



Dear Youth Directors, Youth chairs, and Youth Leaders,

**NCYI is excited to continue our very successful Parsha Nation Guides.** I hope you're enjoying and learning from Parsha Nation as much as we are. Putting together Parsha Nation every week is indeed no easy task. It takes a lot of time and effort to ensure that each section, as well as each age group, receives the attention and dedication it deserves.

**We inspire and mold future leaders.** The youth leaders of Young Israel have the distinct honor and privilege to teach and develop the youth of Young Israel. Children today are constantly looking for role models and inspirations to latch on to and learn from. Whether it is actual sit down learning sessions, exciting Parsha trivia games, or even just walking down the hall to the Kiddush room, our youth look to us and watch our every move.

**It's not always about the things we say, it's about the things we do.** Our children hear and see everything we do whether we realize it or not. This year we are taking our Youth Services to new heights as we introduce our Leadership Training Shabbaton. This engaging, interactive shabbaton led by our Youth Services Coordinator, Sammy, will give youth leader's hands on experience and practical solutions to effectively guide your youth department.

**Informal education is key.** What the summer shows us as educators is that informal education can deliver better results and help increase our youth's connection to Hashem. More and more shuls are revamping their youth program to give their children a better connection to shul and to Hashem. The NCYI is here to help you reconnect with your youth departments and bring more participation.

**Thank you for being a light to future generations.** You are doing incredible work that should not be taken lightly. You should be proud to call yourself a Young Israel Youth Leader as you have the unique opportunity to make a real difference in so many young people's lives. Keep up the amazing work.

We are looking forward to hearing great things from everyone.

Our doors are always open.

Shana Tova.

**Ari Matityahu**  
Assistant Director

**Sammy Schaechter**  
Youth Services Coordinator

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## **Program Guide Breakdown**

**Theme-** Each year our curriculum will focus on a theme. By centering the entire year around one overarching theme, our youth group participants will understand different characteristics and concepts that will help them achieve this lofty goal. This year's theme is Manhigut (leadership). Our goal is for our children to view themselves as leaders and to inspire them to play a leadership role every day.

**Parsha Review-** Each week group leaders will have the opportunity to roundup the parsha in two or three paragraphs. By giving over the parsha in a short and simple way, group participants will be able to grasp the parsha as a whole and to get them to think globally and conceptually.

**Parsha Questions-** No Shabbat morning group is complete without a list of parsha questions. These questions allow group participants the opportunity to win fun prizes while increasing their Torah knowledge. Questions vary from basic understanding of story line to challenging source-based material. The answers are provided as well.

**Tefillah Treasure-** Many youth directors have asked for help when it comes to teaching tefillah to children. This is a problem that not only shuls are dealing with. Schools, camps, and youth organizations are having trouble developing creative ideas to help children understand tefillah. Over the course of the year, this section will highlight one aspect of davening by providing both the Hebrew and English text, and one explanatory idea. The older the age group, the more we delve into the idea. This section is designed to help group participants follow the flow of tefillah while understanding what they are saying.

**Group Activity-** Now the fun begins! We start off with a GOAL. Each game has a purpose. The youth leaders should familiarize themselves with the goal before implementing the game.

**Discussion Portion-** After the game is over and the participants are settled down, the youth leaders should facilitate a discussion. The guidelines for this discussion are broken down into easy to use instructions. Youth leaders should review the discussion topics and goals before the start of morning groups.

**Story-** Each week we will include a story that addresses a modern day concern with lesson taken from that week's parsha.

**Jewish Leader of the Week-** In keeping with our theme of Manhigut, every week a different Jewish Leader from modern Jewish history will be highlighted. This will allow group participants to expand their knowledge of history and to learn how they can be a Jewish leader in today's society.

**Teen Minyan Packet-** This packet is filled with stories, riddles, points to ponder, and more.

**Leader Tip-** Each section has some great tips for leaders and how they should conduct that section.

## *Shabbat Morning Groups Lesson Plan*

Time Duration	Activity	Notes
5 min	Registration	Welcome parents and children in to the group room.
10-35 min	Davening	Depending on your group size and level.
5 min	Introduction to Yearly Theme (Manhigut)	Refer to Handout
5 min	Parsha Review	Prep participants for parsha questions.
10 min	Parsha Questions	Prizes and awards should also be given out if participants answer correctly
2 min	Understanding the Goal	Leaders should start prepping for Shabbat activity
30 min	Activities	Your choice of two games to play
10 min	Follow Up Discussion	Refer to materials
10 min	Parsha Song	This is for younger groups only.
20 min	Free Game Play	Groups can break for free game play or continue their own programing.
5 min	Story	Assemble in a circle and have participants read sections of the story out loud.
5-10 min	Discussion	Refer to handout
4 min	Jewish Leader of the Week	Refer to handout
4 min	Tefillah Treasures	Refer to Handout
5 min	Parent Pick up/Dismissal	Parents pick up their children.
<b>Total Time:</b>	<b>2 hours &amp; 40 min of programing!</b>	



## TETZAVEH REVIEW

Hashem commanded the Jews to use the purest of olive oils for lighting the Menorah every day. Moshe is told to bless Aharon and his sons by dressing them in special clothes for the Kohanim. The regular Kohanim would wear *michnasayim* (pants), *ketonet* (robe), *avnet* (belt), and *mitznefet* (turban). The Kohen Gadol would additionally wear the *me'il* (coat), *ephod* (apron), *choshen* (breastplate), and *tzitz* (golden plate on his forehead). The Torah describes the making of the Kohen Gadol's *ephod* -- a reversed apron which covered the back -- and its precious-stone-studded shoulder straps. We now read about the Kohen Gadol's *Choshen Mishpat*. It had four rows of precious stones, each row having three stones. Artists engraved the names of the Twelve Tribes on the twelve stones. The *Choshen* had a fold where the *Urim v'Tumim*, a golden plate on which was written Hashem's Name, was inserted. The *Choshen* was then secured by straps which connected it to the *ephod*. The *me'il* was a blue robe which was decorated with golden bells and cloth "pomegranates." The *tzitz* was a golden band worn on the forehead, which was engraved with the words "Holy to Hashem." The Parsha then talks about sanctifying Aharon and his sons as Kohanim. Aharon and his sons were brought to the door of the Mishkan, they immersed in a *mikvah*, and were dressed in their Kohen garments. Moshe then offered many different korbanot on their behalf. The Torah continues describing the procedures for giving and eating korbanot. Hashem tells Moshe to repeat this inaugural service of giving korbanot for a seven day period, after which the consecration will be complete. Hashem tells Bnei Yisrael to offer two korbanot every day: one lamb in the morning and one in the afternoon. Hashem promises to dwell in the Mishkan. The kohanim are also commanded to burn incense on the mizbeach twice a day.

