

CHABAD OF INVERRARY

The Shabbos Connection

פרשת חוקת בלק תשפ"ו

17 Weekly Schedule

Friday, Tammuz 11—June 26

Shachris	6:30 / 7:30AM
Candle Lighting	7:59PM
Mincha	8:10PM
Kabolas Shabbos	8:30PM

Shabbos, Tammuz 12—June 27

Chassidus	9:15AM
Shachris	10:00AM
Mincha	8:00PM
Maariv / Shabbos Ends	8:56PM

Sunday, Tammuz 13—June 28

Shachris	7 / 8:15 / 9AM
Mincha	8:10PM
Maariv	8:43PM

Monday— Wednesday

Shachris	6:30 / 7:30AM
Mincha	8:10PM
Maariv	B'zman

Thursday, Tammuz 17—July 2

Fast Begins	5:08AM
Shachris	6:20 / 7:30AM
Mincha	2:00 / 7:45PM
Maariv & Fast Ends	8:44PM

Happy Birthday

Devory Barber • Menachem Avraham Kapuler • Moshe Rosenberg • Toba Chanin • Shalom Rosenblum • Risha Blachman • Roza Shimshoni • Rochel Zuckerman • Shmuel Noach Hagage • Avremi Cohen • Nechama Giter • Betzael Levin • Motti Hyams • Yonatan Bolotin • Yisroel dovid eliyahu Bolotin • Alter Yisachar Dov Lebovics • Yisroel Haller • Chayale Marasow

Farbrengen

Co-Sponsored by

Chaim & Dina Lieberman in honor of the Bar Mitzvah of their son **Berel**

Anonymously

לע"נ מרת פרידא ע"ה בת הרה"ח ר' אלתר אליעזר ליין.
By her family

To Sponsor a Farbrengen please reach out to **Sholom Katz**

Yartzeits

Frieda Sina - , ג' תמוז התשמ"ב, Grandmother of Yitzchak Simcha Sina

Mazal Tov

Mazal tov to **Yossi & Chava Altein** on the birth of a baby boy—Shalom Zachor at their home 7141 NW 45TH St

Mazal tov to **Motti & Sarah Jacobson** on the birth of a baby girl

Parsha Riddle

In this parsha, to whom does Hashem ask a question?
What three other places in the Torah does Hashem ask someone a question?

Shiurim

Shabbos | 7:00PM
"Shiur in Likutei Sichos"
For Men

Parsha in a Nutshell

The name of the Parshah, “Chukat,” means “Statute [of the Torah]” and it is found in Bamidbar 19:2. The name of the Parshah, “Balak,” refers to Balak, king of Moav, and it is found in Bamidbar 22:2.

Moshe is taught the laws of the Parah Adumah (Red Heifer), whose ashes purify a person who has become tamei through contact with a deceased person.

After forty years of journeying through the Midbar, the Bnei Yisrael arrive in the Wilderness of Tzin. Miriam dies, and the people thirst for water. Hashem tells Moshe to speak to a rock and command it to give water. Moshe becomes angry with the rebellious people and strikes the rock. Water flows forth, but Hashem tells Moshe that neither he nor Aharon will enter the Eretz HaMuvtachat (Promised Land).

Aharon dies at Hor HaHar and is succeeded as Kohen Gadol by his son Elazar. Fiery serpents attack the camp after yet another eruption of discontent in which the people speak against Hashem and Moshe. Hashem instructs Moshe to place a Nechash Nechoshet (copper serpent) upon a high pole, and all who gaze heavenward are healed. The people sing a song in honor of the miraculous well that provided water in the Midbar. Moshe leads the Bnei Yisrael in battles against the Emori kings Sichon and Og, who seek to prevent Israel's passage through their territory, and conquers their lands east of the Yarden.

Balak, king of Moav, summons the prophet Bilam to curse the Bnei Yisrael. On the way, Bilam is rebuked by his donkey, who sees the malach (angel) that Hashem sends to block their path before Bilam does. Three times, from three different vantage points, Bilam attempts to pronounce curses, but each time blessings emerge instead. Bilam also prophesies about the Acharit HaYamim (End of Days) and the coming of Moshiach.

The Bnei Yisrael fall prey to the charms of the daughters of Moav and are enticed to worship Baal Peor. When a prominent Israelite leader publicly takes a Midianite princess into a tent, Pinchas kills them both, bringing an end to the plague that is raging among the people.

Kids Corner

Shabbos Programs

0-5 Year old program | 10:30-12:30PM

Location: EC3 Classroom

Mesibos Shabbos

5:30PM

Location: Blvd Woods Park in Estates of Inverrary

Week in Jewish History

Shabbos

Birth of Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn (1880)

12 Tammuz marks the birth of the sixth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn, whose leadership preserved Jewish life under Soviet oppression.

Liberation of Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak (1927)

After being arrested and sentenced to death for strengthening Torah and Jewish observance in the Soviet Union, Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak's sentence was commuted and he was officially granted release from exile. 12–13 Tammuz are celebrated in Chabad as the Chag HaGeulah.

Passing of the Tur (1348)

Rabbi Yaakov ben Asher, author of the Arba'ah Turim (Tur), passed away. His work became one of the foundations of the Shulchan Aruch and Jewish law as practiced today.

Sunday

Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Fully Freed (1927)

On 13 Tammuz, Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn received his official release papers, completing his liberation from Soviet imprisonment and exile.

Monday

Martyrdom of the Jews of Schaffhausen (1401)

Following false blood libel accusations in Switzerland, thirty Jews of Schaffhausen were tortured and burned at the stake, one of many tragic persecutions of medieval European Jewry.

Passing of the Maharit (1639)

Rabbi Yosef Trani (Maharit), renowned posek and author of Teshuvot Maharit, passed away. He served as a leading rabbinic authority in the Ottoman Empire.

Tuesday

Passing of the Ohr HaChaim HaKadosh (1743)

Rabbi Chaim ben Attar, author of the celebrated Ohr HaChaim commentary on the Torah, passed away in Yerushalayim. He remains one of the most revered Torah scholars and mekubalim.

Passing of the Shaagas Aryeh (1785)

Rabbi Aryeh Leib Ginzburg, author of Shaagas Aryeh, passed away. His analytical Torah works remain central to advanced Torah study.

Wednesday

The Golden Calf Made; Chur Martyred (1313 BCE)

On the fortieth day after Matan Torah, the people mistakenly believed Moshe Rabbeinu would not return. They demanded a replacement leader, and Chur, who opposed them, was killed. Aharon then fashioned the Egel HaZahav.

Thursday

Shivah Asar B'Tammuz – Five National Tragedies

On 17 Tammuz, a public fast commemorates five calamities in Jewish history:

- Moshe Rabbeinu shattered the Luchot after witnessing the worship of the Egel HaZahav.
- The daily Korban Tamid ceased during the final siege of the First Beit HaMikdash.
- The Romans breached the walls of Yerushalayim, leading to the destruction of the Second Beit HaMikdash.
- A Roman official burned a Sefer Torah.
- An idol was placed in the Beit HaMikdash.

This day marks the beginning of the most intense period of mourning leading to Tishah B'Av.

Friday

The Golden Calf Destroyed (1313 BCE)

Following the sin of the Egel HaZahav, Moshe Rabbeinu destroyed the idol, punished the offenders, and returned to Har Sinai to plead for Hashem's forgiveness on behalf of Bnei Yisrael.