

Likkutei Sichos

Volume 17 | Behar | Sicha 1 Source Sheet

א.

1. ויקרא כ״ה:א*׳-*ז״

וּיִדבֶּר ה' אֶל־מֹשֶׁה בְּהַר סִינֵי לֵאמָר: דַּבָּר אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶׁם כֵּי תָבֵּאוּ אֶל־הָאֶׁרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אֲנֵי נֹתַן לָכֶם וְשְׁבְתָּה הָאֶׁרֶץ שַׁבָּת לה': שֵׁשׁ שָׁנִים ֹתִּזְרֶע שֶׁדֶּךְ וְשֵׁשׁ שָׁנִים תִּזְמָר כַּרְמֶךְ וְאָסִפְתָּ אֶת־תְּבוּאִתָה: וּבִשְּׁנָה הַשְּׁבִיעֹת שַבַּת שַׁבְּתוֹן יִהְיֶה לְאֶרֶץ: וְהָיְתָה שַּבָּת הַאֶרֶץ לָא תִזְלִע וְכַרְמְךָּ לָא תִזְמָר: אַת סְפֶים קְצִירְךְּ לָא תִקְצוֹר וְאֶת־עִנְּבֵי נְזִירֶךְ לָא תִבְצֵר שְׁנָת שַׁבְּתָוֹן יִהְיֶה לְאֶרֶץ: וְהִיְתָה שַּבַּּת לָכֶם לְאָכְלָה לְךָּ וּלְעַבְדְּךְּ וַלְאֵמֶתֶךְ וֹלְשִׁכְּיִרְ וֹּלְתוֹשֶׁבְלְּ הַנָּרָים עִמֶּךְ: וְלִבְהָמִתְּלְּ וֹלְשִׁלָּתְרָ לֹּוּלְעִבְּרָ

Vayikra 25:1-7

Hashem spoke to Moshe on Mount Sinai: Speak to the Israelite people and say to them: When you enter the land that I assign to you, the land shall observe a sabbath of Hashem. Six years you may sow your field and six years you may prune your vineyard and gather in the yield. But in the seventh year the land shall have a sabbath of complete rest, a sabbath of Hashem: you shall not sow your field or prune your vineyard. You shall not reap the aftergrowth of your harvest or gather the grapes of your untrimmed vines; it shall be a year of complete rest for the land. But you may eat whatever the land during its sabbath will produce—you, your male and female slaves, the hired and bound laborers who live with you, and your cattle and the beasts in your land may eat all its yield.

2. רש"י על ויקרא כ״ה:א׳

בהר סיני . מָה עִנְיַן שְׁמִּשֶּׁה אֵצֶל הַר סִינִי? וַהֲלֹא כָל הַמִּצְוֹת נֶאֶמְרוּ מִסְּינִי? אֶלָא מַה שְׁמִּשֶּׁה נֶאֶמְרוּ כְּלֶלוֹתֶיהָ וִּפְרְטוֹתֶיהָ וְדְקְדּוּקֶיהָ מְסִינִי אַף כַּלְן נָאֶמְרוּ כְלָלוֹתֵיהָן וְדְקְדּוּקֵיהָן מִסִּינִי, כָּךְ שְׁנוּיָה בְּת"כֹּ; וְנִרְאֶה לִי שֶׁכָּךְ פַּרוּשָׁהּ: לְפִי שֶׁלֹא מָצִינוּ שְׁמִּשַׁת קַרְקְעוֹת שֶׁנְשְׁנִית מְּסִינִי אַף כָּלְוֹתֶיהָ וּפְּרָטוֹתֶיהָ כַּלְן נָאֶמְרוּ מִסִּינִי, וּבָא הַכָּתוּב וְלְמֵּד כָּאן עַל כָּל דְּבּוּר שְׁנִּדְבָּר לְמֹשֶׁה, שְׁמִסְינִי הָיוּ כַּלְם, כְּלְלוֹתֵיהָן וְדְקִדּוּקִיהָן, וְחָזְרוּ וְנִשְׁנוּ בְּעַרְבוֹת מוֹאָב:

