

Yeshiva University Presents a Community Day of Learning

*Hosted by the Young Israel of Phoenix in conjunction with
Congregation Beth Joseph and the Phoenix Community Kollel*

A SPECIAL YOM HAATZMAUT CELEBRATION

Monday, April 23

Young Israel of Phoenix • 745 East Maryland, Suite 225 • Phoenix, AZ 85014 • (602) 265-8888

6 p.m. • Chavrusa Learning in memory of Israel's fallen soldiers

INHERENT MAGIC OF THE LAND OF ISRAEL

6:50 p.m. • Mincha and Maariv

7:15 p.m. • Lecture by Rabbi Ezra Schwartz

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY – BEGINNING OF THE ULTIMATE REDEMPTION?

Babysitting is available during the entire program in the youth building behind the shul.



Rabbi Isaac Elchanan
Theological Seminary

Legacy Heritage Fund
RABBINIC ENRICHMENT INITIATIVE

A PROJECT OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY'S
Center for the
Jewish Future

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Rabbi Ezra Schwartz currently serves in a variety of capacities in Yeshiva University and RIETS. For the past two years he has served as a Rebbe in the Irving I. Stone Beit Medrash Program and is the examiner for the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary. Additionally, Rabbi Schwartz serves as the Assistant to University President Richard M. Joel. In this capacity he helps the President with his communications and keeps him abreast of many of the goings on in the Jewish world.

Rabbi Schwartz was ordained by RIETS in 2001. Since that time he has studied in the Beren Institute for Advanced Talmudic Studies (*Kollel Elyon*) 2001-2004. He is currently completing his studies for the advanced *Yadin Yadin* ordination, which will enable him to serve as a rabbinic judge. Rabbi Schwartz received his BA *magna cum laude* from YU in 1996. He received an MA in Medieval Jewish History from the Bernard Revel Graduate School in 2005 and has recently completed a second MA in Secondary Jewish Education from the Azrielli School of Jewish Education. He has authored a number of articles in rabbinic journals and has lectured widely.

THE INHERANT MAGIC OF THE LAND OF ISRAEL

What defines the Land of Israel. Is it a country like any other, albeit with additional obligations, or is it unique?

תלמוד בבלי מסכת קידושין דף לו עמוד ב

מןני. כל מצוה שהוא תלואה בארץ - אינה נוגאת אלא בארץ, ושאינה תלואה בארץ - נוגאת בין הארץ בין בחווצה לארץ

Mishnah איינָה נוֹגַת – Every commandment that is dependent on the land בְּאָרֶץ; וּשְׁאֵילָה תָּלוּה בְּאָרֶץ – applies only in the Land of Israel; אֲלָא בְּאָרֶץ – and every commandment that is not dependent on the land – נוֹגַת בֵּין בָּאָרֶץ וּבֵין חִזְצָה לְאָרֶץ – applies both in the Land of Israel and outside the Land;

תלמוד בבלי מסכת סוטה דף יד עמוד א

דרש ר' שמלאי: תורה - תחולתה גmiloth חסדים וסופה גmiloth חסדים, דכתיב: ויעש ה' אליהם לאדם ולאשתו כתנות עור וילבישם; וסופה גmiloth חסדים, דכתיב: ויקבר אותו בגיא. דרש רבי שמלאי: מפני מה נתואה משה רבינו ליכנס לא"י? וכי לאכול מפרייה הוא צריך? או לשבוע מטובה הוא צריך? אלא כך אמר משה: הרבה מצוות נצטו ישראל ואין מתקימין אלא בא"י, אכנס אני לארכן כדי שיתקימנו כולן על ידי; אמר לו הקב"ה: ככלום אתה מבקש אלא לקבל שכר, מעלה אני עלייך כאילו עשיתם, שנאמר: +ישעיו נג+ لكن אחلك לו ברבים ואת עצומיהם יחלק שלל תחת אשר הערה למota /ל' בפתח מ' בקמץ ו' בסגול/ נפשו ואת פושעים נמנה והוא חטא רבים נשא ולפושעים יפגע, لكن אחلك לו ברבים - יכול כאחרונים ולא בראשונים? ת"ל: ואת עצומיהם יחלק שלל, כאשרם לבע+ ואם אין מחייבנא וגוי; ואת פושעים נמנה - שנמנה עם מתי מדובר; והוא חטא רבים נשא - שכיפר על מעשה העגל; ולפושעים יפגע - שביקש רחמים על פושעי ישראל שייזרו בתשובה, ואני פגעה אלא תפללה, שנאמר: +ירמייה ז+ ואתה אל תתפלל بعد העם הזה ועל תשא בעד רנה ותפללה ועל התפוגע بي. הדון עלך המקנה לאשתו.

