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Likkutei Sichos Source Sheet

Volume 16 | Vayakhel | Sicha 2

Х

'1) פרשתינו ל"ז, א

ַוַיָּעשׂ בִּצַלְאֱל אֶת־הָאָרָן עֵצֵי שָׁמֵּים אַמֶּתַּיִם וַחֱצִי אָרְכוֹ וְאַמֶּה וַחֱצִי רַחִבּוֹ וְאַמֵּה וַחֲצִי קֹמָתְוֹ:

Bezalel made the ark of acacia wood, two and a half cubits long, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high.

תנחומא פרשתינו ו (2

ּבְּשָׁעָה שֶׁאָמֵר לוֹ הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא לְמֹשֶׁה לַנְעֲשׂוֹת מִשְׁכָּן, אָמֵר לוֹ בְּצַלְאֵל, מַה מְּבַקֵּשׁ מִן הַמִּשְׁכָּן הַזֶּה. אָמַר לוֹ: לִשְׁכֹּן בּוֹ וּלְלַמֵּד תּוֹרָה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל. אָמַר לוֹ בְצַלְאֵל, וְהֵיכָן תְּהֵא הַתּוֹרָה נְתוּנָה. אָמַר לוֹ מֹשֶׁה, מִשְׁאָנוּ עוֹשִׁין אֶת הַמִּשְׁכָּן נַעֲשֶׂה אֶת הָאָרוֹן. אָמַר לוֹ: לֹא כֵן, נַעֲשֶׂה אֶת הָאָרוֹן תְּחָלֶּה וְאַחַר כָּךְ נַעֲשֶׂה מִשְׁכָּן.

. At the time the Holy One, blessed be He, told Moses to erect the Sanctuary, Bezalel asked him: "What is the purpose of this Sanctuary?" Moses replied: "So that He might dwell therein and teach the law to Israel." Then Bezalel said: "But where will the Torah be placed?" Moses answered: "After we have made the Sanctuary we will make the ark." Bezalel replied: "That is not the way. Let us make the ark first and then we will build the Sanctuary."

(3) רמב"ן ריש פרשת תרומה

והנה עקר החפץ במשכן הוא מקום מנוחת השכינה שהוא הארון,

Thus the main purpose of the Tabernacle was to contain a place in which the Divine Glory rests, this being the ark,

'עירובין ב', א (4

ַאַשְׁכְּחַן מִשְׁכָּן דְּאִיקְרִי מִקְדָּשׁ, וּמִקְדָּשׁ דְאִיקְרִי מִשְׁכָּן.

We find that the Tabernacle is called Temple, and that the Temple is called Tabernacle; therefore, the halakhot that govern one can be derived from the other.

ל) תרומה כ"ה, ח'

ָוְעָשׂוּ לַי מִקְדֻשׁ וְשָׁכַנְתָּי בְּתוֹכָם:

And they shall make Me a sanctuary and I will dwell in their midst

סיום מסכת חגיגה (6

אָמַר רַבִּי אָבָהוּ אָמַר רַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר תַּלְמִידֵי חֲכָמִים אֵין אוּר שֶׁל גֵּיהִנָּם שׁוֹלֶטֶת בָּהֶן קַל וָחוֹמֶר מִסְּלָמַנְדְּרָא וּמָה סָלָמַנְדְּרָא שֶׁתּוֹלֶדֶת אֵשׁ הִיא הַסָּךְ מִדְּמָהּ אֵין אוּר שׁוֹלֶטֶת בּוֹ תַּלְמִידֵי חֲכָמִים שֶׁכָּל גּוּפָן אֵשׁ דִּכְתִיב הַלוֹא כֹה דְבָרִי כָּאֵשׁ נְאֶם ה׳ עַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה

§ Apropos the coating of the altar, the Gemara cites an Aggadic teaching: Rabbi Abbahu said that Rabbi Elazar said: The fire of Gehenna has no power over Torah scholars. This can be derived by an a fortiori inference from the salamander [salamandra], a creature created out of fire and immune to its effects, and whose blood is fireproof: If a salamander, which is merely a product of fire, and nev`ertheless when one anoints his body with its blood, fire has no power over him, all the more so should fire not have any power over Torah scholars, whose entire bodies are fire, as it is written: "Surely My words are as fire, says the Lord" (Jeremiah 23:29), and the words of Torah become part of the Torah scholars' very bodies.

