

בס"ד

הלבנות זעזיני פזרים

כתה ה' - ר' ראדאל

שם:



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ארבע פרשיות - פרשיות Special Four

1. פרשת שקלים

On the שַׁבָּת before or of _____ ראש חודש ('אָדָר ב' in a _____ year) we read _____ פְּרָשָׁה to remember the half shekel that every אִיד over the age of _____ years old would donate each year to the _____ so that there would be money for the קָרְבָּן תְּמִיד and the other קָרְבָּנוֹת that were brought on behalf of all the _____. A special announcement was made on _____ reminding everyone to give their half _____ before חֹדֶשׁ נִסָּן. For this reason every year on this שַׁבָּת, we take out a second _____ and for מִפְסֵדִיר we read the part in תְּשָׂא כִּי תִשָּׂא פְּרָשָׁה about the מְצוּהָ of giving the half a שֶׁקֶל to the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ. We read a special _____ describing the gifts made for the repairs of the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ during the reign of King Yoash.

2. פרשת זכור

On the שַׁבָּת before _____ we take out a second סֵפֶר תּוֹרָה and for _____ we read the last three פְּסוּקִים in כִּי תִצַּא פְּרָשָׁה which tell us how we must always remember how _____ attacked us. Since _____ is a descendant of עַמְלֵק, we want to read this פְּרָשָׁה right before _____.

This פְּרָשָׁה is the most important of the four, and we must make sure that we are



in Shul and that we hear every _____.

We read a special הפטורה describing how שאיל המלך defeated _____.

3. פרשת פרה

We read _____ two weeks before _____. If ראש חודש ניסן falls on a _____, we read it on שבת מברכים ניסן. We take out a second _____ to be used for מפתיר, and we read from פרשת _____ about the laws of using the ashes of the _____ to purify anyone who was _____. The reason why we are reading about these הלכות now is because if someone was _____, they were not allowed to bring the _____ which is coming up soon.

We read a special _____ describing the future purification of the אידן.

4. פרשת החודש

פרשת החודש is read on the שבת before or of _____. We take out a second ספר תורה (if it's ראש חודש, we take out _____!) and for מפתיר we read from פרשת _____ about how _____ is the first month of the year and about the הלכות of _____.

We read a special _____.





Each of these _____ teaches us an important lesson:

פְּרִשְׁתַּ שְׂקָלִים teaches us about giving _____. From the fact that it comes first, we learn that the **מְצוּהָ** of giving _____ is the most important and should be done at all times.

פְּרִשְׁתַּ זָכוֹר teaches us about destroying _____. We must also destroy the "עַמְלֵק" inside of us - the _____ who tries all sorts of tricks to get us not to do any _____.

פְּרִשְׁתַּ פָּרָה reminds us of the **גְּאוּלָּה**. The ashes of the _____ purified anyone who was **טָמֵא**, and _____ will purify the whole world.

פְּרִשְׁתַּ הַחֹדֶשׁ teaches us about making things new. Just like the **אֵדֶן** declared a new _____ every few weeks, so too must we always learn new things and do _____ in a new way. Learning **תוֹרָה** and doing **מְצוּוֹת** must be exciting!

מנהגי חודש אדר - Customs for the month of Adar

"מְשַׁנְכֵּנס אֶדְר מְרַבֵּים בְּשִׂמְחָה" - "When _____ comes in, we must increase in _____". (In a leap year we have two months of extra joy!)

We should try to arrange any court cases with _____ to take place during this month. We hope to win because our _____ is extra strong in the month of **אֶדְר**.



The 7th of [א] אדר is the birthday and yahrzeit of _____. Of course we should try to learn extra and do even more _____ on this special day. צדיקים _____ on this day. We say תחנון.

If someone was born in אדר of a regular year, he celebrates his birthday in the _____ אדר of a leap year. If he was born in א' אדר of a _____ year, his birthday remains in א' אדר.

If someone passed away in אדר of a regular year, his yahrzeit is observed during the _____ אדר of a leap year. If he passed away in a leap year, it remains in the same month in which it occurred.

Even though פורים is celebrated in אדר שני during a _____ year, these dates [י"ד and ט"ז] are special days in אדר ראשון as well. י"ד אדר ראשון is known as _____ and the 15th is known as _____. We don't say תחנון on these days (nor during מנחה on the day before) and we must not make eulogies or fast. We should also be extra _____.



The name פורים קטון reminds us of three things:

1. A child. In Hebrew, a child is called a "_____".
2. בני ישראל - There is a פסוק referring to בני with the word "_____".
3. משיח - משיח is a descendant of דוד who is referred to as a "_____ " by the פסוק.



This teaches us that children have a special capability to bring _____ and save בני ישראל.

