Parsha Questions

1. What separated the kohen’s skin from the priestly garments?
2. How often were the ashes removed from upon the mizbe’ach? How often were they removed from next to the mizbe’ach?
3. If someone extinguishes the fire on the mizbe’ach, how many Torah violations has he transgressed?
4. The portion of a flour-offering offered on the mizbe’ach may not be chametz. But is the kohen’s portion allowed to be chametz?
5. When a kohen is inaugurated, what offering must he bring?
6. What three baking processes were used to prepare the korban of Aharon and his sons?
7. What is the difference between a minchas kohen and a minchas Yisrael?
8. When is a kohen disqualified from eating from a chatas?
9. What is the difference between a copper and earthenware vessel regarding removing absorbed tastes?
10. Can an animal dedicated as an asham be replaced with another animal?
11. How does an asham differ from all other korbanos?
12. Unlike all other korbanos, what part of the ram or sheep may be placed on the mizbe’ach?
13. What three types of kohanim may not eat from the asham?
14. In which four instances is a korban todah brought?
15. Until when may a todah be eaten according to the Torah? Until when according to Rabbinic decree?
16. How does a korban become pigul?
17. Who may eat from a shelamim?
18. What miracle happened at the entrance of the Ohel Moed?
19. Other than Yom Kippur, what other service requires that the kohen separate from his family?
20. What are the 5 categories of korbanos listed in this Parsha?

I Did Not Know That!

“Their portion shall not be baked as chametz...” (6:10)

By eating the flour offering, the kohen brings atonement to the owner of the offering. Therefore, the kohen’s portion requires the same restrictions as the portion brought upon the altar itself; i.e., it may not be chametz.

Abarbanel

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. 6:3 - Nothing.
2. 6:4 - A) Every day.  B) Whenever there was a lot.
3. 6:6 - Two.
4. 6:10 - No.
5. 6:13 - A korban minchah – A tenth part of an ephah of flour.
6. 6:14 - Boiling, baking in an oven and frying in a pan.
7. 6:15 - The minchas kohen is burnt completely. Only a handful of the minchas Yisrael is burnt, and the remainder is eaten by the kohanim.
8. 6:19 - If he is tamei (spiritually impure) at the time of the sprinkling of the blood.
9. 6:21 - One can remove an absorbed taste from a copper vessel by scouring and rinsing, whereas such a taste can never be removed from an earthenware vessel.
10. 7:1 - No.
11. 7:3 - It can only be brought from a ram or sheep.
12. 7:3 - The tail.
13. 7:7 - A t’vul yom (a tamei kohen who immersed in a mikveh yet awaits sunset to become tahor); A mechusar kipurim (a tamei person who has gone to the mikveh but has yet to bring his required sacrifice); An onan (a mourner prior to the burial of the deceased).
14. 7:12 - Upon safe arrival from an ocean voyage; Upon safe arrival from a desert journey; Upon being freed from prison; Upon recovering from illness.
15. 7:15 - A) Until the morning.  B) Until midnight.
16. 7:18 - The person slaughters the animal with the intention that it be eaten after the prescribed time.
17. 7:19 - Any uncontaminated person (and not only the owner).
18. 8:3 - The entire nation was able to fit in this very small area.
19. 8:34 - The burning of the parah adumah (red heifer).
20. Olah (6:2); minchah (6:7); chatas (6:18); asham (7:1); shelamim (7:11).