

Likkutei Sichos Source Sheet

Volume 16 | Terumah | Sicha 2

א.

1 . שמות כ״ה:ב-ג'

דַּבּר´ אָל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵׁל וְיִקְחוּ־לֵי תְּרוּמֶה מֵאֵת כָּל־אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִדְבֶנּוּ לְבוֹ תִּקְחָוּ אֶת־תְּרוּמְתִי: וְזאֹת הַתְרוּמָה אֲשֶׁר תִקְחָוּ מֵאִתֵּם זָהָב וְכֶסֶף וּנְחְשֶׁת:

Shemos 25:2-3

Speak to the children of Israel, and have them take (for) Me an offering; from every person whose heart inspires him to generosity, you shall take My offering. And these are the gifts that you shall accept from them: gold, silver, and copper.

2. רש"י על שמות כ״ה

תקחו את תרומתי. אָמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ שָׁלשׁ תְּרוּמוֹת אֲמוּרוֹת כָּאן, אַחַת תְּרוּמַת בָּקַע לַגֵּלְגֹּלֶת שֶׁנַּעֲשׂוּ מֵהֶם הָאֲדָנִים, כְּמוֹ שֶׁמְּפֹרָשׁ בְּאֵלֶה כְּקוּדֵי, וְאַחַת תְרוּמַת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ בָּקַע לַגֵּלְגֹּלֶת לַקֵּפּוֹת לְקְנוֹת מֶהֶן קְרְבְּנוֹת צְבוּר, וְאַחַת תְרוּמַת הַמִּשְׁכָן נִדְבַת כָּל אָחָד וְאֶחָד (תלמוד ירושלמי שקלים א'). י"ג דְּבָרִים הָאַמוּרִים בָּעַנְיָן כַּלָּם הַצְרְכוּ לִמְלֶאכֶת הַמִּשְׁכָן אוֹ לְבִגְדֵי כְהַנָּה כְּשֶׁתָי

Rashi on Shemos 25:2

You shall take My offering — Our Rabbis said] :The word Terumah, mentioned three times, denotes that [three offerings are mentioned here. One is the offering of a beka [half-shekel] per head, from which they made the sockets, as is delineated in [Shemos. 38:26, 27, in the parsha] "These are the accounts." Another is the offering of a beka per head for the [community] coffers, from which to purchase the communal sacrifices, and another is the offering for the Mishkan, each one's [Israelite's] donation). The thirteen materials mentioned in this section [i.e., this chapter] were all required for the work of the Mishkan or for the garments of the kohanim, [as you will find] when you study them.

3. משנה תורה, הלכות בית הבחירה א׳:א׳

ַמִצְוַת עֲשֵׂה לַעֲשׂוֹת בַּיִת לַה' מוּכָן לְהְיוֹת מַקְרִיבִים בּוֹ הַקְּרְבָּנוֹת. וְחוֹגְגִין אֵלָיו שָׁלש פְּעָמִים בַּשָּׁנָה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר (שמות כה ח) "וְעָשׂוּ לִי מַקְדַשׁ". וּכְבָר נִתְפָרֵשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה מִשְׁכָן שֶׁעָשָׂה משֶׁה רַבַּנוּ. וְהָיָה לְפִי שָׁעָה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר (דברים יב ט) "כִּי לָא בָאתֶם עַד עָתָּה" וְגוֹ:'

Mishneh Torah, The Chosen Temple 1:1

It is a positive obligation to build a house for G-d where offerings may be brought and to make pilgrimage to it three times a year as it says "and they shall make Me a sanctuary." The tabernacle which Moshe made in the desert has already been described in the Torah, but it was a temporary measure, as it says "for you have not yet reached, etc".

4. שמות כ״ה:ח׳

וְעָשׂוּ לֻי מִקְדֵשׁ וְשָׁכַנְתָּי בְּתוֹכָם:

Shemos 25:8

And let them make Me a sanctuary that I may dwell among them.

ג.

