### **The Tribe Weekly Newsletter**



#### This week's Parashot are Matot and Masei

Shabbat Times in London Shabbat begins: 8.55pm Shabbat ends: 10.09pm

This week there are two Parashot (Weekly Torah portions) and they are the last two Parashot (Weekly Torah portions) in the fourth book of the Torah, Bemidbar (Numbers).

At the start of the first of the two Parashot (Weekly Torah portions), Moshe (Moses) told the heads of the Tribes of Israel, about the laws concerning people who make promises.

The Midianites had plotted to destroy the Children of Israel, so an attack on the Midianites was made by twelve thousand Israelite warriors, one thousand from each tribe. These men were accompanied by Pinchas who took with him some of the holy vessels and the trumpets for sounding the battle alarm.

The Torah gives clear instructions about how the spoils of war were to be allocated amongst the people, the men who had fought the battle, the Levites and the Cohen Gadol (High Priest).



The tribes of Reuben and Gad and half of the tribe of Menashe (Manasseh) asked Moshe (Moses) if they could settle at the east of the River Jordan, when the Land of Israel was divided amongst the twelve tribes. The land to the east of the Jordan river was extremely fertile and the grass was good for their cattle to eat. At first, Moshe (Moses) was angry at this request, but he eventually agreed on condition that they first join in with the conquest of the Land of Canaan.

The Parasha (Weekly Torah portion) of Masei, which means 'journeys', records the forty two journeys and encampments the Children of Israel made from the time they left Egypt to the time they camped in the plains of Moav (Moab).

Cities of refuge were designated as safe places for people who killed someone by accident.

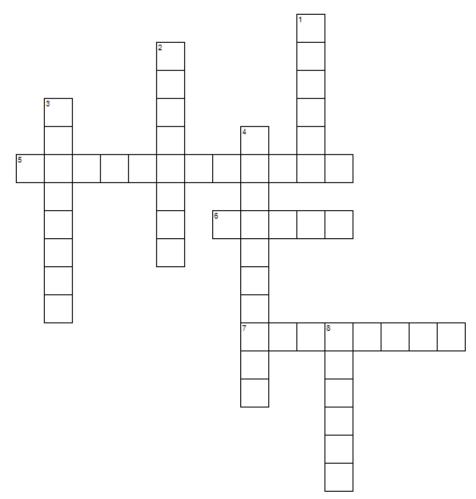
The daughters of Tzelofchad (Machla, Tirtza, Chagla, Milka and Noa) married men from their own tribe of Menashe (Menasseh), so that their father's property would not pass to another tribe.

We have now begun the second week of the three sad weeks between the 17<sup>th</sup> of Tammuz and the 9<sup>th</sup> of Av, when we remember the destruction of the 2 Batei Mikdash (Holy Temples) which stood in Jerusalem. The first Beit Mikdash (Holy Temple) was destroyed by Nebuchanezzer of Babylon and the second Beit Mikdash (Holy Temple) was destroyed by the general Titus, later to become emperor after his father Vespasian.



# Parasha Crossword Challenge!

(Any double-worded answer will have a gap between the 2 words)



#### Across

- 5. They crossed it to get to Canaan
- 6. Roman general who destroyed Temple
- 7. Sounds an alarm

#### Down

- 1. Accidental murderer ran there
- 2. They went on them for 40 years
- 3. Shouldn't make it, if you can't keep it
- 4. Plotted to kill Children of Israel
- 8. A daughter of Tzelofchad



### **The Arch of Titus**

The Roman General, Titus, led the Roman armies who destroyed the second Beit Mikdash (Holy Temple) which stood in Jerusalem.

Here are some images of Titus' Arch in Rome, followed by a few questions. See if you can work out the answers to these questions using books, the internet and the images provided (but make sure you ask your parent's or a responsible adult's permission before you use the internet).







