HADAR Children & Families
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Because learning Torah is sweet

תְּרוּמָה
Terumah

DeVASH

ב'- ח' אֲדָר א תשפ"ד February 11 - 17, 2024

בּוֹאוּ נְדַבֵּר עַל זֶה

Tell Me More About This!

The מִשְׁכָּן (Mishkan) was the sanctuary for God that Benei Yisrael built in the wilderness. It was the place where God spoke to Moshe, and where Benei Yisrael served God through rituals such as offering קָרְבָּנוֹת (korbanot, sacrifices) and burning the spices of the קְטֹרֶת (ketoret, incense).

For the next several weeks, the weekly parashah will be about the construction of the Mishkan. God gives very detailed instructions for how to do this! **Devash this week features a close look at each of the Mishkan's larger כֵּלִים (keilim, vessels).**

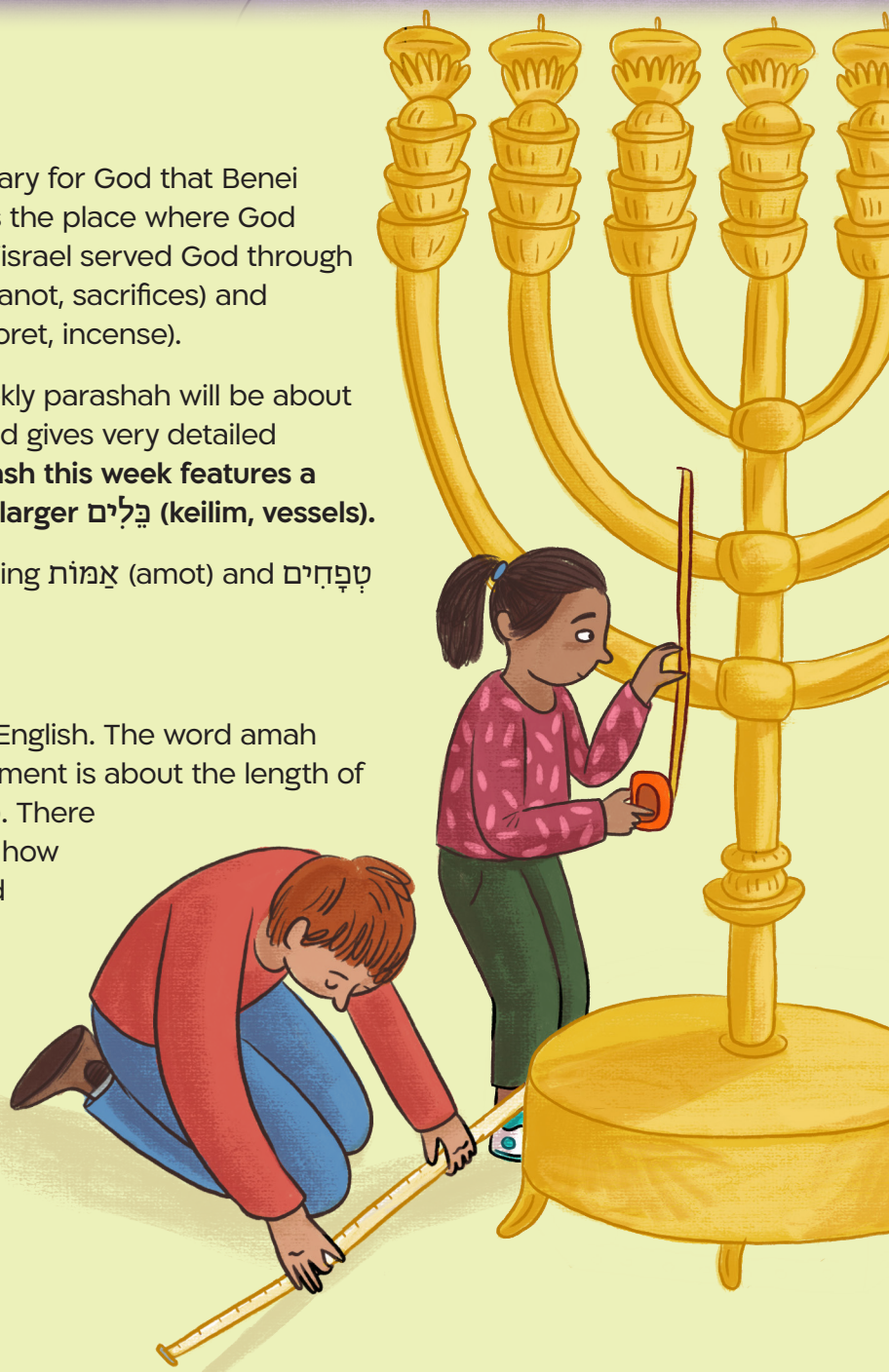
The Torah measures these keilim using אַמּוֹת (amot) and טְפָחִים (tefahim).

