

Parsha Q&A



Parshas Tzav

For the week ending 10 Nissan 5756
29 & 30 March 1996

Parsha Questions

1. In verse 6:2, Hashem tells Moshe, "'Tzav' (command) Aaron..." When is the word 'Tzav' used?
2. Until when may the fats and limbs of an *Olah* be placed on the *Mizbe'ach*?
3. If, while removing the ashes from the *Mizbe'ach*, the *Kohen* finds limbs that were not consumed, what must he do with them?
4. What was the first *Korban* (sacrifice) brought each day?
5. If someone extinguishes the fire on the *Mizbe'ach*, how many Torah violations have been transgressed?
6. When a *Kohen* is inaugurated to serve in the *Beis Hamikdash*, what offering must he bring?
7. How often must the *Kohen Gadol* bring a *Korban Minchah*?
8. What is the difference between a "*Minchas Kohen*" and a "*Minchas Yisrael*"?
9. When is a *Kohen* disqualified from eating from the *Chatass* (sin offering)?
10. What is the difference between a copper and earthenware vessel regarding the removing of absorbed tastes?
11. Can an animal that has already been dedicated for an *Asham* be replaced with by another animal?
12. List three types of *Kohanim* who may not partake of the *Asham*.
13. List three types of *Kohanim* who have no share in the skins of the *Olah* offering.
14. In which 4 instances is a *Korban Todah* brought?
15. How does a *Korban* become "*Pigul*"?
16. How does the Torah punish a *tamei* person who eats a *Korban*?
17. What position did Moshe fill during the seven days of the inauguration of the *Mishkan*?
18. How many days prior to *Yom Kippur* must the *Kohen Gadol* separate from his family?
19. What other service requires that the *Kohen* separate from his family?
20. What are the 5 categories of *Korbanos* listed in this *Parsha*?

BONUS

Q:

During the consecration of the *Kohanim*, Moshe slaughtered the sin-offering. However his name is mentioned *only* in connection with receiving the blood and sprinkling it on the altar. (8:15)

Why is Moshe's name mentioned only in connection with receiving the blood and sprinkling it on the altar, but not in connection with the slaughtering?

I Did Not Know That!

When the *Kohanim* ate from the *Korbanos*, their eating also achieved atonement.

Sforno

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22 Shimon Hatzadik Street, POB 18103, Jerusalem Israel

972-2-810-315

fax: 972-2-812-890

ohr@jer1.co.il

38 East 29th Street 8th floor, New York, NY 10016, USA

1-212-213-3100

fax: 1-212-213-8717

RZCorlin@aol.com or estern@Gramercy.ios.com

613 Clark Avenue West, Thornhill, Ontario L4J 5V3, Canada

1-905-886-5730

fax: 1-905-886-6065

avram.rothman@canrem.com

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Parshas Tzav — 10 Nissan 5756, 29 & 30 March 1996

Written and Compiled by Rabbi Eliyahu Kane
General Editor: Rabbi Moshe Newman

Production Design: Lev Seltzer

Recommended Reading List

Ramban

| | |
|------|--|
| 6:7 | Minchah Laws |
| 6:18 | Korbanos |
| 7:8 | Hides of Korbanos |
| 7:14 | Leavening in <i>Korban Todah</i> |
| 8:1 | Chronology of <i>Mishkan</i> Chapters |
| 8:7 | Garments of the <i>Kohanim</i> |
| 8:11 | Solution to Rashi's Source |
| 8:22 | Role of Different <i>Korbanos</i> in <i>Miluim</i> |

Sefer Hachinuch

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 132 | Hiding the Miracle |
| 136 | The <i>Kohen Gadol's</i> Offering |
| 143 | Dignity and Trust |
| 144 | The Benefits of <i>Kashrus</i> |

Answers to this Week's Questions

All references are to the verses and Rashi's commentary, unless otherwise stated

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6:2 - It is used to indicate a command that urges performance now, and for future generations. 2. 6:2 - Until morning [dawn]. 3. 6:3 - Return them to the <i>Mizbe'ach</i>. 4. 6:5 - The <i>Tamid</i> offering. 5. 6:6 - Two. 6. 6:13 - A <i>Korban Minchah</i> – A tenth part of an <i>ephah</i> of flour, half of it in the morning and half in the afternoon. 7. 6:13 - Daily 8. 6:15 - The <i>Minchas Kohen</i> is burnt completely. Only a <i>kometz</i> (handful) of the <i>Minchas Yisrael</i> is burnt, and the remainder is eaten by the <i>Kohanim</i>. 9. 6:19 - If he is <i>tamei</i> (spiritually impure) at the time of the sprinkling of the blood. 10. 6:21 - In a copper vessel the absorbed taste can be removed through "scouring and rinsing" while in an earthenware vessel it can never be removed. 11. 7:1 - No. 12. 7:7 - a) A <i>Tvul Yom</i> – A <i>tamei</i> person who has gone to the <i>Mikveh</i> and is awaiting sunset to | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> become <i>Tahor</i> (spiritually pure); b) A <i>Mechusar Kipurim</i> – A <i>Tamei</i> person who has gone to the <i>Mikveh</i> but has yet to bring his required sacrifice to become <i>Tahor</i>; c) An <i>Onan</i> – a mourner prior to the burial of the deceased. 13. 7:8 - a) A <i>Tvul Yom</i>; b) A <i>Mechusar Kipurim</i>; c) An <i>Onan</i> (see answer 12 for more detail). 14. 7:12 - a) After a safe arrival from an ocean voyage; b) After a safe arrival from a desert journey; c) After being freed from prison; d) After recovering from illness. 15. 7:18 - The person slaughters the animal with the intention that it be eaten after the prescribed time. 16. 7:20 - With <i>Kares</i> (spiritual excision). 17. 8:28 - He served as the <i>Kohen</i>. 18. 8:34 - Seven days. 19. 8:34 - The burning of the <i>Parah Adumah</i> (red cow). 20. <i>Olah</i> (6:2); <i>Minchah</i> (6:7); <i>Chatass</i> (6:18); <i>Asham</i> (7:1); <i>Shlamim</i> (7:11). |
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BONUS

A:

The slaughter of offerings is valid, even if performed by a non-*Kohen*. Receiving the blood and sprinkling it on the altar, however, is valid *only* if performed by a *Kohen*. Since Moshe was not a *Kohen*, the Torah emphasizes his priestly status by mentioning his name in connection with acts permitted only by a *Kohen*.

Meshech Chochma

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