

B"H

Likkutei Sichos Source Sheet

Volume 16 | Tisa | Sicha 4

א

'1) פרשתינו ל"ג, א

וַיִדבּּר יְהֹוֶה אֶל־משֶׁה ֹלֵךְ עֲלָה מִדֶּה אַתָּה וְהָעָּם אֲשֶׁר הֶעֱלִיתָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרֵיִם אֶל־הָאָׁרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נִּשְׁבַּעְתִּי לְאַבְּרָהָּם לִיִצְחֵק וּלְיֵעֻקֹב לֵאמֹר לְזַרְעַךָּ אֶתְּנָנָה:

The Lord spoke to Moses: "Go, ascend from here, you and the people you have brought up from the land of Egypt, to the land that I swore to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, saying: 'I will give it to your descendants.'

י"ם" (2

לך עלה מזה: ארץ ישראל גבוהה מכל הארצות, לכך נאמר עלה, דבר אחר כלפי שאמר לו בשעת הכעס (שמות לב ז) לך רד, אמר לו בשעת רצון לך עלה:

Go, ascend from here: The land of Israel is higher than all [other] lands (Zev. 54b). That is why it says: "ascend." Another explanation: [This is] in contrast to what He said to him [Moses] in time of anger, "Go, descend," (Exod. 32:7). In time of good will He said to him, Go, ascend (Midrash Tanchuma 26).

אתה והעם: כאן לא נאמר ועמך:

you and the people: Here He did not say "Your people" [as He had said previously in Exod. 32:7 "for your people... have acted corruptly"].

(3) רש"י פרשתינו ל"ב, ז'

שחת עמך: שחת העם לא נאמר אלא עמך, ערב רב שקבלת מעצמך וגיירתם ולא נמלכת בי, ואמרת טוב שידבקו גרים בשכינה, הם שחתו והשחיתו: your people...have acted corruptly: Heb. שָׁמֵת עַמְקּ. It does not say, "The people have acted corruptly," but "your people." Those are the mixed multitude whom you accepted on your own initiative, and whom you converted without consulting Me. You said, "It is good that converts cleave to the Shechinah." They have acted corruptly and have corrupted [others]. -[from Exod. Rabbah 42:6]

4) פרשתינו ל"ב, ל"ד

ָוְעַתָּה לֵךְ | נָחֵה אֶת־הַעָּׁם אֱל אֲשֶׁר־דָבַּרָתִּי לֶּךְ הָנֵּה מַלְאָכִי יֵלְךְ לְפָגֵיךְ וּבְיָוֹם פָּקדִּי וּפָקַדְתָּי עֲלֵהֶם חַטַּאתָם:

And now go, lead the people to [the place] of which I have spoken to you. Behold My angel will go before you. But on the day I make an accounting [of sins upon them], I will bring their sin to account against them."

ב

5) פרשתינו ל"ב, ל"ה

ַויַגָּף יִהֹוֶה אֶת־הָעָם עַל אֲשֶׁר עָשְׂוּ אֶת־הָעֵּגֶל אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אַהַרְן:

Then the Lord struck the people with a plague, because they had made the calf that Aaron had made.

6) פרשתינו ל"ב, ל"ג

וַיִּאמֶר יְהֹוֶה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה מֵי אֲשֶׁר חָטָא־לִֹי אֶמְחֶנּוּ מִסִּפְרְי:

And the Lord said to Moses: "Whoever has sinned against Me, him I will erase from My book!"

7) פרשתינו ל"ב, כ'

ָוַיַּקָּח אֶת־הַעָּגֵל אֲשֶׁר עֲשׁוֹּ וַיָּשָׂרִף בַּאֲשׁ וַיִּטְחָן עַד אֲשֶׁר־דָּק וַיֹּזֶר עַל־פָּנִי הַמַּיִם וַיִּשָּׁק אֶת־בָּנִי יִשְּׂרַאָל:

Then he took the calf they had made, burned it in fire, ground it to fine powder, scattered [it] upon the surface of the water, and gave [it to] the children of Israel to drink.