**LEADER TIP:** Tetzaveh is all about the Kohanim's clothes. Have a modeling runway competition to show off all the Kohanim's fancy garments!

# PARSHA QUESTIONS

## Questions

1. What was used in the Miskan to light the Menorah?
2. When was the Menorah lit?
3. What were Aharon and his sons?
4. Who was the first Kohen Gadol?
5. Who was able to wear the Bigdei Kehunah?
6. When can a Kohen wear the Bigdei Kehunah?
7. How many begadim does a Kohen Hedyot wear?
8. How many begadim does a Kohen Gadol wear?
9. How many stones were on the choshen?
10. What was written on the stones of the choshen?

## Answers

1. Olive oil
2. Every evening
3. Kohanim
4. Aharon
5. A kohen
6. When he does the avodah in the Beit Hamikdash
7. 4 (Ketonet, Migba'at, Michnasayim, Avnet)
8. 8 (Choshen, Efod, Me'il, Ketonet, Mitznefet, Michnasayim, Avnet, Tzitz)
9. 12
10. The names of the shevatim

**LEADER TIP:** Have an olive eating competition in order to find the "Best Olives" for the Menorah!



# PARSHA ACTIVITY

**GOAL:** To teach the kids about the importance of being humble and doing good things not for the sake of being recognized but rather because it's a good thing to do.

## **ACTIVITY:**

The idea of this game is to get the kids to realize that they have no idea who invented many of the awesome things they love in this world.

Soda Can= Ernie Frazee  
Bendy Straw= Joseph Friedman  
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TV Remote= Eugene Polley  
Vacuum Cleaner= Ives McGaffey  
Bubble Gum= Walter Diemer  
Baseball= Alexander Cartwright

Print out a bunch of different things that you think the kids would love and not be able to live without (or at least miss if they were gone). Attached is a list but feel free to add your own. A group leader will raise up the picture and ask the kids how much they love whatever the picture is. Have everyone stand in the middle of the room designating four corners for the kids to run to. Each corner will represent how much the love that picture (the most, a lot, a little, not so much). If you think it would be easier to just have two places to run to having one end being "a lot" and the other being "not so much" that could work too. Another option is to split the kids up into groups and have the group that loves the picture the most and cheers the loudest for it gets to keep the picture. Get the kids excited about the different things and build up that the team with the most objects will win a prize.

After all the pictures are handed out, bring out another set of the pictures and now ask the kids picture by picture if they know who the person is that invented them. Chances are very high that none of the kids will know any of the answers. Then ask the kids if they could imagine the world without any of the things. If they invented any of these things, or anything else, would they want people to know who they were and that they invented them? When we do good things, do we feel good about them? Do we do good things for the attention or just because they are good things to do. Talk to the kids about being humble and how it's not good to be haughty. Sometimes it's nice to be recognized but we should remember that it is important to be kind, caring, nice, and do good things because it's the right thing to do.

**DISCUSSION:** Parshat Tetzaveh is the only Parsha in the entire Torah (since he was born) that doesn't have Moshe's name in it. Why is this? Earlier on, when Bnei Yisrael did the *Cheit Ha'egel*, Hashem was hesitant to forgive them and as a result Moshe says (in Shemot 32:32) – “micheni nah misifracha” “well if you (Hashem) don't forgive Bnei Yisrael- I want you to wipe me out of your Torah.” Chazal tell us that whatever a tzadik says in life, no matter what he said, it will eventually come true. So now, even though Bnei Yisrael were indeed forgiven after *Cheit Ha'egel*, there is still a part/Parsha of the Torah that Moshe was wiped out of. But the question then becomes- why this one? Of ALL Parshiot in the Torah- why Tetzaveh? Many times in life, when a person is removed from the picture, and works hard, he feels the need to remind the world about what he accomplished. It's hard to do a hidden chessed. So many times, you go visit the sick- and you post it on Facebook or you give tzedakah but you go tell your friend that you did it. Whenever we as humans do something nice we want to tell everyone about it. “Hey look at me look how awesome I am, I'm doing mitzvot- oh baby!” That is the exact answer to our question. Chazal say that Moshe Rabeinu was offered to be the Kohen Gadol, but Moshe didn't accept the prestigious offer and instead he gave it to his brother Aharon. This week's Parsha, Parshat Tetzaveh is all about the Kohanim's garments, it's all about the Kohen Gadol. When Moshe saw this Parsha, he could have been thinking- “hey my name should be in this Parsha – I'm so great- I'm so nice – because I let my older brother Aharon be Kohen Gadol instead of me- look at what I did.” But in Moshe Rabeinu's extreme humility- he said “this is the Parsha that I want to be erased from, no one has to know that I gave over the job to my brother. This is Aharon's Parsha- I want to take a back seat and not even be mentioned at all.” There is a very important lesson to learn from this. Chessed, doing kind things for other people, that's beautiful and keep it up. However, it is also of utmost importance to sometimes take a step back, and think about why we are doing this chessed- “Am I in this for me? Am I doing this because now I'm going to look good? Because everyone will see me on Facebook doing a kind action? Or am I doing this to really help the other person?” Would you be willing to leave your name out of a chessed you've done?

**LEADER TIP:** In addition to printing out pictures of exciting things and objects, give out the actual things as well! Such as Coke, Bubble Gum, Lollipops, etc.

# PARSHA STORY

**Before you read:** Sometimes a little expert advice can make a big difference. If a person doesn't feel well, he'll get advice from his doctor. If his car starts making funny noises, he'll ask a qualified mechanic what to do. In this week's Parsha, we learn about the *Kohen Gadol*. The *Kohen Gadol*, chosen for his wisdom and goodness, was one of the leaders of our nation. People from all over would come and consult with him to get clear advice to help them make smart decisions in all facets of their lives. This wise man would turn to Hashem to pray and would consult the Choshen that he wore, through which Hashem would actually spell out the proper advice to give. Although we don't have a *Kohen Gadol* today, when we find ourselves confronted with big life decisions, we can still benefit by getting the advice of a mentor, or 'life expert.' At such times it's worthwhile to seek out and consult the people in our lives whose life experience, wisdom, and common sense can help us untangle our thorniest problems and keep our lives sailing on a smooth course.

## "WINNING THE RACE"

The members of the Hartsville Day School model-racing club were buzzing with excitement. Mr. Shore, their teacher and club director, had just announced the details of the Big Race. Each of the kids would get to build their own scale model racing cart from scratch. Then they would all bring their creations to nearby Wildcliff Hill and have a series of race-offs until the winner would walk away with a super grand prize!

