



Kids Parsha packet

פֿאַרשע לילדיִם

Parshat Tzav

Last Week In Parshat Vayikra:

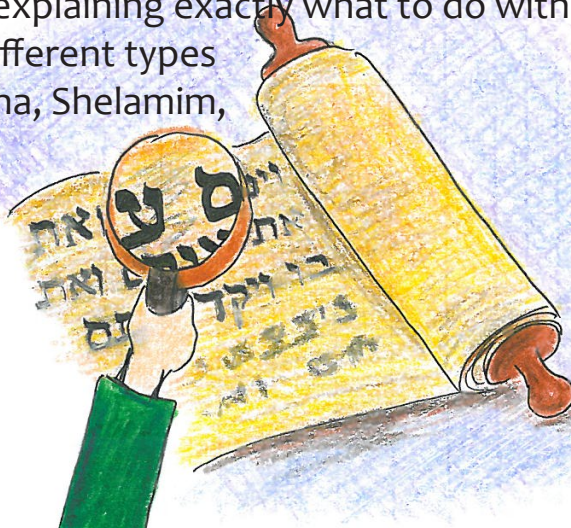
Hashem teaches Moshe about the different types of korbanot sacrificed in the Mishkan.

An Old or New Story?

Do you prefer reading (or hearing) new stories, or rereading the same stories over and over again? In Parshat Tzav something strange happens. Hashem tells Moshe once again about the types of korbanot that are sacrificed in the Mishkan. Why? We read all about this in last week's parsha! Why repeat all of this information again? Why doesn't the Torah teach us something new? Actually, the Torah often repeats things many times in order to teach us something new, and it's our job to read carefully to understand what Hashem wants to teach us this time. The story sounds the same, but it also tells us something new... In last week's parsha we spoke about the types of sacrifices that Bnei Yisrael can or must bring to the Mishkan. In our Parsha the Torah talks about the same sacrifices, but addresses the instructions to the Kohanim this time, explaining exactly what to do with each sacrifice. The Torah also names the different types of sacrifices: Olah, Mincha, Shelamim, Chatat, and Asham.

"This is the law of the olah- offering: It is the olah-offering on the flame, on the mizbe'ach, all night until the morning."

(6:2)



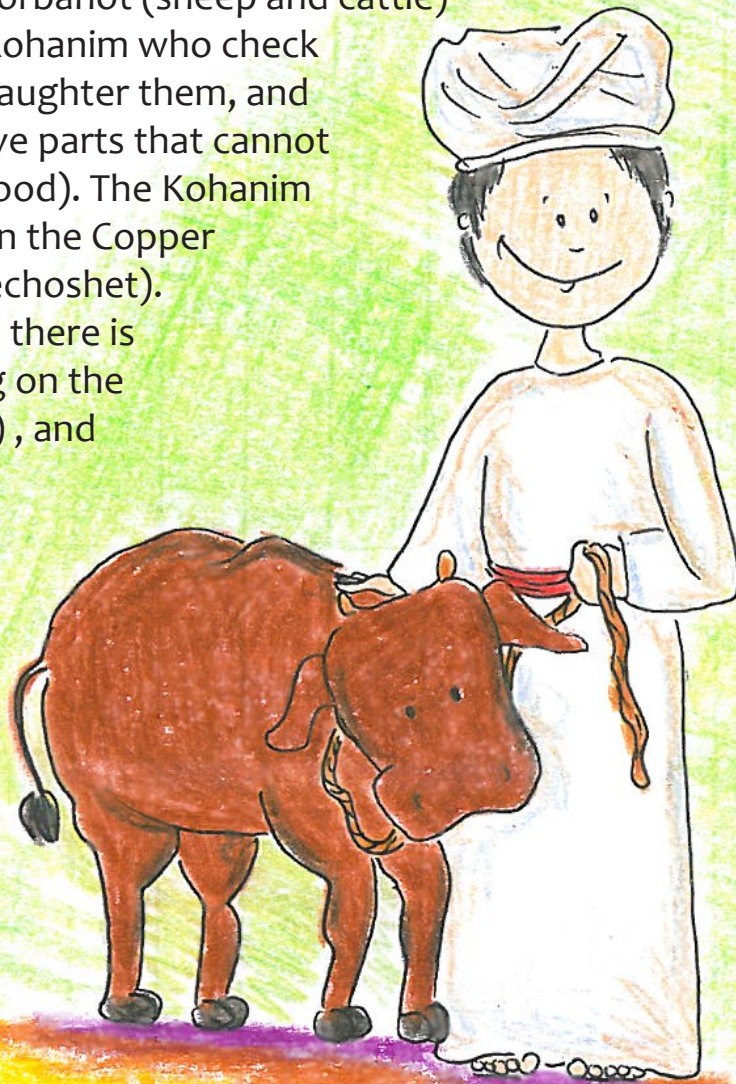
זאת תורת העלה
היא העלה על מוקדה
על המזבח
כל הלילה
עד הבקר
(ו', ב')

Activity

"Telephone" – Sit in a circle and one player whispers a sentence into the ear of the person on the right. That person repeats what he heard to the person sitting next to him, and everyone continues until the circle is complete. The last player says the sentence out loud. Is it the same as the first sentence or did it get mixed up or changed along the way?

