- 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	חֻרְבַּן
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	חֻרְבַּן

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

- 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	מאנוח

? 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, תנה	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 מצות 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	אכר מן החי	4
Do not curse G-d	ברכת ה'	5
Do not steal	גזל	6
Set up courts of law and bring criminals to justice	דינין	7

The *שבע מצוות בני נח* 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 *שבע מצוות בני נח* must be kept because it is *Hashem* Who commanded these *mitzvos* to them. In the month of *Nissan*, תשמ"ג (1983), the Rebbe began a campaign calling upon every *Yid* to influence his non-Jewish acquaintances to do the *שבע מצוות בני נח*. The Rebbe also said that this makes the entire world a *בית התורה*—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 *שבע מצוות בני נח* 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) בְּרֵאשִׁית (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.

- 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 נְשֻׁמָּה. When one davens each of the Yom Kippur תְּפִילוֹת, the corresponding part of the נְשֻׁמָּה "shines."

When the part of the נְשֻׁמָּה is revealed	Part of the נְשֻׁמָּה	תְּפִילָּה
Boys: when he has a <i>bris</i> Girls: when she is given her Jewish name	נֶפֶשׁ	מְעַרֵּב
At the age of <i>chinuch</i> (some say 3, some say 5)	רוּחַ	שְׁחֲרִית
Boys: at his <i>bar mitzvah</i> Girls: at her <i>bas mitzvah</i>	נְשֻׁמָּה	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 נְשֻׁמָּה 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	נרות שבת ויום טוב	4
Read <i>Megilas Esther</i> on Purim	מ	מגילת אסתר	5
Light the Chanukah lights	ח	נרות 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 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

- 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.



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 יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא אָמֵן; 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 - חוה

אברהם - שרה

יצחק - רבקה

יעקב - לאה



- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the names of the couples buried in מערת 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 שָׁם מֹשֶׁה לְפָנַי
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל: יֵעָץ חַיִּים הִיא לַמַּחְזִיקִים בָּהּ,
וְתִמְכֶיָה מְאֹשֶׁר: דְּרָכֶיָה דְרָכֵי נְעָם, וְכָל
נְתִיבוֹתֶיָה שְׁלוֹם: אַרְךְּ יָמִים בִּימִינָה,
בְּשִׂמְאַלָּה עֶשֶׂר וְכָבוֹד: ה' תִּפְעַן
לְמַעַן צְדָקוֹ, יִגְדִיל תּוֹרָה וַיֵּאדִיר.

- ?** 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 הָעוֹלָם . . .

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

Hint to Remember: המגנע אש

* 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.	הַיָּבִיב
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.	הַיָּשׁוּב
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.	שֶׁהַכֹּל

? 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 • 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 הַשֶּׁחֶל.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,

בוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת רַבּוֹת וְחֶסְרוֹנָן עַל כָּל מַה-שֶּׁבָרָאתָ

לְהַחְיֹת בָּהֶם נְפֹשׁ כָּל-חַי, בָּרוּךְ 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 צהרים (afternoon) before meeting Rivka.</p> <p>ויצא יצחק לשוח בשדה לפנות ערב וישא עיניו וירא והנה גמלים באים: 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>ויפגע במקום וילן שם כִּי־בא השמש ויקח מאבני המקום וישם מראשתי וישכב במקום ההוא: 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.

4. SIX MITZVOS A JEW CONSTANTLY KEEPS

- **Almost all of the *mitzvos* depend on some type of circumstance to perform, or are specific to either a man or a woman.** The following six commandments are the only *mitzvos* that are constantly kept by every Jew.

Believing in <i>Hashem</i>	אֱמוּנַת ה'	1
Believing in the unity of <i>Hashem</i>	יְחוּד ה'	2
Loving <i>Hashem</i>	אֶהְבֶּת ה'	3
Not believing in anything other than <i>Hashem</i>	לֹא לְהֶאֱמִין בְּזוּלָתוֹ	4
Not following the desires of one's hearts and eyes	לֹא תַתּוֹרוּ	5
Fearing <i>Hashem</i>	יִרְאַת ה'	6

- ? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List in English or Hebrew the six mitzvos a Jew constantly keeps.

1. THE CHAIN OF THE CHABAD LEADERS

THEIR REBBETZINS, PARENTS, DATES OF BIRTH AND YAHRZEITS

הורי הנשיאים Parents	רבניות Rebbetzin	שמות הנשיאים Given Name	שלישלת הנשיאים Name Each Rebbe Is Known By
ר' אליעזר רביצין שרה	רביצין לאה רחל	ר' ישראל	בעל שם טוב
ר' אברהם רביצין חנה	רביצין קיילא	ר' דובער	מעזריטשער מגיד
ר' ברוך רביצין רבקה	רביצין סטערנא	ר' שניאור זלמן	אלטער רבי
ר' שניאור זלמן (אלטער רבי) רביצין סטערנא	רביצין שיינא	ר' דובער	מיטעלער רבי
ר' שלום שכנא רביצין דבורה לאה	רביצין ח' מושקא	ר' מנחם מענדל	צמח צדק
ר' מנחם מענדל (צמח צדק) רביצין ח' מושקא	רביצין רבקה	ר' שמואל	רבי מהר"ש
ר' שמואל-ל (מהר"ש) רביצין רבקה	רביצין שטערנא שרה	ר' שלום דובער	רבי רש"ב
ר' שלום דובער (רש"ב) רביצין שטערנא שרה	רביצין נחמה דינה	ר' יוסף יצחק	פריערדיקער רבי
ר' לוי יצחק רביצין חנה	רביצין ח' מושקא	ר' מנחם מענדל	היינטיקער רבי

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write the given name of each of the Rebbeim and the name each was known known by; 2) Write the name of his Rebbetzin; 3) Write the names of his parents.