What's an אַמָּה (amah)?

An amah is often called a "cubit" in English. The word amah also means "arm," and the measurement is about the length of an adult's forearm (elbow to fingers). There are different opinions about exactly how long this is. It's generally understood to be around 18-24 inches.

What's a טֶפַח (tefah)?

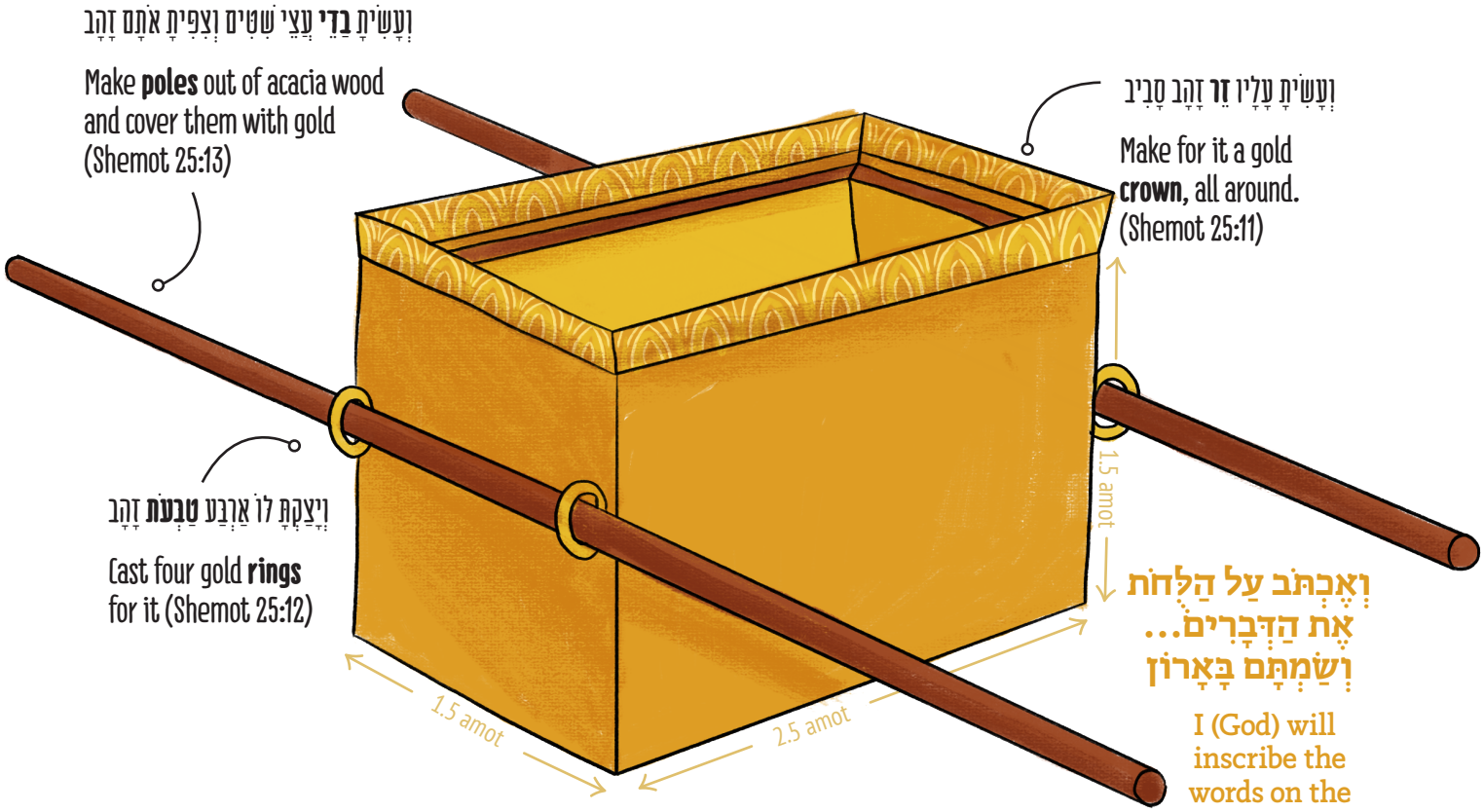
A tefah is the width of a hand. There are six tefahim in an amah. So, if one amah is about 18 inches, one tefah would be about three inches.



