**Some Questions to Ponder:**

1. From all the readings for this Shabbat, which reading touched your heart and fired your imagination?

My imagination was fired by the Hakham’s commentary and his solution for the two days. This was quite good.

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 2:31?

**I have begun to deliver... before you** – How was this accomplished?

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 2:34?

**the men** – What is the meaning of the Hebrew word: מְתִם?

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 3:2?

**Do not fear him** – Why did Moshe fear Og?

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 3:5?

**[in addition to...] unwalled cities –** What is the meaning of the Hebrew word: הַפְּרָזִי?

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 3:9?

**The Sidonians call Hermon, etc. -** But in another passage, it states, “Until Mount Sion, which is Hermon” (Deut. 4:48). So we see that it had four names [Hermon, Sirion, Senir, and Sion]. Why was it necessary for all of them to be written [in the Scriptures]?

**Senir** – what is the meaning of this word?

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 3:11?

**[Only Og... was left] from the remnant of the Rephaim** – Why was Og left?

**according to the cubit of a man** – Was this a standard cubit?

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 3:12?

**And this land, which we possessed at that time** – Which land was this?

**from Aro’er, which is by the brook Arnon** – How is this connected to the sentence?

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 3:16?

**The midst of the brook and the border** – What was the extent of this border?

1. What question/s were asked of Rashi in D’barim 3:18?

**And I commanded you** – Who was He addressing?

1. In your opinion, do you agree or disagree that the “two days” in Mark 14:1 should be catapulted to Mark 14:12? Please explain the reason for your answer.

One does not prepare for Hag HaMatza on the day of the festival as there is too much work to be accomplished at the time one is supposed to be celebrating. This suggests that Your Eminence’s idea is sound.

1. In your opinion what is the intent of Hakham Tsefet’s pericope by the hand of his scribe Mordechai (Mark) for this Shabbat?

Hakham Tsefet’s intention seems to be that one must prepare for the festival and that one should specifically prepare a room, and that this is so important that The Master used prophecy to accomplish it.

1. In what way does the Torah, Psalm, Prophetic reading of Joshua 10:12-21‎, and Mark 14:12-16 point to the fact that this is the sixth of the seven Sabbaths of Consolation?

**Torah** – The Torah speaks of the conquest of the land of the two mightiest kings.This would be a powerful consolation to those who had wandered for 40 years while those who did not trust HaShem, died.

**Psalm** – The Psalmist speaks of the consolation that the righteous will have when HaShem deals with the wicked as they have dealt with the righteous.

**Joshua** – Joshua speaks of the defeat of the Amorites, the most powerful,of the Canaanite tribes. This would surely console those who were concerned that they would lack trust in HaShem as their fathers did.

**Mark** – Hakham Tsefet speaks of a peaceful seder preparation. This would console all those who long for peace.

1. What part of the Torah Seder fired the heart and imagination of the Psalmist for this week?

The Psalmist focused on the destruction of the wicked Amorites and their fate as they stood in the judgment. He also spoke of the consolation that Moshe and the people experienced when they saw HaShem fighting for them.

1. What part of the Torah Seder fired the heart and the imagination of the prophet Joshua this week?

Joshua’s conquest of the Amorites is a virtual repeat of the conquest that Moshe experienced with Sichon and Og.

1. What part of the Torah Seder fired the heart and the imagination of the prophet in the Special Ashlamata?

The Prophet sees the defeat of Sichon and Og as a fore-taste of the future resettlement in the land. He looks forward to seeing the people of Moshe’s day see the ultimate fulfullment of their longing for the land.

1. What part/s of the Torah Seder, Psalm, and the prophets fired the heart and the imagination of Hakham Tsefet for this week?

Hakham Tsefet saw the battles of Moshe and Joshua as a prophecy of the ultimate peace which allows us to prepare the seder in shalom. He showed in a mundane way the Psalmist vision of the ultimate judgment.

1. After taking into consideration all the above texts and our Torah Seder, what would you say is the general prophetic message from the Scriptures for this coming week?

Be consoled and take courage from the battles that HaShem will fight for you this week. Use this to redouble your efforts to battle in HaShem’s army.