

YOUTH CHALLENGE!



Help in the house for shabbat:

- Take a moment and help your parents for Shabbat.
- Here are some ideas:
- Clean a room in your home
- Set the table for the Shabbos meal,
- Clear the table,
- Let your parents rest while you play a game with your siblings
- Ask your parents how you can help



Family Pre - Shabbat Experience:

Join our Beth Jacob Congregation for an inspiring pre -shabbat family experience with singing, ruach, story time and family interaction.

Tefillah:

Open up a Siddur and Daven just the way we do it in the program! You can do it. Understanding what we are saying in Tefillah is so important. to help you understand what you are saying we included a SPARK Tefillah page at the end of this packet.

Torah out loud :

Here are a list of 2 (New) Torah psukim - verses. Say and learn these 2 Pesukim out loud (in Hebrew or English) by yourself or with your family. Send an email to Rabbieli@bethjacob.org and be entered into a special raffle for a \$10 gift card on Amazon. *note you do not need to learn them by heart



בראשית ברא אלקים את
השמים ואת הארץ (בראשית א:א)

**BEREISHIS BORO ELO-HIM EIS
HA-SHOMAYIM VE-EIS HO-ORETZ.**

In the beginning G-d created the heavens and the earth. (GENESIS 1:1)

G-d created the whole world; the heavens and everything in them; the earth and everything on the earth. This is the very first thing the Torah tells us.

So if we are ever frightened by the dark, or storm, or cold, or noise, or man, and nothing seems to be the way it should, the Torah tells us not to be afraid. Hashem created the whole world, and He is taking care of it; and He gave us the Torah to make things be the way they should. The Torah tells us just what we should do, and how we can make everything good and holy. And when G-d in Heaven sees that we are good, He sends us blessings and success.

ושנונתם לבנייך ורבנותם בם
בשבתך בביתך ובלבךך בךךך
ובשכובך ובគומך (בראשית כ:ה)

**VE-SHEE-NAN-TOM LE-VO-NE-CHO
VE-DEE-BAR-TO BOM, BESHIV-TECHO
BE-VAI-SE-CHO U-VE-LECH-TECHO
VA-DERECH U-VE-SHOCH-BECHO
U-VE-KU-MECHO.**

And you shall teach the Torah to your children, and you should speak about it when you are home and when you travel, before you lie down to sleep and when you wake up. (Deut. 6:7)

Torah tells our parents: "Daddy, Mommy teach ME to your children! I want them to know MY holy words!"

We should tell our parents too: "Daddy, Mommy, wouldn't you like to do the greatest and best thing of all for me? Then please teach me Torah.

"Teach me with love and care, until the verses reach into my heart and mind, and I remember them whether I'm at home or on the way somewhere, whether I'm going to sleep, or when I wake up."

If we ask from the heart, the way we know to ask for things we really want, they'll surely listen to us, and send us to a camp that is run the Torah way, and to a school where we can learn Torah, Mitzvos and *Yiddishkeit*.



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Behar Bechukotai

בְּהָר בְּחֻקֹּתִי

Parsha:

This week we read 2 Parshiyot Behar and Bechukotai! We also complete the whole Sefer Vauikrah. Don't forget to say Chazak Chazak Vinizchazeik!

Here is a little summary of both Parshiyot. Happy learning!

Behar

In Parshat Behar, we learn about some very important mitzvot that apply in the land of Israel. First is shemittah. The same way the seventh day of the week is Shabbat, every seventh year is a Shabbat for the land when the land gets to "rest." This means that for six years, farmers may work on the land, sowing seeds so things should grow, pruning to help the plants grow better, and harvesting the fruit and vegetables so they can sell it and make money. But in the seventh year, the year of shemittah, the land must be allowed to rest, and there can be no planting or harvesting. Instead, anything that grows becomes free for anybody who wants to just pick and enjoy. After seven cycles of shemittah, the fiftieth year ($7 \times 7 = 49$, it's the year following the 49th, so it's the 50th), is called yovel or the jubilee. It is also a year of rest for the land, but in addition to that, all servants go free, and all property returns to its original owner. That means that whenever somebody buys a plot of land he knows he will only keep it until the year of yovel when the land will go back to the original owner. Then the Torah tells us that we shouldn't worry that we won't have enough to eat during shemittah and the following year because we can't plant and harvest. Because G-d promises that the year before shemittah--the sixth year--will produce enough food for three whole years--the sixth year, the year of shemittah, and the following year, when things won't grow because there was no planting during shemittah. We also learn in this Parshah that it's forbidden to charge a Jew interest. That means that when we lend someone money, we can't take a little extra back as a thank you for doing them the favor and lending them the money. Rather, all loans must be free--the person only has to pay back exactly what you lent them.

