

NCYI Youth Groups Parshat Terumah

http://www.headcoverings-by-devorah.com/HebEngTaNaKh_TorahSummary.htm

Parsha Outline

- Contributions for building the Mishkan
- Instructions for building the Mishkan

Parsha Summaries

http://www.chabad.org/parshah/article_cdo/aid/359345/jewish/Terumah-Roundup.htm

Terumah Roundup

In this week's Parshah, Moses receives instructions on how to build a special sort of "house" for G-d, called the *mishkan*. This is where G-d's presence will dwell and where the Jews will be able to perform services for G-d. It was the original synagogue--in fact, our synagogues today are modeled after, and in place of, the *mishkan* of old.

G-d give Moses detailed instructions on how to build the *mishkan* (also called the Sanctuary), so that it could travel with the Jews in the desert. All the objects in the *mishkan* had rings attached so poles could be put inside with which to carry that vessel.

There was an inner chamber in the back, divided with a beautiful woven curtain, that contained an ark made of gold and wood, covered with gold and two cherubim--figures of angel-children. In the ark were the two tablets that G-d gave Moses at Mount Sinai.

In the main room, they were to build a table to hold the special bread, a menorah (candelabra) of pure gold that would be lit by every day, and a square altar on which to bring the *ketoret*--the sacrifice made of spices.

The *mishkan* itself had three walls made out of forty-eight wooden boards that clicked into one another, and was covered with tapestries and curtains made of skins. The fourth wall was an entranceway covered by a woven curtain. Surrounding the whole *mishkan* was a courtyard.

http://www.chabad.org/parshah/article_cdo/aid/630275/jewish/Aliya-Summary.htm

Terumah Aliya Summary

General Overview: G-d commands the Israelites to build a Tabernacle. He provides the exact details of how to construct it, and how to build the different instruments and vessels which were used therein.

First Aliyah: G-d instructed Moses to accept contributions from the Israelites for the construction of a Tabernacle: "Let them make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell amongst them." The needed materials: precious metals, dyed wools and hides, flax, wood, olive oil, spices and gems. G-d then gave detailed instructions regarding the construction and dimensions of the Tabernacle and its vessels—starting with the Ark that housed the Tablets. The Ark was to be made of gold-plated acacia wood. Rings were to be attached to the corners of the Ark, wherein were inserted the poles that were used to transport the Ark.

Second Aliyah: The Ark was to be covered with a slab of pure gold. Two golden, winged cherubs were to protrude from this cover. Next G-d gave instructions for constructing the Table for the Showbread. This table was also to be made of gold-plated acacia wood, and also to contain rings for transportation poles.

Third Aliyah: The seven branched Menorah (candelabra) was next on G-d's list. It was to be beaten out of a single block of pure gold, with decorative cups, knobs and flowers on its body. The Torah now turns its attention to the construction of the Tabernacle's sanctuary. The covering of the Sanctuary was to consist of several layers of tapestries. The first layer was to be a woven mixture of dyed wools and linen. The second layer was to be made of goat's hair. These two oversized coverings also covered the outsides of the Tabernacle's walls. The very top of the Tabernacle was then to be further covered by dyed ram skins and *tachash* hides.

Fourth Aliyah: The walls of the Tabernacle were to be upright beams made of gold-plated acacia wood. The bottom of each beam had two projections that were to be inserted into two silver sockets. The Tabernacle's front side (to the east) was to have no wall. Its northern and southern side were to have twenty beams each. Its western wall was to have

eight. Altogether the inside of the sanctuary was 30 cubits (approx. 45 feet) by 10 cubits, and 10 cubits high. The beams were held together by several crossbars.

Fifth Aliyah: The Tabernacle's sanctuary was to consist of two sections: the innermost chamber was the Holy of Holies, wherein the Ark was to be placed; and the outer chamber was the Holy Chamber, which housed the Menorah and the Table (as well as the Golden Altar which will be described in next week's reading). Two curtains were to be woven of dyed wools and linen. One was to be placed between the Holy of Holies and the Holy Chamber, the other covered the eastern side of the Tabernacle—its entrance.

