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HADAR Children & Families
VOLUME 2 ISSUE 22

תְּצַוֶּה Tetzaveh

DEVASH

Because learning Torah is sweet

ה' - י"א אֲדָר תשפ"ו February 22 - 28, 2026

מָה בַּפָּרָשָׁה • In This Week's Parashah



- This parashah introduces more rules for the מִשְׁכָּן (mishkan, sanctuary for God). There has to be a נֵר תָּמִיד (ner tamid, continuous flame) there as part of the מְנוֹרָה (menorah).
- Aharon and his sons will serve as כֹּהֲנִים (kohanim, priests) in the mishkan. Every kohen has the same uniform to wear but the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל (kohen gadol, high priest) has more clothing that only he wears.
- For seven days, Aharon and his children should get ready to serve as kohanim. They are supposed to prepare special rituals and sacrifices. They are also given the instructions for the קָרְבַּן תָּמִיד (korban tamid, daily sacrifice).
- God gives instructions for building the מִזְבַּח הַקְּטֹרֶת (mizbah ha-ketoret, altar for incense spices), which would be made of pure gold and placed inside the mishkan.

פְּשַׁט הַפְּסוּקִים • Understanding the Verses

Before or after Shabbat, scan to listen to a discussion of this pasuk on the Tetzaveh episode of TORAH TIME!

God commands Benei Yisrael to take two precious stones and engrave the names of the שְׁבָטִים (shevatim, tribes of Israel) on them. These stones were for the אֵפוֹד (ephod), a kind of apron that was part of the uniform of the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל (kohen gadol, high priest).

Shemot 28:12

Attach the two stones to the shoulder-pieces of the ephod,
to be stones of remembrance for Benei Yisrael.
Aharon will carry their names before God,
on his two shoulders, for a remembrance.

שמות כח:יב

וְשַׂמְתָּ אֶת שְׁתֵּי הָאֲבָנִים עַל כִּתְפֹת הָאֵפֹד
אַבְנֵי זִכָּרֹן לִבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
וְנָשָׂא אַהֲרֹן אֶת שְׁמוֹתָם לִפְנֵי ה'
עַל שְׁתֵּי כְתֵפָיו לְזִכָּרֹן:

- What do you notice? What makes you curious?
- What Hebrew words or שָׁרָשִׁים (shorashim, roots) repeat in this pasuk? What might be important about these repeated words?
- Why might אַבְנֵי זִכָּרֹן (avnei zikaron, stones of remembrance) be such an important part of the kohen gadol's uniform?
- Who is supposed to do the remembering? Can you think of more than one answer based on evidence in this pasuk?
- Do you have any pieces of clothing or other objects that help you remember things or people that are important to you?



מִדְרָשׁ • Midrash

Do you think it's possible to pick one single most important pasuk in the Torah?

In this midrash, three Sages identify their top pasuk. Look out for the one that comes from our parashah!

הקדמה לעין יעקב

בֶּן זוֹמָא אוֹמֵר: מָצִינוּ פָּסוּק כּוֹלֵל יוֹתֵר וְהוּא "שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ ה' אֶחָד" (דברים ו:ד).

בֶּן נַנָּס אוֹמֵר: מָצִינוּ פָּסוּק כּוֹלֵל יוֹתֵר וְהוּא: "וְאָהַבְתָּ לְרֵעֲךָ כָּמוֹךָ" (ויקרא יט:יח).

שִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן פַּזִּי אוֹמֵר: מָצִינוּ פָּסוּק כּוֹלֵל יוֹתֵר וְהוּא: "אֶת הַכֶּבֶשׂ הָאֶחָד תַּעֲשֶׂה בַבֹּקֶר וְאֵת הַכֶּבֶשׂ הַשֵּׁנִי תַּעֲשֶׂה בֵּין הָעַרְבָּיִם" (שמות כט:לט).

Introduction to Ein Yaakov

Ben Zoma says: We find a pasuk that contains even more of the Torah, and it's "Listen, Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One" (Devarim 6:4).

Ben Nanas says: We find a pasuk that contains even more, and it's "Love your neighbor as yourself" (Vayikra 19:18).

