

B"H

Likkutei Sichos Source Sheet

Volume 16 | Shemos | Sicha 2

1) שמות ב', ג'.

וְלא־יֶכְלֶה עוֹדָ הַצְפִינוֹ וַתִּקַח־לוֹ הֵּבַת גֹּמֶא וַתַּחְמָרָה בְחֵמֶר וּבַזֻּפֶת וַתָּשֶׂם בָּהּ אֶת־הַיֶּׁלֶד וַתָּשֶׂם בַּסַוּף עַל־שְׂפַת הַיְאָׂר:

[When] she could no longer hide him, she took [for] him a reed basket, smeared it with clay and pitch, placed the child into it, and put [it] into the marsh at the Nile's edge.

2) תרגום אונקלוס

ּוְזָא יְכֵילַת עוֹד לְאַטְמָרוּתֵהּ וּנְסֵיבַת לֵהּ תֵּבוּתָא דְגוֹמֶא וְחַפָּתַהּ בְּחֵמָרָא וּבְזִפְתָּא וְשַׁוִיאַת בַּהּ יָת רַבְיָא וְשַׁוִיתַהּ בְּיֵעְרָא עַל כֵּיף נַהֶרָא:

3) שמות ב', ה'

וַתֶּכֶד בַּת־פַּרְעֹה לְרְחִץ עַל־הַיְאֹר וְנַעֲרֹתֶיהָ הְלְכָת עַל־יִד הַיְאָר וַתֵּרֶא אֶת־הַתֵּבָה בְּתִוֹך הַסוּף וַתִּשְׁלַח אֶת־אֲמָתָה וַתִּקְחֶה:

Pharaoh's daughter went down to bathe, to the Nile, and her maidens were walking along the Nile, and she saw the basket in the midst of the marsh, and she sent her maidservant, and she took it.

4) שמות ב', י'

וִיּגְדֵּל הַיֶּלֶד וַתְּבִאֵהוֹ לְבַת־פַּרְעֹה וֵיְהִי־לָהּ לְבֵן וַתִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ משֶׁה וַתְּאֹמֶר כִּי מִן־הַמַּיִם מְשִׁיתָהוּ:

The child grew up, and she brought him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became like her son. She named him Moses, and she said, "For I drew him from the water."

5) צפע"נ עה"ת עה"פ

ותשם בסוף על שפת היאור. ולא בתוך היאור, מחמת דהם היו עובדים לנילוס, רק דאין בו תפיסת ידי אדם, ועי׳ פסחים דף נ״ג סימן לנחלים קנים ע״ש מ״ש, ר״ל דנחל איתן למ״ד שלא נשתמש לעבר, אבל תוך היאור לא דהוה תפיסת ידי אדם, ב״מ דף ק״ג, ע״ב (ונ״מ) אריסא. רק כיון דבת פרעה הלכה לרחוץ ביטלה [הע״ז] שזה להתגייר ושוב באתה התבה בתוך היאור.

6) תנחומא וארא י"ג

לֵךְ אֶל פַּרְעֹה בַּבֹּקֶר הִנָּה יֹצֵא הַמָּיְמָה וְגוֹ', כֹּה אָמַר ה' בִּזֹאת תַּדַע כִּי אֲנִי ה' הִנָּה אָנֹכִי מַכֶּה בַּמַּטֶה אֲשֶׁר בְּיָדִי עַל הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר בַּיְאֹר וְנֶהֶפְכוּ לְדָם (שמות ז, יז) לָמָה לָקוּ הַמַּיִם תְּחָלָה בְּדָם? מִפְּנֵי שָׁפַּרְעֹה וְהַמִּצְרִיִּים הָיוּ עוֹבְדִין לַיְאוֹר. אָמַר הַקָּדוֹש בָּרוּךְ הוּא: הַכֵּה אֱלוֹהוֹ תְּחִלָּה בְּפָנָיו וְאַחַר כָּךְ עַצְמוֹ. מָשָׁל הֶדִיוֹט אוֹמֵר: מְחוֹ אֱלָהַיָּא וְיִבְהָתוּן לַיְאוֹר. אָמַר הַקָּדוֹש בָּרוּךְ הוּא: הַכֵּה אֱלוֹהוֹ תְּחִלָּה בְּפָנָיו וְאַחַר כָּךְ עַצְמוֹ. מָשָׁל הֶדִיוֹט אוֹמֵר: מְחוֹ אֱלָהַיָּא וְיִבְהָתוּן כַּמְרַיָּא. וַיֹּאמֶר ה' אָל מֹשֶׁה אֱמֹר אָל אַהֲרֹן וְגוֹ', הַכַּה מַה שְׁבַּיְאֹר וּבַאֲגַמִים וּבַנְּהָרוֹת וְעַל כָּל מִקְוֵה מֵימִיהֶם, מַה שָׁבַּקָרַיָּא. וַיֹּאמֶר ה' אָל מֹשֶׁה אֱמֹר אָל אַהֲרֹן וְגוֹ', הַכַּה מָה שְׁבַיְאֹר וּבַאֲגַמִים וּבַנְּרָתו