Ta'anis Esther - תענית אסתר

The day before _____ (the Thursday before פורים, if פורים falls on a _____) is a fast day called _____. We fast to remember the three day fast that _____ asked מרדכי to decree to help the אידן do תשובה and that their _____ should be accepted. The fast then was in ניסן, but as we are not allowed to fast or say תחנון during the whole month of _____, we fast right before פורים.

The fast starts in the _____ and lasts until after the _____ is read.

During שחרית, the חזן says _____ in תזרת הש"ץ and we say אבינו מלכנו and סליחות after שמות עשרה. We layn the special _____ for fast days.

We also layn, and say ענינו by _____. The third person to get an עליה does the special _____ for fast days. We only say _____ if we are still fasting. If you forget to say _____ in the ברכה of שומע תפלה, add it after אלקי נצור, before the last לרצון יהי. If you forget to say it at all, you _____ have to repeat שמות עשרה. We don't say תחנון or אבינו מלכנו by _____.

When פורים falls on Sunday, we fast on the _____ before [יא אדר]. (Although



we usually push off a fast that falls on _____, in this case we can't because the day after שבת is פורים when we are not allowed to _____. Since we mustn't fast on ערב שבת as well, we do it on _____. In this case we do say תחטון and מלכנו by _____. The fast ends after _____.

Machatzis HaShekel - מחצית השקל

Before _____ on תענית אסתר (another מנהג is at _____ before קריאת המגילה), we give מחצית השקל to _____. We must give half of the standard coin of the country that we are in. In South Africa we use a half-Rand (50 cent coin), although some people prefer to use a half-_____. The custom is to give ___ of these coins because the word "תרומה" is mentioned ___ times in פרשת פי תשא. Some opinions say that only those over ___ years old must give, and other opinions say over _____. The custom of חב"ד is to give ___ coins for every single member of the family (even babies).

The reason why we give מחצית השקל is to remember the _____ that the אידן donated to the _____ during the month of אדר. Today, we give the money to _____.





אֶחָדָהּ teaches us about מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל - _____. 'ה' gave us the מַצָּה of מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל to make up for the חַטָּא - the sin of the golden calf. That sin happened because the אֶדְוֶן didn't feel _____ to 'ה'. By giving a half coin, we are reminded that no matter how great and wonderful we may be, we are only a _____ - and to be complete, we must be connected to _____ who is the other half.

This also teaches us unity amongst _____. Firstly everyone gives the same amount. Additionally, by giving a _____ we are showing that in order to make something whole and complete, we must involve somebody else. (Two halves make a _____).

The Mitzvos of Purim - מצוות החג

The מגילה tells us "הַיָּמִים הָאֵלֶּה נִזְכָּרִים וְנַעֲשִׂים" that "these days should be remembered and acted upon." We _____ by reading the מגילה and we _____ by giving מִתְּנוּת לְאֶבְיֹוֹנִים, מְשַׁלַּח מָנוֹחַ and by having a _____.

קריאת המגילה

Everyone must hear the _____ being read, both at night and during the _____. Usually, only _____ have to hear the תּוֹרָה being read, but since the miracle of פְּרָחִים involved _____ and children as well, the חֲכָמִים



said that they too must hear the _____.

If we are not dressed up in a _____, we should wear our שֶׁבֶת clothes.

The best place to hear the מְגִילָה is in _____ with a מִנְיָן. At night, we read the מְגִילָה right after _____ of מַעְרִיב. After the מְגִילָה reading, we say וְאַתָּה קְדוֹשׁ and _____. In the morning we read the מְגִילָה during שַׁחֲרִית, right after _____.

Everyone should stand while the _____ says the three בְּרָכוֹת before reading the מְגִילָה:

1. _____ אֲשֶׁר קְדוֹשׁנוּ
2. ... _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ...
3. ... _____ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ...

While saying _____ by day everyone should have in mind that this בְּרָכָה covers the other _____ of Purim as well.

We are not allowed to speak while or between the בְּרָכוֹת or the _____ are being read, and of course we must make sure to hear every _____ of the מְגִילָה. If we miss even one word, we are not _____, and we must hear the entire מְגִילָה again. Many people use proper מְגִילוֹת to look into while the _____ is reading so that if they miss a word, they can quickly read it from their own _____ and



still be יוצא.

We fold the מגילה so that it looks like a _____ (from a long time ago). חב"ד fold it so that it has ___ layers. Everyone following in their own מגילות should _____ them as well.

We read _____ פסוקים out loud, followed by the בעל קורא.

1. _____

(בה) _____

2. _____

(ח:טו) _____

3. (ח:טו) _____

4. _____

(יג) _____

There is a מנהג for everyone to read the _____ sons of המן as well, followed by the _____. We should try to read them all in one _____ to show that they were all hung together at the same time.