Shimon ben Pazi says: We find a pasuk that contains even more, and it's "You shall offer one lamb in the morning and one lamb in the afternoon" (Shemot 29:39).

Ben Zoma thinks the most important pasuk in the Torah is the Shema, which states our loyalty to God. Ben Nanas thinks it's a different famous pasuk about how much to love other people.

Shimon ben Pazi points to a pasuk from our parashah that's about the קָרְבַּן תָּמִיד (korban tamid). Tamid means "always," and the korban tamid was a sacrifice that was brought every single day no matter what.

Shimon ben Pazi seems to be saying that the biggest idea in the Torah, the idea that contains everything else, is to serve God always: Every. Single. Day.



Content and editing by Yitzhak Bronstein, Elie Kaunfer, Chana Kupetz, Shoshie Lockshin, Jeremy Tabick, Ethan Tucker, Effy Unterman. Illustration by Rivka Tsinman. Design by Jen Klor.

- Why should Torah and mitzvot be part of our lives every day with no vacations or breaks? Why would this be so important?
- How do you ensure that the things that are most important to you happen every day of your life?
- How do you express your Jewish identity every day?
- Imagine someone saying "I love you" to their child, or to their parent, every single day for their whole life. What does it mean to say that every day without breaks? What would happen if that person skipped saying "I love you" for a few days?



פַּרְשָׁנוּת • Commentary

שמות כז:כ-כא

וְאַתָּה תְּצַוֶּה אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְיִקְחוּ אֵלֶיךָ שֶׁמֶן זַיִת זָךְ כָּתִית לַמָּאוֹר **לְהַעֲלֹת נֵר תָּמִיד**...

יַעֲרֹךְ אֹתוֹ אַהֲרֹן וּבָנָיו מֵעֶרֶב עַד בֹּקֶר לִפְנֵי ה'...

Shemot 27:20-21

You shall command Benei Yisrael to take pure olive oil, crushed for the light, **to light the ner tamid (the "tamid" lamp)**...

Aharon and his sons shall set them up, from evening to morning before God...

Our פַּרְשָׁנִים (parshanim, commentators) wonder about the word תָּמִיד (tamid, always). It's a little confusing because "always" can mean "regularly" (like, "the sun always rises in the east," which is true, even though it only happens once a day). Or it could mean "every moment" (like, "the earth is always going around the sun," which is true every moment). What does it mean in our pasuk?

Rashi (France, 1,000 years ago)

Tamid – Lighting the candles every single night is called tamid. It's like the korban tamid, the sacrifice that was offered every single day.

רש"י

תָּמִיד – כָּל לַיְלָה וְלַיְלָה קָרוּי תָּמִיד, כְּמוֹ שֶׁאַתָּה אוֹמֵר: עֹלַת תָּמִיד, וְאֵינָהּ אֶלָּא מִיּוֹם לְיוֹם.



Rashi says the ner tamid was lit once a night, so tamid here means "regularly." This is just like the קָרְבַּן תָּמִיד (korban tamid, daily sacrifice), which was offered regularly—every day—and that's why both are called tamid.

The korban tamid also appears in this week's Midrash (p. 3).

- Can you find evidence from pasuk 21 to support Rashi's interpretation?

The Sifrei understands tamid as meaning "every moment."

ספרי במדבר נט

לִפְנֵי ה' תָּמִיד (ויקרא כד:ג) - שֶׁיִּהְיֶה נֵר מַעֲרָבִי תָּדִיר שֶׁמִּמֶּנּוּ מַדְלִיק אֶת הַנֵּרוֹת בֵּין הָעַרְבַּיִם:

Sifrei Bemidbar 59

Before God tamid (Vayikra 24:3) – The western light of the menorah always remained lit, and the kohen would light the afternoon candles from this flame.

Many shuls today have a ner tamid, a special lamp that is always on. Today's kind of ner tamid is based on this interpretation of the ner tamid in the mishkan, as a candle that was miraculously always burning!

- In addition to the ner tamid and the korban tamid, there are three other things in our parashah that are described as tamid! Can you find them? Do you think tamid means "regularly" or "always" in these places? (Hint: Check out Shemot 28:29-30, 28:38, and 30:8.)





