

Likkutei Sichos

Volume 18 | Chukas | Sicha 1 Source Sheet

א.

1. במדבר י״ט

(א) וּיִדַבֶּר ה' אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וְאֶל־אַהָלוְ לֵאמְר: (ב) זאת חֻקָּת הַתּוֹלָה אֲשֶׁר־צוָה ה' לֵאמֹר דַבְּר וּ אֶל־בְּנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְיִקְחָוּ אֵלֶּיךְ פָּלָה אְדֻמָּה הְאָרִי הִיּבְּר ה' אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וְאֶל־אַהְלָזָר הַכּּהַן וְהוֹצֵיא אֹתָהּ אֶל־מִחָוּץ לְמָחֲלֶה וְשְׁמָט אֹתָהּ לְפָּנְיו... (ו) וְלָבֶּח הַכּּהַׁן וְהוּצֵיא אֹתָהּ אֶל־מִחָוּץ לְמַחֲלֶה וְשְׁמֵט אֹתָהּ לְפָּנְיו... (ו) וְלָבֶּח הַכּּהָן עַד־הָעֶרֶב: (ח) תוֹלֶעַת וְהִשְּׁלִּיךְ אֶל־הָּיִוֹךְ שְּׁרַפַּת הַפֶּרָה: (ז) וְכָבֶּס בְּגָּדִיו הַכּּהַן וְרְחַץ בְּשֶׁרוֹ בַּמִּיִם וְטָמֵא עַד־הָעֶרֶב: (ט) וְאָפְף וּ אִישׁ טְהוֹר אֻת אֲפֶר הַפְּלָה... (י) וְּכָבֶּס בְּגָדִיוֹ בַּמַּיִם וְטָמֵא עַד־הָעֶרֶב: (ט) וְאָפְף וּ אִישׁ טְהוֹר אֻת אֵפֶר הַפְּלָה... (י) וְכָבֶּס בְּגָדִיוֹ בְּמַּיִם וְטָמֵא עַד־הָעֶרֶב: (ט) וְאָפְף וּ אִישׁ טְהוֹר אֻת אֵפֶר הַפָּלָה... (יִי) וְכָבֶּס בְּגָדִיוֹ בְּמָּים וְטָמֵא עַד־הָעֶרֶב... (יא) הַנֹּגַע בְּמָת לְכָל־בֶפֶשׁ אָדֶם וְטָמֵא שְׁבְעַת יָמִים: (יב) הָוּא יִתְחַטָּא בְּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וּבְיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי יִטְהֶר וְהָהַנָּלֵע בְּמִי יִסְהֶר וֹהָהַלָּלָ בְמֵי יִטְהֶר וְהָבּנְּלֵי בְמֵי יִּטְהָּא עַד־הַעֶּרֶב:

Bamidbar 19

(1) Hashem spoke to Moshe and Aaron, saying: (2) This is the statute of the Torah that Hashem has commanded: Instruct the Israelite people to bring you a red cow without blemish... (3) You shall give it to Eleazar the priest. It shall be taken outside the camp and slaughtered in his presence... (6) and the priest shall take cedar wood, hyssop, and crimson stuff, and throw them into the fire consuming the cow. (7) The priest shall wash his garments and bathe his body in water; after that the priest may reenter the camp, but he shall be unclean until evening. (8) He who performed the burning shall also wash his garments in water, bathe his body in water, and be unclean until evening. (9) A man who is clean shall gather up the ashes of the cow... (10) He who gathers up the ashes of the cow shall also wash his clothes and be unclean until evening... (11) He who touches the corpse of any human being shall be unclean for seven days. (12) He shall cleanse himself with it on the third day and on the seventh day, and then be clean; if he fails to cleanse himself on the third and seventh days, he shall not be clean... (21) That shall be for them a law for all time. Further, he who sprinkled the water of lustration shall wash his clothes; and whoever touches the water of lustration shall be unclean until evening.

