

הַלְכָה of the Week



כִּשְׁרֹות (2) ~

שְׁחִיטָה ~ Kashrut (2)

The slaughter of poultry (fowl/birds) and animals must be performed according to the הַלְכָה (Halachah, Torah Law). It must be carried out by a G-d-fearing shochet (slaughterer) who is expert in the laws and experienced in the profession. He must have a certificate that says he is qualified to perform שְׁחִיטָה.

If an animal was not slaughtered precisely according to the הַלְכָה it is considered "נִבְלָה" and is forbidden.

Even once the animal has been slaughtered according to the הַלְכָה its meat is still forbidden until it has been kashered by salting or roasting over a flame to remove the blood.

Sometimes an animal or fowl is diseased or wounded, or it has a broken bone or something wrong with an internal organ. Some of these illnesses make the animal "taref" or "treif" even if it were slaughtered according to the Halachah.

The word "taref" or "treif" literally means "torn," although it is also used in general to mean non-kosher.

פרק א' of the Week

פרק ה'

ב עֶשֶׂרֶת דֹּרוֹת מֵאָדָם וְעַד נָחָר, לְהֹזִיעַ בְּמַה אָרְךָ אַפִּים לְפָנָיו, שֶׁבֵּל הַדֹּרוֹת
הִי מַכְעִיסֵּן וּבָאֵין עַד שְׁהַבֵּיא עַלְיָהֶם אֶת מֵי הַמְּבּוֹל.

There were ten generations from Adam to Noach - to show how slow Hashem is to anger; for all those generations did more and more things to make Hashem angry, until He brought the waters of the flood upon them.

ג עֶשֶׂרֶת דֹּרוֹת מִפְּחָד וְעַד אַבְרָהָם, לְהֹזִיעַ בְּמַה אָרְךָ אַפִּים לְפָנָיו, שֶׁבֵּל
הַדֹּרוֹת הִי מַכְעִיסֵּן וּבָאֵין, עַד שָׁבָא אַבְרָהָם אָבִינוּ וְקִבֵּל שְׁכָר בְּלָם:

There were ten generations from Noach until Avraham - to show how slow Hashem is to anger; for all those generations did more and more things to make Hashem angry, until Avraham Avinu came, and received the reward of them all (the reward that all of them would have received, had they not been sinful).
