

Likkutei Sichos

Volume 19 | Vaeschanan | Sicha 2 Source Sheet

1. דברים ו':ו'-ט'

וְהֶיוּ הַדְּבָרֶים הָאֵלֶה אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוְּךֶּ הַיּוֹם על־לְבָבֶרְּ: וְשִׁנְּנָתָם לְבְנֶיךְ וְדְבַּרְתָּ בֶּם בְּשִׁבְתְּךְּ בְּבֵיתֶרְ וּבְלֶּכְתְּךְּ בַּדֶּרָךְ וְבְשְׁכְבִּ וּקשַׁרְתָּם לָאוֹת עַל־יַדֶרְ וְהַיוּ לְטֹטָפִּת בֵּיו עִינֵיךְ: וּכְתַבְתָּם עַל־מְזוּזֹת בֵּיתָרְ וּבִשְׁעָרִירְ:

Deuteronomy 6:6-9

Take to heart these instructions with which I charge you this day. Impress them upon your children. Recite them when you stay at home and when you are away, when you lie down and when you get up. Bind them as a sign on your hand and let them serve as a symbol on your forehead; inscribe them on the doorposts of your house and on your gates.

2. מנחות ל"ו א

תנא כשהוא מניח מניח של יד ואחר כך מניח של ראש וכשהוא חולץ חולץ של ראש ואחר כך חולץ של יד בשלמא כשהוא מניח מניח של יד ואח"כ מניח של ראש דכתיב (דברים ו, ח) וקשרתם לאות על ידך והדר והיו לטוטפת בין עיניך אלא כשהוא חולץ חולץ של ראש ואח"כ חולץ של יד מנלן אמר רבה רב הונא אסברא לי אמר קרא והיו לטוטפת בין עיניך כל זמן שבין עיניך יהו שתים

Menachot 36a

It is further taught in a *baraita*: When one dons phylacteries, he first dons the phylacteries of the arm and afterward dons the phylacteries of the head. And when he removes his phylacteries, he first removes the phylacteries of the head and afterward removes the phylacteries of the arm. The Gemara asks: Granted, the ruling that when one dons phylacteries he first dons the phylacteries of the arm and afterward dons the phylacteries of the head is understood, as it is first written: "And you shall bind them for a sign upon your arm," and then it is written: "And they shall be for frontlets between your eyes" (Deuteronomy 6:8). But from where do we derive the *halakha* that when he removes his phylacteries, he first removes the phylacteries of the head and afterward he removes the phylacteries of the arm? Rabba said in explanation: Rav Huna explained to me the source of this *halakha*. The verse states: "And you shall bind them for a sign upon your arm and they shall be for frontlets between your eyes," and it is derived from here: As long as the phylacteries of the head are between your eyes, the number of phylacteries you are

wearing shall be two.

3. שמות י״ג:ט׳

וָהָיָהْ לְךָּ לְאוֹת עַל־יָדְדָּ וּלְזִכָּרוֹן בֵּין עֵינֶיךְ לְמַעַן תִּהְיֶה תּוֹרֵת ה' בְּפֵיךְ כֵּי בְּיֶד חֲזָלֶה הוֹצְאֲךָ ה' מִמְצְרֵיִם:

Exodus 13:9

"And this shall serve you as a sign on your hand and as a reminder on your forehead—in order that the Teaching of Hashem may be in your mouth—that with a mighty hand Hashem freed you from Egypt.

4. מכילתא דרבי ישמעאל י״ג:ט׳

והיה לך לאות על ידך [וגו'] כל זמן של יד ביד, תן את של ראש בראש. מכאן אמרו מצות תפלין כשהוא נותן, נותן של יד ואחר כך נותן של ראש. וכשהוא חולץ, חולץ את של ראש ואחר כך של יד.

Mekhilta d'Rabbi Yishmael 13:9

"and it shall be to you as a sign upon your hand and as a memorial between your eyes": When the hand tefillin are on your hand, place the head tefillin on your head — whence they ruled: The mitzvah of tefillin: When he puts them on, he puts on the hand tefillin and then the head tefillin. When he takes them off, he takes off the head tefillin and then the hand tefillin.

