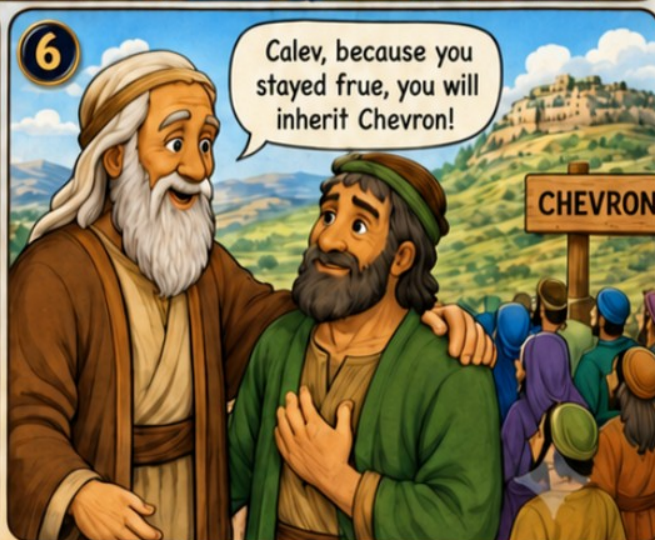
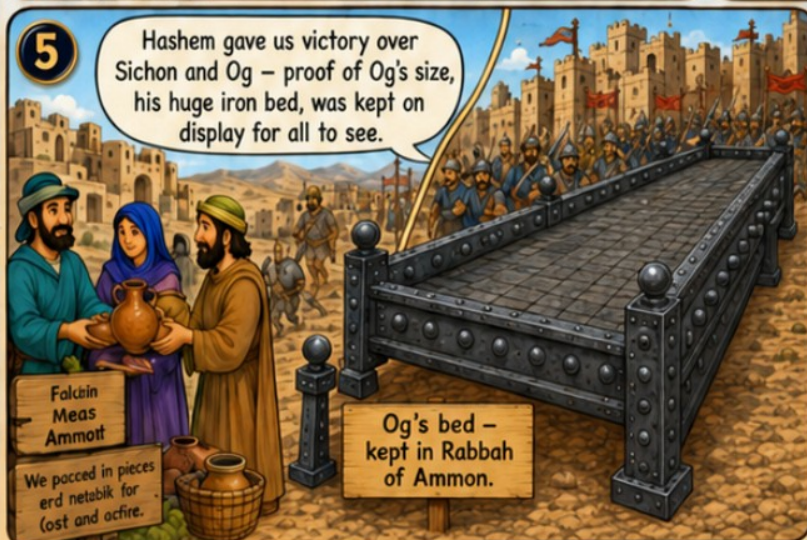
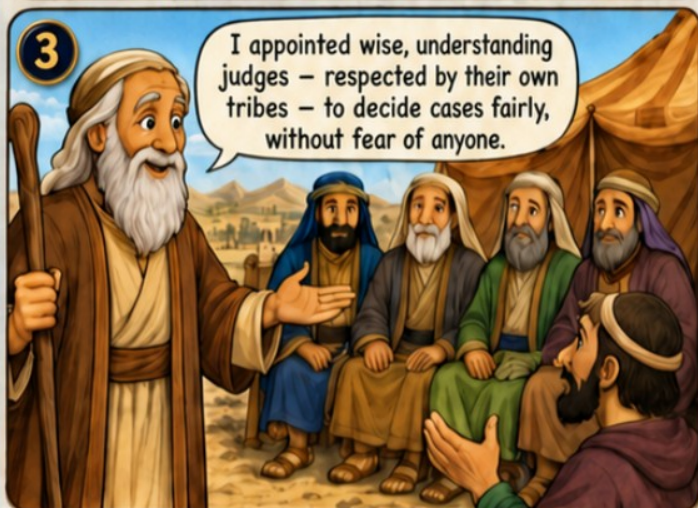


PARSHAS DEVARIM: MOSHE'S GENTLE REBUKE



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PARSHAS DEVARIM – 20 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

#	Question	Answer
1	How do we see, from the very start of the parsha, that Moshe cared about the people's honor?	He mentioned only the names of the places where they sinned, never the sins themselves. (Rashi, 1:1)
2	Rashi says the word "Di-Zahav" (too much gold) hints at which sin?	The Eigei — the golden calf, made from their abundance of gold. (Rashi, 1:1)
3	Rashi points out the trip from Chorev to Kadesh Barnea should have taken only 11 days. What lesson does he draw?	Hashem wanted to rush them into the Land quickly — but their sins turned that short trip into 40 years. (Rashi, 1:2)
4	Moshe rebuked the people shortly before his own death. Who did he learn this considerate practice from?	From Yaakov Avinu, who also rebuked his sons only shortly before he passed away. (Rashi, 1:3)
5	Why did Moshe wait until after defeating Sichon and Og to rebuke the people?	So no one could say, "What right does he have to rebuke us — has he even brought us into the Land yet?" (Rashi, 1:4)
6	Rashi says that when Moshe began to "explain the Torah," what did he actually do?	He translated and explained the Torah in seventy languages, so every nation could understand it. (Rashi, 1:5)
7	What achievements does Rashi credit to the people's time "dwelling" at Har Sinai?	They received the Torah, built the Mishkan and its vessels, and appointed a Sanhedrin and officers. (Rashi, 1:6)
8	Why does the Torah mention the names of the Avos in connection with receiving the Land?	Each of the three Avos alone had enough merit for their descendants to inherit the Land. (Rashi, 1:8)
9	What did Moshe mean by telling the people, "You are today like the stars of the heavens"?	That they are an eternal people — just as the stars endure. (Rashi, 1:10)
10	Critics watched Moshe's every move to find fault. What did they watch, and how did they twist it?	They watched what time he left his tent — early or late — and they accused him either way. (Rashi, 1:12)
11	Moshe searched for wise, understanding, and well-known judges. Which quality was hardest to find?	Understanding people are rare. (Rashi, 1:13)
12	What did Moshe tell the judges to do with a case too difficult to decide — and how was he later "measured" for that promise?	"Bring it to me" — and later, when Tzefachad's daughters asked him a question, the law was hidden from him. (Rashi, 1:17)
13	Why did Moshe describe the desert as "great and frightening"?	Because of the huge, dangerous snakes and scorpions the people saw there. (Rashi, 1:19)
14	Which of the twelve tribes was not represented among the twelve spies?	Levi. (1:23, consistent with Rashi)
15	In Moshe's own retelling here in Devarim, what did the spies actually say about the Land?	That it was good! It was the people who were afraid to go up anyway. (1:25)
16	Which city did Calev inherit for remaining faithful?	Chevron. (Rashi, 1:36)
17	Rashi explains that Bnei Yisrael couldn't fight the descendants of Esav (Edom) or Lot (Moav, Ammon). Why not?	Hashem had already given those lands to them as their own inheritance. (Rashi, 2:5, 2:9, 2:19)
18	Why weren't Bnei Yisrael permitted to conquer the Philistines either?	Avraham had made a peace treaty with Avimelech, king of the Philistines, generations earlier. (Rashi, 2:23)
19	Rashi connects a phrase in this parsha to a famous later miracle in Sefer Y'hashua. Which one?	That the sun stood still — just as it later did for Yehoshua. (Rashi, 2:25)
20	Rashi says Og was the last of an ancient race of giants. What proof of his size was kept on display?	His iron bed — almost 13 feet long — kept in Rabbah of the Ammonites. (Rashi, 3:11)

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