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# הַמִּזְרָחִי

# HAMIZRACHI

## PARSHA WEEKLY

## YOUTH EDITION

A project of the Mizrachi Schools Department

PARSHAT VAYIKRA 5786 • 2026

### PARSHA SUMMARY

Now that the Mishkan has been built and completed, as we read in last week's parsha, Parshat Vayikra begins with Hashem speaking to Moshe in the Mishkan. Hashem tells him of the korbanot, which were the sacrifices that were an important part of the avoda in the Mishkan. We learn about various types of korbanot:

- The Korban Olah, also known as the burnt offering, is burnt entirely on the mizbeach.
- The five types of mincha offerings, which are sacrifices made from flour and olive oil.
- The Korban Shelamim, the "peace offering," part of which was burnt on the mizbeach, and part of which was eaten by the person who brought the korban, as well as parts given by the owner to the Kohen.
- The Korban Chatat, various sacrifices brought as an atonement for someone who sinned.
- The Korban Asham, a sacrifice brought for certain sins. These are: a) if somebody accidentally uses something that's supposed to be for the Mishkan b) if someone thinks he may have sinned, but is not sure c) if somebody swears falsely while trying to cheat somebody.

There are many laws and intricate rules regarding the korbanot, but one rule applied to all – every sacrifice was brought with salt.



### MESSAGE FROM ISRAEL

#### Giving 110%

The Elevation Offering – the Korban Olah – is the first offering mentioned and the only one which is totally burnt on the altar. That is why it is called the burnt or elevation offering, where every part of it is offered to heaven.

Why is all of it sacrificed?

I believe it is because the basis of our relationship with Hashem and indeed every important relationship, is to be completely committed. Total dedication and sacrifice. To succeed at anything in life you must give everything you have got, and then some. 110%.

As King Solomon said, "Anything that comes your way to do, do it with all your might." (Kohelet 9:10)

Shabbat Shalom

Rabbi Doron Perez

Executive Chairman,  
World Mizrachi



Dedicated by the Moshal family to the life and legacy of our family patriarch John Moshal –  
יוחנן הלל בן מרדכי ז"ל – a generous lifelong supporter of Jewish education.

## QUESTIONS ON THE PARSHA

1. What does Korban mean?
2. What are the three types of animals of Korban Olah?
3. What should be put on every Korban Mincha?
4. Where should the Korban Shelamim be slaughtered?
5. What animal should be brought from a ruler who sinned?
6. What is the purpose of Korbanot?
7. What can one bring for a Korban Chatat if they cannot afford a sheep or goat?
8. What is the Korban Asham?

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

### Learning from Mistakes

In this week's parsha we read the words "וְאִשָּׁר נָשִׂיא יִחָטֵא" – "And when a leader sins" (Vayikra 4:22). Rashi points out that the Torah could have written "אִם נָשִׂיא יִחָטֵא" – "If a leader sins." Instead it says "אִשָּׁר" Rashi explains that this hints to "אֲשֶׁר" – "fortunate" is the generation whose leader admits his mistake and brings a korban for it. Why is that so special? A true leader is someone who is not afraid to say, "I was wrong." When leaders admit mistakes, they show humility and responsibility. They also set a powerful example for everyone else. Sometimes people are too afraid or respectful to correct a leader, so it's even more important that leaders learn to check themselves and fix their own mistakes.

**Dilemma of the Week – The Team Captain:** Avi was chosen as the captain of his school's basketball team. During an important game, he made a quick decision about who should take the final shot. He chose himself instead of passing to his teammate Daniel, who was standing closer to the basket. Avi missed, and the team lost. After the game, some teammates whispered that Avi should have passed the ball. Avi heard them but felt embarrassed. At the next practice, the coach asked the team to talk about what happened. Avi had two choices: He could stay quiet and pretend he made the right decision... Or he could admit that maybe he should have passed to Daniel. If Avi admits his mistake, the team might respect him more—but it might also feel uncomfortable to say it out loud. What should Avi do?

### Discussion Questions

**A Different Word:** Why do you think the Torah uses "אִשָּׁר" instead of "אִם" when speaking about a leader who sins?

**The Power of Admitting:** Why might people respect a leader more when they admit their mistakes?

**Hard to Say "I Was Wrong":** Why is it sometimes difficult for people—especially leaders—to admit they made a mistake?

**Avi's Choice:** What do you think Avi should do when the team discusses the game?

**Setting an Example:** How could Avi's response affect the rest of the team?

## SOLVE IT AND SEND IT!

Which future king of Israel once hid from King Shaul in the caves of Ein Gedi?

Send the answer to  
[hamizrachiyouth@mizrachi.org](mailto:hamizrachiyouth@mizrachi.org) to  
 be entered into our monthly raffle!