5. ספרי דברים ל״ה:י״א

וקשרתם לאות על ידך והיו לטוטפות בין עיניך. כל זמן של יד ביד - תן של ראש בראש. מכאן אמרו: כשנותן תפילין - נותן של יד תחילה, ואח"כ של ראש. וכשהוא חולץ - חולץ את של ראש תחילה, ואח"כ חולץ של יד:

Sifrei Devarim 35:11

"And you shall bind them as a sign upon your hand and they shall be *totafoth* between your eyes.": Once the hand-piece is upon your arm, place the head-piece upon your head — whence they ruled: In donning the *tefillin*, he dons the hand-piece first and then the head-piece. And when he removes them, he removes the head-piece first and then the hand-piece.

6. מנחות ל"ח א

מתני׳ **התכלת** אינה מעכבת את הלבן והלבן אינו מעכב את התכלת תפלה של יד אינה מעכבת את של ראש ושל ראש אינה מעכבת את של יד:

Menachot 38a

MISHNA: The absence of the sky-blue [tekhelet] strings does not prevent fulfillment of the mitzva of ritual fringes with the white strings, and the absence of white strings does not prevent fulfillment of the mitzva with the sky-blue strings. If one has only one, he wears it without the other. Absence of the phylacteries of the arm does not prevent fulfillment of the mitzva of the phylacteries of the head, and absence of the phylacteries of the head does not prevent fulfillment of the mitzva of the phylacteries of the arm. If one has only one, he dons it without the other.

7. שו"ע אדה"ז או"ח כ"ה:כ"ב

אָסוּר לְהַפְּסִיק בֵּין תְּפָלִין שֶׁל יָד לְתְפָלִין שֶׁל ראשׁצה אֲפִלּוּ בְּמְקוֹם שֶׁאֵין גּוֹרֵם לְבָרֵךְ שְׁתֵּי בְּרָכוֹת עַל תִּפְלִין שֶׁל ראשׁ, כְּגוֹן אוֹתָם הַמְנִיחִין תְּפָלִין בְּרָבֵנוּ תָּם – צְרִיכִים לְתְכֹּף וְלְסְמֹךְ תְּפָלִין שֶׁל יִד לְתְפָלִין שֶׁל ראשׁ בְּלִי שְׁבְרָכָה, וְכֵן הַמְּנִיחִין תְּפָלִין דְּרָבֵנוּ תָּם – צְרִיכִים לְתְכֹּף וְלְסְמֹךְ תְּפָלִין שֶׁל יִד לְתְפָלִין שֶׁל ראשׁ בְּלִי שׁוּם הֶפְּסֵק שִׁיחָה בֵּינְתַיִם, שֶּנֶּאֱמַר: "וְהָיָה לְךְּ לְאוֹת עַל יָדְךְ וּלְזֹכְרוֹן בֵּין עֵינֶיךְ", וְלֹא נֶאֱמַר "וְהִיוּ לְזִכְּרוֹן בֵּין עֵינֶיךְ", אֶלָא מִשְׁמְע שְׁצְרִיךְ לְתָרָפָן זוֹ אֲחַר זוֹ בְּלֹא שׁוּם הֶפְּסֵק.

Alter Rebbe - Shulchan Aruch Orach Chaim 25:22

It is forbidden to make an interruption between [putting on] the arm-tefillin and the head-tefillin, even in an instance that does not cause one to recite two blessings on the head-tefillin. To cite examples: those who put on tefillin during Chol HaMoed, without reciting a blessing, and those who put on [an additional pair of] tefillin [whose passages are positioned according to the opinion] of Rabbeinu Tam. [Even in such a situation,] one should put on the head-tefillin directly after the arm-tefillin without making any interruption by speaking in between.