שְׁנַת הַסְתַּלְקוֹת Yahrtzeit Year	יּוֹם הַסְתַּלְקוֹת Yahrtzeit Date	שְׁנַת הַיּוֹלָדָת Birthday Year	יּוֹם הַיּוֹלָדָת Date of Birth	שְׁלֵשֶׁלֶת הַנְּשִׂאִים
תק"כ	שְׁבִיעוֹת	נח"ת (תנ"ח)	ח"י אָלוֹל	בְּעַל שֵׁם טוֹב
תקל"ג	י"ט כְּסֵלוֹ	Unknown	Unknown	מְעֻזְרֵיטְשְׁעֵר מַגִּיד
תקע"ג	כ"ד טֵבֵת	קָהֶת (תק"ה)	ח"י אָלוֹל	אֶלְטֵעֵר רַבִּי
תקפ"ח	ט' כְּסֵלוֹ	תקל"ד	ט' כְּסֵלוֹ	מִיטְעֵלְעֵר רַבִּי
תרכ"ו	י"ג נִיסָן	תקמ"ט	כ"ט אָלוֹל	צָמַח צָדֵק
תרמ"ג	י"ג תְּשֻׁרֵי	תקצ"ד	ב' אֲיִיר	רַבִּי מֵהַר"ש
תר"פ	ב' נִיסָן	כְּתָרָא (תרכ"א)	כ' חֻשָׁנוֹן	רַבִּי רֵש"ב
תש"י	י' נְשֻׁבֵט	תר"מ	י"ב תַּמּוּז	פְּרִיעֵרְדִיקֵעֵר רַבִּי
תשנ"ד	ג' תַּמּוּז	תרס"ב	י"א נִיסָן	הֵינְטִיקֵעֵר רַבִּי

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: *Fill in the dates of the birthdays and yahrtzeits of the Rebbeim. EXTRA CREDIT (AFTER BIRTHDAYS AND YAHRTZEITS ARE CORRECT): Fill in the years.*

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. ברכת הגומל

- The blessing of הגומל is a blessing of thanksgiving:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַגּוֹמֵל לְחַיִּיבִים טוֹבוֹת, שְׁגָמְלָנִי 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 הגומל:

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

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

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 הגומל; 2) Write out the brocha, starting with "הגומל".

4. הלל שלם, חצי הלל

Whole Hallel—הלל שלם—is recited on . . .		
Hint to Remember: בְּבִטָּח		
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 חג הסוכות עם ימיני עצרת ושמחת תורה
The 8 days of <i>Chanukah</i> .	ח	ח' ימים של חנוכה

Half Hallel—חצי 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 חצי; 3) Know on which days הלל חצי is recited.

1. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר בְּרֵאשִׁית

- The first book of the Torah is סֵפֶר בְּרֵאשִׁית.

מְקַץ	10	וַיֵּצֵא	7	וַיֵּרָא	4	בְּרֵאשִׁית	1
וַיִּגַּשׁ	11	וַיִּשְׁלַח	8	חַיֵּי שָׂרָה	5	נָח	2
וַיַּחֲי	12	וַיֵּשֶׁב	9	תּוֹלְדוֹת	6	לֶךְ לֶךְ	3

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

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

Gedaliah was assassinated.	ג' תְּשָׁרִי	צוּם 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 עָשָׂר 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 עָשָׂר בְּתַמּוּז.

4. FIVE EVENTS THAT OCCURRED ON תְּשַׁעַת בְּאָב

- 1) It was decreed that the people of the generation of the spies would not enter *Eretz Yisroel*.
- 2) The first *Beis Hamikdosh* was destroyed.
- 3) The second *Beis Hamikdosh* was destroyed.
- 4) The city of Betar was captured.
- 5) *Yerushalayim* was ploughed over.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the five events that occurred on תְּשַׁעַת בְּאָב.

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, זְלֹפָה	זְלֹפָה	רְאוּבֵן, שְׁמֹעוֹן, לוֹי, יְהוּדָה, יִשְׁשַׁכָּר, זְבוּלוֹן	לֵאָה
יוֹסֵף, בְּנִימִין	רַחֵל	דָּן, נַפְתָּלִי	בְּלֵהָה

- ? 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

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מְלֶכֶד הָעוֹלָם . . .		
for redeeming us	גּוֹאֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל-ל	1
for bringing us to this day	שְׁהַחֲיֵנוּ וְקִיַּמְנוּ 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.

3. THREE TYPES OF עֲרוּבֵין

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

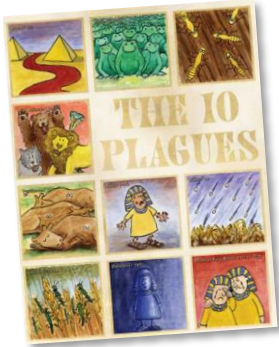


<p>עֲרוּב תְּבַשְׂלִין "mixed cooked food"</p>	<p>עֲרוּב תְּחוּמֵין "mixed borders"</p>	<p>עֲרוּב חֲצֵרוֹת "mixed [ownership of] courtyards"</p>
<p>Allows one to cook on <i>Yom Tov</i> for the sake of <i>Shabbos</i></p>	<p>Allows one to walk more than 2000 <i>amos</i> outside of a city on <i>Shabbos</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)	צְפַרְדֵּי (2)
חֹשֶׁךְ (9)	שְׁחִין (6)	כְּנָם (3)
מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת (10)		

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

דְּצִ"ךְ עַד"ש בְּאִח"ב

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

2. פְּרָדָס








- **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 פְּרָדָס, 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
רָשׁ"י	"simple" explanation	פְּשׁוּט
בְּעַל הַטּוֹרִים	"hint"	רְמִז
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 • שבעת המינים

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

	תָּמָר Date		חֵטָה Wheat
	רְמוֹן Pomegranate		שְׂעוֹרָה Barley
	שֶׁמֶן זַיִת Olive		גֵּזָן Grape
			תְּאֵנָה Fig

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the names of the *שבעת המינים* 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
Our master, our guide, and our teacher	אדוננו מורנו ורבינו	אדמו"ר
1) May he live for a good and long time. 2) May he live a good and long life. Amen.	(1) שיתני' לגימ' טובים ארוכים (2) שיתני' לאורף ימים טובים אמן	שליט"א
Our sages of blessed memory	חכמינו זכרונם לברכה	חז"ל
The Holy One, Blessed Be He	הקדוש ברוך הוא	הקב"ה
Rosh Chodesh	ראש חודש	ר"ח
YomTov	יום טוב	יו"ט
Chol HaMo'ed	חול המועד	חזה"מ
Rosh Hashana	ראש השנה	ר"ה
Yom Kippur	יום כיפור	יו"כ
Beis HaMikdash	בית המקדש	בהמ"ק

? 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 *Shavuos* until *Chanukah*, the *yidden* would bring the first of the *שְׁבַעַת הַמִּינִים*—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 *בְּכוֹרִים*.



