Parsha Questions

1. In what context is a mezuza mentioned in this
   verse? ( alimentos)

2. What special mitzvah does the Torah give to
   the master of a Hebrew maidservant?

3. What is the Torah's reasoning for giving this prohibition?

4. A slave goes free if his master knocks out one
   of his teeth.  What is the reason for this rule and why?

5. An ox gored another ox.  What is the maximum amount
   that the owner of the damaging ox must pay, provided his animal had gored no more
   than twice previously?

6. A person is given an object for safe-keeping. Later, he swears it was stolen. Witnesses
   come and say that in fact he is the one who stole it.  How much must he pay?

7. Whose mother?

8. A person is given an object for safe-keeping. Later, he swears it was stolen. Witnesses
   come and say that in fact he is the one who stole it.  How much must he pay?

9. Oppress him, for you were strangers in the land of
   (Exodus 22:20)

10. A person is given an object for safe-keeping. Later, he swears it was stolen. Witnesses
   come and say that in fact he is the one who stole it.  How much must he pay?

11. Is struck by lightning. How much must he
   pay?

12. Why is lending money at interest
   prohibited?

13. What constitutes a majority-ruling in a capital
   case?

14. Which verse forbids listening to slander?

15. How is Shavuot
   Parsha?

16. How many prohibitions are transgressed when
   cooking meat and milk together?

17. What was written in the Sefer Habrit which
   Moshe wrote prior to the giving of the Torah?

18. What was the livnat hasapir a reminder of?

19. Who was Efrat? Who was her husband? Who
   was her son?

20. Why does Rashi need to define this simple and familiar
   word, a word which has already occurred several times
   there.  Why here?

   *Oppress him, for you were strangers in the land of*
   (Exodus 22:20)

   Answer:

   geirim

   ger

   ger tzedek,

   who is a convert to Judaism.  Which one is referred to in

   In his

   Why does Rashi need to define this simple and familiar

   word, a word which has already occurred several times

   there.  Why here?

   liar word unless

   there was a deeper problem forcing him to do so.  What

   Is Bothering Rashi?

   Answer:

   geirim

   -

   ger tzedek,

   who is a convert to Judaism.  Which one is referred to in
the above verse?

According to the Talmud (Bava Metzia 59b),
the phrase "ger"
was used to refer to foreigners.

never had always been clear. But in our verse there is likelihood of confusion, as in our verse the word is used in two different ways. Thus Rashi defines the word "ger" as one who comes from another country. The Israelites were certainly not converts, and the taunted one is a convert. Therefore Rashi had to make it clear at this point.

Israelites were in Egypt.

An exquisite example of a deceptively simple comment which makes us aware of an overlooked difficulty in the verse.

A Note To Our Readers:

these works is preparing for publication the Vayikra dimension to the study of Rashi with his creative use of the midrash. They are looking for sponsors of this volume to enable publication. Contributions can be made in Memory of or in Honor of close ones. This volume will G-d willing be ready for use in many schools and entered into many Jewish homes. Your sponsorship will make it possible to continue and enlarge this project. Those interested can write to msbonch@mscc.huji.ac.il Contributions are tax exempt.

I Did Not Know That!

Parshat Mishpatim, dealing largely with monetary laws, precedes Parshat Terumah which details the donations needed to build the Sanctuary. This teaches that even when donating to charity (terumah), a person must be sure that the money honestly belongs to him (mishpatim).

Beit Halevi

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Questions

1. 21:6 - mezuza
2. 21:8,9 - To marry her.
3. 21:15 - Death by strangulation.
4. 21:19 -
5. 21:23 - A) The murderer deserves the death penalty. B) The murderer is exempt from death but must compensate the heirs of his victim.
6. 21:26 - Baby teeth, which grow back.
7. 21:35 - The full value of his own animal.
8. 21:37 - punishment for preventing the owner from plowing with his ox.
9. 22:2 -
10. 22:8 - Double value of the object.
12. 22:24 - Interest is like a snake bite. Just as the poison is not noticed at first but soon overwhelms the person, so too interest is barely noticeable until it accumulates to an overwhelming sum.
13. 22:30 -
14. 23:1 -
15. 23:2 - A simple majority is needed for an acquittal. A majority of two is needed for a ruling of guilty.
16. 23:16 - Chag Hakatzir Festival of Reaping.
17. 23:19 - One.
18. 24:4,7 - The Torah, starting from Bereishet until the giving of the Torah, and the mitzvot given at Mara.
19. 24:10 - That the Jews in Egypt were forced to toil by making bricks.
20. 24:14 - Miriam, wife of Calev, mother of Chur