רש"י (8

וישק את בני ישראל: נתכוין לבדקן כסוטות. שלש מיתות נדונו שם אם יש עדים והתראה בסייף, כמשפט אנשי עיר הנדחת שהן מרובים, עדים בלא התראה במגפה, שנאמר (פסוק לה) ויגוף ה' את העם, לא עדים ולא התראה בהדרוקן, שבדקום המים וצבו בטניהם:

and gave [it to] the children of Israel to drink: He intended to test them like women suspected of adultery [are tested, as prescribed in Num. 5:11-31] (A.Z. 44a). Three [different] death penalties were meted out there: (1) If there were witnesses [to the worship] and warning [had

been issued to the sinners, they were punished] by the sword, according to the law (Deut. 13:13-18) that applies to the people of a city that has been led astray who are many [people involved]. (2) [Those who practiced idolatry with] witnesses but without warning [died] from a plague, as it is said: "Then the Lord struck the people with a plague" (verse 35). (3) [Those who practiced idolatry both] without witnesses and without warning [died] from dropsy, for the water tested them and their stomachs swelled up (Yoma 66b).

וַיְּעֲשָׂוּ בְנֵי־לֵוֻי כִּדְבַר משֶׁה וַיִּפָּל מִן־הָעָם בַּיַּוֹם הַהֹּוּא כִּשְׁלָשֶׁת אַלְפֵי אִישׁ:

The sons of Levi did according to Moses' word; on that day some three thousand men fell from among the people.

וַיִּסְעוּ בְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֶל מֵרַעְמְסֵס סֻכָּתָה כְּשֵׁשׁ־מֵאוֹת אֶלֶף רַגְלָי הַגְּבָרֵים לְבַד מְטָּף: וְגַם־עַרֶב רַב עָלָה אָתֶּם וְצְׂאן וּבָלֶּר מִקְנֵה כָּבֵד מִאִּד:

The children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand on foot, the men, besides the young children. And also, a great mixed multitude went up with them, and flocks and cattle, very much livestock.

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11) רש"י פרשתינו ל"ד, א'

פסל לך: אתה שברת הראשונות, אתה פסל לך אחרות. משל למלך שהלך למדינת הים והניח ארוסתו עם השפחות, מתוך קלקול השפחות יצא עליה שם רע, עמד שושבינה וקרע כתובתה, אמר אם יאמר המלך להורגה אומר לו עדיין אינה אשתך. בדק המלך ומצא, שלא היה הקלקול אלא מן השפחות, נתרצה לה. אמר לו שושבינה כתוב לה כתובה אחרת, שנקרעה הראשונה. אמר לו המלך אתה קרעת אותה, אתה קנה לך נייר אחר, ואני אכתוב לה בכתב ידי, כן המלך זה הקדוש ברוך הוא, השפחות אלו ערב רב, והשושבין זה משה, ארוסתו של הקדוש ברוך הוא אלו ישראל, לכך נאמר פסל לך:

Hew for yourself: You broke the first ones. You hew others for yourself. This can be compared to a king who went abroad and left his betrothed with the maidservants. Because of the immoral behavior of the maidservants, she acquired a bad reputation. Her bridesman [the person appointed to defend the bride should any problems arise] arose and tore up her marriage contract. He said, "If the king decides to kill her, I will say to him, 'She is not yet your wife." The king investigated and discovered that only the maidservants were guilty of immoral behavior. He [therefore] became appeased to her. So her bridesman said to him, "Write her another marriage contract because the first one was torn up." The king replied to him, "You tore it up. You buy yourself another [sheet of] paper, and I will write to her with my [personal]

hand [writing]." Likewise, the king represents the Holy One, blessed is He. The maidservants represent the mixed multitude. The bridesman is Moses, and the betrothed of the Holy One, blessed is He, is Israel. That is why it says: "Hew for yourself." -[from Tanchuma 30]

12) רש"י פרשתינו ל"ב, ז'

לך רד: מגדולתך, לא נתתי לך גדולה אלא בשבילם. באותה שעה נתנדה משה מפי בית דין של מעלה:

Go, descend: Descend from your high position. I gave you this high position only for their sake (Ber. 32a). At that time, Moses was banished by a decree of the heavenly tribunal (Midrash Tanchuma 22, Exod. Rabbah 42:3).