? **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know what are *בְּכוֹרִים* 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 לִשְׁוֹא	3
Remember the <i>Shabbos</i> and keep it holy	זָכוֹר אֶת־יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ	4
Honor your father and your mother	כָּבֵד 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 בְרֵעֶךָ עַד שָׁקֵר:	9
Do not envy your neighbor	לֹא תַחְמַד בֵּית רֵעֶךָ:	10

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

א-ב / נקודות 1.

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

קמץ	ֿ	סגול	ֿ	חיריק	.	חטף קמץ	ֿ
פתח	-	שוא	:	קבוץ	..	חטף פתח	-
צירה	..	חולם	ו	שורק	ו	חטף 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 נקודה looks like next to its name.

על המחי' 2.

- **The after-brocha 'על המחי' is said after eating food made from the חמשת מיני תבואה 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' א-לקינו מלך העולם, על המחי' ועל הפלפלה, ועל תנובת

השדה, ועל ארץ חמדה טובה ורחבה, שרצית והנחלת לאבותינו, לאכול

מפריה ולשבוע מטובה. רחם נא, ה' אלקינו, על ישראל עמך, ועל ירושלים

עירך, ועל ציון משכן כבודך, ועל מזבחתך, ועל היכלך. ובנה ירושלים עיר

הקדש במהרה בימינו, והעלנו לתוכה, ושמחנו בה ונברכה בקדשה ובטהרה.

כי אתה ה' טוב ומטיב לכל, ונודה לך על הארץ ועל המחי'. ברוך אתה ה', על

הארץ ועל המחי'.

? 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'.*

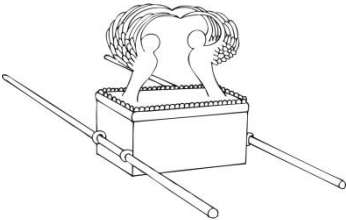
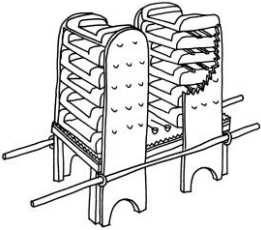

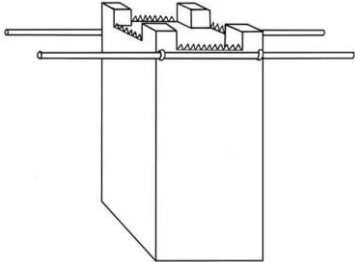
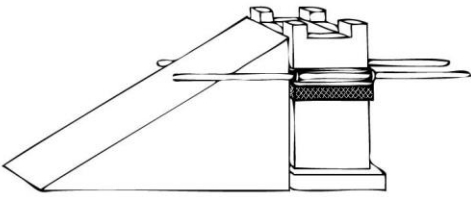
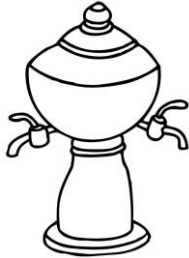
rye	נשיפון	4	wheat	חטה	1
oats	שיבולת שועל	5	barley	שעורה	2
			spelt	כוסמת	3

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:**

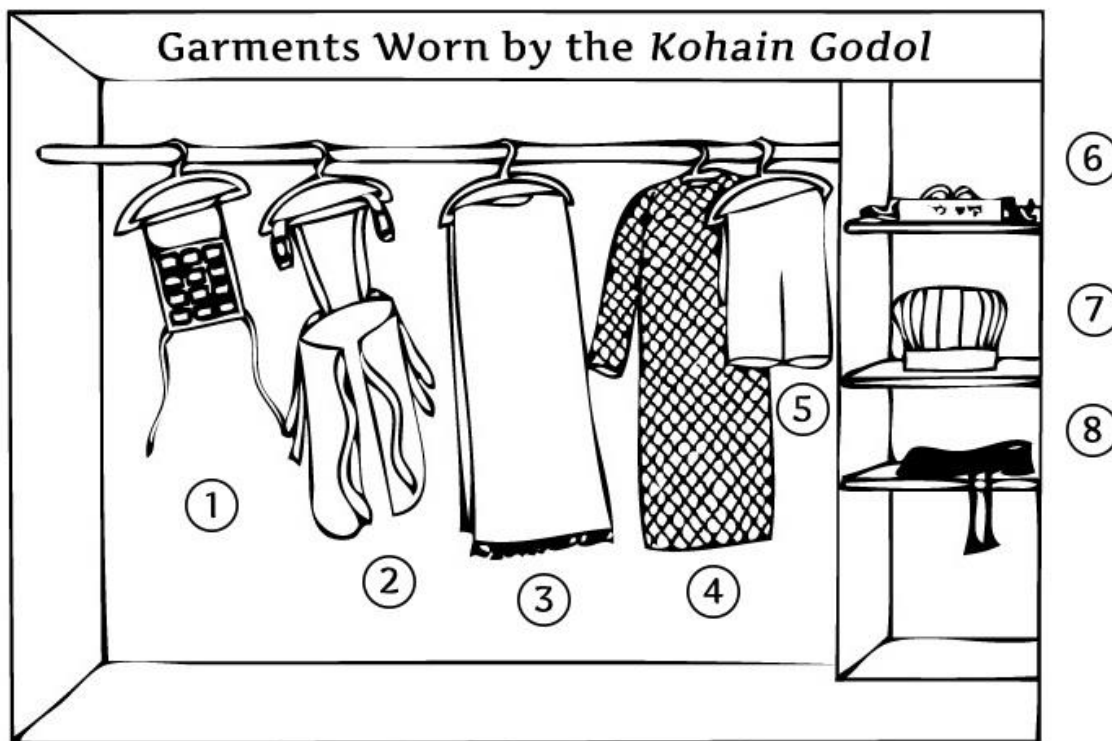


- 1) Give a person a gift, a free loan, or a job, so he will not have to have to ask for *tzedaka*.
- 2) Give *tzedaka* when neither the recipient nor the donor knows who each other is.
- 3) Give *tzedaka* when the donor knows who the recipient is, but the recipient does not know who the donor is.
- 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.*

