

CONGREGATION TORAS CHAIM WISHES YOU A WONDERFUL

Shabbos Parshas Tetzaveh

FRIDAY NIGHT, MAR 7

- » Mincha/Kabalas Shabbos/Maariv 6:05 PM
- » Candles 6:07 PM
- » Sunset 6:29 PM

SHABBOS DAY, MAR 8

- » **Shacharis followed by Kiddush 8:00 AM. We fulfill the positive Torah commandment of Parshas Zachor, Zechiras M'chiyas Amalek, to remember to eradicate Amalek, through the special leining of Parashas Zachor (Devarim 25:17-19). This is for men and women.**
- » 15-min Pirkei Avos Shiur for Women following Kiddush
- » Women & Children S"Y 6:00 - 7:00 PM
- » Mincha 6:00 PM
- » Sunset 6:30 PM
- » Maariv 7:12 PM
- » Shabbos Ends (50 min) 7:20 PM
- » Rabbeinu Tam (72 min) 7:42 PM
- » DST Begins 2 AM

A WISE MAN WOULD SAY: "FOR A PERSON TO HAVE WHAT YOU HAVE NEVER HAD, YOU HAVE TO DO WHAT YOU HAVE NEVER DONE."

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 Mar 9, 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 #

TIDBITS

Parashas Tetzaveh - Zachor • March 8th • 8 Adar 5785

We fulfill the positive Torah commandment of Zechiras M'chiyas Amalek, to remember to eradicate Amalek, through the special kerias haTorah of Parashas Zachor (Devarim 25:17-19). The baal korei must have in mind to be motzi the participants in this mitzvah through his leining. One should understand the meaning of the words of these pasukim (see Parashah section below). Many congregations say yotzros for Parashas Zachor during/after shacharis. Two sifrei Torah are taken out. The haftarah for Parashas Zachor is read. Av Harachamim is omitted.

Men who inadvertently missed the leining may be yotzei with the kerias hatorah of Purim morning (in this case one should advise the baal korei to be motzi him in that mitzvah). The obligation of women in this mitzvah is a matter of dispute. The minhag in many communities is for women to try to attend Shul for the kariah. Many communities hold a special kariah for women who could not attend Shul, although some poskim advise against this practice. If a woman does not hear the leining, many poskim advise that she can simply read the pesukim from a chumash.

At 2:00 AM this Motzaei Shabbos, March 9th, the USA (and Canada) will change the clock forward one hour, shifting from Standard Time to Daylight Savings Time. Eretz Yisrael won't change their clocks until Friday, March 29th; in the interim there will be a six hour time difference between the eastern time zone and Eretz Yisrael.

The final opportunity for Kiddush Levana in the USA is Thursday night, March 13th.

Taanis Esther is on Thursday, March 13th.

Purim is on Friday, March 14th.

Shushan Purim falls on Shabbos, March 15th and people in Yerushalayim (and the like) celebrate a Purim Meshulash.

TETZAVEH: First-squeezed olive oil should be used for the Menorah • Appointment of the Kohanim and description of their sacred clothing • Four additional garments worn only by the Kohen Gadol include: 1) the

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Ephod (an apron); 2) the Choshen (a breastplate with precious stones inscribed with the names of the Shevatim; it also holds the Urim V'Tumim, a parchment on which a most holy Name of Hashem was written); 3) the Me'il (a techeiles-dyed robe, its bottom hem adorned with gold bells and cloth 'pomegranates'); 4) the Tzitz (a forehead-plate) • Consecration and anointing of Aharon and his four sons • The Korban Tamid • Description of the Mizbeiach HaKetores and the Avodas haKetores • The Ketores shall be offered twice daily, plus a third time on Yom Kippur.

Parashas Zachor (Devarim 25:17-19): "Remember what Amalek did to you, on the way when you were departing Mitzrayim. He ambushed you on the way, and he killed some among you, all the weaklings (sinners - who are spiritually weak) trailing behind, when you were faint and tired; and he did not fear G-d. It shall be when Hashem your G-d gives you rest from all your surrounding enemies, in the land that Hashem your G-d gives you as an inheritance, you shall wipe out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven - you should not forget!"