Some people make noise every time _____'s name is read. The custom of חב"ד is



to make noise only when **המן** is given a _____ with his name, like "**המן הרע**" or "**המן האנגלי**", etc.

The _____ makes a few deliberate "mistakes". See if you can catch them.

When the **קורא** reads the words "**בְּלִילָה הוּא נִדְדָה שְׁנַת הַמֶּלֶךְ**" (beginning of **פְּרָקוֹ**), he should raise his _____. The reason for this is because the main part of the _____ starts from this point.

We should shake the **מְגִילָה** when we mention that it's a _____.

_____ (ט:כו)

_____ (ט:כט)

If there is a _____, we say the **בְּרָכָה** of **אֵת הָרַב אֶת רִיבְטוֹ** after the **מְגִילָה** is read.

We say / sing _____ afterwards.

חַב"ד rolls the **מְגִילָה** back up only after _____.



The following _____ מצוות are mentioned in the מגילה:

כלעשות אותם זמי משיתה ושמוחה ומשכלה מנות איש לרעהו ומתנות לאביונים (ט:כב)

משלוח מנות

Since the אידן were saved because they increased in their _____ for each other, we do the same and give our friends _____. Each person must give at least _____ different ready to eat foods (different ברכות) to at least _____ person. Of course, everyone can do much more than that. חב"ד give to at least _____ people. The Rebbe always made sure to give to a כהן, לוי, and a ישראל. Men / boys should give to each other and women / girls should do the same. It is better to give משלוח מנות through a third person who is your _____ so that we are including more people in the _____. We do this מצוה by _____.

מתנות לאביונים

As part of increasing our _____, we have to remember people who are not necessarily our _____ as well. Each person must give צדקה to at least _____ poor people. It doesn't matter whether you are giving it to a man or a woman. We should of course give something to _____ who asks. We do this מצוה by _____ as well.



סעודת פורים

Since it is such a _____ day we have a מצוה to increase in food and drink which bring _____. Of course the meal will be much nicer with _____ and lots of דברי תורה. Some people have a custom to light _____ (without a ברכה). חב"ד have a מנהג to eat _____. We daven _____ earlier so that we can start and eat most of the meal while it is still _____. (If פורים falls on a Friday, we eat the _____ in the morning, after _____.) Remember to say _____ in bentsching if you haven't davened _____ yet. Speaking of מעריב, we mustn't farbreng or drink too many _____'s so as to cause us to forget to daven _____.

We drink לחיים's because much of the miracle of פורים happened through wine:

_____ was killed because אחשורוש was drunk.

_____ was killed at the סעודה that אסתר made.

The אידן did תשובה for eating and drinking at _____'s feast.



The main theme of these four _____ is אהבת ישראל / אחדות. _____ convinced _____ to let him kill the _____ claiming that they were "מפוז ומפחד", spread out and apart. We overcame the גזירה by coming closer together. The four מצוות of פורים help us do that. _____ and _____ are all about אהבת ישראל and caring for each other. We should invite guests to our



In שחרית, we read from the תורה before reading the _____. We call up _____ men and read from _____ פרשת about the war with עמלק (since _____ was a descendant of עמלק).

If someone did not give _____ yet, they should do so now, before reading the מגילה.

If someone did not hear זכור, פרשת זכור, they should listen to this קריאה having in mind to be _____. The custom of חב"ד is to repeat the word "זכר", first as זָכַר and then as זָכָר.

שושן פורים

The מגילה tells us to celebrate פורים, "בזמניהם" - "in their times", meaning that פורים can be celebrated on different _____, depending on where you live. The reason for this is because that's the way it happened in the story of _____. The אידן in _____ were still fighting their enemies (on the 14th of אדר) while the other אידן were already celebrating, and were therefore only able to celebrate on the next day (the 15th). Really, only the people living in _____ today should be celebrating פורים on the day after everyone else does, but the חכמים of that generation wanted to honour and include _____ because the בית המקדש was destroyed and ארץ ישראל was desolate. Since יהושע בן נון was the first one to fight against _____, the חכמים made the rule that any city that was surrounded by a wall from the times of _____ (even if the wall is not there today) should celebrate פורים



on the ____ of אָדָר, together with שֹׁשֶׁן. This day is known as _____.

Today there is only one city that we know for sure had a wall around it from the times of _____; יְרוּשָׁלַיִם. In יְרוּשָׁלַיִם therefore, all the מְצוֹת of פּוּרִים are done on the ____ of אָדָר and not on the _____. In cities like צֶפֶת, טְבֵרְיָה, עֲכוּלָם, שְׂכֵם, עֲכוּלָם, לוד, יְפֹה, חֲבֵרוֹן, חֵיפָה, where we are not sure if their _____ were built so long ago, we celebrate פּוּרִים on _____ days. (On the ____ they read the מְגִלָּה without the _____.)