Rashi on Vayikra 25:1

on Mount Sinai: What [special relevance] does the subject of Shemittah [the "release" of fields in the seventh

year] have with Mount Sinai? Were not all the commandments stated from Sinai? However, [this teaches us that] just as with Shemittah, its general principles and its finer details were all stated from Sinai, likewise, all of them were stated-their general principles [together with] their finer details-from Sinai. This is what is taught in Torat Kohanim (25:1). [And why is Shemittah used as the example to prove this rule, especially since the very fine details are not even specified here (Sefer Hazikkaron)?] It appears to me that its explanation is as follows: [At the plains of Moav, Moshe reiterated the majority of the laws of the Torah to the Israelites before their entry into the land of Israel, this reiteration comprising most of the Book of Devarim. Now,] since we do not find the laws of Shemittah ["release"] of land reiterated on the plains of Moav in Devarim, we learn that its general principles, finer details, and explanations were all stated at Sinai. Scripture states this [phrase] here to teach us that [just as in the case of Shemittah,] every statement [i.e., every commandment] that was conveyed to Moshe came from Sinai, [including] their general principles and finer details [and that the commandments delineated in Devarim were merely] repeated and reviewed on the plains of Moav [not originally given there].

ב.

3. חגיגה ו*'* א'

ותַנָיָא רַבִּי יִשְּׁמָעֵאל אוֹמֵר כְּלָלוֹת נֶאֶמְרוּ בְּסִינַי וּפְרָטוֹת בְּאֹהֶל מוֹעֵד וְרַבִּי עֲקִיבָא אוֹמֵר כְּלָלוֹת וּפְרָטוֹת נֶאֶמְרוּ בְּסִינַי וְנִשְׁנוּ בְּאֹהֶל מוֹעֵד וְנִשְׁתַּלְשׁוּ בְּעַרְבוֹת מוֹאָב

רש"י: כללות נאמרו בסיני - הרבה דברים נאמרו סתומים בסיני שלא נתפרשו כל צרכן ופירשו לו לאחר שהוקם המשכן באהל מועד שהרי לא נתפרשו שם הלכות עבודה ככל הצריך אלא מזבח אדמה תעשה לי וזבחת עליו את עולותיך ואת שלמיך (שמות כ׳:כ״א) ולא פי' מתן דמיהן הפשיטן וניתוחן של עולות והקרבת אימורין של שלמים:

Chagigah 6a

It is taught in a *baraita* that Rabbi Yishmael says: General statements were said at Sinai, i.e., Moshe received general mitzvot at Sinai, including the Ten Commandments. And the details of the mitzvot, e.g., the particulars of the sacrificial process, were said to Moshe at a later time in the Tent of Meeting. And Rabbi Akiva says: Both general statements and the details of mitzvot were said at Sinai and later repeated in the Tent of Meeting, and reiterated a third time by Moshe to the Jewish people in the plains of Moav, as recorded in the book of Devarim.

т.