Sixth Aliyah: G-d then gave instructions for the construction of the Outdoor Altar. This altar was to be made of copper-plated acacia wood, and it was to have four "horns," vertical projections, protruding from its uppermost corners. The altar, too, was equipped with rings and transportation poles.

Seventh Aliyah: The Tabernacle courtyard was to be 100 cubits (approx. 150 feet) by 50 cubits, and enclosed by mesh linen curtains. The entrance to the courtyard was to be on its eastern side, and the entrance was to be covered by a curtain woven of dyed wools and linen.

<http://ohr.edu/yhiy/article.php/3385>

G-d commands Moshe to build a Mishkan (Sanctuary) and supplies him with detailed instructions. The Children of Israel are asked to contribute precious metals and stones, fabrics, skins, oil and spices. In the Mishkan's outer courtyard are an altar for the burnt offerings and a laver for washing. The Tent of Meeting is divided by a curtain into two chambers. The outer chamber is accessible only to the *kohanim*, the descendants of Aharon. This contains the table of showbreads, the *menorah*, and the golden altar for incense. The innermost chamber, the Holy of Holies, may be entered only by the *kohen gadol*, and only once a year, on Yom Kippur. Here is the Ark that held the Ten Commandments inscribed on the two tablets of stone that G-d gave to the Jewish nation on Mount Sinai. All of the utensils and vessels, as well as the construction of the Mishkan, are described in great detail.

פרשת תרומה

(שמות כה:א-כז:יט)

The Mishkan

The *sedrot* of *Terumah* and *Tetzaveh* discuss the construction of the *Mishkan* – the portable sanctuary used by the Jewish people until the construction of the *Beit Hamikdash* by Shlomo HaMelech – and its various *keilim* (utensils). The *Mishkan* and its *keilim* were constructed from materials that were donated by the Jewish people.

The Aron

The holiest item in the *Mishkan*, the *Aron* was basically a golden box – wood encased in gold – with long staffs attached to side for carrying. The *Luchot* were kept in the *Aron*. The *Aron*'s cover had two statues of *Keruvim*, winged angelic beings, facing each other.

The Shulchan

The *Shulchan* was used to hold the *Lechem HaPanim* – the “Show-Bread”.

The Menorah

The *menorah* is one of the most famous *keilim* of the *Mishkan*. It was a seven-branched candelabrum beaten from a single piece of pure gold. *Parshat Tetzaveh* begins with a description of the obligation to use pure olive oil for the lights of the *menorah*.

The Structure of the Mishkan

The *Mishkan* was designed to be easily transportable. It was made of prefabricated parts that could be transported and then erected and, later, taken back down for further travel. The exact design of this unique structure is described in great detail in the Torah.

The Mizbei'ach

The *Mizbei'ach* – altar – was constructed from wood and covered with copper.

Parsha Songs

[The lyrics are supplied here. For the tunes, please click on the link]

http://www.chabad.org/kids/article_cdo/aid/549280/jewish/Terumah.htm

Lyrics:

Hashem said, "build a mishkan for me
So that among the Jews I'll be"

Gifts for the mishkan, they did bring
There was a plan for everything

They brought gold and silver, too
Wool of purple and of blue
A Menorah made of gold so pure
There were curtains for the door

The aron was covered in and out with gold
The luchos to hold
The shulchan was made of special wood
In the mishkan they stood

Parsha Questions & Answers

Selected from the following websites:

<http://ohr.edu/yhiy/article.php/1568>

http://www.chinuch.org/item_details.php?mid=5705&id=39&s=1,

http://www.chinuch.org/admin_topic_search.php?id=130,

http://www.chinuch.org/item_details.php?mid=7075

The following are a selection of questions obtained from the above mentioned websites.