מפני מה נתואה משה – R' Simlai expounded: Why did Moses our Teacher desire to enter Eretz Yisrael? – Why did Moses our Teacher desire to enter Eretz Yisrael? – Did he need to eat of its fruit – or did he need to sate himself with its bounty? Certainly not! אלא כך אמר משה – Rather, this is what Moses said to himself: הרבה מצוות נצטו – There are many mitzvos that the Jewish people have been commanded – ואין מתקימין אלא בארץ ישראל – that cannot be fulfilled except in Eretz Yisrael. – אכנס אני לארכן – I will enter the Land – so that all [the mitzvos] will be fulfilled through me." אמר לו הקדוש – The Holy One, Blessed is He, said to him, בָּלָם – Do you seek anything other than to gain reward? – Even though you will not enter Eretz Yisrael to have those mitzvos performed, I will reckon it for you as if you had performed them.^{22}

as it says:^[23] – „לְכָن אַחֲלֵק לוּ בָּרְבִּים – *Therefore, I will assign him a portion from the multitudes* – וְאֶת־עֹצָמוֹים יַחֲלֵק שְׁלֵל – *and he will divide spoils with the mighty* – תַּחַת אֲשֶׁר הָצְרָה – *in return for having poured out his soul for death* – לְפָנָת נֶפְשׁוֹ – *and being counted among the wicked,* וְהוּא – *and being counted among the wicked,* חֲטָא־רַבִּים גְּשָׂא – *yet he bore the sin of the multitudes,* וְלֹפְשָׁעִים יְגַיּוּ – *and prayed for the wicked.* This verse should be understood as follows: „לְכָנָן אַחֲלֵק־לוּ בָּרְבִּים” – *Therefore, I will assign him a portion from the multitudes.* בְּכָל־אֲחַרְנוֹם – *One might think that Moses will be assigned a portion like one of the later righteous men, but not like one of the earlier righteous men.* תַּלְמֹוד לוֹקֵר – *Scripture says:* בְּאֶבְרָהָם יַצְחַק וַעֲקֵב – *and he will divide spoils with the mighty.* Moses will be assigned a portion like those of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob – שְׁלֵן עֹצָמוֹים בְּתוֹרָה – *who were mighty in Torah and mitzvos.* תַּחַת אֲשֶׁר – *in return for having poured out his soul for death.* שָׁפֵךְ עַצְמֹו לְמִותָה שְׁנָאֵר – *For [Moses] sacrificed*

himself to suffer death in a bid to protect the Jewish people, as it says:^[24] – „וְאַם־אָקֵן מְחַנֵּן גָּא וְנוּי” – *And now if You would but forgive their sin! – but if not, erase me now etc. from Your Book that You have written.”* – *and being counted for the wicked* means – שְׁנָגָה עִם מְתִי מְזֻבָּר – *that [Moses] was counted with those that died in the desert,*^[25] even though he was innocent of their wrongdoing. וְהוּא – *yet he bore the sin of the multitudes,* שְׁכִיפָר עַל מַעֲשָׂה הַעֲלָל – *for [Moses] atoned for the incident involving the Golden Calf.* – *and he prayed* (yafgia) – שִׁבְקַשׁ רַחֲמִים עַל פּוֹשֵׁעִים וּשְׁרָאֵל שִׁיחָרוּ בְּתָשְׁכָה – *for he beseeched God for mercy that the sinners of Israel should repent.*^[26] – *And the verb pegiah refers to none other than prayer, as it says:* וְאַתָּה אל־תִּתְפְּלַל – *And you, [Jeremiah] – do not pray for this people;* וְאַל־חֶשְׁאָב בְּעָדָם רָגֵב וְתִפְלָה – *do not speak up for them with a cry and a prayer,* – *and do not entreat* (tifga) *Me.*^[27]

What do these sources show, is the obligation to live in Israel instrumental- aimed exclusively at the opportunity performing the Mitzvot of the Land, or is the obligation to live in Israel independent of Mitzvot which we can perform? In which ways might Moshe Rabbeinu be different than other people?

