

<p>The ‘Forefathers’ - the fathers of the Jewish nation. The Torah teaches us about their lives in order for us to learn how to behave in our own lives:</p> <p>מַעֲשֵׂי אֲבוֹת סִימָן לְבָנִים</p> <p>The actions of the fathers are signs (lessons) for the children.</p>	<p>The first Jew; Avraham discovered Hashem and taught others about Him.</p> <p>Avraham is well known for his מִידָּה of חֶסֶד, kindness to others. He was the first person to pray שְׁחִרָת.</p>
<p>אַבְרָהָם</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 1</p>	<p>אַבְרָהָם</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 1</p>
<p>Yitzchak was second of the Avot, the son that Avraham and Sarah had prayed for.</p> <p>Yitzchak is known for his מִידָּה of גְּבוּרָה, might. He was the first person to pray מְנַחֶה.</p>	<p>The third of the Avot, Yaakov bought the בְּכוּרָה (birthright) from his brother Esav for a lentil stew.</p> <p>Yaakov is known for his מִידָּה of אֱמֶת, truth. He was the first person to pray מַעֲרִיב</p>
<p>יִצְחָק</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 1</p>	<p>יִצְחָק</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 1</p>

<p>Sarah was the wife of Avraham. She taught women about Hashem while Avraham taught men. Sarah died at the age of 127. The Midrash teaches us that 3 miracles happened for Sarah: According to the midrash, the Shabbat candles used to burn non-stop from Shabbat to Shabbat, the dough she kneaded would produce more than was prepared, and a special cloud surrounded her tent.</p>	<p>Avraham's servant, Eliezer, chose Rivkah for Yitzchak after she showed him great זיון by drawing water from the well for Eliezer and also his ten camels.</p>
<div data-bbox="320 772 609 949" data-label="Text"> <p>אֵלֶּיךָ</p> </div> <div data-bbox="743 761 766 990" data-label="Text"> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 2</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="986 768 1337 927" data-label="Text"> <p>לֵאָה</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1426 761 1449 990" data-label="Text"> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 2</p> </div>
<p>Yaakov worked for seven years for Rachel but then Lavan gave Yaakov Leah first. Rachel became the mother of Yosef and Binyamin. She died by Bet Lechem; she is buried there and not with the other Avot and Imahot in M'arat Hamachpelah in Chevron.</p>	<p>Leah was Rachel's older sister. Lavan said, "Here, the younger does not marry before the older," and gave Leah in marriage to Yaakov before Rachel. Leah became the mother of Reuven, Shimon, Levi, Yehudah, Yissachar, Zevulun and Dinah.</p>
<div data-bbox="314 1657 574 1850" data-label="Text"> <p>לֵאָה</p> </div> <div data-bbox="743 1671 766 1899" data-label="Text"> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 2</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="994 1657 1254 1850" data-label="Text"> <p>רַחֵל</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1426 1671 1449 1899" data-label="Text"> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 2</p> </div>

<p>Yishmael was the son of Avraham and Hagar (Sarah's maidservant). Yishmael was 13 years of age when he had his בְּרִית מִלָּה. Hashem promised Avraham that Yishmael would become a great nation.</p>	<p>Eisav was born red and hairy. People called him עֵשָׂו, which means 'made,' because he was as developed as a much older person. (Rashi) In his behaviour towards Yitzchak, Esav set a fine example of כְּבוֹד אָב, honouring one's father.</p>
<p>לְאַחֲזָקָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 3</p>	<p>לְבָתָּה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 3</p>
<p>Sarah gave Avraham her maidservant, Hagar, as a second wife. Hagar bore Yishmael.</p>	<p>בלָהָה Rachel gave Yaakov her maidservant, Bilhah, so that Yaakov might have children from her. Bilhah bore Yaakov דָּן and נַפְתָּלִי.</p> <p>זִלְפָּה Leah gave Yaakov her maidservant, Zilpah, so that Yaakov might have children from her. Zilpah bore Yaakov גָּד and אֲשֵׁר.</p>
<p>לְזָרָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 3</p>	<p>לְזָרָה לְזָרָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 3</p>

