

בס"ד

# ידיעות כלליות

GENERAL TORAH KNOWLEDGE



LUBAVITCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
17330 Northwest 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Miami, FL 33169

שם התלמיד(ה): \_\_\_\_\_

כיתה: \_\_\_\_\_ מורה/מורה:

## 1. BROCHOS RECITED ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF FOOD

ברוך אתה 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 מְזֻנוֹת
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*?

1) 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.

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

**Hint to Remember: הַמְּנַע אֵשׁ**

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

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

<b>What do you like better?</b> If you have an apple and an orange, and you prefer the orange, then make a <i>brocha</i> on the orange.	הַכֵּיב
<b>What is most important?</b> 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.	הַשׁוּב
<b>Which food is whole?</b> 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.	שְׁלֵם

- ☺ **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 and reminds us of the correct order of the *brochos*.

## 2. נְבִיאִים רְאוּנִים

יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (1)

שׁוֹפְטִים (2)

שְׁמוּאֵל (3)

מְלָכִים (4)

☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the names of the נְבִיאִים רְאוּנִים.

## 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: 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: The new year begins on Rosh Hashana, the first day of the month of תשרי, which is the anniversary of the creation of Adam and Chava.</p>



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

## 2. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר דְּבָרִים

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

הָאֲזִינוּ	10	כִּי תָבוֹא	7	רְאֵה	4	דְּבָרִים	1
וְזֹאת הַבְּרָכָה	11	נִצָּבִים	8	שׁוֹפְטִים	5	וְאֶתְחַנּוּ	2
		וַיִּלְךְ	9	כִּי תֵצֵא	6	עֵקֶב	3

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

## 3. תְּאֲרִיכִים

- Important dates in the history of the Jewish nation.

COMMENTS	YEAR	EVENT
The Jews left Egypt and traveled in the desert for 40 years.	2448	יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם וּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה
Entered the Land of Israel	2488	כְּנִיסָה לְאֶרֶץ
The first <i>Beis HaMikdosh</i> stood for 410 years.	2928	בְּנִיַן בֵּית ראשון
The first <i>Beis HaMikdosh</i> was destroyed	3338	חֻרְבָּן
The second <i>Beis HaMikdosh</i> was built and stood for 420 years	3408	בְּנִיַן בֵּית שֵׁנִי
The second <i>Beis HaMikdosh</i> was destroyed	3828	חֻרְבָּן

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

## 1. מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לַחֲבֵרוֹ • מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְמָקוֹם

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

### מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לַחֲבֵרוֹ

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

### מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְמָקוֹם

*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) Know what is a מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לַחֲבֵרוֹ and what is a מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְמָקוֹם; 2) Give an example of each type of mitzvah.

## 2. ד' סוּגִים בְּעוֹלָם הַזֶּה • FOUR LEVELS OF CREATION

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

An object that has no life, <i>e.g.</i> a stone	דוּמָם
A living thing that grows, <i>e.g.</i> plants	צוּמַח
Animal	חַי
Human being	מְדַבֵּר



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

## ה' חוּמָּשִׁים 1.

(1) בְּרַאשֵׁית (2) שְׁמוֹת (3) וַיִּקְרָא (4) בַּמִּדְבָּר (5) דְּבָרִים

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the five books of the *Chumash* 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 נְשָׂמָה. When one *davens* each of the Yom Kippur תְּפִילוֹת, the corresponding part of the נְשָׂמָה "shines."

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

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

### 3. מִצְוֹת דְּרַבָּנִין

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

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

**Hint to Remember:** "נַע בְּשִׂמְחָה"



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

## 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, תנ"ך	יום ששי
rest	מנוחה	יום שבת



**FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List in Hebrew or in English what was created for each day of creation.

## שְׁבַע מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ 2.

- **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	גִּילּוּי עֲרִיּוֹת	1
Do not murder	שְׁפִיכַת דָּמִים	2
Do not worship idols	עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה	3
Do not eat a limb removed from a live animal	אֲבָר מִן הַחַי	4
Do not curse G-d	בְּרַכַּת ה'	5
Do not steal	גְּזֵל	6
Set up courts of law and bring criminals to justice	דִּינֵן	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*, 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 דִּירָה בְּתַחְתּוֹנִים—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:** Write in Hebrew each of the שְׁבַע מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ and its correct English translation.

## 1. גִּימַטְרִיָּא

- **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**

$$ת + ו + ר + ה$$

$$611 = 5+200+6+400$$

$$ח + י + ש + מ$$

$$358 = 8+10+300+40$$

- **The significance of גִּימַטְרִיָּא.**

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



**FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know the *Gematria* for 1 to 1000..

## 2. פְּתוּחֵי מְשִׁיחַ

The time for your redemption has arrived.	הַגִּיעַ זְמַן גְּאוּלְתְּכֶם	1
When is the Master coming? When the wellsprings [of <i>Chassidus</i> ] spread outward.	אֵימְתֵי קֵאֲתֵי מָר, לְכִשְׁיִפּוּצוֹ מֵעֵינֹתֶיךָ חוּצָה	2
I believe with complete trust in the coming of Moshiach.	אֲנִי מֵאֲמִין בְּאִמוּנָה שְׁלֵמָה בְּבִיאַת הַמְּשִׁיחַ	3
Moshiach is coming.	הִנֵּה זֶה מְשִׁיחַ בָּא	4



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

## 3. SEPARATING CHALLAH • הַפְּרַשַׁת חֻלָּה

- **Baking challah for *Shabbos* and separating a portion of the dough is a special *mitzvah* given to the Jewish women.** The *mitzvah* recalls the responsibility to put aside *terumah* for the *kohain* during the time of the *Beis Hamikdosh*. It is necessary to separate the challah before we can eat the bread from which it was taken.
- **How do we perform the *mitzvah* of הַפְּרַשַׁת חֻלָּה?**



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

**בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַפְרִישׁ חֻלָּה**

Separate the dough from the mass and say "הֲרִי זֶה חֻלָּה." Wrap the piece of challah in foil and burn it.

