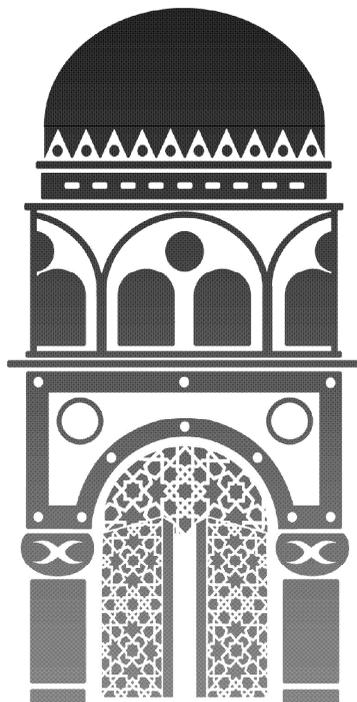


# WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE

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SHABBAT SHALOM

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10/11 July 2020

19 Tammuz 5780

## SHABBAT PINCHAS

*Parashat Pinchas* elaborates on the incident at the end of *Parashat Balak*: Pinchas, son of Eleazar, kills Zimri son of Salu and Cozbi daughter of Zur, a Midianite, who have entered a tent to have sex. Pinchas's zealousness saves the Israelites from a plague. God rewards him with a covenant of peace and his descendants with the office of the priesthood for all time. Moses tells the people to crush the Midianites for their "trickery" in seducing the Israelites into idolatry and whoring with their women. After the plague, Moses and Aaron take a census of the entire Israelite community. The total number of Israelites is 601,730. Moses also announces the division of the land, providing larger tribes with greater holdings and smaller tribes with lesser ones. Each person is assigned a lot of equal size, except for the Levites who are not given land but are compensated monetarily for their work in the sanctuary. During the taking of the census the case of the daughters of Zelophehad—Mahlah, Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah—arises. They claim that, because their father has died and left no sons, they should have the right to inherit his holdings. God confirms their claim and instructs Moses to announce that, if a man dies without leaving a son, a daughter will inherit his property. Moses is told to climb to the top of Mount Abarim to see the Land of Israel, and he is informed that he will die there. When Moses requests that his successor be chosen, God tells Moses to appoint Joshua. Moses is to instruct Joshua to present himself to Eleazar the priest, who will consult the Urim for important decisions and instructions regarding the community. The *parashah* concludes with a description of the offerings to be presented daily, on the Sabbath, on new moons, for Pesach, Shavuot, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, and for each of the days of Sukkot, including the eighth day, or Shemini Atzeret.

א ותקרבנה בנות צלפחד בן-תפר בן-גלעד בן-מכיר בן-מנשה  
למשפחת מנשה בן-יוסף ואלה שמות בנותיו מחלה נעה וחגלה  
ומלכה ותרצה: ב ותעמדנה לפני משה ולפני אלעזר הכהן  
ולפני הנשיאם וכל-העדה פתח אהל-מועד לאמר: ג אבינו מת  
במדבר והוא לא-הלה בתוך העדה הנועדים על-יהוה  
בעדת-קרח כי-בחטאו מת ובנים לא-היו לו: ד למה יגרע  
שם-אבינו מתוך משפחתו כי אין לו בן תנה-לנו אחזה בתוך  
אחי אבינו: ה ויקרב משה את-משפטן לפני יהוה: ו ויאמר יהוה  
אל-משה לאמר: ז כן בנות צלפחד דברת נתן ותתן להם אחזת  
נחלה בתוך אחי אביהם והעברת את-נחלת אביהן להן:  
ח ואל-בני ישראל תדבר לאמר איש כיימות ובו אין לו  
והעברתם את-נחלתו לבתו: ט ואם-אין לו בת ונתתם  
את-נחלתו לאחיו: י ואם-אין לו אחים ונתתם את-נחלתו לאחי  
אביו: יא ואם-אין אחים לאביו ונתתם את-נחלתו לשאר  
הקרב אליו ממשפחתו וירש אתה והיתה לבני ישראל לחקת  
משפט כאשר צוה יהוה את-משה: יב ויאמר יהוה אל-משה  
עלה אל-הר העברים הזה וראה את-הארץ אשר נתתי לבני  
ישראל: יג וראיתה אתה ונאספת אל-עמי גם-אתה כאשר  
נאסף אהרן אחיך: יד כאשר מריתם כי במדבר-צן במריבת  
העדה להקדישני במים לעיניהם הם מי-מריבת קדש  
מדבר-צן:

## NUMBERS 27:1-14

**1** The daughters of Zelophehad, of Manassite family—son of Hopher son of Gilead son of Machir son of Manasseh son of Joseph—came forward. The names of the daughters were Mahlah, Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah. **2** They stood before Moses, Eleazar the priest, the chieftains, and the whole assembly, at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, and they said, **3** “Our father died in the wilderness. He was not one of the faction, Korah’s faction, which banded together against Adonai, but died for his own sin; and he has left no sons. **4** Let not our father’s name be lost to his clan just because he had no son! Give us a holding among our father’s kinsmen!” **5** Moses brought their case before Adonai. **6** And Adonai said to Moses, **7** “The plea of Zelophehad’s daughters is just: you should give them a hereditary holding among their father’s kinsmen; transfer their father’s share to them. **8** “Further, speak to the Israelite people as follows: ‘If a man dies without leaving a son, you shall transfer his property to his daughter. **9** If he has no daughter, you shall assign his property to his brothers. **10** If he has no brothers, you shall assign his property to his father’s brothers. **11** If his father had no brothers, you shall assign his property to his nearest relative in his own clan, who shall inherit it.’ This shall be the law of procedure for the Israelites, in accordance with Adonai’s command to Moses.” **12** Adonai said to Moses, “Ascend these heights of Abarim and view the land that I have given to the Israelite people. **13** When you have seen it, you too shall be gathered to your kin, just as your brother Aaron was. **14** For, in the wilderness of Zin, when the community was contentious, you disobeyed My command to uphold My sanctity in their sight by means of the water.” Those are the Waters of Meribath-kadesh, in the wilderness of Zin.

## JOSHUA 17:1-13

And this is the portion that fell by lot to the tribe of Manasseh—for he was Joseph’s first-born. Since Machir, the first-born of Manasseh and the father of Gilead, was a valiant warrior, Gilead and Bashan were assigned to him. And now assignments were made to the remaining Manassites, by their clans: the descendants of Abiezer, Helek, Asriel, Shechem, Hopher, and Shemida. Those were the male descendants of Manasseh son of Joseph, by their clans. Now Zelophehad son of Hopher son of Gilead son of Machir son of Manasseh had no sons, but only daughters. The names of his daughters were Mahlah, Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah. They appeared before the priest Eleazer, Joshua son of Nun, and the chieftains, saying: “Adonai commanded Moses to grant us a portion among our male kinsmen.” So, in accordance with Adonai’s instructions, they were granted a portion among their father’s kinsmen. Ten districts fell to Manasseh, apart from the lands of Gilead and Bashan, which are across the Jordan. Manasseh’s daughters inherited a portion in these together with his sons, while the land of Gilead was assigned to the rest of Manasseh’s descendants. The boundary of Manasseh ran from Asher to Michmethath, which lies near Shechem. The boundary continued to the right, toward the inhabitants of En-tappuah.—The region of Tappuah belonged to Manasseh; but Tappuah, on the border of Manasseh, belonged to the Ephraimites.—Then the boundary descended to the Wadi Kanah. Those towns to the south of the wadi belonged to Ephraim as an enclave among the towns of Manasseh. The boundary of Manasseh lay north of the wadi and ran on to the Sea. What lay to the south belonged to Ephraim, and what lay to the north belonged to Manasseh, with the Sea as its boundary. This territory was contiguous with Asher on the north and with Issachar on the east. Within Issachar and Asher, Manasseh possessed Bethshean and its dependencies, Ibleam and its dependencies, the inhabitants of Dor and its dependencies, the inhabitants of En-dor and its dependencies, the inhabitants of Taanach and its dependencies, and the inhabitants of Megiddo and its dependencies: these constituted three regions. The Manassites could not dispossess the inhabitants of these towns, and the Canaanites stubbornly remained in this region. When the Israelites became stronger, they imposed tribute on the Canaanites; but they did not dispossess them.