So what do the kohanim actually do in the Mishkan?

Have you ever stood right next to a cow or a sheep? The Kohanim did many times while they worked in the Mishkan. As we learned in Parshat Vayikra, there are many different types of korbanot and each korban has a specific purpose. Some sacrifices are brought to thank Hashem, others to atone for a sin, and more. The Kohanim are the ones responsible for the Mishkan. That means that they must learn all about the different types of korbanot and how to sacrifice each one. Other people brought the korban to the Mishkan, but the Kohen is the one responsible for making the sacrifice. All of the korbanot (sheep and cattle) are brought to the Kohanim who check if they are kosher, slaughter them, and clean them to remove parts that cannot be sacrificed (like blood). The Kohanim also have to maintain the Copper Alter (Mizbach Hanechoshet). They make sure that there is always a fire burning on the alter (Aish Hatamid), and are responsible for removing all of the ashes from the sacrifice from the Mishkan.



"צו את אהרן

ואת בניו

לאמר

(ו', ב')

"Command
Aaron and
his sons,
saying."
(6,2).



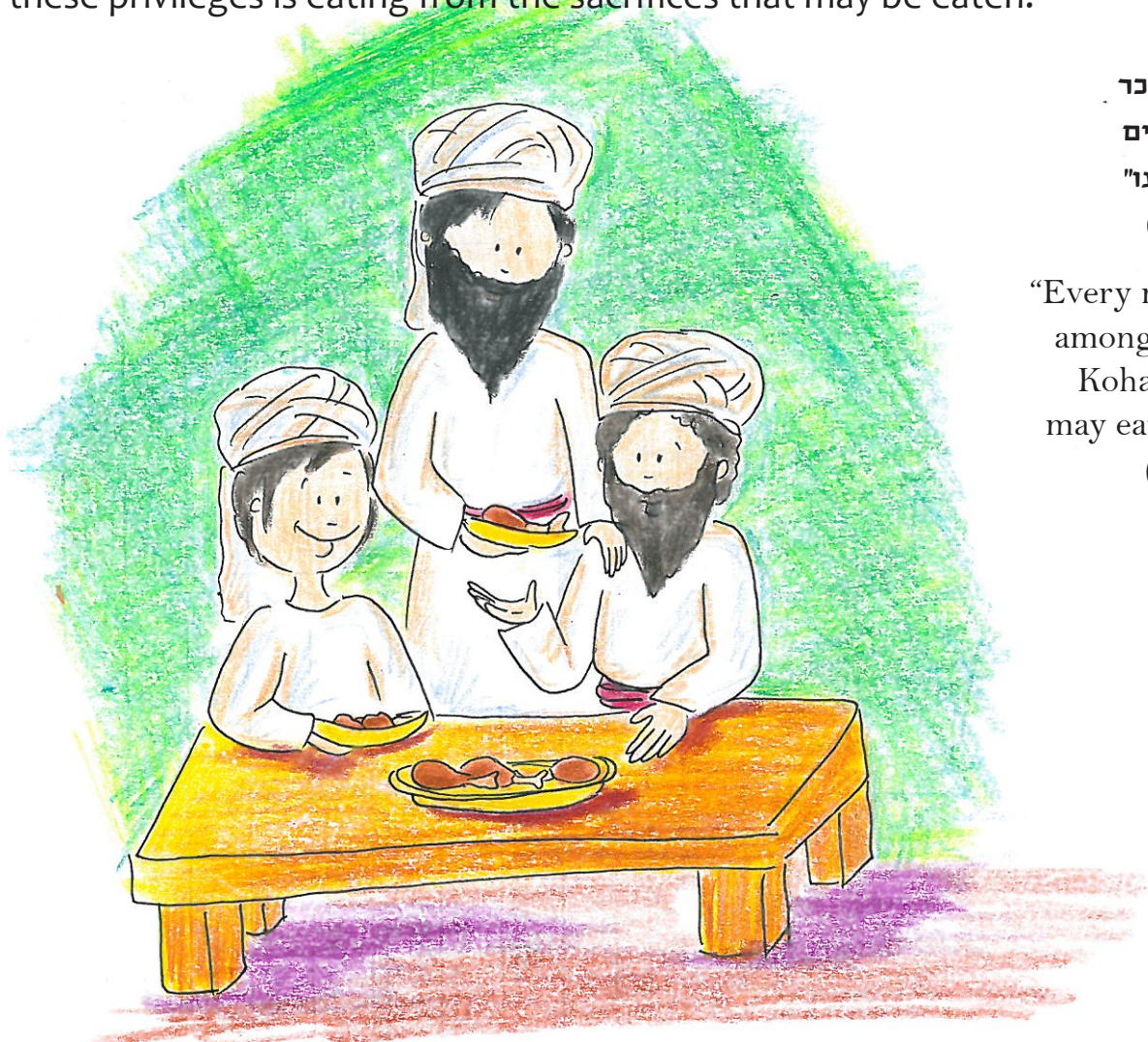
Would you want to be a Kohen in the Mishkan and sacrifice the korbanot?