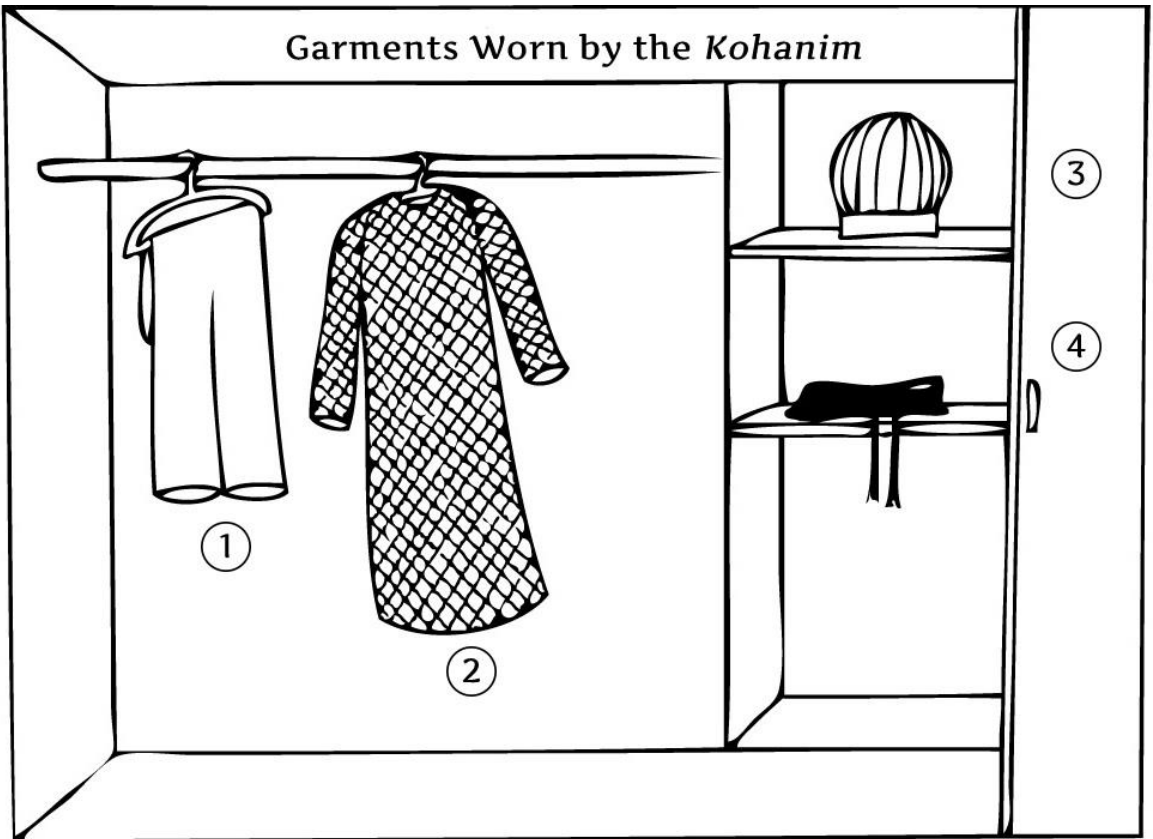
1. THE PRIESTLY GARMENTS • בגדי כהונה

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



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

Garments Worn by the *Kohanim*



turban-like hat	מְגַבְעַת	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 YOCHAVED 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 (Yochaved), 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

<p style="text-align: center;">WIFE OF DOVID</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">אביגיל</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">A DESCENDANT OF YEHOSHUA AND RACHAV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">When Chilkiah the <i>Kohain Gadol</i> found a Torah scroll in the Holy <i>Beis Hamikdash</i>, he asked Chulda for her guidance.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">חולדה</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST COUSIN OF MORDECHAI</p> <p>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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">אסתר</p>

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

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	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	4	יחזן	7	מוציא	10	כורף	13	ברך	1
ורחץ	5	מגיד	8	מצה	11	שלתן עורף	14	הלל	2
כרפס	6	רחצה	9	מרור	12	צפון	15	גרצה	3

? 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 *שבת* 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 *פרשת שקלים* 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 *שבת* before *פורים*. This is because *פורים* also deals with the destruction of *עמלק*, and it is fitting that “remembering Amalek” should come before we celebrate the annihilation of *הגון*.

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*.

פְּרִשַׁת פָּרָה

WHEN: The פְּרִשַׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ before שַׁבַּת.

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

פְּרִשַׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ

WHEN: The שַׁבַּת before רֵאשִׁית חֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן, or on רֵאשִׁית חֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן if it falls out on שַׁבַּת.

WHY: This special פְּרִשָּׁה pertains to the month of נִיסָן 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 הַחֹדֶשׁ פְּרִשַׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ a second *Sefer Torah* is taken out and *pesukim* are read pertaining to the *mitzvah* of הַחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲדָשׁ—sanctifying the new month—and of referring to נִיסָן as the first of the months.

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

3. THE FOUR PARTS OF THE שְׁלֶחַן עֲרוּךְ

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

Deals With . . .	Parts of the שְׁלֶחַן עֲרוּךְ
day-to-day <i>mitzvos</i> e.g. <i>tzitzis, tefilin, davening, Shabbos and Yom Tov</i>	אוֹרַח חַיִּים
kosher food, charging interest, vows, <i>Eretz Yisroel</i> , mourning	יֹרֵה דָעָה
marriage, <i>kesubah</i> , divorce	אָבוֹן הָעֵזֶר
monetary laws, business, damages, laws regarding a בֵּית דִּין	חֲשׂוֹן מְשָׁפֵט

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know the four parts of the שְׁלֶחַן עֲרוּךְ; 2) Match each part of the שְׁלֶחַן 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.