What do we see from Abraham's desire to buy a plot of land in Israel?

בראשית פרק לג פסוק יט

יט וַיַּקְוֵן אַתְּ-חַלְקַת הַשְׂדָה, אֲשֶׁר נִטְהָ – שֵׁם אֲהָלוֹ, מִיד בְּנֵי-חִמּוֹר, אֲבִי שְׁכָם – בְּמִਆ, קְשִׁיטָה. 19 And he bought the parcel of ground, where he had spread his tent, at the hand of the children of Hamor, Shechem's father, for a hundred pieces of money.

אבן עזרא בראשית פרק לג פסוק יט

(יט) חַלְקַת הַשְׂדָה הַלְקָה בְּשֵׁדָה, וְהַזָּכֵיר זֶה הַכְּתוּב לְהַדִּיעָה כִּי מַעֲלָה גְּדוֹלָה יִשְׁלַׁח לְאָרֶץ יִשְׂرָאֵל, וְמַיְשִׁישׁ לְוָה בְּהַחְלָק – השׁוֹב הָוּ כְּחַלָּק עֲולָם הַבָּא:

19. THE PARCEL OF GROUND. A portion in the field.⁴¹ Scripture mentions this⁴² to inform us of the greatness of the land of Israel. Whosoever has a portion in it is as though he had a portion in the world to come.

What is the scope of the commandment to live in Israel? Does one fulfill the Mitzva by walking in Israel?

Why did Rabbi Abba kiss the ground of Israel? What exactly did he kiss? How does this relate to our question? What impact could this question have on the Modern day practice of selling the Land of Israel to non Jews to obviate the prohibitions of *shemitta*?

תלמוד בבלי מסכת כתובות דף קיב עמוד א

ר' אבא מנשך כיפי דעכו.

R' Abba kissed the stones of Akko

What is unique in Israel according to the Gemara in Taanit and according to Ramban?

וְכֹל מַיִם בָּעוֹלָם כֹּלֶב עַל-יְדֵי שְׁלִיחָה בְּצָמָנוֹ – THE HOLY ONE, BLESSED IS HE, PERSONALLY WATERS THE LAND OF ISRAEL.
וְכֹל הַשְׁמִינִית בָּעוֹלָם כֹּלֶב עַל-יְדֵי שְׁלִיחָה בְּצָמָנוֹ – BUT ALL the rest of THE WORLD is watered BY AN AGENT of God.^[5]
„הנתן פטר – שנאמר – WHO GIVES RAIN UPON THE FACE OF THE LAND, a reference to the Land of Israel,^[7] **– על-פָנֵי אֶרֶץ וְשָׁלֹחַ מַיִם עַל-פָנֵי חֻצּוֹת – AND SENDS WATER UPON THE FACE OF THE OUTSKIRTS,** a reference to all the other lands, which are watered by God's agents.

The Baraisa continues:

אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שְׁוֹתָה נִי גְּשָׁמִים – THE LAND OF ISRAEL DRINKS RAIN WATER, which is especially blessed, **וְכֹל הַשְׁמִינִית בָּעוֹלָם מִתְמַצֵּיהַ – BUT ALL the rest of THE WORLD drinks FROM THE REMNANT water of the clouds, which is not as blessed.^[8]**

„שְׁנָאָמָר – AS IT IS STATED: „הַנְּתָן פֶּטֶר עַל-פָנֵי אֶרֶץ וּמְ – WHO GIVES RAIN UPON THE FACE OF THE LAND, which mentions that **בָּשָׁר**, blessed “rain,” descends on the Land of Israel, ETC. [and sends water upon the face of the outskirts], which mentions that only **מַיִם**, ordinary “water,” falls onto the other lands.

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אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל מְשַׁקֵּה אֹתוֹתָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא בְּצָמָנוֹ, וְכֹל הַעוֹלָם כֹּלֶב עַל-יְדֵי שְׁלִיחָה,
שְׁנָאָמָר + אִיוֹב ה' + הַנְּתָן מְטָר עַל פְנֵי אֶרֶץ
וְשָׁלַח מִים עַל פְנֵי חֻצּוֹת. אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל
שְׁוֹתָה מִי גְּשָׁמִים, וְכֹל הַעוֹלָם כֹּלֶב מִתְמַצֵּיהַ,
שְׁנָאָמָר + אִיוֹב ה' + הַנְּתָן מְטָר עַל פְנֵי אֶרֶץ
וְגֹי.