2. במדבר רבה י״ט:ה׳

רָבִּי יְהוֹשֵׁע דְּסִכְנִין בְּשֶׁם רַבִּי לֵּוִי אָמַר, אַרְבָּעָה דְּבָרִים יֵצֶר הָרֶע מֵשִׁיב עֲלֵיהֶן, דְּכְתִיב בָּהֶן חֻקְּה, אֵשֶׁת אָח, וְכְּלְאִיִם, וְשְׁעִיר הַּמִּשְׁתַּלֵּח, וּפְרָה אֲדָמָה. אֵשֶׁת אָח, דְּכְתִיב (ויקרא יח, טז) :עֶרְוַת אֵשֶׁת אָחיף וגו', וּבְלֹא בָנִים (דברים כה, ה) :יְבָמָהּ יָבא עֶלֶיהָ. וּכְתִיב בְּיהּ חֻקְּה אֲשֶׁת אָח (ויקרא כ, כב) :וּשְׁמַרְתָּם אֶת כָּל חֻקְּתִי. וְכִלְאַיִם (דברים כב, יא) :לא תִּלְבַּשׁ שַׁעַטְנֵז, וְסְדִין בְּצִיצִית מֻתָּר, וּכְתִיב בִּיהּ חֻקְּה (ויקרא יט, יט) :אֶת חֻקְּתַי תִּשְׁמֹרוּ. שָעִיר הַמִּשְׁתַּלֵח, דְּכְתִיב (ויקרא טז, כו) :וְהָהא עַצְמוֹ מְנָירָ הַמְּשְׁתַּלֹהוּ. שָעִיר הַמִּשְׁתַּלַח, דְּכְתִיב (ויקרא טז, לד) :וְהָיְתָה זאֹת לֶכֶם לְחֻקְּת עוֹלָם. כָּרָה מִנַּיִן, דְּתְנַן כָּל הָעוֹסְקִין בַּכָּרָה מִתְּחִלָּה וְעַד סוֹף מְטַמְּת הַתּוֹרָה, וְהָיא גוּפָהּ מְטַהֶּרֶת בְּגָּדִים, וּכְּתִיב בָּהּ חֶקָה, זאֹת חֻקָּת הַתּוֹרָה.

Bamidbar Rabbah 19:5

R. Joshua of Sikhnin said in the name of R. Levi, "There are four things that the evil drive would refute [as irrational], and for each of them is written [the word,] Chukah (i.e., an unquestioned statute). Now these concern the following: (1) the nakedness of a brother's wife, (2) diverse kinds, (3) the scapegoat, and (4) the red heifer." In regard to the nakedness of a brother's wife, it is written (in Lev. 18:16), "[You shall not uncover] the nakedness of your brother's wife"; [yet if the brother dies] without children [it is written] (in Deut. 25:5), "her brother-in-law shall have sexual intercourse with her [and take her for a wife]." And it is written about the sexual prohibitions (in Lev. 18:5), "And you shall keep [all] My unquestioned statutes [...]." In regard to diverse kinds, it is written (in Deut. 22:11), "You shall not wear interwoven stuff, [wool and flax together]"; yet a linen cloak with [wool] tassels is permitted. And for [this commandment also] it is written, [that it is] an unquestioned statute. [Thus it is written (in Lev. 19:19),] "You shall keep My unquestioned statute. [You shall not mate your cattle with a different kind..., nor shall you wear a garment with diverse kinds of interwoven stuff]." In regard to the scapegoat, it is written (in Lev. 16:26), "And the one who sets the azazel-goat free shall wash his clothes"; yet it is [the goat] itself that atones for others. And for [this commandment also] it is written (in Lev. 16:34), "And this shall be to you an unquestioned statute forever." In regard to the red heifer, where is it shown? Since we are taught (in Parah 4:4), "All engaged with the [rite of the red] heifer from beginning to end render [their] garments unclean"; yet it is [the heifer] itself that purifies garments. And for [this commandment also] it is written, [that it is] an unquestioned statute. Thus it is written (in Numb. 19:2), "This is an unquestioned statute of the Torah."

3. מלכים א ה׳:י׳-י״א

וַתַּ(בַבֹּ חָכְמַת שְלמֹה מֵחָכְמַת כָּל־בְּנֵי־קֶדֶם וּמִלָּל חָכְמַת מִצְרֵיִם: וַיֶּחְכַּם מִכְּל־הָאָדָם מֵאֵיתָן הָאֶזְרְחִׁי וְהַימֶן וְכַלְכֶּל וְדַרְדָּע בְּנֵי מְחֲוֹל וַיִּהִי־שְׁמִוֹ בָבֶל־הַגּוֹיֵם סְבִיב:

I Kings 5:10-11

Solomon's wisdom was greater than the wisdom of all the Kedemites and than all the wisdom of the Egyptians. He was the wisest of all men: [wiser] than Ethan the Ezrahite, and Heman, Chalkol, and Darda the sons of Mahol. His fame spread among all the surrounding nations.

