Peulat Shabbat: Pinchas

Intro:

The census:

Split up into lines by tzrifim

Without talking, organize themselves by each category. The Tzrif that organizes themselves first wins, assuming the order is accurate.

Categories:

Birthday (month and day, not year)

Alphabetical order by first name

Alphabetical order by last name

Height

Shoe size

Distance you live from camp (estimate as best as possible)

Number of siblings

Whole edah comes back together and organizes themselves by birthday (month and day, not year)

Conclusion: it is more difficult to organize yourselves when there is more people. Bnei yisrael, which was about 600,000 people, had to be creative and deliberate with how they kept track of the community, so they used the census.

Part 2:

Fairness Discussion - separate by tzrifim and madrichim from each tzrif will run the discussion

Madrichim read the following aloud:

Another story in this week’s parsha is about Tzelafechad’s daughters. Te law at the time states that sons would get the father's land but daughters were no included in this law. They had no brothers so they petitioned Moses to get their father’s land. They thought that the law was unfair.

Do you think it is fair that the law used to be that daughters were not given land but sons were?

*Have chanichim answer. Prompt by asking why and what makes it fair or unfair.*

Can anyone think of a time when they were treated unfairly?

*Have chanichim share stories. Be sure to keep the stories short and on topic.*

What can we do when we see something unfair happening?

*If conversation does not initaite on it's own, prompt with examples (what should you do when you see your friend being excluded, what should you do when you are given extra makolet when the rest of your tzrif gets none, how can you combat an unfair law)*

In the end G-d accepts their claim and incorporates it into the laws of inheritance. Fairness is clearly a very important value.