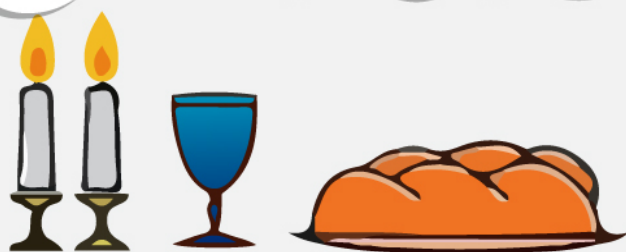


PARSHAT
CHUKAT-BALAK

Yachad
Shabbas
Packet



YACHAD

Yachad Shabbos Packet



Parsha Questions: CHUKAT

1. "Take a perfect *para aduma* (red heifer)." What does the word "perfect" -- *temima* -- mean in this context?
2. How many non-red hairs disqualify a cow as a *para aduma*?
3. A man dies in a tent. What happens to the sealed metal and earthenware utensils in the tent?
4. What happens to the one who: a) sprinkles the water mixed with the ashes of the *para aduma*; b) touches the water; c) carries the water?
5. Why was the *mitzvah* of the *para aduma* entrusted to Elazar rather than to Aharon?
6. Why does the Torah stress that *all* of the congregation came to *Midbar Tzin*?
7. Why is Miriam's death taught after the laws of *para aduma*?
8. During their journey in the *midbar*, in whose merit did the Jewish People receive water?
9. Why did Moshe need to strike the rock a second time?
10. When Moshe told the King of Edom that the Jewish People would not drink from the well-water, to which well did he refer? What do we learn from this?
11. The cloud that led the Jewish People leveled all mountains in their path except three. Which three and why?
12. Why did the *entire* congregation mourn Aharon's death?
13. What disappeared when Aharon died?
14. Which "inhabitant of the South" (21:1) attacked the Jews?
15. For what two reasons did Hashem punish the people with snakes specifically?
16. Why did the Jewish People camp in Arnon, rather than pass through Moav to enter *Eretz Canaan*?
17. What miracle took place at the valley of Arnon?
18. What was the "strength" of Amon that prevented the Jewish People from entering into their land?
19. Why was Moshe afraid of Og?
20. Who killed Og?

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Parsha Answers: CHUKAT



1. "Take a perfect *para aduma* (red heifer)." What does the word "perfect" -- *temima* -- mean in this context?
19:2 - Perfectly red.
2. How many non-red hairs disqualify a cow as a *para aduma*?
19:2 - Two.
3. A man dies in a tent. What happens to the sealed metal and earthenware utensils in the tent?
19:14,15 - The metal utensils are impure for seven days, even if they are sealed. The sealed earthenware vessels are unaffected.
4. What happens to the one who: a) sprinkles the water mixed with the ashes of the *para aduma*; b) touches the water; c) carries the water?
19:21 - a) Remains *tahor*; b) He, but not his clothing, contracts *tumah*; c) He and his clothing contract *tumah*.
5. Why was the *mitzvah* of the *para aduma* entrusted to Elazar rather than to Aharon?
19:22 - Because Aharon was involved in the sin of the golden calf.
6. Why does the Torah stress that *all* of the congregation came to *Midbar Tzin*?
20:1 - To teach that they were *all* fit to enter the Land; everyone involved in the sin of the spies already died.
7. Why is Miriam's death taught after the laws of *para aduma*?
20:1 - To teach that just as sacrifices bring atonement, so too does the death of the righteous.
8. During their journey in the *midbar*, in whose merit did the Jewish People receive water?
20:2 - Miriam's.
9. Why did Moshe need to strike the rock a second time?
20:11 - After he hit it the first time, only a few drops came out since he was commanded to *speak* to it.
10. When Moshe told the King of Edom that the Jewish People would not drink from the well-water, to which well did he refer? What do we learn from this?
20:17 - To the well that traveled with the nation in the *midbar*. This teaches that even if one has adequate provisions he should purchase goods from his host in order to benefit the host.
11. The cloud that led the Jewish People leveled all mountains in their path except three. Which three and why?
20:22 - *Har Sinai* for receiving the Torah, *Har Nevo* for Moshe's burial, and *Hor Hahar* for Aharon's burial.
12. Why did the *entire* congregation mourn Aharon's death?
20:29 - Aharon made peace between contending parties and between spouses. Thus, everybody mourned him.
13. What disappeared when Aharon died?
20:29 - The clouds of glory disappeared, since they sheltered the Jews in Aharon's merit.
14. Which "inhabitant of the South" (21:1) attacked the Jews?
21:1 - Amalek.
15. For what two reasons did Hashem punish the people with snakes specifically?
21:6 - The original snake, who was punished for speaking evil, is fitting to punish those who spoke evil about Hashem and about Moshe. And the snake, for whom everything tastes like dust, is fitting to punish those who complained about the manna which changed to any desired taste.
16. Why did the Jewish People camp in Arnon, rather than pass through Moav to enter *Eretz Canaan*?
21:13 - Moav refused them passage.
17. What miracle took place at the valley of Arnon?
21:15 - The Amorites hid in caves in the mountain on the Moabite side of the valley in order to ambush the Jews. When the Jews approached, the mountain on the *Eretz Canaan* side of the valley moved close to the other mountain and the Amorites were crushed.
18. What was the "strength" of Amon that prevented the Jewish People from entering into their land?
21:24 - Hashem's command, "Do not harass them" (*Devarim* 2:19).