שְׁאֵלוֹת הַשָּׁבוּעַ • Parashah Scavenger Hunt

aliyot:
1) Shemot 27:20 to 28:12
2) 28:13 to 28:30
3) 28:31 to 28:42
4) 29:1 to 29:18
5) 29:19 to 29:37
6) 29:38 to 29:46
7) 30:1 to 30:10

haftarah for Zakhor: Shmuel Alef 15:1-34 for Sefaradim and 15:2-34 for Ashkenazim

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. Who were Aharon's sons?
2. How many gold rings did the חֹשֶׁן (hoshen, breastplate) have?
3. What piece of clothing was made with extra care, so that it wouldn't tear?
4. What kind of sacrifice was the bull?
5. For how many days did the kohanim prepare to serve in the mishkan?



6. Other than the lamb, what items were part of the קָרְבַּן תָּמִיד (korban tamid, daily sacrifice)?
7. Which two consecutive words in this aliyah are almost exactly the same – just one letter different?
8. Which Jewish holiday gets mentioned in our parashah?
9. Which of Aharon's garments had writing on them?
10. **From the haftarah:** Who took pity on the animals of Amalek? (Two possible answers!)

* Look for the answers on page 10!

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רֶגַע שֶׁל עִבְרִית • A Moment of Hebrew

Shemot 28:4

שמות כח:ד

These are the clothing to make: a hoshen (breastplate), an ephod (like an apron), a robe, a **checkered** tunic, a headdress, and a sash. They shall make the holy clothing for Aharon and his sons in order to be kohanim (priests) to Me.

וְאֵלֶּה הַבְּגָדִים אֲשֶׁר יַעֲשׂוּ חֹשֶׁן
וְאֵפוֹד וּמְעִיל וּכְתֹנֶת **תַּשְׁבֵּץ**
מִצְנֶפֶת וְאַבְנֵט וְעָשׂוּ בִגְדֵי קֹדֶשׁ
לְאַהֲרֹן אָחִיךָ וּלְבָנָיו לְכַהֲנוֹ לִי:

לְשַׁבֵּץ (שׁ.ר.ש ש.ב.צ)

- To embed or place
- To assign someone (to a job, a class, etc.)

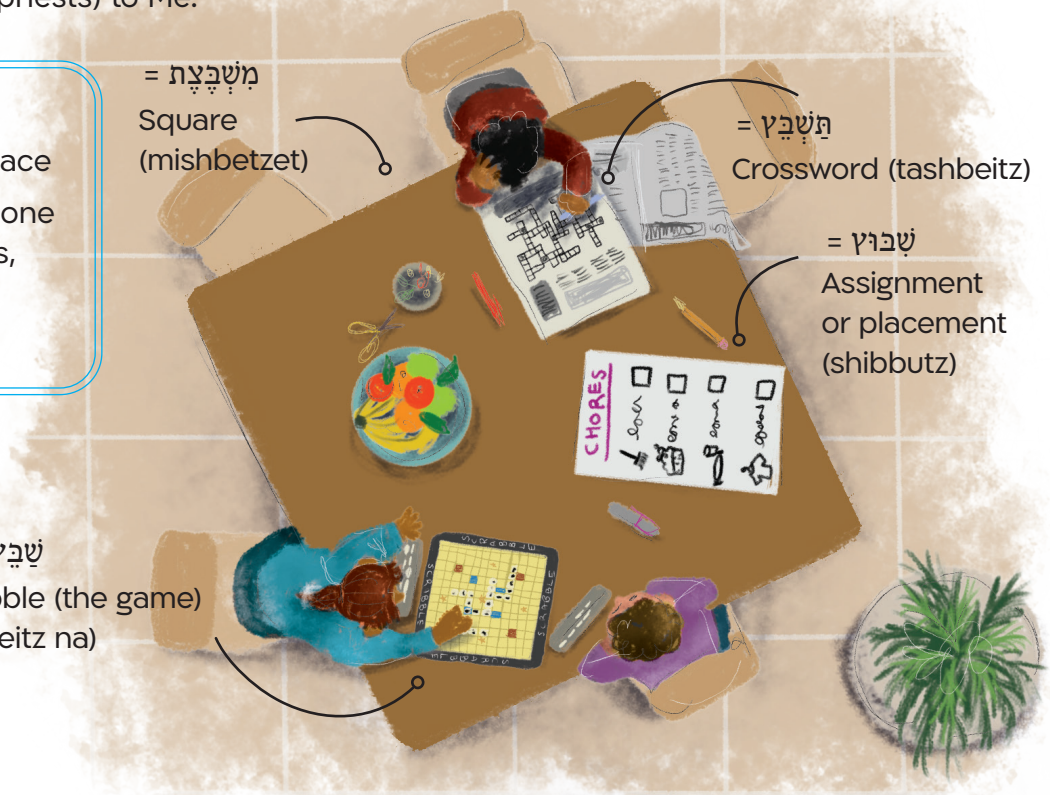
(leshabeitz)