4. במדבר רבה י"ט:ג'

(זאת חַקּת הַתּוֹרָה וגו', רַבִּי יִצְסָק פָּתַח (קהלת ז, כג) :כֶּל זֹה נִסִּיתִי בַּחָכְמָה אָמַרְתִּי אֶחְכָּמָה וְהִיא רְחוֹקָה מִמֶּנִּי... אָמַר שְׁלֹמֹה מִפְּנֵי מָה מְצוֹרָע נִטְהַר בַּגָּבוֹהַ שָׁבַּגְּבוֹהִים וּבַנָּמוּךְ שֶׁבַּנְּמוּךְ שֶׁבַּנְּמוּרָים, בְּעֵץ אֶרֶז וּבְאֶזוֹב, עַל יְדִי שֶׁהִגְּבִּיהַ עַצְמוֹ כְּאֶרֶז לְקָה בְּצָרַעַת, כֵּיוֹן שֶׁהִשְׁפִּיל עִצְמוֹ כָּאֵזוֹב, נִתְרַפֵּא עַל יְדִי אֵזוֹב .(מלכים א ה, יג) :וַיְדַבֵּר עַל הַבְּהֵמָה וְעַל הָעוֹף, וְכִי אֶפְשֶׁר לְאָדֶם לְדַבֵּר עַל בְּהַמָּה וְעוֹף, אֶלְא אָמַר מִפָּנִי מָה בְּהֵמָה נָתֵרֶת בִּשְׁנִי סִימְנִין וְהָעוֹף בְּסִימָן אֵחָד, עַל שֵּׁהַבְּהֵמָה נָבְרֵאת מָן הַיַּבְּשָׁה, וְעוֹף כָּתוּב אֶחָד אוֹמֵר מִן הָאֵדְמָה, דְּכָתִיב (בראשית ב, יט) :וַיָּצֶר ה' אֱלֹקִים מִן הָאֲדְמָה כָּל חַיַּת הַשְּׂדֶה וְאֵת כָּל עוֹף הַשְּׁמִיִם. וְכְתוּב אֶחָד אוֹמֵר (בראשית א, כ) :יִשְׁרְצוּ הַמִּיִם בְּרָאוּ הַבְּי שְׁמוּאֵל אָמַר אַף עַל פִּי כֵן רַגְלוֹהִי דְּתַרְנְגוֹלְא שְׁרֶץ נָפֶשׁ חַיָּה וְעוֹף יְעוֹפֵף. בַּר קַפְּרָא אוֹמֵר מֵּרְקָק שֶׁבָּיָם נִבְּרְאוּ. רַבִּי אָבִין בְּשֵׁם רַבִּי שְׁמוּאֵל אָמַר אַף עַל פִי כֵן רַגְלוֹהִי דְּתַרְנְגוֹלְא דַּמְיִן לְחַסְפְּנִיתָא דְנוּנָא .(מלכים א ה, יג) :וְעַל הָרֶמֶשׁ, וְכִי אֶפְשֶׁר לוֹ לְאָדָם לְדַבֵּר עַל הָרֶמֶשׁ, אֶלָּא אָמַר שְׁלֹמֹה מִפְּנֵי מָה שְׁמֹנֶה שְׁרָצִים שְּּטוּר, מִפְּנֵי שְׁיֵשׁ לְהֶן עוֹרוֹת .(מלכים א ה, יג) :וְעַל הַדְּגִים, וְכִי אֶפְשָׁר לוֹ לְאָדָם לְדַבֵּר עַל הָרֶמֶשׁ, אֶלָּא אָמַר שְׁלֹמֹה הַצָּדָן וְהַחוֹבֵל בָּהֶן חַיָּב וּשְׁאָר שְׁרָצִים פְּטוּר, מִפְּנֵי שְׁיֵשׁ לְהֶן עוֹרוֹת .(מלכים א ה, יג) :וְעַל הַדְּגִים, וְכִי אֶפְשָׁר לוֹ לְאָדָם לְּהֶן עוֹרוֹת .(מלכים א ה, יג) :וְעַל הַדְּגִים, וְכִי אֶפְשָׁר לוֹי לְאָדָם לְּהֶן עוֹרוֹת .(מלכים א ה, יג) :וְעַל הַדְּגִים פְּטוּר, מִפְּנֵי שְׁיָת הַפְּנָית הָבְּרָתְי וְשְׁאַלְתִּי וְפְרָא (במדבר יא, כב) :הְצֹאן וּבְּקְר לוֹמָר כֵּן, אֶלָּא מִפְּנֵי מָה בְּהַמָּה חַיָּה עְּלַ אָלֶה עְמַדְתִּי וּפְרְשָׁה שֶׁל פָּרָה אֲדֻמָּה חָקַרְתִּי וְשָׁאַלְתִּי וּפִשְׁפַּשְׁתִּי (קהלת ז, כג) :