4. שמות ל"ג:י"א

וְדָבֶּר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה פָּנִים אֶל־פָּנִים פַּאֲשֶׁר יִדבֵּר אָישׁ אֶל־רֵעֵהוּ וְשְׁבֹ אֶל־הַמַּחֲנֶה וּמְשְׁרְתוֹ יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בִּן־נוּן נַעַר לְאֹ יָמִישׁ מִתּוֹךְ הָאְהָל: רש"י: ושב אל המחנה . לְאַחַר שֶׁנִּדְבַּר עִמּוֹ הָיָה מֹשֶׁה שָׁב אֶל הַמַּחֲנֶה וּמְלַמֵּד לַזְקֵנִים מַה שֶׁלְמַד; וְהַדָּבָר הַזֶּה נָהַג מֹשֶׁה מִיּוֹם הַפִּפּוּרִים עַד שֶׁהוּקִם הַמִּשְׁכָּן, וְלֹא יוֹתֶר, שֶׁהְרֵי בְשָׁרְבְּעָה עֲשֶׁר בְּתַמּוּז נִשְׁתַּבְּרוּ הַלּוּחוֹת, וּבִי"ח שְּרַף אֶת הָעֵגֶל וְדָן אֶת הַחוֹטְאִים, וּבִי"ט עָלָה שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר וַיְהִי מִמְּחֶרָת וַיּאֹמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל הָעָם וְגוֹ' (שמות ל"ב), וְעְשָׁה שָׁם אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וּבִקְשׁ רַחָמִים, שֶׁנֶּ' וְאָתְנַפֵּל לְפְנֵי ה' וְגוֹ' (דברים ט'), וּבְרֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל נֶאֱמֵר לוֹ וְעָלִיתָ בַבּבֹּקֶר אֶל הַר סִינִי (שמות ל"ד), לְקבֵּל לוּחוֹת הָאַחְרוֹנוֹת – וְעְשָׂה שָׁם מ' יוֹם, שְׁנָאֲמֵר בָּהָם וְאָנֹכִי עָמַדְתִּי בָּהָר כַּיָּמִים הָרְאשׁוֹנִים וְגוֹ' – מָה הָרְאשׁוֹנִים בְּרָצוֹן אַף הָאַחְרוֹנִים בְּרָצוֹן, אֱמֹר מֵעַהָּה אָמְצְעִיִּים הְיוּ שְׁנָבְי הְנִבְּאַ הַתְּבְּבֶּה הָקְבָּ"ה לְיִשְׁרָאֵל בְּשָּמְחָה וּבְלֵב שָׁלֵם, וְאָמֵר לוֹ לְמְלֵעְה סְלְּתְּיֵר, וּמְרָצָה הַקְּבָּ"ה לְיִשְׁרָאֵל בְּשָׁמְחָה וּבְלֵב שְׁלֵם, וְאָמֶר לוֹ לְצְחִלְת עֵל מְלֵארָת הַמִּשְּׁכָּן, וַעֲשָּאוּהוּ עַד אֵחָד בְּנִיסְן, וּבְשֶׁבּר עְמוֹ עוֹד אֵלְא מֵאלֵה מוֹעָד:

Shemos 33:11

And Hashem spoke to Moshe face to face, as a man speaks to his friend. And he turned back to the camp: but his servant Yehoshua, the son of Nun, a young man, did not depart out of the Tent.

Rashi: ושב אל המחנה. (AND HE RETURNED INTO THE CAMP — After G-d had conversed with him, Moshe used to return to the camp and teach the elders what he had learned. This Moshe practised from the day of Atonement until the Tabernacle was set up, but no longer. For on the seventeenth of Tammuz the tablets were broken, on the eighteenth he burnt the calf and punished the of fenders, on the nineteenth he ascended the mountain, as it is said (Shemos 32:30) "And it came to pass on the morrow (the day after he had punished the wrongdoers; cf. vv. 26—29), that Moshe said unto the people", [Ye have sinned a great sin and now I will go up to Hashem]". There he spent forty days and sought mercy for the people, as it is said, (Devarim 9:18) "And I threw myself down before Hashem [as at the first, forty days and forty nights]". These terminated on the last day of Ab (there were 11 days from the 19th to the 29th of Tammuz therefore 29 days in Ab complete the forty) and he then returned to the people. On the first day of the New Moon of Ellul it was said to him, (Shemos 34:2) "And be ready in the morning] and go up in the morning unto mount Sinai" — to receive the second tablets. He again spent there the forty days of which it is stated, (Devarim 10:10) "[And I stayed in the mountain, according to the first, days, [forty days and forty nights]". The words כימים הראשונים, "like the first days", cannot refer to the number of days for this is stated immediately afterwards; they are to be joined with עמדתי — I stayed in the same state as on the first days: How were the first forty days passed? In G-d's goodwill (because the Israelites had not yet sinned)! So, too, the last forty days were passed in G-d's good-will from which you must admit that the intervening forty days were passed in G-d's anger. On the tenth of Tishri G-d became reconciled with Israel in joy and perfect affection and said to Moshe: "I have forgiven!" and handed him over the second tablets, whereupon Moshe went down and began to command them concerning the work of the Tabernacle (cf. Midrash Tanchuma, Ki Tisa 31; Seder Olam 6; Rashi on Shemos 18:13, Devarim 9:18 and also Taanit 36b). They were occupied in its construction until the first of Nisan and from the time when it was set up G-d did not converse with him any more except from the tent of meeting.