מִשְׁבֶּצֶת =
Square
(mishbetzet)

תַּשְׁבֵּץ =
Crossword (tashbeitz)

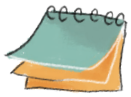
שִׁבּוּץ =
Assignment or placement
(shibbutz)

שַׁבֵּץ נָא =
Scrabble (the game)
(shabeitz na)



Find the Word!

This שׁ.ר.ש (shoresh, root) appears several more times in Shemot chapter 28. How many can you find?



עִנְיְנֵי דְיוֹקָא • The Calendar

This Shabbat has a special name, שַׁבָּת זָכוֹר (Shabbat Zakhor, the Shabbat of remembering), and that's because we read a maftir called פָּרָשַׁת זָכוֹר (Parashat Zakhor, the parashah of remembering). It opens with the word—you guessed it!—"zakhor."

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Devarim 25:17-19

Remember what Amalek did to you on your journey out of Egypt.

Without fearing God, they surprised you on the way, and cut down all the stragglers at your rear, when you were tired and weary.

Therefore, when God your Lord grants you safety from all your enemies around you, in the land that God your Lord is giving you to inherit, you must erase the memory of Amalek from under heaven. Do not forget!

דברים כה:יז-יט

זָכוֹר אֵת אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה לְךָ עֲמָלֵק בַּדָּרֶךְ
בְּצֵאתְכֶם מִמִּצְרָיִם:

אֲשֶׁר קָרְךָ בַּדָּרֶךְ וַיְזַנֵּב בְּךָ כָּל
הַנֶּחֱשָׁלִים אַחֲרֶיךָ וְאַתָּה עָיֵף וְיָגֵעַ
וְלֹא יָרֵא אֱלֹקִים:

וְהָיָה בְּהָנִיחַ ה' אֱלֹקֶיךָ לְךָ מִכָּל
אֹיְבֶיךָ מִסָּבִיב בָּאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר ה' אֱלֹקֶיךָ
נֹתֵן לְךָ נַחֲלָה לְרִשְׁתָּהּ תִּמְחֶה אֶת זֵכֶר
עֲמָלֵק מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמָיִם לֹא תִּשְׁכָּח:



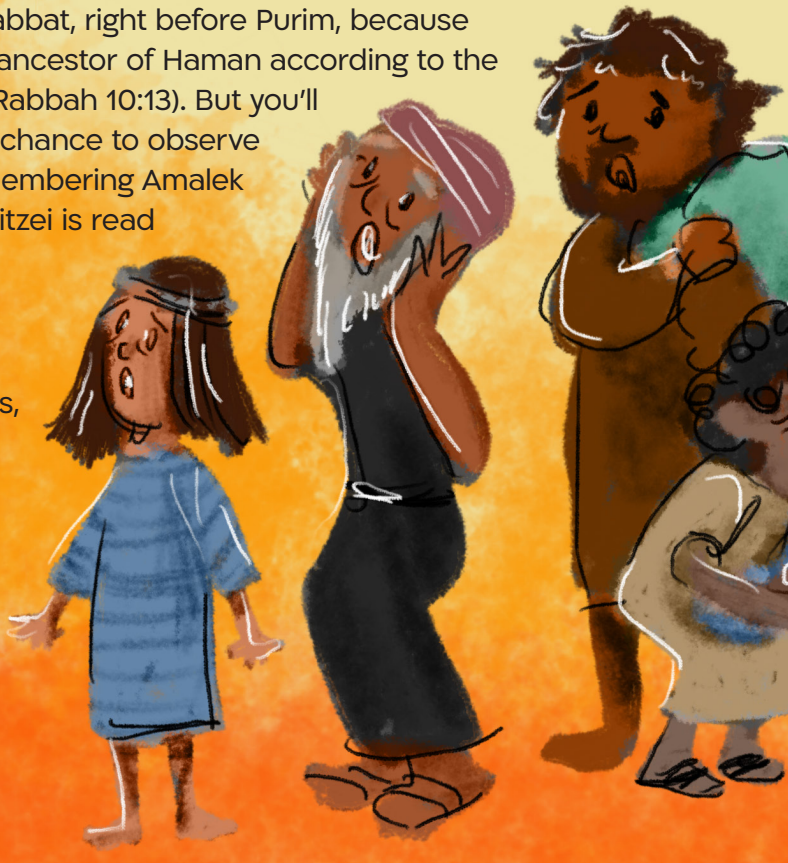
- What about Amalek are we asked to remember? Why is that important?