ויקרא פרק יח פסוק כה

**כִּי וְתִטְמָא הָאָרֶץ, וְאַפְקָד עֲזֹנָה עַלְיָה ;
 וְתַקְא הָאָרֶץ, אַת-יִשְׁבֵּךְ.** 25 And the land was defiled, therefore I did visit the iniquity thereof upon it, and the land vomited out her inhabitants.

רמב"ן וויקרא פרק יח פסוק כה

(כה) וְתִטְמָא הָאָרֶץ וְאַפְקָד עֲזֹנָה עַלְיָה וְתַקְא הָאָרֶץ - החמיר הכתוב בעריות, בעבור הארץ שתתטמא בהן ותקיא הנפשות העשויות. והנה הערים חבות הגוף ואין תלויות בארץ, אבל סוד הדבר בכתב שאמר (דברים לב ח ט) בהנחל עליון גוים בהפרידו בני אדם יצב גבולות עמיהם וגוי כי חלק ה' עמו וגוי. והענין כי השם הנכבד בראש הכל, ושם כה התהותנים בעליונים, נתן על כל עם ועם בארץותם לגויהם כוכב ומצל ידווע כאשר נודע באצטגנים. וזה שנאמר (דברים ז יט) אשר חלק ה' אלהיך אותם לכל העמים, כי חלק לכלם מזלות בשמיים, וגבוהים עליהם מלאכי עליון נתנם להיוות שרים עליהם (דניאל יג) ושר מלכות פרס עומד לנגדיך, וכתיב (שם פסוק כ) והנה שר יון בא, ונקראים מלכים כדכתיב (שם פסוק יג) ואני נותרתי שם אצל מלכי פרס:
 והנה השם הנכבד הוא אלהי האלים ואדוני האדונים לכל העולם, אבל ארץ ישראל אמר מציאות היישוב היא נחלת ה' מיווחדת לשמו, לא נתן עליה מן המלאכים קצין שוטר ומושל בהנחילו אותה לעמו המיחד שמו זרע אהוביו, וזהו שאמר (שמות יט ה) והייתם לי סגולה מכל העמים כי לי כל הארץ, וכתיב (ירמיה יא ד) והייתם לי לעם ואני אהיה לכם לאלהים, לא שתהיו אתם אל אלהים כלל. והנה קידש העם היושב בארציו בקדושת הערים וברובי המצאות להיוות לשם, ולכך אמר (להלן כ כב) ושמרתם את כל חוקותי ואת כל משפטיו ועשיתם אותם ולא תקיא אתכם הארץ, וכתיב (שם פסוק כד) ואמר לכם תירשו את אדמתם ואני אתתנה לכם לרשת אותה אני ה' אלהיכם אשר הבדליך אתכם מן העמים, יאמר כי הבדיל אויתנו מכל העמים אשר נתן לעליהם שרים ואלהים אחרים, בתחו לנו את הארץ שיהיה הוא יתרך לנו לאלהים ונניה מיווחדים לשם. והנה הארץ שהיא נחלת השם הנכבד תקיא כל מטמא אותה ולא תסבול עובדי ע"ז ומגלים עריות:

