Parshat Pinchas- Peulat Shabbat

**Please DO NOT read the quotes aloud**

* 7 groups – new groups, strong madrich, assign miktzoyim
* Location: migrash
* Rain plan: old ohel

**Quote matching game**

* First start to explain the significance of women in the parsha: **about women empowerment because the daughters of Zelofchad fought for inheritance of their land and set the precedent for the future for women to be able to inherit land.**
* Next discuss the significance of the 7 women selected this week (read the summaries below)
* After reading the descriptions, proceed to play the matching game
* Madrich lays pieces of paper into two columns- one side being the actual quote and the other side being the person who said it (the piles will be mixed so it is unlikely that they original pair would be together)
* Madrich then asks Chanichim to match the quote to the person who said it
* Madrich will have a paper with the correct answers, be sure to guide them if they get it wrong, don’t leave the quotes matched with the wrong person
* After all the quotes are matched,
* **Golda Meir** 
  + “Trust yourself. Create the kind of self that you will be happy to live with all your life. Make the most of yourself by fanning the tiny, inner sparks of possibility into flames of achievement.”
  + She spent her life fighting for and leading causes for a fair chance at a good life for all people. In high school, Meir became valedictorian, despite not speaking English upon entering school. She left her job to join a labor Zionist kibbutz. Eventually Meir became the chief negotiator between the Jewish People of Palestine and the British government. Meir became a pioneer as the world’s fourth female leader when she became Israel’s prime minister in 1969.
* **Rosa Parks** 
  + “The only tired I was was tired of giving in.”
  + By refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama, city bus in 1955, black seamstress Rosa Parks (1913—2005) helped initiate the civil rights movement in the United States. The leaders of the local black community organized a bus boycott that began the day Parks was convicted of violating the segregation laws. Led by a young Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the boycott lasted more than a year—during which Parks not coincidentally lost her job—and ended only when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was unconstitutional. Over the next half-century, Parks became a nationally recognized symbol of dignity and strength in the struggle to end entrenched racial segregation.
* **Susan B. Anthony** 
  + “I have given my life and all I am to it, and now I want my last act to be to give it all I have, to the last cent.”
  + Born on Feb. 15, 1820, in Adams, Mass., Susan B. Anthony was a pioneer crusader for the woman suffrage movement in the United States and president (1892-1900) of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her work helped pave the way for the Nineteenth Amendment (1920) to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote. Anthony was tireless in her efforts, giving speeches around the country to convince others to support a woman’s right to vote. She even took matters into her own hands in 1872 when she voted in the presidential election illegally.
  + When Anthony died on March 13, 1906, women still did not have the right to vote. It wasn’t until 1920, 14 years after her death, that the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, giving all adult women the right to vote, was passed.
* **Oprah**
* “Doing the best in the best at this moment puts you in the best place for the next moment.”
* Media giant Oprah Winfrey was born in the rural town of Kosciusko, Mississippi, on January 29, 1954. In 1976, Winfrey moved to Baltimore, where she hosted a hit television chat show, People Are Talking. Afterward, she was recruited by a Chicago TV station to host her own morning show. She later became the host of her own, wildly popular program, The Oprah Winfrey Show, which aired for 25 seasons, from 1986 to 2011. That same year, Winfrey launched her own TV network, the Oprah Winfrey Network.
* **Malala Yousafzai** 
  + “When the world is silent, even one voice becomes powerful.”
  + Malala Yousafzai was born on July 12, 1997, in Mingora, Pakistan. As a child, she became an advocate for girls' education, which resulted in the Taliban issuing a death threat against her. On October 9, 2012, a gunman shot Malala when she was traveling home from school. She survived, and has continued to speak out on the importance of education. She was nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize in 2013. In 2014, she was nominated again and won, becoming the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.
* **Harriet Tubman**
* “I had reasoned this out in my mind, there was one of two things I had a right to, liberty or death; if I could not have one, I would have the other.”
* Harriet Tubman became famous as a “conductor” on the Underground Railroad during the turbulent 1850s. Born a slave on Maryland’s eastern shore, she endured the harsh existence of a field hand, including brutal beatings. In 1849 she fled slavery, leaving her husband and family behind in order to escape. Despite a bounty on her head, she returned to the South at least 19 times to lead her family and hundreds of other slaves to freedom via the Underground Railroad. Tubman also served as a scout, spy and nurse during the Civil War.
* **Eleanor Roosevelt**
* “The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.”
* First lady Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), wife of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945), the U.S. president from 1933 to 1945, was a leader in her own right and involved in numerous humanitarian causes throughout her life. The niece of President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), Eleanor was born into a wealthy New York family. She married Franklin Roosevelt, her fifth cousin once removed, in 1905. By the 1920s, Roosevelt, who raised five children, was involved in Democratic Party politics and numerous social reform organizations. In the White House, she was one of the most active first ladies in history and worked for political, racial and social justice. After President Roosevelt’s death, Eleanor was a delegate to the United Nations and continued to serve as an advocate for a wide range of human rights issues. She remained active in Democratic causes and was a prolific writer until her death at age 78.
* **Amelia Earhart**
* “Women, like men, should try to do the impossible. And when they fail, their failure should be a challenge to others.”
* Amelia Earhart was an American aviator who set many flying records and championed the advancement of women in aviation. She became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean, and the first person ever to fly solo from Hawaii to the U.S. mainland. During a flight to circumnavigate the globe, Earhart disappeared somewhere over the Pacific in July 1937. Her plane wreckage was never found, and she was officially declared lost at sea. Her disappearance remains one of the greatest unsolved mysteries of the twentieth century.
* **Main Ideas:** Feminism in Judaism, Progressiveness,
* The daughters of Zelofchad fought for inheritance of their land and set the precedent for the future for women to be able to inherit land.
* 5 daughters convinced the Jewish leaders to change Halacha – connect to today, being progressive
* Discussion questions

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“I had reasoned this out in my mind, there was one of two things I had a right to, liberty or death; if I could not have one, I would have the other.”

“The only tired I was was tired of giving in.”

“When the whole world is silent, even one voice becomes powerful.”

“I have given my life and all I am to it, and now I want my last act to be to give it all I have, to the last cent”

“Trust yourself. Create the kind of self that you will be happy to live with all your life. Make the most of yourself by fanning the tiny, inner sparks of possibility into flames of achievement.”

“Doing the best in the best at this moment puts you in the best place for the next moment.”

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