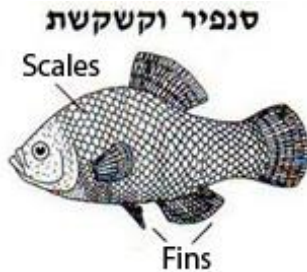


ANIMALS

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, עדות, משפטים

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

Examples	Category Description	Category
שעטנז, בשרות, פרה אדומה	<i>Mitzvos</i> whose reason we don't understand	חוקים
שבת, יום טוב	<i>Mitzvos</i> that relate to an historical event	עדות
Do not kill, do not steal, speak the truth, give charity	<i>Mitzvos</i> 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.

תאריכים של ימים טובים 3.

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

י"ד אָדָר	פּוּרִים	א', ב' תְּשׁוּרִי	ראש השנה
ט"ו אָדָר	שׁוּשַׁן פּוּרִים	י' תְּשׁוּרִי	יום כפור
ט"ו נִסָּן	פֶּסַח	ט"ו תְּשׁוּרִי	סוכות
י"ח אֵיָר	ל"ג בְּעוֹמֶר	כ"ב תְּשׁוּרִי	שְׁמִינִי עֶצְרַת
ו' סִינּוֹן	שָׁבֻעוֹת	כ"ג תְּשׁוּרִי	שְׁמַחַת תּוֹרָה
		כ"ה כְּסֵלוֹ	חֲנוּכָה

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

1. אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר

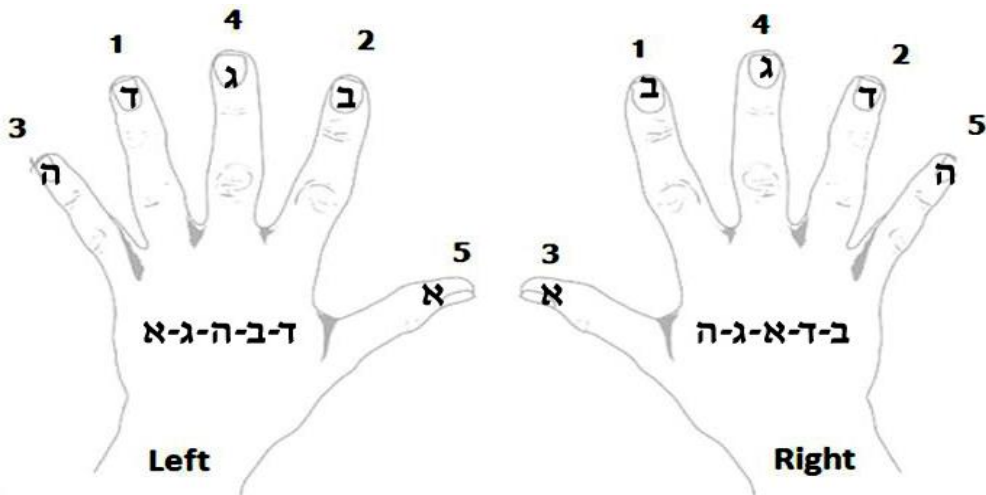
- After leaving a restroom, one has to wash his/her hands at a sink in the same manner one washes *negel vasser* in the morning (see Week 21). After drying our hands, we recite the following *brocha* to thank Hashem for the normal bodily functions that keep us healthy:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מִלְּךָ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר אֶת הָאָדָם בְּחֻמָּה,
 וּבָרָא בּוֹ נְקָבִים וְנְקָבִים, חֲלוּלִים חֲלוּלִים. גְּלוּי וַיְדוּעַ לִפְנֵי כֶסֶף כְּבוֹדָךָ,
 וְשָׂאם יִסְתָּם אֶחָד מֵהֶם אוֹ אֶם יִפְתָּח אֶחָד מֵהֶם, אֵי אֶפְשֵׁר לְהִתְקַיֵּם אֶפִּילוֹ
 שְׂעָה אַחַת. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', רוֹפֵא כָל-בְּשָׂר 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 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 **נעגל וואסער** 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) **הַסִּידִים** burn them; 2) **צְדִיקִים** bury them; and 3) **רְשָׁעִים** 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, **ה"ו**, 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 **עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת** 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)	ממחק	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	Dyeing	צובע	15
Lighting a Fire	מבעיר	36	Spinning	טונה	16
Extinguishing a Fire	מכבה	37	Preparing the Loom	מיסה	17
Finishing Touch	מכה בפטיש	38	Threading	עושה ב' כתי גרין	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 בְּרַכָּה with dry hands	2. Recite the בְּרַכָּה with wet hands.
3. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands at height of the פְּיאוֹת	3. Recite the בְּרַכָּה with hands by the heart.
4. Recite 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.

תְּרוּמָה • מַעֲשֵׂר 3.

- **To whom, how much, and when are תְּרוּמָה and מַעֲשֵׂר given?**

After the farmer harvests his grain, the following מִצְוֹת must be performed in the following order before being allowed to eat or make use of the produce.

When?	How Much?	To Whom?	מִצְוָה	Order
Every year, except the יובל and שְׁמִיטָה years	עֵין יָפֶה - 1/40 בֵּינוֹנִי - 1/50 עֵין רָעָה - 1/60	כֹּהֵן	תְּרוּמָה	1 st
Every year, except the יובל and שְׁמִיטָה years	10%	לְוִי* [*]	מַעֲשֵׂר רִאשׁוֹן	2 nd
The 1 st , 2 nd , 4 th and 5 th years	10%	Bring it to Yerushalayim and eat it there.	מַעֲשֵׂר שֵׁנִי	3 rd (a)
The 3 rd and 6 th years	10%	Poor people	מַעֲשֵׂר עֲנִי	3 rd (b)

*A לְוִי also has to give מַעֲשֵׂר from what he received, and that מִצְוָה is called מַעֲשֵׂר תְּרוּמָה.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Be able to fill in any missing information in the above chart.