Get thee unto Pharaoh in the morning; lo, he goeth out unto the water (Exod. 7:14).

Thus the Lord said: Through this (water) you shall cause him to know that I am the Lord. I will smite the water of the Nile with the staff that is in your hand, and it shall turn to blood. Why were the waters turned to blood first? Because Pharaoh and the Egyptians worshipped the Nile, and the Holy One, blessed be He, said: Smite his god first and then him, as in the popular aphorism, "Strike the gods and the priests will be frightened." And the Lord said unto Moses: "Say unto Aaron: Stretch out thy hand, and smite" (Exod. 7:19). Smite the water of the Nile, the roots of the plants in the rivers, and indeed, every source of their water, even that which is in their ladles. And blood appeared in the wood and stone, and even the spittle of the Egyptians turned to blood.

פרש"י וארא, ז', י"ז) פרש"י וארא

ונהפכו לדם: לפי שאין גשמים יורדים במצרים, ונילוס עולה ומשקה את הארץ, ומצרים עובדים לנילוס, לפיכך הלקה את יראתם ואחר כך הלקה אותם:

and it will turn to blood: Since there is no rainfall in Egypt, and the Nile ascends and waters the land, so the Egyptians worship the Nile. He therefore smote their deity and afterwards He smote them. — [from Sifrei, Devarim 38; Exod. Rabbah 9:9; Tanchuma, Va'era 13]

8) רמב"ם הלכות יסוה"ת פ"ה, ה"ו-ז'

כָּעִנְיָן שֶׁאָמְרוּ בָּאֶנָסִין כָּךְ אָמְרוּ בָּחֱלָאִים. כֵּיצַד. מִי שֶׁחָלָה וְנָטָה לָמוּת וְאָמְרוּ הָרוֹפְאִים שֶׁרְפּוּאָתוֹ בְּדָבָר פְּלוֹנִי מֵאִסּוּרִין שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה עוֹשִׁין. וּמִתְרַפְּאִין בְּכָל אִסּוּרִין שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה בִּמְקוֹם סַכָּנָה חוּץ מֵעֲבוֹדַת כּוֹכָבִים וְגִלוּי עֲרָיוֹת וּשְׁפִיכַת דָּמִים שֶׁאֲפָלוּ בִּמְקוֹם סַכֶּנָה אֵין מִתְרַפְּאִין בָּכֶן. וְאָם עָבַר וְנִתְרַפֵּא עוֹנְשִׁין אוֹתוֹ בֵּית דִּין עֹנֶשׁ הָרָאוּי לוֹ: Just as these principles apply regarding being forced [to transgress], they also apply regarding sicknesses. What is implied?

When a person becomes sick and is in danger of dying, if the physicians say that his cure involves transgressing a given Torah prohibition, [the physicians' advice] should be followed. When there is a danger [to life], one may use any of the Torah prohibitions as a remedy, with the exception of the worship of false gods, forbidden sexual relations, and murder. Even when there is a danger [to life], one may not use them as a remedy. If one transgresses and uses them as a remedy, the court may impose the appropriate punishment upon him.