Bamidbar Rabbah 19:3

((Numb. 19:2) "This is the statute of the Torah": R. Isaac began [his discourse] (with Eccl. 7:23), "All this I tested with wisdom; I thought I could fathom it, but it eludes me." It is written (in I Kings 5:9), "So G-d gave Solomon wisdom [...]"... Solomon merely said, "For what reason is a leper cleansed through the tallest among the trees (the cedar) and through the lowest of the low (the hyssop); through (according to Lev. 14:4) cedar wood, [crimson stuff,] and hyssop?' It is simply because he had exalted himself like the cedar, that he was stricken with leprosy. As soon as he humbled himself like the hyssop, he was therefore cured through hyssop". (I Kings 5:13, cont.) "He also spoke with/concerning ('al) the cattle and the fowl": Is it possible that [a person] would speak with cattle and with fowl? Rather [the passage is concerned with] why the cattle are permitted [as food] with [the cutting of] two organs (the gullet and the windpipe); but the fowl, with [the cutting of] one organ (i.e., the gullet or the windpipe). Because cattle were created from the dry land. But in regard to fowl, one text says [they came] from the dry land, while another text says [they came] from the sea. [The text stating fowls came] from the dry land is what is written (in Gen. 2:19), "So from the ground Hashem G-d formed every beast of the field and every fowl of the heavens." The other text says (in Gen. 1:20), "Let the waters swarm with swarms of living creatures and the fowl fly above the earth." Bar Qappara said, "They were created from the mud which is in the sea." R. Abbin said the name of R. Jose the Galilean said, "Nevertheless, the feet of the cock resemble the scaly skin of the fish." (I Kings 5:13, cont.) "And with/concerning ('al) the creeping things": Is it possible that one would speak with a creeping thing? Solomon simply said, "What is the reason that in the case of the eight swarming creatures which are in the Torah, one is culpable for hunting or injuring them (on the Sabbath); but in the case of the rest of the swarming creatures, one is exempt? For the reason that they (i.e. the former) have skins." (I Kings 5:13 cont.) "And with/concerning ('al) the fish": Is it possible that one would so speak? Solomon merely said, "For what reason do cattle, beasts, and birds require ritual slaughtering, while fish do not require ritual slaughtering?" Rather it is from this verse (in Numb. 11:22), "Are there enough flocks and herds to slaughter for them; [are there enough fish in the sea to gather for them]?"...) Solomon said, "About all these things I have knowledge; but in the case of the parashah on the red heifer, I have investigated it, inquired into it, and examined it. [Still] (at the end of the verse in Eccl. 7:23), 'I thought I could fathom it, but it eludes me."

ב.

5. במדבר רבה י"ט:ו"

ַ וַיִּקְחוּ אַלֵיךְ פָּרָה אַדָּמָה. אָמַר רַבִּי יוֹסֵי בְּרַבִּי חַנִינָא, אָמַר לוֹ הַקְדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא לְמֹשֶׁה לְךְּ אַנִי מִגְּלֶה טַעַם פָּרָה, אַבְל לְאַחֵר, חַקְּה .

Bamidbar Rabbah 19:6

...And they will take for you a red cow - Rabbi Yose son of Rabbi Hanina says, The Holy One blessed be he said to Moshe: "to you I will reveal the reason for the red cow, but for others it will be a decree (without Volume 18 | Chukas | Sicha 1 project likkuteisichos.org - page 3

reason)".