אָרוֹן • Aron

וְעָשׂוּ אֲרוֹן עֲצֵי שִׁטִּים… וְצִפִּיתָ אֹתוֹ זָהָב טָהוֹר מִבַּיִת וּמִחוּץ תְּצַפֶּנּוּ

Make an aron (ark) out of acacia word…cover it with pure gold from inside and from outside (Shemot 25:10-11)



וְאֶכְתֹּב עַל הַלֻּחֹת אֶת הַדְּבָרִים… וְשַׂמְתָּם בָּאָרוֹן

I (God) will inscribe the words on the luhot (tablets)… and you (Moshe) shall place them in the aron. (Devarim 10:2)

The Gemara (Bava Batra 14b) says that the aron contained the לֻחוֹת (luhot, tablets) that Moshe eventually gave to Benei Yisrael, and also the broken pieces of the luhot that Moshe shattered when he saw the עֵגֶל הַזָּהָב (eigel ha-zahav, golden calf).

R. Yehoshua ben Levi teaches a lesson based on this idea:

Talmud Bavli Berakhot 8b

Be careful to give honor to elderly scholars who have forgotten their Torah learning (because of old age). Because we say: The second luhot and the broken pieces of the first luhot were both placed in the aron.

תלמוד בבלי ברכות דף ח עמוד ב

וְהִזָּהֲרוּ בִּזְקֵן שֶׁשָּׁכַח תַּלְמוּדוֹ מֵחֲמַת אוֹנְסוֹ. דְּאָמְרִינַן: לוּחוֹת וְשִׁבְרֵי לוּחוֹת מוּנָּחוֹת בָּאָרוֹן.

- What do the broken pieces of the first luhot represent in this teaching? What can we learn from how they were treated?
- Why is it important to give honor to something or someone that once contained Torah, even if they don't anymore?

