



1. Read this פסוק:

במדבר ל' ג אַיִלְתָּן
 ג אִישׁ קִיְּזֵר נְדָר לְהָ אָז-הַשְׁבָּעָ שְׁבָעָ
 דָּבָר֙ רְכַל-חִיצָּא מִפְיוּ יַעֲשָׂה:
 'If a man makes a vow to 'ה or takes an oath to bring a prohibition upon himself, he shall not break his word; according to whatever comes from his mouth he shall do.'

What is the difference between making a נְדָר and taking a שְׁבָעָ?

2. a) How many men from each of the שְׁבָטִים went to war against the מִזְגִּינִים?
- b) How many men did that make all together?
- c) Who went with, who had started the war against the מִזְגִּינִים by killing צָבִי זָמְרִי and (which act had ended the plague against the בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל caused by the בְּנֵי מִזְגִּינִים)? (Look this up!)
3. What laws did אַלְעֹזֶר הַכֹּהן teach to the people after the war against מִזְגִּין?
4. To which city did מֹשֶׁה promise land on the eastern side of the יַרְדֵּן after the conquering of כְּנָעָן?



5. At the beginning of this פָּרָשָׁה the תּוֹרָה lists all of the encampments of בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל during their 40 years in the מִזְבֵּחַ. How many are listed in all?
6. Why do many בְּנֵי פְּנִיסָת read right through all of the places without a break?
7. What were the six עָרִים מִקְלָט for?
8. Where were they?
9. Until when would a person stay there?
10. What were the fathers of שְׁבָט מִנְשָׁה worried about?



Answers:

1. A נְדָר changes the status of the object, for example: "this apple is forbidden to me." The apple is now a forbidden food to me. A שְׁבָעָ obligates the person, for example: if I have sworn to eat an apple there is a new obligation upon me, but the apple has not changed.

2. a) 1,000 b) 12,000

3. He taught: the laws of
 a) kashering, with fire, metal utensils in which non-kosher foods had been cooked, and
 b) purifying vessels, either with ashes from the פְּרָה אַדְמָה or in a mikvah.

4. רְאֵבֶן, גָּד and half of שְׁבָט מִנְשָׁה.

* * *

5. 42

6. This is because the 42 journeys refer to the special 42 Letter Name of 'ה'.

7. These were cities of refuge for someone who had killed a person unintentionally.

8. Three on each side of the יַרְדֵּן.

9. Until the death of כָּהֵן גָּדוֹל.

10. They were worried that women who had inherited land from their father might marry into another שְׁבָט, causing their land to leave their father's tribe.