## PARSHA RIDDLE

### Can you solve this Parsha riddle?

On the altar I'm offered up  
 Though I'm not cattle, sheep,  
 or doves

Flour and oil are the  
 ingredients you see

And some frankincense as  
 well, so what is me?



The answer is in next week's edition!

Last Week's Answer: Double Parasha



Think of a recent mistake  
 you made at home or  
 school. How can you  
 lead by being the first to  
 admit it?



## WORD OF THE WEEK

### קֶטֶרֶת – Ketoret – Incense

מִזְבֵּחַ קֶטֶרֶת הַסִּמִּים (Vayikra 4:7)

The Hebrew word קֶטֶרֶת (ketoret) means incense, the special mixture burned in the Mishkan and later in the Beit HaMikdash. The root of the word is ק-ט-ר (Kuf-Tet-Resh). In Aramaic, this root also means “to tie” or “connect,” reflecting how the incense connected Bnei Yisrael to Hashem. Interestingly, in Modern Hebrew, we use the same root for the word קִיטוֹר (kitor), which means steam. Just as steam rises from a boiling pot, the Ketoret rose in a straight column toward Hashem. A related modern Hebrew word is קִיטוֹר (kitor), meaning steam. Both words describe vapor rising into the air. The rising smoke of the קֶטֶרֶת symbolized prayers and service going upward toward Hashem.



## THIS MONTH IN JEWISH HISTORY

### 10 Nissan

#### Miriam passes away (2487/1274BCE)

Miriam was the sister of Moshe and Aaron, and an extremely important figure in the Torah, and played a large part in the story of the Exodus from Egypt. As a young girl, Miriam defied Pharaoh's decree by watching over her brother, Moshe, which eventually led to him being put in the Nile and found by Pharaoh's daughter. After the crossing of the Yam Suf, Miriam led the Israelites in singing and dancing with a tambourine! On the 10th of Nissan 2478, Miriam passed away at Kadesh in the Wilderness of Zin.

## MEET OUR READERS!



NAME: HENRY LAIFER

GRADE: KINDERGARTEN

LOCATION: TORONTO, CANADA



**FAVORITE PARSHA:** Parshat Beshalach

**IF I COULD DO ONE BIG CHESED IT WOULD BE:** Share my toys with my brother Theo.

**A MEANINGFUL JEWISH MEMORY:** Dancing at Kotel on Simchas Torah

**FAVORITE SHABBAT ACTIVITY:** Getting candy from Shul.

**ONE INSPIRING THING I LEARNED ABOUT THIS YEAR:** Hashem saving the Jewish people on Purim.



## WANT TO BE FEATURED IN A FUTURE EDITION?

If you'd like to be featured in an upcoming Youth Edition, and have a chance to win a prize, fill out the form at [mizrahi.org/youthfeature](https://mizrahi.org/youthfeature) or scan the QR code!



## PARSHA ANSWERS

1. Korban means offering.
2. Cattle, flock, and fowl.
3. Salt should be put on every Korban Mincha.
4. The Korban Shelamim should be slaughtered before the Ohel Moed.
5. A male goat should be brought.
6. The purpose of Korbanot is to seek forgiveness, express gratitude, and draw closer to Hashem.
7. They should bring two doves, and a tenth-ephah of fine flour.
8. A guilt offering.

## JOURNEY THROUGH ISRAEL



PHOTO: AKIVA MANN-WINEBERG

One of the most exciting places in the hike is the "Hidden Waterfall" (HaMapal HaNistar – הַמַּפָּל הַנִּסְתָּר). After walking through the stream and desert canyon, hikers suddenly discover a beautiful waterfall and pools surrounded by desert cliffs!

## Nachal Arugot (נַחַל עֲרוּגוֹת)

Nachal Arugot is one of the most beautiful streams in the Judean Desert (מְדִבְרַת יְהוּדָה), located near Ein Gedi on the western side of the Dead Sea (יָם הַמֶּלַח). The stream is about 46 km long and begins in the hills near Gush Etzion and Har Chevron before flowing east toward the Dead Sea. In the dry desert, Nachal Arugot is special because water flows in its lower section all year thanks to natural springs. This creates a green oasis filled with plants like willows and reeds, and animals such as ibex, rock hyrax, and gazelles. Hikers can walk through the cool stream itself or climb along the cliffs above the valley. From the cliffs you can see amazing desert views and even look toward the Dead Sea and the mountains of Jordan. The final section of the hike leads into a deep canyon with waterfalls and pools of fresh water. Today it is part of the Ein Gedi Nature Reserve and one of Israel's most famous desert hikes.

קום התהלך בארץ

## SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

Can you find 10 differences between these two parsha pictures?