5. מדרש תנחומא, תרומה ז׳:א׳

ַזְזֹאַת הַתְּרוּמָה אֲשֶׁר תִּקְחוּ וְגוֹ'. זָהָב, כְּנֶגֶד מַלְכוּת בָּבֶל, דְּכְתִיב בָּהּ: אַנְתְּ הוּא רֵאשָׁה דִּי דַהְבָא. (דניאל ב, לח). כָּסֶף, כְּנֶגֶד מַלְכוּת מִדִי, דְכְתִיב: וַעֲשֶׁרֶת אֲלָפִים כְּכַּר כָּסֶף (אסתר ג, ט). נְחֹשֶׁת, כְּנֶגֶד מַלְכוּת יָוָן, שֶׁהִיא פְחוּתָה מַכֵּלָם. וְעֹרֹת אֵילָם מְאָדָמִים, כְּנֶגֶד מַלְכוּת מִדִי, דְכְתִיב: וַעֲשֶׁרֶת אֲלָפִים כְּכַּר כָּסֶף (אסתר ג, ט). נְחֹשֶׁת, כְּנֶגֶד מַלְכוּת יָוָן, שֶׁהִיא פְחוּתָה מִכֵּלָם. וְעֹרֹת אֵילָם מְאָדָמִים, כְּנֶגֶד מַלְכוּת אֶדוֹם, שֶׁנָּאֱמַר: וַיִּצֵא הָרִאשׁוֹן אַדְמוֹנִי (בראשית כה, כה). אָמַר הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּאַ: אַף עַל פִּי שָׁאָתֶם רוֹאִין אַרְבַּע מַלְכֵיּוֹת מִתְגָאוֹת וּבָאוֹת עֲלֵיכָם, אֲנִי מַצְמִים לְכָם יְשׁוּעָה מִתּוֹך שָׁעְבוּד. מַה כְּתִיב אַחֲרָיו, שֶׁמֶן לַמָּאוֹר, זֶה מֶלֶךְ הַמָּשִׁים, שָׁנָאֱמַר: שָׁם אַצְמִים קָרָבוּע עְרַכְתִי נֵר לְמָשִׁיחִי (תהלים קַלָב, יז).

Midrash Tanchuma, Terumah 7:1

This is the offering which ye shall take of them: gold, etc. (Shemos 25:3). The gold corresponds to the kingdom of Babylon (Bavel), as it is written concerning her: Thou art the head of gold (Bereishis. 2:38); the silver corresponds to the kingdom of Media (Madai), as is written: And I will pay ten thousand talents of silver (Esther. 3:9); and the brass corresponds to the kingdom of Greece (Yavan), which was the least (powerful) of all. And rams' skins dyed red corresponds to the kingdom of Edom, for it is said: And the first came forth ruddy (Bereishis 25:25).10A play on words, linking Esav who was born ruddy (adom) with Edom. The Holy One, blessed be He, said: Even though you suffered because of the four arrogant kingdoms that attacked you, I will bring salvation unto you from the midst of servitude. As it is written: The oil for the light, (Shemos 25:6). This refers to the Moshiach, as it is said: There will I make a horn to shoot up unto Dovid, there have I ordered a lamp for Mine anointed (Tehilim 132:17).

6. משנה אבות א׳:ב׳

שִׁמְעוֹן הַצַּדִיק הָיָה מִשְׁיָרֵי כְנֶסֶת הַגְּדוֹלָה. הוּא הָיָה אוֹמֵר, עַל שְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים הָעוֹלָם עוֹמֵד, עַל הַתּוֹרָה וְעַל הָעֲבוֹדָה וְעַל גְמִילוּת הְסָדִים:

Pirkei Avot 1:2

Shimon the Righteous was one of the last of the men of the great assembly. He used to say: the world stands upon three things: the Torah, on the Temple service, and on acts of loving-kindness.

7. ברכות כ״ו ב

ָאִיתְּמַר, רַבִּי יוֹמֵי בְּרַבִּי חֲנִינָא אָמַר: תְּפִלּוֹת אָבוֹת תִּקְנוּם. רַבִּי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ בֶּן לֵוִי אָמַר: תְּפָלוֹת כְּנֶגֶד תְּמִידִין תִּקְנוּם.

Berachos 26b

It was stated: Rabbi Yosei, son of Rabbi Chanina, said: The practice of praying three times daily is ancient, albeit not in its present form; prayers were instituted by the Patriarchs. However, Rabbi Yehoshua ben Levi said that the prayers were instituted based on the daily offerings sacrificed in the Holy Temple, and the prayers parallel the offerings, in terms of both time and characteristics.

ה.