\* Some have a custom of putting a few coins into a *pushka* at this point.

- **What is the significance of performing the *mitzvah* of הַפְּרַשַׁת חֻלָּה?**

During the time of the *Beis HaMikdosh*, the separated dough was given to a *kohain*. When Moshiach comes, we will once again give it to the *kohain*.

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

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

## 4. THE SPECIAL MITZVOS OF WOMEN: הַחֵן - חֲנָה

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

חֲלָה, נְדָה, הַדְּלָקַת נְרוֹת

<p>According to the <i>chochomim</i>, observing the <i>mitzvah</i> of חֲלָה הַפְּרִשֶׁת "will cause blessing to rest on your house." When performing this <i>mitzvah</i> the woman is not only providing physical bread, but is also imparting a spiritual message. The <i>mitzvah</i> of חֲלָה הַפְּרִשֶׁת teaches us that whatever we receive from Hashem has to be used first for 'עֲבוּדַת 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>חֲלָה</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>נְדָה</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."</p> <p>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 <i>mitzvah</i> of the <i>Shabbos</i> lights, and I will show you the lights of the times of <i>Moshiach</i>."</p>	<p>הַדְּלָקַת נְרוֹת</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.

## 1. הַכְּנֻסַת אֹרְחִים

**The *mitzvah* of הַכְּנֻסַת 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 for the 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.

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*.

DANNY'S FEELING A LOT BETTER SINCE YOU CAME.

HE JUST HAS ONE REQUEST...



NEXT TIME, BRING 59 FRIENDS WITH YOU!

### 3. RESPONDING TO KADDISH

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

אָמֵן, יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ, לְעֵלָם, וְלְעֵלְמֵי עַלְמֵיָא, יִתְבָּרַךְ

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

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

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

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Write the exact wording of the entire יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא אָמֵן; 2) Know how it should be recited; and (3) Know what can be accomplished when it 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:** Know the names of the אבות ואמהות.

## 2. מַעַרַת הַמַּכְפֵּלָה COUPLES WHO ARE BURIED IN

- Our patriarchs and matriarchs are buried in מַעַרַת הַמַּכְפֵּלָה.

אדם-חַוָּה

אברהם-שרה

יצחק-רבקה

יעקב-לאה



- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know the names of the couples buried in מַעַרַת הַמַּכְפֵּלָה.

### 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: עֵץ חַיִּים הִיא לַמַּחְזִיקִים בָּהּ,  
וְתִמְכֶיָה מְאֹד: דְּרָכֶיהָ דָּרְכֵי נֹעַם, וְכָל  
נְתִיבוֹתֶיהָ שְׁלוֹם: אַרְךְ יָמִים בְּיַמֶּינָהּ,  
בְּשִׂמְאֵלָה עֶשֶׂר וְכָבוֹד: הִי חֵפֶץ  
לְמַעַן צְדָקוֹ, יִגְדִּיל תּוֹרָה וַיֵּאדִיר.



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

## REVIEW

## 1. בּוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת • BLESSINGS AFTER EATING FOOD

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

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת רַבּוֹת וְחֹסְרוֹן עַל כָּל מַה-שֶּׁבְּרָאתָ לְהַחֲיוֹת בָּהֶם נֶפֶשׁ כָּל-חַי, בְּרוּךְ חַי הָעוֹלָמִים:

- 😊 **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Fill in the missing Hebrew words for the blessing 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 an example.

### 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 אלהמקום אשרעמד שםאתפני ה': בראשית י"ט: כ"ז</p>	אברהם	שחרית
<p>יצחק instituted מנחה in the צהרims (afternoon) before meeting Rivka.</p> <p>ויצא יצחק לשוח בשדה לפני ערב וישא עינו 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 כייבא השמש ויקח מאבני המקום וישם מראשתיו 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>	אֶהְבֵּת 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 תַתּוֹרֶוּ	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. א-ב / נְקוּדוֹת

'	ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	כ
פ	צ	ס	ן	מ	ל	כ	ב	א	פ	ק
	ת	ת	ש	ש	ר	ק	ף	צ	ף	פ

⋮	חֲטָף קַמֶּץ	.	חִירִיק	⋮	סְגוּל	⋮	קַמֶּץ
⋮	חֲטָף פֶּתַח	⋮	קְבוּץ	⋮	שׁוּא	⋮	פֶּתַח
⋮	חֲטָף סְגוּל	ו	שׁוּרְק	ו	חוּלָם	⋮	צִירָה