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 שֶׁחֲזַרְתָּ 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.	שֶׁחֲזַרְתָּ 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	קְדוֹשִׁים	7	מְצוּרָע	5	נְשָׁמֵי	3	וַיִּקְרָא	1
בְּחַקְתִּי	10	אָמֹר	8	אֲחֵרֵי מוֹת	6	תִּזְרִיעַ	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 עֲבֵרוֹת FOR WHICH A PERSON MUST GIVE UP ONE'S LIFE

(1) גילוי עריות - forbidden marriages

(2) נְשִׁיכַת דָּמִים - murder

(3) עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה - idol worship

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the three עֲבֵרוֹת, 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.

4. THE CHAIN OF TRADITION • שלשלת הקבלה

- After the Torah was given on *Har Sinai* to *Moshe Rabbeinu*, it was passed down—a process called “מסורה”—according to the following chain of tradition, until the **אתרוגים**. From that time on, each generation has continued to teach the Torah to the next generation—and continues to this day.

Moshe <i>Rabbeinu</i> received the <i>luchos</i> , learned the entire written Torah—תורה לשכתב, and the entire oral Torah—תורה לשבעל פה.	הר סיני	1
Moshe <i>Rabbeinu</i> taught all the <i>Yidden</i> .	משה רבינו	2
As the next leader, Yehoshua continued teaching the Torah he learned from Moshe <i>Rabbeinu</i> .	יהושע	3
The <i>shoftim</i> continued teaching the Torah.	זקנים	4

They included the <i>nevi'im</i> and also the Kings.	נְבִיאִים	5
This was a group of 120 <i>chochomim</i> who taught <i>halochos</i> and instituted <i>takonos</i> to keep the <i>Yidden</i> from doing <i>aveiros</i> . They also established guidelines for <i>davening</i> .	אֲנָשֵׁי כְּנֻסֶת הַגְּדוּלָה	6
Five generations of Jewish leaders—two leaders per generation, such as <i>Beis Hillel</i> and <i>Beis Shmaya</i> —who continued to teach the <i>Yidden</i> .	זוּגוֹת	7
Leaders who continued teaching the <i>Yidden</i> תּוֹרָה שֶׁבְּעַל פֶּה and whose teachings are recorded in the מִשְׁנָה.	תַּנְאִים	8
These were the חֲכָמִים who continued teaching and explaining the מִשְׁנָה in the גְּמָרָא.	אֲמוּרָאִים	9
These were the חֲכָמִים who continued teaching the <i>Yidden</i> the מִשְׁנָה and the גְּמָרָא.	גְּאוּנִים	10
These were the חֲכָמִים who continued teaching the <i>Yidden</i> and explaining both the מִשְׁנָה and the גְּמָרָא.	רֵאשׁוּנִים	11
These were the חֲכָמִים who continued teaching the <i>Yidden</i> and compiled the שְׁלֵחַן עָרוּד to have clear הַלְכוֹת, so people would know what to do.	אַחֲרוּנִים	12

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Put the names of the מְסוֹרָה in the correct order; 2) Match them to their correct description.

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.

כְּשָׁרוֹת 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
טְהַרְתַּת הַמְשֻׁפָּטָה 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) הַקְּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא (2) רַבּוֹנוּ שֶׁל 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 the יָמֵי תְּשׁוּבָה.

שַׁבַּת שִׁירָה

The *Shabbos* on which the *parsha* of בְּשַׁלַּח is read is called שַׁבַּת שִׁירָה, because it contains the song sung by בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל after the splitting of the יָם 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 בְּאָב 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 *neshoma* sees it.

שַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ

The *Shabbos* after the תְּשׁוּעָה בְּאָב is called שַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ ("*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 בְּאָב 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**

$$613 = \text{בראשית ברא}$$

$$613 = \text{בראש השנה נברא}$$

- **The significance of גִּמְטְרִיָּא.**

גִּמְטְרִיָּא can reveal the connection between words and teach us a lesson. The above example teaches us that on *Rosh HaShana* the world was created.

? FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know the Gematria 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, לכשפוצו 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 • הפרישת 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 הפרישת 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 הפרישת 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: **הסוּן ~ תְּנָה**

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

תְּנָה, בְּדָה, הַדְּלָקַת נֵרוֹת

<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 צְנוּעוּת—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>בְּדָה</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 <i>Shabbos</i> 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 <i>Shabbos</i> lights, and I will show you the lights of the times of <i>Moshiach</i>."</p>	<p>הַדְּלָקַת נֵרוֹת</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, סִינָן, תַּמוּז, אָב,
אֱלוּל, תִּשְׁרִי, חֲשׁוֹן, כֶּסֶל, טֵבֵת,
שֶׁבַט, אֲדָר א'
and leap year ב' אֲדָר

Order number one

Starts from גִּיסָן

This calendar is based on the months,
Because *Hashem* told אֶהְרֵן and חֲנֻכָּה
This is the first month, רֵאשִׁית הַחֹדְשִׁים
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
אָדָם and חַוָּה were created on this day.

מִצְוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְחֵבְרוֹ/למקום

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 לְמָקוֹם

Are between a Jew and *Hashem*
Like keeping שִׁבְט, eating kosher
And only trusting in *Hashem*

4 Levels of Creation

דוֹקָם is an object
A rock or some sand
צוֹמָח grows on the land
חַי is an animal
A fish or bird too
אָדָמָה a person, me and you

Days of Creation

On יוֹם רֵאשִׁוֹן there was light
Hashem created day and night
On יוֹם שְׁנִי 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 חֲמִישִׁי
The birds that fly and fish in the sea.
On יוֹם שֵׁשִׁי *Hashem* did create,
Animals, אָדָם and חַיָּה and his mate

On יוֹם שְׁבִיעִי, *Hashem's* day of rest
שֶׁבֶת קִדְשׁ we love best.
Hashem made the world,
And to show that its true,
The מְצוּוֹת of שֶׁבֶת we do.

