

Likkutei Sichos Source Sheet

Volume 17 | Vayikra | Sicha 2

N.

1. ויקרא א'

- א. וַיִּקרָא אֱל־מֹשֶׁה וַיִדַבֵּר ה' אֱלֵיו מֵאְהֵל מוֹעֶד לְאמֹר:
- ב. דַבֵּ"ר אֶל־בָּגֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶהׁם אָדָם כִּי־יַקְרָיב מִכֶּם קַרְבָּן לַיִהֹוָה מִן־הַבְּהַלְה מִן־הַבָּקָר וֹמִן־הַצֹּאן תַקְרָיִבוּ אֶת־קַרְבַּנְכֶם:
 - ג. אִם־עֹלֶה קַרְבָּנוֹ מִן־הַבָּקֶר זָכֶר תָמִיָם יַקְרִיבֶנוּ אֶל־פֶּתַח אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד ׁיַקְרְיָב אֹתוֹ לִרְצֹנוֹ לִפְנִי יְהוֹה:
 - ד.וְסַמַרְ יַדוֹ עַל רִאשׁ הַעלַה וְנִרצָה לוֹ לְכַפֵּר עַלַיו:

Vayikra 1

- 1. Hashem called to Moshe and spoke to him from the Tent of Meeting, saying:
- **2.** Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: When a man from [among] you brings a sacrifice to Hashem; from animals, from cattle or from the flock you shall bring your sacrifice.
- **3.** If his sacrifice is a burnt offering from cattle, an unblemished male he shall bring it. He shall bring it willingly to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, before Hashem.
- **4.** And he shall lean his hand [forcefully] upon the head of the burnt offering, and it will be accepted for him to atone for him.

'ב: רש"י על ויקרא א':ב'

אדם כי יקריב מכם. כְּשֶׁיַקְרִיב; בְּקַרְבְּנוֹת נְדַבַה דְבֵּר הַעְנָיַן:

Rashi on Vayikra 1:2

When a man from [among] you brings a sacrifice: Heb. יַקרִיב כִּי, when he brings. [That is, Scripture is not

dealing here with an obligatory sacrifice, in which case it would have said, "a man shall bring" Rather,] Scripture is speaking here of voluntary sacrifices [and thus says, "When a man ...brings a sacrifice"].

ב.

3. רש"י על ויקרא א':ד'

ונרצה לו. עַל מָה הוּא מְרַצֶּה לוֹ? אָם תֹאמַר עַל כָּרֵתוֹת וּמִיתוֹת בֵּית דִּין אוֹ מִיתָה בִּידֵי שְׁמַיִם אוֹ מַלְקוּת, הֲרֵי עַנְשָׁן אָמוּר, הָא אֵינוֹ מַרַצַּה אַלָּא עַל עַשָּה וַעַל לָאו שָׁנַתַּק לַעַשָּה (שם):

Rashi on Vayikra 1:4

and it will be accepted for him: For which [sins] will [the sacrifice] be accepted for him [thereby atoning for them]? If you say that [the offering is accepted and thereby the person is atoned for] sins which incur the penalty of excision, the death penalty through the court, the death penalty through the heaven[ly court], or lashes, their punishments are [expressly] stated, [and thus, the person must undergo the respective punishment to receive atonement for those sins]. Thereby, we determine that it is accepted only for [failure to perform] a positive commandment [for which the punishment is not expressly stated in the Torah, or [violation of] a negative commandment that is attached to a positive commandment. [l.e., some negative commandments are attached to a positive commandment that relates to the same matter. An example of this is the law of the Passover lamb. The Torah states: "And you shall not leave over any of it until morning, and whatever is left over of it until morning, you shall burn in fire" (Exodus. 12:10). Here, the negative commandment is "attached" to the positive commandment. How so? If someone has transgressed the negative commandment and left over some of the Passover lamb until the following morning, he may exonerate himself from the punishment he has just incurred by fulfilling the positive commandment attached, namely by burning the remainder in fire. That is an example of "a negative commandment that is attached to a positive commandment."]

