



Parasha #28

Metzora

מצורע

Themes of this parasha



Cleaning of the one who has Tzaarat



Physical impurities



MEANING:
"HE WHO HAS TSARAAT"
LEVITICUS/VAIKRA 14:1-15:33

Mitzvot



The purification process of the Metzora (using birds, cedar, scarlet, and hyssop).



The commandment that the Metzora shave all his hair on the seventh day.



The obligation to immerse oneself in a Mikveh (ritual bath) for purification.



The offering that the Metzora must bring on the eighth day after his purification.



The impurity laws of a house affected by Tzara'at.



The laws of impurity of the Zav (man with an impure physical emission).

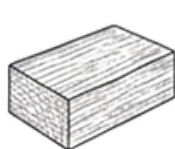


The offering that the Zav must bring after his purification.



The laws of impurity of the Niddah (woman during her monthly cycle).

Yahweh spoke to Moshe and said to him, "This will be the law for a leper when he goes to purify himself: When the priest has been informed, the priest shall go out of the camp. If the priest sees that the leper has been cured of his scaly condition, the priest shall command that two live clean birds, cedar wood, scarlet cloth, and hyssop be brought for the one who is to be purified.



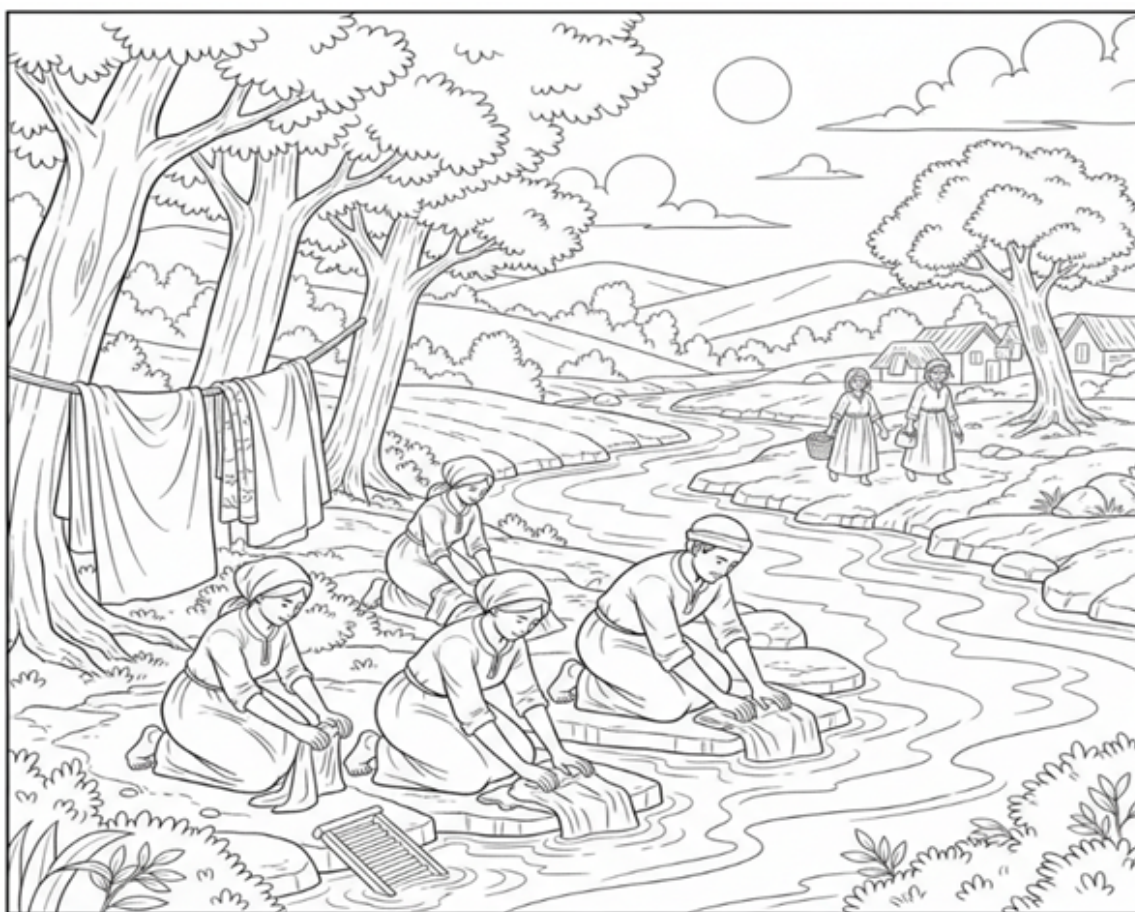


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The one who is to be purified shall wash his clothes, shave off all his hair, and bathe in water; then he shall be clean. After that he may enter the camp, but he must remain outside his tent for seven days. On the seventh day he shall shave off all the hair on his head, his beard, and his eyebrows. When he has shaved off all his hair, he shall wash his clothes and bathe his body in water; then he shall be clean. On the eighth day he shall take two male lambs without blemish, one female ewe in its first year without blemish, three-tenths of an ephah of choice flour mixed with oil for a grain offering, and a log of oil.





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The lamb shall be slaughtered in the place of the holy area where the sin offering and the burnt offering are slaughtered. For the guilt offering, like the sin offering, belongs to the priest; it is most holy. The priest shall take some of the blood of the guilt offering and put it on the lobe of the right ear of the one to be cleansed, on the thumb of his right hand, and on the big toe of his right foot. The priest shall then present the sin offering and make atonement for the one to be cleansed from his uncleanness. Finally, the burnt offering shall be slaughtered, and the priest shall present the burnt offering and the grain offering on the altar, and the priest shall make atonement for him. Then he shall be clean.