6. נדרים ל״ח א'

אָמַר רַבִּי יוֹסֵי בְּרַבִּי חֲנִינָא לֹא נִיתָּנָה תּוֹרָה אֶלָא לְמֹשֶׁה וּלְזַרְעוֹ שֶׁנֶּאֶמֵר כְּתָב לְךְּ פְּסְל לְךְּ מָה פְּסוֹלְתָּן שֶּׁלְךְּ אֵף כְּתַבְן שֶּׁלְךְּ מֹשֶׁה נָהַג בָּהּ טוֹבַת עִין וּנְתָנָהּ לְיִשְּׁרָאֵל וְעָלָיו הַכָּתוּב אוֹמֵר טוֹב עִין הוּא יְבֹרֶךְ וְגוֹ׳ מֵתִיב רַב חִסְדָּא וְאֹתִי צָוּה ה׳ בָּעֵת הַהִּיא לְלַמֵּד אֶתְכֶם וְאָרֶי הָשָּׁר בָּוֹנִי ה׳ אֱלֹקִי אוֹתִי צָוּה וַאֲנִי לְכֶם וְעַתָּה כִּתְבוּ לְכֶם אֶת הַשִּׁירָה הַזֹּאת לְעֵד בִּבְנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶלָּא פִּילְפּוּלָא בְּעַלְמָא הַזֹּאת הַשִּׁירָה לְחוּדַהּ לְמַעַן תִּהְיֶה לִי הַשִּּירָה הַזֹּאת לְעֵד בִּבְנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶלָּא פִּילְפּוּלִא בְּעַלְמָא

Nedarim 38a

Rabbi Yosei, son of Rabbi Hanina, said: The Torah was given initially only to Moshe and his descendants, as it is stated: "Write for you" (Exodus 34:27), and it is also stated: "Hew for you" (Exodus 34:1), meaning: Just as their waste is yours, so too their writing is yours. However, Moshe treated the Torah with generosity and gave it to the Jewish people. And about him, the verse says: "He that has a bountiful eye shall be blessed, as he gives of his bread to the poor" (Proverbs 22:9). Rav Ḥisda raised an objection from the verse that states: "And Hashem commanded me at that time to teach you statutes and laws" (Deuteronomy 4:14). This indicates that Moshe was commanded to teach Torah to the Jewish people from the outset. The Gemara answers: The verse means: And Hashem commanded the Torah to me, Moshe, and I, on my own initiative, decided to teach you its statutes and laws. The Gemara cites an additional verse proving that G-d commanded to teach the Jewish people from the outset: "Behold, I have taught you statutes and laws, as Hashem my G-d commanded me" (Deuteronomy 4:5). The Gemara answers: **Hashem commanded** the Torah to me, Moshe, and I decided to teach you statutes and laws. The Gemara cites an additional verse: "Now therefore write this song for you, and teach it the children of Israel" (Deuteronomy 31:19). Apparently, Moshe was commanded to teach the Torah to the Jewish people. The Gemara answers: The verse is referring to the song of Ha'azinu (Deuteronomy 31) alone and not to the rest of the Torah. The Gemara asks: But the continuation of that cited verse: "That this song may be a witness for Me among the children of Israel" (Deuteronomy 31:19), indicates that the reference is to the entire Torah, in which the mitzvot are written. Rather, the Torah was given from the outset to all of the Jewish people, and when Rabbi Yosei, son of Rabbi Hanina, said that the Torah was given exclusively to Moshe, he was referring **merely** to the **profound analysis** of the Torah. Moshe opted to teach it to the people on his own initiative.

7. קוהלת רבה ח':א'

רַבִּי מָנָא דְּשָאָב בְּשֶׁם רַבִּי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בֶּן לֵוִי אָמַר, עַל כָּל דָּבָר וְדָבָר שֶׁהָיָה הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא אוֹמֵר לְמשֶׁה, הָיָה אוֹמֵר לוֹ טַמְאָתוֹ וְטָהֱרְתוֹ, וְכָּיוֹ שָׁהָגִיעַ לְפָרָשַׁת (וּיקרא כא, א) :אֱמֹר אֶל הַכּּהְנִים, אָמַר לְפָנִיו רְבּוֹנוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם וְאָם נִטְמְאוּ אֵלוּ בַּמֶּה הוּא טָהֶרְתָן, לֹא הַשִּׁיבוֹ דְּבָר, אוֹתָהּ שְׁעָה נִשְׁתַּנּוּ פָּנִיו שֶׁל משֶׁה, וְכֵיוּן שֶּהגִּיעוּ לְפָרָשַׁת פָּרָה אֲדֻמָּה, אָמֵר לוֹ הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא לְמשֶׁה, משֶׁה, אוֹתָהּ אֲמִירָה שָׁבָר, אוֹתָהּ שְׁעָה נִשְׁתַּוֹן בּמֹבר יִט, יז) :וְלְקְחוּ שָׁאָמַרְתִּי לְךְּ אֱמֹר אֶל הַכּּהְנִים, וְאָמַרְתָּ לִי אִם נִטְמְאוּ בַּמֶּה הִיא טָהֱרָתָן, וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי לְךְּ דֻּבָר, זוֹ הִיא טָהֱרָתָן (במדבר יִט, יז) :וְלְקְחוּ לַטְמֵא מֵעְפַר שְׁרַפַּת הַחַטָּאת. אָמַר לְפָנָיו רְבּוֹנוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם וְכִי טָהֶרָה הִיא, אָמַר הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא, משֶׁה, חֻקְּה הִיא וּגְזֵרָה נְּזַרְתִי וְאֵין בּּוֹנוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם וְכִי טָהֱרָה הִיא, אָמֵר הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא, משֶׁה, חֻקְּה הִיא וּגְזֵרָה נְּזִרְתִי וְבִּוֹנִי בַּבוֹנוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם וְכִי טָהֱרָה הִיא, אָמֵר הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא, משֶׁה, דֻּלְהִי, דְּכְתִיב (במדבר יִט, ב) :זאת חֻקָּת הַתּוֹרָה.

