

PARSHAT
TAZRIA- METZORA

Yachad
Shabbos
Packet



YACHAD

Yachad Shabbos Packet



בס"ד

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS TAZRIA

1) When a Jewish boy is 8 days old he must have a ברית מילה. If he is not well, it must be done at a later date, but as soon as possible.

2) If a person noticed one or more white spots on his skin, he must suspect that it is possibly צרעת. צרעת **IS NOT LEPROSY**, it is special condition that ה' sends to inform a person he must do תשובה. Mainly, צרעת was sent as a punishment for the עבירה of לשון הרע. Nowadays, that we are on a lower spiritual level, we are not worthy of getting צרעת.

3) The spots of צרעת on skin could have been one of these 4 colors:

1a) בַּהָרֵת – White like snow

1b) סַפְּהָת – White like plaster

2a) שֵׁזַת – White like wool

2b) סַפְּהָת – White like inside of an eggshell

4) If a person saw any of these spots he must go and show them to a כהן.

If the כהן saw: 2 hairs that turned white inside the spots **OR** a piece of healthy skin in the middle of the spot, the כהן would pronounce the person טמא. The person is **now** called a מצורע.

5) If the כהן did not find either of these signs inside the spot, he would send him out of the camp for 7 days. During this time he is called a מִסְקָר, "closed". Since he used his mouth for bad, his תפילות are closed to שמיים and he must get other people to daven for him. This time was to be used for thinking and doing תשובה. A week later the כהן would check him again. If he had any of the above two signs or the צרעת spread, the person is טמא. If nothing changed, then the person would wait another 7 days. If still nothing changed, the person was טהור.

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6) A person who has צרעת must leave the walled cities and sit outside by himself. He is טמא, and anything he touches becomes טמא. No one is allowed to come within 4 אמות of the מצורע. If someone came near him, he must call out "I am טמא!" This reminds him of his לשון הרע, wherein he distanced others from the person he spoke about, and now he himself is distanced from people, and. He must cover his mouth to further remind him of his לשון הרע. He tears his clothing like an אבל, for his עבירה requires serious mourning. His words caused damage and perhaps emotional death to others.

7) While he is outside the camp, he thinks about his actions and does תשובה. Upon doing proper תשובה, his צרעת would disappear. When this happened, a כהן would come and pronounce him טהור and the מצורע would have to shave his hair and bring special קרבנות.

8) Aside from צרעת coming on a person, צרעת could appear on his clothing. Only white clothing could get צרעת. If a person noticed a green or red spot, he had to show it to a כהן. The כהן would lock the clothing up and wait 7 days. If after the week it grew bigger, then the clothing would be burned.

9) Sometimes ה' יתברך needs to send us a serious punishment. Often, He will first send us a small warning, such as sending צרעת on clothing, hinting to us that we should do תשובה. If we do not pay attention (and do not do תשובה), He then is stricter and sends a stronger message, such as צרעת on the person himself. **We must be aware of the small misfortunes and realize what ה' יתברך wants from us, and take the opportunity and do תשובה.**

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PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS METZORAH

- 1) The word מצורע is similar to the words מוציא רע – one who speaks evil. The main sin that caused one to become a מצורע was לשון הרע.
- 2) After the מצורע did proper תשובה, his צרעת disappeared. A כהן is called to examine him. If the צרעת disappeared, he pronounces him ready to become טהור.
- 3) The כהן ordered an earthenware כלי to be filled with fresh water. He then took two of the same birds, 'shechted' one of them over the water, (its' blood mixing with the water in the bowl) and buried the bird. The כהן then took a stick of cedar wood, and an 'aizov' branch and a red string. With the string, he tied the wood and the 'aizov' branch together and dipped them, along with the live bird into the water with the blood, sprinkled on the hand of the מצורע 7 times, and sent away the living bird. The מצורע then shaved off all of his hair, and dipped himself, along with his clothing, in a מקנה. The מצורע had to stay away from normal family life for 7 days.
- 4) The מצורע counted 7 days. On the 7th day the מצורע shaved again, and he dipped himself and his clothing in the מקנה. On the 8th day the מצורע brought his special קרבנות. Because his sin was so serious he has to bring one of each type of קרבן that is מצפור. He has to bring an עולה, חטאת, אשם, and מנחה. The כהן then put some of the blood of the אשם on the מצורע, and some oil on him as well.
- 5) The מצורע brought as part of his קרבנות birds, cedar wood and 'aizov'.
An idea behind these is, that ה' is hinting to him:
 - ❖ You acted like a bird – chirping all the time. One bird was 'shechted' – you caused others trouble, perhaps even death. The other bird stayed alive – use your words to bring goodness and life – use your words for מצוות and תורה.
 - ❖ The cedar is a very tall tree. The aizov is a very low bush. You spoke לשון הרע because you were haughty – you held yourself very tall. Instead you should be humble like the lowly aizov.

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6) Aside from צרעת coming on a person or his clothing, it can also come on a person's house. This could happen for a number of reasons, including:

- a) A person was stingy and didn't share his home and possessions with others.
- b) It warns the person that a worse punishment may come.

7) צרעת on houses only applied to cities that were in ארץ ישראל. The only city in ארץ ישראל where a house could **not** get צרעת was ירושלים.

8) If a person noticed on his house a red, green, or reddish-green spot on his wall, he would call a כהן. Before coming to look, the כהן would tell the person to remove all possessions from his house. The כהן would lock up the house for 7 days. On the 8th day, the כהן would return. If the spots disappeared the house was קדוה. If they became larger, all the stones with צרעת would have to be removed and replaced. The house would then be locked up for another 7 days. If at the end of that week there was צרעת on the new stones, the house must be destroyed.