Activity

"Who is responsible?" - One person leaves the room, and the remaining participants choose the "leader". The leader makes different motions and everyone imitates those motions. The person who left the room has to figure out who the leader is.

What do the Kohanim do with the korban?

So what actually happens after a person brings a korban to the Kohen? We talked about how the Kohen prepares the korban for the final stage- sacrificing it on the alter in the Mishkan. What does it mean to 'sacrifice' a Korban? It means burning it. There are sacrifices that are burnt completely, there are korbanot that are roasted on the fire, and there are korbanot that are not burnt at all, and then the Kohanim can eat from the parts of the sacrifice that are allowed to be eaten. There are even special regulations about eating the sacrifices - who can eat them, where they can be eaten, how to eat them and what is done with the leftovers. Why do the Kohanim eat from the korban? The main role of the Kohanim is to work in the Mishkan and they have a huge responsibility. Therefore, they are entitled to certain privileges and gifts. One of these privileges is eating from the sacrifices that may be eaten.



"כל זכר
בכהנים
יאכלנו"
(ד', ו')

"Every male
among the
Kohanim
may eat it."
(7,6)



Do you like to give presents or receive them? Why?

Activity

"Eat it or not?" – Make a list of foods that everyone in the family eats, and find foods that some people like and others don't...

What are the seven days of miluim?

Do you like to learn new things? Do you remember the new things that you learn? There are some things that we remember well and others that we don't ... We learned that there are many types of sacrifices. Each sacrifice has a name, special instructions for handling them, and different ways that the Kohanim can or cannot eat them. There are so many details to remember! What is the best way to remember details? To study, right? Just like in school. All of Bnei Yisrael come to the inauguration of the Mishkan and watch how Moshe anoints the Kohanim in oil, dresses them in their special clothes, and prepares them to work in the Mishkan. The Kohanim stay in the Mishkan for seven days and learn all about sacrificing the korbanot. These seven days are called the days of miluim. Once these days end, the Kohanim are ready to being their regular work in the Mishkan.

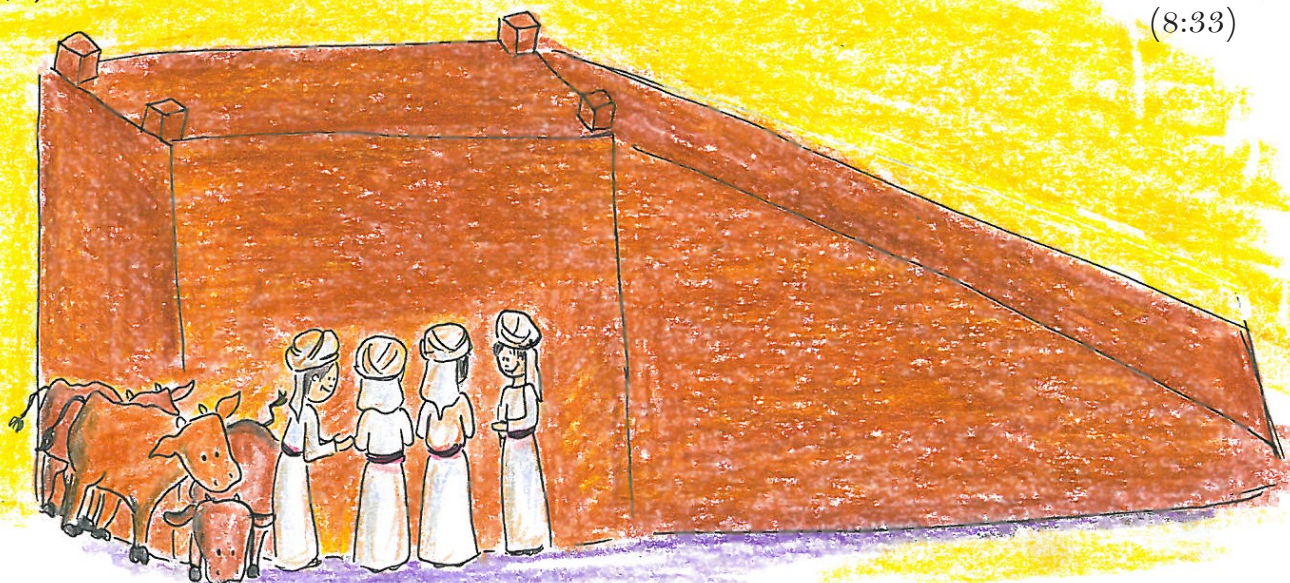
"וּפִתַּח אֶהֱל מוֹעֵד

לֹא תִצְאוּ שְׁבַע יָמִים

עַד יוֹם גִּלְאֹת יָדֶי

גִּלְאֵיכֶם" (ח', ל"ג)

"You shall not leave the entrance of the Tent of the Meeting for seven days, until the day when your days of inauguration are completed" (8:33)



Do you think it is easy or difficult to learn new things? Why?

Next week in Parshat Shmini....

See what happens on the eighth day - when the seven days of miluim are over....

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Shabbat Shalom!

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 Pashut for kids

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Parashat Tzav