Mr. Shore explained that he had been building carts like this since he was their age, and he was more than happy to meet privately with any of them and give them all the tips and advice they may need.

Two of the boys in the club, Andrew and Jonathan, were next-door neighbors. Each of them got right to work on their projects and converted their garages into makeshift racing-cart factories. From time to time one of the guys would come over to his neighbor to borrow a tool or just check things out.

One Sunday, as Andrew was on his way over to see his Jonathan, he bumped into his friend coming out the garage door. "Hey, where are you heading?" he asked.

"I hit a snag" said Jonathan. "I'm on my way over to Mr. Shore's how to get some advice what to do. You mentioned you were also having a hard time, do you wanna come too? I'm sure he'd be happy to meet with both of us."

"Why should I?" answered Andrew defensively. "I'm doing just fine without anybody's advice."

"Up to you." said Jonathan with a dubious smile, as the boys each went on their own way.

When Jonathan got to Mr. Shore's house he heard some clanging noises coming from the direction of the man's garage. He knocked on the door and found Mr. Shore busy at work, tinkering with a classic car that he had up on a jack.

"C'mon in Jon," smiled the man, as he noticed his visitor's arrival.

Jonathan explained his problem, and Mr. Shore sat the boy down and patiently went over some ideas of what he could do to make things work. The boy was amazed at the simple, yet ingenious solutions. As they spoke Jonathan realized that Mr. Shore was an understanding and wise person with good ideas. Before he knew it, he found himself discussing some of the issues and decisions he was facing in his life. The advice the older man gave him made a lot of sense, and Jonathan walked out more than an hour later feeling like he had learned more than he could have on his own in a year, and



not only about racing carts. When he got home, he went right back to work on his racing-cart and the difficulties he was having disappeared.

Over the next couple of days, Jonathan also started to act on some of Mr. Shore's life-advice and he found that a lot of things that had been bothering him seemed to start getting much better.

The day of the big race finally arrived. The kids excitedly lined up their racing-carts at the top of the hill. The starting whistle blew and they took off. Jonathan's cart glided down smooth and steady and he found himself at the head of the pack! As he sped along, Jonathan managed to catch a glimpse of Andrew, clunking his way down the hill in a vehicle that kind of resembled a shopping cart, and moved about half as fast.

That day Jonathan walked away with a big trophy and the grand prize. Andrew, who was struggling to pull his clunker out of the mud that it got stuck in, noticed his friend's gleaming trophy. "Hey Jon!" he called out. "Guess you were smart in asking for Mr. Shore's advice after all!"

Jonathan just smiled and nodded. If only his friend knew just how right he was.

### **Discussion Questions:**

Q. How did Jonathan feel after he had gone to speak with Mr. Shore?

A. He was glad he went because he got some valuable advice about both how to build his racer, and other things.

Q. How did Andrew feel when he saw how fast Jonathan's racing cart went, and that he had won the race?

A. He felt like next time he would also go to get advice when he needed it.

**LEADER TIP:** Who are your role models? What do you learn from them? Are you a role model to anyone?

# JEWISH LEADER OF THE WEEK

## Uri Lupolianski

(January 1, 1951-)



Uri Lupolianski was mayor of Jerusalem from 2003 to 2008 and the founder of Yad Sarah. He served in the Israel Defense Forces as a paramedic and worked as a teacher at a religious school in Yerushalayim. Lupolianski is married to Michal Lupolianski (Schneller), granddaughter of Rabbi Isaac Breuer, who a program of Yeshiva University is named after. They have 12 children. In the 1970s, a young Yerushalayim high school teacher with a growing family needed to borrow a nebulizer from a neighbor for a child who was sick. They saw that such appliances were hard to find. He bought a few to lend to others, and people started dropping off items they no longer needed. His small apartment was soon overflowing with a variety of the kind of things people need for only a short time: crutches, walkers, nebulizers, even a couple of wheelchairs. The teacher, Uri Lupolianski, saw there was a real need for this kind of help. Around that time, his father Jacob retired and sold his small shop. He offered to use the money to help. And so, in 1976, the Yad Sarah Organization was created as a non-profit organization. It was named for Jacob's mother, Sarah, who had perished in the Holocaust. The word "yad," which literally means "hand," is also used to mean a remembrance or a memorial. Space was offered near a local hospital, a stock of equipment was purchased, and Yad Sarah was a reality. There was no shortage of volunteers to take turns handling the requests. In order to keep track of the inventory, a small deposit was asked for, refundable when the item was returned. The idea spread rapidly. Branches of Yad Sarah opened in other locations around Israel, always operated by volunteers, and before long there was hardly an Israeli who didn't know about the kind of help that was available from this organization. Today more than 380,000 Israelis use Yad Sarah each year.

**LEADER TIP:** Uri recognized a problem he had and decided to help others who may have the same problem. What is something you've learned or been helped with that you can share with others?

# TEFILLAH TREASURES

## Shemoneh Esrei: Al HaTzadikim

After the bracha requesting Hashem to remove all the people who talk down about the Torah, we then daven for the welfare of the righteous. The Talmud in Megillah (17b), describing the order of the blessings, says that this is because when the wicked are removed, then the righteous will be elevated.

The bracha identifies six categories of special honorable individuals: (1) Tzaddikim – the righteous, those motivated by justice, who are careful in keeping the mitzvot; (2) Chasidim – the pious, those motivated by love, who go beyond the letter of the law; (3) Ziknei Amcha – the elders of the nation, the spiritual leaders of the people; (4) Pleitat Sofreihem – the remainder of the nation’s teachers, those select few who dedicate their lives to teaching Torah; (5) Geirei HaTzedek – sincere converts, who left their old lives behind to become a part of the Jewish people; and (6) Aleinu – us, the simple but well-meaning Jews, even if we’re nothing special. We pray that all of these, including ourselves, enjoy Hashem’s protection.

Next we ask that Hashem give a “good reward” to all who place their trust in Him. A good reward is not a reward in this world but an eternal reward in the Next World. We ask that our rewards be with the righteous so that we will never be shamed because we have put our trust in Hashem. The bracha ends that Hashem is the One Who supports the righteous and in Whom they place their trust.

**LEADER TIP:** This week is all about role models. We were put on this world to learn from each other, and help each other out. That’s what Hashem wants from us.



