Parsha Questions

1. In verse 6:2, Hashem tells Moshe, “‘Tzav’ (command) Aaron...” When is the word ‘Tzav’ used?

2. Until when may the fats and limbs of an Olah be placed on the Mizbe’ach?

3. If, while removing the ashes from the Mizbe’ach, the Kohen finds limbs that were not consumed, what must he do with them?

4. What was the first Korban day?

5. Mizbe’ach,

6. When a Kohen Gadol Korban Minchah what offering must he bring?

7. Kohen Gadol Korban Minchah

8. What is the difference between a “” and a “”? What was the first Korban day?

9. Kohen disqualified from eating from the (sin offering)?

10. earthenware vessel regarding the removing of absorbed tastes? Can an animal that has already been dedicated for an be replaced with by another animal?

11. Kohanim who may not partake of Asham.

12. Kohanim who have no share in Olah offering.

13. In which 4 instances is a Korban brought?

14. Korban become “”? What position did Moshe fill during the seven days of the inauguration of the ?

15. Kohanim separate from his family? What other service requires that the Kohen from his family?

16. Korbanos Parsha?

I Did Not Know That!

If a person feels unenthusiastic about Torah study or mitzvah on the Altar, do not extinguish it (6:6).” Rashbaz (Thanks to Rabbi Fishbane)
Recommended Reading List

**Ramban**

6:7  Minchah Laws
6:18  Korbanos
7:8  Hides of Korbanos
7:14  Leavening in Korban Todah
8:1  Chronology of Mishkan Chapters
8:7  Garments of the Kohanim
8:11  Solution to Rashi’s Source
8:22  Role of Different Korbanos in Miluim

**Sefer Hachinuch**

132  Hiding the Miracle
136  The Kohen Gadol’s Offering
143  Dignity and Trust
144  The Benefits of Kashrus

Answers to this Week’s Questions

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

1. 6:2 - It is used to indicate a command that urges performance now, and for future generations.
2. 6:2 - Until morning [dawn].
3. 6:3 - Return them to the Mizbe‘ach.
4. 6:5 - The Tamid offering.
5. 6:6 - Two.
6. 6:13 - A Korban Minchah - A tenth part of an ephah of flour.
7. 6:13 - Daily.
8. 6:15 - The Minchas Kohan is burnt completely. Only a kometz (handful) of the Minchas Yisrael is burnt, and the remainder is eaten by the Kohanim.
9. 6:19 - If he is tamei (spiritually impure) at the time of the sprinkling of the blood.
10. 6:21 - In a copper vessel the absorbed taste can be removed through “scouring and rinsing” while in an earthenware vessel it can never be removed.
11. 7:1 - No.
12. 7:7 - a) A Tvul Yom - A tamei person who has gone to the Mikveh but has yet to bring his required sacrifice to become Tahor; b) A Mechusar Kipurim - A Tamei person who has gone to the Mikveh but has yet to bring his required sacrifice to become Tahor; c) An Onan - a mourner prior to the burial of the deceased.
13. 7:8 - a) A Tvul Yom; b) A Mechusar Kipurim; c) An Onan (see answer 12 for more detail).
14. 7:12 - a) After a safe arrival from an ocean voyage; b) After a safe arrival from a desert journey; c) After being freed from prison; d) After recovering from illness.
15. 7:18 - The person slaughters the animal with the intention that it be eaten after the prescribed time.
16. 7:20 - With Kares (spiritual excision).
17. 8:28 - He served as the Kohen.
18. 8:34 - Seven days.
19. 8:34 - The burning of the Parah Adumah (red cow).
20. Olah (6:2); Minchah (6:7); Chatas (6:18); Asham (7:1); Shlamim (7:11).

**Bonus A:**

Bringing the flour offering to the Altar is a mitzvah, but it is not an absolute requirement. That is to say, the offering is valid even if it is not brought to the Altar.

Only a kohen can fulfill the mitzvah of bringing the offering to the Altar. If a non-kohen brings the offering to the Altar, the mitzvah has not been fulfilled, but the offering is valid nonetheless.

Moznaim L’Torah