9) If צרעת did not re-appear on the new stones, the owner could return to his home, but first the house needed to be purified in the same manner as a regular מצודק. If the members of the family were miserly or haughty (בעלי גאון), the lesson from the צרעת is to be **generous** and **humble**. It also taught them that **all a person's money and possessions are really ה' התקדש**.

10) צרעת is a sign from ה' התקדש that בני ישראל are a holy nation. This is a sign from ה' התקדש to remind us to do תשובה and it is a kindness that He does for no other nation."

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PARSHAS TAZRIA

Name _____

- _____ 1) What is the earliest day that a ברית מילה may be performed on a baby boy?
a) 1 day old b) 4 days old c) one week old d) 8 days old
- _____ 2) What was a main עבירה for that one received צרעת ?
a) eating non-kosher food b) wearing sha'atnez c) speaking lashon hora d) stealing
- _____ 3) Which one of these shades of white was not a color of צרעת?
a) parchment b) eggshell c) plaster d) wool
- _____ 4) What is the minimum number of hair/s that must turn white to be צרעת?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- _____ 5) If it is not clear if one has צרעת, for how many days is one secluded?
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9
- _____ 6) The name for a מצורע that it is not clear if he has צרעת is:
a) מצורע מסקר b) מצורע מוסקל c) מצורע מקרא d) מצורע מרפא
- _____ 7) How far away must people remain from a מצורע?
a) 4 טקחים b) 10 טקחים c) 4 אמות d) 10 אמות
- _____ 8) What color clothing could get צרעת?
a) red b) white c) blue d) brown
- _____ 9) What are the colors of צרעת on clothing?
a) orange and blue b) yellow and grey c) green and red d) black and white
- _____ 10) What was done with clothing that had צרעת on it?
a) thrown out b) dipped in מקוה c) burned d) worn when קהור

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בס"ד

PARSHA POINTS

PARSHAS METZORA

Name _____

- _____ 1) Who is called to check the מצורע to determine if he is טהור?
a) תלמיד חכם b) נשיא c) לוי d) כהן
- _____ 2) What is put into the earthenware כלי in the טהרה process of the מצורע?
a) water b) dirt c) blood d) ink
- _____ 3) What type of wood was used in the טהרה process of the מצורע?
a) maple b) cedar c) oak d) pine
- _____ 4) How many birds were used to start the כפרה of the מצורע?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- _____ 5) How many times was the מצורע sprinkled upon?
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9
- _____ 6) The blood of which קרבן was put onto the מצורע?
a) אשם b) חטאת c) עולה d) שלמים
- _____ 7) What color could צרעת on a house be?
a) red b) orange c) blue d) brown
- _____ 8) What is the other color צרעת on a house could be?
a) black b) white c) yellow d) green
- _____ 9) If a house had possible צרעת, for how many days would it be locked up?
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9
- _____ 10) Which city in ארץ ישראל could not have צרעת on houses?
a) ירושלים b) חברון c) טבריא d) צפת

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Dvar Torah:



Parshat Tazria speaks about the illness of Tzaraat, known as leprosy. This is when the skin turns white, and therefore person must immerse themselves to become pure again. This severity of Tzaraat is so intense that during the times in the dessert, a person was told to excommunicate themselves from Klal Yisroel for 7 days to do teshuva and understand what went wrong. How does one get this Tzaraat; the answer is through Loshon Hara, speaking ill or badly of your fellow man. This should be a lesson for us all to guard against speaking evil about anyone. NO one is better than anyone else, no one has a higher regard in Hashem's eyes, and therefore we too should not look at someone as less than us. We need to remember to speak well of others and accept everyone as we would want ourselves to be accepted. Only this way will we build a strong, united Klal Yisroel.

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Parsha Tazria-Metzora

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

TZARAAT
GIRL
TAHOR
KOHEN
SEVEN
TAMEI
BABY
BOY
LAWS
MIKVAH

Play this puzzle online at : <https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/1077983/>

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Torah Treat:



In this weeks Parsha, it discusses the laws after a woman has a baby. For this weeks Torah Treat we are going to make pink, blue and white cookies!

What you will need:

Cookie dough:

1. 2 cups of almond flour
2. 1 teaspoon of vanilla extract
3. ½ cup of maple sugar
4. ¼ cup of tapioca starch
5. 1 teaspoon of baking soda
6. 1 pinch of salt
7. 3 eggs



Pink/Blue Icing:

1. 1/3 cup coconut oil (melted)
2. 1 teaspoon of coconut cream
3. 1 teaspoon of honey
4. ¼ teaspoon of vanilla extract
5. pink food coloring
6. blue food coloring

Let's get baking:

1. preheat oven to 350 degrees and line a baking sheet with parchment paper
2. combine the almond flour, eggs, vanilla, maple sugar, tapioca starch, baking soda and salt.
3. Make as many balls as your dough makes (about 12 balls), flatten so they are more disc like.
4. Bake the cookies for 10-12 minutes
5. Place all icing ingredients into a big stainless steel mixing bowl. Place two cups of water into a saucepan. Take the stainless steel mixing bowl and place it on top until the icing ingredients are fully melted. And two drops of pink food coloring.
6. Do the same thing, but add two drops of blue food coloring
7. Do the same thing, but add no food coloring
8. Set aside icing until it thickens. Take out cookies and let them cool. Place icing on the halves! Enjoy!

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Coloring:



Yachad Shabbos Packet

Coloring:

