

KS2 Children's Service Guide

Parasha: Emor

Shabbat Info

Hebrew date: 19th Iyar, 5785

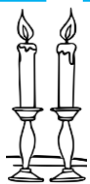
Gregorian date: 16th – 17th May, 2025

London Shabbat times: 20:33 – 21:47

Special events: n/a

Upcoming events in the week: Pesach Sheni - Wednesday

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Counting the Omer: Day 34

Today is the 34th day making four weeks and six days of the omer.



Parasha Thinking

- 1) During Pesach, Shavuot and Succot, the Jewish people used to walk to the Beit HaMikdash. What do you think they did if they lived a fair distance away?
- 2) In your opinion, if someone broke someone else's property accidentally but because they were being careless, should they need to replace it?
- 3) How does the word, grain, link to the Parasha?

Key Parasha Information

Summary

In this week's parasha we learn more laws for the Kohen (priest), Kohen Gadol (High Priest) and the services in the Mishkan (traveling temple) and the Beit HaMikdash (permanent temple). A Kohen may not have any contact with a dead body unless its his closest relatives; mother, father, wife, brother, unmarried sister, son or daughter. A kohen who has an injury or a deformity can't work in the Temple. An animal that has a defect also can't be brought as an offering.

If someone wants to use a newborn kid (goat), calf or lamb for an offering in the Temple, the baby animal must stay with their mother for seven days first. An animal and its child may not be slaughtered during the same day.

We then receive a list of some of the Holy times in the Jewish calendar; Shabbat, Pesach, the bringing of the Omer offering on the second day of Pesach, and the mitzvah to count the Omer, Shavuot, Rosh HaShannah, Yom Kippur, Sukkot and Shemini Atzeret.

We are then taught about lighting the menorah daily in the Mishkan, and the Lechem HaPanim (showbread), which was placed each week on the Shulchan (table).

In Emor we also learn about the consequence for causing someone to have an injury or for destroying someone's belongings.

Discovery

Did you know that Jewish cemeteries have separate areas for kohanim?

Did you know that the Omer offering was a handful of grain that was brought on the Second day of Pesach?

Did you know that the Lechem HaPanim had a miracle upon it and stayed fresh all week?





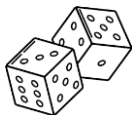
Gratitude

Who has done something special for you this week and what did they do? (If they are present, go up to them and say thank you!)

THANK
YOU!

Games

1) Order, Order



Link: We need to know the order of the Chaggim so that we can prepare what we need for the upcoming chag.

All the participants stand around the room and children's service leader asks them to line up in order based on a criteria such as height, number of pets or door number of their home. They may not talk whilst getting into their line so they should find other ways to communicate.

2) Rock, Paper, Scissors Tournament on the TABLE

Link: the lechem hapanim bread was placed on the table each week.

There are three choices of hand signal, representing a rock (fist), paper (flat hand), and scissors (open pointer and index finger). Rock beats scissors because it blunts the metal; paper beats rock because it can cover it; and scissors beat paper because they can cut it. If both players throw the same hand signal, it is considered a tie, and play resumes until there is a clear winner. **Although this is normally played with hands in the air, this time, it should be played on a tabletop.** The winner stays on and plays the next person until there is an overall champion.

3) Moo Off

Link: a calf, kid or lamb may not be slaughtered on the same day as its parent

Two children get down on all fours facing each other (if it is safe to do so). They take it in turns to moo like a cow and the first player to laugh is eliminated. The winner takes on the next child from the group, for another moo off.

Story (One of the children can read this out loud – encourage them to use expression.)



Ella was going to have a really long school day. She had an evening school trip and they were getting a coach at 3:30pm. As well as asking the children to bring a packed lunch that day, they also had to bring a packed supper.

When getting things ready, Ella's mum said out loud, "I really don't know what to suggest – I need to give you protein for supper because it will fill you up but what can I give you that will stay fresh all day?"

"Cheese?" asked Ella

"No, cheese needs to go in a fridge!" confirmed mum.

"Tuna pasta?"

"Tuna also needs to be kept in a fridge!"

"Cold chicken nuggets?"

"ELLA!!!! YOU DID NOTTTTTT JUST SAY 'COLD CHICKEN NUGGETS'!!! Well, whether you heat them or not, chicken nuggets NEED to be kept in the fridge before they go in an oven!"

Ella had run out of ideas, too, when she suddenly remembered that her teacher had said that the children could keep their packed supper in the staffroom fridge, until it was time to leave. She shared this information with her mum, who was delighted, and even allowed Ella to have cold chicken nuggets for her supper the next day.

In the morning when the children got to school, they were so excited to be allowed into the staffroom, to put their supper in the fridge.

Later on in the day, when it was eventually time for supper, they were all grateful that their food had stayed fresh. They enjoyed everything they'd packed...and Ella, especially enjoyed the cold chicken nuggets.

1) What can we learn from this story and how does it connect to the Parasha?

2) Have you ever had a chance to bring a packed supper for a late school trip? How did you keep your food fresh?

3) Why do you think Ella didn't know that you had to keep all those foods she suggested, in the fridge?