# PARSHA NATION

GRADES 3-4



## TETZAVEH REVIEW

Hashem commanded the Jews to use the purest of olive oils for lighting the Menorah every day. Moshe is told to bless Aharon and his sons by dressing them in special clothes for the Kohanim. The regular Kohanim would wear *michnasayim* (pants), *ketonet* (robe), *avnet* (belt), and *mitznefet* (turban). The Kohen Gadol would additionally wear the *me'il* (coat), *ephod* (apron), *choshen* (breastplate), and *tzitz* (golden plate on his forehead). The Torah describes the making of the Kohen Gadol's *ephod* -- a reversed apron which covered the back -- and its precious-stone-studded shoulder straps. We now read about the Kohen Gadol's *Choshen Mishpat*. It had four rows of precious stones, each row having three stones. Artists engraved the names of the Twelve Tribes on the twelve stones. The *Choshen* had a fold where the *Urim v'Tumim*, a golden plate on which was written Hashem's Name, was inserted. The *Choshen* was then secured by straps which connected it to the *ephod*. The *me'il* was a blue robe which was decorated with golden bells and cloth "pomegranates." The *tzitz* was a golden band worn on the forehead, which was engraved with the words "Holy to Hashem." The Parsha then talks about sanctifying Aharon and his sons as Kohanim. Aharon and his sons were brought to the door of the Mishkan, they immersed in a *mikvah*, and were dressed in their Kohen garments. Moshe then offered many different korbanot on their behalf. The Torah continues describing the procedures for giving and eating korbanot. Hashem tells Moshe to repeat this inaugural service of giving korbanot for a seven day period, after which the consecration will be complete. Hashem tells Bnei Yisrael to offer two korbanot every day: one lamb in the morning and one in the afternoon. Hashem promises to dwell in the Mishkan. The kohanim are also commanded to burn incense on the mizbeach twice a day.

**LEADER TIP:** Tetzaveh is all about the Kohanim's clothes. Have a modeling runway competition to show off all the Kohanim's fancy garments!

# PARSHA QUESTIONS

## Questions

1. What type of oil was used in the Miskan to light the Menorah?
2. When was the Menorah lit?
3. What were Aharon and his sons?
4. How many sons did he have?
5. What were their names?
6. Who was the first Kohen Gadol?
7. Who was able to wear the Bigdei Kehunah?
8. When can a Kohen wear the Bigdei Kehunah?
9. How many begadim does a Kohen Hedyot wear?
10. How many begadim does a Kohen Gadol wear?
11. With what were Aharon and his sons anointed?
12. What was the choshen?
13. How many stones were on the choshen?
14. What was written on the stones of the choshen?
15. What was burned on the Mizbe'ach hazahav?

## Answers

1. Shemen zayit zach-pure pressed olive oil
2. Every evening
3. Kohanim
4. 4
5. Nadav, Avihu, Elazar, Itamar
6. Aharon
7. A kohen
8. When he does the avodah in the Beit HaMikdash
9. 4 (Ketonet, Migba'at, Michnasayim, Avnet)
10. 8 (Choshen, Efod, Me'il, Ketonet, Mitznefet, Michnasayim, Avnet, Tzitz)
11. Shemen hamishchah
12. Breastplate
13. 12
14. The names of the shevatim
15. Ketoret

**LEADER TIP:** Have an olive eating competition in order to find the "Best Olives" for the Menorah!



# PARSHA ACTIVITY

**GOAL:** To teach the kids about the importance of being humble and doing good things not for the sake of being recognized but rather because it's a good thing to do.

## **ACTIVITY:**

The idea of this game is to get the kids to realize that they have no idea who invented many of the awesome things they love in this world.

Soda Can= Ernie Frazee  
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Print out a bunch of different things that you think the kids would love and not be able to live without (or at least miss if they were gone). Attached is a list but feel free to add your own. A group leader will raise up the picture and ask the kids how much they love whatever the picture is. Have everyone stand in the middle of the room designating four corners for the kids to run to. Each corner will represent how much the love that picture (the most, a lot, a little, not so much). If you think it would be easier to just have two places to run to having one end being "a lot" and the other being "not so much" that could work too. Another option is to split the kids up into groups and have the group that loves the picture the most and cheers the loudest for it gets to keep the picture. Get the kids excited about the different things and build up that the team with the most objects will win a prize.

After all the pictures are handed out, bring out another set of the pictures and now ask the kids picture by picture if they know who the person is that invented them. Chances are very high that none of the kids will know any of the answers. Then ask the kids if they could imagine the world without any of the things. If they invented any of these things, or anything else, would they want people to know who they were and that they invented them? When we do good things, do we feel good about them? Do we do good things for the attention or just because they are good things to do. Talk to the kids about being humble and how it's not good to be haughty. Sometimes it's nice to be recognized but we should remember that it is important to be kind, caring, nice, and do good things because it's the right thing to do.

**DISCUSSION:** Parshat Tetzaveh is the only Parsha in the entire Torah (since he was born) that doesn't have Moshe's name in it. Why is this? Earlier on, when Bnei Yisrael did the *Cheit Ha'egel*, Hashem was hesitant to forgive them and as a result Moshe says (in Shemot 32:32) – “micheni nah misifricha” “well if you (Hashem) don't forgive Bnei Yisrael- I want you to wipe me out of your Torah.” Chazal tell us that whatever a tzadik says in life, no matter what he said, it will eventually come true. So now, even though Bnei Yisrael were indeed forgiven after *Cheit Ha'egel*, there is still a part/Parsha of the Torah that Moshe was wiped out of. But the question then becomes- why this one? Of ALL Parshiot in the Torah- why Tetzaveh? Many times in life, when a person is removed from the picture, and works hard, he feels the need to remind the world about what he accomplished. It's hard to do a hidden chessed. So many times, you go visit the sick- and you post it on Facebook or you give tzedakah but you go tell your friend that you did it. Whenever we as humans do something nice we want to tell everyone about it. “Hey look at me look how awesome I am, I'm doing mitzvot- oh baby!” That is the exact answer to our question. Chazal say that Moshe Rabeinu was offered to be the Kohen Gadol, but Moshe didn't accept the prestigious offer and instead he gave it to his brother Aharon. This week's Parsha, Parshat Tetzaveh is all about the Kohanim's garments, it's all about the Kohen Gadol. When Moshe saw this Parsha, he could have been thinking- “hey my name should be in this Parsha – I'm so great- I'm so nice – because I let my older brother Aharon be Kohen Gadol instead of me- look at what I did.” But in Moshe Rabeinu's extreme humility- he said “this is the Parsha that I want to be erased from, no one has to know that I gave over the job to my brother. This is Aharon's Parsha- I want to take a back seat and not even be mentioned at all.” There is a very important lesson to learn from this. Chessed, doing kind things for other people, that's beautiful and keep it up. However, it is also of utmost importance to sometimes take a step back, and think about why we are doing this chessed- “Am I in this for me? Am I doing this because now I'm going to look good? Because everyone will see me on Facebook doing a kind action? Or am I doing this to really help the other person?” Would you be willing to leave your name out of a chessed you've done?

