



Parasha #27

Tazria

תזריע

Themes of this parasha



The Birth and the Purification



The Brit Milah (Circumcision)



The Laws of the Tzara'at



Tzara'at on Clothing



MEANING:
SHE CONCEIVES
LEVITICUS/VAIKRA 12:1-13:59

Mitzvot



Following the laws of impurity for women after childbirth



Perform the circumcision (Brit Milah) on the eighth day after birth.



Comply with the laws of diagnosis of Tzara'at in people.



The Metzora (the afflicted person) must tear his clothes and cover his head.



Follow the laws of Tzara'at when it appears on clothing.



Prohibition of shaving the hair of ringworm (Netek) in the affected area.



Prohibition of eating sacred meat (offerings) while in a state of impurity.

The Lord spoke to Moses, saying, "Speak to the Israelites like this: When a woman conceives and gives birth to a son, she will be ceremonially unclean for seven days, as during her menstrual impurity. On the eighth day, the foreskin of his penis will be circumcised. She will be in a state of purification from her blood for 33 days. She must not touch any sacred object or enter the sanctuary until the period of her purification is complete. If she gives birth to a daughter, she will be unclean for two weeks, as during her menstrual impurity, and she will be in a state of purification from her blood for 66 days. When the period of her purification is complete, whether for a son or a daughter, she will bring to the priest at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting a lamb in its first year as a burnt offering, and a young pigeon or a turtledove as a sin offering. He will offer them before the Lord and make atonement for her, and she will be cleansed from her flow of blood." These are the rituals regarding the one who has a child, whether male or female.



