

CONGREGATION TORAS CHAIM WISHES YOU A WONDERFUL

Shabbos Parshas Mishpatim

FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB 21

- » Mincha/Kabalas Shabbos/Maariv 5:50 PM
- » Candles 5:56 PM
- » Sunset 6:18 PM

SHABBOS DAY, FEB 22

- » **Shacharis followed by Kiddush 8:00 AM**
- » 15-min Pirkei Avos Shiur for Women following Kiddush
- » Women & Children S"Y 5:00 - 6:00 PM
- » Mincha 5:50 PM
- » Sunset 6:19 PM
- » Maariv 7:01 PM
- » Shabbos Ends (50 min) 7:09 PM
- » Rabbeinu Tam (72 min) 7:31 PM

A WISE MAN WOULD SAY: "LOSE AN HOUR IN THE MORNING, AND YOU WILL SPEND THE REST OF THE DAY LOOKING FOR IT."

REFUAH SHELAIMA

Men

- » Aharon Mishulem Faish ben Rus Beilah (Friend of Jonathon Marcelino)
- » Hillel ben Simcha (Jeff Lubin)
- » Daniel Ze'ev ben Miriam (Brother of Josh Rothstein)

Women

- » Devorah bas Heni (Friend of Aviva Bass)
- » Sipke Grune bas Lillian (Mother of Jeff Luftig)
- » Shoshana Gittel bas Chaya Leah (Sister of Naomi Goldberg)
- » Naama bas Devorah Miriam (Granddaughter of Rabbi & Rebbetzin Rich)
- » Chana bas Hendel (Friend Of Yael Bodenheimer)

KIDDUSH SPONSORSHIP

- » **Kiddush is sponsored by the members of the Guarantee Kiddush Club.**

CTC SCHEDULE OF SHIURIM/TEFILLAH (Week of Feb 23, 2025)

- » Gemara Zevachim, Mon - Fri, 6:00 - 6:30 AM
- » **Shacharis, 6:30 AM**

- » Amud HaYomi Sanhedrin: Sunday - Friday, 12 - 1 PM, On Zoom with Rabbi Yaakov Rich. Email Rabbi Rich for the link.
- » Mishnayos Shabbos 7:30 PM
- » **Maariv 8 PM**
- » Gemara Bava Basra 8:15 - 9:00 PM
- » CTC Nightly for women: Rabbi Avigdor Miller's sefer on Emunah nightly S-Th from 9:30-9:40pm. Feel free to join as often as you like. Here's the call in information: (605) 313-5857. Access code: 8607470 #
- » Parsha Shiur for women with Rabbi Michael Bodenheimer on hold until further notice.

TIDBITS

Parashas Mishpatim • February 22nd • 24 Shevat 5785

This week is Shabbos Mevorchim Chodesh Adar. Rosh Chodesh is next Friday and Shabbos, February 28th & March 1st. The molad is Thursday night at 7:02 PM (no chalakim).

Mishe'nichnas Adar marbin b'simcha - as we enter Adar we increase in joy.

Daf Yomi - Shabbos: Bavli: Sanhedrin 67 • Yerushalmi: Shabbos 88 • Mishnah Yomis: Shavuot 4:3-4 • Oraysa: Megillah 16b-18b • Kitzur Shulchan Aruch: 62:15-63:1

Shabbos Mevorchim Chodesh Adar is this week, Shabbos Parashas Mishpatim.

Parashas Shekalim is next Shabbos, Parashas Terumah (and is also Shabbos Rosh Chodesh).

Parashas Zachor is in two weeks, Shabbos Parashas Tetzaveh.

Taanis Esther is on Thursday, March 13th.

Purim is on Friday, March 14th.

MISHPATIM: Laws of Slaves • Murder • Kidnapping • Cursing a parent • Injury and damages • Killing or maiming slaves • Killing a fetus • Theft • Ones u'Mefateh • Witchcraft • Bestiality • Avodah Zarah • Bechor of animals • Hashavas Aveidah • Shemittah • Shabbos • Do not mention other gods • Shalosh Regalim and Aliyah L'regel • Hashem promises (after the sin of the eigel) to send an angel to protect Bnei Yisrael and that they will conquer the nations of Canaan • Command to destroy the idols of Canaan • Promises of good life in the Land • One altar and twelve monuments are built and sacrifices

Shabbos Parshas Mishpatim

brought • Moshe reads from Bereishis until Matan Torah to Bnei Yisrael • Naaseh Venishma • Moshe, Aharon, Nadav, Avihu, and the elders feast while seeing a vision of Hashem • Moshe ascends the mountain for forty days and forty nights • The nation sees the glory of Hashem atop the mountain • See Taryag Weekly for the various mitzvos in this week's Parashah.