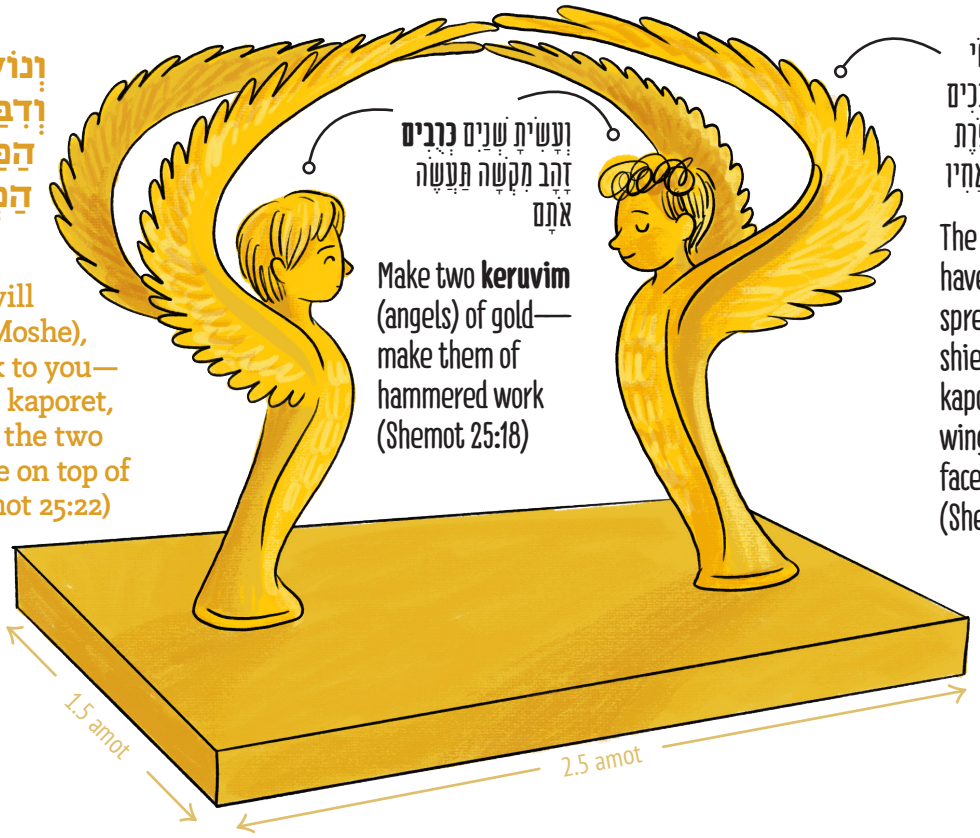
כַּפֹּרֶת • Kaporet

וְעָשִׂיתָ כַּפֹּרֶת זָהָב טָהוֹר

Make a kaporet from pure gold (Shemot 25:17)

וְנוֹעַדְתִּי לְךָ שָׁם וְדִבַּרְתִּי אִתְּךָ מֵעַל הַכַּפֹּרֶת מִבֵּין שְׁנֵי הַכְּרֻבִים אֲשֶׁר עַל אֲרוֹן הָעֵדֻת

There I (God) will meet with you (Moshe), and I will speak to you—from above the kaporet, from between the two keruvim that are on top of the aron (Shemot 25:22)



Our Rabbis notice a contradiction. Our parashah says that the keruvim faced each other (like they're illustrated here). But in another place in Tanakh, the keruvim are described as: וּפְנֵיהֶם לַבַּיִת (their faces are toward the sanctuary) (Divrei Ha-Yamim Bet 3:13). That would mean they're facing off to the side, not toward each other. So, which way did they actually face?

Talmud Bavli Bava Batra 99a

There is no difficulty. One is when Israel is doing the will of God, and one is when Israel is not doing the will of God.

תלמוד בבלי בבא בתרא דף צט עמוד א

לָא קַשְׁיָא; כָּאן בִּזְמַן שֶׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל עוֹשִׂין רְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל מָקוֹם, כָּאן בִּזְמַן שֶׁאֵין יִשְׂרָאֵל עוֹשִׂין רְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל מָקוֹם.



- Why is facing each other a symbol of doing God's will? Why does facing away from each other represent the opposite?
- What connection can you feel to someone when you look at each other directly in the face? What about when you look away from each other?

Content and editing by Shoshie Lockshin, Jason Rogoff, Jeremy Tabick, and Effy Unterman.
Design by Jen Klor. Illustration by Noa Kelner.

מְנוֹרָה • Menorah

וְעָשִׂיתָ מְנֹרַת זָהָב טָהוֹר מִקְשָׁה תֵּעָשֶׂה הַמְּנוֹרָה

You shall make a menorah of pure gold; the menorah shall be made of a hammered piece of gold (Shemot 25:31)

שְׁלֹשָׁה גְבִעִים מְשֻׁקָּדִים **בַּקָּנֶה** הָאֶחָד **כַּפְתֹּר** וָפָרַח

On each branch there shall be three almond-shaped **cups**, with **knobs** and **blossoms** (Shemot 25:33)



שְׁלֹשָׁה קָנִים מְנֹרָה מִצִּדָּהּ הָאֶחָד

Three branches on each side (Shemot 25:32)

How big?

The Torah doesn't give dimensions for the menorah. According to the Gemara, it was 18 tefahim tall (Menahot 28b).

Curved or straight branches?

We don't know for sure! Coins from the time of the Beit HaMikdash, and nearly every historical picture, show a menorah with curved branches (like it's illustrated here). But a diagram in a manuscript of Rambam's Mishnah commentary shows a menorah with straight branches. R. Avraham, son of the Rambam, writes that the branches were, "straight, as my father drew them, and not curved, as others have drawn" (commentary to Shemot 25:32).