[This concept is derived from the verse,] "And it shall be a sign for you on your arm, and a reminder between your eyes." The verb *vehayah* ("and it shall be") is not stated in the plural, implying that it applies both to [the head-*tefillin* and the arm-*tefillin*]. [Wearing them] is one act, because they should be put on in direct succession without any interruption.

8. קידושין ל״ה א'

רב אחא בר יעקב אמר קרא (שמות יג, ט) והיה לך לאות על ידך ולזכרון בין עיניך למען תהיה תורת ה' בפיך הוקשה כל התורה כולה לתפיליו

Kiddushin 35a

Rav Aḥa bar Ya'akov, who said as follows: The verse states with regard to phylacteries: "And it shall be a sign for you on your arm and for a memorial between your eyes, that the Torah of Hashem may be in your mouth" (Exodus 13:9). [From here we see that] the mitzvah of tefillin is comparable to the entire Torah.

9. שו"ע אדה"ז או"ח כ"ה:י"**א**

יָכוּן בַּהֶנָחַת הַתְּפִלִּין שֶצּוָנוּ הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְ־הוּא לְכְתֹּב אַרְבַּע פֶּרְשִּׁיוֹת אֵלוּ, שֶׁיֵשׁ בָּהֶם יִחוּד שְׁמוֹ וִיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם, וְלַהֲנִיחָן עַל הַזְּרוֹעַ פְּנָעָד הַנָּב וְעָל הָרֹאשׁ כְּנֶגָד הַמִּחָ, כְּדֵי שֶׁנִּזְלֹּר נָסִים וְנִפְלָאוֹת שֶׁעָשָׁה עְמָנוּ, שֶׁהֵם מוֹרִים עַל יִחוּדוֹ, וַאֲשֶׁר לוֹ הַכֹּחַ וְהַמֶּמְשְׁלָה לַעֲשׁוֹת בְּעֶלִיוֹנִים וּבַתַּחְתּוֹנִים כִּרְצוֹנוֹ. וִישַּעְבָּד לְהַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְ־הוּא הַנְּשָׁמָה שֶׁהִיא בַּמֹחַ וְגָם תַּאֲוֹוֹת וּמַחְשְׁבוֹת לְבּוֹ לַעֲבוֹדְתוֹ יִתְבָּרָה, וְעַל יְדֵי הָנָאוֹתִיו:

Alter Rebbe - Shulchan Aruch Orach Chaim 25:11

When putting on *tefillin*, one should keep in mind that the Holy One, blessed be He, commanded us to write these four passages which speak of the Unity of [G-d] and the Exodus from Egypt, and to place them on the arm, opposite the heart, and on the head, over the brain.

[This we should do] in order to remember the miracles and wonders which He wrought on our behalf and which reflect His Unity, [demonstrating] that He has the power and the sovereignty to do as He desires in the upper realms and in the lower realms. One should [therefore] subjugate his soul, which abides in his brain, to the Holy One, blessed be He, and the desires and thoughts of his heart to His service. Thus, by putting on *tefillin*, he will remember the Creator, blessed be He, and minimize his pleasure-seeking.

10. משנה אבות ג׳:ט׳

רַבִּי חֲנִינָא בֶּן דּוֹסָא אוֹמֵר, כָּל שֶׁיִּרְאַת חֶטְאוֹ קוֹדֶמֶת לְחָכְמָתוֹ, חָכְמָתוֹ מִתְקַיֶּמֶת. וְכָל שֶּחָכְמָתוֹ קוֹדֶמֶת לְיִרְאַת חֶטְאוֹ, אֵין חָכְמְתוֹ מִתְקַיֶּמֶת. הוּא הָיָה אוֹמֵר, כָּל שֶׁמַּעֲשִׁיו מְרָבִּין מַחָּכְמָתוֹ, חָכְמָתוֹ מִתְקַיֶּמֶת. וְכָל שֶׁחָכְמָתוֹ מְתָבְיָמֶת:

Pirkei Avot 3:9

Rabbi Chanina ben Dosa said: anyone whose fear of sin precedes his wisdom, his wisdom is enduring, but anyone whose wisdom precedes his fear of sin, his wisdom is not enduring. He [also] used to say: anyone whose deeds exceed his wisdom, his wisdom is enduring, but anyone whose wisdom exceeds his deeds, his wisdom is not enduring.