4. ויקראד'ב'

ַדַבֵּר אָל־בְנָי יִשְׂרָאֵל לֵאמר נָפָשׁ כִּי־תֶחֶטָא בִשְׁגָגָה מִכּל מִצְוֹת יְהוָֹה אֲשֶׁרְ לְא תֵעָשֶׂינָה וְעָשָּׂה מֵאַחַת מֵהֵנָה:

Vayikra 4:2

Speak to the children of Israel, saying: If a person sins unintentionally [by committing one] of all the commandments of Hashem, which may not be committed, and he commits [part] of one of them

רש"י על ויקראד':ב'

מכל מצות ה'. פֶּרְשׁוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ אֵין חֲטָאת בַּאָה אֶלָא עַל דַּבַר שַׁזְדוֹנוֹ לַאוּ וְכַרֶת:

Rashi on Vayikra 4:2

of all the commandments of Hashem: Our Rabbis explained: A sin-offering is brought only for such a transgression whose prohibition is expressed [in the Torah] as a negative commandment, and whose willful violation incurs the penalty of excision (premature death by the hands of Heaven). The unintentional violation of such prohibitions incurs a sin-offering [upon the individual].

ל. ויקרא ט':א'-ב' **.**5

וַיְהִי בַּיִּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי קָרָא מֹשֶׁה לְאַהֵּרֹן וּלְבָנֶיו וּלְזִקְנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל: וַיָּאמֶר אֱל־אַהֵרֹן קַח־לְּרְ עַגֶל בֶּן־בָּקֶר לְחַטֶּאת וְאַיל לְעֹלֶה תְּמִימֵם וְהַקְרַב לפָנִי יָהוַה:

Vayikra 9:1-2

On the eighth day Moshe called Aharon and his sons, and the elders of Israel. He said to Aharon: "Take a calf of the herd for a sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering, without blemish, and bring them before Hashem.

'6. רש"י על ויקרא ט':אי

ויהי ביום השמיני. לַמְלּוּאִים; הוּא רֹאשׁ חֹדֵשׁ נִיסָן שֶׁהוּקָם הַמְשְׁכַּן בּוֹ בַיִּוֹם וְנַטַל עֲשֶׁר עֲטַרוֹת הַשְּׁנוּיוֹת בְּסֵדֵר עוֹלֶם:

Rashi on Vayikra 9:1

on the eighth day: of the installation of the priests into their sacred office; this was the New Moon of Nisan on which the Tabernacle was finally erected (cf. Rashi on Exodus 40:29) and it (that day) received ten crowns (it was distinguished in ten different ways) which are enumerated in Seder Olam.

7. שמות כ"ט:א', כ"ב

וְזֶּה הַדָּבֶּר אֲשֶׁרִּתַּעֲשֶׂה לָהֶם לְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתָם לְכָהֵן לֵי לְקַח פַּר אָתַד בֶּן־בָּקָר וְאֵילִם שְׁנֵים תִּמִימִם . .וְלַקְחָתְּ מִן־הָאֵיל הַתַּלֶב וְהָאַלְיָה וְאָת־הַתַּלֶב | הַמַכַּסֶּה אָת־הַקָּרָב וָאֵת יֹתֶרַת הַכָּבַד וְאֵת | שָׁתִּי הַכְּלִית וְאָת־הַתַּלְב אֲשֶׁר עַלֵהן וְאֵת שׁוֹק הַיָּמֵין כֵי אֵיל מִלְאִים הִוּא:

Shemos 29:1, 22

This is what you shall do to them in consecrating them to serve Me as priests: Take a young bull of the herd and two rams without blemish . . You shall take from the ram the fat parts—the broad tail, the fat that covers the entrails, the protuberance on the liver, the two kidneys with the fat on them—and the right thigh; for this is a ram of ordination.

8. רש"י על שמות כ"ט:כ"ב

כי איל מלאים הוא. שְׁלָמִים; לְשׁוֹן שְׁלֵמוּת – שָׁהְשְׁלֵם בַּכּל; מַגִּיד הַכָּתוּב שָׁהַמִּלוּאִים שְׁלָמִים, שֶׁמְשִׁימִים שָׁלוֹם לַמִּזְבֵּח וּלְעוֹבֵד הָעֲבוֹדָה לְמָנָה, וְזָהוּ מֹשֶׁה שֶׁשָׁמֵשׁ בַּמִלוּאִים, וְהַשְּׁאֶר אָכְלוּ אַהֵרֹן וּבָנְיו שְׁהֵבוֹדָה לְמָנָה, וְזָהוּ מֹשֶׁה שֶׁשָׁמֵשׁ בַּמִלוּאִים, וְהַשְּׁאֶר אָכְלוּ אַהֵרֹן וּבָנְיו שְׁהֵם בַּעַלִים, כַּמִפֹּרָשׁ בַּעִינַן:

Rashi on Shemos 29:22

esually translated peace-offerings): מלאים הוא has the meaning of "perfection" (שלמים (שלמים meaning of "perfection" (שלמים meaning "full", so that מלואים is synonymous with שלמים) — something that is perfect in all respects. Scripture informs us that the מלואים (consecration sacrifices) are to be regarded as perfect in that they, like the שלמים (שלמים) between the altar and him who carries out the sacrifical rite (the priest) and the owner of the animal (the worshipper who brings the sacrifice"). Therefore, says G-d, in this case I make it a condition that the breast shall belong as a portion to him who performs the sacrificial rite, viz., Moshe, who officiated at the installation into office (cf. v. 26). — The remainder, Aharon and his sons ate because they were the "owners", as is expressly set forth in this section

9. רש"י על שמות מ':כ"ט

ויעל עליו וגו'. אַף בַּיוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי לַמִּלוּאִים, שָהוּא יוֹם הֲקֶמַת הַמִּשְׁכֶּן, שָׁמֵשׁ מֹשֶׁה וְהַקְרִיב קַרְבְּנוֹת צִבּוּר, חוּץ מֵאוֹתָן שֶׁנִּצְטַוּוּ בּוֹ בַיּוֹם, שָׁנָאֲמַר קָרָב אֵל הַמִזְבֵּחַ וְגוֹ':

Rashi on Exodus 40:29

ויעל עליו וגוי AND OFFERED UPON IT etc. Not only during the first seven days of the consecration of Aharon and his sons during which Moshe set the dwelling up and then dismantled it, but also on the eighth day of the consecration which was the day of the final erection of the dwelling for its ordinary purposes did Moshe officiate and offer the congregational sacrifices except those which had been commanded exclusively for that very day, as it is said, (Vayikra 9:7) "[And Moshe said to Aharon], approach unto the altar and offer etc.

ה.

.10 שמות ל"ח:כ"א

אֵלֶה פְקוּדֵי, הַמִּשְׁכָּן מִשְׁכָּן הָעָדָת אֲשֶׁר פָקָד עַל־פָּי מֹשֶׁה עֲבֹדַת הַלְוִיִּם בְּיַד אִיתָטָּר בֶּן־אַהֵרן הַכֹּבֵן:

Exodus 38:21

These are the numbers of the Mishkan, the Mishkan of the Testimony, which were counted at Moshe' command; [this was] the work of the Levites under the direction of Ithamar, the son of Aharon the Kohen.

11. רש"י על שמות ל"ח:כ"א

משכן העדת . עדות לישראל שותר להם הקב"ה על מעשה העגל, שהרי השרה שכינתו ביניהם:

Rashi on Exodus 38:21

the Mishkan of the Testimony: [The Mishkan] was testimony for Israel that the Holy One, blessed is He, forgave them for the incident of the calf, for He caused His Shechinah to rest among them [in the Mishkan].

.1

12. מנחות ק"י א'

נאמר בעולת בהמה אשה ריח ניחוח ובעולת עוף אשה ריח ניחוח ובמנחה אשה ריח ניחוח לומר לך אחד המרבה ואחד הממעיט ובלבד שיכויו לבו לשמים:

Tractate Menachos 110a

It is stated with regard to an animal burnt offering: "A fire offering, an aroma pleasing to Hashem" (Vayikra 1:9), and with regard to a bird burnt offering: "A fire offering, an aroma pleasing to Hashem" (Vayikra 1:17), and with regard to a meal offering: "A fire offering, an aroma pleasing to Hashem" (Vayikra 2:2). The repetitive language employed concerning all of these different offerings is to say to you that one who brings a substantial offering and one who brings a meager offering have equal merit, provided that he directs his heart toward Heaven.

13. רמב"ן על ויקרא א':ט'

ויותר ראוי לשמוע הטעם שאומרים בהם כי בעבור שמעשי בני אדם נגמרים במחשבה ובדבור ובמעשה צוה השם כי כאשר יחטא יביא קרבן יסמוך ידיו עליו כנגד המעשה ויתודה בפיו כנגד הדבור וישרוף באש הקרב והכליות שהם כלי המחשבה והתאוה והכרעים כנגד ידיו ורגליו של אדם העושים כל מלאכתו ויזרוק הדם על המזבח כנגד דמו בנפשו כדי שיחשוב אדם בעשותו כל אלה כי חטא לאלהיו בגופו ובנפשו וראוי לו שישפך דמו וישרף גופו לולא חסד הבורא שלקח ממנו תמורה וכפר הקרבן הזה שיהא דמו תחת דמו נפש תחת נפש וראשי אברי הקרבן כנגד ראשי אבריו והמנות להחיות בהן מורי התורה שיתפללו עליו וקרבן התמיד בעבור שלא ינצלו הרבים מחטוא תמיד ואלה דברים מתקבלים מושכים את הלב כדברי אגדה.

