



KMS Family Parsha

LEARN ABOUT THE PARSHA WITH THE KMS YOUTH DEPARTMENT

Compiled By Rabbi Aaron and Elisheva Levitt

ויקרא - VaYikra

3.20.21

PARSHA QUESTIONS

ANSWERS ARE ON THE BACK

- 1) What is another name for the book of ויקרא? Why?
- 2) Why is ויקרא written with a small aleph?
- 3) What is the shoresh of the word קרבן? What does that shoresh mean?
- 4) Why does the Torah describe both the animal and bird offerings as ריח ניחוח, a "satisfying aroma"? (1:17)
- 5) Which type of Korban was burnt entirely on the Mizbeiach?
- 6) Which type of Korban was partially burnt on the altar, partially eaten by the person who brought it, and partially eaten by the Kohen?
- 7) Which 2 types of Korbanot were brought to atone for sins?
- 8) When bringing an animal to sacrifice, why were you to place your hands on its head?
- 9) How did the Kohein offer the Korban Mincha (flour offering)?
- 10) How nowadays without the Beit Hamikdash can we still in some way bring sacrifices?

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Discussion starter for your Shabbat table..

**How will you get rid of your Chametz for Pesach this year:
Eat it, Donate it, or Sell it?**

DID YOU KNOW?

10 Pieces Of Bread For Bedikat Chametz (Chabad.org)

Q. What is the reason for "hiding" 10 pieces of bread throughout the house before we search for chametz? Is this the right time to be scattering bread all over the place?!

A. Before the search, we recite a blessing thanking G-d for the mitzvah to purge chametz from our possession. Some suggest that if one were to search the entire house and not find anything, he would have recited the blessing in vain. The 10 pieces that are waiting to be discovered ensure that this doesn't happen. However, many halachic authorities are of the opinion that even if no chametz were found, the blessing would still not be for naught. Searching for chametz does effectively purge the house of the banned substance—even if none is found. The intention of the blessing is to rid the house of chametz if it would be found...

Recently, I came across a beautiful explanation for this custom that I hope you will enjoy as well. The number 10 is signified by the letter yud—the tenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet. Yud (י) is also the smallest letter. On Passover we replace our "chametz" with "matzah." The two words contain almost identical letters – albeit in a different order – except that chametz is spelled with a chet, and matzah is written with a hey. The difference between a chet (ח) and a hey (ה) is the almost invisible pen-stroke that connects the foreleg of the letter to its roof—signified by the 'י', the smallest letter in the alphabet. Chametz is pride and conceit. The flat matzah, on the other hand, represents humility. Usually, it is easy to tell the difference. But sometimes things are not so clear and the difference between the two is hard to see—as small as a yud. On the night before Passover, we search our homes and our hearts for the ten pieces of bread—the almost indiscernible bits of pride which we have yet to identify.

P.S. If you are concerned that you might leave behind some bread, it is suggested that you wrap the pieces in paper (and maybe even have someone record exactly where they were put), so that nothing crumbles or gets lost.

DO WE THINK THERE WILL BE ANIMAL SACRIFICES IN THE NEXT BEIT HAMIKDASH?

IT'LL PROBABLY DEPEND ON WHERE THE COHEN GADOL STANDS VEGETARIAN WISE.



WWW.JEWISHPRESS.COM

PARSHA ANSWERS

- 1) Torat Kohanim, since most of its laws involve Kohanim.
- 2) Moshe did not want people to think that Hashem called him, so he wrote it with a small aleph to indicate 'vayikar' – and he 'unexpectedly' came to him.
- 3) The word קרבן comes from the word קרוב, which means close. Offering a sacrifice is a symbolic way of trying to come closer to Hashem.
- 4) Rashi 1:17 - The size is irrelevant, provided your heart is directed toward G-d: אֶחָד הַמִּזְבֵּיחַ וְאֶחָד הַמִּמְעִיט וּבִלְבָד שִׂיכֹן אֶת לְבוֹ לַשָּׁמַיִם.
- 5) Korban Olah - Burnt Offering.
- 6) Korban Shelamim - Peace Offering.
- 7) Korban Chatat and Korban Asham - Sin and Guilt Offering.
- 8) This action (called Semicha) shows that this animal is a substitute for the person bringing it.
- 9) The Kohein fills his hand with flour by bending his 3 middle fingers over his palm (and wiping off excess flour with his pinky and thumb). This is called Kemitzah. This fistful of flour, topped with spices and salt, is then burned on the Mizbeiach. The rest of the Mincha is eaten by the Kohanim.
- 10) Chazal say that reading the parsha of korbanot can be considered as if we have actually brought the sacrifice!

ELISHEVA'S PARSHA CHALLAH



THIS WEEK WE LEARN ABOUT KORBANOT. ONE OF THE THINGS THAT I REALLY APPRECIATE ABOUT THE KORBANOT WAS THAT THERE WAS SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE TO GIVE. EVEN IF A PERSON WAS TOO POOR TO BRING AN ANIMAL S/HE WAS ABLE TO BRING CHEAPER THINGS SUCH AS FLOUR, WHEAT, SPICES AND OILS. HOW THOUGHTFUL OF HASHEM TO GIVE THOSE OPTIONS AND NOT CLOSE DOORS ON ANYONE. EVERYONE DESERVES THE DIGNITY TO GIVE AS BEST THEY CAN.

DVAR TORAH

By Shoshanna Dresner (Aish.com)

Sensitive to people's economic statuses, the Torah lists different types of sacrifices. Someone unable to bring one of the more 'expensive' options, could bring a 'Korban Mincha' a simple meal offering made of flour, oil and frankincense. It is interesting though, that out of the different options it is this offering, the cheapest of all the offerings, that has the merit of partially being eaten by the High Priest and his sons. Why this one?

The Baal HaTurim explains that this is a command to the High Priest to not overlook this offering as being insignificant. One can imagine how the donor, who may have felt bad about bringing the cheapest offering, would have felt as he watched his offering being eaten by the most important people in the Temple! It was a beautiful way of bringing happiness and validating the poor person bringing the offering.

There is an immense pleasure in giving. Accepting something from someone graciously and granting them the opportunity to give can be a great kindness. Although it may feel counter-intuitive, if a charity collector is offering a small gift as he collects, there can be a kindness in accepting it, and allowing him to give back. Another example could be asking for, or accepting help from someone who is looking for a meaningful opportunity, or from someone feeling low and unfulfilled.

Allowing someone else to give may feel like taking, and can be uncomfortable, but when done with the intention of making the other person happy, is a beautiful and clever act of kindness. Giving confers dignity. Allow others the opportunity.