

PARSHAT KEDOSHIM

Summary:

- ❖ Hashem told Moshe to tell B"Y about the law commanding an annual Day of Atonement and sexual prohibitions. Laws:
 - Be holy, keep shabbat and don't bow down to idols/ghost
 - When you reap the harvest of your land, you shall not reap all the way to the edges of your field, or gather the gleanings of your harvest. Don't your vineyard bare. Leave them for the poor and the stranger
 - Don't steal, and you shall not deal deceitfully or falsely with one another. Don't swear falsely against hashem's name
 - Don't coerce your neighbor. No robbery.
 - Don't insult the deaf or place a stumbling block before the blind.
 - Don't render an unfair decision: do not favor the poor or show deference to the rich: judge your neighbor fairly.
 - Don't hate your kinsman in your heart. Don't take vengeance or bear a grudge against your kinfolk. Love your neighbor's welfare as if it were your own.
 - Do not let your cattle mate with a different kind of animal; Don't sow your field with two kinds of seed; you shall not put on cloth from a mixture of two kinds of material.
 - When you plant any tree for food, you don't eat it for three years, but in the fourth year all the fruit is for Hashem. Then in the fifth year you use its fruit—that its yield to you may be increased: You shall not eat anything with its blood. You shall not practice divination or soothsaying. You shall not make gashes in your flesh for the dead or incise any marks on yourselves: I am the Lord.
 - Rise before the elderly and show deference to the old:
 - When a stranger resides with you in your land, you shall not wrong him. The stranger who resides with you shall be to you as one of your citizens; you shall love him as yourself, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt.
 - Don't falsify measures of length, weight, or capacity. You shall have an honest balance, honest weights.
 - No man shall offer his children to the idol *Molech*. Don't commit adultery or incest or mate with beasts.
 - Don't follow the practices of the nations that I am driving out of the promised land.
 - I am your God.

Commentary:

ג אִישׁ אָמָּו וְאָבָּיו תִּירְאָו וְאַתְּ שְׁבַתְּחַי תִּשְׁמַרְךָ רֹאֶנְיָה אֱלֹהִיכֶם:

Every man shall fear his mother and his father, and you shall observe My Sabbaths. I am the Lord, your God.

Rashi:

איש אמו ואביו תיראו: כל אחד מכם תיראו אביו ואמו, זהו פשותו. ומדרשו אין לי אלא איש, אשה מנין, כשהוא אומר תיראו, הרי כאן שניים אם כן למה נאמר איש, שהאיש סיפק בידו לעשות, אבל אשה רשות אחרים עליה:

Every man shall fear his mother and father:

Every one of you shall fear his father and his mother. Midrashic explanation. The verse means, “Every man shall fear...,”] we know [this law applies to] a man; how do we know [that it applies to] a woman? When Scripture says, קַיְרָא [you shall fear, using the plural form], two are included [in the verse, namely, men and women]. But if this is so, why does the verse say, “Every man...?” Because a man has the ability to fulfill this [commandment without restriction, since he is independent and thus obliged to fear his parents], whereas a woman is [sometimes] under the authority of others [her husband. — [Kid. 30b; Torath Kohanim 19:3].

I found this commentary very interesting, how one can fear their parents (or fear one more than the other) just like how you can fear god....

ART:



“You shall love your fellow as yourself.” (Leviticus 19:18) By: Yoram Raanan

Yoram Raanan lives in Israel, where he is inspired to paint. His paintings include modern Jewish expressionism, from abstract to landscape, biblical and Judaic.

“To love one’s fellow” is said to be the foundation of the Torah. In this painting we see figures of people blending into the colorful scenery. This originally was a vertical painting with floral designs, when the canvas was turned sideways and white paint was added around the flowers, figures appeared, interacting with each other in a courtyard. According to the Baal Shem Tov, the love of one’s fellow is like a gateway into the palace of G-d. I personally loved the colors used and how abstract the painting is, like most of his art. It makes you think about what is taking place in the painting.



“Korban Shlamim” By Ahuva Klein

Ahuva Klein is an artist and teacher living in Israel. Her artwork, which is Biblical and Judaic, has been exhibited in Israel.

I personally found this painting more realistic than the other. We see in this photo people eating the korban shlamim. The colors used are soothing and aren't as bright as the other piece.

Resources:

<https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/kedoshim-a-summary-of-the-parashah/>

https://www.chabad.org/library/bible_cdo/aid/9920#showrashi=true