וּמִנַּיִן שָׁאֲפָלוּ בִּמְקום סַכָּנַת נְפָשׁוֹת אֵין עוֹבְרִין עַל אַחַת מִשָּׁלשׁ עֲבֵרוֹת אֵלוּ שֶׁנֶאֲמַר (דברים ו ה) "וְאָהַבְתָּ אֵת ה' אֶלֹהֶיךְ בְּכָל לְבָבְךְ וּבְכָל נַפְשָׁךְ וּבְכָל מְאֹדֶךְ" אֲפִלּוּ הוּא נוֹטֵל אֶת נַפְשָׁךָ. וַהְרִיגַת נֶפֶשׁ מִיּשְׁרָאֵל לְרַפְּאוֹת נֶפֶשׁ אַחֶרֶת אוֹ לְהַצִּיל אָדָם מִיַּד אַנָּס דָּבָר שֶׁהַדַּעַת נוֹטָה לוֹ הוּא שָׁאֵין מְאַבְדִין נֶפֶשׁ מִפְנֵי נֶפֶשׁ. וַעֲרָיוֹת הַקְשׁוּ לְנִפְשׁוֹת שֶׁנָאָמַר (דברים כב כו) "כִּי כַּאֲשֶׁר יָקוּם אִישׁ עַל רֵעֵהוּ וּרְצָחוֹ נֶפָשׁ כֵּן הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה":

What is the source [which teaches] that even when there is a danger to life, these three sins should not be violated? [Deuteronomy 6:5] states: "And you shall love God, your Lord, with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your might." [The words "with all your soul" imply] even if one takes your soul.

With regard to the killing of a Jewish person to heal another person or to save a person from one who is compelling him, it is logical that one person's life should not be sacrificed for another. [The Torah has] established an equation between forbidden sexual relations and murder, as [Deuteronomy 22:26] states: "This matter is just like a case where a person rises up against his colleague and slays him."

9) סוטה י"ב, ריש ע"ב

וַתֵּרֶד בַּת פַּרְעֹה לְרְחוֹץ עַל הַיְאֹר אָמַר רַבִּי יוֹחָנָן מִשׁוּם רַבִּי שָׁמְעוֹן בֶּן יוֹחַי מְלַמֵּד שֶׁיֶרְדָה לְרְחוֹץ מִגִּלּוּלֵי [בֵּית] אָבִיהָ וְכֵן הוּא אוֹמֵר אָם רָחַץ ה׳ אֵת צוֹאַת בְּנוֹת צִיּוֹן וְגוֹ׳

The verse states: "And the daughter of Pharaoh came down to bathe [lirhotz] in the river" (Exodus 2:5). Rabbi Yohanan says in the name of Rabbi Shimon ben Yohai: This teaches that she came down to the river to cleanse herself from the impurity of her father's idols, as she was immersing herself as part of the conversion process. And similarly it states: "When the Lord shall have washed [rahatz] away the filth of the daughters of Zion, and shall have purged the blood of Jerusalem from the midst thereof, by the spirit of judgment, and by the spirit of destruction" (Isaiah 4:4). This washing clearly refers to the purging of spiritual sins, rather than bathing for the sake of cleanliness.

10) שמו"ר פ"א, כ"א

ַוְלָמָה הִשְׁלִיכָה אוֹתוֹ בַּיְאוֹר, כְּדֵי שֶׁיִּהְיוּ חוֹשְׁבִין הָאָסְטְרוֹלוֹגִין שֶׁכְּבָר הֵשְׁלַךְ לַמַיִם וְלֹא יְחַפְּשוּ אַחֲרָיו.

Yocheved cast Moshe into the Nile, so the astrologers will think he has already been cast and they will not look for him.

11) פרשתינו א', כ"ב

וַיְצַו פַּרְעֵׂה לְכָל־עַמָּוֹ לֵאמֶׂר כָּל־הַבֵּן הַיִּלוֹד הַיְאֹֹרָה ֹתַּשְׁלִיכֶׂהוּ וְכָל־הַבָּת תְּחַיְוּן:

And Pharaoh commanded all his people, saying, "Every son who is born you shall cast into the Nile, and every daughter you shall allow to live."