וְעָשִׂיתָ אֶת נֵרֹתֶיהָ שִׁבְעָה וְהֶעֱלָה אֶת נֵרֹתֶיהָ וְהֵאִיר עַל עֵבֶר פָּנֶיהָ

Make its seven lamps, and light its lamps so it gives off light in front of it. (Shemot 25:37)

שְׁאֵלוֹת הַשָּׁבוּעַ • Parashah Scavenger Hunt

aliyot:
1) Shemot 25:1 to 25:16
2) 25:17 to 25:40
3) 26:1 to 26:14
4) 26:15 to 26:30
5) 26:31 to 26:37
6) 27:1 to 27:8
7) 27:9 to 27:19

Haftarah: Melakhim Alef 5:26 to 6:13

The answers to the first seven questions can be found in the matching numbered aliyah in the Torah reading. The answers to questions 8 and 9 are harder and can come from anywhere in the parashah. The answer to question 10 is in this week's haftarah.

Good luck!



1. What did the gold of the אָרוֹן (aron, ark) cover?
2. How many candles did the מְנוֹרָה (menorah) hold?
3. How many תְּכֵלֶת (tekhelet, ocean-blue) colored loops were put on the edge of each section of curtains?
4. What metal were the אֲדָנִים (adanim, sockets) made of?
5. What two things did the פָּרֹכֶת (parokhet, curtain) divide from each other?
6. What metal was the מִזְבֵּחַ (mizbe'ah, altar) covered with?
7. What was the size of the courtyard of the Mishkan?
8. What three colored fabrics appear together five separate times?



9. Where do flowers appear?
10. **From the haftarah:** What material does Shlomo use in building the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ (Beit HaMikdash, Temple in Jerusalem), which was not part of the construction of the Mishkan?

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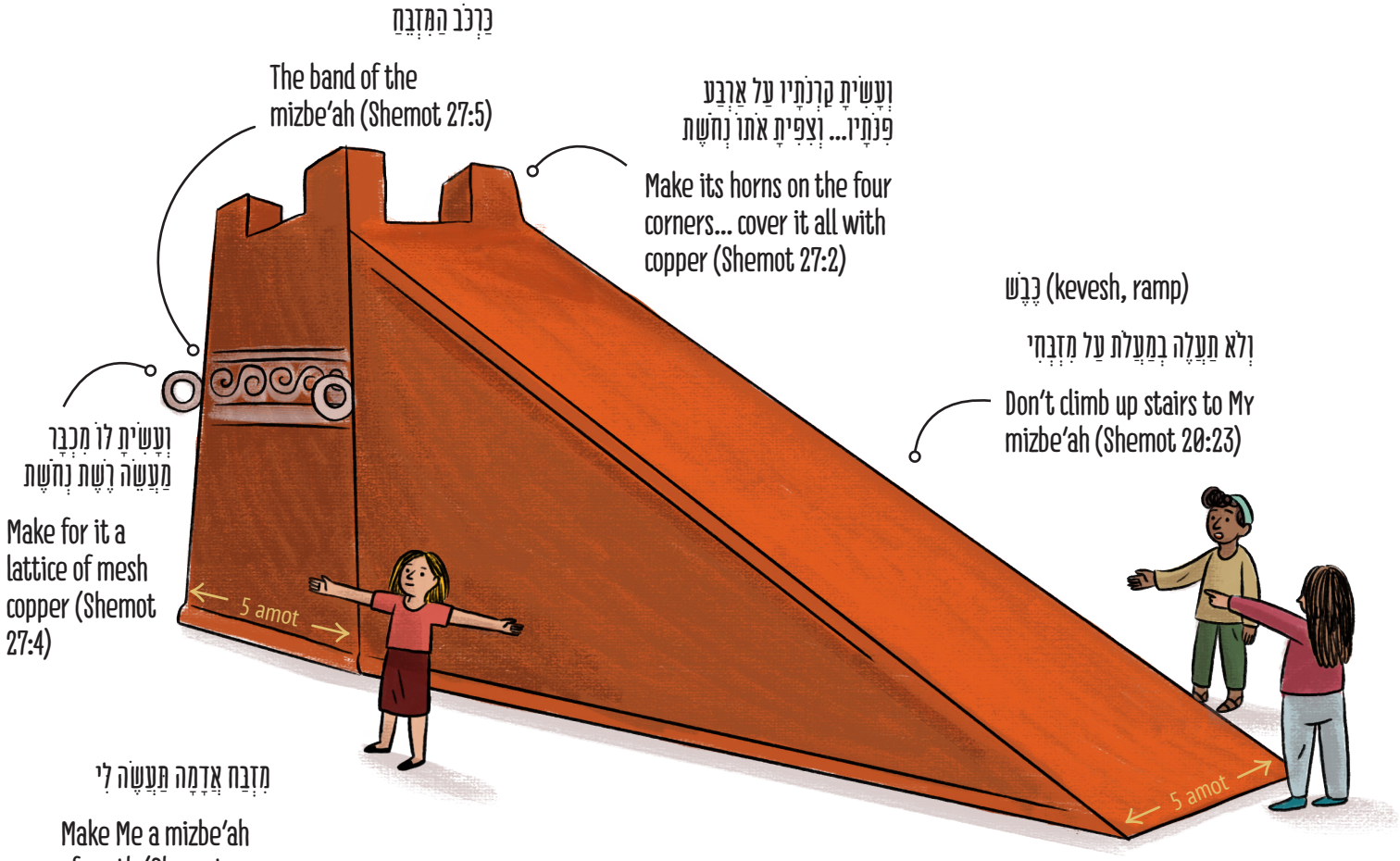
* Look for the answers on page 8!