**LEADER TIP:** In addition to printing out pictures of exciting things and objects, give out the actual things as well! Such as Coke, Bubble Gum, Lollipops, etc.

# PARSHA STORY

**Before you read:** Sometimes a little expert advice can make a big difference. If a person doesn't feel well, he'll get advice from his doctor. If his car starts making funny noises, he'll ask a qualified mechanic what to do. In this week's Parsha, we learn about the *Kohen Gadol*. The *Kohen Gadol*, chosen for his wisdom and goodness, was one of the leaders of our nation. People from all over would come and consult with him to get clear advice to help them make smart decisions in all facets of their lives. This wise man would turn to Hashem to pray and would consult the Choshen that he wore, through which Hashem would actually spell out the proper advice to give. Although we don't have a *Kohen Gadol* today, when we find ourselves confronted with big life decisions, we can still benefit by getting the advice of a mentor, or 'life expert.' At such times it's worthwhile to seek out and consult the people in our lives whose life experience, wisdom, and common sense can help us untangle our thorniest problems and keep our lives sailing on a smooth course.

## "WINNING THE RACE"

The members of the Hartsville Day School model-racing club were buzzing with excitement. Mr. Shore, their teacher and club director, had just announced the details of the Big Race. Each of the kids would get to build their own scale model racing cart from scratch. Then they would all bring their creations to nearby Wildcliff Hill and have a series of race-offs until the winner would walk away with a super grand prize!

Mr. Shore explained that he had been building carts like this since he was their age, and he was more than happy to meet privately with any of them and give them all the tips and advice they may need.

Two of the boys in the club, Andrew and Jonathan, were next-door neighbors. Each of them got right to work on their projects and converted their garages into makeshift racing-cart factories. From time to time one of the guys would come over to his neighbor to borrow a tool or just check things out.

One Sunday, as Andrew was on his way over to see his Jonathan, he bumped into his friend coming out the garage door. "Hey, where are you heading?" he asked.

"I hit a snag" said Jonathan. "I'm on my way over to Mr. Shore's how to get some advice what to do. You mentioned you were also having a hard time, do you wanna come too? I'm sure he'd be happy to meet with both of us."

"Why should I?" answered Andrew defensively. "I'm doing just fine without anybody's advice."

"Up to you." said Jonathan with a dubious smile, as the boys each went on their own way.

When Jonathan got to Mr. Shore's house he heard some clanging noises coming from the direction of the man's garage. He knocked on the door and found Mr. Shore busy at work, tinkering with a classic car that he had up on a jack.

"C'mon in Jon," smiled the man, as he noticed his visitor's arrival.

Jonathan explained his problem, and Mr. Shore sat the boy down and patiently went over some ideas of what he could do to make things work. The boy was amazed at the simple, yet ingenious solutions. As they spoke Jonathan realized that Mr. Shore was an understanding and wise person with good ideas. Before he knew it, he found himself discussing some of the issues and decisions he was facing in his life. The advice the older man gave him made a lot of sense, and Jonathan walked out more than an hour later feeling like he had learned more than he could have on his own in a year, and

not only about racing carts. When he got home, he went right back to work on his racing-cart and the difficulties he was having disappeared.

Over the next couple of days, Jonathan also started to act on some of Mr. Shore's life-advice and he found that a lot of things that had been bothering him seemed to start getting much better.

The day of the big race finally arrived. The kids excitedly lined up their racing-carts at the top of the hill. The starting whistle blew and they took off. Jonathan's cart glided down smooth and steady and he found himself at the head of the pack! As he sped along, Jonathan managed to catch a glimpse of Andrew, clunking his way down the hill in a vehicle that kind of resembled a shopping cart, and moved about half as fast.

That day Jonathan walked away with a big trophy and the grand prize. Andrew, who was struggling to pull his clunker out of the mud that it got stuck in, noticed his friend's gleaming trophy. "Hey Jon!" he called out. "Guess you were smart in asking for Mr. Shore's advice after all!"

Jonathan just smiled and nodded. If only his friend knew just how right he was.

### Discussion Questions:

Q. Do you think it's a good idea to sometimes ask for advice?

A. Nobody knows everything. It's only normal that we are going to run into situations that require a little outside expertise. At these times its worthwhile to seek out someone with more experience and knowledge in the type of situation we are dealing with. Often they can help give us the keys we need to be able to successfully work through the problem better than we ever could have on our own.

Q. Why do you think Andrew hesitated to consult with Mr. Shore even when he had really needed to?

A. Sometimes people make the mistake of thinking that asking for help or advice when they are having difficulties is a sign of weakness. While it is a good thing to try to be independent, this doesn't preclude making the independent minded choice to seek expert advice when needed. Actually it often takes much more strength and courage to admit that we need help than to deny it.

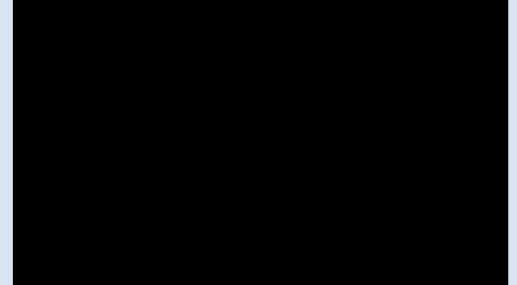
Q. Can you think of a really good piece of advice someone once gave to you?

**LEADER TIP:** Who are your role models? What do you learn from them? Are you a role model to anyone?

# JEWISH LEADER OF THE WEEK

## Uri Lupolianski

(January 1, 1951-)



Uri Lupolianski was mayor of Jerusalem from 2003 to 2008 and the founder of Yad Sarah. Born in Haifa in 1951, Lupolianski studied at the Yavne School in Haifa and then attended Yeshivat Hanegev. He served in the Israel Defense Forces as a paramedic and worked as a teacher at a religious school in Yerushalayim. Lupolianski is married to Michal Lupolianski (Schneller), granddaughter of Rabbi Isaac Breuer, who a program of Yeshiva University is named after. They have 12 children. In the 1970s, a young Yerushalayim high school teacher with a growing family needed to borrow a nebulizer from a neighbor for a child who was sick. They saw that such appliances were hard to find. He bought a few to lend to others, and people started dropping off items they no longer needed. His small apartment was soon overflowing with a variety of the kind of things people need for only a short time: crutches, walkers, nebulizers, even a couple of wheelchairs. The teacher, Uri Lupolianski, saw there was a real need for this kind of help. Around that time, his father Jacob retired and sold his small shop. He offered to use the money to help. And so, in 1976, the Yad Sarah Organization was created as a non-profit organization. It was named for Jacob's mother, Sarah, who had perished in the Holocaust. The word "yad," which literally means "hand," is also used to mean a remembrance or a memorial. Space was offered near a local hospital, a stock of equipment was purchased, and Yad Sarah was a reality. There was no shortage of volunteers to take turns handling the requests. In order to keep track of the inventory, a small deposit was asked for, refundable when the item was returned. The idea spread rapidly. Branches of Yad Sarah opened in other locations around Israel, always operated by volunteers, and before long there was hardly an Israeli who didn't know about the kind of help that was available from this organization. Today more than 380,000 Israelis use Yad Sarah each year.

