LIKKUTEI TORAH · PARSHAS TZAV · MAAMAR 9

ששת ימים תאכל מצות וביום השביעי עצרת להוי'...

"Six Days You Shall Eat Matzos"

DEDICATED IN HONOR OF

מוקדש לכבוד הגאון המקובל רבי לוי יצחק שניאורסאהן זצ"ל

Dedicated in honor of the Rebbe's father, Reb Levi Yitzchok

LikuteiTorah.com

THE CHASSIDISHE PARSHA

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1 ששת ימים תאכל מצות וביום השביעי עצרת להוי' אלקיך לא תעשה מלאכה. הנה מצינו ששלשה ימים טובים נק' עצרת חג השבועות זמן מ"ת [מתן תורה] ושמע"צ [ושמיני עצרת] שהוא זמן שמחת תורה ושביעי של פסח.

"Six days you shall eat matzos, and on the seventh day [shall be] an Atzeres to Havayah your G-d; you shall not do work." Now, we find that three festivals are called Atzeres: the festival of Shavuos, the time of the Giving of the Torah; Shemini Atzeres, which is the time of Simchas Torah; and the seventh [day] of Pesach.

וגדול מה שנאמר בשביעי של פסח יותר ממה שנאמר בכולן שנאמר בו להוי' אלקיך ולא לכם כבשאר יו"ט [יום טוב] שיש בהם חציו לה' וחציו לכם כ"א כולו לה' והיא יום קי"ס [קריעת ים סוף]

And what is said of the seventh [day] of Pesach is greater than what is said of all of them, for of it is said "to Havayah your G-d," and not "for you," as with the other festivals, in which [it is] "half for G-d and half for you"; rather, all of it is for G-d. And it is the day of the Splitting of the Sea of Reeds.

וגדולה היתה ביזת הים כו' שהוא ענין העלאת ניצוצין כו' (ועיין ברבות שה"ש [שיר השירים] בפסוק תורי זהב ועמ"ש בד"ה נאוו לחייך בענין תורי זהב)

And "great was the plunder at the sea," etc., which is the matter of the raising of the sparks, etc. (And see Midrash Rabbah on Shir HaShirim, on the verse "Circlets of gold"; and see what is written in the discourse beginning "Your cheeks are comely," on the matter of "circlets of gold.")

וראתה שפחה על הים כו' קחם על זרועותיו, כמשל התינוק שאינו יכול לראות למרחוק והגביהו אביו לראות. והנה כתיב עד יעבור כו' עד יעבור כו' ב"פ [ב' פעמים].

And "a maidservant saw at the sea," etc.: "taking them upon His arms," like the parable of an infant who cannot see into the distance, and his father raised him up to see. Now, it is written, "until [Your people] cross over," etc., "until [the people] cross over," etc.: twice.

דהנה לעתיד כתיב והניף ידו על הנהר בעים רוחו והכהו לז' נחלים והדריך בנעלים (וע' ברבות ריש קהלת ס"פ הבל הבלים)

For regarding the Time to Come it is written, "And He will wave His hand over the River with the might of His wind, and strike it into seven streams, and make [them] tread in sandals" (and see Midrash Rabbah at the beginning of Koheles, at the end of the section "Vanity of vanities");

וכתיב בתרי' [בתריה] אודך ה' כי אנפת בי ישוב אפך ותנחמני וכתיב כימי צאתך מארץ מצרים אראנו נפלאות

and it is written right after it, "I will thank You, Havayah, for You were angry with me; Your anger will turn away, and You will comfort me." And it is written, "As in the days of your going out of the land of Egypt, I will show him wonders."

דהיינו כמו שעברו בני ישראל בעלותם ממצרים את מי ים סוף שהוא בחי' סופא דכל דרגין כן לע"ל [לעתיד לבוא] יעברו את הנהר להיות בבחי' עבר הנהר כמ"ש בעבר הנהר ישבו אבותיכם מעולם והוא הנהר היוצא מעדן (ועמ"ש מזה בד"ה אם בחקתי)

That is: just as the children of Israel, when they went up from Egypt, crossed the waters of the Sea of Reeds (Yam Suf), which is the level of "the end (sofa) of all levels," so in the Time to Come they will cross the River, to be at the level of "beyond the River," as it is written, "Beyond the River your fathers dwelt of old"; and this is the river that goes out of Eden (and see what is written about this in the discourse beginning "If in My statutes [you walk]").

וידוע שעדן הוא בחי' חכמה ואיזהו חכם הרואה את הנולד בבחי' ראי' [ראיה] ונהר היוצא מעדן הוא בחי' בינה שהוא בחי' שמיעה והבנה בהתבוננות בגדולתו יתי'.

And it is known that Eden is the level of Chochmah (wisdom), and "Who is wise? One who sees what is born," at the level of sight; and the river that goes out of Eden is the level of Binah (understanding), which is the level of hearing and understanding, through contemplation of His greatness, may He be blessed.

והנה י"ס [י' ספירות] נגזר לי"ב גזרים למנין שבטי בנ"י [בני ישראל] כדכתיב לגוזר י"ס [י' ספירות] לגזרים כל"ח [כי לעולם חסדו] בכדי שכל שבט ושבט במסילתו יכון כל חד לפום שיעורא דילי' [דיליה]

Now, the Sea of Reeds was cut into twelve parts, according to the number of the tribes of the children of Israel, as it is written, "To Him who cut the Sea of Reeds into parts, for His kindness is forever," so that each and every tribe would be set on its own path, "each one according to his own measure"

(ועמ"ש בד"ה מזמור שיר חנוכת הבית) ולעתיד כתיב והכהו לז' נחלים כנגד בחי' ז' רועים ג' אבות וד' אמהות,

(and see what is written in the discourse beginning "A psalm, a song for the dedication of the House"). And regarding the Time to Come it is written, "and strike it into seven streams," corresponding to the level of the seven shepherds: the three Patriarchs and the four Matriarchs.