- The pesukim tell us to remember what Amalek did, and to erase the memory of Amalek, and not to forget. Are these all the same? Are they different? How so?

Because of the instruction at the end ("lo tishkah - do not forget!") it's a mitzvah to hear these pesukim being read out of the Torah in shul at least once a year.

We do it this Shabbat, right before Purim, because Amalek was the ancestor of Haman according to the Midrash (Esther Rabbah 10:13). But you'll still have another chance to observe the mitzvah of remembering Amalek when Parashat Ki Teitzei is read over the summer.

On Shabbat Zakhor, some communities hold a special Zakhor reading after shul ends, to make sure everyone has a chance to hear it. It's extra important to hear every word. So try not to make any noise to distract anyone else!



דַּקָּה שֶׁל דִּיּוּן • One-Minute Debate

Debate: It's good to wear a uniform.

How to play:

Here are some arguments to get you started, but try to come up with your own. Then debate someone!

For a true one-minute debate, give each side 30 seconds to make its best case.



Agree!

- If you have a uniform you don't need to spend time in the morning deciding what to wear.
- You don't have to worry about keeping up with the latest trends or competing with other people about clothes. You can just wear your uniform!
- Uniforms identify people who you can ask for help, like doctors and firefighters...and the kohen gadol.
- You know who's on your sports team because they're wearing the same uniform as you.



Disagree!

- It gets boring to wear the same thing all the time.
- Clothes can be a fun way to express your individuality.





הֲלָכָה • Halakhah



Learn one way the parashah practically impacts our lives

Knock before entering!

The כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל (kohen gadol, high priest) wore a מְעִיל (me'il, robe), which had tiny bells sewed all along its hem. The Torah says about these bells:

Shemot 28:35

Aharon shall wear (the me'il) when he is serving God; that way, his sound will be heard whenever he enters the holy space...

שמות כח:לה

וְהָיָה עַל אַהֲרֹן לְשָׁרֵת
וְנִשְׁמַע קוֹלוֹ בְּבֹאוֹ אֶל הַקֹּדֶשׁ...

Here's a story that explains the purpose of these bells.

Vayikra Rabbah 21

When R. Yohanan used to go visit R. Hanina, he would always clear his throat (before entering).

If, when visiting a person, you have to make a sound to warn your friend that you are coming, then it's obvious that the kohen gadol would have to do the same thing when entering God's most holy space! This is why it says, "his sound will be heard."

ויקרא רבה פרשה כא

רַבִּי יוֹחָנָן כַּד הֲוָה סָלֵיק לְמִשְׁאַל שְׁלָמֵיהּ דְּרַבִּי חֲנִינָא הֲוָה מְבַעְבֵּעַ.

וַהֲלֹא דְּבָרִים קַל וָחֹמֶר הַנִּכְנָס לְבֵית חֲבֵרוֹ בָּשָׂר וָדָם צָרִיךְ לְבַעְבֵּעַ, כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל שֶׁנִּכְנַס לְבֵית קָדְשֵׁי הַקָּדָשִׁים עַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה! עַל שׁוּם: וְנִשְׁמַע קוֹלוֹ.