K-2

Questions

1. What were the Bnei Yisrael commanded to build in the Midbar?
2. Who was in charge of building the Mishkan?
3. What was the holiest room of the Mishkan called?
4. What was in the Kodesh Hakadashim?
5. What was on the cover of the Aron?
6. Describe how they looked.
7. What did they keep inside the Aron?
8. What did they put on the Shulchan?
9. What was the miracle that occurred with the bread on the Shulchan?
10. How many branches did the Menorah have?

Answers

1. The Mishkan
2. Bezalel
3. Kodesh Hakadashim

4. The Aron with the Cheruvim on top
5. Cheruvim (angelic faces facing each other)
6. Like children's faces
7. Luchot
8. The Lechem Hapanim (show bread)
9. It tasted fresh even when it was a week old
10. Seven

3-4

Questions

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8. What did they keep inside the Aron?
9. What did they put on the Shulchan?
10. What was the miracle that occurred with the bread on the Shulchan?
11. How many chalos were put on the shulchan?
12. Could they be eaten on Pesach?
13. What was the Menorah made out of?
14. How many branches did it have?
15. What was the Mizbea'ch Hanechochesh used for?

Answers

1. The Mishkan
2. Bezalel
3. The Bnei Yisrael were constantly traveling in the Midbar
4. Kodesh Hakadashim
5. The Aron with the Cheruvim on top
6. Cheruvim (angelic faces facing each other)
7. Like children's faces
8. Luchot
9. The Lechem Hapanim (show bread)
10. It tasted fresh even when it was a week old
11. 12
12. Yes
13. Gold
14. Seven
15. Karbanot

5-6

Questions

1. What were the Bnei Yisrael commanded to build in the Midbar?
2. Who was in charge of building the Mishkan?
3. Which three metals did people donate to the Mishkan?
4. Why did the walls of the Mishkan have to come apart?
5. What was the holiest room of the Mishkan called?
6. What was in the Kodesh Hakadashim?
7. Who was the only person allowed to enter this room and when?
8. What divided between the Kodesh Kadashim and the rest of the Mishkan?
9. What was on the cover of the Aron?
10. Describe how they looked.
11. What did they keep inside the Aron?
12. Why is it called Aron Ha'edut?
13. From which place did the voice of Hashem come after coming out from shamayim?
14. What did they put on the Shulchan?
15. What was the miracle that occurred with the bread on the Shulchan?
16. How many chalos were put on the shulchan?
17. Could they be eaten on Pesach?
18. What was the Menorah made out of?
19. How many branches did it have?
20. What was the Mizbea'ch Hanechochesh used for?

Answers

1. The Mishkan
2. Bezalel
3. Zahav (gold), Kesef (silver), Nechoshes (copper)
4. The Bnei Yisrael were constantly traveling in the Midbar
5. Kodesh Hakadashim
6. The Aron with the Cheruvim on top
7. The Kohen Gadol on Yom Kippur
8. Perochet (partition)
9. Cheruvim (angelic faces facing each other)
10. Like children's faces
11. Luchot
12. The Torah serves as testimony that Hashem commanded us to do Mitzvot
13. From between the two Cheruvim
14. The Lechem Hapanim (show bread)
15. It tasted fresh even when it was a week old
16. 12

- 17. Yes
- 18. Gold
- 19. Seven
- 20. Karbanot

Parsha Riddle

Without my head, Bnei Yisrael ate me in the Midbar
Without my tail, I am Noach's son
I was used in the Mishkan.
What am I?
(Three Hebrew letters-shemen-shin,mem,nun)

Parsha Stories

http://www.chabad.org/parshah/article_cdo/aid/351109/jewish/Living-with-the-Parsha.htm

Living with the Parsha: A Sanctuary At Home

By [Tali Loewenthal](#)

"Daddy, do you have that book with pictures of how the Sanctuary looked?" Benjy inquired of his father one evening.

"I think I do - why, do you have to make a project about it?" his father asked as he got up and went over to the bookcase. There was a large book, a present from their cousin in Jerusalem, with colored pictures of a model of the Sanctuary, called the Mishkan. The Jewish people, camped at Mount Sinai together with Moses, had built it. The Sanctuary gave the pattern for building the Temple, many years later.