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'טוטה ט', א' (13

דָּרֵשׁ רַב חִינָנָא בַּר פָּפָּא מַאי דִּכְתִיב רַנְּנוּ צַדִּיקִים בַּה׳ לַיְשָׁרִים נָאוָה תְהִלָּה אַל תִּקְרֵי נָאוָה תְהִלָּה אֶלָּא נָוֶה תְהִלָּה זֶה משֶׁה וְדַוִד שֶׁלֹא שָׁלְטוּ שׂוֹנְאֵיהֶם בְּמַעֲשֵׂיהֶם

Having mentioned Rav Ḥinnana bar Pappa, the Gemara quotes another of his interpretations. Rav Ḥinnana bar Pappa interpreted a verse homiletically: What is the meaning of that which is written: "Rejoice in the Lord, you righteous, praise is comely for the upright [nava tehilla]" (Psalms 33:1)? Do not read the conclusion of the verse as: Praise is comely [nava]; rather, read it as: A house [naveh] of praise. This is referring to Moses and David, whose enemies did not rule over their achievements, as they each built a naveh, a house for the Lord, and this house remained in existence

14) תרומה כ"ו, ל"

ַוַהֲקֱמֹתָ אֶת־הַמִּשָּׁכֵּן כְּמִּשְׁפָּטוֹ אֲשֶׁר הַרְאֵיתַ בָּהַר:

"And you shall erect the Mishkan according to its proper manner, as you will have been shown on the mountain.

'ב, ה"ב, ה') רש"י לך י"ב

אשר עשו בחרן: שהכניסן תחת כנפי השכינה, אברהם מגייר את האנשים, ושרה מגיירת הנשים, ומעלה עליהם הכתוב כאלו עשאום. ופשוטו של מקרא עבדים ושפחות שקנו להם, כמו (שם לא א) עשה את כל הכבוד הזה, (במדבר כד יח) וישראל עושה חיל, לשון קונה וכונס:

and the souls they had acquired in Haran: whom he had brought under the wings of the Shechinah. Abraham would convert the men, and Sarah would convert the women, and

Scripture ascribes to them [a merit] as if they had made them (Gen. Rabbah 39:14). (Hence, the expression אֲשֶׁר עָשׂוּ, lit. that they made.) The simple meaning of the verse is: the slaves and maidservants that they had acquired for themselves, as in [the verse] (below 31:1): "He acquired (עָשֶׂה) all this wealth" [an expression of acquisition]; (Num. 24:18): "and Israel acquires," an expression of acquiring and gathering.

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16) עבודה זרה ד', ב'

וא"ר יהושע בן לוי לא עשו ישראל את העגל אלא ליתן פתחון פה לבעלי תשובה שנאמר (דברים ה, כה) מי יתן והיה לבבם זה להם ליראה אותי כל הימים וגו'

And Rabbi Yehoshua ben Levi says: The Jewish people fashioned the Golden Calf (see Exodus, chapter 32) only to give a claim to penitents, as it is stated after the revelation at Sinai: "Who would give that they had such a heart as this always, to fear Me, and keep all My commandments, that it might be good for them, and with their children forever" (Deuteronomy 5:25). If the nation was truly at such a lofty spiritual state, how could they worship the Golden Calf? Rather, their sin occurred so that it would be made clear that one can repent for any sin, as even a sin as severe as the Golden Calf was forgiven.

והיינו דא"ר יוחנן משום ר"ש בן יוחאי לא דוד ראוי לאותו מעשה ולא ישראל ראוין לאותו מעשה

And this is similar to that which Rabbi Yoḥanan says in the name of Rabbi Shimon ben Yoḥai: David was not fit to act as he did in that incident involving Bathsheba, and the Jewish people were not fit to act as they did in that incident of the Golden Calf.

17) משנה סוף יומא

ַהָאוֹמֵר: אֶחֱטָא וָאָשׁוּב, אֶחֱטָא וָאָשׁוּב — אֱין מַסְפִּיקִין בְּיָדוֹ לַעֲשׂוֹת תִּשׁוּבָה.

With regard to one who says: I will sin and then I will repent, I will sin and I will repent, Heaven does not provide him the opportunity to repent, and he will remain a sinner all his days.

18) רמב"ם הלכות תשובה ז', ד'

אָמְרוּ חֲכָמִים מָקוֹם שֶׁבַּעֲלֵי תְּשׁוּבָה עוֹמְדִין אֵין צַדִּיקִים גְּמוּרִין יְכוֹלִין לַעֲמֹד בּוֹ. כְּלוֹמַר מַעֲלָתָן גְּדוֹלָה מִמַּעֲלַת אֵלּוּ שָׁלֹא חָטָאוּ מעוֹלָם מפָּנִי שָׁהן כּוֹבָשִׁים יָצָרַם יוֹתַר מִהָם:

Our Sages declared: "In the place where Baalei Teshuvah stand, even the completely righteous are not able to stand." The level of Baalei Teshuvah transcends the level of those who never sinned at all, for they overcome their [evil] inclination more.