שבע מצוות בני נח

בְּרַכַּת ה' - don't curse Hashem

גְּזֵל - stealing, דִּינֵין courts

גִּילּוּי עֲרִיּוֹת - adultery

שִׁפְכַת דָּמִים - killing

אֶכָּר מִן הַחַי, tearing a part of a living animal

עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה - serving idols

These are the שִׁבְעַת מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ

Five משים

בְּרֵאשִׁית - in the beginning

שְׁמוֹת - Means "names"

וַיִּקְרָא - "and He called"

בְּמִדְבָּר - in the desert

דְּבָרִים is the last one

חַנּוּךְ passed away

It's all about his last day

תפילות יום כפור

מַעֲרִיב, שְׁחֵרִית, מוֹסֵף,

מְנַחֵם, נְעִילָה.

נֶפֶשׁ, רוּחַ, נְשָׁמָה

חַיָּה and יְחִידָה

בְּרֵיתָא when a boy has a נֶפֶשׁ

When a girl gets her Jewish name.

חַיִּינוּף at the age of רוֹחַ
נְשָׂמָה, *Bar or Bas Mitzvah*.
צְדִיקָה when a person become a
מְסִירַת נַפְשׁ with יְחִידָה

Assorted Mitzvos

בְּפְרִיִּים is the first fruit
בַּל תַּשְׁחִית don't waste your food
בִּיקוּר חוֹלִים visit the sick
הַכְּנֹסֶת אֹרְחִים invite guests in
הַשְׁבַּת אֲבֵדָה return lost things
These are מְצֻוֹת we must keep

יְהִי שְׂמֵחַ רַבָּא

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

אָמֵן
יְהִי שְׂמֵחַ רַבָּא
מְבָרַךְ לְעַלְמֵי
וְלְעַלְמֵי עַלְמֵיָא
יְתְבָרַךְ

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 קַעֲרַת הַמִּכְפֹּלָה
חַוָּה and אָדָם
שָׂרָה and אַבְרָהָם
רַבֵּקָה and יִצְחָק
לֵאָה and יַעֲקֹב
And עֵשָׂו's head

אַבְרָהָם, יִצְחָק, יַעֲקֹב
Are the אָבוֹת
שָׂרָה, רַבֵּקָה, רַחֵל, לֵאָה
Are the אִמּוֹת

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 מִיְּבֵי קְדוּמוֹת
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 בְּדַבְרֵוֹ
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.

הַמּוֹצִיא – מְזוֹנוֹת – הַגָּפֶן
הָעֵץ – הָאֲדָמָה – שֶׁהַכֹּל
With the hint אֵשׁ
We remember it all

When you have two foods, which one to choose?
הַכִּיבִי - The one you like best
הַחֲשׁוּבִי - More important one
שֶׁלֵּם - 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.

שחרית by אברהם, in the morning
The בקר after Hashem destroyed Sedom
צהרים by יצחק in the מנחה
The afternoon before he met his wife Rivkah
ערב by יעקב in the ערב evening
Before dreaming of the ladder on his way to הָרֶן

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
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 Was born
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; כ' חשוון, 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 Friediker Rebbe,
י"ב תמוז, תר"ח Was born
"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 Was born
"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 לְחַיִּיבִים טוֹבוֹת, שְׁגָמְלָנִי טוֹב

הלל

הלל is recited
Remember
The first two days and nights of
And two days of

Nine days of
שמחת תורה and
The eight days of
That's when we say whole

ראש חודש on
חול המועד
And the last two days of

FOUR FASTS

צום גדלי' - ג' תשרי
Gedalia was killed
עשרה בטבת - י' טבת
The walls of ירושלים
שבעה עשר בתמוז
The walls of ירושלים were broken
On י"ז תמוז
תשעה באב - ט' אב
The first and second were burned.

FIVE EVENTS OF
שבעה עשר בתמוז

Five events that happened
On שבעה עשר בתמוז
ליחות משה broke the
They stopped the תמיד קרבן
The walls of ירושלים were broken
Apostemus burned a תורה
בית המקדש was set up in the עבודה זרה

FIVE EVENTS OF
תשעה באב

On תשעה באב
The generation of מרגלים
Were not allowed to enter
ארץ ישראל
The first and second
בית המקדש was destroyed
Beitar was captured
ירושלים was ploughed over

Brochos of מְשִׁיחַ

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

גואל ישראל-ל
שְׁהֵחֵיבוּ וְקִיָּמוּ וְהִגִּיעָנוּ לְזִמְנֵי הַזֶּה
שְׁחַלֵּק מְחַכְמָתוֹ לִירְאֵי
שְׁחַלֵּק מְכַבֵּדוֹ לִירְאֵי
מְחַכְמָתוֹ , five *brochos* we'll say
Let's be ready מְשִׁיחַ's on his way

Types of עֲרוּבִים

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

פְּרָדָס

רַש"י is the simple explanation by פְּשֻט
בְּעַל הַטּוֹרִים the hint by the רָמְז
מְדַרְשׁ is interpreted by the דְרָשׁ
קַבְּלָה of סֵדֵר is the secrets of

שבעת המינים

חטה is wheat

שעורה is barley

גפן is grape

And תאנה is a date

זיתון is olive

תאנה is a fig

Don't forget the רמון, pomegranate

5 Types of Grain

חטה is wheat, שעורה is barley

כוסמת is spelt, שיפון is rye

שיבולת שועל 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 צדקה to

#4—When only the one who's getting

Knows that he got it from you

#5—Giving צדקה 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, - כְּתָנֶת

Pants - מְכַנְסִים

Head-plate - צִיץ

Turban - מְצַנְפֶּת

Belt - אֲכָנֶט

The regular כהן wore:

Pants - מְכַנְסִים

Tunic - כְּתָנֶת

Hat - מְגַבְעַת

Belt - אֲכָנֶט

אורים ותומים

The אורים ותומים was a parchment

With Hashem's name

Inside the חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט

It was placed.

The חֶשֶׁן had 12 stones
And on them were engraved
Each of the שְׂבַטֵי הַיְיָ's names.