(עמ"ש מענין ז' רועים בד"ה ראיתי והנה מנורת זהב כולה כו' ושבעה נרותיה עליה. ועמ"ש בד"ה והיה אור הלבנה בענין שבעתים כאור שבעת הימים).

(See what is written about the seven shepherds in the discourse beginning "I saw, and behold, a menorah all of gold," etc., "and its seven lamps upon it." And see what is written in the discourse beginning "And the light of the moon shall be," on the matter of "sevenfold, as the light of the seven days.")

והנה עתה בזמן דעכשיו לא נתגלה בחי' עבר הנהר הנ"ל אבל לע"ל [לעתיד לבוא] כתיב אראנו נפלאות אראנו בחי' ראיה כנ"ל.

Now, at this time, in the present, the level of "beyond the River" mentioned above is not revealed; but regarding the Time to Come it is written, "I will show him wonders": "I will show him," the level of sight, as mentioned above.

וזהו אודך ה' כי אנפת בי דהיינו יסורים קושי השעבוד פרנסה ולכן ישוב אפך ותנחמני שע"י שסבלנו העוני והדוחק נזכה לבחי' התגלות בחי' בעבר הנהר כנ"ל.

And this is [the meaning of] "I will thank You, Havayah, for You were angry with me": that is, sufferings, the hardship of the subjugation, [and of] livelihood; and therefore "Your anger will turn away, and You will comfort me": for through having endured the poverty and the distress, we will merit the level of revelation of the level of "beyond the River," as mentioned above.

2 וזהו ששת ימים תאכל מצות ולא ז' ימים כי הפ' הזה נאמר על העתיד שיום הז' יהי' [יהיה] עצרת להוי' אלקיך בחי' עבר הנהר היוצא מעדן שאין בו לא אכילה כו'

And this is [why it says] "Six days you shall eat matzos," and not seven days: for this verse is said about the future, when the seventh day will be "an Atzeres to Havayah your G-d," the level of "beyond the River" that goes out of Eden, in which there is no eating, etc.;

לכן לא יהי' [יהיה] בו אכילת מצה לחם עוני, ולכן כתיב ל"ת [לא תעשה] מלאכה סתם ולא מלאכת עבודה כדכתיב בשאר ימים טובים שהותרה בהם אוכל נפש.

therefore there will be no eating of matzah, "the bread of poverty," on it. And therefore it is written, "you shall not do work," without qualification, and not "laborious work," as is written of the other festivals, on which [preparing] food for a person (ochel nefesh) was permitted.

אבל ביום הז' הנ"ל לעתיד לבא לא תעשה מלאכה סתם אפילו מלאכת אוכל נפש נמי במשמע לפי שאין בו לא אכילה כו' כנ"ל.

But on the seventh day mentioned above, in the Time to Come, "you shall not do work" without qualification: even work for ochel nefesh is also implied, since on it there is no eating, etc., as mentioned above.

3 והנה הגם שבלילות הראשונות של פסח נתגלה בחינת מוחין דגדלות כידוע רק שזה היה לפי שעה בבחי' דילוג שלא כדרך הטבע

Now, although on the first nights of Pesach the level of the mature intellect (mochin degadlus) was revealed, as is known, this was only for the moment, in the manner of a leap (dilug), not in the way of nature;

ולכן צ"ל ספירת העומר אחר בחינת התגלות הנ"ל היום יום א' כו' היינו כדי להמשיך במעט מעט אגרשנו,

and therefore there must be the Counting of the Omer after the level of revelation mentioned above, "Today is one day," etc.: that is, in order to draw [it] down in [the manner of] "Little by little I will drive them out"

(ר"ל [רוצה לומר] שבכל יום נעשה בירור מדה א' מהמדות שבנפש הבהמית ע"י המשכת היום יום כו').

(that is to say, that on each day the refinement (birur) of one of the emotive attributes (middos) in the animal soul is accomplished, through the drawing-down of "Today is [such-and-such a] day," etc.).

ולמשל כמו א' שנתן מתנה לחבירו כיס מלא זהובים שמתחלה מקבל המתנה בפעם א' בכלל ואח"ז [ואחר זה] הוא סופר ומונה הזהובים מעט מעט בפרט

By way of analogy, it is like one who gave his friend a gift, a purse full of gold coins: at first the recipient receives the gift at one time, in general, and after this he counts and tallies the gold coins little by little, in particular.

(ועמ"ש ר"פ שלח בענין עגולים ויושר שהוא ג"כ כענין כלל ופרט ועמ"ש סד"ה כנשר יעיר):

(And see what is written at the beginning of Parshas Shelach on the matter of igulim and yosher (circles and line), which is also like the matter of general and particular; and see what is written at the end of the discourse beginning "As an eagle stirs up [its nest].")

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The Rebbe asked that the maamarim of the week's parsha, the "Chassidishe Parsha," be learned during that week, spread over its seven days (Sichah of Shabbos Parshas Vayakhel 5725 · Toras Menachem vol. 42, pp. 306–309). Why learn it, and the Rebbe's brachos: likuteitorah.com/about/the-chassidishe-parsha/

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