5. שמות ט"ז:כ"ב-כ"ג

וַיְהִי וֹ בִּיּוֹם הַשִּשִּׁי לֶקְטָוּ לֶּחֶםׂ מִשְׁנֶּה שְׁנֵי הָעָּמֶר לָאֶחֶד וַיָּבֵּאוּ כָּל־נְשִׁיאֵי הֶעֵדָה וַיַּגַּידוּ לְמֹשֶׁה: וְיִּאֹמֶר אֲלֵהֶם הְוּא אֲשֶׁר דְּבֶּר יְהוֹה שַׁבְּתְוֹן שַׁבַּת־קֶדֶשׁ לַיהוָה מָחֶר אֵת אֲשֶׁר־תִּאפֿוּ אֵפֿוּ וְאֵת אֲשֶׁר־תִּבַשְּׁלוּ בַּשֵּׁלוּ וְאֵת כָּל־הָעֹדֵף

רש"י: ויגידו למשה . שְׁאָלוּהוּ מַה הַיּוֹם מִיּוֹמֵיִם; וּמִכָּאן יֵשׁ לְלְמֹד שֶׁעֲדַיִן לֹא הָגִּיד לְהֶם מֹשֶׁה פָּרְשַׁת שַׁבָּת שֶׁנִּצְטַוָּה לוֹמֵר לְהֶם וְהָיָה בִּיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי וְהַכִינוּ וְגוֹ', עַד שֶׁשָּאֲלוּ מַה זֹּאת, אָמַר לָהֶם הוּא אֲשֶׁר דְּבֶּר ה' שֶׁנִּצְטַוֵּיתִי לוֹמֵר לָכֶם, וְלְכֶךְ עֲנָשׁוֹ הַכָּתוּב שֶׁאָמַר לוֹ עַד אַנָה מֵאַנִתָּם, ולֹא הוֹצִיאוֹ מֵן הַכּלֵל:

Shemos 16:22-23

On the sixth day they gathered double the amount of food, two omers for each; and when all the chieftains of the community came and told Moshe, he said to them, "This is what Hashem meant: Tomorrow is a day of rest, a holy sabbath of Hashem. Bake what you would bake and boil what you would boil; and all that is left put aside to be kept until morning."

Rashi: and told [it] to Moshe: They asked him, "Why is this day different from other days?" From here we can deduce that Moshe had not yet told them the section regarding the Sabbath that he was commanded to tell them, [namely:] "And it will come about on the sixth day that they shall prepare, etc." (verse 5) until they

asked him this [question]. [At that point] he said to them, "That is what Hashem spoke," (verse 23) which I was commanded to tell you. Therefore, [because Moshe had waited to convey this commandment,] Scripture punished him that He said to him "How long will you refuse [to observe My commandments...]" (verse 28) and [in saying this He] did not exclude him [Moshe] from the general community [of sinners].

