



Parshas Tzav, Shabbos HaGadol

FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 27

- » Mincha/Kabalas Shabbos/Maariv 7:00 PM
- » Candles 7:26 PM
- » Sunset 7:44 PM

SHABBOS DAY, MARCH 28

- » **Shacharis 8 AM followed by Lunch in shul for those who made a reservation.**
- » 15-min Pirkei Avos Shiur for Women and Kedushas Levi Chabura for Men cancelled this week.
- » Women & Children S"Y at Rich Home cancelled this week.
- » **Shabbos HaGadol Drasha for men & women** with Rabbi Yaakov Rich in shul 6:30 PM
- » Mincha 7:15 PM
- » Sunset 7:44 PM
- » Maariv 8:26 PM
- » Shabbos Ends (50 min) 8:34 PM
- » Rabbeinu Tam (72 min) 8:57 PM

A WISE MAN WOULD SAY: "THE TRUTH DOES NOT CHANGE ACCORDING TO OUR ABILITY TO STOMACH IT."

REFUAH SHELAIMA

Men

- » Daniel Ze'ev ben Miriam (Brother of Josh Rothstein)

Women

- » Ester bas Sarah (Aunt of Yoseif Goldenberg)
- » Layah Leilech bas Shulamim (Friend of Shira Martin)
- » Devorah bas Heni (Friend of Aviva Bass)
- » Shoshana Gittel bas Chaya Leah (Sister of Naomi Goldberg)

LUNCH SPONSORSHIP

- » Lunch is sponsored by Eliyahu Rich on the anniversary of his Bar Mitzvah.

PREPARE FOR PESACH: APPOINT RABBI YAAKOV RICH TO SELL YOUR CHOMETZ

As Pesach approaches, one of the important halachic responsibilities is ensuring that all chometz is properly disposed of or sold in accordance with halacha. To help facilitate this process for the community,

Rabbi Yaakov Rich is available for those who wish to appoint him as their agent for Mechiras Chometz (the sale of chometz).

Appointing a rabbi as your agent allows your chometz to be halachically sold to a non-Jew for the duration of Pesach, ensuring full compliance with Torah law while avoiding unnecessary loss.

TIDBITS

Parshas Tzav - Shabbos HaGadol • March 28th • 10 Nissan 5786

This Shabbos is Shabbos HaGadol, the Shabbos before Pesach. (See Parashah in a Paragraph below for reasons why this Shabbos carries this name.) • Many congregations say yotzros during shacharis • The haftarah for Shabbos Hagadol is read • Av Harachamim (before Musaf) and Tzidkoscha (after Minchah) are omitted, the Kel Malei recited by one who has a yahrzeit is also not said, and Vihi Noam is omitted at Maariv of Motzaei Shabbos • There is a minhag to have a Shabbos HaGadol Derasha in shul • There is a minhag to read the Haggadah on the afternoon of Shabbos HaGadol, from "Avadim hayinu" through "Lechaper al Kol Avonoseinu"

The final opportunity for Kiddush Levanah is in the early morning after the first Leil Haseder, April 2nd at 4:35 AM EDT.

One must donate money for Maos Chittin, money which will be used to provide the needy with food during Pesach. The donation may be given from maaser funds.

Leil Bedikas Chametz is on Tuesday evening, March 31st

Pesach begins on the evening of Wednesday, April 1st.

TZAV: (Daily) Terumas and (occasional) Hotzoas HaDeshen (removal of the ashes) • The Mizbeiach fires • Laws of the Korban Minchah • The daily Korban Minchah of the Kohen Gadol; inauguration Minchah of regular Kohen • More laws of the Korban Chatas, Korban Asham, Korban Todah, and Korban Shelamim • Laws of nosar and piggul • Prohibition of eating fats and blood • The breast and thigh portions of the Korban Todah are given to the Kohen • The anointing of Aharon and his sons • The seven days of Mishkan inauguration

Haftarah: The Haftarah (Malachi 3:4-24) encourages our belief in Hashem and the Torah. The Tur says that Shabbos HaGadol (the "Great Shabbos") earned its name on account of the great miracle wherein the Egyptians could not react when Bnei Yisrael prepared sheep of Korban Pesach for slaughter. Sheep were among the idols of



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Egypt, but the Egyptians could not prevent the Jews from doing so. Taking the sheep was an act of faith and its success strengthened their emunah further by proving that the Mitzriyim were powerless to stop them. Additionally, some point to the Haftarah's concluding words, "Yom HaGadol v'ha'Nora", the Great and Awesome day (of redemption), to explain why this Shabbos is called "Shabbos HaGadol".

The haftarah also includes the verse that promises wealth to one who sets aside funds for maaser and even allows one to "test" the validity of Hashem's promise. This timely message encourages us to fulfill our obligation to help our fellow Jews with Maos Chittin.

Parashas Tzav • 97 Pesukim • 9 Obligations • 9 Prohibitions

1) Remove ashes from the Mizbeiach daily. 2) Ignite the Mizbeiach fires. 3) Do not extinguish the Mizbeiach fires. 4) The Kohanim shall eat the remainder of the Menachos. 5) Do not allow these remainders to become chametz. 6) The Kohen Gadol's daily Minchah offering. 7) Do not eat any of a Kohen's Korban Minchah. 8) Laws of Korban Chatas. 9) Do not eat the Chataos Penimios. 10) Laws of Korban Asham. 11) Laws of Korban Shelamim. 12) Do not leave over meat from korbanos. 13) Burn any nosar (leftover) meat from a korban. 14) Do not eat piggul (a korban sacrificed with nullifying thoughts). 15) Do not eat kodoshim that became impure. 16) Burn kodoshim that became impure. 17) Do not eat cheilev (fats) of kosher domesticated animals. 18) Do not eat blood from any animal or bird.

Mitzvah Highlight: The fires of the Mizbeiach were lit miraculously from Above, nevertheless Hashem commands the Kohen to prepare the fires on the Mizbeiach in order to minimize the appearance of the miracles. Even miracles which are more apparent need our introspection to recognize and internalize them.

"A fire shall continually remain aflame on the Mizbeiach; it shall not be extinguished" (Vayikra 6:6)

The Mishnah in Avos (5:5) lists ten miracles that occurred in the Beis Hamikdash, among them that despite any rainfall, the fires on the Mizbeiach were never extinguished. Additionally, smoke rose from the Mizbeiach fires in a straight column, unaffected by windy conditions on the Har Habayis. One may ask, why did Hashem not simply arrange for no rain or wind to be present in this area?

Rav Chaim Volozhiner (Ruach Chaim) answers that rainfall symbolizes parnassah, while fire symbolizes the aish of Torah. This miracle teaches us that despite the strains of earning a livelihood, one must

'keep the fire going' in his commitment to Torah study. Furthermore, one who remains steadfast in his resolve will be able to remain firm despite any winds which threaten to disrupt his focus.