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

## 2. עַל הַמַּחֲיָה

- The after-brocha 'עַל הַמַּחֲיָה' is said after eating food made from the מִינֵי חֲמִשָּׁת מִינֵי דָגָן unless the food eaten requires the after-brocha of הַמוּצִיא. This after-brocha is commonly said and should be memorized by everyone.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, עַל הַמַּחֲיָה וְעַל הַפְּלִפְלָה, וְעַל תְּנוּבַת הַשָּׂדֶה, וְעַל אֶרֶץ חֲמֻדָּה טוֹבָה וְרַחֲבָה, שְׂרָצִיתָ וְהִנְחַלְתָּ לְאַבוֹתֵינוּ, לְאֶכּוֹל מִפְּרִיָּהּ וּלְשִׁבּוֹעַ מִטּוֹבָהּ. רַחֵם נָא, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ, עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמְּךָ, וְעַל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִירְךָ, וְעַל צִיּוֹן מְשֻׁכָּן כְּבוֹדְךָ, וְעַל מְזֻבְחֶךָ, וְעַל הַיְכָלְךָ. וּבִנְיַן יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקֹּדֶשׁ בְּמַהְרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ, וְהַעֲלֵנוּ לְתוֹכָהּ, וְשִׂמְחָנוּ בָּהּ וּנְבָרְכֶךָ בְּקֹדֶשׁהּ וּבְטַהְרָהּ. כִּי אַתָּה ה' טוֹב וּמְטִיב לְכָל, וְנוֹדֶה לְךָ עַל הָאָרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּחֲיָה. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', עַל הָאָרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּחֲיָה.



**FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Fill in the missing Hebrew words for 'עַל הַמַּחֲיָה'.

### 3. FIVE TYPES OF GRAIN • חֲמִשָּׁת מִיַּי דָּגָן

- Before eating cooked or baked foods\* made of the חֲמִשָּׁת מִיַּי דָּגָן we recite the *brocha* בּוֹרָא מִיַּי מְזוֹנוֹת. After eating cooked or baked foods made of the חֲמִשָּׁת מִיַּי דָּגָן we recite 'עַל הַמַּחֲיָי'.

rye	שִׁיפּוֹן (4)	wheat	חֶטֶה (1)
oats	שִׁיבּוֹלֶת שׁוּעָל (5)	barley	שְׁעוֹרָה (2)
		spelt	כּוֹסְמֶת (3)

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

\*If baked goods are made with water then the *brocha* of מִן הָאֶרֶץ is recited.



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

# 1. THE CHAIN OF THE CHABAD LEADERS

## THEIR REBBETZINS, PARENTS, DATES OF BIRTH AND YAHRTZEITS

הורי הנשיאים Parents	רבניות הרבנים Rebbetzin	שמות הנשיאים Given Name	שלשלת הנשיאים Name Rebbe Was Known By
רבי אליעזר ורביצ'ן שרה	Unknown	ר' ישראל	בעל שם טוב
רבי אברהם ורביצ'ן חנה	Unknown	ר' דובער	מעזריטשער מגיד
רבי ברוך ורביצ'ן רבקה	רביצ'ן סטערנא	ר' שניאור זלמן	אלטער רבי
רבי שניאור זלמן (אלטער רבי) ורביצ'ן סטערנא	רביצ'ן שיינא	ר' דובער	מיטעלער רבי
רבי שלום שכנא ורביצ'ן דבורה לאה	רביצ'ן חנ' מושקא	ר' מנחם מענדל	צמח צדק
רבי מנחם מענדל (צמח צדק) ורביצ'ן חנ' מושקא	רביצ'ן רבקה	ר' שמואל	רבי מהר"ש
רבי שמואל-ל (מהר"ש) ורביצ'ן רבקה	רביצ'ן שטערנא שרה	ר' שלום דובער	רבי רש"ב
רבי שלום דובער (רש"ב) ורביצ'ן שטערנא שרה	רביצ'ן נחמה דינה	ר' יוסף יצחק	פריערדיקער רבי
רבי לוי יצחק ורביצ'ן חנה	רביצ'ן חנ' 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*; 3) Write the names of the parents.

שְׁנַת הַסְתַּלְקוֹת Yahrtzeit Year	יוֹם הַסְתַּלְקוֹת Yahrtzeit Date	שְׁנַת הוֹלָדָת Birthday Year	יוֹם הוֹלָדָת Birthday Date	שְׁלֹשֶׁת הַנְּשִׂאִים
תק"כ	שְׁבוּעוֹת	נְחִי"ת (תנ"ח)	ח"י אָלוֹל	בַּעַל שֵׁם טוֹב
תקל"ג	י"ט כֶּסֶלּוֹ	Unknown	Unknown	מְעֻזְרֵיטְשֶׁעַר מַגִּיד
תקע"ג	כ"ד טַבַּת	קָהַת (תק"ה)	ח"י אָלוֹל	אַלְטֶעַר רַבִּי
תקפ"ח	ט' כֶּסֶלּוֹ	תקל"ד	ט' כֶּסֶלּוֹ	מִיטְעֶלְעַר רַבִּי
תרכ"ו	י"ג נִיסָן	תקמ"ט	כ"ט אָלוֹל	צַמַּח צַדִּיק
תרמ"ג	י"ג תִּשְׁרִי	תקצ"ד	ב' אָיִר	רַבִּי מֵהַר"ש
תר"פ	ב' נִיסָן	כְּתָרָא (תרכ"א)	כ' חֲשׁוֹן	רַבִּי רֶש"ב
תש"י	י' שְׁבַט	תר"מ	י"ב תַּמּוּז	פְּרִיעֶרְדִּיקֶעַר רַבִּי
תשנ"ד	ג' תַּמּוּז	תרס"ב	י"א נִיסָן	הַיִּנְטִיקֶעַר רַבִּי



**FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Fill in the dates of the birthdays and *yahrtzeits* of the *Rebbeim*. **EXTRA CREDIT:** Fill in the years.

## 1. DO NOT BE WASTEFUL • בַּל תַּשְׁחִית

- 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 בַּל תַּשְׁחִית? 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 בַּל תַּשְׁחִית  
2) Give an example of this *mitzvah* that is not given above.