8. משלי ח׳:ל*י*

ַאֶהְיֵה אֶצְלוֹ אָמִוֹן וֶאֶהְיֶה שֵׁעֲשֵׁעִים ְיוֹם וֹ ִיוֹם מְשַׂחֶקֶת לְפָנְיו בְּכָל־עֵת:

Mishlei 8:30

then I was by him, as a nurseling: and I was daily his delight, playing always before him;

9. שבת פ״ח ב:

וְאָמַר רַבִּי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ בֶּן לֵוִי: בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁעָלָה משֶׁה לַמָּרוֹם אָמְרוּ מַלְאֲכֵי הַשְּׁרֵת לִפְנֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא: רְבּוֹנוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם, מַה לִילוּד אִשָּׁה בִּינֵינוּ? אָמַר לָהֶן: לְקַבֵּל תּוֹרָה בָּא. אָמְרוּ לְפָנָיו: חֶמְדָּה גְּנוּזָה שֶׁגְנוּזָה לָךְ תְּשַׁע מֵאוֹת וְשָׁבְעִים וְאַרְבָּעָה דּוֹרוֹת קוֹדֶם שֶׁנִּבְרָא הָעוֹלָם, אַתָּה מְבַקֵּשׁ לִיתְּנָהּ לְבָשָׁר וְדָם? ״מָה אֱנוֹשׁ כִּי תַזְכְּרֶנּוּ וּבֶן אָדָם כִּי תַפְקָדֶנּוּ״? ״ה׳ אֲדֹנֵינוּ מָה אַדִּיר שִׁמְךָ בְּעָה דּוֹרוֹת קוֹדֶם שְׁנָבְרָא הָעוֹלָם, עַלַ הַשְׁמָים״!

Shabbat 88b:7

And Rabbi Yehoshua ben Levi said: When Moshe ascended on High to receive the Torah, the ministering angels said before the Holy One, Blessed be He: Master of the Universe, what is one born of a woman doing here among us? The Holy One, Blessed be He, said to them: He came to receive the Torah. The angels said before Him: The Torah is a hidden treasure that was concealed by you 974 generations before the creation of the world, and you seek to give it to flesh and blood? As it is stated: "The word which He commanded to a thousand generations" (Tehilim 105:8). Since the Torah, the word of G-d, was given to the twenty-sixth generation after Adam, the first man, the remaining 974 generations must

have preceded the creation of the world. **"What is man that You are mindful of him and the son of man that You think of him?"** (Tehilim 8:5). Rather, **"G-d our Lord, how glorious is Your name in all the earth that Your majesty is placed above the heavens"** (Tehilim 8:2). The rightful place of G-d's majesty, the Torah, is in the heavens.

10. מדרש תהילים צ׳:ז׳

אמר רב הונא בשם ריש לקיש אלפים שנה קדמה תורה לברייתו של עולם שנאמר ואהיה אצלו אמון ואהיה שעשועים יום יום. ויומו של הקב"ה אלף שנה שנאמר כי אלף שנים בעיניך כיום אתמול:

Midrash Tehilim 90:7

Rav Huna said in the name of Resh Lakish: The Torah preceded the creation of the world by 2000 years, as the verse states: "then I was by him, as a nurseling: and I was daily ('Yom Yom' – literally 'day day') his delight". And a day of G-d's is 1000 years, as the verse states: "For in Your sight a thousand years are like yesterday".

11. ירמיהו כ״ג:כ״ט

ָהַלוֹא כְּה דְבָרֶי כָּאֲשׁ נְאֵם־ה' וּכְפַטֵּישׁ יְפָּצֵץ סְלַע: (ס)

Yirmiyahu 23:29

Behold, My word is like fire—declares the LORD—and like a hammer that shatters rock!

12. ברכות כ״ב א

תַּנְיָא, רַבִּי יְהוּדָה בֶּן בְּתֵירָא הָיָה אוֹמֵר: אֵין דְּבְרֵי תוֹרָה מְקַבְּלִין טוּמְאָה. מַעֲשֶׂה בְּתַלְמִיד אֶחָד שֶׁהָיָה מְגַמְגֵם לְמַעְלָה מֵרַבִּי יְהוּדָה בָּן בְּתֵירָא. אָמַר לֵיהּ: בְּנִי, פְּתַח פִּיך וְיָאִירוּ דְבָרֶיךּ, שֶׁאֵין דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה מְקַבְּלִין טוּמְאָה, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: ״הָלֹא כֹה דְבָרִי כָּאֵשׁ נְאֵם ה׳״, מָה אַשׁ אֵינוֹ מְקַבֵּל טוּמָאָה אַף דְּבְרֵי תוֹרָה אֵינָן מְקַבְּלִין טוּמְאָה.

