Parsha Questions

1. Which two precautions were taken to assure purity of oil for the Menorah?
2. How was Aaron commanded to kindle the Menorah?
3. Name three places in the Parsha where the word tamid is used, and explain the meaning in each case.
4. Name the eight garments worn by the Cohen Gadol.
5. What types of materials were used in making the Ephod?
6. In which order where the names of the Tribes inscribed on the Ephod?
7. The stones of the Ephod bore the inscription of the names of the sons of Yaakov. Why?
8. For what sins did the Choshen Mishpat (breast plate) atone?
9. What are three meanings of the word mishpat, and which is suitable for the Choshen Mishpat?
10. What was lacking in the Bigdei Kehuna ( Cohen’s garments) in the second Beis Hamikdash?
11. Which component of the Choshen Mishpat allowed the Cohen to make correct judgments?
12. When the Cohen Gadol wore all his priestly garments, where did he lay his Tefillin?
13. Which garments were worn by a Cohen Hediot (ordinary Cohen)?
14. During the inauguration of the Kohanim, a bullock was brought as a sin offering. For what sin did this offering atone?
15. Name two things that require anointing.
16. Moshe was commanded to wash Aaron and his sons to prepare them to serve as Kohanim (29:4). How were they washed?
17. What was unique about the bull sin-offering brought during the inauguration of the Kohanim?
18. Where does the Cohen Gadol place his hands for the heaving and waving (29:24)?
19. How did the oil used for the meal-offering differ from the oil used for the Menorah?
20. What did the crown on the Mizbe’ach of incense symbolize?

I Did Not Know That!

The names of the tribes were written on each of the 12 gems of the Choshen. There were a total of 72 letters written on the gems of the Choshen. This corresponds to the 72 daytime hours during the first six days of creation and to the 72 letter Name of Hashem, to teach that Hashem maintains the entire creation in the merit of the 12 tribes.

Rabbeinu Bachya
Recommended Reading List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ramban</th>
<th>Malbim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28:2</td>
<td>28:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Robes</td>
<td>Mystical Significance of the Garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28:5</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustworthy Treasurers</td>
<td>The Menorah Lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28:30</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divine Communication Through “Urim V’Tumim”</td>
<td>Inspiration from Attire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29:9</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donning of the Kohen’s Garments</td>
<td>Respect from Eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30:1</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Incense Altar</td>
<td>Respect from Smelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers to this Week’s Questions

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

1. 27:20 - The olives were pressed and not ground; and only the first drop was used.
2. 27:20 - He was commanded to kindle it until the flame ascended by itself.
3. 27:20 - Ner — every night; 29:42 - Olah — every day; 30:8 - Ketores — every day.
4. 28:4,36,42 - Choshen, Ephod, Me’il, Kesones, Mitznefes, Avnet, Tzitz, and Michnasayim.
5. 28:6 - Five types: Gold, blue, purple, and scarlet wool; linen.
6. 28:10 - According to the order of their births.
7. 28:12 - So that Hashem would see their names and recall their righteousness.
8. 28:15 - For judicial errors.
9. 10. 28:15 - 1) The claims of the litigants; 2) The court’s ruling; 3) The court’s punishment. Here it means a clear-cut ruling.
10. 28:30 - The Urim V’Tumim — the ‘Shem Ha’mefurash’ that was placed in the folds of the Choshen.
11. 28:30 - The Urim V’Tumim — which illuminated its ruling and made it unequivocal.
12. 28:37 - Between the Tzitz and the Mitznefes.
13. 28:40,42 - Kesones, Avnet, Migba’as, and Michnasayim.
15. 29:2,7 - Matzah Wafers; Kohanim.
16. 29:4 - They were immersed in a Mikveh.
17. 29:14 - It is the only external sin-offering that was completely burned.
18. 29:24 - Beneath the hands of the owners of the Korban (sacrifice).
19. 29:40 - Oil for the Menorah comes only from beaten olives. Oil for meal-offerings may come from either beaten olives or from ground-up olives.
20. 30:3 - The crown of Kehuna (priesthood).

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