אָמַר רֵישׁ לָקִישׁ אֵין אוּר שֶׁל גֵּיהִנָּם שׁוֹלֶטֶת בְּפּוֹשְׁעֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל קַל וָחוֹמֶר מִמִּזְבַּח הַזָּהָב מָה מִזְבַּח הַזָּהָב שָׁאֵין עָלָיו אֶלָא כְּעוֹבִי דִּינַר זָהָב כַּמָּה שָׁנִים אֵין הָאוּר שׁוֹלֶטֶת בּוֹ פּוֹשְׁעֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁמְלֵאִין מִצְוֹת כְּרָמוֹן דִּכְתִיב כְּפֵלֵח הָרִמוֹן רַקְּתֵךְ אַל תִּקְרֵי רַקְּתֵךְ אֶלָא רֵקְנִין שֶׁבָּךְ עַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה:

Reish Lakish said: The fire of Gehenna has no power over the sinners of Israel either. This can be derived by an a fortiori inference from the golden altar: If the golden altar, which has on it a coating that is no more than the thickness of a gold dinar, and which has incense burning on it for many years and yet fire has no power over it, as the gold miraculously remained undamaged, all the more so should immunity from fire be granted to the sinners of Israel, who are filled with good deeds as a pomegranate is full of seeds, as it is written: "Your temples [rakatekh] are like a pomegranate split open" (Song of Songs 4:3), which is to be expounded as follows: Do not read this word as

rakatekh, rather read it as reikanin shebakh, meaning the empty, worthless people among you; even these people are as full of good deeds as a pomegranate is full of seeds

T

'תניא פרק ה (7

והוא יחוד נפלא שאין יחוד כמוהו ולא כערכו נמצא כלל בגשמיות להיות לאחדים ומיוחדים ממש מכל צד ופנה. This is a wonderful union, like which there is none other, and which has no parallel anywhere in the material world, whereby complete oneness and unity, from every side and angle, could be attained.

'בבא מציעא ל"ג, ב (8

הגד לעמי פשעם אלו תלמידי חכמים ששגגות נעשות להם כזדונות

In the phrase "declare to My people their transgression," these people are the Torah scholars, whose unwitting transgressions become for them tantamount to intentional transgressions. Due to their erudition, they are held to a higher standard.

ה

'סנהדרין ל"ט, סוף עמוד א (9

אדרבה עיקר טבילותא בנורא הוא דכתיב (במדבר לא, כג) וכל אשר לא יבא באש תעבירו במים

On the contrary, the main form of immersion is in fire, as it is written with regard to the removal of non-kosher substances absorbed in a vessel: "And all that abides not the fire you shall make to go through the water" (Numbers 31:23), indicating that fire purifies more than water does.

'10 עץ חיים הובא בתניא פרק ו

כל מעשה עוה"ז קשים ורעים והרשעים גוברים בו

all mundane affairs are severe and evil, and wicked men prevail,

I

'ב, מנחות צ"ט ב'

ואמר ריש לקיש תלמיד חכם שסרח אין מבזין אותו בפרהסיא

And Reish Lakish says: With regard to a Torah scholar who sinned, he is not disgraced in public.

(12 פסחים נ"ו, א'

גִּירַר עַצְמוֹת אָבִיו עַל מְּטָּה שֶׁל חֲבָלִים — וְהוֹדוּ לוֹ.

Due to King Hezekiah's father's wickedness, he dragged the bones of his father Ahaz on a bier of ropes and did not afford him the respect due to a king, and the Sages conceded to him.

רש"י (13

משום כפרה ולא קברו בכבוד בדרגש ומטה נאה..

As a means of atonement, he did not bury him in an honorable fashion, with a nice bed.

7

14) רמב"ם ריש הלכות בית חבחירה

מָצְוַת עֲשֶׂה לַעֲשׂוֹת בַּיִת לַה' מוּכָן לְהִיוֹת מַקְרִיבִים בּוֹ הַקָּרְבָּנוֹת.

It is a positive commandment to construct a House for God, prepared for sacrifices to be offered within

'יומא כ"א, א' (15

דָּבָר זֶה מָסוֹרֶת בָּיָדֵינוּ מֵאֲבוֹתֵינוּ: מְקוֹם אָרוֹן — אֵינוֹ מְן הַמְּדָּה

The place of the Ark of the Covenant is not included in the measurement of the Holy of Holies. Based on that measurement, the Ark should not have fit inside the hall. The Holy of Holies measured twenty cubits by twenty cubits (see I Kings 6), and a *baraita* states that there were ten cubits of space on either side of the Ark. Therefore, it was only through a miracle that the Ark fit in the Holy of Holies.

U

תניא פרק כ"ג (16

שאמרו בזהר דאוריית' וקב"ה כולא חד ובתיקוני' פירשו דרמ"ח פיקודין אינון רמ"ח אברין דמלכא

the statement in the Zohar that "The Torah and the Holy One, blessed be He, are entirely one," and the commentary in the Tikunim that "The 248 commandments are the 248 'organs' of the King."

וז"ש דאורייתא וקב"ה כולא חד ולא אברין דמלכא לחוד כפיקודין

This, then, is the meaning of the above mentioned quotation that "The Torah and the Holy One, blessed be He, are altogether One," and not merely "organs" of the King as are the commandments.

'בבא קמא י"ז, א' בבא קמא

גדול למוד תורה שהלמוד מביא לידי מעשה

Torah study is great because the study of Torah leads to one's performance of the mitzvot.