Berachos 22a

Further elaborating on the issue of Torah study while in a state of impurity, **it was taught** in a *baraita* that **Rabbi Yehuda ben Beteira would say: Matters of Torah do not become ritually impure** and therefore one who is impure is permitted to engage in Torah study. He implemented this *halakha* in practice. The Gemara relates **an incident involving a student who was** reciting *mishnayot* and *baraitot* **hesitantly before** the study hall of **Rabbi Yehuda ben Beteira.** The student experienced a seminal emission, and when he was asked to recite he did so in a rushed, uneven manner, as he did not want to utter the words of Torah explicitly. Rabbi Yehuda said to him: My son, open your mouth and let your words illuminate, as matters of Torah do not become ritually impure, as it is stated: "Is not my word like fire, says Hashem" (Yirmiyahu 23:29). Just as fire does not become ritually impure, so too matters of Torah do not become ritually impure.

13. ויקרא א׳:ב*י*

דַבּּר אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶׁם אָדָם כִּי־יַקְרָיב מִכֶּם קָרְבָּן לֵה' מִן־הַבְּהָמָה מִן־הַבָּקָר וּמִן־הַצֹּאו תַּקָרָיבוּ אֶת־קָרְבַּנְכֶם:

Vayikra 1:2

Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: When a man from (among) you brings a sacrifice to the Lord; from animals, from cattle or from the flock you shall bring your sacrifice.

14. בראשית כ״ח:י״ב

וַיַּחֵלֶם וְהִנֵּה סֵלֶם מֵצְּב אַרְצָה וְרֹאשׁוֹ מַגִּיעַ הַשָּׁמֶיָמָה וְהִנֵּה מַלְאֲכֵי אֱלֹקִים עֹלִים וְיֹרְדָים בְּוֹ:

Bereishis 28:12

He had a dream; a ladder was set on the ground and its top reached to the sky, and angels of G-d were going up and down on it.

15. איוב י״א:ט׳

אֲרֵכְּה מֵאָָרֶץ מִדֶּה וּרְחָבָה מִנִּי־יֶם:

lyov 11:9

Its measure is longer than the earth And broader than the sea.

16. דברים ו׳:ה׳

ַוְאָהַבְּשָּׁךָ וּבְכָל־מְאָדֶרָ: וְאָהַבְשָּׁךָ וּבְכָל־מְאָדֶרָ:

Devarim 6:5

You shall love the Hashem your G-d with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might.

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17. תנחומא בובר, אמור כ״ד:א׳

אמרתי לכם ויקחו לי תרומה (שמות כה ב), בשביל שאדור ביניכם, שנאמר ועשו לי מקדש ושכנתי בתוכם (שם שם ח), דבר קשה כביכול אמר להם קחו אותי שאדור ביניכם, ויקחו תרומה אין כתיב כאן, אלא ויקחו לי תרומה, אותי אתם לוקחים.

Midrash Tanchuma Buber, Emor 24:1

I told you (in Shemos. 25:2): SPEAK UNTO THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL,] AND LET THEM TAKE FOR ME A SHARE, so that I might dwell among you. It is so stated (in vs. 8): AND LET THEM MAKE ME A SANCTUARY THAT I MAY DWELL AMONG THEM. He, as it were, spoke a difficult thing to them: Take me that I may dwell among you. "And let them take a share" is not written here, but AND LET THEM TAKE (FOR) ME A SHARE. (Since "for me" can sometimes be understood as a direct object, the midrash is understanding the verse to mean: LET THEM TAKE ME AS A SHARE) - It is I whom you are taking.

