

## B"H

# Likkutei Sichos Source Sheet

## Volume 10 | Bo | Sicha 2

## 1. שמות י״ג:י״ג

(יג) וְכָּל־פֶּטֶר חֲמֹר ֹתִּפְּדָּה בְשֶּׂה וְאִם־לֹּא תִפְּדָּה וַעֲרֵפְתֵּוֹ וְכֹל בְּכָוֹר אָדָם בְּבָנֻיךָ תִּפְדָּה:

#### **Shemos 13:13**

(13) But every firstling ass you shall redeem with a sheep; if you do not redeem it, you must break its neck. And you must redeem every first-born male among your children.

#### 2. במדבר י״ח:ט״ו

(טו) כָּל־פָּטֶר רֶُחֶם לְכָל־בָּשָּׁר אֲשֶׁר־יַקְרָיבוּ לְיִהוָה בָּאָדָם וּבַבְּהֵמָה יְְהְיֶה־לֶּךְ אַךְ ו פָּדַה תִפְדֶּ־ה אֵת בְּכַוֹר הְאָדֶׁם וְאֵת בְּכְוֹר־הַבְּהֵמֶה הַטְּמֵאָה תִּפְדֶּה:

## **Numbers 18:15**

(15) The first issue of the womb of every being, man or beast, that is offered to the LORD, shall be yours; but you shall have the first-born of man redeemed, and you shall also have the firstling of unclean animals redeemed.

## 3. תלמוד ירושלמי קידושין י״ט א

מצות שהאב חייב לעשות לבנו למולו לפדותו ללמדו תורה וללמדו אומנות להשיאו אשה רבי עקיבה אומר אף ללמדו לשוט על פני המים מנין שאם לא עשה לו אביו שהוא חייב לעשות לעצמו תלמוד לומר אדם תפדה

## 4. קידושין כ״ט א

לפדותו: מנלן דכתיב (שמות לד, כ) כל בכור בניך תפדה והיכא דלא פרקיה אבוה מיחייב איהו למפרקיה דכתיב (במדבר יח, טו) פדה תפדה

### Kiddushin 29a

§ The *baraita* teaches that a father is obligated **to redeem** his son. The Gemara asks: From where do we derive this? The Gemara answers that this is **as it is written:** "All the firstborn of your sons you shall redeem" (Shemos 34:20). And in a case where one's father does not redeem him he is obligated to redeem himself, as it is written: "You shall redeem [pado tifde]" (Numbers 18:15). The repetition of the verb indicates that a firstborn is required to be redeemed in any case, even if his father neglects to do so.

## 5. פסחים קכ״א ב

ַרַבִּי שִׂמְלַאי אִיקְלַע לְפִּדְיוֹן הַבֵּן בְּעוֹ מִינֵּיהּ פְּשִׁיטָא עַל פִּדְיוֹן הַבֵּן אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִּנָּנוּ עַל פִּדְיוֹן הַבֵּן אֲבִי הַבֵּן מְבָרֵךְ שָׁהֶחֶיִינוּ וְקְיִּימָנוּ וְהָגִּיעָנוּ לַזְּמֵן הַזֶּה כֹּהֵן מְבָרֵךְ אוֹ אֲבִי הַבֵּן מְבָרֵךְ כֹּהֵן מְבָרֵךְ דְּקָמְטֵי הֲנָאָה לִידִיהּ אוֹ אֲבִי הַבֵּן מְבָרֵךְ דְּקָא עֲבִיד מִצְנָה לָא הֲנָה בִּידִיהּ אֲתָא שְׁאֵיל בֵּיהּ מִדְרְשָׁא אֲמַרוּ לֵיהּ אֲבִי הַבֵּן מְבָרֵךְ שְׁתַּיִם וְהִלְּכְתָא אֲבִי הַבֵּן מְבָרֵךְ שְׁתַּיִם וְהִלְּכְתָא אֲבִי הַבֵּן מְבָרֵךְ שְׁתַּיִם

#### Pesachim 121b

The Gemara discusses another case concerning the order of the blessings: Rabbi Simlai attended a redemption of the firstborn son. The celebrants raised a dilemma before him with regard to the blessings. First they noted that it is obvious that the blessing over the redemption of a firstborn son, which is: Who sanctified us with His mitzvot and commanded us over the redemption of the firstborn son, is certainly recited by the father of the son, as he is the one obligated to redeem his son. However, with regard to the second blessing: Blessed are You, Lord our God, King of the universe, Who has given us life [sheheḥeyanu], sustained us, and brought us to this time, does the priest recite this blessing, or does the father of the son recite it?