ג

12) שמות שם, ט"ז

ַוּיאמֶר בְּיֵלֶדְכֶן אֶת־הָעִבְרִיּוֹת וּרְאִיתֶן עַל־הָאָבְגֵים אִם־בֵּן הוּאֹ וַהָמִתֶּן אֹתוֹ וְאִם־בַּת הָוא וָחָיָה:

And he said, "When you deliver the Hebrew women, and you see on the birthstool, if it is a son, you shall put him to death, but if it is a daughter, she may live."

13) פירש"י ר"פ מקץ

על היאור: כל שאר נהרות אינם קרוים יאורים חוץ מנילוס, מפני שכל הארץ עשויין יאורים יאורים בידי אדם ונילוס עולה בתוכם ומשקה אותם, לפי שאין גשמים יורדין במצרים תדיר כשאר ארצות:

by the Nile: Heb. עַל-הַיָאֹר, lit., by the canal. No other rivers are called יְאוֹרִים except the Nile, because the entire land is covered with many man-made canals (יְאוֹרִים), and the Nile rises in their midst and waters them, for it does not usually rain in Egypt as it does in other countries.

ד'-ה'

14) עקב י"א, י'-יב

ַכִּי הָאָָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה בָא־שָׁמָּה לְרִשְׁתָּה לָא כְאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם הָּוא אֲשֶׁר יְצָאתָם מִשֶׁם אֲשֶׁר תִזְרַע אֶת־זַרְעֵרֶ וְהִשְׁקִיתָ הְרַגְלְךָ כְּגַן הַיֵּרְק: וְהָאָׁרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אַתֶּם עְּבְרִים שְׁמָה לְרִשְׁתָּה אֶרֶץ הָרִים וּבְקַעֵׂת לְמְטַר הַשָּׁמֵים תִּשְׁתָה־מֵיִם: אֶֶרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־יְהֹוֶה אֱלֹהֶיךָ דַּרֵשׁ אֹתֶה תָּמִיד עֵינֵי יְהוֶה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בָּה מֵרֵשִׁית הַשָּׁנָה וּעַד אֲחֲרֵית שָׁנָה:

For the land to which you are coming to possess is not like the land of Egypt, out of which you came, where you sowed your seed and which you watered by foot, like a vegetable garden. But the land, to which you pass to possess, is a land of mountains and valleys and absorbs

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water from the rains of heaven, a land the Lord, your God, looks after; the eyes of Lord your God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year to the end of the year.

15) ב"ר, פי"ג, ה"ט

ַוְעוֹד שֶׁיִהְיוּ הַכּּל תּוֹלִין עֵינֵיהֶם כְּלַפֵּי מַעְלָה.

One of the reasons Hashem made the world's sustenance dependent on rain, is that we will constantly be looking upwards.

.'ענית י', א' (16

ּתָּנוּ רַבָּנַן: אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל נִבְרֵאת תְּחִילָה וְכָל הָעוֹלָם כּּוּלּו נִבְרָא לְבַסּוֹף, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: ״עַד לא עָשָׂה אֶרֶץ וְחוּצוֹת״. אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל מַשְׁקֶה אוֹתָהּ הַקָּדוֹש בָּרוּךָ הוּא בְּעַצְמוֹ, וְכָל הָעוֹלָם כּּוּלּו עַל יְדֵי שָׁלִיחַ, שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: ״הַנֹּתֵן מָטָר עַל פְּנֵי אָרֶץ וְשֹׁלֵחַ מַיִם עַל פְּנֵי חוּצוֹת״.

The Sages taught in a baraita: Eretz Yisrael was created first and the rest of the entire world was created afterward, as it is stated: "While as yet He had not made the land, nor the fields" (Proverbs 8:26). Here, and in the following statements, the term "land" is understood as a reference to the Land of Israel, while "the fields" means all the fields in other lands. Furthermore, Eretz Yisrael is watered by the Holy One, Blessed be He, Himself, and the rest of the entire world is watered through an intermediary, as it is stated: "Who gives rain upon the land, and sends water upon the fields" (Job 5:10).

אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שׁוֹתָה מֵי גְשָׁמִים, וְכָל הָעוֹלָם כּּוּלּוֹ מִתַּמְצִית, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: ״הַנּּתֵן מָטָר עַל פְּנֵי אֶרֶץ וְגוֹ״. אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שׁוֹתָה תְּחִילָּה, וְכָל הָעוֹלָם כּוּלּוֹ לְבַסּוֹף, שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: ״הַנּּתֵן מָטָר עַל פְּנֵי אֶרֶץ וְגוֹ׳״ — מָשָׁל לְאָדָם שֶׁמְגַּבֵּל אֶת הַגְּבִינָה, נוֹטֵל אֶת הָאוֹכֵל וּמַנִּיחַ אֶת הַפְּסוֹלֶת.

Additionally, Eretz Yisrael drinks rainwater and the rest of the entire world drinks from the remaining residue of rainwater left in the clouds, as it is stated that God is He "who gives rain upon the land" and only afterward takes what is left "and sends water upon the fields." Eretz Yisrael drinks first, and the rest of the entire world afterward, as it is stated: "Who gives rain upon the land and sends water upon the fields." There is a parable that illustrates this: A person who kneads his cheese after it has curdled takes the food and leaves the refuse.

17) עקב ח', י"ז-י"ח

וְאָמַרְתָּ בִּלְבָבֶך כּּחִי וְעַׁצֶם יָדִּי עֲשָׂה לֵי אֶת־הַחַיִל הַזֶּה: וְזָכַרְתָּ אֶת־יְהוֵה אֱלֹהֶיך כִּי הוּא הַנֹּתֵן לְךֶ כִּחַ לְעֲשָׂוֹת חֵיִל לְמַעַן הָקִים אֶת־בְּרִיתֶוֹ אֲשֶׁר־נִשְׁבֵּע לַאֲבֹתֶיךְ כַּיָּוֹם הַזֶּה:

and you will say to yourself, "My strength and the might of my hand that has accumulated this wealth for me." But you must remember the Lord your God, for it is He that gives you strength

to make wealth, in order to establish His covenant which He swore to your forefathers, as it is this day.

18) פירש"י וארא ו, ט"ז

ושני חיי לוי וגו': למה נמנו שנותיו של לוי, להודיע כמה ימי השעבוד, שכל זמן שאחד מן השבטים קיים לא היה שעבוד, שנאמר (שמות א ו) וימת יוסף וכל אחיו, ואחר כך (שם ח) ויקם מלך חדש, ולוי האריך ימים על כולם:

and the years of Levi's life: Why were Levi's years counted? To let us know how many were the years of bondage. For as long as one of the tribes was alive, there was no bondage, as it is said: "Now Joseph died, as well as all his brothers," and afterwards, "A new king arose" (Exod. 1:6, 8), and Levi outlived them all. — [from Seder Olam, ch. 3]

19) שמות א', ו'

ַוַיֶּמָת יוֹסֵף וְכָל־אֶחָיו וְכָל הַדָּוֹר הַהְוּא:

Now Joseph died, as well as all his brothers and all that generation.

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20) שבת צ"ז, א'

אָמַר רֵישׁ לָקִישׁ: הַחוֹשֵׁד בִּכְשֵׁרִים — לוֹקֶה בְּגוּפּוֹ, דְּכְתִיב: ״וְהֵן לֹא יַאֲמִינוּ לִי וְגוֹ׳״, וְגַלְיָא קַמֵּי קוּדְשָׁא בְּרִיךָ הוּא דִּמְהֵימְנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל. אָמַר לוֹ: הֵן מַאֲמִינִים בְּנֵי מַאֲמִינִים, וְאַתָּה אֵין סוֹפְרָ לְהַאֲמִין.

On the topic of Miriam's leprosy, the Gemara cites that which Reish Lakish said: One who suspects the innocent of indiscretion is afflicted in his body, as it is written: "And Moses answered and said: But they will not believe me and will not hearken to my voice, for they will say, God did not appear to you" (Exodus 4:1), and it is revealed before the Holy One, Blessed be He, that the Jewish people would believe. The Holy One, Blessed be He, said to Moses: They are believers, the children of believers; and ultimately, you will not believe.