11. ספר הזהר א׳:ז׳ ב'

בְּרֵאשִׁית רְבִּי חָיָּיא פָּתַח (תהילים קי״א:י׳) רֵאשִׁית (י"א ב) חָכְמָה יִרְאַת יְיָ שֵׁכֶל טוֹב לְכָל עוֹשֵיהֶם תְּהָלְּתוֹ עוֹמֶדֶת לְעַד. רֵאשִׁית חָכְמָה, הַאי קְרָא הָכִי מִבְּעֵי לֵיהּ, סוֹף חָכְמָה יִרְאַת ה', בְּגִּין דְּיִרְאַת ה' סוֹף חָכְמָה אִיהִי. (נ"א אלא איהי ראשית) לְעָאלָא לְגוֹ דַרְגָא דְּחָכְמְה עָלָאָה הָדָא הוּא דְכְתִיב, (תהילים קי״ח:י״ט) פִּתְחוּ לִי שַׁעֲרֵי צֶדֶק. זֶה הַשַּׁעַר לַה' וַדַּאי, דְּאִי לָא יֵיעוּל בְּהַאי תַּרְעָא לָא יֵיעוּל לְעַלְמִין. לְמַלְכָּא עַלָּאָה דְּאִיהִי (דאיהו) עַלְאָה וְטִמִיר וְגָנִיז וְעָבִיד לֵיהּ תַּרְעִין אָלֵין עַל אָלֵין וּלְסוֹף כָּל תַּרְעִין עֲבַד תַּרְעָא חַד בְּכַמָּה מַּנְעָא קַדְמָאָה לְגַבָּאי, מָאן דְּיֵעוֹל בְּהַאי תַּרְעָא דָא יְהֵא קַרְמָאָה לְגַבָּאי, מָאן דְּיֵעוֹל בְּהַאי תַּרְעָא יִיהִי רֵאשִׁית.

Zohar 1:7b

6. בְּרֵאשִׁית. Rabbi Chiya opened the discussion with the verse, "The fear of Hashem is the beginning of wisdom; good understanding have all they who do His commandments; His praise endures forever" (Ps. 111:10). Of the phrase, "the beginning of wisdom," this verse have read 'the fear of Hashem is the end of wisdom,' because the fear of Hashem (is the secret of Malchut), which is at the end of Chochmah! She (Malchut) is the beginning or the first stage that opens the entrance to the level of the supernal Chochmah (Wisdom). So it is written, "Open to me the gates of righteousness" (Ibid. 118:19), "this is the gate to Hashem" (Ibid. 20). Assuredly, if he does not enter this gate, he shall never reach the Supernal King, because He is exalted, hidden, and concealed, and has made gates for Himself, one behind the other. At the end of all those gates, He set up a gate with many locks, many openings, and many chambers one on top of the other. He said, "Whoever wants to reach Me must first pass through this gate. Whoever enters this gate, may enter!" The same applies here, as the first gate to Supernal Wisdom is the "Fear of Hashem," (Malchut). This is why it is called 'The beginning'.

12. תניא פרק מ"א

ברם צריך להיות לזכרון תמיד ראשית העבודה ועיקרה ושרשה. והוא, כי אף שהיראה היא שרש לסור מרע והאהבה לועשה טוב, אף על פי כן לא די לעורר האהבה לבדה לועשה טוב, ולפחות צריך לעורר תחילה היראה הטבעית המסותרת בלב כל ישראל שלא למרוד במלך מלכי המלכים הקדוש ברוך הוא כנזכר לעיל, שתהא בהתגלות ליבו או מוחו על כל פנים.

