



ב"ה

Parshah Tetzaveh in a Nutshell
(Exodus 27:20-30:10)

G-d tells Moses to receive from the children of Israel pure olive oil to feed the “everlasting flame” of the menorah, which Aaron is to kindle each day, “from evening till morning.”

The priestly garments, to be worn by the kohanim (priests) while serving in the Sanctuary, are described. All kohanim wore: 1) the ketones—a full-length linen tunic; 2) michnasayim—linen breeches; 3) mitznefes or migba’as—a linen turban; 4) avnet—a long sash wound above the waist.

In addition, the kohen gadol (high priest) wore: 5) the efod—an apron-like garment made of blue-, purple- and red-dyed wool, linen and gold thread; 6) the choshen—a breastplate containing twelve precious stones inscribed with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel; 7) the me’il—a cloak of blue wool, with gold bells and decorative pomegranates on its hem; 8) the tzitz—a golden plate worn on the forehead, bearing the inscription “Holy to G-d.”

Tetzaveh also includes G-d’s detailed instructions for the 7-day initiation of Aaron & his four sons—Nadav, Avihu, Elazar and Isamar—into the priesthood, and for the making of the golden altar, on which

Anshei Lubavitch Congregation

Rabbi Levi and Leah Neubort

Adult education:

Rabbi Avrohom and Rivky Bergstein

Youth Outreach:

Rabbi Eli and Ruty Steinhauser

Shabbos Schedule

Erev Shabbos – Mar 6 / Adar 10

Candle Lighting.....5:36 pm

Mincha5:40 pm

Shabbos Day – Mar 7 / Adar 11

Shacharis..... 9:30 am*

Torah Reading10:35 am

Rabbi Neubort’s Drasha..... 11:10 am

Kiddush12:10 pm

Mincha5:40 pm

Rabbi’s Drasha.....6:00 pm

Shabbos Ends6:36 pm

**Latest morning Shema is now 9:11 AM. Be sure to recite the Shema at or before that time (even if at home).*

Weekday Schedule (not on a holiday):

Minyan

Shacharis..... 6:15 am

Mincha1:45 pm

Maariv.....9:15 pm

Classes

Chassidus, Mon-Fri5:55 am

Halachah, Mon-Fri1:40 pm
and at 9:25 pm

Monday Torah Studies..... 7-8:00 pm

Tuesday Talmud9:30-10:00 pm

Wednesday Mishna 8:30-9:15 pm

Thursday B’lyun.....9:30-10:00 pm

Eruv website:

www.fairlawneruv.com

Eruv Hotline: 201-254-9190.

Thank You to:

Yossi Nigri for reading the Torah, and to our Kiddush and Security Volunteers

Kiddush

This week's kiddush is sponsored by Shmuel Ben Miriam In commemoration of the Yartzeit of Aviezer Zelig ben Hillel Halevi Via Allan Brauner

Purim Schedule:

Monday, March 9

Mincha 1:45 pm

Maariv 7:10 pm

Megillah 7:20 pm

Fast ends 7:26 pm

Dance Party 8:00 pm

Late Megillah 9:30 pm

Tuesday, March 10

Shacharis 8:00 am

Megillah 8:30 am

Mincha 1:45 pm

2nd Megillah 2:00 pm

Maariv at Rabbi Bergstein’s home 7:45pm-

No Maariv at Shul

Halachic Zmanim

Shabbos, March 7

Eastern Standard Time

Earliest Tallis 5:24 AM

Latest Morning Shema 9:11 AM

Earliest Mincha (Gedola) 12:37 PM

Plag Hamincha4:46 PM

Earliest Evening Shema6:23 PM

The Purim Story in a Nutshell

The Persian empire of the 4th century BCE extended over 127 lands, and all the Jews were its subjects. When King Ahasuerus had his wife, Queen Vashti, executed for failing to follow his orders, he orchestrated a beauty pageant to find a new queen. A Jewish girl, Esther, found favor in his eyes and became the new queen—though she refused to divulge the identity of her nationality.

Meanwhile, the antisemitic Haman was appointed prime minister of the empire. Mordechai, the leader of the Jews (and Esther's cousin), defied the king's orders and refused to bow to Haman. Haman was incensed, and convinced the king to issue a decree ordering the extermination of all the Jews on the 13th of Adar—a date chosen by a lottery Haman made (hence the name Purim, "lots").

Mordechai galvanized all the Jews, convincing them to repent, fast and pray to G-d. Meanwhile, Esther asked the king and Haman to join her for a feast. At the feast, Esther revealed to the king her Jewish identity. Haman was hanged, Mordechai was appointed prime minister in his stead, and a new decree was issued granting the Jews the right to defend themselves against their enemies.

On the 13th of Adar the Jews mobilized and killed many of their enemies. On the 14th of Adar they rested and celebrated.

The Fast of Esther: What, Why and How

The Fast of Esther (Taanis Esther) is a dawn-to-nightfall fast held on the day before the jolly holiday of Purim. It commemorates the fasting of our ancestors in response to the dramatic chain of events that occurred during their exile in the Persian empire. These events are recorded in the Book of Esther, and the salvation that came about at that time is celebrated on the holiday of Purim. (Click [here](#) to find out what times the Fast of Esther starts and ends in your location.)

This year the Fast of Esther is held on March 9, 2020, and Purim is celebrated that evening and the following day, March 10 (March 11 in Jerusalem). While the fast is generally celebrated on the day before Purim, when Purim is on Sunday, the fast is moved from Shabbat to the preceding Thursday.

The Fast of Esther, or Ta'anis Esther, is not one of the four public fasts that was ordained by the prophets. Consequently, we are more lenient in its observance, particularly when it comes to pregnant women, nursing mothers and others who are weak.

Purim Observances

- Reading of the Megillah (book of Esther), which recounts the story of the Purim miracle. This is done once on the eve of Purim and then again on the following day.
- Giving money gifts to at least two poor people.
- Sending gifts of two kinds of food to at least one person.
- A festive Purim feast, which often includes wine or other intoxicating beverages.

One of Purim's primary themes is Jewish unity. Haman tried to kill us all, we were all in danger together, so we celebrate together too. Hence, on Purim day we place special emphasis on caring for the less fortunate.

Give money or food to at least two needy people during the daylight hours of Purim, March 10. In case you can't find any needy people, your synagogue will likely be collecting money for this purpose. At least, place two coins in a charity box earmarked for the poor. On Purim, we give a donation to whoever asks; we don't verify his or her bank balance first. As with the other mitzvahs of Purim, even small children should fulfill this mitzvah. ❖

Parshas Zachor

On the Shabbat before Purim, the holiday on which we celebrate the foiling of Haman the Amalekite's plot to destroy the Jewish people, the weekly Torah reading is supplemented with the Zachor ("Remember!") reading (Deuteronomy 25:17-19) in which we are commanded to remember the evil of Amalek and to eradicate it from the face of the earth.

When the Israelites left Egypt, no nation dared pick a fight with them. Who would start up with a people whose G-d just smacked around the mighty Egypt with ten awesome plagues, and drowned the surviving few in the sea? Only Amalek, driven by profound hatred which defied logic, came to wage battle.

According to many Halachic authorities, there is a Biblical requirement for all men to hear the special Zachor reading.

The special Zachor haftorah (I Samuel 15:2-34) discusses G-d's command to King Saul to destroy the people of Amalek.

"Parshat Zachor" is the second of four special readings added during (or immediately before) the month of Adar. The other three are Shekalim, Parah and Hachodesh. ❖

Haftorah in a Nutshell – Shabbos Zachor

I Samuel 15:2-34

This week's special haftorah discusses G-d's command to destroy the people of Amalek. This to avenge Amalek's unprovoked attack on the Israelites that is described in the Zachor Torah reading.

Samuel conveys to King Saul G-d's command to wage battle against the Amalekites, and to leave no survivors—neither human nor beast. Saul mobilizes the Israelite military and attacks Amalek. They kill the entire population with the exception of the king, Agag, and they also spare the best of the cattle and sheep.

G-d reveals Himself to Samuel. "I regret that I have made Saul king," G-d says. "For he has turned back from following Me, and he has not fulfilled My words."

The next morning Samuel travels to Saul and confronts him. Saul defends himself, saying that the cattle was spared to be used as sacrificial offerings for G-d. Samuel responds: "Does G-d have as great a delight in burnt offerings and peace-offerings, as in obeying the voice of G-d? Behold, to obey is better than a peace-offering; to hearken, than the fat of rams. . . . Since you rejected the word of G-d, He has rejected you from being a king."

Saul admits his wrongdoing and invites the prophet to join him on his return home. Samuel refuses his offer. "The Lord has torn the kingdom of Israel from you, today; and has given it to your fellow who is better than you." Samuel then kills the Amalekite king. ❖

Other Community Events

Mar. 8 – Purim Party, with a magic show by Mr. Magico himself! \$10/child, \$30 family max. Register at <https://dno.am/5780/purim>. Darchei Noam, Sunday morning, 10:00 AM.

Mar. 28 – Pre-Pesach Wine Tasting & Sale, with cheese, crackers and other refreshments. \$20 pp (\$18 pp before 3/15). Register at <https://dno.am/5780/wine>. Darchei Noam, Saturday night, 8:00 PM..