18. תניא לקוטי אמרים פרק ל"ו

וְהִנֵּה, מוּדַעַת זאת מַאֲמַר רַבּּוֹתֵינוּ־זַכְרוֹנִם־לִבְרָכָה, שֶׁתַּכְלִית בְּרִיאַת עוֹלָם הַזֶּיה הוּא – שֶׁנִּתְאַוָּה הַקּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְ־הוּא לִהְיוֹת לוֹ דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים. וְהְנֵה, לֹא שִׁיֶּיךְ לְפָנִיו יִתְבָּרֵךְ בְּחִינַת מַעְלָה וּמַטָּה, כִּי הוּא יִתְבָּרֵך מְמַלֵּא כָּל עָלְמִין בְּשָׁוֶה. אֶלָּא בֵּיאוּר הַעָנְיֵן, כִּי קוֹדֶם שַׁנִּבְרָא הָעוֹלָם הָיָה הוּא לְבַדּוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ יָחִיד וּמְיוּחָד, וּמְמַלֵּא כָּל הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה שֶׁבְּרָא בּוֹ שָׁהַשִּׁינּוּי הוּא אֶל הַמְקַבְּלִים חַיּוּתוֹ וְאוֹרוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךָ, שָׁמְקַבְּלִים עַל יְדֵי לְבוּשִׁים רַבִּים הַמְכַסִּים וּמַסְתִּירִים אוֹרוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךָ, כְּדְכְתִיב: "כִּי לֹא יִרְאַנִי הָאָדָם וְחִי", וְכְדְפֵירְשׁוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ־זְכְרוֹנָם־לְבְרָכָה, שָׁאֲפִילוּ מַלְאָכִים הַנְקְרָאִים "חַיּוֹת" אֵין רוֹאִין כוּ.' וְזֶהוּ עְנִיַן הִשְׁתַלְשְׁלוּת הָעוֹלְמוֹת וִירִידָתָם מִמַּדְרֵגָה לְמִדְרֵגָה, עַל יְדֵי רִיבּוּי הַלְבוּלָה, הַמְסָמִירִים הָאָרָם הַנָּקרָאִים "חַיּוֹת" אֵין רוֹאִין כוּ.' וְזֶהוּ עְנִיַן הִשְׁמַלְשְׁלוּת הַעוֹלְמוֹת וִירִידָתָם מִמַּדְרֵגָה לְמִדְרֵגָה, עַל יְדֵי רִיבּוּי הַלְבוּשִׁים הַמַּסְתִּירִים הָאוֹר וְהַחַי הַגַּשְׁמִי וְהַחוּמְרִי מַמָּשׁ, וְהוּא הַתַּחְתוֹן בַּמַדְרֵגָה, שָׁאֵין תַּחְתוֹן לְמַטָּה מִמֶּנוּ בְּעָנְין הֶסְתֵּרָ אוֹר מַגַּשְׁמִי וְהַחוּמְרִי מַמָּשׁ, וְהוּא הַתַּחְתוֹן בַּמַדְרֵגָה, שָׁאֵין תַּחְתוֹן לְמַטָּה מִמֶּנוּ

Tanya Chapter 36

In a well-known statement, our Rabbis declare that the purpose for which this world was created is that the Holy One, blessed be He, desired to have an abode in the lower realms. But surely, before G-d (i.e., in His sight), the distinction of "higher" and "lower" is not valid; one world is no higher than another, for he pervades all worlds equally. What, then, do our Sages mean by saying that "G-d desired an abode in the 'lower' realms"? The explanation of the matter, however, is that G-d desired an abode in that realm considered "lower" within the ranks of the worlds as follows: Before the world (any world) was created, there was only He alone, one and unique, filling all the space in which He created the world. Anything that could be conceived of as a "space" or possibility for creation was filled with the Ein Sof-light. In His view, indeed, it is still the same now. Creation wrought no change in His unity; He is One alone now, just as He was prior to creation. The change applies only to the recipients of His vivifying force and His light—before creation, there was none to receive the Divine life-force and light; creation brought into being these recipients, who receive [this lifeforce and light] by way of numerous "garments," which veil and conceal G-d's light, for without such garments, they could not bear its intensity and would cease to exist. So it is written: "For no man can see Me and live." And as our Rabbis, of blessed memory, interpret the word unit ("...and live") in this verse, as referring to angels, thus: "Even angels, called neind") on ('[holy] Chayot'), cannot see...." G-dliness, except by way of garments which conceal Him, thereby enabling them to receive His light. This concealment is the subject of the Hishtalshelut (the chainlike graded and downward succession) of the worlds, and their descent from level to level, through the many "garments" that conceal the light and the life-force emanating from Him (-the more concealment, the lower the descent), culminating in the creation of this physical, gross world. [This world] is the lowest in degree; there is none lower than it in terms of concealment of His light, and no world compares with it for doubled and redoubled darkness; nowhere is G-d's light as hidden as in this world. So much so that it is filled with kelipot and sitra achara, which actually oppose G-d, saying: "I am, and there is nothing else besides me."

n.

19. יחזקאל ל״ז:כ״ה

וְיָשְׁבַוּ עַל־הָאָׁרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נָתַׂתִּ[ּ] לְעַבְדָי לְיֵעֲלֶב אֲשֶׁר יֶשְׁבוּ־בָּהּ אֲבְוֹתֵיכֶם וְיָשְׁבַוּ עָ^שֶׁיָה הֵמָה וּבְנֵיהֶם וּבְנֵי בְנֵיהֶם עַד־עוֹלֶם וְדָוָד עַבְדָּי נָשִׂיא לְהֶם לְעוֹלֶם:

Yechezkel 37:25

Thus they shall remain in the land which I gave to My servant Yaakov and in which your fathers dwelt; they and their children and their children's children shall dwell there forever, with My servant Dovid as their prince for all time.