R. Yohanan was nervous that he would startle R. Hanina if he just walked in on him, so he made a sound to announce his arrival, like knocking on the door. Another midrash (Bereishit Rabbah 21) says that if Yosef hadn't warned Yaakov that he was still alive, and instead just popped up for a visit, Yaakov would have died of shock. They were only able to reunite in joy because Yosef prepared Yaakov for this major event.

These midrashim teach us a basic lesson: Don't barge into spaces without knocking or telling people you are coming! People need and expect their privacy, and they also need a chance to prepare themselves to be back face to face with you, whether they haven't seen you for a few hours or for many years.





Parashah Scavenger Hunt Answers:

1. Nadav, Avihu, Elazar, Itamar (28:1)
2. Two (28:23)
3. The מְעִיל (me'il, robe) (28:32)
4. קָרְבַּן חַטָּאת (korban hattat, sin/purification offering) (29:14)
5. Seven (29:35)
6. Flour mixed with oil, and wine (29:40)
7. לְבָתִּים לְבַדִּים (levatim levadim, as holders for the poles) (30:4)
8. Yom Kippur (30:10)
9. The stones of the אֵפוֹד (ephod, a kind of apron) (28:10), the stones of the חֹשֶׁן (hoshen, breastplate) (28:21), and the צִיץ (tzitz, headband) (28:36)
10. According to the narrator of the story, Shaul took pity (Shmuel Alef 15:9), but according to Shaul it was the entire nation that took pity (15:15)



בּוֹאוּ נְדַבֵּר עַל זֶה • Tell Me More About This!

Mishkan vs. Beit Ha-Mikdash

What's the difference between the mishkan and the Beit Ha-Mikdash? Here's a handy chart!

MISHKAN	FIRST BEIT HA-MIKDASH	SECOND BEIT HA-MIKDASH
Portable—can be packed up and moved around	A building in Yerushalayim	A building in Yerushalayim
Built by Moshe, Betzalel, and Benei Yisrael	Built by King Shlomo	Built by Persian King Cyrus, refurbished by King Herod
Dismantled when the first Beit Ha-Mikdash was built	Destroyed by the Babylonians	Destroyed by the Romans
Founding kohen gadol: Aharon	Founding kohen gadol: Tzadok	Founding kohen gadol: Yehoshua
אָרוֹן (aron, ark) in the קֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים (kodesh ha-kodashim, Holy of Holies)	Aron in the kodesh ha-kodashim	Aron missing
Made of curtains hung over gold-plated pillars that were connected to silver sockets	Made of stone	Made of stone
From when Benei Yisrael were in the wilderness until King Shlomo (3,000 years ago)	3,000 to 2,600 years ago	2,500 to 2,000 years ago
Described in Shemot, Vayikra, Bemidbar, Shmuel	Described in Melakhim Alef 6-8	Described in Yehezkel, Zekharyah, Mishnah Middot









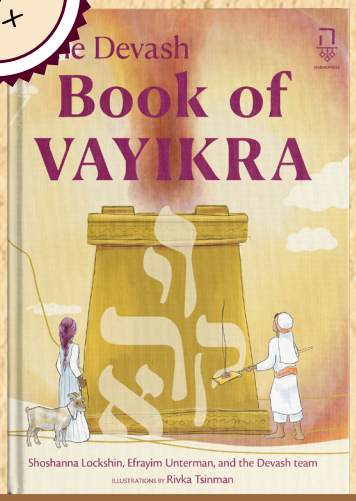


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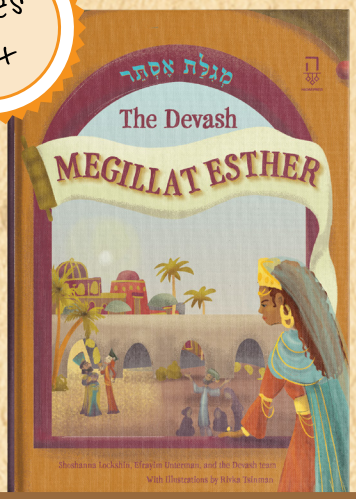
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