'יומא פ"ו, ב' (19

אָמֵר רֵישׁ לָקִישׁ: גְּדוֹלָה תְּשׁוּבָה שֶׁזְּדוֹנוֹת נַעֲשׂוֹת לוֹ כִּשְׁנָגוֹת, שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר: ״שׁוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל עַד ה׳ אֱלֹהֶיךָ כִּי כָשַׁלְתָּ בַּעֲוֹנֶךְ״, הָא ״עָוֹן״ — מֵזִיד הוּא, וְקָא קָרֵי לֵיהּ מִכְשׁוֹל. אִינִי?! וְהָאָמַר רֵישׁ לָקִישׁ: גְּדוֹלָה תְּשׁוּבָה שֶׁזְּדוֹנוֹת נַעֲשׂוֹת לוֹ כִּזְכִיּוֹת, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: ״וּבְשׁוּב רָשָׁע מֵרִשְׁעָתוֹ וְעָשָׂה מִשְׁפָּט וּצְדָקָה עֲלֵיהֶם (חָיֹה) יִחְיֶה״! לָא קַשְׁיָא: כָּאן מֵאַהְבָה, כָּאן מִיִּרָאַה.

Reish Lakish said: Great is repentance, as the penitent's intentional sins are counted for him as unwitting transgressions, as it is stated: "Return, Israel, to the Lord your God, for you have stumbled in your iniquity" (Hosea 14:2). The Gemara analyzes this: Doesn't "iniquity" mean an intentional sin? Yet the prophet calls it stumbling, implying that one who repents is considered as though he only stumbled accidentally in his transgression. The Gemara asks: Is that so? Didn't Reish Lakish himself say: Great is repentance, as one's intentional sins are counted for him as merits, as it is stated: "And when the wicked turns from his wickedness, and does that which is lawful and right, he shall live thereby" (Ezekiel 33:19), and all his deeds, even his transgressions, will become praiseworthy? The Gemara reconciles: This is not difficult: Here, when one repents out of love, his sins become like merits; there, when one repents out of fear, his sins are counted as unwitting transgressions.

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20) חולין ז', ב'

(דברים ד, לה) אין עוד מלבדו אמר רבי חנינא ואפילו כשפים ההיא איתתא דהות קא מהדרא למישקל עפרא מתותיה כרעיה דרבי חנינא אמר לה שקולי לא מסתייעא מילתיך אין עוד מלבדו כתיב

The Gemara relates other statements of Rabbi Ḥanina: With regard to the verse: "There is none else beside Him" (Deuteronomy 4:35), Rabbi Ḥanina says: And even sorcery is ineffective against the will of God. The Gemara relates: There was a certain woman who would try to take dust from beneath the feet of Rabbi Ḥanina in order to perform sorcery on him and harm him. Rabbi Ḥanina said to her: Take the dust, but the matter will be ineffective for you, as it is written: "There is none other beside Him."

21) המשך תערב פרק שע"ד

דמ"ש בסש"ב דבג' קליפות הטמאות אין בהם טוב כלל אין הכוונה שאין בהם שום ניצוץ כלל, שהרי אי אפשר להיות קיום שום דבר בלי איזה ניצוץ טוב (הגם שקיומם הוא מהמקיף מכל מקום בהכרח שיהי' בהם איזה ניצוץ כו'), רק שהניצוץ הוא שנתרחק ונחשך כל כך עד שהוא כמו רע כו', והיינו שאין בו שום הרגש אלקי כלל וכלל כו' When it says in Tanya that the three impure Kelipos don't have good, this doesn't mean there is no G-dly spark, as nothing can exist without a good spark (as the Makif energy does not suffice),

The intent is rather, that the spark is so far and dark, to the point that it is like bad, i.eThere is no G-dly feeling at all.