## 2. RETURNING LOST OBJECTS • הַשְּׁבֵת אֲבֵדָה

*"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 הַשְּׁבֵת אֲבֵדָה; 2) Give an example of this *mitzvah* that is not given above.



### 3. בְּרַכַּת הַגּוֹמֵל

- The blessing of הגּוֹמֵל is a blessing of thanksgiving:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, הַגּוֹמֵל לְחַיִּיבִים טוֹבוֹת, שְׁגִמְלָנִי 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—חַיִּיבֵי טוֹבוֹת—where each letter stands for one of the four types of people who must say the blessing of הגּוֹמֵל:

ס	י	י	ח
מִדְבָּר desert	יְסוּרִים captive (jail)	יָם sea	חוֹלָה suffering (sick)



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

## הַלֵּל שְׁלֵם, חֲצִי הַלֵּל 4.

Whole Hallel—הַלֵּל שְׁלֵם—is recited on . . .

Hint to Remember: **בְּבִטָּח**

The first 2 days and nights of <i>Pesach</i>	ב	ב' יָמִים וּב' לַיְלוֹת רֵאשׁוֹנוֹת שֶׁל פֶּסַח
The 2 days of <i>Shavous</i>	ב	ב' יָמִים שֶׁל שְׁבוּעוֹת
The 9 days of <i>Sukkos</i> , including <i>Shmini Atzeres</i> and <i>Simchas Torah</i> .	ט	ט' יָמִים שֶׁל חַג הַסּוּכּוֹת עִם שְׁמִינֵי עֶצְרַת וְשִׂמְחַת תּוֹרָה
The 8 days of <i>Chanukah</i> .	ח	ח' יָמִים שֶׁל חֲנוּכָּה

Half Hallel—חֲצִי הַלֵּל—is recited on . . .

<i>Rosh Chodesh</i>	ראש חודש
<i>Chol Ha'Moed Pesach</i>	חול המועד פֶּסַח
The last 2 days of <i>Pesach</i>	ב' יָמִים אַחֲרוֹנִים שֶׁל פֶּסַח



**FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Know on which days הַלֵּל שְׁלֵם is recited;  
2) Know the word that reminds us on which days we recite הַלֵּל שְׁלֵם; 3) Know on which  
days חֲצִי הַלֵּל is recited.

## 1. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר בְּרָאשִׁית

- The first book of the Torah is סֵפֶר בְּרָאשִׁית.

מְקַץ	10	וַיֵּצֵא	7	וַיִּרְא	4	בְּרָאשִׁית	1
וַיִּגַּשׁ	11	וַיִּשְׁלַח	8	חַיֵּי שָׂרָה	5	נֶח	2
וַיַּחֲי	12	וַיָּשֶׁב	9	תּוֹלְדוֹת	6	לָדָּ לָדָּ	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' תְּשָׁרִי	צוֹם גְּדַלְיָה'	1
The walls of <i>Yerushalayim</i> were surrounded.	י' טֵבֵת	עֲשָׂרָה בְּטֵבֵת	2
The walls of <i>Yerushalayim</i> were broken.	יז תַּמּוּז	שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר בְּתַמּוּז	3
The first <i>Beis Hamikdosh</i> and second <i>Beis Hamikdosh</i> 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 בְּתַמוּז

- 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 בְּתַמוּז.

### 4. FIVE EVENTS THAT OCCURRED ON תְּשַׁעָה 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 תְּשַׁעָה בְּאָב.

## 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, אשר	זלפה	ראובן, שמעון, לוי, יהודה, יששכר, זבולון	לאה
יוסף, בנימין	רחל	דן, נפתלי	בלהה

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) List the names of the שבטים י"ב; 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	1
for bringing us to this day	שהחנינו וקיימנו והגיענו לזמן הזה	2
Who gives a portion of His wisdom to those who fear Him	שחלק מחכמתו 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 the *brochos* recited when *Moshiach* comes; and 2) Match each one to its correct translation.

### 3. THREE TYPES OF עֲרוּבֵין

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



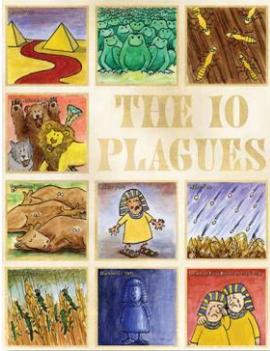
עֲרוּב תַבְשִׁילִין "mixed cooked food"	עֲרוּב תְּחוּמִין "mixed borders"	עֲרוּב חֲצֵרוֹת "mixed [ownership of] courtyards"
Allows one to cook on <i>Yom Tov</i> for the sake of <i>Shabbos</i>	Allows one to walk more than 2000 <i>amos</i> outside of a city on <i>Shabbos</i> or <i>Yom Tov</i>	Allows a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



**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)	צָפָרְדַּעַ (2)
חוֹשֶׁךְ (9)	שָׁחִין (6)	כְּנִים (3)
מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת (10)		

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

**דְּצִ"ד עַד"ש בְּאֲחִ"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. פְּרִדָּס

- **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 פְּרִדָּס, 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
רְשׁ"י	"simple" explanation	פְּשׁוּט
בְּעַל הַטּוֹרִים	"hint"	רְמֵז
מְדַרְשׁ	"interpreted"	דְּרָשׁ
קְבֻלָּה	"secret"	סוּד



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

# 1. THE SPECIAL FRUITS OF ISRAEL • נְשֵׂבֶעַת הַמִּינִים

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

	תְּמָר Date		חֶטָּה Wheat
	רְמוֹן Pomegranate		שְׁעוֹרָה Barley
	שֶׁמֶן זַיִת Olive		גֵּפֶן Grape
			תְּאֵנָה Fig