Bechukotai

In Parshat Bechukotai, we read about the promises that G-d gives us if we keep the Torah and do the mitzvot: rain will come when we need it to make the crops grow there will be enough food and everybody will eat until they are satisfied we will have peace and security in the land no wild beasts or armies will pass through the land we will be successful in our battles and victorious over armies much larger than ours and G-d will be with us. But, then the Torah tells us that if the people don't keep the commandments, and forget about their agreement with G-d, then many unfortunate things will happen. But even if G-d is angry at the Jews and must punish them, he will never forget or abandon them. The last thing we learn in the Parshah is how to calculate the value of different types of gifts that people promise to G-d.

Statistics for Parshat Behar

- The place in the Torah = 32nd of the Torah's 54 sedras
- The place in Sefer Vayikrah = 9th out of 10 in Sefer Vayikra
- How many letters = 2817 letters, ranks 50th; Only 4 sedras are shorter, specifically, the last 4 of the Torah: Nitzavim, Vayeilech, Haazinu, V'zot HaBracha
- How many P'sukim = 57 p'sukim, ranks 50th
- How many words = 737 words, ranks 50th;
- How many Mitzvot = B'har contains 24 mitzvot of the 613; 7 positive and 17 prohibitions;

Statistics for Parshat Bechukotai

The place in the Torah = 33rd of the 54

The place in Sefer Vayikrah = 10th out of 10 in Sefer Vayikra

How many letters = 3992 letters, ranks 47th;

How many P'sukim = 78 p'sukim, ranks 46th

How many words = 1013 words, ranks 47th;

How many Mitzvot = B'har contains 12 mitzvot of the 613; 7 positive and 5 prohibitions;

YOUTH CHALLENGE!

**Behar Bechukotai****בְּהָר בְּחֻקֹּתִי**

Parshat Behar Questions

QUESTIONS

1. Which year is shemitah?
2. Is a farmer living in Eretz Yisrael allowed to plow, plant, harvest, or do any work in his field during shemitah?
3. May he lock his field up so that he is the only one that is able to eat the fruit?
4. Can the farmer take any food for himself?
5. Is a farmer living outside of Eretz Yisrael allowed to plow, plant, harvest, or do any work in his field during shemitah?
6. What happens if someone lends someone money before shemitah, and then shemitah comes before the loan is paid back?
7. When does a yovel year come?
8. If someone who lived in Eretz Yisrael during the time of the Beit hamikdash sold his field, could he ever get it back for free?
9. How could you figure out how much to sell the field for?
10. Is a Jew allowed to collect interest when he lends money to another Jew?
11. How do we let everyone know when it is the Yovel year (50th year)?
12. What does keeping the laws of shemitah demonstrate?
13. Was one allowed to work in his field during the yovel?
14. What berachah does Hashem promise one who keeps shemittah and Yovel?
15. From whom may you buy avadim?
16. For how long do these avadim work?
17. What should one do if his relative is sold as an eved to a non jew?
18. What is the punishment for neglecting the laws of shemita?
19. What is the definition of a "ger toshav"?
20. Where is it permitted to prostrate oneself on a stone floor?

ANSWERS

1. Every seventh year.
2. NO
3. NO
4. YES. He may take as much as anyone else can.
5. YES
6. The borrower doesn't have to pay back the loan.
7. Every fiftieth year.
8. YES! He got it back for free when Yovel came.
9. The closer it was to the Yovel year, the less the field cost. The further it was from the Yovel year, the more the field cost.
10. NO
11. The shofar is blown on Yom Kippur
12. a. A great belief in Hashem, that He will provide for us b. It shows that the true master of the land is Hashem, not us.
13. NO
14. The produce of the sixth year will last three years.
15. Non-Jews
16. Forever
17. Redeem him
18. Exile
19. A non-Jew who lives in Eretz Yisrael and accepts upon himself not to worship idols.
20. In the Mikdash

YOUTH CHALLENGE!



