

tidhits

from the mundane, to the ordinary, to the 'thanks for reminding me!'

August 31st, 2018 | Parshas Ki Savo



Selichos



Ashkenazim begin reciting Selichos this Motzei Shabbos, Parshas Ki Savo. (after chatzos - approx. 1am).

One should say Birchas Hatorah each morning prior to reciting Selichos. Selichos in general and especially the 13 Middas HaRachamim ("Hashem Hashem...") should be said with concentration and sincerity. Thus, it is more worthwhile to daven at one's own pace than to keep up with the Tzibbur. However, when the congregation is saying the 13 Middos one should pause and say it along with them. In addition, when the congregation reaches Tachanun, one should say Tachanun along with the congregation and need not go back to make up for what he skipped.



Reminders

Shabbos Yomi: Frev Menachos 21.

This week's Pirkei Chapters 3 and 4.

Make sure to call your parents, inlaws, grandparents and Rebbi to wish them a good Shabbos. If you didn't speak to your kids today, make sure to do the same!

Next on the Calendar



Rosh Hashanah begins in a week from Sunday, on the evening of Sunday, September 9th.

Tzom Gedaliah is on Wednesday, September 12th.

Yom Kippur begins on the evening of Tuesday, September 18th.

Succos begins on Sunday evening, September 23rd.



Parshah in a Paragraph

KI SAVO: The mitzvah of Bikkurim and Mikra Bikkurim | Viduy Maaser I Yisroel declares allegiance to Hashem, and Hashem to Yisroel I Crossing the Jordan and inscribing the Torah on 12 stones | The covenant of curses and blessings on Gerizim and Eival IThe lengthy Tochacha (rebuke) of Sefer Devorim I Moshe begins his final discourse to Yisroel.

For the Shabbos Table



"Baruch peri vitnecha u'fri admascha u'fri vehemtecha"

"Blessed shall be the fruit of your womb, and the fruit of your ground, and the fruit of your animals."

In describing the berachos granted to one who adheres to the mitzvos, the Torah speaks about blessings to your children and refers to them as peri vitnecha (fruits of the womb) . Why doesn't the Torah say more commonly used words, such as, "children" or "offspring"? Why specifically this term? Furthermore, the pasuk lists this blessing amongst the blessings of having fruitful livestock, and successful crops. Surely having blessed offspring is far more valuable and priceless than livestock or fruits of the field, since that is the case, why does the Torah juxtapose these three seemingly dissimilar blessings?

We can explain as follows: The most fertile of fields and succulent livestock don't produce and thrive merely on their own. It is up to the farmer to be prudent and active in laboring, nurturing, and protecting his assets to ensure that they are successful. So too, the amount of effort and time we invest into our children in ensuring their success, whether emotionally, spiritually or developmentally, will be realized in their character for decades to come. This is what the Torah is teaching us. Just as it takes the sweat of vour labor and hishtadlus in vour livelihood for Hashem to bless you with material success, so too, along with your proper investment in your children, Hashem will bless your descendants for generations to come.

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