

Torah: B'midbar (Numbers) 13:1 – 15:41
Haftarah: Y'hoshua (Joshua) 2:1-2:24
B'rit Hadashah: Hebrews 3:15-14:6

	yr. 1 13:1-14:7	yr 2 14:8-15:7	yr 3 15:8-41
1	13:1 – 3	14:8 – 10	15:8 – 10
2	13:4 – 16	14:11 – 20	15:11 – 16
3	13:17 – 20	14:21 – 25	15:17 – 21
4	13:21 – 24	14:26 – 38	15:22 – 26
5	13:25 – 30	14:39 – 42	15:27 – 31
6	13:31 – 33	14:43 – 15:3	15:32 – 36
7	14:1 – 7	15:4 – 7	15:37 – 41

send out for yourself men and let them explore the land of Cannan / which I give to the sons of Israel / one man each from the tribe of his father / you shall send, all a chief among them	<i>sh'lach l'khá anashim ve'yatúru et éretz K'ná'an ashér ani notein liv'néy Yis'raél ish echád ish echád le'maté avotayn tish'lakhu kol nasiy' vahem</i>	שלח-לך אנשים ויתרו את-ארץ כנען אשר-אני נתן לבני ישראל איש אחד איש אחד למטה אבותיו תשלחו כל נשיא בהם:
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Moshe, with HaShem's allowance, sends a chieftan from each tribe to tour the Promised Land. They find that the land was abundant with produce, but they were intimidated by the cities and the residents. Only Joshua and Caleb had faith that they could take the Land, but the people followed those who were intimidated, and G-d declared that those people would live out their lives in the Wilderness and not set foot in the Promised Land. Discusses the offerings brought for fulfillment of a vow or freewill offerings and for sins made in error. Discusses the offering of "challah," a piece taken from bread baking. The word "challah" is now more commonly known as the name of special Shabbat or holiday bread but it really refers to this piece that is taken out. Introduces the idea of tzitzit (tassels) worn on the corners of four-cornered garments like a string around your finger to remind you of commandments, best known today from the prayer shawl (tallit) worn in services.

The Haftarah tells a different story of the scouts that Joshua sent to reconnoiter Jericho, like (but unlike!) the scouts that were sent into the Promised Land in the Torah portion.

Year 1 Aliyah Highlights

- Nu. 13:1-3** The initiative to tour (tur – תור) the land began with the people (see also De. 1:22, 23, 37). Moshe chose (from volunteers?) and sent one chieftain (*nasi* – נשיא) from each tribe. Their names differ from tribal leaders listed previously (Nu. 1, 2, 7)
- Nu. 13:4-16** Chieftains are named. Kalev's name comes from the root word for "dog." Hoshea (הושע) is renamed Y'hoshua (יהושע), adding a yud (10) and a vav.
- Nu. 13:17-20** The land of promise is Canaan (k'ná'an – כנען) from Ge. 17:8, Ex. 6:4, Le. 14:34, De. 32:49, 1Ch.16:18, Ps. 105:11. Moshe instructs on what to look for: strength and posture of the inhabitants, fertility of the land. Make an effort to bring back fruit samples. They depart in mid-late summer.
- Nu. 13:21-24** They tour the land. Hevron was a sacred site, where Avraham was first promised the land, and where all the forefathers and mothers (except Rakhel) are buried. One cluster of grapes could only be carried by two men.
- Nu. 13:25-30** Forty days later, they return from "where you sent us." Good news: the land indeed flows with milk and honey. Bad news: the people are scary. Kalev shushes the people and contradicts not their content but their conclusions.
- Nu. 13:31-33** Ironically, the men who "went up" say "we can't go up." They say the land devours its settlers; the people are giants; the Nephilim are there; they were as grasshoppers in their eyes.
- Nu. 14:1-7** The people are demoralized, foreseeing their wives and children as plunder

Thought Focus

Thought Projection: A root problem with the bad reporters was projecting thoughts of themselves as grasshoppers as if they were the thoughts of the inhabitants of the land. Forty years later, Rachav would prove them wrong (Jos. 2:10). What if instead they looked at everything HaShem has done for them and realized the value of their important role in partnership with HaShem?

The source of confidence: Confidence comes through being able to trust one's self, and to be able to cultivate that trust. It is the form of faith in HaShem that Kalev demonstrated, fully following him (Nu. 14:24, 32:12, De. 1:36, Jos. 14:8, 9, 14). He would go on to conquer his inheritance in the land by driving out the very same fearsome inhabitants that terrified the bad reporters 45 years earlier (Jos. 14:12-15, 15:13-17)

Daily Devotional questions for reflection and application

1. (13:2) Do you have a desire to know what lies ahead? Is it based in faith, or in fear? Do you put your hope and trust in God's promises for your future? (Deu 1:22, Exo 3:8, 17, Jer 29:11, Luk 1:18, Mat 14:28-31, Jud 6:36-40, Rom 5:1-5)
2. (13:21) What do you search for with your eyes? Do you see what God sees in the circumstances of your life? (Exo 20:17, Mat 5:29, Mat 6:22-24, Eph 5:3-5)
3. (14:8) Does God "delight" in you? Do you trust that He can (and will!) get you through? (2Sa 22:19-20, Psa 147:10-11, Joh 10:27-29, Rom 8:31)
4. (14:27) Do you complain "against" God or to Him? Put another way, do your complaints turn you away from God, or towards Him? (Isa 6:10, Jer 5:20-25, 2 Pe 3:8-9, Act 3:18-21)
5. (15:8) Do you "prepare" your offerings (time, talent, resources)? Do they reflect your response to God's love for you? (Lev 22:17-25, Mal 1:13, 1Co 15:58, 2Co 9:5-7, Luk 9:23)
6. (15:18) "When" is as, if not more important than "where." Have you entered the Kingdom of God, or are you still waiting for... something? (Joh 5:24, Col 2:12-13, Col 3:1-3, Rom 6:1-4, Rom 8:11, Eph 2:5-6)
7. (15:19) Everyone misses the mark despite best efforts, and we all experience the consequences of sin. But are you walking in the forgiveness that is available through Yeshua? (Lev 16:29-31, Heb 10:12-14, Rom 1:16, Rom 2:9-11, Rom 3:29-30, Act 4:12)