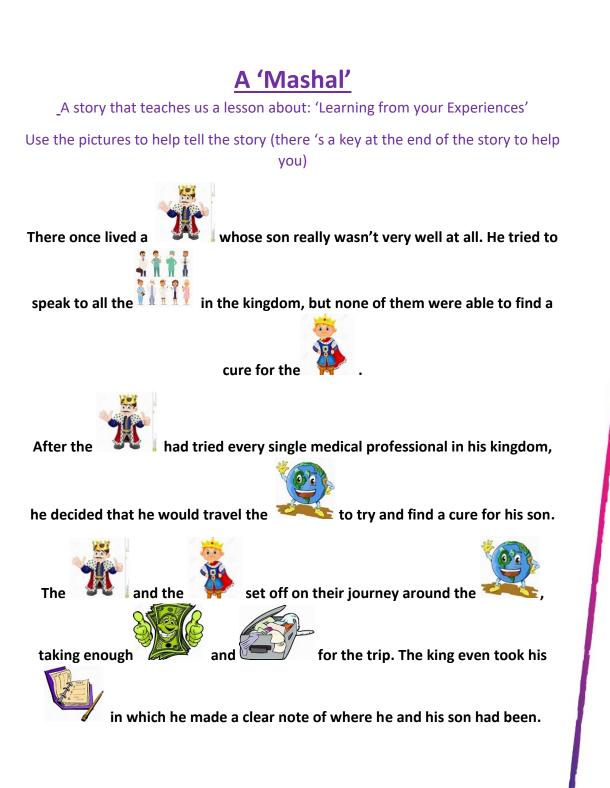


- 1. Which building, very dear to the Jewish people, did Titus destroy in the year 70CE?
- 2. Which army did he lead?
- 3. Why do you think an Arch was built in Titus' name?
- 4. In which country would you find the Arch of Titus?
- 5. Who was Titus' father?
- 6. What can you see on the close-up engravings which are on the Arch?
- 7. Who do you think these people might be?
- 8. Where do you think they are going and what are they carrying?

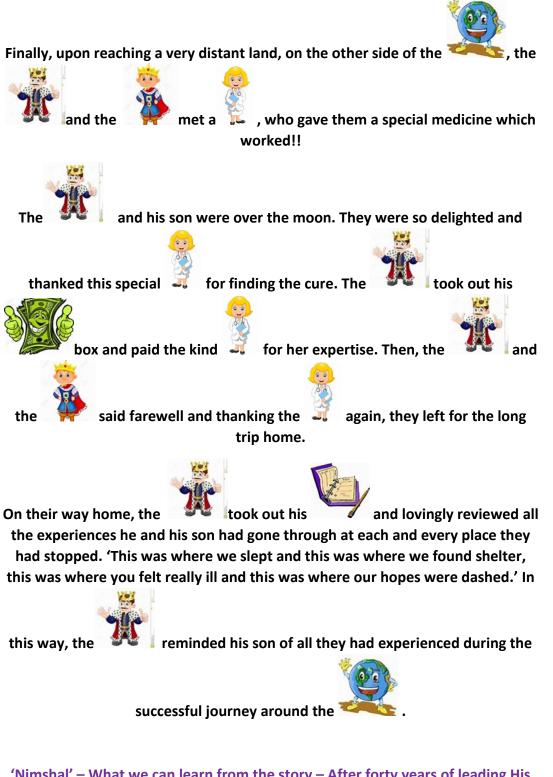
Using charcoal, pastels or pencil and a piece of card or paper, see if you can recreate the engravings in the image above.



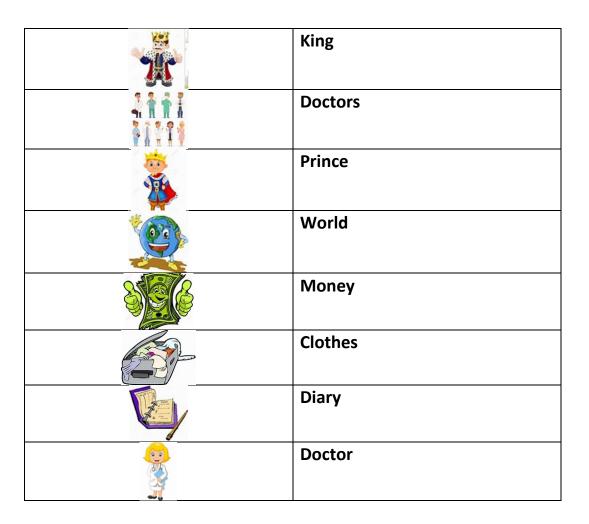
The Torah is usually very careful about each and every phrase it uses. It therefore seems unusual for the Torah to take up so much space by listing all the stages in the Children of Israel's journeys through the Wilderness.