25. AND THE LAND WAS DEFILED, THEREFORE DID I VISIT THE INIQUITY THEREOF UPON IT, AND THE LAND VOMITED OUT HER INHABITANTS. Scripture was very strict in forbidding these sexual relationships on account of the Land which becomes defiled by them, and which in turn will vomit out the people that do [these abominations]. Now forbidden sexual relationships are matters affecting personal conduct, and do not depend on the Land, [so why should the Land be affected by these personal immoral acts]? But the secret of the matter is in the verse which states, *When the Most High gave to the nations their inheritance, when He separated the children of men, He set the borders of the people*, etc. *For the portion of the Eternal is His people* etc.³⁸⁰ The meaning thereof is as follows: *The Glorious Name*³⁸¹ created everything and He placed the power of the lower creatures in the higher beings, giving over each and every nation *in their lands, after their nations*³⁸² some known star or constellation, as is known by means of astrological speculation. It is with reference to this that it is said, *which the Eternal thy G-d hath allotted unto all the people*,³⁸³ for He allotted to all nations constellations in the heavens, and higher above them are the angels of the Supreme One whom He placed as lords over them, as it is written, *But the prince of the kingdom of Persia withheld me*,³⁸⁴ and it is written, *lo, the prince of Greece shall come*.³⁸⁵ They are called "kings," as it is written [there], *and I was left over there beside the kings of Persia*.³⁸⁴ Now *the Glorious Name*³⁸¹ is *G-d of gods, and Lord of lords*³⁸⁶ over the whole world. But the Land of Israel, which is in the middle of the inhabited earth,³⁸⁷ is the inheritance of the Eternal designated to His Name. He has placed none of the angels as *chief, observer, or ruler*³⁸⁸ over it, since He gave it as a heritage to His people who declare the Unity of His Name, the seed of His beloved ones [i.e., the patriarchs]. It is with reference to this that He said, *and ye shall be Mine own treasure from among all peoples; for all the earth is Mine*,³⁸⁹ and it is further written, *so shall ye be My people, and I will be your G-d*,³⁹⁰ and you will not be subject to other powers at all. Now He [also] sanctified the people who dwell in His Land with the sanctity of observing the laws against forbidden sexual relationships, and with the abundant commandments, so that they [His people] would be dedicated to His Name. It is for this reason that He said, *And ye shall keep all My statutes, and all Mine ordinances, and do them, that the Land, whither I bring you to dwell therein, vomit you not out*,³⁹¹ and it is further written, *But I have said unto you: 'Ye shall inherit their Land, and I will give it unto you to possess it' . . . I am the Eternal your G-d, Who have set you apart from the peoples*,³⁹² meaning to say, that He has set us apart from all the nations over whom He appointed princes and other celestial powers, by giving us the Land [of Israel] so that He, blessed be He, will be our G-d, and we will be dedicated to His Name. Thus the Land which is the inheritance of the Glorious Name, will vomit out all those who defile it and will not tolerate worshippers of idols, nor those who practise immorality.

תלמוד בבלי מסכת הוריות דף ג עמוד א

אמר רב אסי: ובהוראה הלך אחר רוב יושבי ארץ ישראל, שנאמר: +מלכים א' ח+ ויעש שלמה בעת ההיא את החג כל ישראל עמו קהיל גדול מלבוא חמת עד נחל מצרים לפני ה' אלהינו שבעת ימים ושבעת ימים ארבעה עשר יום, מכדי כתיב וכל ישראל עמו, קהיל גדול מלבוא חמת עד נחל מצרים למה לי? שמע מינה: הני הוא דאקרי קהיל, אבל הנך לא איקרי קהיל.

ר' אסי אמר – ובחזרקה – Rav Assi said: – And in regard to the sacrifice brought for an erroneous ruling – i.e. the communal-error bull – – follow the majority of the inhabitants of Eretz Yisrael, and do not take into account the Jews living in the Diaspora. – שאמור – For it is stated regarding the celebration of the dedication of the Temple

by Solomon:^[20] – ,,ויעש שלמה בעת ההיא את החקג – And Solomon instituted at that time the celebration, וכל-ישראל עמו קהיל – and all Israel was with him, a huge congregation, גודל – from the approach to Hamath until the River of Egypt, – לפני ה' אלהינו – שבעת ימים ושבעת ימים ארבעה עשר יום" – שבעת ימים ושבעת ימים ארבעה עשר יום" – seven days and seven (more) days, fourteen days.

Rav Assi develops his proof:

– כתיב,, וכל-ישראל עמו קהיל גודל" – Now, let us see. It is written and all Israel was with him, a huge congregation. – Why then do I need the additional phrase, *from the approach to Hamath until the River of Egypt?* – deriving from this that it is only these Jews who live within the borders of Eretz Yisrael^[21] that are referred to as the "congregation," – אבל הנה – but those Jews who live elsewhere are not referred to as the "congregation."^[22]

א פִּי-יִמְצָא חֶלְלָה, בָּאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶن נִתְןָ לְךָ לְרֶשֶׁתְּهָ, נִפְלָא, בְּשַׁחַת: לֹא נֹזֵע, מֵהַפְּחוֹת.

