

Remote Youth Groups!!!

Parshas Vayikra

Parsha Summary and Discussion:

The Sefer of *Vayikra*, also known as *Toras Kohanim* the Teachings of the Kohanim deals mostly with the *korbanos* (offerings) brought in the Mishkan and later in the Beis Hamikdosh. Now that the Mishkan has been built and completed (we read about this last week), the Parshah begins with G-d speaking to Moses in the Mishkan.

There is a Minhag for young children to begin learning Chumash at Parshas Vayikra. One of the reasons for this is because young children are pure just like the Korbanos.

The word *karbon* means close. The animal would be brought close to the mizbe'ach and the person bringing it closer to Hashem. The idea of "sacrifice" is to give up something which is very important to you.

Discuss – Why do we have to give of our stuff to Hashem?

If someone misused property belonging to *hekdesh* they had to bring a *Korban* + 120% of anything which they stole. *We need to be especially careful with property belonging to Shul or School, we know that these are our current "Holy places"*.

When bringing most *Korbanos* there is a "sliding scale": If one can, he should bring a Cow, if he can't – a sheep, and if he can't do even that – a pancake. The gemara teaches that it doesn't really matter how much we give as long as our intentions are correct. *Echad hamarbeh ve'echad hamamit oo'bilvad sheyechaven et libo leshamayim.*

These are the *Korbanos* taught in this week's Parsha:

- The Burnt-offerings (*Olah*)
 - The Meal-offerings (*Mincha*)
 - The Peace-offerings (*Shelamin*)
 - The Mistake-offerings (*Chatat*)
 - The Guilt-offerings (*Asham*)
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- the *olah*, also known as the burnt offering, which is burnt entirely on the altar
 - five types of *mincha* offerings, which are sacrifices made from flour and olive oil
 - the *shelamim*, the "peace offering," part of which was burnt on the altar, and part of which was eaten by the person who brought the sacrifice, as well as parts given by the owner to the Kohen.
 - the *chatat*, various sacrifices brought as an atonement for someone who sinned
 - the *asham*, a sacrifice brought for certain sins. These are: a) if somebody accidentally uses something that's supposed to be for the Mishkan b) if someone

thinks he may have sinned, but he is not sure c) if somebody swears falsely while trying to cheat somebody

There are many laws and intricate rules regarding the *korbanot*, the Kohein even has to have specific thoughts while sacrificing the korban, but one rule applied to all: Every sacrifice was brought with salt.

Parsha Questions:

Q: What is another name for Sefer Vayikra?

A: Toras Kohanim, the teachings of the Kohanim

Q: Why do young children start learning Chumash from Vayikra?

A: because young children are pure like the Korbanos

Q: What does the word korban mean?

A: close

Q: If someone misused property of hekdesch, that was given to Hashem, how much must they give in return?

A: 120%

Q: Why do most korbanos have the ability to give less if one can't afford it?

A: It doesn't make a difference how much you give as long as his heart is in the right place

Q: What is unique about a Korban Olah, that isn't by other Korbanos?

A: it is entirely burnt up

Q: How many types of Korban Mincha are there?

A: 5

Q: Who eats the Korban Shelamim?

A: the one who brought it, the kohein, and some is burnt on the Mizbeach

Q: What had to be brought with every Korban?

A: salt

Q: What custom do we have as a result of this?

A: that we eat our bread with salt

Q: Why?

A: because we want our eating to be like a korban, a sacrifice used to get closer to G-d

Harder questions:

Who does the word "eilav" in verse 1:1 exclude?

1:1 - Aharon.

Name all the types of animals and birds mentioned in this week's Parsha.

1:2,14, 3:12 - Cattle, sheep, goats, turtledoves (torim), and doves (bnei yona).

What two types of sin does an olah atone for?

1:4 - Neglecting a positive command, and violating a negative command which is rectified by a positive command.

Where was the olah slaughtered?

1:5 - In the Mishkan Courtyard (azarah).

What procedure of an animal-offering can a non-kohen perform?

1:5 - Ritual slaughter.

Besides the fire the kohanim bring on the altar, where else did the fire come from?

1:7 - It descended from Heaven.

At what stage of development are torim (turtledoves) and bnei yona (young pigeons) unfit as offerings?

1:14 - When their plumage turns golden. At that stage, bnei yona are too old and torim are too young.

What is melika?

1:15 - Slaughtering a bird from the back of the neck using one's fingernail.

Why are animal innards offered on the altar, while bird innards are not?

1:16 - An animal's food is provided by its owner, so its innards are "kosher." Birds, however, eat food that they scavenge, so their innards are tainted with "theft."

Why does the Torah describe both the animal and bird offerings as a "satisfying aroma"?

1:17 - To indicate that the size of the offering is irrelevant, provided your heart is directed toward G-d.

Why is the term "nefesh" used regarding the flour offering?

2:1 - Usually, it is a poor person who brings a flour offering. Therefore, G-d regards it as if he had offered his nefesh (soul).

Which part of the free-will mincha offering is burned on the altar?

2:1 - The kometz (fistful).

The Torah forbids bringing honey with the mincha. What is meant by "honey"?

2:11 - Any sweet fruit derivative.

When does the Torah permit bringing a leavened bread offering?

2:12 - On Shavuot.

Concerning shelamim, why does the Torah teach about sheep and goats separately?

3:7 - Because they differ regarding the alya (fat tail). The lamb's alya is burned on the altar but the goat's is not.

For most offerings the kohen may use a service vessel to apply the blood on the mizbe'ach. For which korban may he apply the blood using only his finger?

3:8 - The chatat.

Who is obligated to bring a chatat?

4:2 - One who accidentally transgresses a negative commandment whose willing violation carries the karet (excision) penalty.

Where were the remains of the bull burned while in the wilderness? Where were they burned during the time of the Beit Hamikdash?

4:12 -

Outside the three camps.

Outside Jerusalem.

What two things does a voluntary mincha have that a minchat chatat lacks?

5:11 - Levona and oil.

What is the minimum value of a korban asham?

5:15 - Two shekalim.