**LEADER TIP:** Uri recognized a problem he had and decided to help others who may have the same problem. What is something you've learned or been helped with that you can share with others?



# TEFILLAH TREASURES

## Shemoneh Esrei: Al HaTzadikim

After the bracha requesting Hashem to remove all the people who talk down about the Torah, we then daven for the welfare of the righteous. The Talmud in Megillah (17b), describing the order of the blessings, says that this is because when the wicked are removed, then the righteous will be elevated. The bracha identifies six categories of special honorable individuals: (1) Tzaddikim – the righteous, those motivated by justice, who are careful in keeping the mitzvot; (2) Chasidim – the pious, those motivated by love, who go beyond the letter of the law; (3) Ziknei Amcha – the elders of the nation, the spiritual leaders of the people; (4) Pleitat Sofreihem – the remainder of the nation's teachers, those select few who dedicate their lives to teaching Torah; (5) Geirei HaTzedek – sincere converts, who left their old lives behind to become a part of the Jewish people; and (6) Aleinu – us, the simple but well-meaning Jews, even if we're nothing special. We pray that all of these, including ourselves, enjoy Hashem's protection.

Next we ask that Hashem give a “good reward” to all who place their trust in Him. A good reward is not a reward in this world but an eternal reward in the Next World. We ask that our rewards be with the righteous so that we will never be shamed because we have put our trust in Hashem. The bracha ends that Hashem is the One Who supports the righteous and in Whom they place their trust.

The *Seder HaYom* writes that we are really moving up in ascending order through the five groupings, as the Ger Tzeddek represents the essence of a Jew, having raised himself up from being completely unaffiliated with the Jewish people, to his current position. HaRav Eibeshutz adds that when mentioning the term Gerei Tzeddek, we should reflect upon our love for him/them and fulfill the Mitzvah from the Torah of loving all Jews, especially the convert.

**LEADER TIP:** This week is all about role models. We were put on this world to learn from each other, and help each other out. That's what Hashem wants from us.



## TETZAVEH REVIEW

Hashem commanded the Jews to use the purest of olive oils for lighting the Menorah every day. Moshe is told to bless Aharon and his sons by dressing them in special clothes for the Kohanim. The regular Kohanim would wear *michnasayim* (pants), *ketonet* (robe), *avnet* (belt), and *mitznefet* (turban). The Kohen Gadol would additionally wear the *me'il* (coat), *ephod* (apron), *choshen* (breastplate), and *tzitz* (golden plate on his forehead). The Torah describes the making of the Kohen Gadol's *ephod* -- a reversed apron which covered the back -- and its precious-stone-studded shoulder straps. We now read about the Kohen Gadol's *Choshen Mishpat*. It had four rows of precious stones, each row having three stones. Artists engraved the names of the Twelve Tribes on the twelve stones. The *Choshen* had a fold where the *Urim v'Tumim*, a golden plate on which was written Hashem's Name, was inserted. The *Choshen* was then secured by straps which connected it to the *ephod*. The *me'il* was a blue robe which was decorated with golden bells and cloth "pomegranates." The *tzitz* was a golden band worn on the forehead, which was engraved with the words "Holy to Hashem." The Parsha then talks about sanctifying Aharon and his sons as Kohanim. Aharon and his sons were brought to the door of the Mishkan, they immersed in a *mikvah*, and were dressed in their Kohen garments. Moshe then offered many different korbanot on their behalf. The Torah continues describing the procedures for giving and eating korbanot. Hashem tells Moshe to repeat this inaugural service of giving korbanot for a seven day period, after which the consecration will be complete. Hashem tells Bnei Yisrael to offer two korbanot every day: one lamb in the morning and one in the afternoon. Hashem promises to dwell in the Mishkan. The kohanim are also commanded to burn incense on the mizbeach twice a day.

**LEADER TIP:** Tetzaveh is all about the Kohanim's clothes. Have a modeling runway competition to show off all the Kohanim's fancy garments!

# PARSHA QUESTIONS

## Questions

1. What type of oil was used in the Miskan to light the Menorah?
2. Where did they light the Menorah?
3. When was the Menorah lit in the Mishkan?
4. What were Aharon and his sons?
5. How many sons did he have?
6. What were their names?
7. Who was the first Kohen Gadol?
8. Who was able to wear the Bigdei Kehunah?
9. When can a Kohen wear the Bigdei Kehunah?
10. How many begadim does a kohen hedyot wear?
11. How many begadim does a kohen gadol wear?
12. Who wore the Efod?
13. With what were Aharon and his sons anointed?
14. What was the choshen?
15. How many stones were on the choshen?
16. What was written on the stones of the choshen?
17. What was burned on the Mizbe'ach hazahav?
18. What was inside the choshen?
19. Where did Aharon wear the tzitz?
20. What was written on the tzitz?

## Answers

1. Shemen zayis zach-pure pressed olive oil
2. In the Ohel Moed (Tent of Meeting)
3. Every evening
4. Kohanim
5. 4
6. Nadav, Avihu, Elazar, Ithamar
7. Aharon
8. A kohen
9. When he does the avodah in the beis hamikdash
10. 4 (Kesones, Migba'at, Michnasayim, Avnet)
11. 8 (Choshen, Efod, Me'il, Kesones, Mitznefes, Michnasayim, Avnet, Tzitz)
12. Aharon the Kohen Gadol
13. Shemen hamishchah
14. Breastplate
15. 12
16. The names of the shevatim
17. Ketores
18. The Urim Vetumim
19. On his forehead
20. Kodesh Lashem

**LEADER TIP:** Have an olive eating competition in order to find the "Best Olives" for the Menorah!

# PARSHA ACTIVITY

**GOAL:** To teach the kids about the Kohen Gadol and what he did for the Jewish people.

**ACTIVITY:** Start off by introducing the Kohen Gadol, his special garments, and why he was so special

The Kohen Gadol ran the show in the Mishkan and Beit HaMikdash. He would give lots of special korbanot on behalf of the entire Jewish people all day long. He was the only person who could go into the Kodesh Hakodashim but ONLY on Yom Kippur and ONLY to perform the special part of the *avodah*.

