

Parshas Pinchas

For the week ending 17 Tamuz 5755(24 Tamuz 5755)* 14 & 15 July 1995(21 & 22 July 1995)* *week ending dates for locations outside of Israel

Parsha Questions

- 1. Why was Pinchas not originally a Kohen?
- 2. Why does the Torah identify Kozbi bas Tzur?
- 3. Why was Moav spared the fate of Midian?
- 4. Why did Hashem attach two letters of His name to the name of each family?
- 5. The Torah states the Korach and his congregation became a sign. What do they signify?
- 6. Why did Korach's children survive?
- 7. In *Bereshis* 35:18, Rachel named her younger son Ben Oni (my unfortunate son). How was her prophecy fulfilled?
- 8. When the Torah enumerated the families of Asher, why was Serach bas Asher mentioned?
- 9. How long did it take to conquer and divide the Land?
- 10. How was the Land divided?
- 11. Where was Yoceved, the mother of Moshe, born?
- 12. Why did the decree to die in the *midbar* not apply to the women?
- 13. The Torah states that the daughters of Tzlofchad were from the Tribe of Menashe. Why does the Torah also state that they were descendants of Yosef?

- 14. Why does the Torah change the order of the names of the daughters of Tzlofchad in different places?
- 15. Tzlofchad died because of his own sin. What was it?
- 16. Why didn't Moshe know what to answer the daughters of Tzlofchad?
- 17. When asking Hashem to appoint a successor, why did Moshe address Him as, "Hashem of the Spirits of all Flesh"?
- 18. Moshe "put some of his glory" upon Yehoshua. What does this mean?
- 19. Where were the daily offerings slaughtered?
- 20. When the Jewish People offer the daily *tamid* offering, what 'satisfaction' does Hashem receive?
- 21. Goats are brought as *musaf* sin-offerings. For what sin do they atone?
- 22. Why is Shavuos called *Yom HaBikkurim* (the day of the first fruits)?
- 23. What is the symbolic meaning of the 70 bullocks offered on Succos?
- 24. Why does the number of the bullock offerings decrease daily?
- 25. To whom did the lambs offered on Succos allude?

"And three *esronim* (7.5 liters) of flour...for one bull...and half a *hin* (4.1 liters) of wine for a bull (27:12-14)." What do these verses teach us about how we should conduct our daily lives?

"Pinchas was zealous on behalf of his G-d" (25:13).

I Did Not Know That!

Pinchas could have said, "If Moshe and Aaron take no action why should I be more zealous than they. But Pinchas acted as if it was his duty alone to defend the honor of Hashem.

Homas Esh

Recommended Reading List

Ramban

26:57	Counting the <i>Levi'im</i>
27:9	Inheritance
28:2	The Daily Offerings
7:13	Gifts of the Nesi'im

Sefer Hachinuch

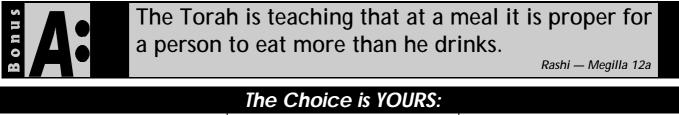
400 Inheritance401 The Daily Sacrifices405 Shofar

Answers to this Week's Questions

All references are to the verses and Rashi's commentary, unless otherwise stated

- 1. 25:13 The *Kehuna* was given to Aaron and his sons, and to their descendants who were born after they were anointed. Pinchas was born prior to the anointing.
- 2. 25:15 To show the hatred of the Midianites for the Jewish People; that they disgraced their princess in order to cause them to sin.
- 3. 25:18 For the sake of Ruth, a future descendent of Moav.
- 4. 26:5 To testify that they were of pure descent.
- 5. 26:10 They are a reminder that the *Kehuna* was given forever to Aaron and his descendants and that no non *Kohen* should ever dispute this right.
- 6. 26:11 Although they originally participated in the plot against Moshe, they repented and were spared.
- 7. 26:24 Binyamin had ten sons, only five of whose descendants entered *Eretz Yisrael*. Also, in *Sefer Shoftim* 20:35, nearly the entire Tribe of Binyamin was destroyed in the incident of *Pilegesh b'Givah*.
- 8. 26:46 Because she was still living.
- 9. 26:53 Seven years to conquer and seven years to divide.
- 10. 26:54 By lot and by the Urim and Tummin.
- 11. 26:59 Between the walls at the entrance into Egypt.
- 12. 26:64 In the incident of the *meraglim* only the men wished to return to Egypt. The women wanted to enter *Eretz Yisrael*.
- 13. 27:1 To show that the Land was dear to these women, just like it was to Yosef.
- 14. 27:1 To teach that they were equal in greatness.

- 15. 27:3 Rabbi Akiva said that he was the one who gathered sticks on Shabbos. Rabbi Shimon said that he was among those who attempted to enter *Eretz Yisrael* after the sin of the *meraglim*.
- 16. 27:5 Moshe was being punished for speaking haughtily and saying to the judges, "A case that is too hard for you, you shall bring to me (*Devarim* 1:17)." Also, because the daughters of Tzlofchad merited that a portion of the Torah should be written because of them.
- 17. 27:16 He was asking Hashem, who understands the multitude of dispositions among the Jewish People, to appoint a leader who can deal with each person according to that person's nature.
- 18. 27:20 That Yehoshua's skin also shone. Moshe's face beamed like the sun, Yehoshua's face beamed like the moon.
- 19. 28:3 At a spot opposite the sun. The morning offering was slaughtered on the western side of the slaughtering area, and the evening offering on the eastern side.
- 20. 28:8 The satisfaction that the Jewish People obey His command.
- 21. 28:15 For ritual defilement of the Sanctuary or its vessels, of which no one is cognizant.
- 22. 28:26 Two loaves of bread were brought as an offering on Shavuos. They were the first of the wheat-offerings brought from the new grain.
- 23. 29:18 They allude to the 70 nations of the world.
- 24. 29:18 To allude to the fact that just as the offerings decrease daily, so too these nations will gradually become extinct.
- 25. 29:18 To the Jewish People.





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