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19. **Why was Moshe afraid of Og?**

21:34 - Og had once been of service to Avraham. Moshe was afraid that this merit would assist Og in battle.

20. **Who killed Og?**

21:35 - Moshe.

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Parsha Questions: BALAK



1. Why did Moav consult specifically with Midian regarding their strategy against the Jews?
2. What was Balak's status before becoming Moav's king?
3. Why did Hashem grant prophecy to the evil Bilaam?
4. Why did Balak think Bilaam's curse would work?
5. When did Bilaam receive his prophecies?
6. Hashem asked Bilaam, "Who are these men with you?" What did Bilaam deduce from this question?
7. How do we know Bilaam hated the Jews more than Balak did?
8. What is evidence of Bilaam's arrogance?
9. In what way was the *malach* that opposed Bilaam an angel of mercy?
10. How did Bilaam die?
11. Why did the *malach* kill Bilaam's donkey?
12. Bilaam compared his meeting with an angel to someone else's meeting with an angel. Who was the other person and what was the comparison?
13. Bilaam told Balak to build seven altars. Why specifically seven?
14. Who in Jewish history seemed fit for a curse, but got a blessing instead?
15. Why are the Jewish People compared to lions?
16. On Bilaam's third attempt to curse the Jews, he changed his strategy. What was different?
17. What were Bilaam's three main characteristics?
18. What did Bilaam see that made him decide not to curse the Jews?
19. What phrase in Bilaam's self-description can be translated in two opposite ways, both of which come out meaning the same thing?
20. Bilaam told Balak that the Jews' G-d hates what?