י"ב

22) תנחומא פרשתינו כ"א

אָמַר לוֹ הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא: לֹא כְּבָר אָמַרְתִּי לְךָּ בַּסְנֶה, רָאֹה רָאִיתִי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (שמות ג, ז). אַתָּה רוֹאֶה רְאִיָּה אַחַת, וַאֲנִי רוֹאֶה שְׁתֵּי רְאִיּוֹת. שֶׁאֲנִי רוֹאֶה שֶׁבָּאִים לְסִינֵי וּמְקַבְּלִים תּוֹרָתִי, וַאֲנִי יוֹרֵד בְּסִינֵי בְּטֶטְרָאמִילִין שֶׁלִּי, שֶׁהֵם מִתְכּוֹנְנִים בּוֹ וְשׁוֹמְטִין אֶחָד מֵהֶם וּמַכְעִיסִין אוֹתִי בּוֹ, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: וּפְנֵי שׁוֹר מֵהַשְּׁמֹאל וְגוֹ' (יחזקאל א, י). וּכְתִיב: וַיָּמִירוּ אֶת כְּבוֹדָם בְּתַבְנִית שׁוֹר (תהלים קו, כ).

The Holy One, blessed be He, was aware of what was transpiring in Moses' heart, and so He said to him: Have I not already told thee at the thorn bush that I have surely seen (Exod. 3:7)? You saw but one vision, but I have seen two. I saw them coming to Sinai and accepting My Torah, and I also saw that I would descend at Sinai on My chariot with four animals and they would examine it and unhitch one of them in order to provoke Me, as it is said: And they four had the face of an ox, etc. (Ezek. 1:10), and it is written elsewhere: Thus they exchanged their glory for an ass that eateth grass (Ps. 106:20).

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'ט, א' סנהדרין כ"ט, א'

אמר רבי שמואל בר נחמן אמר רבי יונתן מניין שאין טוענין למסית מנחש הקדמוני דא"ר שמלאי הרבה טענות היה לו לנחש לטעון ולא טען ומפני מה לא טען לו הקב"ה לפי שלא טען הוא

Rabbi Shmuel bar Naḥman says that Rabbi Yonatan says: From where is it derived that the judges do not advance a claim on behalf of an inciter? It is derived from the incident of the primordial snake who tempted Eve; he was the first inciter. As Rabbi Simlai says: The snake could have advanced many claims on its own behalf, but it did not claim them. And for what reason did the Holy One, Blessed be He, not advance these claims for it, deeming the snake exempt from punishment? Because the snake did not advance these claims itself.

24) תניא סוף פרק ו

המדרגה התחתונה היא שלש קליפו' הטמאות ורעות לגמרי ואין בהם טוב כלל

The lower grade consists of the three kelipot which are altogether unclean and evil, containing no good whatever.

ט"ו

25) שולחן ערוך אדמו"ר הזקן ריש סימן רפ"ד

מִפְּנֵי שֶׁפַּעַם אַחַת גָּזְרוּ שְׁמָד עַל יִשְּׂרָאֵלד שֶׁלֹּא יִקְרְאוּ בַּתּוֹרָה, וְקָרְאוּ בִּנְבִיאִים מֵעְנְיַן הַפָּרָשָׁהּ3 שִׁבְעָה כְּנֶגֶד הַשָּׁבְעָה שֶׁהָיוּ צְּרִיכִים לִקְרוֹת בַּתּוֹרָה, וְלֹא הָיוּ פּוֹחֲתִין מִג' פְּסוּקִים לְכָל אֶחָד כְּמוֹ שֶׁאֵין פּוֹחֲתִין בַּתּוֹרָה, וַהָרֵי בֵּין כֵּלֶם כ"א פְּסוּקִים,ה וְאַחַר כָּךְ כְּשֶׁבָּטְלָה הַגְּזֵרָה וְחָזְרוּ לִקְרוֹת בַּתּוֹרָה – הִתְקִינוּ שֶׁיְּהֵא אֶחָד קוֹרֵא בְּנָבִיא מֵעְנְיַן הַפָּרָשָׁה כ"א פְּסוּקִיםוּ בְּשֶׁבָּת.ז

Once [the non-Jewish rulers of Eretz Yisrael]2 instituted decrees intended to stamp out the Jews' religion and forbade them to read from the Torah. [To compensate, the Jews] would read [a selection from] the works of the Prophets that shares the theme of the Torah reading,3 calling seven people to read, corresponding to the seven who would have read from the Torah. They did not apportion fewer than three verses to each reader, just as [one who reads] from the Torah does not [read fewer than that number of verses]. Thus a total of [at least] 21 verses were read. Afterwards, when the decree was nullified and [the Jews were able] to read from the Torah again, they ordained that on Shabbos, one person should read [at least] 21 verses from the works of the Prophets that share the theme of the Torah reading

ָוַיָּהִיֹּ כַּעֲבָּר הַצָּהֶבַּיִם וַיְּתִנַבְּאוּ עֻד לַעֲלְוֹת הַמִּנְחָה וְאֵין־קוֹל וְאֵין־עֹנָה וְאֵין קָשָׁב:

And as the afternoon passed and they feined to prophesy until the time of the sacrifice of the [evening] offering, and there was no voice and no answer and no one was listening.