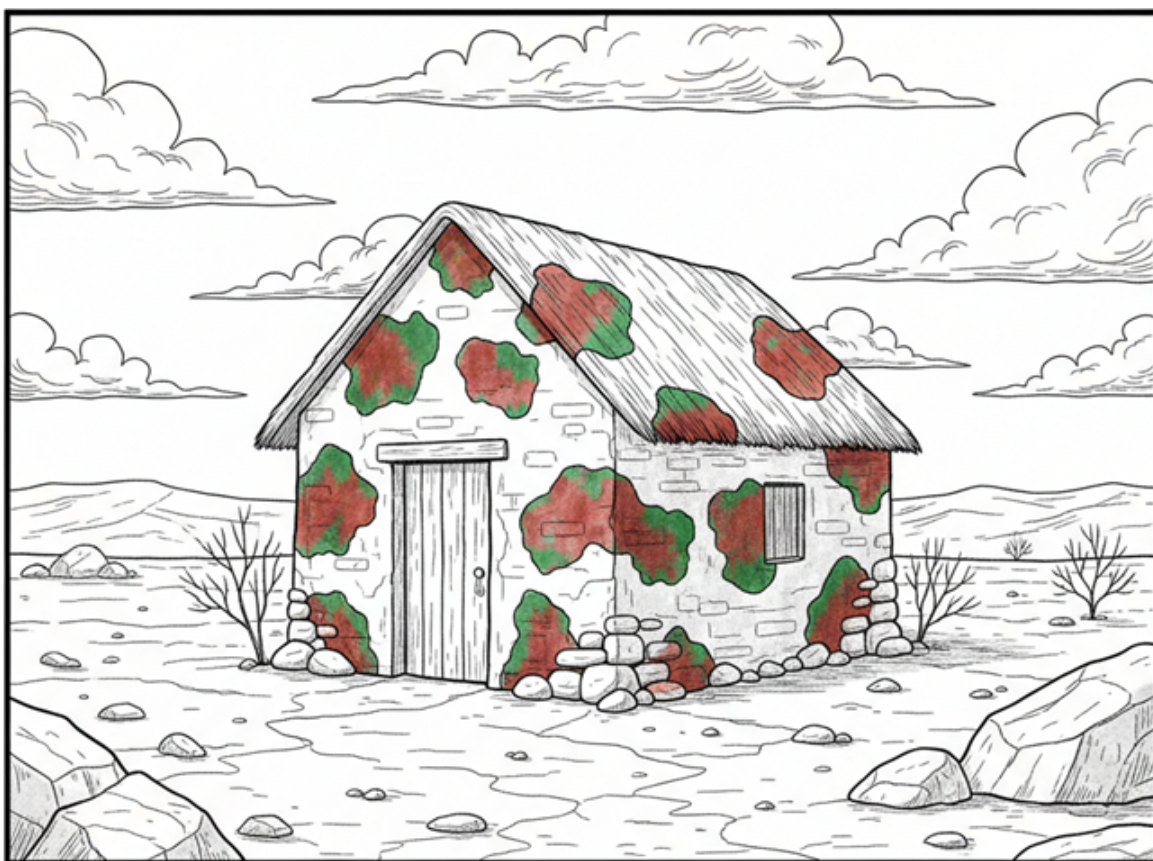


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The Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron, saying, "When you enter the land of Canaan, which I am giving you as your possession, and I strike a house in the land you possess with a blight, the owner of the house shall come and say to the priest, 'Something like a blight has appeared on my house.' If, when he examines the blight, it is found that the blight on the walls of the house consists of greenish or reddish streaks that appear deeper than the wall, the priest shall go out of the house to the entrance of the house and seal it up for seven days. They shall scrape the inside of the house completely, and the dust they remove from it shall be thrown outside the city in an unclean place. However, if the priest comes and sees that the blight has not spread in the house after they have replastered the house, the priest shall pronounce the house clean; the blight has been healed. To purify the house, he shall take two birds, cedar wood, scarlet cloth, and hyssop."





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The Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron, saying, "Speak to the Israelites and tell them: When a man has a discharge from his penis, he is unclean. The uncleanness of his discharge means this: whether his penis is draining the discharge or is congested so that there is no discharge, his uncleanness means this: Every bed on which the one with the discharge lies will be unclean, and everything on which he sits will be unclean. Whoever touches his bed must wash his clothes and bathe in water, and he will remain unclean until evening. Whoever sits on anything on which the one with the discharge has sat must wash his clothes and bathe in water, and he will remain unclean until evening. Whoever touches the body of the one with the discharge must wash his clothes and bathe in water, and he will remain unclean until evening. When the one with the discharge is cleansed of his discharge, he must count seven days for his purification, wash his clothes, and bathe his body in water fresh; then it will be clean.