<p>שַׁחֲרִית (the morning tefillah) is from the word שָׁחַר, which means ‘morning.’ We learn about shacharit from Avraham. Also, shacharit is in place of the morning ‘תמיד’ offering.</p> <p>The main parts of shacharit are: berachot > Korbanot > Pesukei deZimrah Shema > Amidah Hallel (on special days) > Keri'at haTorah (Mon. and Thurs.) Tachanun > Aleinu</p>	<p>The Additional Service. Recited on Shabbat, Rosh Chodesh, Yom Tov and Chol HaMoed.</p> <p>Musaf is in place of the additional offering brought on Shabbat and Yom Tov.</p>
<p>שַׁחֲרִית</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 4</p>	<p>מוֹסַף</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 4</p>
<p>The Afternoon Service, taught to us by Yitzchak.</p> <p>Mincha is also in place of the afternoon ‘תמיד’ offering.</p> <p>Mincha is made up of Ashrei, Amidah, Tachanun, Aleinu</p>	<p>The Evening Service, taught to us by Yaakov.</p> <p>Maariv is not connected to an offering.</p> <p>Maariv contains: Shema, Amidah, Aleinu.</p>
<p>מִנְחָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 4</p>	<p>מַעֲרִיב</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 4</p>

<p>Welcoming Shabbat, the special service before Maariv on Friday night. The holy Rabbis of Tzfat, in Northern Israel, welcomed Shabbat by going out into the fields at sunset on Erev Shabbat and singing, “לְכֶה דּוֹדֵי לְקִרְאָת כָּלֵה, פָּנֵי שַׁבָּת נִקְבְּלָה” This was written by Rabbi Shlomo Halevy Alkabetz, and he made the first letters of the verses spell out his name.</p>	<p>‘All Vows,’ the special service that begins Yom Kippur.</p> <p>Kol Nidrei is the only time in the year when men wear a tallit at night. Many men also wear a white kittel.</p>
<p>מִשְׁבַּח מִשְׁבַּח</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 5</p>	<p>לְכֶה דּוֹדֵי לְקִרְאָת כָּלֵה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 5</p>
<p>‘Locking the Gates,’ the special last tefillah service of Yom Kippur.</p> <p>At the end of Ne’ila a תְּקיעָה גְּדוּלָּה is blown on the שׁוֹפָר.</p>	<p>Reading of the Torah in shul, on Monday, Thursday, Shabbat, Rosh Chodesh, Yom Tov, Chol HaMoed, Chanuka and Purim, and on fast days</p>
<p>לְכֶה דּוֹדֵי לְקִרְאָת כָּלֵה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 5</p>	<p>מִשְׁבַּח מִשְׁבַּח</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 5</p>

<p>Berachot, including בְּרָכוֹת פְּתוּחָה (on Torah study) and בְּרָכוֹת פְּשׁוּטָה (Morning berachot). These include בְּרָכוֹת of שְׁמַח (praise), הוֹדָאָה (thanks), and בְּרָכוֹת אֲצִילוֹת on אֲצִילוֹת.</p>	<p>Sacrifices, chapters from Chumash about the daily offerings. When we read these descriptions of the korbanot Hashem considers it as if we actually offered them in the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ.</p> <p>קָרַב = “to come close”.</p>
<p>מַבְרִיחַ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 6</p>	<p>מַבְרִיחַ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 6</p>
<p>Verses of Praise, mostly from Tehillim, that prepare us for tefillah. Pesukei D’Zimrah has a berachah at the beginning (בְּרוּךְ שְׁאָמַר) and one at the end (יִשְׁתַּבַּח).</p>	<p>שְׁמַע</p> <p>Shema: it is a Torah mitzvah to recite Shema both morning and evening. The first line is the most important part, and is called, “קְבָלוֹת זוֹת אֱלֹהֵי שְׁמַיִם” - “Accepting the responsibility to keep the Torah and mitzvot.”</p> <p>שְׁמוֹנֶה עָשָׂר \ עֲמִידָה</p> <p>The 18 berachot (actually 19 now) / Standing Prayer: this is the most important tefillah. It is in three sections: (Praise) שְׁמַח ~ (Requests) ~ הַקְשָׁה (Thanks) ~ הוֹדָאָה</p>
<p>לְלֹאמֵר</p> <p>לְלֹאמֵר</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 6</p>	<p>לְלֹאמֵר</p> <p>לְלֹאמֵר</p> <p>לְלֹאמֵר</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 6</p>