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מִזְבֵּחוֹת • Mizbehot

וְעָשִׂיתָ אֶת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ עֲצֵי שִׁטִּים

Make the mizbe'ah (altar) out of acacia wood (Shemot 27:1)



According to Rashi, this pasuk teaches that the mizbe'ah was filled with earth and also that it should be placed directly on the ground.

וְהָאֵשׁ עַל הַמִּזְבֵּחַ תּוּקַד בּוֹ לֹא תִכְבֶּה וּבִעֵר עָלֶיהָ הַכֹּהֵן עֵצִים בַּבֹּקֶר בַּבֹּקֶר וְעָרַךְ עָלֶיהָ הָעֹלָה וְהִקְטִיר עָלֶיהָ חֶלְבֵי הַשְּׁלָמִים:

The fire on the mizbe'ah must be kept burning, it shouldn't go out. Every morning the kohen must burn wood in it, lay out the olah sacrifice on it, and turn the fat parts of the shelamim sacrifices into smoke. (Vayikra 6:5)

This mizbe'ah has a few different names!

מִזְבַּח הַנְּחֹשֶׁת (mizbah ha-nehoshet, the copper altar)

מִזְבַּח הָעֹלָה (mizbah ha-olah, the altar for the olah sacrifice)

מִזְבַּח הַחִצוֹן (mizbah ha-hitzon, the outside altar)

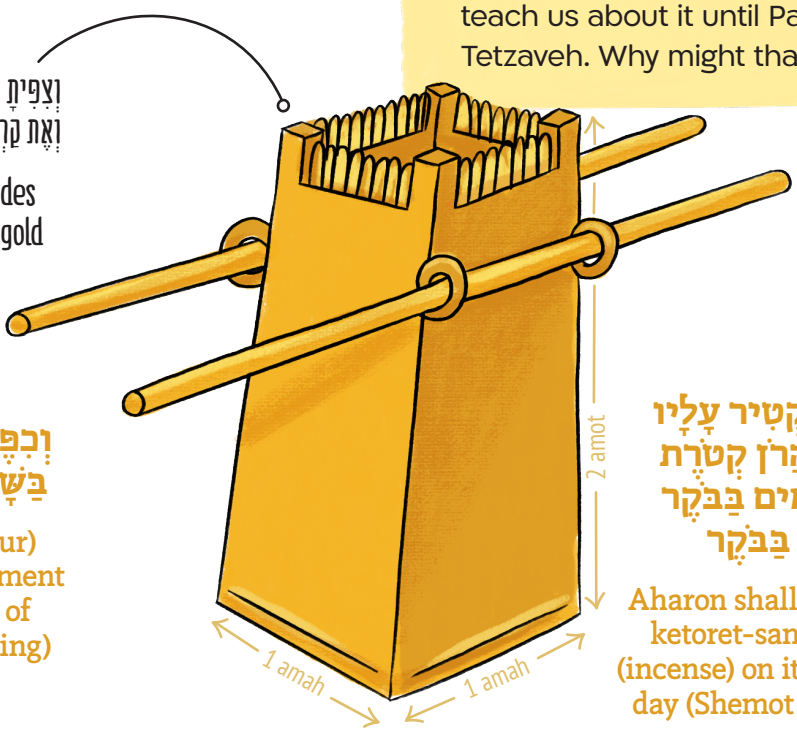
וְעָשִׂיתָ מִזְבֵּחַ מִקְטַר קְטֹרֶת עֲצֵי שִׁטִּים תַּעֲשֶׂה אֹתוֹ