Kohellet Rabbah 8:1

...Over each and every word that the Holy One, blessed be He, spoke to Moshe, He spoke to him of its [related] uncleanness and of its purification. When he made known the *Parashah* (starting with Lev. 21:1),

'Speak (*Emor*) unto the priests,' [Moshe] said to him, 'Master of the world, if [a priest] becomes unclean (through touching a human corpse), what means is there for his purification?' When [the Holy One, blessed be He,] did not answer, at that time the face of Moshe changed. Then when the Holy One, blessed be He, reached the *parashah* on the [red] heifer, the Holy One, blessed be He, said to him, 'Moshe, [when I gave you] that saying which I spoke to you (in Lev. 21:1), "Go, speak unto the priests," then you said to me, "If one becomes unclean, what means will there be for his purification," I did not answer [you at that time. Now] this is his purification (in Numb. 19:17), "They shall take some ashes from the burning of the sin offering (i.e., the red heifer)." [Moshe] said to him, 'Master of the world, is this a purification??'. the Holy One, blessed be He said 'It is a Chukah, and I have decreed a decree, and no creature can fathom my decrees, as the verse (Bamidbar 19:2) states "This is the statute of the Torah".

ג.

8. איוב כ״ח:כ׳-כ״א

ַוֶהַחָכְמָה מֵאַיִן תָּבָוֹא וָאֵי זֶה מִקְוֹם בִּינָה: וֱנֵעַלְמָה מֵעֵינֵי כָל־חֵי וּמֵעוֹף הַשְּׁמֵיִם נִסְתָּרָה:

lyov 28:20-21

But whence does wisdom come? Where is the source of understanding? It is hidden from the eyes of all living, Concealed from the fowl of heaven.

ה.

2. רמב"ן על ויקרא י*"*ט:ב׳

קדושים תהיו הוו פרושים מן העריות ומן העבירה שכל מקום שאתה מוצא גדר ערוה אתה מוצא קדושה לשון רש"י (רש"י על ויקרא י"ט:ב׳) אבל בתורת כהנים (פרשה א ב) ראיתי סתם פרושים תהיו וכן שנו שם (שמיני פרק יב ג) והתקדשתם והייתם קדושים כי קדוש אני כשם שאני קדוש כך אתם תהיו קדושים כשם שאני פרוש כך אתם תהיו פרושים ולפי דעתי אין הפרישות הזו לפרוש מן העריות כדברי הרב אבל הפרישות היא המוזכרת בכל מקום בתלמוד שבעליה נקראים פרושים והענין כי התורה הזהירה בעריות ובמאכלים האסורים והתירה הביאה איש באשתו ואכילת הבשר והיין א"כ ימצא בעל התאוה מקום להיות שטוף בזמת אשתו או נשיו הרבות ולהיות בסובאי יין בזוללי בשר למו וידבר כרצונו בכל הנבלות שלא הוזכר איסור זה בתורה והנה יהיה נבל ברשות התורה לפיכך בא הכתוב אחרי שפרט האיסורים שאסר אותם לגמרי וצוה בדבר כללי שנהיה פרושים מן המותרות...