<p>Creation of the World // Noach // the Avot: Avraham, Yitzchak, Yaakov // the Imahot: Sarah, Rivkah, Rachel, Leah // Yosef and his brothers // Yaakov and his family go down to Egypt.</p>	<p>B'nei Yisrael in Mitzrayim // Moshe's birth and growth to adulthood and greatness // Moshe and Aharon deliver warnings to Paroh // the Ten Plagues // Yetziat Mitzrayim (the Exodus from Egypt) // Matan Torah (giving of the Torah) at Har Sinai // the Aseret HaDibrot // laws between people (Parashat Mishpatim) // the Mishkan and the Bigdei Kehunah (clothes of the kohanim).</p>
<p>מִצְרַיִם</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 7</p>	<p>מִצְרַיִם</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 7</p>
<p>Offerings, Laws of Holiness, Laws of kosher animals and fish, laws of tzaraat, the Yom Kippur avodah, mitzvah against eating blood, laws of kohanim, the chagim, the shemittah year, reward and punishment.</p>	<p>בְּמִדְבָּר The arrangement of Israel's Camp around the Mishkan, duties of the Leviim, lighting the Menorah, leaving Sinai, complaints and the quails, Miriam and Aharon, Miriam's punishment, Moshe sends the 12 spies and the decree of 40 years, Tzelofchad breaks Shabbat, the rebellion of Korach and the punishment, the Parah Adumah, Moshe hits the rock, Balak and Bilam, the request of Reuven, Gad and half of Menashe, journeys of Israel. דְּבָרִים Moshe repeats the Torah: events, victories, mitzvot // Cities of Refuge // the Aseret HaDibrot // the Shema // Moshe's final words // new leadership // Moshe's death</p>
<p>אֶלְנָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 7</p>	<p>אֶלְנָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 7</p>

<p>The first day of the week: Sunday</p> <p>Day 1: Hashem created Heaven and earth; light and darkness</p>	<p>The second day of the week: Monday</p> <p>Day 2: Hashem created the sky</p>
<p>לַמָּוֶלֶת יְהוָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 8</p>	<p>יְהוָה בָּרָא שָׁמַיִם</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 8</p>
<p>The third day of the week: Tuesday</p> <p>Day 3: Hashem created the seas, dry land, plant life</p>	<p>The fourth day of the week: Wednesday</p> <p>Day 4: Hashem created the sun, moon, stars and planets</p>
<p>יְהוָה בָּרָא יָם וּבָרָא</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 8</p>	<p>יְהוָה בָּרָא שֶׁמֶשׁ וְיָרֵחַ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 8</p>

<p>The fifth day of the week: Thursday</p> <p>Day 5: living creatures of the sky and sea.</p>	<p>The sixth day of the week: Friday / Erev Shabbat</p> <p>Day 6: mammals that walk on the land, Man and Woman</p>
<p>יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ</p> <p>אֱלֹהֵינוּ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 9</p>	<p>אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 9</p>
<p>The day before Shabbat: Friday</p> <p>Erev Shabbat: we must prepare well on Erev Shabbat to make sure everything will be ready when Shabbat begins.</p>	<p>The day Hashem stopped His creative work: Shabbat Kodesh. On Shabbat we have family meals, sing zemirot and share divrei Torah. We do not think about the weekdays or do weekday activities.</p>
<p>אֱלֹהֵינוּ</p> <p>אֱלֹהֵינוּ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 9</p>	<p>אֱלֹהֵינוּ</p> <p>אֱלֹהֵינוּ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 9</p>

ברכה על לחם אגוזא

This is the ברכה recited on bread. Before saying this ברכה and eating bread one must wash his hands and say "על נטילת ידים". It is proper to "make המוציא" on a loaf or roll that is still whole, and then to slice it after saying the ברכה.

ברכה איני אגונות

The ברכה on cake, biscuits, crackers, pasta and cereals (made from wheat, barley, rye, oats or spelt).

אגלגל

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 10

אגלגל

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ברכה פרי הגפן

The ברכה on wine and grape juice. Just as bread is the most important food, wine is the most important drink.

ברכה פרי הציץ

The ברכה on fruit that grow on trees. This ברכה is said on fruits of the שבט המינים (grapes, figs, pomegranates, olives and dates) as well as on other fruits (such as apples, oranges, pears, peaches) and most nuts.