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the names of the נְשֵׂבֶעַת 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 <i>Hashem</i> wills it (to happen)	אם ירצה ה'	אי"ה
Blessed is <i>Hashem</i>	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 ורבונו	אדמו"ר
1) May he live for a good and long time. 2) May he live a good and long life. Amen.	(1) שיחיי לימים טובים ארוכים (2) שיחיי לאורך ימים טובים אמן	שליט"א
Our sages of blessed memory	חכמינו זכרונם לברכה	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 **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. עֲשֶׂרַת הַדְּבָרוֹת

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

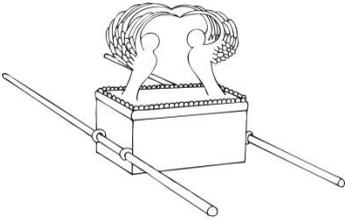
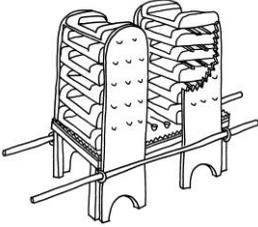
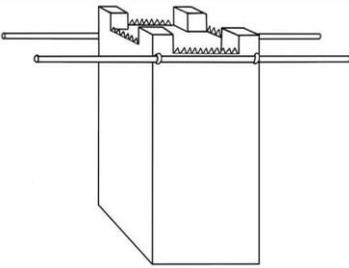
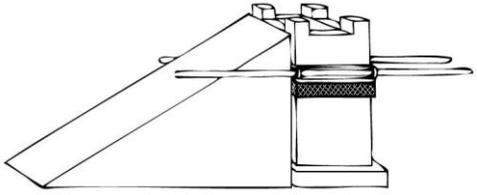
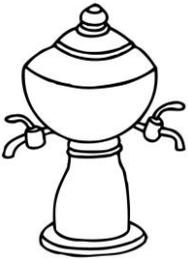
☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Fill in the missing Hebrew words of the **עֲשֶׂרַת הַדְּבָרוֹת**; 2) Write the English translation of each of the **עֲשֶׂרַת הַדְּבָרוֹת**.

**WEEK 19**

**כד שבט**

**REVIEW**

# 1. THE VESSELS OF THE MISHKAN • כְּלֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן

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



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

## 2. THE EIGHT LEVELS OF GIVING צְדָקָה

- **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.



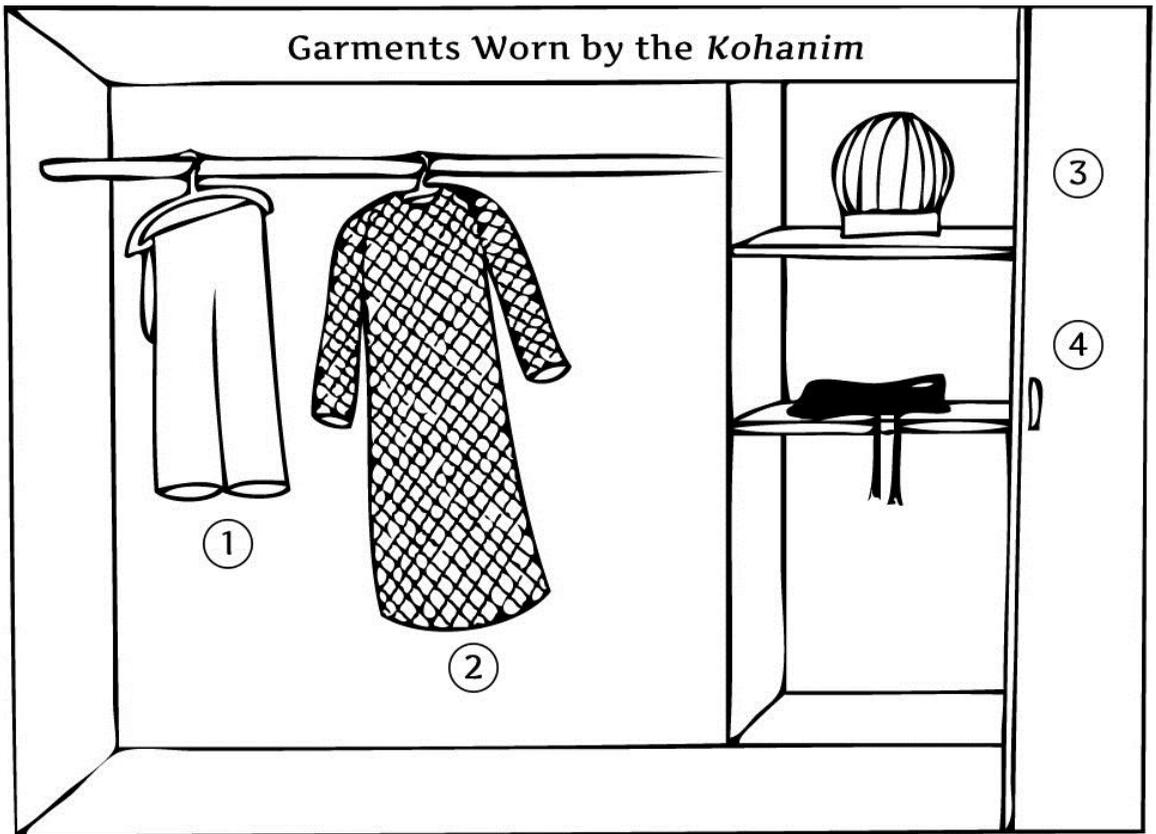
- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the eight levels of giving *tzedakah* in their correct order.