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Parsha Answers: BALAK

- Why did Moav consult specifically with Midian regarding their strategy against the Jews?**
22:4 - Since Moshe grew up in Midian, the Moabites thought the Midianites might know wherein lay Moshe's power
- What was Balak's status before becoming Moav's king?**
22:4 - He was a prince of Midian.
- Why did Hashem grant prophecy to the evil Bilaam?**
22:5 - So the other nations couldn't say, "If we had had prophets, we also would have become righteous."
- Why did Balak think Bilaam's curse would work?**
22:6 - Because Bilaam's curse had helped Sichon defeat Moav.
- When did Bilaam receive his prophecies?**
22:8 - Only at night.
- Hashem asked Bilaam, "Who are these men with you?" What did Bilaam deduce from this question?**
22:9 - He mistakenly reasoned that Hashem isn't all-knowing.
- How do we know Bilaam hated the Jews more than Balak did?**
22:11 - Balak wanted only to drive the Jews from the land. Bilaam sought to exterminate them completely.
- What is evidence of Bilaam's arrogance?**
22:13 - He implied that Hashem wouldn't let him go with the Moabite princes due to their lesser dignity.
- In what way was the *malach* that opposed Bilaam an angel of mercy?**
22:22 - It mercifully tried to stop Bilaam from sinning and destroying himself.
- How did Bilaam die?**
22:23 - He was killed with a sword.
- Why did the *malach* kill Bilaam's donkey?**
22:33 - So that people shouldn't see it and say, "Here's the donkey that silenced Bilaam." Hashem is concerned with human dignity.
- Bilaam compared his meeting with an angel to someone else's meeting with an angel. Who was the other person and what was the comparison?**
22:34 - Avraham. Bilaam said, "Hashem told me to go but later sent an angel to stop me. The same thing happened to Avraham: Hashem told Avraham to sacrifice Yitzchak but later canceled the command through an angel."
- Bilaam told Balak to build seven altars. Why specifically seven?**
23:4 - Corresponding to the seven altars built by the *Avot*. Bilaam said to Hashem, "The Jewish People's ancestors built seven altars, but I alone have built altars equal to all of them."
- Who in Jewish history seemed fit for a curse, but got a blessing instead?**
23:8 - Yaakov, when Yitzchak blessed him.
- Why are the Jewish People compared to lions?**
23:24 - They rise each morning and "strengthen" themselves to do *mitzvot*.
- On Bilaam's third attempt to curse the Jews, he changed his strategy. What was different?**
24:1 - He began mentioning the Jewish People's sins, hoping thus to be able to curse them.
- What were Bilaam's three main characteristics?**
24:2 - An evil eye, pride, and greed.

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18. **What did Bilaam see that made him decide not to curse the Jews?**
24:2 - He saw each Tribe dwelling without intermingling. He saw the tents arranged so no one could see into his neighbor's tent.
19. **What phrase in Bilaam's self-description can be translated in two opposite ways, both of which come out meaning the same thing?**
24:3 - "*Shatum ha'ayin*." It means either "the poked-out eye," implying blindness in one eye; or, it means the "the open eye," which means vision but implies blindness in the other eye.
20. **Bilaam told Balak that the Jews' G-d hates what?**
24:14 - Promiscuity.

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Dvar Torah:



In this week's double Parsha, there are many interesting ideas. Our last three parshiot all contain the letter Kuf, Korach, Chukat, and Balak. The letter kuf in each one is placed in a different part of the word:

1. Korach → the beginning
2. Chukat → the middle
3. Balak → the end

The letter kuf, is the first letter of the word Kedusha, meaning holiness. The kufs at the beginning, middle, and end represent kedusha in all aspects of the past, present, and future.

Where do we see this in our past three Parshiot?

When you think of the “main” characters of each of these parshiot, they all have different traces of holiness. We know that when you detach from Hashem and his ways, your holiness is removed. Korach's kedusha is now a thing of the **past** tracing back his genealogy to Yaakov Avinu. In parshat Chukat, we are told about the Para Aduma, The Red Heifer and how Korach is cleansed of his defilement and now in the **present** regains his kedushah. Balak's attachment to Kedusha stems from his **future** generations; his granddaughter Ruth, who's connected to King David and Mashiach.

What can we learn from this idea? Each part of our lives consists of a past, present, and our hopes of a future. Each of us makes mistakes but there is always opportunity to learn and hope for better. Kedusha is a constant, each of us have a Neshama, a spark from Hashem inside of us. Our past, present, and future are guided by knowing Hashem is always with us no matter what.

Wishing everyone a good Shabbos!

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Torah Treat:

In this week's Parsha, Moshe is taught the laws of the Para Adumah, The Red Heifer, whose ashes purify a person who has been in contact with a dead body. In honor of the Red factor, we will be making red velvet cupcakes!

What you will need:

CUPCAKES:

1. **3/4 cup** Gefen Soy Milk
2. **1 tablespoon** fresh lemon juice
3. **2 and 1/2 cups** all-purpose flour
4. **3 tablespoons** Gefen Cocoa or other unsweetened cocoa
5. **2 cups** sugar
6. **1 teaspoon** Haddar Baking Powder
7. **1 teaspoon** baking soda
8. **1/2 teaspoon** salt
9. **3** large eggs
10. **1 teaspoon Gefen Pure Vanilla Extract**
11. **1 cup** canola oil
12. **1 teaspoon** white vinegar
13. **2 teaspoons** red gel food coloring
14. **1 teaspoon** burgundy gel food coloring