אגלגל

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אגלגל

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<p>בִּרְכָּהּ פֶּה כְּאֶצְמָה</p> <p>The בִּרְכָּה said before food that grew in the ground (but not on a tree).</p>	<p>שְׂפָכֵל בְּיָדָהּ בְּרִיחַ</p> <p>‘שְׂפָכֵל’ is said before food that did not grow in the ground at all, for example: meat, fish, eggs, milk, drinks (except wine and grape juice), mushrooms*, honey, most sweets.</p> <p>*Question: Don’t mushrooms grow in the ground?</p>
<p>לִשְׁמֵי שָׁמַיִם</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 11</p>	<p>לִשְׁמֵי אֲדָמָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 11</p>
<p>The בִּרְכָּה said after cake, biscuits, crackers, pasta, cereals (if made from wheat, barley, rye, oats or spelt).</p>	<p>This is said after all foods, except: bread, cake, wine/grape juice and the שְׂבַעַת הַמִּינִים</p>
<p>לִשְׁמֵי שָׁמַיִם</p> <p>לִשְׁמֵי אֲדָמָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 11</p>	<p>לִשְׁמֵי שָׁמַיִם</p> <p>לִשְׁמֵי אֲדָמָה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 11</p>

<p>Reuven was the firstborn son of Yaakov and Leah, and the father of the Tribe of Reuven. Reuven told his brothers not to kill Yosef but to throw him into a pit instead. He intended to return and rescue Yosef (Bereshit 37,22).</p> <p>וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵהֶם רְאוּבֵן אֶל־תִּשְׁפְּכוּ־דָם הַשְׁלִיכוּ אֹתוֹ אֶל־הַבּוֹר הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר בְּמִדְבָּר וְיָד אֶל־תְּשַׁלְּחוּ־בּוֹ לְמַעַן הַצִּיל אֹתוֹ מִיָּדָם לְהָשִׁיבוֹ אֶל־אֲבִיו: (בראשית לז:כב)</p>	<p>The second son of Yaakov and Leah, and the father of the Tribe of Shimon. Yosef put Shimon in prison; Rashi says Yosef chose Shimon because he was the one who threw Yosef into the pit, and he was the one who said (to Levi),</p> <p>“Here comes the dreamer.” (Bereishit 37:19)</p> <p>וַיֹּאמְרוּ אִישׁ אֶל־אָחִיו הִנֵּה בָעַל הַחֲלָמוֹת הִלְזָה בָּא: (בראשית לז:יט)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">לְטַלְטַל</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 12</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">לְבַשְׁתִּי</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 12</p>
<p>The third son of Yaakov and Leah, and the father of the Tribe of Levi. Shevet Levi did not receive their own portion in Eretz Yisrael. They performed special duties in the Mishkan, and later in the Bet Hamikdash, and their income came from the מַעֲשֵׂר brought by the community. Learn what you can about שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי from these pesukim:</p> <p>וַיִּלָּךְ אִישׁ מִבֵּית לֵוִי וַיִּקַּח אֶת־בַּת־לֵוִי: (שמות ב:א) וַיַּעֲמֵד מֹשֶׁה בַּשַּׁעַר הַמִּחֲנֶה וַיֹּאמֶר מִי לְהוֹ אֵלַי וַיֵּאֲסָפוּ אֵלָיו כָּל־בְּנֵי לֵוִי: (שמות לב:כז)</p> <p>A לֵוִי is called up second to the public Torah reading, after the כֹּהֵן.</p>	<p>The fourth son of Yaakov and Leah, and the father of the Tribe of Yehudah. Yehudah begged Yosef to free Binyamin, and offered himself as a slave instead.</p> <p>The Kings of Israel, including הַמֶּלֶךְ דָּוִד and מְשִׁיחַ, come from Yehudah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">לֵלֵךְ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 12</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">לְלַלְלֵל</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 12</p>

Yissachar was the fifth son that Leah bore to Yaakov, and the father of the Tribe of Yissachar. In Yaakov's berachot to Yissachar he said that Yissachar would become "a strong-boned Donkey." Rashi explained this to mean that Yissachar would work hard and successfully in Torah learning.

Zevulun was the sixth son that Leah bore to Yaakov, and the father of the Tribe of Zevulun. The Tribe of Zevulun would travel the seas as merchants, earning money in business, and would support Yissachar in their Torah learning.