Ramban on Leviticus 19:2

You shall be holy: "One should be separate from sexual transgressions and from sin, for any place that one finds a fence [before] sexual transgressions, one [also] finds holiness (*kedusha*)" - this is the language of Rashi. But in Sifra, Kedoshim, Section 1, Chapter 2, I saw only, "You shall be holy." And [so,] they learned there (Sifra, Shemini, Chapter 12:3), "'And you shall sanctify yourselves and be holy, since holy am I' (Le viticus 11:44) - Just like I am holy, you should be holy; just like I am separate, you should be separate." But according to my opinion, this separation is not to separate from sexual transgressions, like the words of the rabbi (Rashi). But [rather], the separation is the one mentioned in every place in the Talmud where its [practitioners] are called those that have separated themselves (*perushim*). And the matter is [that] the Torah prohibited sexual transgressions and forbidden foods, and permitted sexual relations between husband and wife and the eating of meat and [the drinking of] wine. If so, a desirous person will find a place to be lecherous with his wife or his many wives, or to be among the guzzlers of wine and the gluttons of meat. He will speak as he pleases about all the vulgarities, the prohibition of which is not mentioned in the Torah. And behold, he

would be a scoundrel with the permission of the Torah. Therefore, Scripture came, after it specified the prohibitions that it completely forbade, and commanded a more general [rule] - that we should be separated from [indulgence of] those things that are permissible...

10. מגילה ו׳ ב'

וָאָמַר רַבִּי יִצְחָק אָם יאמַר לְךָ אָדָם יָגַעְתִּי וְלֹא מָצָאתִי אַל תַּאָמֶן לֹא יָגַעְתִּי וּמָצָאתִי אַל תַּאָמֶן

Megillah 6b

Rabbi Yitzḥak said: If a person says to you: I have labored and not found success, do not believe him. Similarly, if he says to you: I have not labored but nevertheless I have found success, do not believe him. If, however, he says to you: I have labored and I have found success, believe him.

11. סנהדרין צ״ז א'

כי הא דר' זירא כי הוה משכח רבנן דמעסקי ביה אמר להו במטותא בעינא מנייכו לא תרחקוה דתנינא ג' באין בהיסח הדעת אלו הן משיח מציאה ועקרב

Sanhedrin 97a

This is as in that practice of Rabbi Zeira, who, when he would find Sages who were engaging in discussions about the coming of the Messiah, said to them: Please, I ask of you, do not delay his coming by calculating the end of days. As we learn in a *baraita*: There are three matters that come only by means of diversion of attention from those matters, and these are they: The Messiah, a lost item, and a scorpion.

.1

12. במדבר רבה י״ט:ד׳

אָמַר רַבִּי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ דְּסִכְנִין בְּשֶׁם רַבִּי לֵוִי, עַל כָּל דָּבָר וְדָבָר שֶׁהָיָה אוֹמֵר הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא לְמשֶׁה אוֹמֵר לוֹ טֻמְאָתוֹ וְטַהֲרָתוֹ, כֵּיוּן שֶׁהִגִּיעַ לְפָרָשַׁת (וִיקרא כֹּא, א) :אֱמֹר אֶל הַכּּהֲנִים, אָמַר לוֹ משֶׁה רְבּוֹנוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם אִם נִטְמָא זָה בַּמֶּה תְּהֵא טָהֶרְתוֹ, לֹא הֲשִׁבּוֹ. בְּאוֹתָהּ שֶׁעָה נִיקְמוּ פָּנָיו שֶׁל משֶׁה, כֵּיוּן שֶׁהָגִּיעַ לְפָרָשַׁת פָּרָה אֲדֻמָּה, אָמַר לוֹ הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא בְּאוֹתָהּ שֶׁעָה שֶׁאָמַרְתִּי לְךְּ אֱמֹר אֶל הַכּּהֲנִים וְאָמֵר לִי אָם נִטְמָא בַּעֶפַר שְּׁרֵפַת הַחַשָּאת. וּאָמַרְתָּ לִי אִם נִטְמָא בַּמֶה תְּהֵא טָהֶרְתוֹ לֹא הֵשַּבְתִּיךְ, זוֹ טָהֶרְתוֹ (במדבר יט, יז) :וְלְקְחוּ לַטְמֵא מֵעְפַּר שְּׁרַפַּת הַחַשָּאת.

