ONE POINT

from

לקוטי שיחות חלק כב, **שיחה א** לפרשת **אמור**

~ In memory of David Rudnick דוד ב"ר פינחס ניסן הלוי, on occasion of his Yohrtzeit, ז'ג אייר ~

Use these words to fill in the blanks:
* ספירת העומר * סידור * end * fulfillment * preparing *
IN THE PARSHA:
n מצוה we learn about the פרשת אמור of
Starting on the 2 nd day of פסח, we count 49 days, and the 50 th day is שבועות.
QUESTION:
When the Alter Rebbe wrote his, he had 60 various סידורים before him, based on
which he refined and "fine-tuned" the exact wording of his מיסח, and he was very precise and
particular about how he organized where every תפילה should be within the סידור.
What is the reason that the Alter Rebbe placed ספירת העומר at the very?
Answer:
וא סידור is primarily a ספר for Davening. In many ways, Davening is a very unique מצוה.
The Alter Rebbe placed סידור at the very end of the סידור because there are many
as the מצוה Having this תפילה of מצוה and the ספירת העומר as the
conclusion of the סידור helps us understand that this is the goal, the "bottom line" of תפילה.
One of the similarities between Davening and ספירת העומר is:
Usually, once a מצוה is done, it is complete, and nothing more needs to happen.
However, in both תפילה and תפילה there is still something that needs to come afterwards,
although you already did the מצוה.
➤ In Davening, we ask Hashem for our needs.
So after we Daven, we still await the of our request.
We count the days from שבועות to show how eager we are to receive the תורה.
So even after we fulfill the ספירת העומר, we still await the שבועות, for
which we are during this time.
Further discussion: ► The Alter Rebbe based his סידור primarily on the סידור of the אריז״ל. Yet, the Alter Rebbe ends



with ספירת העומר and the אריזייל ends with שמעייצ ושמחיית. Why? (See שיחה in the שיחה שמעייצ ושמחיית אות ו