ַוַיִּרְאֹ כָּל־הָעֶָׁם וַיִּפְּלָוּ עַל־פָּנֵיהֶם וַיִּאמְלוּ יִהֹוָהֹ הְוּא הָאֱלֹהִים יִהֹוֶה הְוּא הָאֱלֹהִים:

And all the people saw and fell on their faces, and they said, "The Lord is God, the Lord is God."

28) במדבר רבה פרק כ"ג, ט'

ּוְלֹא יָכְלוּ לָזוּז אֶת רַגְלוֹ. עֵד שֶׁפֶּתַח אֵלְיָהוּ וְאָמֵר לוֹ לֵךְ עִמֶּהֶם, הֵשִּׁיב הַפָּר וְאָמֵר לוֹ לְעֵינֵי כָל הָעָם, אֲנִי וַחֲבֵרִי יָצָאנוּ מִבֶּטֶן אַחַת, מִפֶּרָה אַחַת, וְגָדַלְנוּ בְּמִרְעֶה אֶחָד, וְהוּא עָלָה בְּחֶלְקוֹ שֶׁל מָקוֹם וּשְׁמוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא מִתְקַדֵּשׁ עָלָיו, וַאֲנִי עָלִיתִי בְּחֵלֶק הַבַּעַל לְהַכְעִיס אֶת בּוֹרְאִי. אָמֵר לוֹ אֵלְיָהוּ פֶּר פָּר אַל תִּירָא לֵךְ עִמֶּהֶם וְאַל יִמְצְאוּ עֲלִילָה, שָׁכְּשֵׁם שֶׁשְׁמוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא מִתְקַדֵּשׁ עַל אוֹתוֹ שֶׁעִמִּי, כָּךְ מִתְקַדֵּשׁ עָלֶיךְ. but as for that bull which had been assigned to the name of Baal, all those prophets of Baal plus the prophets of Asherah assembled to move [even] its foot from the ground, and were unable to do so, until Elijah began to say [to it] for them, "Go with them." The bull answered and spoke to Elijah before the eyes of all the people and said to him, "My colleague and I came out of the same womb, out of the same mother, and we grew up in the same pasture. That one was assigned to the portion of the Holy One, blessed be He, and the name of the Holy One, blessed be He, is sanctified through him. So have I been assigned to the portion of Baal to provoke my Creator?" Elijah said to him, "Bull, bull, go with them and do not let them find an excuse. Just as the name of the Holy One, blessed be He, is being sanctified through this one with me, so will it be sanctified through you."

ט"ז

עניא פרק כ"ד (29

אבל באמת לאמיתו אפי' עבירה קלה הרי העוברה עובר על רצון העליון ב"ה והוא בתכלית הפירוד מיחודו ואחדותו ית' יותר מס"א וקליפה הנקרא' אלהים אחרי' וע"ז ממש ויותר מכל הדברים הנשפעים ממנה בעה"ז שהם בהמות טמאות וחיות ועופות טמאים ושקצים ורמשים

The real truth, however, is that even in the case of a minor sin, the offender transgresses against the blessed Supreme Will and is completely sundered from His blessed Unity and Oneness even more than the sitra achra and the kelipah, called "strange gods" and "idolatry," and than all things that are derived therefrom in this world, to wit, the unclean cattle and beasts, and unclean birds, and the abominable insects and reptiles.

'בבא מציעא פ"ה, א' (30

וכל המלמד את בן עם הארץ תורה אפילו הקב"ה גוזר גזירה מבטלה בשבילו שנאמר (ירמיהו טו, יט) ואם תוציא יקר מזולל כפי תהיה

And anyone who teaches Torah to the son of an ignoramus achieves such an exalted status that even if the Holy One, Blessed be He, were to issue a harsh decree, He may nullify it for his sake, as it is stated in the continuation of the verse: "And if you bring forth the precious out of the worthless, you shall be as My mouth," i.e., you will be like the mouth of God that can rescind a decree.
