# KMS Family Parsha Sheet

By Rabbi Aaron & Elisheva Levitt

BeHaalotcha - בָּהַעֵלֹתִךְ



### Parsha Questions (Answers on the back)

- 1) What famous pesukim in davening are found in our parsha?
- 2) What were the different stages of service during the life of a
- 3) Why was the mitzvah of Pesach Sheini not commanded directly to Moshe?
- 4) For which positive commandment, mentioned in this parsha, does its inaction cause the punishment of Karet? Which other positive commandment has the punishment of Karet?
- 5) Which letter appears in this parsha that is not part of a word?
- 6) In what context are 5 vegetables mentioned in the same pasuk?
- 7) Whom did Moshe choose as elders?
- 8) Which 2 people appear in the parsha, but nowhere else in Tanach?
- 9) What in Parshat BeHaalotcha is to be remembered every day?
- 10) Why did Miriam merit to have the people wait for her?





#### Words of Wisdom

Kohelet 4:9-10

ָטוֹבִים הַשָּׁנַיִם מְן־הַאֵחַד... כִי אָם־יִפּלוּ הַאֶחַד יַקִים אֶת־חֵבֶרוֹ

Two are better off than one... for should they fall one can raise the other

#### Did You Know?

Father's Day: A Talmudic Tale (Aish.com)

The Talmud relates the following (Tractate Avoda Zara 24a): Rabbi Eliezer was asked: How far does one have to respect parents? He said: Go and see what Dama Ben Nisina, a non-Jew in Ashkelon, did for his father. The rabbis wanted to buy from Dama a jewel of extraordinary worth and beauty to replace missing stones on the High Priest's breast plate. The price was 600,000 gold coins. Dama's jewels were kept in a locked chest. The key to the chest was resting under the head of Dama's father, who was fast asleep. Dama would not disturb his sleeping father, and so he lost the sale. A year later, God rewarded him. A red cow was born in Dama's herd. (This type of totally red-haired cow was extremely rare. The Jewish people in the time of the Holy Temple used a red cow for spiritual purification rites and would pay a princely sum to acquire it.) The rabbis came to Dama to buy it from him. He told them: "I know you would pay me whatever amount I ask. But I will only ask you for the amount I lost (on the jewelry deal) because I respected my father."

## Parsha Answers:

- 1) The pesukim of Vayehi Bin'soah Ha'Aron. The first one is said in shul when opening the Aron to remove the Sefer Torah and the second pasuk is said when taking the Sefer Torah back.
- 2) Rashi, 8:24 From 25 to 30 the Levi would learn the work. From 30 to 50 he would do the actual carrying of the vessels on his shoulders. From 50 onwards he could close the gates, sing, and load up the wagons.
- 3) Rashi 9:7 The people who asked about it were rewarded by being the catalyst for the teaching of this mitzvah.
- 4) One who is able to offer the Korban Pesach and does not do so incurs Karet (9:13). The failure to obtain a Brit Milah also result in Karet (Breishit 17:14).
- 5) The pesukim depicting the traveling of the Holy Ark are surrounded by two upside-down letters "nun" (10:35-36).
- 6) The Jews complain about the banality of the manna, in contrast to the many vegetables they ate in Egypt: cucumbers, melons, leeks, onions and garlic (11:8).
- 7) Rashi 11:16 People who were supervisors in Egypt and had pity on Bnei Yisrael at risk to themselves.
- 8) Eldad and Meidad, two of the 70 elders chosen to assist Moshe, began to unexpectedly prophesize in the camp (11:26-27). They do not appear anywhere else in Tanach.
- 9) After davening most siddurim list 6 remembrances, one of which is the episode of Miriam and the Tzaraat she received for speaking bad about Moshe.
- 10) Rashi 12:15 Because she waited for Moshe when he was cast into the river.

#### Tefilla Insights

#### <u>Feet Together During The Amidah</u> (Torah.org)

"And their feet [of Heavenly Beings] are one straight foot" (Yechezkel 1,7). Unlike man, who can constantly reach new spiritual heights through performing mitzvos, malachim have a fixed spiritual level. Indeed, our Sages described malachim as having only one leg, i.e., they are incapable of movement. Therefore, we recite Shemoneh Esrei standing with our feet together, demonstrating our elevated angelic stature as we pray (Mishna Berura 95,2).

Some halachic authorities offer a different explanation for why we must keep our feet together. Locked legs is a symbol of our complete dependence on Divine assistance, since we cannot even move without Hashem's help at all times (Beis Yosef citing Mahari Abuhav).



## This Week In Jewish History

#### Sivan 20

(Aish.com)

In 1648, the rampaging Cossacks, led by Bogdan Chmielnicki (the Jewish pronunciation is Chelminitzki), massacred 6,000 Jews in Nemirov, Poland. Chmielnicki's hatred of Jews was inflamed from the time he planned a revolution against the Polish government; a Jew overheard and reported the plot, and Chmielnicki was led to prison in chains and sentenced to death for treason. But before the verdict could be carried out, the king of Poland died. Chmielnicki escaped and led the Cossacks to defeat the Polish army, attacking and murdering Jews at every opportunity. Hundreds of Jewish communities were destroyed by the Cossack hordes, and approximately 500,000 Jews were murdered. Elegies ("Kinot") written by great rabbis of the time compare this tragic epoch to the destruction of the Holy Temple. This would be the most bitter time for Polish Jewry for several centuries... until 1942.

## Key Number or Word In The Parsha

מנורה - Menorah

Menorah derives from the root נור, and other words related to lamps also come from the same source. Ner נר means "candle" and nurah נורה means "bulb." (Balashon.com)

Rabbi Jonathan Sacks - The architectural symbolism of the two great empires of the ancient world, the Mesopotamian ziggurat (the "tower of Babel") and the pyramids of Egypt, visually represented a hierarchical society, broad at the base, narrow at the top. The Jewish symbol, the menorah, was the opposite, broad at the top, narrow at the base, as if to say that in Judaism the leader serves the people, not vice versa.