6. במדבר י׳:י"א-י״ב

וַיָהִי בַּשָּנֶת הַשֵּנֶית בַּתָֹדֶש הַשָּׁנֵי בְּעֶשְׁרֵים בַּתֹֻדֶש נַעֲלָה הֶעֶנָן מֵעֻל מִשְׁכֵּן הָעֵדֶת: וַיִּסְעָוּ בְנֵי־יִשְׁרָאֵל לְמַסְעֵיהֶם מִמִּדְבַּר סִיגֵי וַיִּשְׁכָּן הֶעֶנָן בִּמִדְבַּר פָארֵן:

Bamidbar 10:11-12

In the second year, on the twentieth day of the second month, the cloud lifted from the Tabernacle of the Pact and the Israelites set out on their journeys from the wilderness of Sinai. The cloud came to rest in the wilderness of Paran.

.7

7. דברים א':א'

אַלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר דָבֶּר מֹשֶׁהֹ אֶל־כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּעֻבֶּר הַיַּרְדֵּן בַּמִּדְבָּר בְּעֲרָבָה מוֹל סוֹף בֵּין־פָּארָן וּבֵין־תְּפֶל וְלָבָן וַחֲצֵרָת וְדֵי זָהֶב:

Devarim 1:1

These are the words which Moshe spoke to all Israel on that side of the Jordan in the desert, in the plain opposite the Red Sea, between Paran and Tofel and Lavan and Hazeroth and Di Zahav.

n.

8. סנהדרין פ״ו א'

אמר ר' יוחנן סתם מתני' ר' מאיר סתם תוספתא ר' נחמיה סתם ספרא (**רש"י:** תורת כהנים) רבי יהודה סתם ספרי ר"ש וכולהו אליבא דר"ע (**רש"י:** ממה שלמדו מר' עקיבא אמרום):

Sanhedrin 86a

Rabbi Yoḥanan says: An unattributed mishna is in accordance with the opinion of Rabbi Meir; an unattributed baraita in the *Tosefta* is in accordance with the opinion of Rabbi Neḥemya; an unattributed baraita in the *Sifra*, the halakhic midrash on the book of Vayikra (Toras Kohanim), is in accordance with the opinion of Rabbi Yehuda; and an unattributed baraita in the *Sifrei* is in accordance with the opinion of Rabbi Akiva, as all the Sages mentioned were his disciples.

ט.

9. תוספות על סוטה לז ע"ב:

ונשתלשו בערבות מואב - וא"ת מאי איצטריך למימר שלישי דערבות מואב והא לא איירי ר' ישמעאל בערבות מואב כלל יש לומר משום סיפא נקט לה דבעי למימר אין לך כל דבר מצוה ומצוה:

10. שמות כ"ג:י'-י"א

ּוְשֵׁשׁ שָׁנִים תִּזְרֵע אֶת־אַרְצֵבְּ וְאָסַפְּתָּ אֶת־תִּבוּאָתֶהּ: וְהַשְּׁבִיעִّת תִּשְׁמְטֶנָּה וּנְטַשְׁתָּהּ וְאֵכְלוּ אֶבְיֹנֵי עַמֶּבְּ וְיִתְרֶּם תּאֹכַל חַיַּת הַשָּּבִיעָّת תִּשְׁמְטֶנָּה וּנְטַשְׁתָּהּ וְאֵכְלוּ אֶבְיֹנֵי עַמֶּבְ וְיִתְרֶּם תּאֹכַל חַיַּת הַשָּּבֶה כֵּן־ תַּעֲשֵׂה לְכַרְמִךָּ לְזֵיתֶרְ:

Shemos 23:10-11

Six years you shall sow your land and gather in its yield; but in the seventh you shall let it rest and lie fallow. Let the needy among your people eat of it, and what they leave let the wild beasts eat. You shall do the same with your vineyards and your olive groves.

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11. עירובין מ״ו ב'

ַרַבִּי יַעֲלְב וְרַבִּי זְרִיקָא אָמְרוּ: הֲלָכָה כְּרַבִּי עֲקִיבָא מֵחֲבֵירוֹ, וּכְרַבִּי יוֹסֵי מֵחֲבֵרָיו, וּכְרַבִּי מֵחֲבֵירוֹ.