# 1. THE PRIESTLY GARMENTS • בְּגָדֵי כֹהֵן גָּדוֹל

- While performing their service in the *Beis Hamikdash*, the כֹהֵן גָּדוֹל and the כֹהֲנִים wore special garments.



pants	מְכַנְסִים	5	breastplate	חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט	1
head-plate	צִיץ	6	apron	אַפּוֹד	2
turban	מְצַנְנֶת	7	robe	מְעִיל	3
belt	אַבְגֵּט	8	tunic	כְּתֹנֶת	4



turban-like hat	מְגִבַּעַת	3	pants	מְכַנְסִים	1
belt	אַבְיָט	4	tunic	כְּתֹנֶת	2

☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Write the names of the garments of the *kohanim* and the *kohain godol* next to their picture.

## 2. אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים

- The **אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים** was a parchment that had the name of *Hashem* written on it. It was placed inside the חֶשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט that the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל wore. The חֶשֶׁן 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 אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים. Letters on the stones on the חֶשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט would light up and give the answer. The אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים was like the “spiritual battery” that powered the stones.



**FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Know what was the אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים, 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 אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים played in the response.

## 3. שִׁבְעַת נְבִיאוֹת

<p><b>FIRST OF THE MATRIARCHS AND WIFE OF AVROHOM</b></p> <p>Together with her husband, <b>Sara</b> 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.</p>	שָׂרָה
<p><b>DAUGHTER OF AMRAM AND YOCHAVED AND OLDER SISTER OF AHARON AND MOSHE.</b></p> <p>After the Splitting of the Sea, <b>Miriam</b> 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.</p>	מִרְיָם
<p><b>FOURTH OF THE JUDGES</b></p> <p>Following the deaths of Ehud and Shamgar, <b>Devorah</b> 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.</p>	דְּבוֹרָה

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WIFE OF ELKANAH</b></p> <p>After years of childlessness, <b>Chana</b> 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.</p>	חַנָּה
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WIFE OF DOVID</b></p>	אַבְיגַיִל
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A DESCENDANT OF YEHOSHUA AND RACHAV</b></p> <p>When Chilkiyah the <i>Kohain Gadol</i> found a Torah scroll in the Holy <i>Beis Hamikdash</i>, he asked <b>Chulda</b> for her guidance.</p>	חוּלְדָה
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIRST COUSIN OF MORDECHAI</b></p> <p><b>Esther</b> 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>	אֶסְתֵּר



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

## 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 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 הַמְּשֻׁפָּחָה Family purity	10	גֵּרוֹת 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.

## 2. THREE NAMES USED WHEN REFERRING TO HASHEM

(1) הַקְּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא (2) רְבוֹנוּ 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 the **עֶשְׂרֵת 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 **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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 חִזּוֹן

The *Shabbos* before **תְּשַׁעָה בְּאָב** is called **שַׁבַּת חִזּוֹן** ("*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 נְחֵמוֹ

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



**FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the five special *Shabbosim* and when they occur.

## 1. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר נְשֻׁמוֹת

- The second book of the Torah is סֵפֶר נְשֻׁמוֹת.

פְּקוּדֵי	11	כִּי תִשָּׂא	9	תִּרְוַמָּה	7	יִתְרוֹ	5	בֵּא	3	נְשֻׁמוֹת	1
		וַיִּקְהַל	10	תִּצְוָה	8	מִשְׁפָּטִים	6	בְּשַׁלַּח	4	וַאֲרָא	2

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר נְשֻׁמוֹת in the correct order.

## 2. מְגִילֹת הַחַמֵּשׁ

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 רוֹת
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 מְגִילֹת and when they are read.

## 1. סִימְנֵי הַסֵּדֶר

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

קֹדֶשׁ	4	יַחַץ	7	מוֹצֵיא	10	כוֹרֵךְ	13	בְּרַךְ	1
וְרַחֵץ	5	מַגִּיד	8	מִצָּה	11	שֵׁלַחן עוֹרֵךְ	14	הֵלֵל	2
כִּרְפֵס	6	רְחִיצָה	9	מְרוֹר	12	צָפוֹן	15	נִרְצָה	3



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

## 2. אַרְבַּע פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת

### פְּרִשְׁת שְׁקָלִים

**WHEN:** The *פְּרִשְׁת* before אֲדָר (or *פְּרִשְׁת* before אֲדָר ב' in a leap year), or on אֲדָר if it falls out on *שַׁבָּת*.

**WHY:** On *פְּרִשְׁת שְׁקָלִים* a second *Sefer Torah* is taken out. We read *פְּרִשְׁת שְׁקָלִים* to remind us of the obligation of *מְחֻצֵית הַשֶּׁקֶל*—the donating of a half-*shekel* for the *korbonos*.

### פְּרִשְׁת זְכוֹר

**WHEN:** The *פְּרִשְׁת* before פּוֹרִים. This is because פּוֹרִים also deals with the destruction of עַמְלֵק (הֶמֶן), and it is fitting that “remembering Amalek” should come before we celebrate the annihilation of הֶמֶן.

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

### פְּרִשְׁת פָּרָה

**WHEN:** The *שַׁבַּת* before *פְּרִשַׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ*.

**WHY:** The special *שַׁבַּת* of *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 *קֶרְבֵּן 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 *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:** List the four special *פְּרִשָּׁוֹת*, and when and why each one is read.