יִשָּׂכָר

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 13

זְבֻלֻן

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 13

Dan is the first son of Yaakov and Bilhah (the maidservant of Rachel) and the father of the Tribe of Dan. "דן" is from the word "דִּין" - "judgement" - Rachel said:

וַתֹּאמֶר רָחֵל
 "דָּנָנִי אֱלֹקִים וְגַם שָׁמַע בְּקוֹלִי וַיִּתֶּן-לִי בֵן"
 עַל-כֵּן קָרָאתָ שְׁמוֹ דָּן:

Naftali was the second son of Yaakov and Bilhah, and the father of the Tribe of Naftali. The Midrash teaches us that Naftali was very sensitive and careful in the mitzvah of honouring his father, and he spoke in a very pleasant way and would bring good news.

One Midrash says it was Naftali who told Yaakov that Yosef was still alive.

דָּן

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 13

נַפְתָּלִי

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 13

<p>Gad is the first son of Yaakov and Zilpah (the maidservant of Leah) and the father of the Tribe of Gad. The Tribe of Gad, together with the Tribe of Reuven and half the Tribe of Menasheh, would remain on the East Side of the Yarden (the River Jordan), rather than cross the Yarden into Eretz Yisrael, because the pasture-land on that side of the Yarden seemed better-suited to their large flocks of cattle.</p> <p>Moshe would agree to this arrangement on condition that they would accompany the rest of the Tribes into the Holy Land, and assist them in the military conquest of the Land.</p>	<p>Asher was the second son of Yaakov and Zilpah (the maidservant of Leah) and the father of the Tribe of Asher. Rashi (on Bereshit 49:20) explains that both Yaakov and Moshe blessed Asher with an inheritance in Eretz Yisrael that would be rich in olive groves and flow with oil like a fountain.</p>
<p>יָלָד</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 14</p>	<p>יָלָד וְיָלָד</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 14</p>
<p>Yosef, known as “Yosef Hatzaddik,” was the first son of Yaakov and Rachel. In his rise to greatness, from slave to Pharaoh’s viceroy, Yosef always trusted in Hashem and believed that everything was part of Hashem’s plan.</p> <p>Yosef’s inheritance went to his sons, Ephraim and Menashe, who received portions in Eretz Yisrael along with the other tribes.</p>	<p>Binyamin was the second son of Yaakov and Rachel, the twelfth and youngest son of Yaakov, and the father of the Tribe of Binyamin. When Yosef threatened to take Binyamin as his slave, Yehudah offered himself as a slave instead of Binyamin. Yosef saw that his brothers had done teshuvah and revealed his true identity. It was therefore through Binyamin that Yaakov’s family were reunited before the Egyptian גָּלוּת began. (ou.org)</p> <p>The שְׁבִיטַת הַמְּקֵלָה is in Binyamin’s portion of Eretz Yisrael.</p> <p>Dinah, Yaakov’s only daughter, was born to Leah. Leah had prayed for her next child to be a girl to ensure that Rachel would have the last two of Yaakov’s twelve sons. Leah worried that, otherwise, Rachel would be ‘less’ than the maidservants, who each had two sons.</p>
<p>יָלָד וְיָלָד</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 14</p>	<p>יָלָד וְיָלָד</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 14</p>

<p>Blood The plague of blood was brought upon the Egyptians for two reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. they worshipped the Nile, and2. they made the Jews do the hard work of drawing and carrying its water. <p>By turning the water in the Nile to blood, Hashem showed that the river was not worthy of being worshipped. Also, Hashem was denying the Egyptians the enjoyment of something that they used to enjoy by making the Jews work hard bringing it to them.</p>	(according to Rabbeinu Bachya)	<p>Frogs The Egyptians made the Jews start their day of hard labour before dawn, and this made them groan with agony, so Hashem sent frogs to croak in the Egyptians' bedrooms and in their stomachs.</p>	(according to Rabbeinu Bachya)
<p>לֵךְ</p>	JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 15	<p>אֶל־לֵבֵי־מִצְרַיִם</p>	JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 15
<p>Lice Because the Egyptians would not allow the Jews to bathe so that they always felt dirty and uncomfortable, Hashem sent lice to make the Egyptians feel the same way.</p> <p>(according to Rabbeinu Bachya)</p>		<p>Swarm of Wild Beasts Because the Egyptians gave the Jews the dangerous task of hunting wild animals such as lions and bears, Hashem brought upon them the plague of wild beasts. (according to Rabbeinu Bachya)</p> <p>Animal Disease The Egyptians made Bnei Yisroel pull their ploughs in order not to weaken their animals, so Hashem killed all their animals. (Mei'am Lo'ez) The Midrash explains that the Egyptians broke up Jewish families by sending people to the mountains and deserts to work as shepherds, so Hashem broke up the herds and flocks of the Mitzrim.</p>	
<p>וְעָלָה־בָּם</p>	JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 15	<p>לִשְׂרָפָה וְלִמָּוֶת</p>	JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 15

