

Seventeenth of Tammuz

Answer Sheet

K	G	C	T	A	B	B	A	H	S	E	B	N	L	A	D	W	P
M	O	E	A	T	I	N	G	O	R	D	R	I	N	K	I	N	G
R	L	P	J	N	N	M	X	D	T	A	I	X	B	P	P	T	L
Q	D	A	E	C	T	O	R	A	H	S	C	R	O	L	L	D	R
R	E	C	U	S	L	S	E	C	O	N	D	T	E	M	P	L	E
B	N	T	I	Z	Y	X	D	E	T	T	I	M	R	E	P	U	N
U	C	N	R	F	E	M	S	Q	A	A	N	I	M	A	L	S	E
J	A	L	A	M	Z	I	X	J	E	R	U	S	A	L	E	M	W
I	L	R	P	M	K	Y	W	A	D	E	N	I	B	M	O	C	A
L	F	T	J	N	A	L	M	E	R	C	Y	X	G	M	Z	R	L
V	E	E	N	J	S	U	O	R	T	A	L	O	D	I	L	K	P
D	C	A	T	A	S	T	R	O	P	H	E	S	T	O	X	M	E

1. Jerusalem's walls were breached, prior to the destruction of the **Second Temple** in 70 CE.
2. Moses broke the tablets here. **Mt. Sinai**.
3. The daily offerings in the First Temple were suspended after the Kohanim could no longer obtain **animals**.
4. An **idolatrous** image was placed in the Sanctuary of the Holy Temple - a brazen act of blasphemy and desecration.
5. Those whose health would be adversely affected are **exempted** from the fast.
6. Jerusalem fell on the Ninth of Tammuz before the destruction of the First Temple. Jerusalem fell on the Seventeenth of Tammuz before the destruction of the Second Temple. The sages decided on a **combined** observance for both tragedies.
7. Five of these occurred in Jewish history on the 17th of Tammuz. **catastrophes**
8. Moses broke the tablets in response to the sin of the **Golden Calf**.
9. This is not allowed on the 17th of Tammuz. **Eating or Drinking**
10. If the 17th of Tammuz falls on this day, fasting is delayed until Sunday. **Shabbat**
11. "13 Attributes of **Mercy**" are read at both the morning and afternoon services.
12. The daily offerings in the First Temple were suspended during the siege of **Jerusalem**.
13. Bathing, anointing, and wearing leather shoes are **permitted** on the 17th of Tammuz.
14. Prior to the Great Revolt, a Roman general Apostamos burned a **Torah scroll**, which set a precedent for the burning of Jewish books throughout the centuries.
15. At the Mincha service, the Haftorah discusses the **renewal** of the Temple service.