"Here you are, Benjy, now you can make your project."

"It's not exactly a project. You see, my teacher told us today all about the Sanctuary, where Aaron would light the Menorah and bring offerings - and then, he told us that we can all have our own Sanctuary in our homes. So, I want to try and make my room into the Sanctuary, and that's why I need the book, to show me what it looked like."

When Benjy was serious, he was very serious. His father tried to hide a smile. "Um, Benjy, are you sure that's what your teacher really meant - that you should make an exact replica of the Sanctuary in your bedroom?"

"Well, I think that's what he meant, but I missed the beginning of it because I scraped my knee and I was having it cleaned," said Benjy doubtfully.

"Well, I think I know what your teacher meant," his father said. "You see, the Sanctuary was a special place where G-d's presence actually dwelt - it was a place where G-d could actually rest on this lower world. Nowadays, it's possible for us to make our synagogues and homes into a mini Sanctuary."

"Yes, so that's why I'm trying to make a Sanctuary in my room," said Benjy.

"Yes, but it doesn't mean a Sanctuary with planks and curtains like they had in the desert. What it means is that we have to make our homes into a dwelling place for G-d. How do you think we can do that?"

Benjy thought hard. "By doing good deeds?" he ventured.

"That's right! By doing good deeds, Mitzvot, by following G-d's commandments and by learning His Torah - through all these we make our synagogue, home or room into a little Sanctuary."

Benjy thought for a minute. "I know!" he exclaimed, "I can make sure I have a charity box in my room, and also some Jewish books, and a prayer book - that way my room will be a place for Mitzvot. It will be my own personal Sanctuary!"

"Especially since there is a mezuzah on the door," said his father. "Yes," said Benjy. "That helps to make it holy."

Benjy put the large book about the Sanctuary on the table, and opened it. There were beautiful pictures and diagrams. However, looking at the pictures, in his mind's eye he could see his own room, with the charity box and prayer-book, and the mezuzah on the door.

http://www.chabad.org/parshah/article_cdo/aid/351110/jewish/Terumah-Parshah-Lesson.htm

Terumah Parshah Lesson

By [Malka Touger](#)

"So what did my teacher say about me?" Gila asked her mother eagerly the morning after the parent-teacher meeting.

"Your teacher said you were doing pretty well," her mother replied, as she helped her to prepare her lunch. "But..."

"But I could do better, right?" Gila concluded her sentence frowning. "Everyone keeps telling me that. You say it all the time, Dad says it, and my teacher does too. Even grandma keeps telling me that I'm bright and talented and can do better."

"Well, Gila," replied her mother encouragingly, "perhaps everyone is right you have a lot going for you."

"But Mom, I do better than many of the other students in my class."

"That may be true, Gila. But you know, some of us can do more than just a bit better than others. We can learn about this from the Torah portion.

"The Jewish people are commanded to contribute to the building of the Tabernacle. There were three different types of donations the Jews gave. For example, there was the donation of coins that was used for the silver sockets that supported the wooden walls. Then there were the money and materials that were donated for the building of the actual Tabernacle, the walls, the roof, etc. Then there was---

"But, Mom," Gila interrupted her, "why do you say that there was a separate donation for the sockets? Aren't they part of the building of the Tabernacle, too?"

"Good question, Gila," continued her mother. "And you know it continues to tell us something even more interesting about the building. The donation for the sockets was a fixed amount-- everyone had to give half of a silver *shekel* coin, no more and no less. But for the rest of the building, everyone brought as much as they could.

"You see, the sockets used for the beams are the base of the entire Tabernacle. There are things in which everyone is equal, because every person has the same base. So the amount donated for the base of the Tabernacle was equal for all.

"The other parts of the building symbolize the many ways a person could be good: different styles, different abilities, different situations and conditions. To build those parts, not everyone's donation was the same. Every person donated the most he could give. And that's how each and every person should do today - without comparing himself to others. We each must do according to our own abilities, doing the very best we can with what we have."

