



tidbits

my father, R' Meir Zlotowitz zt'l, made sure his family was up to date on
from the mundane, to the ordinary, to the 'thanks for reminding me!'

February 1st, 2019 • Parashas Mishpatim



Rosh Chodesh



This week is Shabbos Mevorchim for Rosh Chodesh Adar I. Rosh Chodesh Adar I is this Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5th and 6th. The Molad for Chodesh Adar I is Monday evening at 11:57pm and 15 Chalakim.



Reminders

Daf Yomi: Erev Shabbos is Chullin 66.

Make sure to call your parents, in-laws, grandparents, and Rabbi 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



Purim Koton is on Tuesday, February 19th.

Rosh Chodesh Adar II is on Thursday, March 7th and Friday, March 8th.

Ta'anis Esther is on Wednesday, March 20th

Purim is on Thursday, March 21st.



Parshah in a Paragraph

MISHPATIM: Laws of Jewish slaves •

Murder • Injuring or cursing a parent • Kidnapping • Injury and damages • Killing or maiming slaves • Killing a fetus • Theft • Laws of borrowing • Ones umefateh • Witchcraft • Bestiality • Avodah Zara • Do not mistreat a convert, widow or orphan • Lend money to the poor • Cursing a leader • Bikkurim and bechor of animals • Treifah • Laws of judges • Hashavas aveidah • Help your enemy unload his donkey • Bribery • Shmittah • Shabbos • Do not mention other gods • Shalosh Regalim and aliyah l'regel • Meat and milk • Hashem promises 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 • Twelve altars are built and sacrifices brought • Moshe read parts of the 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 •

damaged in exchange. However, the Gemara in Bava Kamma (83b) explains that the true meaning of the pasuk is that the perpetrator 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 that even though the punishment for murder is technically execution, the Gemara teaches that a Beis Din who metes out a death penalty more than once in 70 years is considered "blood-thirsty. Through the harsh depiction of the punishment, the Torah is relating to us the gravity of the crime, even though Batei Din are obligated to seek leniencies in order to avoid capital punishment. So too, in our pasuk, the Torah violently describes the punishment of maiming another in order to stress the seriousness of the crime.

For the Shabbos Table



"Ayin tachas ayin, shein tachas shein"

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

The surface understanding of this pasuk is that one who damages the eye of another should have his eye



Current Projects

We are excited to announce that we are in the test (beta) mode for the new goDaven site! Please check out www.beta.godaven.com, and forward comments and questions to scweinstein@klalgovoha.org.

sign up @ klalgovohah.org!