Ramban on Vayikra 1:9

... But the better reason is that since the deeds of people are determined by thought, speech and action, G-d, may He be blessed, commanded that when he sins, he brings a sacrifice and place his hands upon him corresponding to the deed, and confess with his mouth corresponding to the speech, and burn the innards and the kidneys, as they are the instruments of thought and desire. And the limbs [of the sacrifice] correspond to the hands and feet of a person that does all of his work. And he sprinkles the blood on the altar corresponding to the blood of his soul, so that a person think in doing all of this that he sinned to G-d with his body and his soul, and it is fit for him that his blood be spilled and his body burnt; were it not for the kindness of the Creator, who took an exchange and ransom from him [in] the sacrifice - that its blood be instead of his blood and its soul be instead of his soul. And the central limbs correspond to his central limbs. And the portions with which to sustain the teachers of Torah [are so] that they will pray for him. And the daily sacrifice is because there is no saving the community from always sinning. And these words are tenable [and] grab the heart, like the words of classic homiletic teachings.

٦.

14. רש"י על ויקרא א':ג'

יקריב אתו. מַלַמֶּד שָׁכּוֹפִין אוֹתוֹ, יַכוֹל בָּעֵל כַּרְחוֹ, תַּלְמוּד לוֹמֵר "לַרְצוֹנוֹ", הַא כֵּיצַד? כּוֹפִין אוֹתוֹ עַד שִׁיֹאמֵר רוֹצֵה אֲנִי

Rashi on Vayikra 1:3

He shall bring it: [This clause] teaches us that the person is coerced [to bring the offering if he is remiss in bringing the sacrifice he had promised]. One might think that this means that they should force him against his will [to bring the offering]! Scripture therefore says: "[He shall bring it] willingly (לְרֶצ'נוֹ)." How is this possible [that on one hand he should be forced, yet on the other, he must bring the offering willingly? The explanation is that] they must coerce him until he says "I am willing."

15. רמב"ם הלכות גרושין פרק ב' הלכה כ'

מי שהדין נותן שכופין אותו לגרש את אשתו ולא רצה לגרש. בית דין של ישראל בכל מקום ובכל זמן מכין אותו עד שיאמר רוצה אני ויכתוב הגט והוא גט כשר... ולמה לא בטל גט זה שהרי הוא אנוס בין ביד עכו"ם בין ביד ישראל. שאין אומרין אנוס אלא למי שנלחץ ונדחק לעשות דבר שאינו מחוייב בו מן התורה כגון מי שהוכה עד שמכר או עד שנתן. אבל מי שתקפו יצרו הרע לבטל מצוה או לעשות עבירה והוכה עד שעשה דבר שחייב לעשותו או עד שנתרחק מדבר האסור לעשותו אין זה אנוס ממנו אלא הוא אנס עצמו בדעתו הרעה. לפיכך זה שאינו רוצה לגרש מאחר שהוא רוצה להיות מישראל ורוצה הוא לעשות כל המצות ולהתרחק מן העבירות ויצרו הוא שתקפו וכיון שהוכה עד שתשש יצרו ואמר רוצה אני כבר גרש לרצונו.

Mishneh Torah, Laws of divorce 2:20

When a man whom the law requires to be compelled to divorce his wife51 does not desire to divorce her, the court should have him beaten until he consents, at which time they should have a get written. The get is acceptable.

...Why is this get not void? For he is being compelled - either by Jews or by gentiles - [to divorce] against his will [and a get must be given voluntarily].

Because the concept of being compelled against one's will applies only when speaking about a person who is being compelled and forced to do something that the Torah does not obligate him to do - e.g., a person who was beaten until he consented to a sale, or to give a present. If, however, a person's evil inclination presses him to negate [the observance of] a mitzvah or to commit a transgression, and he was beaten until he performed the action he was obligated to perform, or he dissociated himself from the forbidden action, he is not considered to have been forced against his will. On the contrary, it is he himself who is forcing [his own conduct to become debased].

With regard to this person who [outwardly] refuses to divorce [his wife] - he wants to be part of the Jewish people, and he wants to perform all the mitzvot and eschew all the transgressions; it is only his evil inclination that presses him. Therefore, when he is beaten until his [evil] inclination has been weakened, and he consents [to the divorce], he is considered to have performed the divorce willfully.