LESSONS FROM THE PARSHA

Always in Your Heart

Avi, how are you?” “Baruch Hashem great, Chaim.” “Do you want to come to my house to see something great?” “What is it?” “A new model of the Kelim of the Mishkan (Vessels of the Tabernacle).” “Wow! I’ll ask my mother if I can come.” A few minutes later there is a knock at Chaim’s door. It is his friend Avi. Chaim opens up a box and shows Avi a model of the Aron Kodesh (Holy Ark). It stands about ten inches tall, shining brightly gold. “Wow! That is beautiful.” “Look, along with the model is a sefer which contains many Divrei Torah about the Kelim, their functions, and symbolism.” “What does it say about the Aron Kodesh?” “Let’s see. We have something very interesting here from Rav Levi Yitzchak of Berdichev. He speaks about the verse which states, ‘The poles (which were used to carry the Aron Kodesh) shall remain in the rings (which held them in place) of the Aron; they must not be removed’ (Shemos 25:15).” “Why not?”

What exactly is the question that Rav Levi Yitzchak asks? He answers that there are different types of mitzvos. There are those which are applicable at certain times, such as tzitzis and tefillin, which can only be fulfilled during the day. There are other mitzvos which are not applicable at all nowadays, such as korbonos (sacrifices). And then there are other mitzvos which are constant. A person must carry these mitzvos around with him in his heart all of the time – 24 hours a day – seven days a week. These mitzvos are the foundations of Yiddishkeit. The Aron Kodesh reminded the people of these constant mitzvos.” “Can you give an example, Chaim?” “Yes. The mitzvah of knowing that Hashem exists, and that He created the universe – the first of the Aseres HaDibros (Ten Commandments). To know that He is the only power capable of doing anything, and that there is no other. To love Him.” “How do we fulfill the mitzvah of loving Hashem?” “Rav Levi Yitzchak explains that we should love to do things that give Hashem ta’anug (delight) and nachas ruach (pleasure), so to speak. Learning Torah, praying to Him, giving tzedaka, and other acts of kindness, all give Him simcha (happiness) and nachas ruach.” “What an honor – to give pleasure to the Creator of the Universe! Does he mention any other constant mitzvos?” “Yes. To fear Hashem. To be afraid to violate His mitzvos or to do anything against His will chas v’shalom (Heaven forbid).” “That is quite a big job.” “True, Avi. Rav Avigdor Miller says that thinking about Hashem all of the time is one of life’s major accomplishments. Some people accomplish great things in life. They learn through all of Shas. They give major amounts of money to tzedaka. They raise a large family of wonderful children. They start a great Yeshiva. They lead a large congregation of G-d fearing Jews. Gaining and maintaining a constant awareness of Hashem in your life is no less of an accomplishment.” “You have a great memory tool, Chaim – this model of the Aron Kodesh. Its rods were never removed. So too may the thoughts of Hashem, and your love and fear of Him may never be removed from your heart.” “Amen.”

Kinderlach . . .

What is in your heart? What are you thinking about all day? Our great Rabbonim – Rav Levi Yitzchak of Berdichev and Rav Avigdor Miller tell us what we should be thinking about. Hashem. He is The One Who created everything, and keeps it all running. Everything that we have is from Him. Seeing the world full of His wonderful creations should remind us of Him. Love Him. Do things that give Him nachas ruach. Learn His Torah, pray to Him, act kindly toward His children – our fellow Jews. Fear Him. Do not dare to do anything that He would not approve of. This is a major accomplishment in life. This is true greatness.