<p>Boils The Egyptians made the Jews work hard heating water for them, so Hashem afflicted them with boils so that they could not bathe at all, neither in hot nor in cold water.</p> <p>(according to Rabbeinu Bachya)</p>	<p>Hail The Egyptians used to stone the Jews, so Hashem punished them with the plague of hail. The hail crashed down like giant rocks upon the Egyptians and their buildings.</p> <p>(according to Rabbeinu Bachya)</p>
<p>לַיָּמִים</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 16</p>	<p>לַיָּמִים</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 16</p>
<p>Locusts The locusts came upon the Egyptians as a punishment for all the hard work they made the Jews do for them in their vineyards. This was מִיָּדָה פְּגָז מִיָּדָה because the locusts destroyed all of the fruit that had grown as a result of the Jews' hard work.</p>	<p>Darkness Because the Egyptians imprisoned the Jews in dark, unpleasant dungeons, Hashem punished them with the plague of darkness.</p>
<p>לַיָּמִים</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 16</p>	<p>לַיָּמִים</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 16</p>

<p>Light (Day 1)</p> <p>ג וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹקִים יְהי־אֹר וַיְהי־אֹר: ד וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹקִים אֶת־הָאֹר כִּי־טוֹב וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹקִים בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ:</p>	<p>Darkness (Day 1)</p> <p>ה וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹקִים לָאֹר יוֹם וַלְחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה וַיְהי־עֶרֶב וַיְהי־בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד:</p>
<p>לֹא</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 17</p>	<p>לַחֹשֶׁךְ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 17</p>
<p>Sky (Day 2)</p> <p>ו וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹקִים יְהי רָקִיעַ בְּתוֹךְ הַמַּיִם וַיְהי מַבְדִּיל בֵּין מַיִם לַמַּיִם: ז וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹקִים אֶת־הָרָקִיעַ וַיַּבְדֵּל בֵּין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת לָרָקִיעַ וּבֵין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל לָרָקִיעַ וַיְהי־כֵן:</p>	<p>Heaven, Sky (Day 2)</p> <p>ח וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹקִים לָרָקִיעַ שָׁמַיִם וַיְהי־עֶרֶב וַיְהי־בֹקֶר יוֹם שֵׁנִי:</p>
<p>שָׁמַיִם</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 17</p>	<p>אֶרֶץ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 17</p>

<p>Dry land (Day 3)</p> <p>י וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹקִים לַיַּבֹּשָׁה אֶרֶץ וּלְמִקְנֶה הַמַּיִם קָרָא יַמִּים וַיִּרְא אֱלֹקִים כִּי-טוֹב:</p>	<p>Grass (Day 3)</p> <p>יָא וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹקִים תִּדְשֵׁא הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֵשֶׂב מִזֵּרִיעַ זֶרַע עֵץ פֶּרִי עֵשֶׂה פְּרִי לְמִינּוּ ...</p>
<p>לַיַּבֹּשָׁה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 18</p>	<p>אֶרֶץ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 18</p>
<p>Seed (Day 3)</p> <p>יב וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֵשֶׂב מִזֵּרִיעַ זֶרַע לְמִינֵהוּ וְעֵץ עֵשֶׂה-פְּרִי אֲשֶׁר זֶרַעוֹ-בּוֹ לְמִינֵהוּ וַיִּרְא אֱלֹקִים כִּי-טוֹב: יג וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי:</p>	<p>Light sources (Day 4)</p> <p>יד וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹקִים יְהִי מְאֹרֶת בְּרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה וַהֲיָו לָאֶתֶת וּלְמוֹעֲדִים וּלְיָמִים וּשְׁנָיִם:</p> <p>Stars (Day 4)</p> <p>טז וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹקִים אֶת-שְׁנֵי הַמְּאֹרֶת הַגְּדֹלִים אֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדֹל לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת הַיּוֹם וְאֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת הַלַּיְלָה וְאֵת הַכּוֹכָבִים:</p>
<p>יג</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 18</p>	<p>שְׁמַיָּא</p> <p>מַלְאָא</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 18</p>