## 3. THE FOUR PARTS OF THE *שְׁלַחן עֲרוּךְ*

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

Deals With . . .	Parts of the <i>שְׁלַחן עֲרוּךְ</i>
day-to-day <i>mitzvos</i> e.g. <i>tzitzis, tefilin, davening, Shabbos</i> and <i>Yom Tov</i>	אֹרַח חַיִּים
kosher food, charging interest, vows, <i>Eretz Yisroel</i> , mourning	יֹרֵה דָּעָה
marriage, <i>kesubah</i> , divorce	אָבֵן הָעֵזֶר
monetary laws, business, damages, laws regarding a <i>בֵּית דִּין</i>	חֶשֶׁן מְשֻׁפָּט

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

## 1. SIGNS OF KOSHER ANIMALS AND FISH • טִיּוּנֵי בְּשָׂרוֹת

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

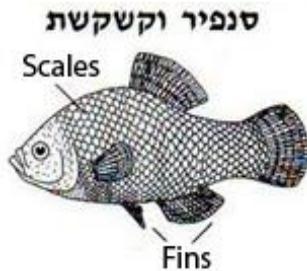


### ANIMALS

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, מְשַׁפְּטִים

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

Examples	Category Description	Category
שְׁעֵטָנִי, בְּשָׂרוֹת, פְּרָה אֲדוּמָה	<i>Mitzvos</i> whose reason we don't understand	חוקים
שַׁבָּת, יוֹם טוֹב	<i>Mitzvos</i> that relate to an historical event	עֲדוֹת
Do not kill, do not steal, speak the truth, give charity	<i>Mitzvos</i> whose meaning is easily understood	מְשַׁפְּטִים

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

### 3. תְּאָרִיכִים נְּל יָמִים טוֹבִים

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

י"ד אָדָר	פּוּרִים	א', ב' תְּשׁוּרִי	רֵאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה
ט"ו אָדָר	שׁוּשַׁן פּוּרִים	י" תְּשׁוּרִי	יוֹם כְּפוּר
ט"ו נִיסָן	פֶּסַח	ט"ו תְּשׁוּרִי	סוּכּוֹת
י"ח אֲיָיר	ל"ג בְּעוֹמֶר	כ"ב תְּשׁוּרִי	שְׁמִינִי עֶצְרֶת
ו' סִינּוֹן	שְׁבוּעוֹת	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. מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה/מִצְוֹת לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה

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	<b>רמ"ח מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה</b> 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.	<b>שס"ה מִצְוֹת לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה</b> 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 עֲבֻרוֹת FOR WHICH A PERSON SHOULD GIVE ONE'S LIFE

1) גִּילּוּי עֲרִיּוֹת - forbidden marriages

2) שְׁפִיכַת דָּמִים - murder

3) עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה - idol worship

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Write the three עֲבֻרוֹת, in either Hebrew or English, for which a person should give up his 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) Place the most common names for the four directions in their correct places by the direction sign, and 2) Place the other names that are sometimes used for some of the directions in their correct places by the direction sign.

### 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 **אחרונים**. 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 שבכתב, and the entire oral Torah—תורה שבעל 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 כְּנֶסֶת 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 שְׁלַחַן עָרוּךְ to have clear הַלְכוּת, so people would know what to do.	אֲחֲרוּנִים	12



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

## 1. מוֹדֵה 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:

מוֹדֵה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם שֶׁחֲזַרְתָּ בִּי נִשְׁמָתִי בְּחַמְלָה.  
רַבָּה אֱמוּנָתְךָ.

\*Since *Modeh Ani* does not contain *Hashem's* name, one is permitted to say 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	מוֹדֵה 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 מוֹדֵה אֲנִי when first getting up in the morning; 2) Write out the complete מוֹדֵה אֲנִי; 3) Translate the words into English; 4) Know between which words do we make a slight pause.

## 2. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא

- The third book of the Torah is סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא.

בְּהַר	(9)	קְדוּשִׁים	(7)	מְצוּרָע	(5)	שְׁמִינִי	(3)	וַיִּקְרָא	(1)
בְּחֻקְתֵּי	(10)	אָמֹר	(8)	אַחֲרֵי מוֹת	(6)	תְּזַרִיעַ	(4)	צוֹ	(2)

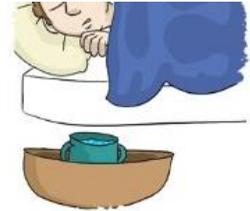
- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא in the correct order.

## 1. נְטִילַת יָדַיִם

- **There are two types of ritual hand-washing.** One is done before eating bread, and the second is done when awakening in the morning. Rabbi Chisda says, "Don't skimp. Fill your hands with water and *Hashem* will fill them with His goodness."

### I. In the Morning

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 פִּיאוֹת.

### 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.

In the Morning	Before Eating Bread
1. Wash R-L-R-L-R-L	1. Wash R-R-R-L-L-L
2. Recite בְּרַכָּה with dry hands	2. Recite בְּרַכָּה with wet hands
3. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands at height of the פְּיאוֹת	3. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands by heart
4. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands apart	4. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands together

☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Know why and how we wash our hands in the morning; 2) Know how we wash our hands for bread; 3) Know the differences between the two types of washing.

## עֲרֻלָּה • שְׁמִיטָה • יוֹבֵל • 2.

### What fruits are עֲרֻלָּה?

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

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

The 7<sup>th</sup> 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 עֲרֻלָּה, שְׁמִיטָה and יוֹבֵל are and the Torah commandments for each one.