Make a mizbe'ah (altar) for burning incense; make it of acacia wood (Shemot 30:1)

This mizbe'ah is one of the Mishkan's large כֵּלִים (keilim, vessels), but the Torah doesn't teach us about it until Parashat Tetzaveh. Why might that be?

וְצִפִּיתָ אֹתוֹ זָהָב טָהוֹר אֶת גַּגּוֹ וְאֶת קִירֹתָיו סָבִיב
וְאֶת קַרְנֹתָיו וְעָשִׂיתָ לּוֹ זֵר זָהָב סָבִיב

Cover it with pure gold: its top, its sides around it, and its horns; and make a gold rim around it. (Shemot 30:3)



וְכִפֶּר אַהֲרֹן עַל קַרְנֹתָיו אַחַת בַּשָּׁנָה מִדַּם חַטַּאת הַכִּפֻּרִים

Once a year (on Yom Kippur) Aharon shall perform atonement upon its horns with blood of the korban hattat (sin offering) (Shemot 30:10)

וְהִקְטִיר עָלָיו אַהֲרֹן קְטֹרֶת סַמִּים בַּבֹּקֶר בַּבֹּקֶר

Aharon shall burn ketoret-samim (incense) on it every day (Shemot 30:7)

מדרש הגדול

מִזְבַּח הַזָּהָב נִמְשָׁל בְּנַפְשׁוֹ שֶׁלְּאָדָם, וּמִזְבַּח הַנְּחֹשֶׁת בְּגוּפוֹ שֶׁלְּאָדָם....

מִזְבַּח הַזָּהָב הָיָה מֻנָּח בִּפְנִים שֶׁלְּקֹדֶשׁ וּמִזְבַּח הַנְּחֹשֶׁת הָיָה מֻנָּח בֶּחָצֵר שֶׁלְּקֹדֶשׁ.

מִזְבַּח הַזָּהָב הָיוּ מַקְטִירִין עָלָיו קְטֹרֶת סַמִּים וּמִזְבַּח הַנְּחֹשֶׁת הָיוּ מַקְרִיבִין עָלָיו בָּשָׂר שֶׁל בְּהֵמוֹת.

כְּשֵׁם שֶׁהַזָּהָב יָקָר מִן הַנְּחֹשֶׁת כָּךְ הַנֶּפֶשׁ יְקָרָה מִן הַגּוּף.

וּכְשֵׁם שֶׁהָיוּ מַקְרִיבִין בְּכָל יוֹם וְיוֹם קָרְבָּן לִפְנֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא עַל מִזְבַּח הַנְּחֹשֶׁת, כָּךְ צָרִיךְ אָדָם לְהִתְוַדּוֹת וּלְבַקֵּר מַעֲשָׂיו בְּכָל יוֹם וְיוֹם לִפְנֵי אֲדוֹן הָעוֹלָמִים תָּמִיד וְלַעֲבֹד אוֹתוֹ בְּנַפְשׁוֹ וְגוּפוֹ.

Midrash Ha-Gadol

The gold mizbe'ah is compared to a person's soul, and the copper mizbe'ah to a person's body....

The gold mizbe'ah was placed inside the Holy space (of the Mishkan), and the copper mizbeah was placed in the Mishkan's courtyard.

The gold mizbe'ah was for offering the ketoret (incense), and the copper mizbe'ah was for offering animal meat.

Just like gold is more precious than copper, so too a person's soul is more precious than their body.

And just like they would offer sacrifices to the Holy Blessed One every day on the copper mizbe'ah, so too must a person confess and examine their actions every single day before God always, serving God with soul and body.