Eiruvin 46b

Since the Gemara discussed the principles cited with regard to halakhic decision-making, it cites additional principles. Rabbi Ya'akov and Rabbi Zerika said: The *halakha* is in accordance with the opinion of Rabbi Akiva in disputes with any individual Sage, and the *halakha* is in accordance with the opinion of Rabbi Yosei even in disputes with other Sages, and the *halakha* is in accordance with the opinion of Rabbi Yehuda HaNasi in disputes with any individual Sage.

12. ברכות ס"א ב'

בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁהוֹצִיאוּ אֶת רַבִּי עֲקִיבָא לַהָרִיגָה זְמָן קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע הָיָה, וְהָיוּ סוֹרְקִים אֶת בְּשֶׁרוֹ בְּמַסְרְקוֹת שֶׁל בַּרְזֶל, וְהָיָה מְקַבֵּל עָלָיו עוֹל מְלְכוּת שֻׁמִים. אָמְרוּ לוֹ תַּלְמִידִיוּ: רַבֵּינוּ, עַד כָּאוֹ?! אָמַר לָהֶם: כָּל יָמֵי הָיִיתִי מִצְטַעֵר עַל פָּסוּק זָה ״בְּכָל נַפְשְׁךְ״ אֲפִילּוּ נוֹטֵל אֶת נִשְׁמְתְּךָ. אָמַרְתּּי: מָתִי יָבֹא לְיָדִי וַאֲקַיִּימֶנּוּ, וְעַכְשָׁיו שֶׁבָּא לְיָדִי, לֹא אֲקַיִּימֶנּוּ? הָיָה מַאֲרִיךְ בְּ״אֶחָד״, עַד שֶׁיָצְתָה נִשְׁמְתוֹ בְּ״אֶחָד״. יָצְתָה בַּת קוֹל וְאָמְרָה: ״אַשְׁרֶיךְ רַבִּי עַקִיבָא שֶׁיָצְאָה נַשְׁמְתְּךְ בְּאֶחָד״.

Berakhot 61b

The Gemara relates: When they took Rabbi Akiva out to be executed, it was time for the recitation of Shema. And they were raking his flesh with iron combs, and he was reciting Shema, thereby accepting upon himself the yoke of Heaven. His students said to him: Our teacher, even now, as you suffer, you recite Shema? He said to them: All my days I have been troubled by the verse: With all your soul, meaning: Even if G-d takes your soul. I said to myself: When will the opportunity be afforded me to fulfill this verse? Now that it has been afforded me, shall I not fulfill it? He prolonged his uttering of the word: One, until his soul left his body as he uttered his final word: One. A voice descended from heaven and said: Happy are you, Rabbi Akiva, that your soul left your body as you uttered: One.

י"א.

13. שבת פ״ח ב'

וָאָמַר רַבִּי יָהוֹשָׁעַ בֵּן לַוִי: כָּל דִיבּוּר וְדִיבּוּר שֵׁיָּצָא מִפִּי הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא יָצְתָה נִשְׁמָתָן שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֶל, שֶׁנֵאֲמַר: ״נַפְּשִׁי יָצָאָה בְדַבְּרוֹ״.

ּוּמֶאַחַר שֶׁמָּדִיבּוּר רָאשׁוֹן יָצָתָה נִשְּׁמָתָן, דִּיבּוּר שֵׁנִי הֵיאַךְ קִיבְּלוּ? — הוֹרִיד טַל שֶׁעָתִיד לְהַחֲיוֹת בּוֹ מֵתִים וְהֶחְיָה אוֹתָם.

Shabbat 88b

And Rabbi Yehoshua ben Levi said: From each and every utterance that emerged from the mouth of the Holy One, Blessed be He, the souls of the Jewish people left their bodies, as it is stated: "My soul departed when he spoke" (Song of Songs 5:6). And since their souls left their bodies from the first utterance, how did they receive the second utterance? Rather, G-d rained the dew upon them that, in the future, will revive the dead, and He revived them.