When a woman has a discharge of blood, she will remain unclean for seven days. Anyone who touches her will be unclean until evening. Anything she lies on during her uncleanness will be unclean, and anything she sits on will be unclean. Anyone who touches her bed must wash their clothes and bathe in water, and they will be unclean until evening. If a man has sexual relations with her, her uncleanness will be transferred to him; he will be unclean for seven days, and every bed he lies on will be unclean. When she is cleansed of her discharge, she will count off seven days, and after that she will be clean.



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QUESTIONS FOR THE GAME

1. What is the name of the parashah we are studying?
2. Who was the person in charge of checking if someone was free of their spots?
3. What small animals were used in the special purification ritual?
4. What color was the woolen thread used in the ritual?
5. What type of wood was needed for the purification?
6. Besides people, what else could have blemishes of "spiritual leprosy"?
7. What small, humble plant was used in conjunction with the cedar?
8. Where should the person with spots live while waiting to heal?
9. What action used to cause these stains on skin or in houses?
10. What should the person do with their clothes to make them clean again?
11. What is the name of the special water bath they submerged in at the end?
12. When the ritual was over, what happened to one of the birds?
13. If a house had stains, what should the owner do before the Kohen arrived?
14. How many days did the entire purification process take?
15. What part of the face did the Kohen touch with oil?
16. On which finger of the hand was a little oil also put?
17. And on which toe was oil applied?
18. If a stain on a house could not be removed, what was done with the stained stones?
19. What does this parashah teach us about our tongue?
20. What is the name of the person who had these spots?



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Let's play and answer the questions, according to what we learned from the parasha. (To play we will need a die).





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Discover the shortest path