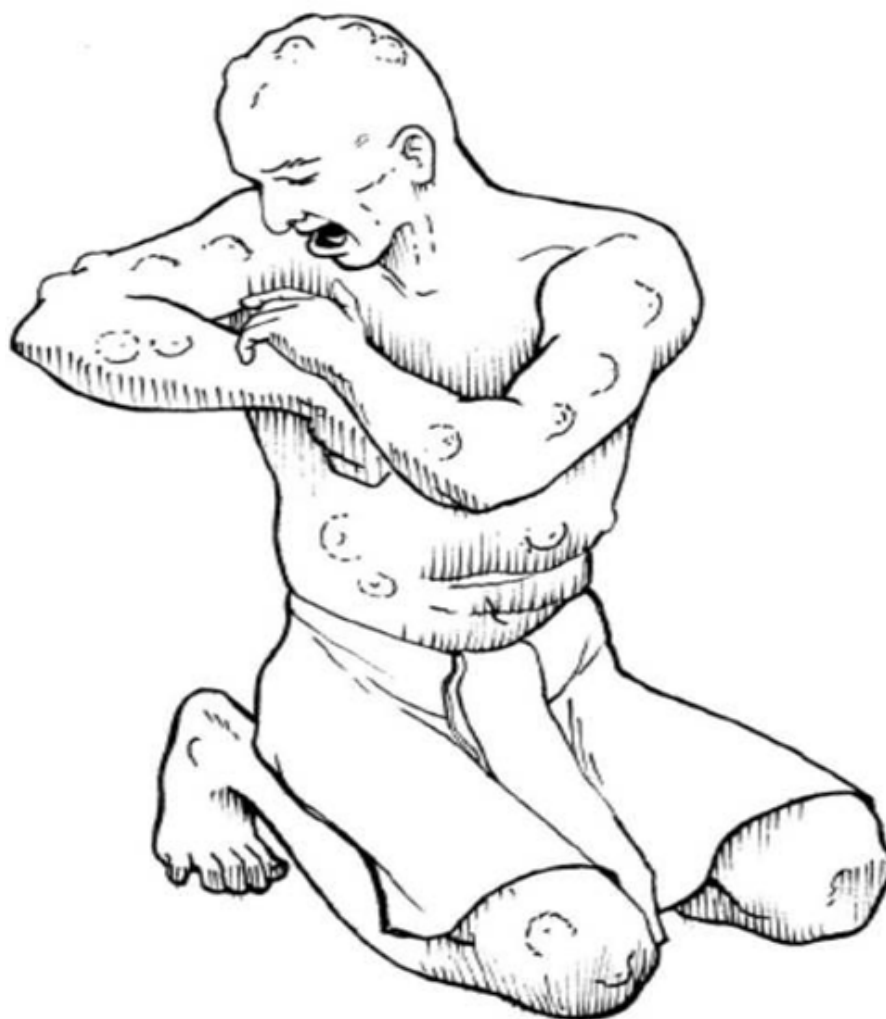


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The Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron, saying, "When a person has a swelling, a rash, or a discoloration on the skin of their body, and it develops into a scaly condition on the skin of their body, Aaron the priest or one of his sons the priests shall be informed. The priest shall examine the condition on the skin of their body: if the hair in the affected area has turned white and the condition appears deeper than the skin of their body, it is a leprous condition; when the priest sees it, he shall pronounce them unclean. But if it is a white discoloration on the skin of their body that does not appear deeper than the skin, and the hair in it has not turned white, the priest shall isolate the person for seven days." On the seventh day the priest will examine him, and if the ailment has not changed, the priest will isolate him for another seven days. On the seventh day the priest will examine him again: if the ailment has subsided and has not spread on the skin, the priest will pronounce him clean. It is a rash; he will wash his clothes, and he will be clean.





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When a swelling appears on someone's skin and heals, and a white swelling or a white discoloration with red patches develops where the swelling was, the person shall be presented to the priest. If the priest finds that it appears lower than the surrounding skin and that the hair on it has turned white, the priest shall pronounce the person unclean; it is a leprous disease that has broken out in the swelling. But if the priest finds that there is no white hair on it, and that it is not lower than the surrounding skin, and that it has faded, the priest shall isolate the person for seven days. If it spreads over the skin, the priest shall pronounce the person unclean; it is a disease. But if the discoloration remains stable and does not spread, it is the scar of the swelling; the priest shall pronounce the person clean.



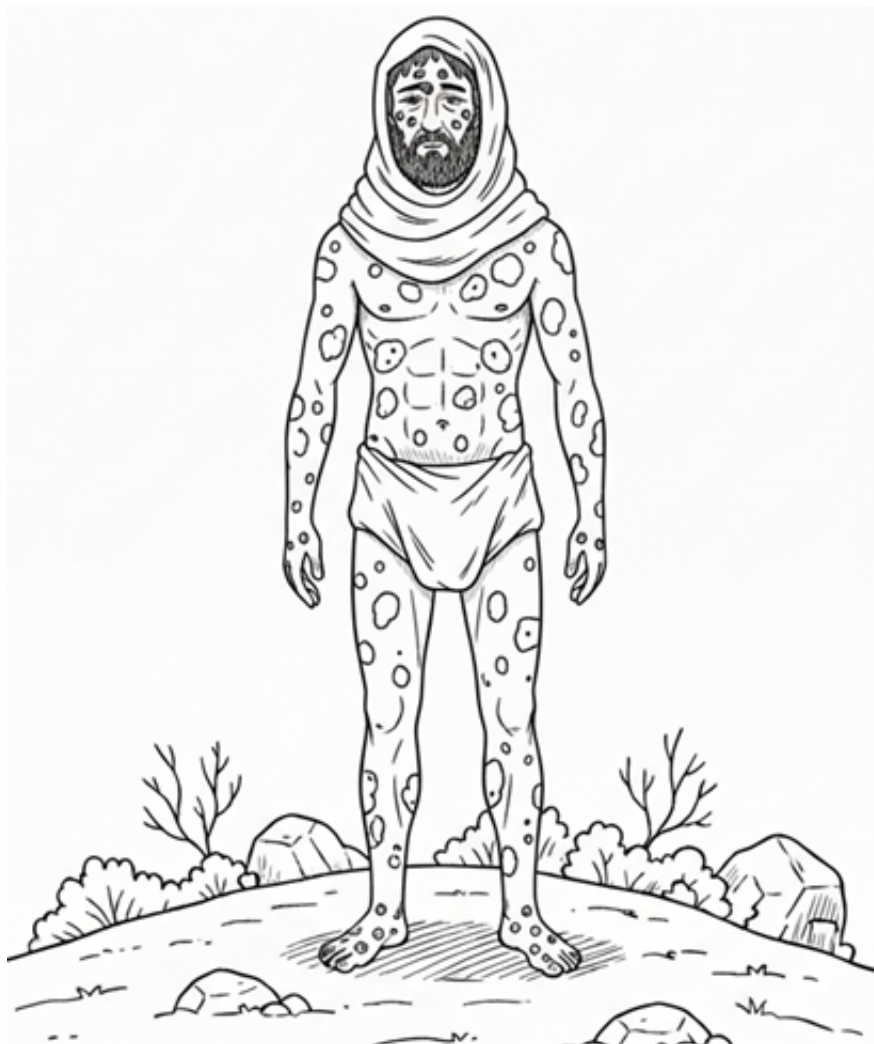


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When someone's skin is burned by fire, and the burned area is discolored, white with red patches, or white, the priest shall examine it. If any hair has turned white in the discoloration, which appears deeper than the skin, it is leprosy that has broken out in the burn. The priest shall pronounce him unclean; it is a leprous disease. But if the priest finds that there is no white hair in the discoloration, and it is not lower than the rest of the skin, and it has faded, the priest shall isolate him for seven days. On the seventh day the priest shall examine him: if it has spread over the skin, the priest shall pronounce him unclean; it is a leprous disease. But if the discoloration has remained stable, without spreading over the skin, and has faded, it is the swelling of the burn. The priest shall pronounce him clean, for it is the scar of the burn.





