



The fun way to go over the weekly sedra with your children, grandchildren, Shabbat guests

Mishpatim-Sh'kalim

• Three Unexplaineds

Warning - Keep Away

MID'VAR SHEKER TIRCHAK - Distance yourself from a false matter. This command is more than saying Don't Lie.

The Missing poster on a tree

The topic of Lost & Found is in Mishpatim even though the mitzva of returning a lost item is counted elsewhere.

The bar of silver is for the mitzva of **MACHATZITHASHEKEL**.

T'RUMA

Three coins - one of gold, one of silver, and one of copper/bronze - here representing the 3 precious metals that were collected for use in the construction of the Mishkan and its furnishings <> two cabbages. In Hebrew - K'RUV, as in the K'RUVIM (cherubs) on the KAPORET of the ARON, VAASEI K'RUV ECHAD MIKATZA MIZEH UCHRUV ECHAD MIKATZA MIZEH - one on each side <> Many of the other items in this ParshaPix represent the materials that were collected, and mentioned,

in the beginning of the sedra <> The colorful gemstones represents the stones for the CHOSHEN <> The gold rings stand for the rings through which were inserted the carrying poles of some of the furnishings of the Mishkan <> And also, the rings that connected adjacent wallboards - even though those rings were rectangular rather than round <> The skeins of wool represent the different colored wool and linen that were used to weave the coverings in the Mishkan <> bouquet of flowers, in Hebrew - ZEIR. That is the term used in the Torah for the decorative border of gold that was made for the ARON and the SHULCHAN <> Popeye's Olive Oyl stands for the olive oil, which had several purposes in the service of the Mikdash. Remember that not only was olive oil used in the day-to-day service of the Mikdash (for the lighting of the Menora and as an ingredient in most Menachot), it was also used to consecrate each vessel <> three logs, standing (pun intended) as in ATZEI SHITIM OM'DIM, acacia wood used extensively in the construction of the Mishkan <> three decorations of the Menorah. The trophy cup is called a GAVI'A. The computer key is KAFTOR and the flower is the PERACH. The actual Menora shapes did not necessarily resemble these, but the names match <> sewing machine to facilitate various sewing jobs that were needed

in the Mishkan. Remember, weaving was the main skill used to make the Mishkan (the first roof-like covering), but the 10 panels of the Mishkan were sewn together, as were the 11 panels of the Ohel covering <> column or pillar, of which there were many in the Mishkan - to support the PAROCHET, the covering of the entrance of the Mishkan, the curtains of the courtyard, and the entrance to the courtyard. Many AMUDIM <> a frame, MISGERET in Hebrew. The word is used in the description of the SHULCHAN <> a Matza with a face on it standing for the LECHEM HAPANIM, which also reminds us that those special loaves were halachic matza - not Chametz <> Notebook is MACHBERET, a term used in the sedra <> The computer screen is called a MASACH in Hebrew. The Biblical use of the word applied to the curtains that covered the entrance to the Mishkan and to the courtyard of the Mishkan <> the snail is our old friend, MUREX TRUNCULUS, the snail from which the T'CHELET and ARGAMAN dye for the Mishkan and garments of the Kohein Gadol (regular kohanim too, according to the opinion that their AVNEIT was also multi-colored) was and is extracted. This dye is used today by many people for the P'til T'cheilet of their tzitzit <> VI is 6 in Roman numerals. 6 is SHEISH, which also means linen in the context of Parshat

T'ruma <> B'SAMIM box represents the B'SAMIM that was collected for the anointing oil and the Ketoret <> The three good looking fellows are grandsons - Dvir, which is one of the names for the Kodshei Kodashim <> Naveh, another name for the Beit HaMikdash <> and Shoham, as in the stones that were used for the EIFOD and the CHOSHEN. In addition, Shoham and family live on Rechov Leshem (another stone of the Choshen) corner Avnei HaChoshen, in Modi'in <> Velcro logo represents the button & loop method of joining parts of the fabrics <> Davka Judaic Clipart collection includes the pieces shown - Mishkan, Aron, Shulchan, Menorah, Mizbei'ach <> and an Aron Kodesh from shul, which gets its name and its parochet from its namesake in the Mishkan <> The famous optical illusion - looks like a white goblet on black background. Looking at the black, you should also be able to see two faces, looking at each other - like the K'RUVIM above the KAPORET of the ARON. The goblet can also represent the G'VI'IM on the Menora <> There is a cluster of four elements - monkey bars, a Spalding (pronounced in Brooklyn as SPALDEEN), a jump rope and DALET-DALET. The Shabbat between SH'KALIM and ZACHOR is called a HAFSAKA. A brake among the Four Parshiyot. HAFSAKA means recess, and from my days way back in Crown Heights

Yeshiva, recess meant playing on the monkey bars in the school yard, playing punchball, and girls jumping rope. The DALET-DALET is one of four codes for HAFSAKA within the Four Parshiyot: This year, with the first day of Adar being on a Wednesday (yom DALET), the HAFSAKA is on the 4th (DALET) of Adar. See the CALnotes for the whole picture of the HAFSAKOT <> three new Unexplaineds