FROSTING:

1. 12 ounces soy cream cheese
2. 1 tablespoon Gefen Pure Vanilla Extract
3. 6 and 1/4 cups confectioner's sugar
4. 4 teaspoons Gefen Soy Milk

LET'S GET STARTED:

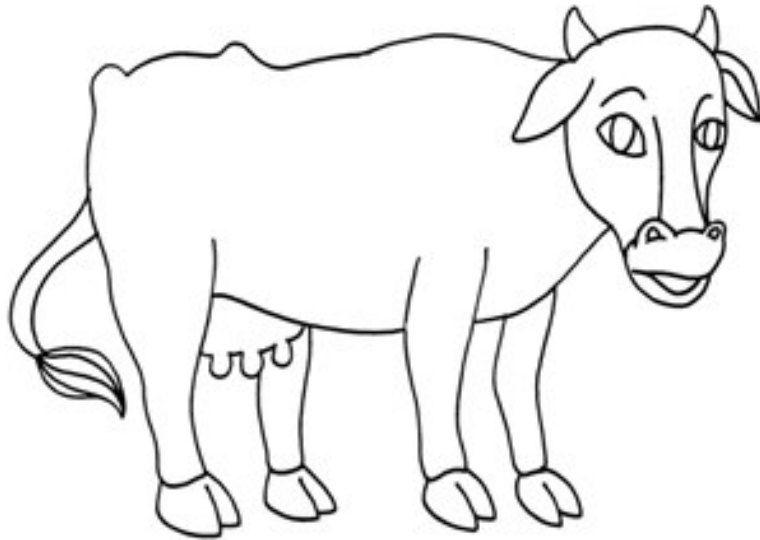
1. Heat oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Put cupcake tins into cupcake tin
2. Combine soy milk and lemon juice. Let sit for five minutes. This creates a buttermilk substitute.
3. In the bowl of an electric mixer, combine flour, sugar, cocoa, baking powder, baking soda, and salt, and mix well.
4. Add eggs, vanilla, oil, soy milk mixture, and vinegar, and mix again.
5. Add food colorings and mix well for one minute to achieve a dark red color, adding more color if necessary.
6. Divide batter between the cupcake tins
7. Bake for 30 minutes (may need a bit more)
8. Let cool
9. In the bowl of an electric mixer, combine cream cheese and vanilla and beat at high speed until smooth.
10. Add confectioners' sugar in three parts, mixing in each addition completely before adding the next one.
11. Add soy milk and beat for 30 seconds or until the frosting looks creamy.
12. Frost each cupcake and enjoy!

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Coloring:



"This is the decree of the Torah, which G-d has commanded, saying:
Speak to the Children of Israel, and they shall take to you a completely
red cow, which is without blemish..." (Chukat 19:2).
Book of Numbers



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Coloring:



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CHUKAT - BALAK

A	G	H	O	N	A	R	H	I	R	O	C	K	T
A	N	A	O	A	O	E	I	G	N	O	S	S	N
Y	T	R	O	F	A	R	T	A	R	I	Y	O	E
C	R	A	I	O	N	B	T	A	H	S	R	A	P
A	S	I	Y	S	S	N	I	H	Z	T	N	N	R
W	H	S	S	A	R	B	N	R	E	O	E	N	E
A	A	B	S	P	R	A	G	R	H	A	A	S	S
T	B	S	B	P	R	E	M	C	S	P	E	M	T
E	B	A	A	W	I	S	I	O	O	I	L	I	A
R	O	A	L	P	R	S	B	S	M	N	A	R	A
N	S	E	A	N	O	R	A	H	A	C	Z	I	S
S	O	R	A	S	A	E	I	T	O	H	A	A	I
B	A	B	M	K	A	L	A	B	S	A	R	M	R
S	R	A	E	Y	M	S	O	A	A	S	S	I	H

AHARON
YEARS
BRASS
BALAAM
MOSHE
HITTING
SONG
SICHON
ELAZAR
SHABBOS
FORTY
PARA
PINCHAS
OHG
WATER
BALAK
PARSHA
ROCK
MIRIAM
SERPENT

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