ָהֵן מַאֲמִינִים, דִּכְתִיב: ״וַיַּאֲמֵן הָעָם״. בָּנַי מַאֲמִינִים — ״וְהֶאֱמִין בַּיִ״. אַתָּה אֵין סוֹפְרָ לְהַאֲמִין, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: ״יַעַן לֹא הָאֱמַנְתָּם בִּי וְגוֹ״. מִמַּאי דִּלְקָה, דְּכְתִיב: ״וַיֹּאמֶר ה׳ לוֹ עוֹד הָבֵא נָא יָדְרְ בְּחֵיקֶךְ וְגוֹ״.

They are believers, as it is written: "And the people believed once they heard that God had remembered the children of Israel, and that He saw their affliction, and they bowed and they prostrated" (Exodus 4:31). The children of believers, as it says with regard to Abraham our Patriarch: "And he believed in God, and He counted it for him as righteousness" (Genesis 15:6). Ultimately, you will not believe, as it is stated: "And God said to Moses and to Aaron: Because you did not believe in Me to sanctify Me in the eyes of the children of Israel" (Numbers 20:12). From where do we know that Moses was afflicted in his body? As it is

written: "And God said to him further: Bring your hand to your bosom, and he brought his hand to his bosom and he took it out and behold, his hand was leprous like snow" (Exodus 4:6).

21) תהלים ל"ז, ג'

ַבְּטַח בַּיהֹוָה וַעֲשֵׂה־מֵוֹב שְׁכָן־אֶָׁרֶץ וּרְעֵה אֱמוּנָה:

Trust in the Lord and do good; dwell in the land and be nourished by faith.

22) ראה תניא רפמ"ב

ּכִּי כָּל נֶפָשׁ וְנֶפָשׁ מְבֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ בָּהּ מִבְּחִינַת מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ עָלָיו הַשָּׁלוֹם, כִּי הוּא מִשִּׁבְעָה רוֹעִים הַמַּמְשִׁיכִים חַיּוּת זָאלֹהוּת לְכְלָלוּת נִשְׁמוֹת יִשְׁרָאֵל, שֶׁלָכֵן, נִקְרָאִים בְּשֵׁם "רוֹעִים", וּמֹשֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ עָלָיו הַשָּׁלוֹם – הוּא כְלָלוּת כּוּלָם, וְנִקְרָא "רַעְיָא מְהֵימְנָא", דְהַיְינוּ, שֶׁמַמְשִׁיך בְּחִינַת הַדַּעַת לְכָלָלוּת יִשְׂרָאֵל, לֵידַע אֶת ה', כָּל אֶחָד כְּפִי הַשָּׂגַת נִשְׁמָתוֹ וְשָׁרְשָׁה לְמַעְלָה, וִינִיקֶתָה מִשֹּׁכֶר נִשְׁמַמִיך בְּחִינַת הַדַּעַת לְכָלָלוּת יִשְׁרָאֵל, לֵידַע אֶת ה', כָּל אֶחָד כְּפִי הַשָּׂגַת נִשְׁמָתוֹ וְשָׁרְשָׁה לְמַעְלָה, וִינִיקָתָה מִשֹּׁכֶשוּ נִשְׁמַת מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ עָלָיו הַשָּׁלוֹם, הַמּוּשְׁרָאֵת הְנָשְׁרָעָת הָעָלְיוֹן שֶׁבְּי' סְפִירוֹת דַּאֲצִילוּת, הַמַּוּשְׁרָשָׁה לְמַעְלָה, וִינִיקָתָה מִשְׁכָּעוּ נִשְׁמַת משֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ עָלָיו הַשָּׁלוֹם, הַמּוּשְׁרָשָׁר

Each and every soul of the House of Israel comprises within it something of the quality of our teacher Moses, peace unto him, for he is one of the "seven shepherds". who cause vitality and G-dliness to flow to the community of the souls of Israel, for which reason, they are called "shepherds." Our teacher, Moses, peace unto him, comprises [aspects of] them all, and he is called "the faithful shepherd."4 This means that he draws down the quality of daat to the community of Israel, that they may know and be cognizant of G-d so that for them, G-dliness will be self-evident and experienced by every Jew, each according to the intellectual capacity of his soul and its root above, i.e., according to the height of the source of the soul as it exists above, and according to [the degree of] its nurture from the root of the soul of our teacher Moses, peace unto him, which is rooted in the daat Elyon ("supernal knowledge") of the ten sefirot of Atzilut, which are united with their Emanator.