The garments the regular Kohanim would wear were:

- *Michnasayim* - white linen pants.
- *Ketonet* - a long linen shirt.
- *Avnait* - a belt of linen.
- *Miznefet* - a turban of linen.

The Kohen Gadol would wear those garments as well as an additional four:

- *Me'il* - A coat that has gold bells at the bottom.
- *Choshen* - The breastplate contains gold thread and clasps.
- *Ephod* - An apron that's got gold thread and gold shoulder harnesses.
- *Tzitz* - A headplate made completely of gold.

Now that the kids are a little bit more familiar to the Kohen Gadol, his clothes, and his job, it's now time for **"The Chocolate Dress Game"...**

1. Group sits in a circle with the chocolate, fork, knife, two balls/balloons/objects and Kohen Begadim in the middle
2. Pass a die around the circle, each person rolls the die then passes it to the person on their left.
3. If someone rolls a 6, they must run to the middle, put on each of the 8 garments, throw one object up in the air and one down to the floor, then using only the fork and knife, cut and eat a piece of chocolate.
4. If someone else rolls a 6, the person in the middle must stop whatever s/he is doing, remove the garments, and return to the circle so that the new person can try to get the chocolate.

## ***Bigdei Kohen Gadol***

You will need to make each of the 8 Bigdei Kohen Gadol.

These Garments can be made as follows:

### **Michnasei bad (pants – worn under the Katonet)**

Use large sized pajama pants

### **Katonet (Tunic)**

Use dressing gown

**Me'il (Blue Robe)**

Large sheet/table cloth with hole in the middle.

Round one of the corners to make sure that there is no Chiyuv tzititz on the garment.

If you want to get fancy, make Pomegranates and bell shapes on the bottom

**Avnet (long belt)**

Get a long piece of ribbon or rope

**Efod**

Use an apron, or cut a piece of material in the shape of the efod

**Choshen (Breastplate)**

Make a Choshen out of cardboard.

**Mitznefet (Turban)**

Get a long piece of material that can be wrapped around the head.

**Tzitz (Golden Headband)**

Make a golden headband out of cardboard and gold paper. It should have string so that it ties in the back.

On the Front it should say “קודש לה”

**DISCUSSION:** In this game, the kids will learn about the Kohen Gadol and all the work he did for the Jewish people. Explain to the kids how hard and quick he had to work to make sure he had time to get everything done. This Parsha is all about the Kohen Gadol Aharon. This also happens to be the only Parsha in the entire Torah (since he was born) that doesn't have Moshe's name in it. Why is that? Earlier on, when Bnei Yisrael did the *Cheit Ha'egel*, Hashem was hesitant to forgive them and as a result Moshe says (in Shemot 32:32) – “micheni nah misifricha” “well if you (Hashem) don't forgive Bnei Yisrael- I want you to wipe me out of your Torah.” Chazal tell us that whatever a tzadik says in life, no matter what he said, it will eventually come true. So now, even though Bnei Yisrael were indeed forgiven after *Cheit Ha'egel*, there is still a part/Parsha of the Torah that Moshe was wiped out of. But the question then becomes- why this one? Of ALL Parshiot in the Torah- why Tetzaveh? Many times in life, when a person is removed from the picture, and works hard, he feels the need to remind the world about what he accomplished. It's hard to do a hidden chessed. So many times, you go visit the sick- and you post it on Facebook or you give tzedakah but you go tell your friend that you did it. Whenever we as humans do something nice we want to tell everyone about it. “Hey look at me look how awesome I am, I'm doing mitzvot- oh baby!” That is the exact answer to our question. Chazal say that Moshe Rabeinu was offered to be the Kohen Gadol, but Moshe didn't accept the prestigious offer and instead he gave it to his brother Aharon. This week's Parsha, Parshat Tetzaveh is all about the Kohanim's garments, it's all about the Kohen Gadol. When Moshe saw this Parsha, he could have



been thinking-“hey my name should be in this Parsha – I’m so great- I’m so nice – because I let my older brother Aharon be Kohen Gadol instead of me- look at what I did.” But in Moshe Rabeinu’s extreme humility- he said “this is the Parsha that I want to be erased from, no one has to know that I gave over the job to my brother. This is Aharons Parsha- I want to take a back seat and not even be mentioned at all.” There is a very important lesson to learn from this. Chessed, doing kind things for other people, that’s beautiful and keep it up. However, it is also of utmost importance to sometimes take a step back, and think about why we are doing this chessed- “Am I in this for me? Am I doing this because now I’m going to look good? Because everyone will see me on Facebook doing a kind action? Or am I doing this to really help the other person?” Would you be willing to leave your name out of a chessed you’ve done?

**LEADER TIP:** Have youth group leaders come dressed up as Kohen Gadols!

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Jonathan just smiled and nodded. If only his friend knew just how right he was.

### **Discussion Questions:**

Q. What qualities should a person look for in a 'life-expert,' or mentor who can help guide him through the sticky issues of his life?

A. Although it depends on the individual, certain qualities that generally are important to find within him or her include: a sense of proper Jewish values and priorities, patience, a willingness to really listen, a balanced and practical approach to life and the maturity of experience. It is also crucial to see that the mentor is himself truly living by the proper values that he is espousing to others.

Q. How can a person know when it is appropriate to seek out advice, and when he should just go it alone and try to work out his problems by himself?

A. Certainly it is valuable for personal growth to use one's inner resources and try to solve the problems that he faces. Yet it is inevitable that he is going to encounter issues that are confusing, and perhaps genuinely beyond the limits of his intellectual or emotional expertise. At these times, the wise and practical thing to do is to turn to others and learn from them. We will also find as we consult competent people we learn from them the tools needed to solve similar problems in the future, and ultimately gain the wisdom to counsel others as well.

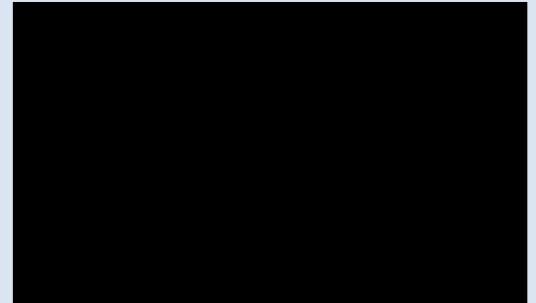
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**LEADER TIP:** Uri recognized a problem he had and decided to help others who may have the same problem. What is something you've learned or been helped with that you can share with others?