Living Creature (Day 5)

כַּ וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹקִים יִשְׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם שָׂרָץ
נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה . . .

Bird (Day 5)

... וַעֲוֹף יַעֲוֹפֶה עַל-הָאָרֶץ עַל-פְּנֵי רִקִּיעַ
הַשָּׁמַיִם:

Creeping thing (Insect) (Day 6)

. . . וְאֵת כָּל-רֶמֶשׂ הָאֲדָמָה לְמִינֵהוּ וַיֵּרָא
אֱלֹקִים כִּי-טוֹב:

לַיָּם וְלָאֶרֶץ

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וְלָאֶרֶץ

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Animal (Day 6)

כֹּה וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹקִים אֶת-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ
וְאֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ. . .

In His Image (Day 6)

כֹּז וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹקִים | אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ
בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה
בָּרָא אֹתָם:

וְלָאֶרֶץ

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וְלָאֶרֶץ

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 19

He completed (Shabbat)

אֵין כָּלוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל-צָבָאָם:
בְּיָכַל אֱלֹקִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלֹאכֶתוֹ
אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה . . .

He rested (Shabbat)

. . . וַיִּשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִכָּל-מְלֹאכֶתוֹ
אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה:

לְכַלּוֹת

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מִכָּל מְלֹאכֶתוֹ

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He blessed (Shabbat)

ג וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹקִים אֶת-יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי . . .

**He sanctified / (Shabbat)
made holy**

. . . וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ כִּי בּוֹ שָׁבַת
מִכָּל-מְלֹאכֶתוֹ אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא אֱלֹקִים
לַעֲשׂוֹת:

לְבָרֶכְהוּ

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מִכָּל מְלֹאכֶתוֹ

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 20

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 21			JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 21
JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 21			JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 21

JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 22			JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 22
	JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 22		
		JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 22	

<p>First Berachah: “Berachah on the food.”</p> <p>Moshe Rabeinu wrote this berachah to thank Hashem for giving the Jewish People the מן to eat in the desert after they left Egypt. It is the oldest prayer we possess.</p>	<p>Second Berachah: “Berachah on the land.”</p> <p>Yehoshua wrote this berachah when he led the Jews into Eretz Yisrael and they began to eat food from the land instead of מן.</p>
<p>ברוך אתה יהוה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 23</p>	<p>ברוך אתה יהוה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 23</p>
<p>Third Berachah: “(Re)building Jerusalem.”</p> <p>This was written by דוד המלך (King David) and his son, שלמה המלך (King Solomon).</p>	<p>Fourth Berachah:</p> <p>“Who is good and does good.” This was introduced by Rabban Gamliel in Yavneh.</p>
<p>ברוך אתה יהוה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 23</p>	<p>ברוך אתה יהוה</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 23</p>

<p>Date palm branch: resembles the spine.</p> <p>The date has a good taste but no smell, so the lulav symbolizes the person who has Torah knowledge but not good deeds.</p>	<p>Citron: resembles the heart.</p> <p>The "Etrog" has both a pleasant taste and a pleasant smell, symbolizing one who possesses both knowledge of Torah and good deeds.</p>
<p>הָלַלְתָּ</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 24</p>	<p>לֵבָבִי</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 24</p>
<p>3 Myrtle branches: resemble the eyes.</p> <p>The "Hadas" has a pleasant smell only, and symbolizes the person who has good deeds but not Torah.</p>	<p>2 Willow branches: resemble the lips.</p> <p>The "Aravah" has neither a pleasant taste nor a pleasant smell, and symbolizes the person who has neither Torah nor good deeds.</p>
<p>לֵבָבִי</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 24</p>	<p>לֵבָבִי</p> <p>JLP Revision Cards Yr.3 Week 24</p>