

QUESTION AND ANSWER CARDS FOR PARASHAS בְּהַעֲלֹתֶךָ

<p>Where were בני ישראל at this time?</p> <p>In the מִדְבָּר</p>	<p>What was the מִשְׁכָּן?</p> <p>Like a special shul in the מִדְבָּר. A home for Hashem's שְׁכִינָה. A place to bring קִרְבָּנוֹת to 'ה.</p>	<p>Describe the מְנוֹרָה.</p> <p>Gold. Seven branches.</p>
<p>What was the difference in design between the מְנוֹרָה in the מִשְׁכָּן and the Chanukah Menorah, or Chanukiah?</p> <p>Menorah: seven branches Chanukiah: eight 'mitzvoh branches' plus the 'shamash.'</p>	<p>Who was the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל?</p> <p>אַהֲרֹן הַכֹּהֵן</p>	<p>What was Aharon's job in the מִשְׁכָּן?</p> <p>To clean and light the מְנוֹרָה every day.</p>
<p>Any כֹּהֵן was allowed to clean and light the מְנוֹרָה, so why did Aharon keep doing it?</p> <p>To show how much he cared about doing mitzvos.</p>	<p>How did the עֲבוֹדָה לְיָמִים prepare for the מִשְׁכָּן?</p> <p>They were sprinkled with the special פָּרָה אֲדוּמָה mixture. They shaved the hair off their bodies. They wash their garments.</p>	<p>How many Leviim were there?</p> <p>22,000</p>

<p>Why had some men not been able to offer the קָרְבַּן פֶּסַח to Hashem?</p> <p>They had been טָמֵא.</p>	<p>What is פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי?</p> <p>A second chance to bring the קָרְבַּן פֶּסַח.</p>	<p>What date is Pesach Sheini?</p> <p>14 Iyar</p>
<p>Was Moshe able to teach the men the mitzvah of Pesach Sheini straight away?</p> <p>No, he had to ask ה' what the men could do.</p>	<p>Did the Bnei Yisroel stay in one place in the Midbar?</p> <p>No. Sometimes they camped in one place for a short time, sometimes for a longer time.</p>	<p>What was always over the Mishkon?</p> <p>A special cloud.</p>
<p>What happened to the cloud to tell the Bnei Yisroel that they should pack up and travel to a new place?</p> <p>It went upwards:</p> <p><i>"Whether it was for two days, a month or a year, that the cloud lingered to hover over the Mishkon, the children of Israel would encamp and not travel, and when it departed, they travelled."</i> (Bemidbar 9:22)</p>	<p>What did Hashem tell Moshe to make? Clue: Musical instruments</p> <p>Two silver תְּצֻצֹת (trumpets)</p>	<p>For what were the תְּצֻצֹת (trumpets) used?</p> <p>To gather the בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל together and to tell them to take down their camp and begin to journey again.</p>

<p>Who blew the תְּצִוצְרוֹת (trumpets)?</p> <p>The כְּהֹנִים, Aharon's descendants</p>	<p>What was blown to gather all of the people together?</p> <p>A תְּקִיעָה on both trumpets.</p>	<p>What was blown to gather together just the Nesi'im (the Princes of the Tribes)?</p> <p>A תְּקִיעָה on one trumpet.</p>
<p>In Bemidbar 10:5 Rashi says: וּתְקַעְתֶּם תְּרוּעָה: סִימָן מַסַּע הַמַּחֲנֹת תְּקִיעָה תְּרוּעָה וּתְקִיעָה What is Rashi saying here?</p> <p>The signal for the camps to travel was a tekioh, a teruah and a tekioh .</p>	<p>What did it mean when the first teruah (tekiah, teruah, tekiah) was blown?</p> <p>The camps to the east began to march.</p>	<p>What did it mean when the second teruah (tekiah, teruah, tekiah) was blown?</p> <p>The camps to the south began to march.</p>
<p>Apart from calling the People together and announcing the journeys, when were the תְּצִוצְרוֹת (trumpets) sounded?</p> <p>During the offering of the קֶרֶבָּנוֹת, and when the Bnei Yisroel had to go to war with their enemies.</p>	<p>What did the בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל complain about?</p> <p>They complained that all they had to eat was the מָן, and they said that in Mitzrayim they had fish, cucumbers, melons, leaks, onions and garlic.</p>	<p>What did Hashem do when the Bnei Yisroel complained about the Mon?</p> <p>He sent lots of birds called quail - שִׁלָּן Then He sent a plague as a punishment, that killed lots of people.</p>

<p>Who spoke Loshon Hora about Moshe Rabeinu?</p> <p>Miriam and Aharon</p>	<p>What happened to Miriam as a punishment for speaking לשון הרע about Moshe?</p> <p>Her skin turned as white as snow with צרעת, and she had to go outside of the camp for seven days.</p>	<p>How did Hashem say He would speak differently to Moshe, compared with other Nevi'im?</p> <p>Hashem spoke to other נביאים in dreams and riddles, but He spoke to Moshe "mouth to mouth," and not in a dream.</p>
<p>In Bemidbar 12:3 the Torah says: וְהָאִישׁ מֹשֶׁה עֲנִי (כתיב ענו) מְאֹד מִכָּל הָאָדָם אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה: What does the posuk say? Rashi explains: עֲנִי. שֶׁפֶל וְסָבֵל: Moshe was modest and patient.</p>	<p>In Bemidbar 12:13 the Torah says: וַיִּצְעַק מֹשֶׁה אֶל-ה' לֵאמֹר: "קַל נָא רַפָּא נָא לָהּ: What does Moshe say in this posuk? Moshe is speaking to Whom? Moshe is speaking about whom?</p>	<p>In Bemidbar 8:2 the Torah says: דִּבֶּר אֶל-אַהֲרֹן וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵלָיו בְּהֶעֱלֹתְךָ אֶת-הַנִּזֹּת... What does the posuk say? Rashi says: בְּהֶעֱלֹתְךָ. לָמַד וְסִמְכָה פִּרְשֵׁת הַמִּנּוּחָה לְפִרְשֵׁת הַנְּשִׂאִים, לְפִי שֶׁפִּרְשָׁהּ אַהֲרֹן חֲנֻכַּת הַנְּשִׂאִים חֻלְשָׁה הִיא דְּעִפּוֹ, שֶׁלֹּא הָיָה טַמְהָם בְּחֻנּוּכָהּ לֹא הָיָה וְלֹא שִׁבְטוֹ, אָמַר לוֹ הַקֹּדֶ"שׁ, חֲיִידָה, שֶׁלֹּךְ גְּדוּלָה מְשֻׁלָּה, שֶׁאִתָּה מְדֻלֵּק וּמֵיטִיב אֶת הַנִּזֹּת. What is Rashi saying here?</p>
<p>In Bemidbar 10:1,2 the Torah says: וַיְדַבֵּר ה' אֶל-מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר: עֲשֵׂה לָךְ שְׁתֵּי יִזְצִיזֹת כֶּסֶף... Can you translate and explain these words?</p>	<p>In Bemidbar 10:35 the Torah says: וַיְהִי בְּנִסְעֵי הָאָרֶץ וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה קוֹיָמָה ה' וַיַּצִּבּוּ אִיִּכִיד וַיִּגְסּוּ מִשִּׁנְאִיד מִפְּנִיד: Do you recognise this posuk from the siddur? When do we say it?</p>	<p>In Bemidbar 10:36 the Torah says: וּבְנִזְזָה יֹאמֶר שׁוּבָה יְהוָה רַבְבּוֹת אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל: Do you recognise this posuk from the siddur? When do we say it?</p>