Behar Bechukotai

בְּהָר בְּחֻקֹּתִי

Parshat Bechukotai Questions

QUESTIONS

1. To what do the words "bechukotai telechu" (walk in My statutes) refer?
2. What is the reward for observing the mitzvoth of the Torah? What is the correct time for rain? Why?
3. What is one of the most important berachot?
4. How do we know that klal Yisrael have more strength when many people do the Mitzvoth than when a few do them?
5. What are the seven steps which cause a person to stray from Hashem?
6. What mitzvah is given immediately after the tochachah (rebuke)?
7. What is Eruchin?
8. What is temurah?
9. Can one switch an animal which has a mum for an animal without a mum?
10. What happens if you do this?
11. Who decides the value of a house that a Jew gives to hekdesh?
12. How much does the owner have to pay if he wants to redeem it from hekdesh?
13. How much does one pay if he wants to redeem his maser?
14. What is the blessing of "v'achaltem lachmechem l'sova" (and you shall eat your bread to satisfaction)?
15. What is meant by the verse "and a sword will not pass through your land?"
16. What was the duration of the Babylonian exile and why that particular number?
17. Why does the Torah say in 26:46 "Torot" (plural) and not "Torah" (singular)?
18. Where must "ma'aser sheini" be eaten?
19. When a person redeems "ma'aser sheini" what happens to the food? What happens to the redemption money?
20. How does a person tithe his animals?

ANSWERS

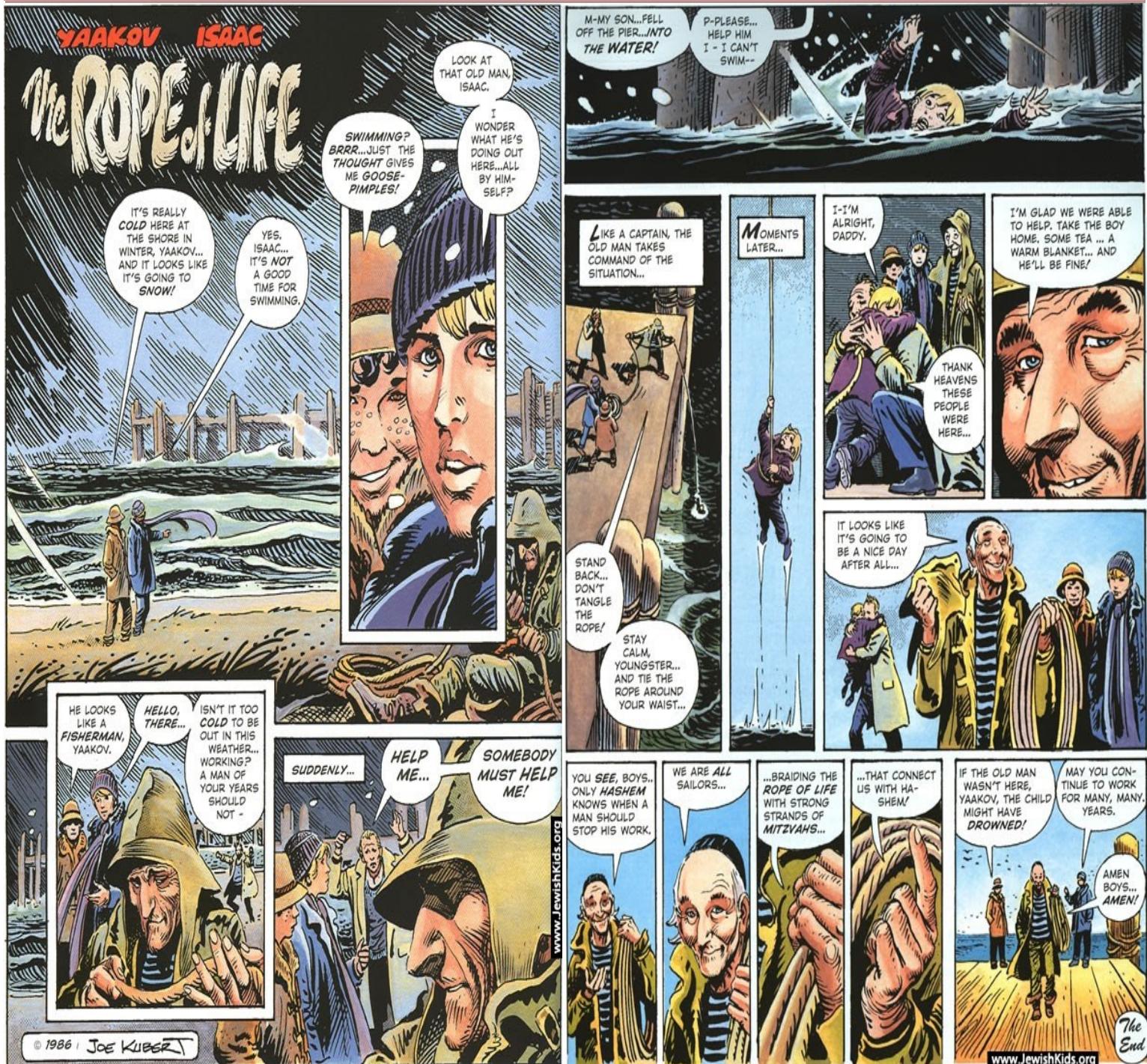
1. Laboring in Torah learning.
2. a. Rain in its time b. When people aren't outside (like Friday night)
3. Shalom (peace)
4. 5 pursue 100 (1:20 ratio), 100 pursue 10000 (1:100 ratio)
5. a. Not learning Torah b. Stop doing mitzvoth c. Be upset with others doing mitzvoth d. Hate the Rabbis e. Prevent others from being observant f. Deny that Hashem gave mitzvoth g. Deny the existence of Hashem
6. Eruchin
7. This means that if a person pledges to donate "his value" to the Beit Hamikdash, then he must contribute a certain amount, depending on his gender and age.
8. Switching one animal in place for a hekdesh animal.
9. NO
10. Both animals become holy.
11. Kohen
12. He should add a fifth
13. Add a fifth
14. You will only require a little bread to be completely satisfied.
15. No foreign army will travel through your land on their way to a different country.
16. 70 years. Because the Jewish People violated 70 shemita and yovel years.
17. To teach that both the Written Torah and the Oral Torah were given to Moshe on Har Sinai.
18. In Jerusalem
19. The food becomes permissible to him outside of Jerusalem. The redemption money must be brought to Jerusalem and used to purchase food to be eaten there.
20. He passes them through a door individually and every tenth animal he marks with a rod smeared with red dye.