A Big Responsibility

What was a wonderful Devar Torah about the Aron Kodesh, Chaim. Please share another one with me.” “Let’s see. Take a look at these three kelim – the Aron Kodesh, the Shulchan (table), and the Mizbeach HaZahav (Golden Incense Altar). What do they have in common?” “They are all made of gold.” “Very good. Anything else?” Avi looks carefully at the models. “I know! They all have a gold crown around the top.” “Excellent, Avi. The top covering of these three kelim has points around the perimeter which look exactly like that crown that a king wears upon his head. The verses describe this covering as a ‘zer zahav’ (golden crown).” “I thought that the Hebrew word for crown was keter.” “Avi, you have asked the exact same question as the Shelah HaKadosh.” “What is his answer?” “He quotes the Gemora (Yuma 72b). The word ‘zer’ is written with the Hebrew letters ‘zayin resh.’ If the person merits, the Torah will be a ‘zer’ (crown) for him. If he does not merit, he will be a ‘zar’ (stranger) to it. A stranger who approaches the holy things that are forbidden to him suffers the death penalty, as the verse states, ‘A stranger who approaches shall die’ (Bamidbar 1:51).” “That is scary. Can you explain it to me?” es. Someone who learns Torah in order to guard it by keeping the mitzvos – he will perform mitzvos properly and uphold the Torah. Fortunate is he! He will be crowned with the Torah! However, someone who knows a lot of Torah, is capable of making beautiful drashas, but does not fulfill what he knows – he becomes a complete stranger. He distances himself from Hashem’s holy Torah, and his punishment is many times worse than an unlearned person.” “Why?” “Because he was close to the Torah. He knew the right way to behave. Yet he turned away and acted like a stranger. Therefore ‘the stranger who comes close must perish.’ The Shelah warns us to place these words upon our hearts.” “They are certainly a strong motivation to do the right thing.” “Be smart, Avi. Wear the crown of Torah.”

Kinderlach . . .

Why do we learn Torah? In order to know it. What will we do with that knowledge? If we fulfill what we know by keeping the mitzvos to the best of our abilities, then we will wear the Torah that we know as a crown upon our heads. It will bring us much honor and nachas both in this world and the next. However, if we do not keep what we know, chas v’shalom, then we will become strangers to the Torah. We do not even want to think

about the consequences of that. Learning Torah is a big responsibility, kinderlach. Live up to it.

<http://www.aish.com/torahportion/pArchive.asp?eventType=19&eventName=Trumah>

There are other stories available as well at the above website.

http://www.aish.com/torahportion/family/Respecting_Food.asp

Trumah (Exodus 25:1-27:19)

Respecting Food

From this week's Torah Portion

Our food is not just something to eat - it is something to respect. In this week's Torah Portion we learn about the altar on which the Jewish priests would make food holy in the tabernacle (sanctuary). Even though we don't have the sanctuary or the altar today, the table where we eat can be like an altar. When we show our appreciation to God by eating and treating the food that He gives us respectfully, we make the food holy and the act of eating a holy act.

Story

In our story, a kid gets a powerful lesson about respecting food.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"Hey, catch!" Jon shouted as he frisbee-flung his half-eaten mini-pizza across the long table to his friend, Alan. Well, Alan missed, but the pizza did manage to hit Chuck right on the sleeve of his new, white pullover; which of course led him to retaliate by fork-flinging a gooey piece of chocolate cake Jon's way, thus beginning a full-fledged food-fight.

The battle was just getting going when Mr. Isaacs, the school custodian, walked in, caught sight of it and began moving fast the boys' way. The kids knew that even though the custodian was old he was tough, so they called an immediate cease-fire and quickly retreated toward the safe territory of the schoolyard, leaving a giant-sized mess behind.

As Jon was about to duck out, something made him turn back and take one last peek. He'd expected to see the man either angrily shaking his fist at them, or

maybe just quietly starting to clean up, but he saw neither. Instead he saw Mr. Isaacs holding his head between his two hands and crying!

Wow - we must have really gone too far this time, Jon thought. It must be just too big a mess for the older man to handle and he broke down over the thought of all that work. Jon liked to play around, but he didn't like to hurt people. Even though he'd get yelled at, he decided he was going to go back and help the custodian clean up the mess.

He sidled closer to the man, who was still weeping with his eyes closed. "Ahem," he cleared his throat. "I'm, um really sorry about this mess ... I know it's a huge clean-up job and I'm going to help, just ... um ... please don't cry because of the mess, um ... we made."