Haftarah: The parashah details the special laws of Jewish slaves that exist due to our preexisting and preeminent status as the chosen ones as slaves of Hashem. Yirmiyah (34:8-22) discusses a period in history when it was necessary to free the Jewish slaves. The Haftarah concludes with the promise that we are to remain Hashem's chosen people for as long as day and night exist (33:25-26)

Parashas Mishpatim: 118 Pesukim • 23 Obligations • 30 Prohibitions

1) Abide by the laws of Jewish slaves. 2-3) A master or his son should marry his Jewish maidservant, and if not, facilitate her redemption. 4) Do not resell a maidservant. 5) Do not withhold from a wife or a maidservant clothing, sustenance, or marital needs. 6) Do not wound a parent. 7-8) Beis Din shall mete out the death penalties of chenek (strangulation) and cherev (beheading) when applicable. 9-10) Beis Din shall assess k'nasos (fines) and judgments regarding damages by animals. 11) Do not eat from a goring ox that was sentenced to death. 12-15) Adjudicate the laws of monetary damages resulting from a bor (stumbling block), aish (fire), private animals, and theft. 16) The laws of a shomer chinam (unpaid watchman). 17) Adjudicate monetary disputes. 18-19) The laws of a shomer sachar (paid watchman) and sho'el (borrower). 20) A seducer must pay a k'nas (fine) and marry his victim. 21) Beis Din must execute a sorceress. 22-23) Do not antagonize a convert monetarily or even verbally. 24) Do not antagonize a widow or an orphan verbally. 25) Lend money to one in need. 26) Do not harass a borrower who isn't able to repay. 27) Do not loan with interest. 28) Do not curse Hashem or a Beis Din. 29-30) Do not curse duly appointed Rabbinic or civil leaders. 31) Do not alter the order of the separations of bikkurim, terumah and ma'aser. 32) Do not eat meat of a tereifah (fatally ill animal). 33) A Beis Din must not hear from one disputant absent the other; do not accept lashon hara as truth. 34) Do not accept testimony from an evildoer. 35) Do not convict one to death with a single vote majority. 36) A judge must not blindly accept the opinion of others. 37) Beis Din shall render decisions following the majority opinion. 38) Do not favor the destitute party in judgment

out of compassion. 39) Help unburden your friend or his animal. 40) Judge even an evil person fairly and justly. 41) Judge based on at least two kosher witnesses (and not on circumstantial evidence). 42) A judge may not accept bribes. 43) Render shemittah fruit hefker (ownerless). 44) Do not perform melachah on Shabbos. 45) Do not swear in the name of foreign gods. 46) Do not convince others to serve foreign gods. 47) Bring the korban chagigah during the shalosh regalim. 48) Do not bring the korban pesach while in possession of chametz. 49) Do not leave over from the sacrificial cheilev of korbanos. 50) Bring bikkurim from the first newly ripened shivas haminim to the Beis Hamikdash. 51) Do not cook milk and meat together. 52) Do not make peace with the seven Canaanite nations while they engage in idol worship. 53) Do not enable idol-serving nations to dwell in Eretz Yisrael.

An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth (Shemos 21:24)

According to its literal translation, this pasuk is stating that one who damages the eye of another person should have his eye damaged in return. However, the Gemara (Bava Kamma 83b-84a) explains the pasuk to mean that the perpetrator is merely subject to monetary compensation and he pays the value of the eye as punishment. Why did the Torah describe the punishment so graphically, when in truth only the monetary value of the eye is demanded?

The Chazon Ish explains as follows. Although the punishment for murder is execution, the Gemara teaches that a Beis Din who metes out a death penalty more than once in 70 years is considered "bloodthirsty", as we seek leniency in such cases. Although capital punishment is rarely meted out for the crime of murder, the harsh punishment described indicates the gravity of the crime. So too, in our pasuk, the Torah describes the punishment for injuring another in a gruesome manner in order to stress the crime's severity. One must be careful to avoid causing any pain to a fellow Jew, a serious matter deserving of serious consequences.