The Gemara explains the two sides of the dilemma. It can be suggested that the **priest recites** the blessing, as he benefits from the five sela he receives when the boy is redeemed. The blessing of sheheḥiyanu is generally recited by the one who receives the benefit. Or, perhaps the father of the son recites sheheḥeyanu, as he is the one who performs the mitzva. Rabbi Simlai did not have an answer readily available, and he went to ask this question in the study hall. The scholars said to him that the father of the son recites the two blessings: Over the redemption of the son and sheheḥeyanu. The Gemara concludes: And the halakha is that the father of the son recites two blessings.

## 6. רשב"ם פסחים קכא

משום דאיירי מתניתן בשני מיני ברכות באדם אחד ומעשה אחד התלוי זה בזה כגון פסח וזבח שחגיגה באה עם הפסח משום הכי נקט נמי להאי עובדא דאבי הבן מברך שתים

## Rashbam's commentary on Pesachim 121b

The Mishnah discusses two different blessings that are interdependent, recited by one person for the same act, 17 such as "Pesach" and "zevach," 18 since the Chagigah offering is brought together with the Pesach offering. For this reason, this Mishnah also discusses this case, in which the child's father recites two blessings.

## 7. ברכת הנהנין פרק יב

כל שמחת לבב הבאה לאדם מטובת העולם הזה חייב לברך עליה

## Alter Rebbe's Seder Birkas HaNehenin, beg. of ch. 12

A person who experiences any {special} joy is obligated to recite a blessing.

## 8. ברכות ל"ב א

דָּרַשׁ רַבִּי שִׂמְלַאי: לְעוֹלָם יְסַדֵּר אָדָם שִּׁבְחוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא, וְאַחַר כָּךְ יִתְפַּלֵּל. מְנָלַן? — מִמֹּשֶׁה, דִּכְתִיב: ״וֹאָתְחַנַּן אֶל ה׳ בָּעֵת הַהִּיא״. וּכְתִיב: ״ה׳ אֱלֹהִים אַתָּה הַחִלֹּתָ לְהַרְאוֹת אֶת עַבְדְּךָ אֶת גַּדְלְךָ וְאֶת יָדְךָ הַחֲזָקָה אֲשֶׁר מִי אֵל בַּשָּׁמִיִם וּבָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר יַעֲשֶּׂה כְמַעֲשֶׂיךָ וְכָגְבוּרוֹתֶיךָ״. וּכְתִיב בָּתְרֵיהּ ״אֶעְבְּרָה נָּא וְאֶרְאֶה אֶת הָאָרֶץ הַטּוֹבָה וְגוֹ׳״.

### Berachot 32a

Based on Moses' prayers, Rabbi Simlai taught: One should always set forth praise of the Holy One, Blessed be He, and then pray for his own needs. From where do we derive that one should conduct himself in this manner? From Moses, as it is written in his prayer: "And I beseeched the Lord at that time" (Deuteronomy 3:23). And immediately afterward in his prayer, it is written: "Lord, God, You have begun to show Your servant Your greatness and Your strong hand, for what God is there in the heavens or on earth who can perform deeds such as Yours and Your might" (Deuteronomy 3:24)? Here, Moses began with praise of God, and it is only thereafter that it is written: "Please, let me pass over and

**see the good land** that is beyond the Jordan, that good hill country and the Lebanon" (Deuteronomy 3:25). Only after his praise did Moses make his personal request.

#### 9. תענית ב' א:

ומנא לן דבתפלה דתניא (דברים יא, יג) לאהבה את ה' אלהיכם ולעבדו בכל לבבכם איזו היא עבודה שהיא בלב הוי אומר זו תפלה וכתיב בתריה (דברים יא, יד) ונתתי מטר ארצכם בעתו יורה ומלקוש

## Taanit 2a

The Gemara asks: And from where do we derive that rain must be mentioned specifically in the *Amida* prayer? The Gemara answers: As it was taught in a *baraita* with regard to the verse: "To love the Lord your God and to serve Him with all your heart" (Deuteronomy 11:13). Which is the service of God that is performed in the heart? You must say that this is referring to prayer. And, afterward, it is written: "And I shall give the rain of your land in its due time, the first rain and the last rain" (Deuteronomy 11:14). This juxtaposition teaches that it is appropriate to request rain while engaged in the service of the heart, i.e., prayer.

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