Bamidbar Rabbah 19:4

R. Joshua of Sikhnin said in the name of R. Levi, "Over each and every word that the Holy One, blessed be He, spoke to Moshe, He spoke to him of its [related] uncleanness and of its purification. When he made known the *Parashah* (starting with Lev. 21:1), 'Speak (*Emor*) unto the priests,' [Moshe] said to him, 'Master of the world, if [a priest] becomes unclean (through touching a human corpse), what means is there for his purification?' When [the Holy One, blessed be He,] did not answer, at that time the face of Moshe turned yellow (with shame). Then when the Holy One, blessed be He, reached the *parashah* on the [red] heifer, the Holy One, blessed be He, said to him, 'Moshe, [when I gave you] that saying which I spoke to you (in Lev. 21:1), "Go, speak unto the priests," then you said to me, "If one becomes unclean, what means will there be for his purification," I did not answer [you at that time. Now] this is his purification (in Numb. 19:17), "They shall take some ashes from the burning of the sin offering (i.e., the red heifer).""

13. פסחים ס״ו ב'

אֶלָּא אָמַר רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן לָקִישׁ, מֵהָכָא: ״וִישַׁלְּחוּ מִן הַמַּחֲנֶה כָּל צָרוּעַ וְכָל זָב וְכֹל טָמֵא לָנָפֶשׁ״, יֵאָמֵר טְמֵאֵי מֵתִים וְאַל יֵאָמֵר זָבִין וּמְצוֹרָעִין, וַאָנִי אוֹמֵר: אִם טְמֵאֵי מֵתִים, מִשְׁתַּלְחִין, זָבִין וּמְצוֹרָעִין — לֹא כָּל שֶׁכֵּן?

רש"י: זבין ומצורעין - חמורין מטמאי מתים שהרי טומאה יוצאה עליהן מגופן אלא על כרחיך כי איצטריך זב ומצורע להיכא דאין טמא מת משתלח איצטריך:

Pesachim 66b

Rather, Rabbi Shimon ben Lakish rejected this proof and said that a different proof may be brought from here: "Command the children of Israel that they send out from the camp any leper and any zav and anyone impure by reason of a corpse" (Bamidbar 5:2). Let the verse say only that they are to send out those who are ritually impure due to a corpse, and not say anything about zavin and lepers, and I would say this law on my own through an a fortiori inference: If those ritually impure due to a corpse, whose impurity is not so severe as it is contracted from an external source, are sent out from the camp, with regard to zavin and lepers (Rashi: zavin and lepers who are the source of their own impurity), all the more so is it not clear that they should be sent out? Thus, the verse contains unnecessary information.

.7

14. דברים ד':ד'

וָאַתֶּם הַדְּבַלְּים בַּה' אֱלֹקֵיכֶם חַיֵּים כַּלְכֵם הַיּוֹם:

Deuteronomy 4:4

while you, who held fast to Hashem your G-d, are all alive today.

n.

15. תניא, ביאור לאגרת הקדש סימן כ״ז

וי"ל ע"ד מה שקבלתי על מאמר חז"ל דשבק חיים לכל חי כנודע שחיי הצדיק אינם חיים בשרים כי אם חיים רוחניים שהם אמונה ויראה ואהבה כי באמונה כתיב וצדיק באמונתו יחיה וביראה כתיב ויראת ה' לחיים ובאהבה כתיב רודף צדקה וחסד ימצא חיים וחסד הוא אהבה...

Tanya, Igeret Hakodesh, elucidation of Epistle 27

This may be explained along the lines of what I received on the saying of our sages, of blessed memory, that "He has left life unto all the living."

As is known, the life of the *tzadik* is not a physical life but a spiritual life, consisting of faith, awe, and love. Thus of faith it is written: "And the *tzadik* lives by his faith." Of awe it is written: "The awe of Hashem is for life." And of love it is written: "He who pursues *tzedakah* and *chesed*, will find life," and *chesed* refers to love.

.ს

16. תניא, חלק ראשון, ספר של בינונים פרק ל"ה בהגהה

וכאשר שמעתי ממורי עליו השלום פירוש וטעם למה שכתוב בעץ חיים, שאור אין-סוף ברוך-הוא אינו מתייחד אפילו בעולם האצילות אלא על ידי התלבשותו תחלה בספירת חכמה, והיינו משום שאין-סוף ברוך-הוא הוא אחד האמת שהוא לבדו הוא ואין זולתו וזו היא מדרגת החכמה וכו'

16. Tanya Chapter 35

Note: This accords with the comment and explanation which I heard from my teacher, peace to him, on a passage in Etz Chayim stating that the light of the blessed En Sof does not become unified even in the world of Atzilut, unless it clothes itself first in the sefirah of Wisdom— the reason being that the Messed En Sof is the true One Who is One Alone and apart from Whom there is nothing, and this is the level of Wisdom, and so on.