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שֻׁלְחָן • Shulhan



וְעָשִׂיתָ שֻׁלְחָן עֲצֵי שִׁטִּים...
וְצִפִּיתָ אֹתוֹ זָהָב טָהוֹר

Make a shulhan (table) of acacia wood...
cover it with pure gold (Shemot 25:23-24)

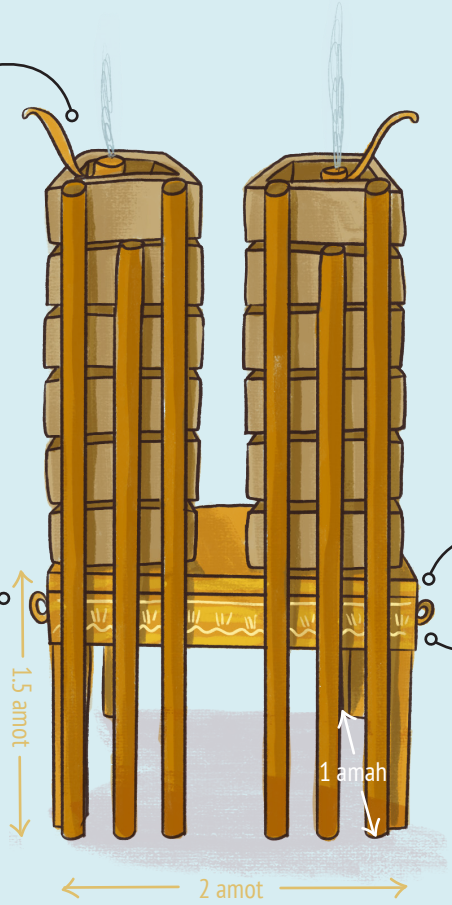
וְעָשִׂיתָ קְעָרֹתָיו וְכַפֹּתָיו וְקָשׂוֹתָיו וּמְנַקִּיֹתָיו

Make its dishes, and its spoons, and its tubes and its supports (Shemot 25:29)

וְעָשִׂיתָ לּוֹ אַרְבַּע טַבָּעֹת זָהָב וְנָתַתָּ אֶת הַטַּבָּעֹת עַל אַרְבַּע הַפֵּאֹת אֲשֶׁר לְאַרְבַּע רַגְלָיו

Make four gold rings for it, and attach the rings to the four corners at its four legs. (Shemot 25:26)





וְנָתַתָּ עַל הַשֻּׁלְחָן לֶחֶם פָּנִים לְפָנַי תָּמִיד

And on the shulhan place the lehem panim ("show bread") before Me always. (Shemot 25:30)

וְעָשִׂיתָ לּוֹ זֵר זָהָב סָבִיב

Make a gold crown around it (Shemot 25:24)

וְעָשִׂיתָ לּוֹ מִסְגֶּרֶת טֹפַח סָבִיב

Make a frame of one tefah around it (Shemot 25:25)

Every Shabbat, 12 loaves of לֶחֶם הַפָּנִים (lehem ha-panim) were placed on the shulhan. The old loaves, from the previous week, would be eaten by the כֹּהֲנִים (kohanim, priests).

Bavli Menahot 96b

R. Yehoshua ben Levi said: A great miracle happened with the lehem ha-panim—when it was removed, it was the same as when it was placed.

תלמוד בבלי מנחות דף צו עמוד ב

אָמַר רַבִּי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בֶּן לֵוִי נֵס גָּדוֹל נַעֲשָׂה בְּלֶחֶם הַפָּנִים—סִלּוּקוֹ כִּסְדוּרוֹ.

After sitting on the shulhan for an entire week, the loaves of lehem ha-panim were just as hot and fresh as when they were first placed on the shulhan!

- What could this miracle represent?

Parashah Scavenger Hunt Answers:

1. A wooden box! (25:10-11)
2. Seven (25:37)
3. 50 (26:5)
4. Silver (26:19)
5. The spaces called the קֹדֶשׁ (kodesh, Holy) and the קֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים (kodesh ha-kodashim, Holy of Holies) (26:33)
6. Copper (27:2)
7. 100 amot long and 50 amot wide (27:11-12)
8. תְּכֵלֶת וְאַרְגָּמָן וְתוֹלַעַת שָׁנִי (tekhelet, argaman, and tola'at shani; ocean-blue, purple, and crimson) (25:4, 26:1, 26:31, 26:36, 27:16)
9. In the design for the מְנוֹרָה (menorah) (26:33)
10. Large stones (Melakhim Alef 5:31)