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.'א', פרשתינו ג', א'

ּוּמֹשֶּׁה הָיֶה רֹעֶה אֶת־צֶׂאן יִתְרָוֹ חְׂתְנָוֹ כֹהֵן מִדְיֶן וַיִּנְהָג אֶת־הַצֹּאן אַחַר הַמִּדְבָּר וַיָּבָא אֶל־הַר הָאֱלֹהִים חֹרְבָה:

Moses was pasturing the flocks of Jethro, his father in law, the chief of Midian, and he led the flocks after the free pastureland, and he came to the mountain of God, to Horeb.

24) פרש"י יתרו י"ח, י"א

מכל הא-להים: מלמד שהיה מכיר בכל עבודה זרה שבעולם שלא הניח עבודה זרה שלא עבדה:

than all the deities: This teaches us that he [Jethro] was knowledgeable about every type of idolatry in the world, and there was no pagan deity that he did not worship. — [from Mechilta]

ט'

תניא רפמ"ז (25

וְהִנֵּה, "בְּכָל דּוֹר וָדוֹר, – וְכָל יוֹם וָיוֹם – חַיָּיב אָדָם לְרְאוֹת עַצְמוֹ כְּאִילּוּ הוּא יָצָא הַיּוֹם מִמִּצְרָיִם". וְהִיא יְצִיאַת נֶפֶשׁ הָאֱלֹהִית מִמַּאֲסַר הַגּוּף, "מַשְׁכָּא דְחוְיָא", לִיכָּלֵל בְּיִחוּד אוֹר־אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּרְ־הוּא, עַל יְדֵי עֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה וְהַמָּצְוֹת בִּכְלָל

"In every generation and every day, a person is obligated to regard himself as if he had that day come out of Egypt." This refers to the release of the divine soul from the confinement of the body, the "serpent's skin," in order to be absorbed into the unity of the light of the blessed Ein Sof by engaging in the Torah and commandments in general,

26) ברכות בסופה

אָמַר רַבִּי לֵוִי בַּר חִיָּיא: הַיּוֹצֵא מִבֵּית הַכְּנֶסֶת וְנְכְנָס לְבֵית הַמִּדְרָשׁ וְעוֹסֵק בַּתּוֹרָה — זוֹכֶה וּמְקַבֵּל פְּנֵי שְׁכִינָה, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר ״וֵלְכוּ מֵחַיִל אֶל חַיִל וֵרָאֶה אֶל אֱלֹהִים בְּצִיּוֹן״.

Rabbi Levi bar Hiyya said: One who leaves the synagogue and immediately enters the study hall and engages in Torah study, is privileged to receive the Divine Presence, as it is stated: "They go from strength to strength, every one of them appears before God in Zion" (Psalms 84:8); those who go from a place of prayer to a place of Torah study are privileged to receive a divine revelation in Zion.

27) ברכות ל"ה, ב'

תָּנוּ רַבָּנַן: ״וְאָסַפְתָּ דְגָנֶךִ״ מָה תַּלְמוּד לוֹמַר? — לְפִי שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: ״לֹא יָמוּשׁ סֵפֶר הַתּוֹרָה הַזֶּה מִפִּירָ״ — יָכוֹל דְּבָרִים כִּרְתָבָן, תַּלְמוּד לוֹמַר: ״וְאָסַפְתָּ דְגָנֶךָ״ — הַנְהֵג בָּהֶן מִנְהַג דֶּרֶךְ אֶרֶץ, דִּבְרֵי רַבִּי יִשְׁמָעֵאל.