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The *Seder HaYom* writes that we are really moving up in ascending order through the five groupings, as the Ger Tzedek represents the essence of a Jew, having raised himself up from being completely unaffiliated with the Jewish people, to his current position. HaRav Eibeshutz adds that when mentioning the term Gerei Tzedek, we should reflect upon our love for him/them and fulfill the Mitzvah from the Torah of loving all Jews, especially the convert.

The Tur points out that this bracha contains **every letter** of the Aleph Bet. We ask Hashem that he have complete mercy on us all. We then ask Hashem to give a “Sachar Tov L’chol HaBotchim B’Shimcha B’Emet--a good reward for those who truly believe in You.” Every Mitzvah that we do will be rewarded in Olam Habah--The answer is that we are not requesting reward in Olam Habah with these words. Rather, as David Hamelech teaches us in Tehillim (32:10), “Haboteach BaHashem Chesed Yesovivenu--one who trusts in Hashem is surrounded by kindness.” Likewise, as the Navi (Yirmiyahu 17:7) writes, “Boruch Hagever...Vehaya Hashem Mevtacho--blessed is the man who trusts in Hashem, then Hashem will be his security.” In these Pesukim, both David Hamelech and Yirmiyahu Hanavi are teaching us the greatness of Bitachon--even if we do not merit, even if we are not otherwise worthy of, Hashem’s Chesed or Security, He may in any event save us in the zechut of our true Bitachon in Him. Let us appreciate the power of Bitachon--and the importance of our davening.

**LEADER TIP:** This week is all about role models. We were put on this world to learn from each other, and help each other out. That’s what Hashem wants from us.





# PARSHA NATION

Teen Minyan Kol Haníarim



## This Week in Jewish History

**February 24, 1921**

### **Establishment of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel**

The Chief Rabbinate of Israel (הרבנות הראשית לישראל) is recognized by law as the supreme halachic and spiritual authority for the Jewish people in Israel. The Chief Rabbinate Council assists the two chief rabbis, who alternate in its presidency. It has legal and administrative authority to organize religious arrangements for Israel's Jews. It also responds to halachic questions submitted by Jewish public bodies in the Diaspora. The Council sets guides, and supervises agencies within its authority. The Chief Rabbinate of Israel consists of two Chief Rabbis: an Ashkenazi rabbi and a Sephardi rabbi, also known as the Rishon LeZion. The Chief Rabbis are elected for 10 year terms. The present Sephardi Chief Rabbi is HaRav Yitzhak Yosef and the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi is HaRav David Lau, both of whom began their terms in 2013. The Rabbinate has jurisdiction over many aspects of life of Jews in Israel. Its jurisdiction includes personal status issues, such as Jewish marriages and Jewish divorce, as well as Jewish burials, Conversion to Judaism, Kashrut and kosher certification, olim, supervision of Jewish holy sites, working with various mikvaot and yeshivot, and overseeing

Israeli Rabbinical courts. The Rabbinical courts are part of Israel's judicial system, and are



managed by the Ministry of Religious Services. The courts have exclusive jurisdiction over marriage and divorce of Jews and have parallel competence with district courts in matters of personal status, alimony, child support, custody, and inheritance. Religious court verdicts are implemented and enforced—as for the civil court system—by the police, bailiff's office, and other agencies. During the period of the British Mandate of Palestine, the High Commissioner established the Orthodox Rabbinate, comprising the Rishon LeZion to which was added an Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, which it recognized collectively as the religious authority for the Jewish community. In 1921, HaRav Avraham Yitzchak Kook became the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi and HaRav Jacob Meir became the Sephardi Chief Rabbi

### ***FIND...***

- Mitznefet
- Avnet
- Tzitz
- Chosen
- Michnasayim
- Ephod
- Meil
- Ketonet

### **STAT LINE OF THE WEEK- TETZAVEH**

**20th of 54 sedras; 8th of 11 in Shemot**

**Written on 179.2 lines in a Sefer Torah, rank: 33**

**10 Parshiot; 2 open, 8 closed**

**101 pesukim – ranks 35th (8th in Shemot)**

**1412 words – ranks 35th (8th in Shemot)**

**5430 letters – ranks 32st (7th in Shemot)**

### **MITZVOT**

**Contains 7 mitzvot; 4 positive and 3 prohibitions**

# TRIVIA QUESTION OF THE WEEK

## WHAT IS NEOT KEDUMIM?

Email your answers to **SAMMYS@YOUNGISRAEL.ORG** along with your **NAME** and **AGE** for a chance to win **AWESOME PRIZES!** Each correct answer will enter your name into a raffle that will happen once a month. Behatzlacha!

### THIS JUST IN!

- The average Japanese household watches more than 10 hours of television a day.
- The Brimstone butterfly (*Gonepteryx rhamni*) has the longest lifetime of the adult butterflies: 9-10 months.
- A full moon is nine times brighter than a half moon.
- An average human loses about 200 head hairs per day.

For more info please feel free to contact us at [sammys@youngisrael.org](mailto:sammys@youngisrael.org)

### Parsha Points to Ponder...

The oil used to light the Menorah in the Mishkan and later in the Bet Hamikdash had to be שמן זית זך, "...pure, pressed olive oil, beaten...". (Ex.27,20) Rashi explains that the oil was not obtained by grinding the olives in a mill, which is the normal process. Rather, the olives were placed in a mortar and beaten to avoid their oil being mixed with dregs. The first drop of oil that was extracted from each olive was collected and was used for lighting the Menorah. The word זך, translated in this context as pure has many different corollary meanings. It also means spotless, innocent, fine and many other translations. The Menorah on which this oil was lit had to be specifically made מִקְשָׁה, beaten. The word for beaten comes from the Hebrew word KASHEH which means hard. We have a strange combination here. The Menorah had to be hard and the oil had to be pure and fine. The oil had to be fine and soft in contrast to the Menorah. The Kohen who lit the Menorah and was also a leader of the people had to have these same qualifications. He had to have a hard or strong nature and simultaneously he had to have a soft and pure streak in him. A proficient person needs these qualities. At times he has to be strong and hard in his actions and at times he has to be soft and lenient in his dealings. The wise person knows when each of these characteristics and traits is called for.

J	K	E	T	O	N	E	T	D	Q	H
Z	E	V	X	H	C	R	Z	G	H	C
J	I	T	E	F	E	N	Z	T	I	M
T	K	B	Z	O	J	T	E	N	V	A
S	M	Z	C	N	E	S	O	H	C	E
Z	E	Q	H	G	C	X	B	O	J	G
M	I	Y	A	S	A	N	H	C	I	M
R	L	T	C	Z	H	Z	F	A	A	R
B	I	A	H	Z	T	I	Z	T	M	E
U	E	Y	F	N	R	E	P	H	O	D
D	K	U	N	X	P	N	U	H	W	J

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