Tanya Chapter 41

One must, however, constantly bear in mind the beginning of the service and its core and root. By this is meant that, although fear is the root of "Depart from evil" and love— of "Do good," nevertheless it is not sufficient to awaken the love alone to do good, but one must at least first arouse the innate fear which lies hidden in the heart of every Jew not to rebel against the Supreme King of kings, the Holy One, blessed be He, as has been stated above, so that this [fear] shall manifest itself in his heart or, at least, his mind.

13. משנה אבות ג':י"ז

ַרַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר בֶּן עֲזַרְיָה אוֹמֵר, אָם אֵין תּוֹרָה, אֵין דֶּרֶךְ אֶרֶץ. אָם אֵין דֶּרֶךְ אֶרֶץ, אֵין תּוֹרָה. אָם אֵין יָרְאָה. אָם אֵין יִרְאָה, אֵין ָחָכְמָה. אָם אֵין בִּינָה, אֵין דַּעַת. אָם אֵין דַּעַת, אֵין בִּינָה. אָם אֵין קָמֶח, אֵין תּוֹרָה. אָם אֵין תּוֹרָה, אֵין קָמַח.

Pirkei Avot 3:17

Rabbi Elazar ben Azariah said: Where there is no Torah, there is no right conduct; where there is no right conduct, there is no Torah. Where there is no wisdom there is no fear of God; where there is no fear of God, there is no wisdom. Where there is no understanding, there is no knowledge; where there is no knowledge, there is no understanding. Where there is no bread, there is no Torah; where there is no Torah, there is no bread.

14. דברים ו':כ"ד

וַיִצַוָּנוּ יָהוָֹה לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת־כָּל־הַחֻקִּים הָאֵׁלֶּה לְיִרָאָה אֶת־יִהוֶה אֱלֹהֵינוּ לְטָוֹב לְּנוּ כָּל־הַיָּמִים לְחַיּׁתֵנוּ כְּהַיּוֹם הַזֶּה:

Deuteronomy 6:24

Then Hashem commanded us to observe all these laws, to revere Hashem our God, for our lasting good and for our survival, as is now the case.

15. ברכות ו' א'

אָמַר רַבִּי אָבִין בַּר רַב אַדָּא, אָמַר רַבִּי יִצְסָק: מִנַּיִן שֶׁהַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא מַנִּיִם תְּפִילִין שֻׁנָּאֶמַר: "נְשְׁבַּע ה' בִּימִינוֹ אֵשׁ דָּת לְמוֹ", "וּבִּזְרוֹעַ עֻזּוֹ" — אֵלוּ תְּפִילִין, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: "ה' עֹז לְעַמּוֹ יִתֵּן". וּמִנִּין שֶׁהַתְּפִילִין עוֹז הֵם לְיִשְׂרָאֵל — דְּכְתִיב: "וְרָאוּ כָּל עַמֵּי הָאָרֶץ כִּי שֵׁם ה' נִקְרָא עָלֶיךְ וְיָרְאוּ מִמֶּרְ". וְתַנְיָא, רַבִּי אֱלִישָׁזֶר הַנָּדוֹל אוֹמֵר: אֵלוּ תִּפִילִין שֶׁבָּרֹאשׁ. אְמַרְ לֵיהּ דִּבְ נַחְמָן בַּר יִצְחָק לְרַב חַיָּיא בַּר אָבִין: הָנֵי תְּפִילִין דְּמָרִי עַלְמָא מָה כְּתִיב בְּהוּ? אָמֵר לֵיהּ "וּמִי כְּעַמְּךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל גּוֹי אֶחָד בָּאֶרֶץ". וּמִי מִשְׁתַּבָּח קוּדְשָׁא בְּרִיךְ הוּא בְּשִׁבְחִיִיהוּ דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל? אִין, דְּכְתִיב: "אֶת ה' הָאֱמַרְתָּ הַיּוֹם". וּכְתִיב: "וַה' הָּנִי הְשִּׁרְאֵל? אִין, דְּכְתִיב: "אֶת ה' הָאֱמַרְתָּ הַיּוֹם". וּכְתִיב: "וַה' הָּוּ עְשִׁיתוּנִי חֲטִיכָה אַחַת בָּעוֹלְם, וַאָנִי אֶעֲשֶׁה אָתְכֶם חְטִיבָה אַחַת בָּעוֹלְם. אַמֶּם עֲשִּיתוּנִי חֲטִיכָה אַחַת בָּעוֹלְם, וַאָנִי אָעֱשֶּה אָתְכֶם חְטִיבָה אַחַת בְּעוֹלְם", שֶׁנָּאֵמֵר "וּמִי כְּעַמְּךְ יִשְּרָאֵל הּ' אָבְּיִבְּתִינּ הְּצְּתָבְי וְשְׁרָאֵל הּ' אֲמָבְר דִּשְׁרָאל הּ' אֲמָלְים, שָּנָאֻמֵּר: "שְׁמָע יִשְׂרָאֵל הּ' אֱלֹהֵינוּ ה' אָמָד", וַאָנִי אֶעֲשֶּה אָתְכֶם חְטִיבָה אַחַת בְּעוֹלְם", שֶׁנָּאֵמֵר: "שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל ה' אֱלְהָינוּ ה' אָמָד", וַאָנִי אֶעֲשֶּה אָתְכֶם חֲטִיבָה אַחַת בְּעוֹלְם",