Haftarah: Having recalled Amalek's brazen attack and our obligation to eradicate the nation, we recount the episode of Shaul HaMelech who was commanded to execute the Amaleiki nation along with their possessions. With misplaced mercy, Shaul Hamelech temporarily spared their king Agag (Shmuel Alef 15:1-34). We recall these events before Purim, as this failure led to Agag's descendant, Haman, coming into existence and plotting to wipe out the Jewish nation. Shaul's failure was redeemed by his descendants Mordechai Hatzadik and Queen Esther, who defeated Haman and foiled his wicked plan.

Parashas Tetzaveh: 101 Pesukim • 4 Obligations • 3 Prohibitions

1) Prepare the Menorah in the morning and kindle it in the evening. 2) Kohanim must wear the Bigdei Kehunah when serving. 3) The Choshen shall not be detached from the Ephod. 4) Do not tear the Me'il. 5) Kohanim shall eat their portions of korbanos and terumah. 6) A Kohen shall offer ketores twice daily on the Mizbeiach Haketores. 7) Do not bring any sacrifices on the Mizbeiach Haketores.

Mitzvah Highlight: By wearing the Bigdei Kehuna, the holy garments during the avodah (service), the Kohen is constantly reminded to approach this sacred duty with proper focus and reverence. Similarly, the mitzvah of Tefillin serves to direct one's mind, heart, and actions toward Hashem, guiding them to align their thoughts and deeds with kedusha and purpose.

And you will command the Bnei Yisrael that they shall take for you clear olive oil" (Shemos 27:20)

The Baal Haturim explains that "Tzav" in this pasuk means to be mezurez, to encourage and persuade in this mitzvah of Menorah. By the Korban

Tamid as well, the word Tzav indicates the same, as these two daily mitzvos entailed a seemingly inefficient expense. For the Menorah only the first drop of each olive was used, and the korbanos tamid did not provide leftover meat or the like for the Kohanim's consumption. Therefore, the performance of these mitzvos required Moshe's encouragement. Now, one may wonder that surely the actual building of the Mishkan amounted to a far greater expense than these amounts of oil, and yet the Torah did not find the need to add any encouragement to donating construction materials. If so, why is there a concern for laxity in this area in the area of the Menorah or the Tamid?

Rav Elya Baruch Finkel z"l explains that something which occurs daily and comes at a cost is prone to lose its excitement and gleam quite quickly. It is common that when institutions begin a 'once-in-a-lifetime' building campaign or similar campaign, people are likely to give easily and generously. Yet, when the same institution requires funds for the day-to-day expenses, people have a harder time contributing. We must recognize that the entire purpose of the edifice is only to facilitate the continued learning and growth within it. The Midrash in Vayikra in fact explains that our pasuk is referring not only to the Mishkan, but also to the Mikdash Me'at in all future generations - meaning, our Shuls and Batei Medrash. One should overcome feelings of staleness and recognize the opportunity he has in facilitating and fueling Harbatzas Torah and communal causes on a constant and regular basis.

MIKRA MEGILLAH: One must focus and hear every word of Megillas Esther. The minhag to clap when Haman's name is mentioned may not interfere with the obligation to hear every word. As this level of concentration can be difficult to maintain, some advise that those with a kosher megillah should read along with the baal korei (while being careful not to disturb others). Alternatively, following the text with one's finger can help maintain concentration throughout the reading. One should have in mind to be yotzei the keriah and the berachos recited by the baal korei. Additionally, during the daytime recitation, one should have in mind that the Shehecheyanu berachah applies as well to the other three mitzvos of Purim day (Mishloach Manos, Matanos L'evyonim and Seudas Purim). When the Megillah is read for women, the berachah of Lishmo'ah Megillah is made instead of Al Mikra. A child mature enough to listen to the reading is obligated. Those who bring younger children as well should take care that they do not disturb others.