ב וַיַּצְאֵי זָקְנִים, וְשִׁפְטִים; וּמְדִדוֹ, אֶל-הַעֲרִים, אֲשֶׁר סְבִיבַת הַחֶלְלָה.

ג וְהִיה הַעִיר, מִקְרָבָה אֶל-הַחֶלְלָה--וְלִקְחוּ זָקְנֵי הַעִיר הַהוּא עֲלֵית בָּקָר, אֲשֶׁר לֹא-עָבַד בָּהּ, אֲשֶׁר לֹא-מִשְׁכָּה, בָּעֵל.

ד וְהַזְּרִדוּ זָקְנֵי הַעִיר הַהוּא אֶת-הַעֲגָלָה, אֶל-גִּנְחָל אִתְּזָנוֹ, אֲשֶׁר לֹא-יַעֲבֹד בָּו, וְלֹא יַזְרַעַל; וְעַרְפּוּ שָׂם אֶת-הַעֲגָלָה, בְּגִנְחָל.

ה וְנִשְׁׁחוּ הַפְּהָנִים, בְּנֵי לְוִי--כִּי בָּם בְּמַרְיָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶن לְשָׁרְתוֹ, גַּלְבָּךְ בְּשָׂם יְהוָה; וְעַל-פִּיהם יְהִי, כֶּל-רִיב וּכֶל-גָּגָע.

ו וְכָל, זָקְנֵי הַעִיר הַהוּא, מִקְרָבִים, אֶל-הַחֶלְלָה--יַרְחִצּוּ, אֶת-

ז דִּינָם, עַל-הַעֲגָלָה, הַעֲרוֹפָה בְּגִנְחָל.

ז וְעַנוּ, וְאָמְרוּ: יְזִינוּ, לֹא שְׁפָכוּ (שְׁפָכוּ) אֶת-מְזָם הַזָּה, יְעִינֵנוּ, לֹא רָאוּ.

ח כִּפְרֵר עַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר-פְּדִית, יְהוָה, וְאֶל-תִּתְנוּ ذָם גָּקִי, בְּקָרְבָּן עַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל; וְנִכְפַּר לָהֶם, מְזָם.

ט וְאַתָּה, תִּפְרֹא מְזָם הַזָּם הַנְּקִי--מִקְרָבֶךָ: כִּי-תַּعֲשֵׂה הַיְשָׁר, בְּעִינֵי יְהוָה. {ס}

1 If one be found slain in the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee to possess it, lying in the field, and it be not known who hath smitten him;

2 then thy elders and thy judges shall come forth, and they shall measure unto the cities which are round about him that is slain.

3 And it shall be, that the city which is nearest unto the slain man, even the elders of that city shall take a heifer of the herd, which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke.

4 And the elders of that city shall bring down the heifer unto a rough valley, which may neither be plowed nor sown, and shall break the heifer's neck there in the valley.

5 And the priests the sons of Levi shall come near--for them the LORD thy God hath chosen to minister unto Him, and to bless in the name of the LORD; and according to their word shall every controversy and every stroke be.

6 And all the elders of that city, who are nearest unto the slain man, shall wash their hands over the heifer whose neck was broken in the valley.

7 And they shall speak and say: 'Our hands have not shed this blood, neither have our eyes seen it.'

8 Forgive, O LORD, Thy people Israel, whom Thou hast redeemed, and suffer not innocent blood to remain in the midst of Thy people Israel.' And the blood shall be forgiven them.

9 So shalt thou put away the innocent blood from the midst of thee, when thou shalt do that which is right in the eyes of the LORD. {S}



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Please check all answers that apply:

1) I am 18-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 60+ years old

2) How did you hear about this program? Newspaper ad Mailing Flyer Synagogue announcement

Please check the appropriate box to answer each question

	Very Accurate	Accurate	Neutral	Inaccurate	Very Inaccurate
3) The content was as described in the advertising.					
4) The program was well paced within the allotted time.					
5) This program was well organized.					
6) The venue was adequate.					
7) Accommodations and refreshments were adequate.					
8) I learned a lot at the program.					
9) I would be interested in future similar programs.					
10) The program was overall a good experience.					

9) What was the best part of the program? _____

10) What topics would you like to see discussed at future programs? _____

11) What would you improve for future programs? _____