### 3. תְּרוּמָה • מַעֲשֵׂר

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

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

When?	How Much?	To Whom?	מַצְוָה	Order
Every year, except the יוֹבֵל and שְׁמִיטָה years	עֵין זֶכֶה - 1/40 בֵּינוֹנִי - 1/50 עֵין רְעָה - 1/60	כֹּהֵן	תְּרוּמָה	1 <sup>st</sup>
Every year, except the יוֹבֵל and שְׁמִיטָה years	10%	לְוִי*	מַעֲשֵׂר רִאשׁוֹן	2 <sup>nd</sup>
The 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> years	10%	Bring it to Yerushalayim and eat it there.	מַעֲשֵׂר שְׁנִי	3 <sup>rd</sup> (a)
The 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> years	10%	Poor people	מַעֲשֵׂר עֲנִי	3 <sup>rd</sup> (b)

\*A לְוִי also has to give מַעֲשֵׂר from what he received, and that מַצְוָה is called תְּרוּמַת מַעֲשֵׂר.



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

## 1. שְׁלֹשׁ רְגָלִים

- The **שְׁלֹשׁ רְגָלִים** are the three holidays when, during the time of the *Beis Hamikdash*, 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	פֶּסַח
Festival of First Fruits, Restriction from מְלֶאכָה Time of the Giving of Our Torah	חג הבכורים, עֲצֵרֶת, זמן מתן תורתנו	שָׁבוּעוֹת
Festival of Gathering, Time of Our Rejoicing	חג האסיף, זמן שמחתנו	סִכּוֹת

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

## 2. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר בְּמִדְבָּר

- The fourth book of the Torah is **סֵפֶר בְּמִדְבָּר**.

מִטּוֹת	9	בָּלָק	7	קָרַח	5	בְּהַעֲלֹתֶךָ	3	בְּמִדְבָּר	1
מִסְעֵי	10	פִּינְחָס	8	חֹקֶת	6	שָׁלַח	4	נִשָּׂא	2

- 😊 **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the **פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר בְּמִדְבָּר** in the correct order.

## 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:

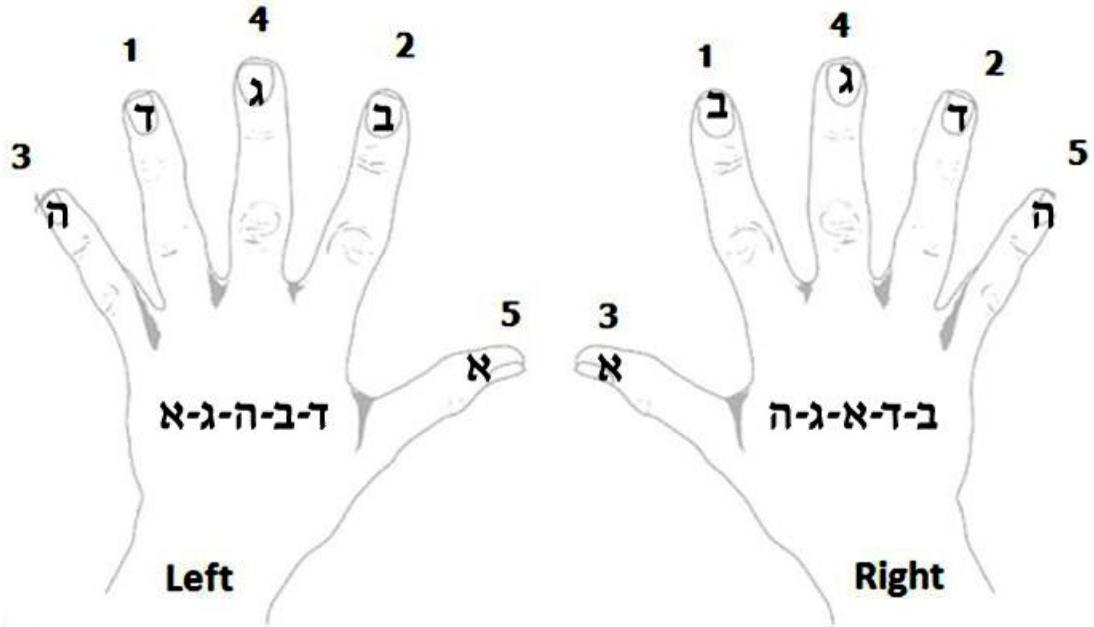
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הַעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר אֶת הָאָדָם  
 בְּחִכְמָה, וּבָרָא בּוֹ נְקָבִים נְקָבִים, חֲלוּלִים חֲלוּלִים. גְּלוּי וְיָדוּעַ לְפָנֶי  
 כִּסָּא כְבוֹדְךָ, שָׂאֵם יִשְׁתֶּם אֶחָד מֵהֶם אוֹ אֵם יִפְתַּח אֶחָד מֵהֶם, אִי  
 אֶפְשֶׁר לְהִתְקִים אֶפִּילּוֹ שְׁעָה אַחַת. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', רוֹפֵא כָל-בָּשָׂר  
 וּמַפְּלִיא 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-ג-א-ד-ב** 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 **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) **חסידיים** burn them; 2) **צדיקים** bury them; and 3) **רשעים** 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, **ח"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 **עָרַב שָׁבֵת** 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:** Know 1) Which hand is cut first; 2) The correct order for each hand; 3) What we do after cutting the nails. 4) How to properly discard the nail cuttings; and 5) When is the best time to cut the nails.

**WEEK 31**

**יה סיון**

**REVIEW**

**WEEK 32**

**נה סיון**

***YEDIOS KLALIOS***

**BEE**