אֵינָם living in other cities all over the world celebrate _____ by being happy, not saying _____ etc. and eating a bit extra. We mustn't _____ or give a הֶסֶפֶד either.



Questions

ארבע פרשיות - פרשיות Four Special

1. What are the 4 special פרשיות?

2. When is פרשת שקלים read?

3. What is פרשת שקלים about?

4. In which פרשה do we read the part of פרשת שקלים?

5. What is the הפטורה of פרשת שקלים about?

6. When is פרשת זכור read?

7. What is פרשת זכור about?

8. In which פרשה do we read the part of פרשת זכור?

9. What is the הפטורה of פרשת זכור about?

10. When is פרשת פרה read?

11. What is פרשת פרה about?

12. In which פרשה do we read the part of פרשת פרה?

13. What is the הפטורה of פרשת פרה about?

14. When is פרשת החודש read?



15. What is פרשת החודש about?

16. In which פרשה do we read the part of פרשת החודש?

17. What lesson does פרשת שקלים teach us?

18. What lesson does פרשת זכור teach us?

19. What lesson does פרשת פרה teach us?

20. What lesson does פרשת החודש teach us?

מנהגי חודש אדר - Customs for the month of Adar

21. How is אדר more special than all the other months? (2 ways)

22. On what date is משה רבינו's birthday? His yahrzeit?

23. What should we do on this special date? What do צדיקים do?

24. If someone was born in אדר of a **regular** year, in which אדר does he celebrate his birthday during a **leap** year?

25. If someone was born in אדר of a **leap** year, in which אדר does he celebrate his birthday during a **leap** year?

26. If someone passed away in אדר of a **regular** year, in which אדר would you commemorate his yartzzeit during a **leap** year?

27. If someone passed away in אדר of a **leap** year, in which אדר would you commemorate his yartzzeit during a **leap** year?



28. When is שושן פורים קטן? פורים קטן?

29. What do / don't we do on שושן / פורים קטן?

Ta'anis Esther - תענית אסתר

30. When is תענית אסתר?

31. Why do we fast?

32. When was the original fast, and why don't we fast then?

33. When does the fast start? And finish?

34. What extra תפילות do we add in שחרית?

35. What is the הלכה if you forgot to say ענו in its place during מנחה?

36. Which תפילות do we leave out in מנחה?

37. When do we fast when פורים falls on a Sunday and why then?

Machatzis HaShekel - מחצית השקל

38. Why must we give מחצית השקל?

39. When do we give it

40. How much do we give?



41. Who must give it?

42. Where does the money go today?

43. What lesson can we learn from מתצית השקל?

The Mitzvos of Purim - מצוות החג

44. What are the four מצוות of פורים?

45. Who must hear the מגילה and why?

46. How many times must we hear the מגילה and when?

47. How many ברכות are said before reading the מגילה?

48. Who says them?

49. What should we have in mind while saying שְׁהִחַיֵּנוּ by day?

50. What must we be very careful about while listening to the מגילה?

51. Why do many people follow the בעל קורא using כֶּשֶׁר, proper מגילות?

52. Why do we fold the מגילה?

53. How many פסוקים do we all read out loud?

54. How should we read the 10 sons of המן and why?

55. At which words does the בעל קורא raise his voice, and why there?



56. How many times do we shake the מגילה, and why at those places?

57. What do we say after reading the מגילה?

58. Why do we give משלוח מנות?

59. To how many people must we give משלוח מנות?

60. How many different foods must we include?

61. When do we give משלוח מנות?

62. Why do we try to give משלוח מנות through a שליח?

63. Why do we give מתנות לאביונים?

64. To how many people must we give מתנות לאביונים?

65. How much money must we give?

66. When do we give מתנות לאביונים?

67. Why do we eat a סעודה on פורים?

68. What special food do some people eat at this סעודה?

69. When do we eat the סעודה?

70. Why do we drink לחיים's?

71. What is the main theme of the four מצוות and how do they each express this idea?



תפילות וקריאת התורה - Davening and Layning

72. What is the הלכה if you forgot to say ועל הנסים in שמונה עשרה?

73. What is the הלכה if you forgot to say ועל הנסים in bentsching?

74. Why don't we say הלל on פורים? (two reasons)

75. What is the קריאה about in שחרית on פורים?

76. What must someone do if they didn't hear פרשת זכור?

שושן פורים

77. When is שושן פורים?

78. Why is שושן פורים celebrated then?

79. Who celebrates שושן פורים today properly and why?

80. How do we celebrate שושן פורים?



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