

KMS

בס"ד

# Family Parsha Sheet

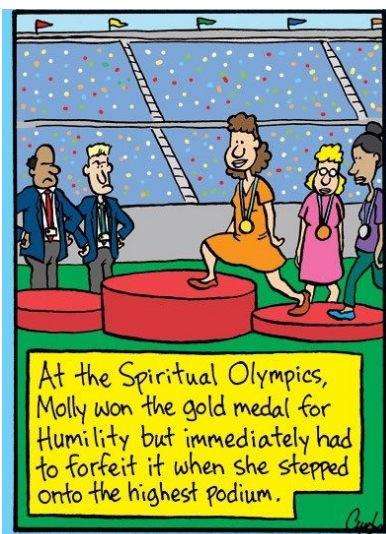
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Ekev - עקב

## Parsha Questions

(Answers on the back!)

- 1) What are the Shivat HaMinim (7 species of Eretz Yisrael)? (8:8)
- 2) How many total days was Moshe on Har Sinai?
- 3) Who made the Aron in which Moshe placed the Luchot? What special function did it later serve?
- 4) Which sin of the Jewish People was prompted by the death of Aharon?
- 5) Why were the Leviyim chosen by Hashem?
- 6) Where in davening do we say the words "הקל הגדל" (10:17) (הגבר והנורא)?
- 7) Why does the very next pasuk following this great praise of Hashem describe Him as taking care of widows, orphans, and strangers?
- 8) What is the meaning of מום שֶׁבָּרָךְ אֶל תִּאְמַר לְחֶבְרֶךְ and where in the parsha do we learn this idea?
- 9) How is Eretz Yisrael different than Mitzrayim (Egypt)?
- 10) What is the meaning of the instruction "ללכת בכל" דרכיו to walk in all His ways? (11:22)



## Words of Wisdom

Rashi 10:12 (based on Brachot 33b)

"הַכֹּל בְּיַד יְיָ חוּץ מִיִּרְאַת שָׁמַיִם"

All is in the hands of heaven except fear of heaven

## Did You Know?

100 Brachot A Day (Aish.com)

תניא היה רבי מאיר אומר חייב אדם לברך מאה ברכות בכל יום שנאמר דברים י' (יב) ועתה ישראל מה ה' אלהיך שואל מעמך

It is taught in a baraita that Rabbi Meir would say: A person is obligated to recite one hundred blessings every day, as it is stated in the verse: "And now, Israel, what [ma] does the Lord your God require of you" (Deuteronomy 10:12). [Rabbi Meir interprets the verse as though it said one hundred [me'a], rather than ma.] (Menachot 43b) On a regular weekday, you can come close to 100 brachot by praying the three daily services:

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4 - Ma'ariv: Shema blessings    | 1 - Tzitzit/Tallit                |
| 19 - Ma'ariv: Amidah            | 15 - Birchot HaShachar            |
| 1 - Hamapil (bedtime blessing)  | 2 - Pesukei D'Zimrah              |
| 2 - Tefillin                    | 3 - Shacharit: blessings of Shema |
| 1 - Al Netilat Yadayim          | 19 - Shacharit: Amidah            |
| 2 - Asher Yatzar/Elokai Neshama | 19 - Mincha: Amidah               |
| 2 - Birkat HaTorah              |                                   |

These obligatory brachot get us up to 90 each weekday.

The following "non-obligatory" brachot help reach the goal of 100: brachot before food brachot after food Asher Yatzar after using the bathroom



## Parsha Answers:

- 1) Wheat, barley, grapes, figs, pomegranates, olives, and dates.
- 2) Rashi 9:18 - 120 days (40 days for 1st Luchot, 40 days of Teshuva after Cheit HaEigel, and 40 days for 2nd Luchot).
- 3) Rashi 10:1 - Moshe made this Aron. This Aron would accompany the Jewish People into battle. [The Aron made by Betzalel stayed in the Mishkan]
- 4) Rashi 10:6 - When Aharon died the Ananei HaKavod departed causing many Jews to fear war with the King of Arad and to retreat toward Egypt.
- 5) Rashi 10:8 - Because they did not participate Cheit HaEigel.
- 6) We say these words in the 1st bracha of the Amidah. Chazal (Megillah 25a) say that had Moshe not said these words 1st we would not have been able to (because how can we limit our praise to just these 3 words?).
- 7) Megillah 31a - כל מקום שאתה מוצא גדולתו של הקב"ה שם אתה מוצא ענותנותו - Wherever you see God's greatness you also see His humility.
- 8) Rashi 10:19 - We are told to love the stranger b/c we were strangers in Egypt. This is the source for the idea not to critique someone else for something that applies equally to ourselves.
- 9) Rashi 11:10 - Egypt is irrigated by manually carrying water up from the Nile. Eretz Yisrael is supplied by rainwater requiring no work on the part of its inhabitants.
- 10) Rashi 11:22 - We should follow Hashem's example of goodness. Just as He is merciful so should we. Just as He does Chesed so should we.



## This Week In Jewish History

28 Av (Aish.com)


Yahrtzeit of Rabbi Naftali Tzvi Yehuda Berlin (1817-1893), a leader of Lithuanian Jewry, known by the acronym of his name, Netziv (which also means "pillar"). Legend says that as a child he was in danger of dropping out of school, but he applied himself diligently to his studies and emerged as the star student. He married the granddaughter of Rabbi Chaim of Voluzhin when he was 14 years old. He was later appointed head of the Voluzhin yeshiva, a position he held for 40 years. The yeshiva became the worldwide center of Jewish scholarship, and it was said that 10,000 students studied there during the Netziv's tenure. Tragically, the yeshiva was forcibly closed by the Russians in 1892. The Netziv then intended to travel to Israel, but his medical condition made this impossible. He spent his final weeks in Warsaw, and is interred in a cemetery there. He wrote Ha'emek Davar, a commentary on the Bible, and other scholarly works that are widely studied today. His oldest son, Rabbi Chaim Berlin, was Chief Rabbi of Moscow, and his youngest son was Rabbi Meir Bar-Ilan, after whom Israel's Bar Ilan University is named.



## Tefilla Insights

Birkat HaMazon is one of only 2 Brachot we recite that are MiD'Orayta (biblical). The other is Birchat HaTorah (Devarim 32:3). The source for this bracha is from this week's parsha (8:10): "ואכלת ושבעת" "וברכת את-ה' אלקיך". All other brachot that we recite are D'Rabbanan (Rabbinic).

Why is Birchat HaTorah recited before learning, whereas Birkat HaMazon is said after eating? The answer is that we say the bracha when we might otherwise forget to thank Hashem: After we learn Torah we feel inspired and close to Hashem. It is before learning that we need a reminder. Before we eat we are hungry and ask Hashem for food. But once we are full we may forget where the food came from.



## Key Number or Word In The Parsha

### 11:22 - Dveykut

**Dveykut has the same shorash as Devek (glue). We are supposed to stick to Hashem. How do we do that? Rashi says that by attaching ourselves to Talmidei Chachamim (Torah scholars) we will learn from their example and be close to Hashem. The Gemara (Ketuvot 111b) that Rashi quotes gives other examples of Dveykut as well: marrying one's child to a Talmid Chacham or helping a Talmid Chacham.**

**Discussion:** When do you feel close to Hashem? What helps you feel that way?