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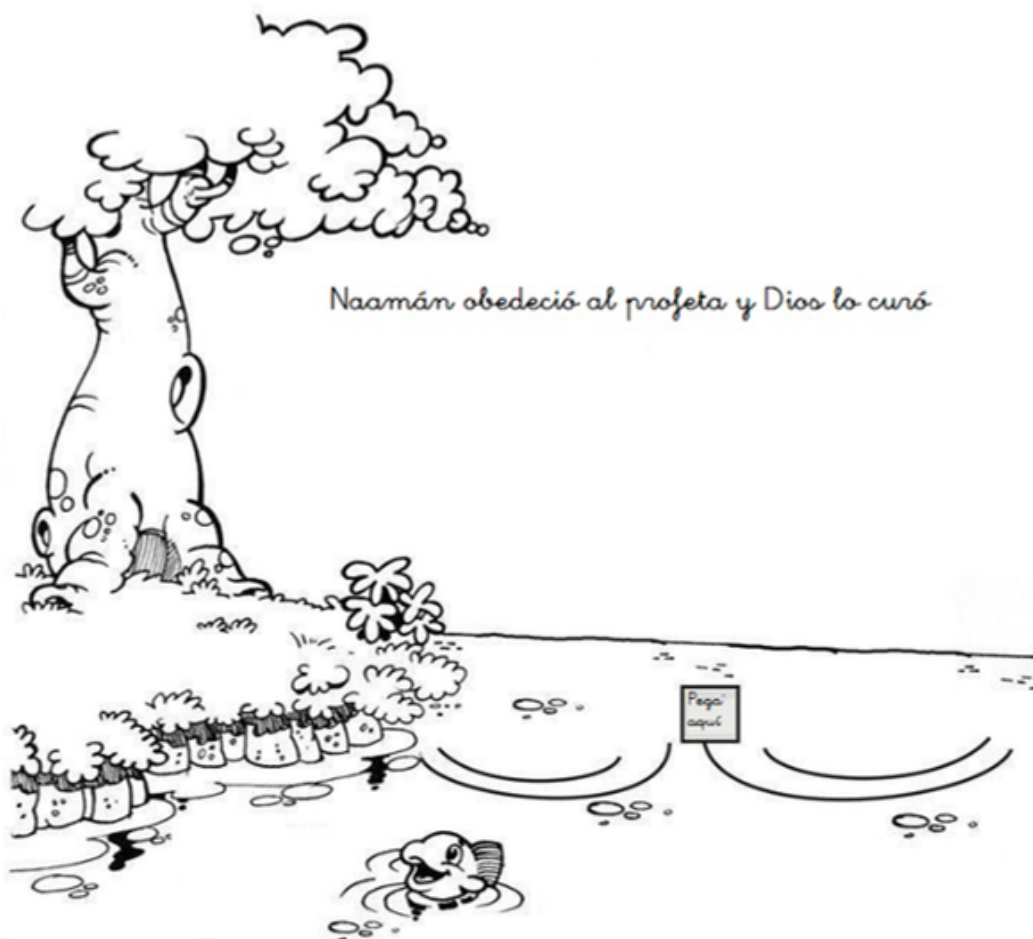
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If a skin rash appears on a cloth or on the thread of linen or wool, or on a hide or anything made of hide, and the rash appears on the cloth or on the hide, in the cloth or on the thread, or on any article of hide, it is a rash. The priest shall be shown this information, and the priest shall examine the rash and isolate the affected article for seven days. On the seventh day, he shall examine the rash again. If the rash has spread on the cloth—whether in the cloth or in the thread, or on the hide, whatever the purpose of the hide may be—it is a malignant rash; it is unclean. The cloth—whether a cloth or thread of wool or linen, or any article of hide on which the rash is found—they shall burn it, for it is a malignant rash; they shall consume it with fire. This is the law for rash rashes on cloth, wool or linen, on cloth or thread, or on any article of hide, to declare them clean or unclean.



Color the picture and follow the instructions.



Recorta por la línea de puntos. Dobra por la línea vertical y pon pegamento detrás de las figuras. A un lado estará Naamán enfermo y en el otro lado estará curado. Pégalo en el río como indica el dibujo.