'Nimshal' – What we can learn from the story – After forty years of leading His nation through the Wilderness, God was reminding the Children of Israel that each place along their journey held its own unique memories and lessons for them to remember, now that they had reached their final destination, Canaan. If the Children of Israel remembered their wanderings in the Wilderness, they wouldn't forget how God had assisted them. <u>Key</u>



## Song for Jerusalem

Here is a link to a soundtrack about the Jewish people's longing to see peace in the world, with the rebuilding of the Beit Mikdash (The Holy Temple) in Jerusalem.

Shwekey – 'Cry No More'

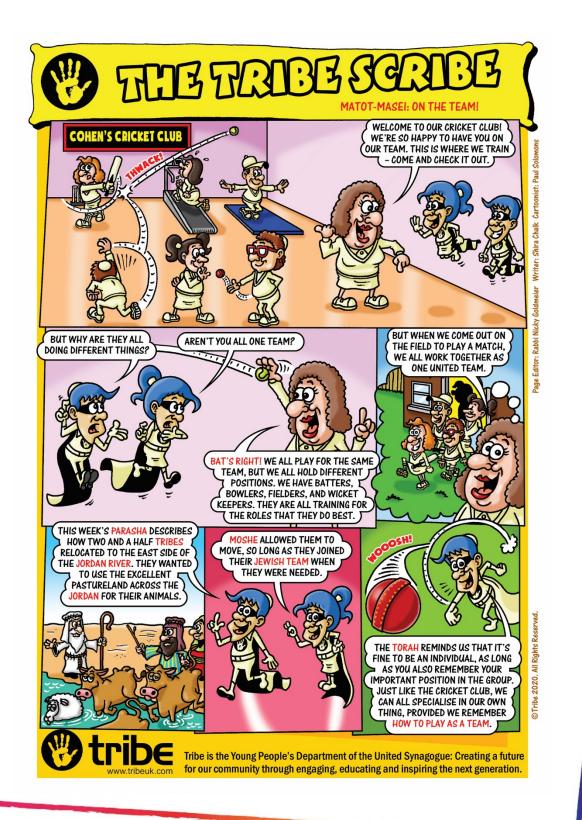
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRUEFUqj0Mw







# The Tribe Scibe



# **Recipe of the week**

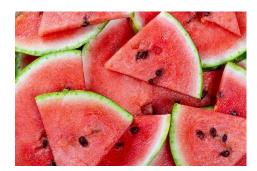
A Summery Fruit Drink Children should be supervised at all times whilst making this recipe

#### Ingredients

- 1 large or 2 small watermelons
- 250ml lemon juice (from a bottle or squeeze your own
- 100g golden caster sugar
- Crushed ice
- 1 bottle of soda water
- 1 lime cut into slices
- A small handful of mint

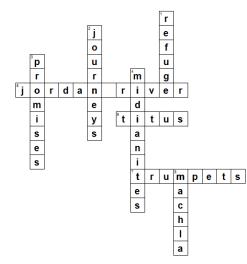
#### Method

- 1. Adult and Child Cut the top off the watermelon and hollow it out using a large spoon, fishing out any pips along the way. Mash the flesh through a sieve into a bowl. Put the flesh in a blender (or use a tall jug and hand blender) with the lemon juice and sugar, whizz to a purée, then stir in the soda.
- 2. Adult and Child Heap some ice into the hollowed-out watermelon and fill it with the lemonade mixture. Serve the rest in a jug with the lime slices and mint. Have a bowl of extra crushed ice on the side so people can help themselves.





#### **Crossword Answers**



#### **The Arch of Titus**

- 1. Beit Mikdash (Holy Temple)
- 2. Roman Army
- 3. To celebrate the Roman victory
- 4. Italy
- 5. Vespasian
- 6. Own answer
- 7. Own answer
- 8. Own answer

## Shabbat Shalom! From everyone at Tribe