Mr. Isaacs turned to him and gave Jon a look that felt like it was going right through him. Not angry - just intense and very sad.

"Well," he said. "I see you're a good, honest boy who's not afraid to own up to what he's done. So I'll tell you the truth. I wasn't crying because I have to clean up your mess."

"You're not?" Jon asked, surprised. The man shook his head.

"No, I realize kids will be kids and besides, in my life I've done work so hard, that it would make this seem like a picnic in the park."

"So, then, um, why..."

"Why was I crying? I was crying to see such a terrible disrespect for food. You may not understand this - and maybe it's good that you don't - but when I was a boy your age...", he paused and sighed, "...I was in a terrible place. A place where people had barely enough food to survive ... sometimes not even that."

Jon felt goose bumps as the man, who had begun silently weeping again, went on. "But thanks to the good Lord, I somehow made it out of there, and now, just like you, I have all the food I could ever eat. But...", he looked Jon straight in the eye, "...unlike you, because of what I went through, I realize every bit of food is a precious gift from God - a precious gift of life. So when I saw you boys treating food like a toy, or like worthless garbage, it just sort of made me remember all those old feelings of hunger and fright from way back when, and that's when the tears started to come."

"I'm really sorry, Mr. Isaacs," Jon said with his head low. "I didn't mean to..."

"Of course you didn't," the man said, now with a clear, forgiving smile. "You go out and play now - I'll take care of this. Just promise me that the next time you feel like acting disrespectfully to a piece of food, you'll try to think of the boy who didn't have any - and what a precious gift it is, that you do."

Jon had lots to think about as he walked out of the cafeteria that day, but one thing he knew already - that he had just been part of the last food-fight of his life.

Parsha Games

<http://www.aje.org.uk/harayon/>

K-2

The Mishkan and its artifacts are represented today by the Synagogue and the special things we find in it

Middah/ Jewish Value

- **Appreciating our Shul**

Activity

Discuss the different artifacts found in the synagogue. Have a book which shows these, or download some pictures to hold up.

Sing this song, with actions.

Tune: The Wheels of the Bus

The Torah in the shul goes roll, roll, roll, roll, roll, roll, roll, roll, roll,
The torah in the shul goes roll, roll, roll,
In the Shul.

The Aron/Ark in the Shul goes open and close
The curtains on the Ark/Aron go swish, swish, swish
The Yad in the shul goes point, point, point
The bells on the torah go ding a ling ling
The people in the shul go pray/daven.

3-4

Descriptions are given of how to build the Mishkan. Today we do not have a Mishkan. The Synagogue is our holy place

Middah/ Jewish Value

- **Having respect for our Bet Kneset/Shul**

Activity

Here is a list of objects in the Synagogue:

- Ner Tamid (Perpetual Light),
- Aron Kodesh (Ark)
- Bimah (Reader's desk)
- Menorah (Candelabrum)
- Parochet (Ark curtain)
- Sefer Torah (Torah Scroll)
- Rimmonim (decorative bells on Torah)
- Yad (Pointer)
- Sefer Torah Cover
- Siddur
- Chumash.

Write these words on cards. A child selects a card, without letting anyone else see. They have to describe the object in one minute, without using the actual word, or their hands. The other children have to guess what it is.

5-6

In the Parashah Moshe is given instructions by God to make the Menorah. Rashi tells us that Moshe was so confused by the detailed instructions, that God showed him a 'model' which helped him understand what was needed

Middah/ Jewish Value

- **Finding ways of helping us remember ways of doing mitzvot**

Activity

In Judaism ways are often found to help people understand or remember. These are some of the ways we use to help us remember objects, words and numbers. Try and think of other examples in each category.

1. Objects - Seder plate. What are the items on the plate and what do they represent?
2. Words - This covers acronyms (Roshei Tevot), for example:
 - * Rashi - Rabbi Shlomo Yitzchaki,
 - * TZahal - Tzava Haganah L'Yisrael

3. Numbers - Using the numerical value of Hebrew letters, for example:
 - * Lag (Lamed Gimmel = 33) B'Omer