



דה הפרשה
Parashah Sheet

My Name:..... Year: 5
Calendar notes for שבֵּת and next week:

ask your children questions!

for Mums & Dads,
100%

Summary of the פרשה, by עליות

In this פרשה there are many הלכות. Some of them are summarised below but they have many details which need to be studied carefully from the חומש and the מפרשים.

כֹּהֵן An עבד עברי, a Jewish servant, works for his master for six years and then goes free. If he says: "I love my master, my wife and my children, I shall not go free," then his master must bring him to the court (where the judges will try to change his mind) then bore a hole through his ear and he shall serve his master 'forever' - which means until the יובל, the fiftieth year.

Someone who kills on purpose is put to death, but someone who kills accidentally flees to a special city of hiding, an עיר מקלט.

One is not allowed to hit his father or mother.

לוי If a man should hit his non-Jewish slave, causing the permanent loss of an eye, a tooth or another part of his body, the slave may go free.

If a שור, an ox, gores a man or woman and the man or woman dies, then the ox is killed and it may not be eaten, but the owner shall be innocent.

If, however, the ox had gored before and its owners had received a warning, then both the ox and the owner receive the death penalty.

If a man uncovers a pit, or digs a pit and does not cover it, and an ox or donkey falls into it, the man who dug the pit keeps the carcass but pays the owner the difference between the live animal and the carcass.

If a man steals an ox, a sheep or a goat, and slaughters it or sells it, he should pay five cattle in place of the ox, and four sheep in place of the sheep. [R. Yochanan Ben Zakkai explained that the Torah reduced the payment for a sheep because the thief suffered the embarrassment of carrying it on his shoulders as he made his escape.]

שליש If an animal does damage in a person's field the animal's owner must pay with the best of his own field and vineyard.

A person who set a fire on his own property must be careful to keep it under control.

If a borrower does not pay back by the right time the lender may take some of his personal belongings but must return them to him when he needs them.

רביעי If you come across the ox or donkey of your enemy wandering you must return it to him. If you see the donkey of your enemy crouching under its burden you must help him.



- שְׁמוֹת
- וְאֵרָא
- בֵּא
- בְּשֵׁלַח
- וְתָרוּ
- מִשְׁפָּטִים
- תְּרוּמָה
- תְּצַוֶּה
- כִּי תִשָּׂא
- וַיִּקְהַל
- פְּקוּדֵי

תמיש You must not treat a stranger badly - you know the feelings of a stranger because you were a stranger in מצרים.

You shall work your land for six years and let it rest in the seventh, leaving it for the poor, and the wildlife shall eat what is left.

“ששת ימים תעשה מעשיך וביום השביעי תשבת”

“You shall do your work for six days and rest on the seventh.”

“שלוש רגלים תחג לי בשנה”

“Three pilgrimage (journeys on foot to the בית המקדש) festivals shall you celebrate for Me during the year.”

לא תבשל גדי בחלב אמו

“You shall not cook a kid in the milk of its mother”

שש ה' promises משה that He will protect the בני ישראל on their way to ארץ ישראל and help them to defeat the Canaanite nations; but they must make sure they do not worship the Canaanite idols or behave like the Canaanite people.

שביעי ה' says that He will send the hornet swarm to drive away the Hivite, the Canaanite and the Hittite - ושלחתי את הצרעה לפניך וגרשה את החוי את הכנעני ואת החתי מלפניך - these nations shall not dwell in the Land, in case they cause the בני ישראל to sin against ה'.

משה came and told the people all the words of ה'.

ויקח ספר הברית ויקרא באזני העם ויאמרו כל אשר דבר ה' **נעשה ונשמע:**

“He took the Book of the Covenant and read it in the ears of the people, and they said: Everything that ה' has said, **we will do and we will obey.**”

משה went up the mountain. The glory of ה' rested on סיני. ה' was on the mountain for forty days and forty nights.

“...לא תהיה אחרירבים לרעת” (שמות: כ"ג: ב')

“Do not follow the majority to do evil...”

A judge must voice his opinion according to his understanding of the law and the evidence. Even if he is heavily outnumbered by others he must not change his opinion to agree with them if he thinks they are mistaken or purposely giving a wrong judgement. (רש"י)

What can we learn from this פסוק for our own daily lives?

What should we do when we see others behaving badly?

Parents please sign here if you discussed this Parashah sheet with your child:

שבת שלום!