YOUTH CHALLENGE!



Comics:

How do we know when to stop working? Follow Yaakov and Isaac on an adventure to find out: Read this comic to your family or give over a lesson you learned from it at the Shabbos table. Enjoy!!



YOUTH CHALLENGE!



Parsha coming alive:



Think it out

What is the connection between our Parsha and Seffirat haomer

Game it out

Behar Game

Divide your children into two groups.

The first group will give numbers from 1-10 to the things that are important to do, when 1, is not important, and 10, is the important thing to do. The second group will decide to whom they would help if they won on \$1,000,000 . The sentences for the first group:

To tidy-up my room

Clean the street from garbage

Visit a sick friend

Visit old people in the hospital

Help someone with his heavy bags

Help my mother clean the house

Help my friend to study for a big test

Volunteering with children at risk.

Give Tzdaka every-day

Listen to my little sister, when she has problems in school, or life

Second Group

Which people will you help, if you have won \$1,000,000?

*A friend that needs surgery.

*A cousin that doesn't have a house.

* To a place that helps children at risk.

* For people that are sick with cancer.

* For opening a big library in your area.

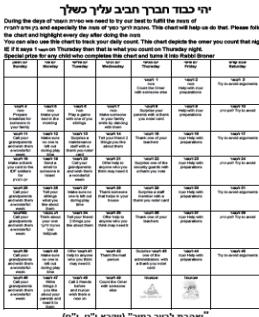
* For your father, that needs to go to the dentist.

You can discuss with your children about their choices, and each group can give their opinion about the other group choices.

Discuss it out:

In these games, we spoke about helping others, even though it may be difficult at times. We are our own people and it's important to look out for our best and we deserve what we work hard for. We try to be the best people we can and our hard work deserves recognition and even rewards. That being said though, Hashem put many other people on this world with us. It's important to look out for everyone around us and take a step back and recognize that we're not the only people in the world. That works for people as well as every other object as well. Hashem created this world and everything in it deserves our respect and care.

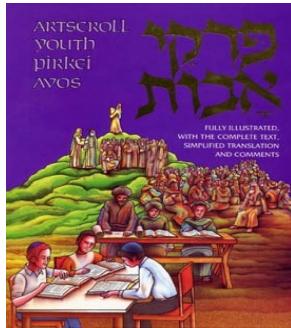
YOUTH CHALLENGE!



Count Seffirat Haomer:

Seffirah of the Week:

This week we have been working on the sefirah of Yesod. Yesod means “Foundation” Just like in order to have a strong house it must have a strong foundation, the same as with every Jew. We must have a strong foundation in Torah and Mitzvot! Pick one Mitzvah or something extra in Torah that you will do from now until Shavuot! Stay strong my friends.



Pirkei Avot

This week we are learning the 5th chapter of Pirkei avot. Here is a story about learning Torah, Doing Mitzvot and Good deeds:

A sly fox passed a lovely vineyard. A tall, thick fence surrounded the vineyard on all sides. As the fox circled around the fence, he found a small hole in the fence, barely large enough for him to push his head through. The fox could see what luscious grapes grew in the vineyard, and his mouth began to water. But the hole was too small for him. So what did the sly fox do? He fasted for three days, until he became so thin that he managed to slip through the hole.