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

שבע נביאות

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

יֹכְבֵד and מְרִים בַּת עֲמָרָם
The older sister of מִשָּׁה and אֶהֱרֹן
Led the women to sing, provided water to drink
מִצְרַיִם saved the babies in פִּוְעָה

שׁוֹפְטֵים the 4th of the דְּבֹרָה
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
שִׁירָה was born and she sang a שְׁמוּאֵל-

אֲבִיגַיִל was דָּוִד's wife.
חַוִּלְדָּה came from יְהוֹשֻׁעַ and Rachav.
When Chilkia found a תּוֹרָה
In the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ 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.

The five מְגִילֹת

סֵדֶר after the שִׁיר הַנְּשִׁירִים
שְׁבִיעוֹת some read on מְגִילַת רוּת
תְּשֻׁעָה בְּאֵב on אֵיכָה
סוּכּוֹת on קְהֵלָת
פּוּרִים is read on מְגִילַת אֶסְתֵּר

Four Parshios

The *Shabbos* before אָדָר ראש חֹדֶשׁ
מְחַצֵּית הַשָּׁקָל give פְּרֻשֵׁת שְׁקָלִים
עֲמֻלָּק stamp out פְּרֻשֵׁת זְכוֹר
The *Shabbos* before פּוּרִים
Hey, hey

טהור become פְּרֻשֶׁת פְּרָה
The *Shabbos* before הַחֹדֶשׁ
חֹדֶשׁ נִסָּן before פְּרֻשֶׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ
Talks about the פְּסַח קִרְבָּן

שְׁלַחַן עֵרוּךְ

אֲוֵרַח חַיִּים

Daily *mitzvos*

יִוָּרָה יָדְעָה

Kosher and more

אָכֵן הָעֵזֶר

Marriage, *kesubah* and divorce

חֲנֻשָׁן מְנַשְׁפֵּט

Money and בֵּית דִּין

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 כְּשֵׁרִית, these are some
That we don't know the reasons of.

מצוות are *mitzvos* we do to remember
Like שְׂבֹת and יום טוב
And the *Pesach* סֶדֶק.

משפטים 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*, חול המועד 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

חורש - plowing
זרע - planting
קוצר - cutting
קעמער - gathering

דש - threshing
זורה - winnowing
בורר - sorting
טוחן - grinding

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

קרקד - sifting
לש - kneading
אופה - baking
גוזז - shearing

קליבן - cleaning
קנפץ - combing
צובע - coloring

טוּוּה - spinning

מִיִּסְךָ - prepare the loom

בְּתִי נִירִין - threading

אוּרְג - weaving

פוּצֵעַ - 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
מְכָה בְּפֶטֶשׁ - final touch
הוֹצָאָה - carrying away

נְטִילַת 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 אָנִי is said
We wash alternating
Six times right and left
A second time after dressing
Then the בְּרַכָּה 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 יָדִים, then our hands are dried
No talking till after we finish our bite

יוכל · שמיטה · ערלה

The first 3 years of a tree's life

The fruits are ערלה

Do not eat or benefit derive

The 7th year is best

שמיטה the land must rest

Do not plant or harvest

After we finish seven שמיטות

Number 50 is called יוכל

During this year

We do not work the land

So put down your shovel

תרומות ומעשרות

כהן תרומה goes to the

עין יפה gives one 40th

גיבוי gives one 50th

עין רצה gives one 60th

Every year, but שמיטה and יוכל

לוי מעשר to the

Give a 10%.

Every year, but שמיטה and יוכל

תרומת מעשר from this, called מעשר לוי

מעשר שני gotta bring it

In יְרוּשָׁלַיִם eat it
10% in the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th years
מַעֲשֵׂר עָנִי to the poor
10% leave at their door
In the 3rd and 6th years
These are תְּרוּמוֹת and מַעֲשָׂרוֹת

מוֹדָה אֲנִי

Every morning, *Hashem* returns to us
Our נִשְׁחָה 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

נִשְׁחַזַּרְתָּ בִּי נִשְׁמַתִּי בְּחַמְלָה
For you have mercifully restored my soul in me

[Pause]

רַבָּה אֱמוּנָתְךָ
Your faithfulness in great

מִצְוֹת עֲשָׂה/מִצְוֹת לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה

There are 248 מִצְוֹת עֲשָׂה
Like *Shabbos, kashrus*, אֶהְבֵּת יִשְׂרָאֵל-ל, ל
And מִצְּוָה 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 מְצוֹת עֲשֵׂה
We keep our limbs healthy

365 veins in our body
לא תַעֲשֶׂה keep our veins healthy

יהרג ואל יעבר

גילוי עריות - Forbidden marriages
נשפיכת דמים - Murder
עבודה זרה - Idol worship
For these we'd give our lives

שלשלת הקבלה

הר סיני At
We got the תורה
From משה רבינו
Who taught all the *Yidden*

Then came יהושע
Who passed on משה's teachings
Then שופטים the זקנים
Continued teaching תורה

אֲנֵשֵׁי כְּנֻסַת הַגְּדוּלָה also the kings
אֲנֵשֵׁי כְּנֻסַת הַגְּדוּלָה
A group of 120 *chachomim*.

זוֹגוֹת two leaders
For every generation
תּוֹרָה נִשְׁכַּעַל פֶּה תִּנְאִים taught
מְשֻׁנָּה אֲמוֹרָאִים explaining the
גְּאוּנִים continued
גְּמָרָא and מְשֻׁנָּה Teaching

רַאשׁוֹנִים taught
and explained מְשֻׁנָּה and גְּמָרָא
אֲחֵרוֹנִים gave us clear *halachos*
So we know what to do

The Ten מְצַעִים

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 תְּפִלִּין pray
To love every Jew and teach them what is true
מְזוּזָה on your door and keep the kosher laws

תּוֹרָה 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 מְשִׁיחַ'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 בנשלח 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 שבת מלכה comes to us from שמים
ח 8, ט 9, baby י is 10
The עשרת הדברות 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 70 זְקֵנִים
פ is 80 almost like my Zaidy

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

הַפְּרֶשֶׁת חֶלֶה

Women have a special מִצְוָה
 Called הַפְּרֶשֶׁת חֶלֶה
 To remind us of the תְּרוּמָה
 Given to the כֹּהֵן in the בַּיִת הַמְקֹדֵשׁ

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

When מְנַשֵּׂיחַ 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

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
משיח's times