Parsha Questions

1. How old was Moshe when he died?
2. Why was Moshe unable “to go out and come in” (31:2)?
3. What happened to Moshe’s Torah knowledge on the day of his death?
4. How did Moshe foresee the relationship between Yehoshua and the Elders?
5. What did Hashem tell Yehoshua concerning his relationship with the Elders?
6. How often does the Hakhel (assembly of the Jewish People) take place?
7. Why does the Torah call the year of the Hakhel the “Shemitah year”?
8. What sections of the Torah does the King read at the Hakhel?
9. In what physical location does the King read at the Hakhel?
10. Why were the men commanded to come to the gathering?
11. Why were women commanded to come to the gathering?
12. Why were the parents commanded to bring their infant children to the gathering?
13. What does it mean when Hashem hides his face from the Jewish People?
14. What function does the song Ha’azinu serve?
15. Where was the Torah that was written by Moshe placed?
16. What was the normal manner of assembling the congregation? Why was it not done that way for the teaching of Ha’azinu?
17. In 30:19, Moshe called upon the Heaven and Earth as witnesses and in 31:28, he does so again. What is the difference between the two times?
18. What did Moshe claim the Jewish People would do immediately after his death?
19. How long after Moshe’s death were the Jewish People careful in their service of Hashem?
20. How did Moshe perceive the period in which Yehoshua led the Jewish People?

Bonus

“And Moshe called to Yehoshua and said to him in the sight of all of Israel, ‘Be strong and of good courage’ (31:7).”

Why did Moshe instruct Yehoshua publicly, “in the sight of the Jewish People,” rather than in private?

I Did Not Know That!

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Where did Moshe go? Into the heart of every Jew. Mayana shel Torah

High Holiday Bonus Questions!

1. Rosh Hashanah is not only the start of the new year; it is also the start of the month of Tishrei. However, Rosh Chodesh Tishrei is celebrated at a different time compared to other Roshei Chodashim. What is the difference?
2. All two-day holidays are only one day in Israel. That is, of course, except for Rosh Hashanah, which is two days EVERYWHERE. Why?
3. One expects to eat an apple dipped in honey on the first night of Rosh Hashanah. But did you know that many people also have a sheep’s head dipped in honey? Why?
4. This Mishneh on Rosh Hashanah is called Rosh Hashanah. What is the Mishneh on Yom Kippur called?
5. Everyone is supposed to fast on Yom Kippur, even pregnant women. So what do the Mishneh and Gemara say one should do if a pregnant woman says "(Honey)...I’m hungry...please feed me."
Answers to this Week’s Questions
All references are to the verses and Rashi’s Commentary, unless otherwise stated.

1. 31:2 - Exactly 120.
2. 31:2 - Hashem did not let him, because the power of leadership was being transferred to Yehoshua.
3. 31:2 - The well-springs of knowledge were closed up for him.
4. 31:7 - He foresaw that they would work in partnership.
5. 31:7 - That he alone would be the leader – for there can only be one leader in each generation.
6. 31:10 - Once every seven years, in the first year of the new Shemitah period.
7. 31:10 - Because the laws of Shemitah still applied to the harvest.
9. 31:11 - On a wooden platform erected in the Azara.
10. 31:12 - In order to learn.
11. 31:12 - In order to hear words of Torah.
12. 31:12 - So that the parents could receive a special reward for bringing them, because they demonstrated how precious Torah learning is even for those who cannot yet understand it.
13. 31:17 - He ignores their distress.
14. 31:21 - It comes as a warning to the Jewish People of what will befall them if they abandon Torah.
15. 31:26 - It is uncertain. There are two opinions: it was placed beside the Aron; or it was placed inside the Aron itself.
16. 31:28 - The Jewish People were normally assembled by blowing the trumpets, however at this time the trumpets had already been hidden away.
17. 31:28 - In 30:19, he was informing the Jewish People of his intention to call upon them as witnesses. In 31:28, he was actually calling upon them.
18. 31:29 - Corrupt themselves.
19. 31:29 - Throughout the entire reign of Yehoshua.
20. 31:29 - If he himself were still ruling.

Moshe wasn’t speaking to Yehoshua in the presence of the Jewish People. The words, “In the sight of all Israel” and “Be strong and of good courage,” are read as one phrase — “In the sight of all Israel be strong and of good courage!” Although a leader must be humble in his heart, he must “be strong and of good courage” in the eyes of the nation.

Meshech Chochma