Inside the vineyard, the fox began to eat to his heart's content. He grew bigger and fatter than ever before. Then he wanted to get out of the vineyard. But alas! The hole was too small again. So what did he do? He fasted for three days again, and then just about managed to slip through the hole and out again.

Turning his head towards the vineyard, the poor fox said: “Vineyard, O vineyard! How lovely you look, and how lovely are your fruits and vines. But what good are you to me? just as I came to you, so I leave you . . .” And so, our sages say, it is also with this world. It is a beautiful world, but—in the words of King Solomon, the wisest of all men—just as man comes into this world empty handed, so he leaves it. Only the Torah he studied, the mitzvot he performed, and the good deeds he practiced are the real fruits which he can take with him.

What lesson can you learn from this story?

YOUTH CHALLENGE!



	<u>Childs name:</u>				
<u>Mission tasks:</u>	(Place a ✓ if completed)				
Helped in the house for Shabbat					
Family Pre Shabbat Kumsitz					
<i>Tefilah</i>					
<i>Torah out loud</i>					
<i>Parsha</i>					
Comic					
Parsha coming					
Count <i>Seffirat Ha Omer</i> and do the <i>Mission of the day</i>					
Pirkei avot					

יום ראשון Sunday	יום שני Monday	יום שלישי Tuesday	יום רביעי Wednesday	יום חמישי Thursday	יום שישי Friday	שבת קודש Saturday
32 לשומר Call your grandparents and wish them a wonderful week	33 לשומר Think about your own hobbies and interests and do one for fun! Mitzvah	34 לשומר Tell your friend 2 things you like about them	35 לשומר Offer help to anyone who you think may need it	36 לשומר Thank one of your teachers	37 לשומר Help with Shabbat preparations	38 לשומר Try to avoid lashon hara
39 לשומר Call your grandparents and wish them a wonderful week	40 לשומר Make sure no one is left out during play time	41 לשומר Offer help to anyone who you think may need it	42 לשומר Thank the mail person	43 לשומר Surprise one of the administrators with a thank you note/ card	44 לשומר Help with Shabbat preparations	45 לשומר Try to avoid arguments
46 לשומר Call your grandparents and wish them a wonderful week	47 לשומר Write things you like about your parents and read it to them	48 לשומר Call 3 friends before and after Shabbat and wish them a good Shabbat	49 לשומר Count the Omer with someone else	שבתות! 	שבתות! 	

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Sheh Asah Li Kol Tzorki שֶׁעָשָׂה לִי כָל צְرָפִי

"Blessed are You... Who has provided me my every need." He provided me with my every need- expresses two foundation stones of a Jew's faith. First, that all we have comes from Hashem. Second, the blessing reminds us that Hashem leaves nothing out of His provision for us. "Every need" required for us to succeed at our Hashem-given mission in life is provided to us by Hashem. It means that Hashem has given each of us exactly what we need to live the lives we are meant to live. Therefore, if Hashem has not provided you with a par-

Ashrei אשרי

This chapter of Tehilim is written with an Alef Beit acrostic. This is a classic literary technique, and has some obvious advantages such as ease of memorization, and the simple beauty of the Alef Beit formula. However, there's also a deeper message here we praise Hashem with every sound, every letter and every form of speech that we have available to us. In truth,

The entire Alef Beit is not represented here. Can you see which letter is missing? This is because it would represent Neffila and referred to the fall of man instead we choose to focus on the opposite when the very next verse refers to Hashem supporting and carrying those who fall.

Shema שמע ישראל

If you were asked to make a very important announcement, what would it be?

This kavana focuses on the importance of announcements and declarations. It asks the child to find an announcement they would like everyone to be aware of (for example which sports team is their favorite, what they think of their teacher, their love for their pet). From here you can explore with your child what it feels like to declare something they really believe is important. For whom are they making the announcement and whom are they affecting when they make an announcement like that? Other people or themselves?

Amidah Avot אבותה

The beracha says G-d of Avraham, G-d of Yitzhak, and G-d of Yaakov individually instead of G-d of all three to teach us a profound lesson. A person is required to find his individual connection to G-d and not simply rely on the belief taught to him by his forefathers.

Each of us have an opportunity to forge our own individual relationships with G-d, learning from but not merely copying our ancestors. (Rabbi Meir Eisenstadt, Panim Meirot)

Reprinted from the Koren children's and youth siddur.