Berakhot 6a

Rabbi Avin bar Rav Adda said that Rabbi Yitzḥak said: From where is it derived that the Holy One, Blessed be He, wears phylacteries? As it is stated: "Hashem has sworn by His right hand, and by the arm of His strength" (Isaiah 62:8). Since it is customary to swear upon holy objects, it is understood that His right hand and the arm of His strength are the holy objects upon which God swore. Specifically, "His right hand" refers to the Torah, as it is stated in describing the giving of the Torah: "From His right hand, a fiery law for His people" (Deuteronomy 33:2). "The arm of His strength," His left hand, refers to phylacteries, as it is stated: "Hashem gave strength to His nation" (Psalms 29:11), in the form of the mitzva of phylacteries. The Gemara asks: And from where is it derived that phylacteries provide strength for Israel? As it is written: "And all the nations of the land shall see that the name of Hashem is called upon you, and they will fear you" (Deuteronomy 28:10). It was taught in a baraita that Rabbi Eliezer the Great says: This is a reference to the phylacteries of the head, upon which the name of God is written in fulfillment of the verse: "That the name of Hashem is called upon you." Rav Naḥman bar Yitzḥak said to Rav Ḥiyya bar Avin: What is written in the phylacteries of the Master of the world? Rav Ḥiyya bar Avin replied: It is written: "Who is like Your people, Israel, one nation in the

land?" (I Chronicles 17:21). God's phylacteries serve to connect Him, in a sense, to the world, the essence of which is Israel. Rav Naḥman bar Yitzḥak continues: Is the Holy One, Blessed be He, glorified through the glory of Israel? Rav Ḥiyya bar Avin answered: Yes, as indicated by the juxtaposition of two verses; as it is stated: "You have affirmed, this day, that Hashem is your God, and that you will walk in His ways and keep His laws and commandments, and listen to His voice." And the subsequent verse states: "And Hashem has affirmed, this day, that you are His treasure, as He spoke to you, to keep His commandments" (Deuteronomy 26:17–18). From these two verses it is derived that the Holy One, Blessed be He, said to Israel: You have made Me a single entity [ḥativa] in the world, as you singled Me out as separate and unique. And because of this, I will make you a single entity in the world, and you will be a treasured nation, chosen by God. You have made Me a single entity in the world, as it is stated that Israel declares God's oneness by saying: "Hear, Israel, Hashem is our God, Hashem is One" (Deuteronomy 6:4). And because of this, I will make you a single entity in the world, unique and elevated with the utterance: "Who is like Your people, Israel, one nation in the land?" Consequently, the Holy One, Blessed be He, is glorified through the glory of Israel whose praises are written in God's phylacteries.