HELP MAKE THE "NO-SHOW-VASHTI" MINYAN IN PATERSON:

**March 7 Parshas Tetzaveh/Zachor
at Senior Towers of Paterson 510 E. 27th Street/12th Ave, Paterson**

Was King Achashverosh a hero or a villain?

Hear from guest speaker Nachum Nachum on the lessons of the Talmud and Zohar

PURIM MINYANIM: Monday, March 9th 7:25p.m. Ma'ariv followed by Megillah by R' Abe Weintraub

Tuesday, March 10th 8:45a.m. Shachris followed by Megillah by Boaz K

For more info, e-mail: JerrySchranz@gmail.com

From Our Sages

And you shall command . . . (Exodus 27:20)

Tetzaveh is the only Parshah in the Torah since Moses' birth in which Moses' name does not appear (with the exception of the book of Deuteronomy, which consists mostly of a first-person narrative spoken by Moses). The reason for this is that [when the people of Israel sinned with the golden calf,] Moses said to G-d: "If You do not [forgive them], erase me from the book that You have written" (Exodus 32:31). This was realized in the Parshah of Tetzaveh, since the censure of a righteous person, even if made conditional on an unfulfilled stipulation, always has some effect.

-- (Baal HaTurim)

While Moses' name does not appear in the Parshah of Tetzaveh, Moses himself is very much present: the entire Parshah consists of G-d's words to Moses! Indeed, the Parshah's first word is ve'atah, "and you"—the "you" being the person of Moses.

Indeed, the word "you" connotes its subject's very self, while a person's name is a more superficial "handle" on his personality. This means that Moses is more present in our Parshah—that is, present in a deeper, more essential way—than any mention of his name could possibly express.

This is fully in keeping with the Baal HaTurim's explanation (cited above). Because Moses was prepared to forgo mention of his name in the Torah for the sake of his people, he merited that his quintessential self—the level of self that cannot be captured by any name or designation—be eternalized by the Torah. It is this level of Moses' self that is expressed by his "nameless" presence in the Parshah of Tetzaveh.

-- (The Lubavitcher Rebbe)

Good Shabbos! Happy Purim !!



שבת שלום גוט שבת!



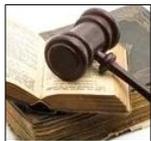
CHASSIDUS
*Jewish
Mysticism*

Monday-Friday

5:55-6:10 AM
**THE MITZVAH OF
WEARING TZITZIS**
Derech Mitzvosecha

Shabbos Morning

8:45 – 9:20 AM
Torah Or on Purim



SHULCHAN
ARUCH

Monday-Thursday

1:40-1:45 PM
HILCHOS TEFILLAH
Laws of Reading the Shema

Sunday-Thursday

9:25-9:30 PM
HILCHOS PURIM
Halachic principles and
guidelines for the celebration
of Purim



TALMUD

Tuesday

9:30-10:00 PM
**TALMUD tractate
SUKKAH p. 31a**



MISHNA

Wednesday

8:30-9:10 PM
**MISHNAYOS
tractate Beitzah
chapter 2**



CHUMASH

Thursday

8:00-9:00 PM
Bereishis 1:20-24



WANT TO LISTEN TO A CLASS ON-THE-GO?
Text your WhatsApp number to 201-362-2712
to join the Torah Classes @ Anshei group



MONDAY EVENING TORAH STUDIES

7:00-8:00 PM

Monday, March 16, 2020
**TRADITION VS.
HARD EVIDENCE**

*The Battle Between
Archeology and Axiom*

Is there some thread that binds the Jerusalem Temple's golden candelabra, the gleaming headplates worn by high priests, and a hidden library of ancient scrolls in the Dead Sea region? A fascinating look at history, scientific discovery and the weight of tradition.

There's more to the story.

Secrets of the Bible
ICONIC STORIES, MYSTICAL MEANINGS,
AND THEIR LESSONS FOR LIFE

MAY 2020



**Judaism's Gifts
to the World**

STUDY THE HISTORY, MEANING, AND
POWER OF YOUR JEWISH VALUES

LESSON SIX

March 8 - 7:30-9:00

TIME TO IMPROVE

ANCIENT SOCIETIES DID NOT believe in the possibility of progress, believing instead that history is doomed to repeat itself in endless cycles. The Torah insisted otherwise: we can, must, and will change the world for the better; war will eventually cease, and justice and kindness will ultimately prevail—but only if we marry this goal with ethical monotheism.

JOIN US ON SUNDAY AT 7:30 when we'll explore the Torah's call to share this vision with humanity, how to convey this empowering message and why today's world is more open and eager than ever to hear it.

SIGN UP: WWW.MYJLI.COM

ב"ה

Join a spirited

Purim Farbrengen

Tuesday, Adar 14, March 10, 8:00 PM

At the home of Rabbi & Mrs. Bergstein
18-01 Scialla Ct.