The Sages taught: What is the meaning of that which the verse states: "And you shall gather your grain"? Because it is stated: "This Torah shall not depart from your mouths, and you shall contemplate in it day and night" (Joshua 1:8), I might have thought that these matters are to be understood as they are written; one is to literally spend his days immersed exclusively in Torah study. Therefore, the verse states: "And you shall gather your grain, your wine and your oil," assume in their regard, the way of the world; set aside time not only for Torah, but also for work. This is the statement of Rabbi Yishmael.

28) ישעי' מ', כ"ו

ּשְׂאוּ־מָרֹום עֵינֵיכֶם וּרְאוּ מִי־בָרָא אֵׁלֶה הַמּוֹצִיא בְמִסְפֶּר צְבָאֶם לְכַלָם בְּשֵׁם יִקְרָא מֵרָב אוֹנִים וְאַמֵּיץ כּֿחַ אָישׁ לָא נֶעְדֶר: Lift up your eyes on high and see, who created these, who takes out their host by number; all of them He calls by name; because of His great might and because He is strong in power, no one is missing.

'א', שבת י', א

ָרָבָא בַּר רַב הוּנָא רָמֵי פּוּזְמָקֵי וּמְצַלֵּי, אָמַר: ״הִכּוֹן לִקְרַאת״ וְגוֹ׳. רָבָא שָׁדֵי גְּלִימֵיהּ וּפָכַר יְדֵיהּ וּמְצַלֵּי. אָמַר: ״כְּעַבְדָּא קַמֵּיהּ מָרֵיהּ״. אָמַר רַב אָשֵׁי: חַזֵינָא לֵיהּ לְרַב כָּהַנָא כִּי אִיכָּא צַעֲרָא בְּעָלְמָא, שָׁדֵי גְלִימֵיהּ וּפָכַר יְדֵיהּ וּמְצַלֵּי. אָמַר: ״כְּעַבְדָּא קַמֵּי מָרֵיהּ״. כִּי אִיכָּא שְׁלָמָא לָבֵישׁ וּמִתְכַּסֵּי וּמִתְעַטַּף וּמְצַלֵּי. אָמַר: ״הָכּוֹ

Since the verse: "Prepare to greet your God, Israel," was cited with regard to the obligation to prepare and adorn oneself before prayer, the Gemara cites that indeed Rava bar Rav Huna would don expensive socks and pray and he said he would do this as it is written: "Prepare to greet your God, Israel." On the other hand, Rava would not do so; rather, in his prayer he would remove his cloak and clasp his hands and pray. He said that he would do so as a slave before his master, who appears before him with extreme submission. Rav Ashi said: I saw that Rav Kahana, when there is suffering in the world, would remove his cloak and clasp his hands and pray. And he said that he did so as a slave before his master. When there is peace in the world, he would dress, and cover himself, and wrap himself in a significant garment, and pray, and he said that he did so in fulfillment of the verse: "Prepare to greet your God, Israel."

30 נוסח התפלה תחלת העמידה

א-דני שפתי תפתח ופי יגיד תהילתך.

My L-rd, open my lips, and my mouth shall declare Your praise.

31) ד"ה אד-ני שפתי תפתח תרכ"ח, סה"מ תרכ"ז ע' תל"ו ואילך

ואנו מבקשים שיהי' ופי יגיד תהלתיך שהתפלה שלנו יהי' כעונה אחר הקורא דהיינו אחר תפלת הקב"ה, ולכן צלותא בחשאי בחי' ביטול, ... וזהו ופי יגיד תהלתיך יגיד הוא לשון המשכה שיהי' תפלתינו כעונה אחר הקורא כמו בתורה וממילא יקויים בקשתינו,

We request, "my mouth shall declare Your praise" that our prayer should be as if we are repeating after the prayer of G-d Almighty. Therefore prayer is done silently, representing self-nullification. This is the meaning of "my mouth shall declare, Yagid," which signifies drawing down the words, so that we can repeat the words in our prayers, so that our requests should be fulfilled.

36) נוסח הגדה של פסח

וירד מצרימה. אנוס על פי הדיבור.

"And he went down to Egypt" forced by Divine decree.

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