

Remote Youth Groups!!!

Parshas Tazria

Parsha Summary and Discussion

At the end of last week's Parshah, Shemini, we began to discuss the laws of purity. These laws, called the laws of *Tumah* and *Taharah*, are continued in this week's portion.

The first topic discussed is a woman who has given birth. She is impure for a set amount of days, then she immerses in a mikvah (as mentioned last week, this is a special body of water that makes a *tameh* [impure] person *tahor* [pure]) and brings a sacrifice.

Discuss – Why did Hashem choose water to be the method to purification? (Water is the natural substance that washes things away, eventually everything is absorbed by water)

All baby boys are to be circumcised at eight days old; we call this the *brit milah*.

Discuss – There is a special mitzvah to do the circumcision right away in the morning on the 8th day. Why? (because if there is a mitzvah to do, one should do it right away)

Next topic of discussion is a unique disease called *tzaraat*. It is different from other illnesses because it has a spiritual cause and makes a person impure. If a person thinks he may have this affliction, he must go to a kohen and the kohen looks for signs to see whether it's the impurity of *tzaraat* or just a regular illness. The Torah teaches the kohen which signs to look for to identify the disease as *tzaraat*.

Parsha Questions

Q: What happens after a woman gives birth?

A: She is impure, must immerse in a Mikva, and then brings a korban

Q: Why do we do the Brit Milah immediately in the morning of the 8th day?

A: Because when we have a Mitzvah to do, we do it right away

Q: Who do you go to see if you think you have Tzaraas?

A: The Kohein

Q: Where does one who has Tzaraas have to go?

A: Outside the camp

Q: What sin does Tzaraas come from?

A: Speaking slander

Q: What can get Tzaraas?

A: People, Houses, and clothing

Harder Questions:

When does a woman who has given birth to a son go to the mikveh?

12:2 - At the end of seven days.

After a woman gives birth, she is required to offer two types of offerings. Which are they?

12:6 - An olah and a chatat.

What animal does the woman offer as a chatat?

12:6 - A tor (turtle dove) or a ben yona (young pigeon).

Which of these offerings makes her tahor (ritual purity)?

12:7 - The chatat.

Which of the sacrifices does the woman offer first, the olah or the chatat?

12:8 - The chatat.

Who determines whether a person is a metzora tamei (person with ritually impure tzara'at) or is tahor?

13:2 - A kohen.

If the kohen sees that the tzara'at has spread after one week, how does he rule?

13:5 - The person is tamei.

What disqualifies a kohen from being able to give a ruling in a case of tzara'at?

13:12 - Poor vision.

Why is the appearance of tzara'at on the tip of one of the 24 "limbs" that project from the body usually unable to be examined?

13:14 - The tzara'at as a whole must be seen at one time. Since these parts are angular, they cannot be seen at one time.

On which days is a kohen not permitted to give a ruling on tzara'at?

13:14 - During the festivals; and ruling on a groom during the seven days of feasting after the marriage.

In areas of the body where collections of hair grow (e.g., the head or beard), what color hair is indicative of ritual impurity?

13:29 - Golden.

In areas of the body where collections of hair grow, what color hair is indicative of purity?

13:37 - Any color other than golden.

If the kohen intentionally or unintentionally pronounces a tamei person "tahor," what is that person's status?

13:37 - He remains tamei.

What signs of mourning must a metzora display?

13:45 - He must tear his garments, let his hair grow wild, and cover his lips with his garment.

Why must a metzora call out, "Tamei! Tamei! "?

13:45 - So people will know to keep away from him.

Where must a metzora dwell?

13:46 - Outside the camp in isolation.

Why is a metzora commanded to dwell in isolation?

13:46 - Since tzara'at is a punishment for lashon hara (evil speech), which creates a rift between people, the Torah punishes measure for measure by placing a division between him and others.

What sign denotes tzara'at in a garment?

13:49 - A dark green or dark red discoloration.

What must be done to a garment that has tzara'at?

13:52 - It must be burned

If after washing a garment the signs of tzara'at disappear entirely, how is the garment purified?

13:58 - Through immersion in a mikveh.

Good Shabbos!!