.16 היום יום כ"ה תמוז

אין חסידות איז פאראן צוויי זייער כאראקטעריסטישע אויסשפראכען: א) א איד דערקענט ג-טליכקייט און פילט די איבערנאטירליכקייט און בעדארף אויף דעם קיין באווייזען ניט האבען. ב) א איד ניט ער וויל און ניט ער קעען זיין אפגעריסען פון ג-טליכקייט.

דער אמת איז אז די צויי אוסשפראכין זיינען אייז זאך: א איד דערקענט ג-טליכקייט און פילט דעם למעלה מן הטבע, דערפאר איז ניט ער וויל ניט ער קען זיין אפגעריסען פון ג-ליכקייט.

Hayom Yom for 25 Tammuz

There are two characteristic expressions in Chassidus:

- (a) A Jew recognizes G-dliness and senses the supra-natural. He needs no proofs for these.
- (b) A Jew neither wants nor is able to be sundered from G-dliness.1

The truth is that these two expressions are one and the same: A Jew recognizes G-dliness and senses the higher-than-natural, and that is why he neither wants nor can he be torn away from G-dliness.

.П

'ב: רש"י על ויקרא א':ב'

אדם.לַמָּה נָאַמַר? מַה אַדַם הַרָאשׁוֹן לֹא הָקָרִיב מָן הַגַּזֵל — שֶׁהַכֹּל הַיָה שָׁלוֹ — אַף אַתֶּם לֹא תַקָּרִיבוּ מָן הַגַּזַל (ויקרא רבה):

Rashi on Vayikra 1:2

a man: Heb. אָדָם. Why is this term used here [as opposed to " אָדָם "]? [It alludes to Adam, the first man on earth, and teaches us:] Just as Adam, the first man, never offered sacrifices from stolen property, since everything was his, so too, you must not offer sacrifices from stolen property.

.18 סוכה ל' א

בָּשַׁלֶמָא לִפְנֵי יֵאוּשׁ אָדָם כִּי יַקְרִיב מְכֶּם אָמַר רַחַמָנָא וְלָאוֹ דִּידֵיה הוּא...

Tractate Sukkah 30a

Granted, before the **despair** of the owner, the robber may not sacrifice the animal because the animal does not belong to him. **The Merciful One says: "When a person sacrifices from yours** an offering" (Vayikra 1:2). The term "from yours" indicates that the animal must belong to the one sacrificing it, **and this** stolen animal **is not his.**

• ,

'א':א' רש"י על ויקרא א':אי

ויקרא אל משה. לְכָל דִּבְּרוֹת וּלְכָל אֲמִירוֹת וּלְכָל צִוּוִיִם קַדְמָה קְרִיאָה, לְשׁוֹן חִבָּה, לָשׁוֹן שָׁמַלְאূכֵי הַשְּׁרֵת מִשְׁתַּמְשִׁין בּוֹ, שֶׁנֶאֱמֵר וִיְקָר אֲלֹהִים אֶל בִּלְעָם (במדבר וְקָרָא זָה אֶל זָה (ישעיהו ו'), אֲבָל לִנְבִיאֵי אָמּוֹת הָעוֹלֶם נִגְלָה עֲלֵיהֶן בִּלְשׁוֹן עֲרָאִי וְטָמְאָה, שָׁנֶאֱמֵר וַיִּקְּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל בִּלְעָם (במדבר כ״ג):

Rashi on Vayikra 1:1

מיהרא אל משה AND [HASHEM] CALLED UNTO MOSHE — All oral communications of Hashem to Moshe whether they are introduced by דבר or by אמר or by צו were preceded by a call (to prepare him for the forthcoming address) (cf Sifra, Vayikra Dibbura d'Nedavah, Chapter 1 1-2). It is a way of expressing affection, the mode used by the ministering angels when addressing each other, as it is said (Isaiah 6:3) "And one called unto another [and said, Holy, holy, holy is Hashem of hosts]". To the prophets of the nations of the world, however, G-d revealed himself in a manner which Scripture describes by an expression ordinarily used for denoting events of a casual character and of uncleanness, as it is said, (Numbers 23:4) "and G-d happened to meet (ייקר) Balaam" (the term יקרה, from the root, קרה, is connected with מִקְרֶה which denotes "chance", "occurrence", and has also the meaning of "uncleanness", by analogy with Devarim 23:11: לא יהיה לילה

20. משלי כ"ז:י"ט

כַמַיִם הַפַּנִים לַפַנִים כֵּן לָב־הַאַדָם לַאַדָם:

Mishlei 27:19

As face answers to face in water, So does one man's heart to another.