11th of Nissan	י"א נִיסָן
Blessing of the honor of the holiness of the Rebbe, may he live and be well	בָּרְכַּת כְּבוֹד־קָדֶשַׁת אַדְמוֹ"ר שְׁלִיטֶ"א
to the Anash (members of the Chassidic community)	לְאַנַּ"שׁ
who had blessed him	שֶׁיָהְיוּ שֶׁבֵּרְכוּ אוֹתוֹ
[with the] light [of the] day, Tuesday, 11th of Nissan, year 5751 (1991)	אוֹר לְיוֹם ג', י"א נִיסָן ה'תנש"א
— after the evening prayer —	- לְאַחֲרֵי תְּפָלַת עַרְבִית
(8)	
Just as in the Torah, the order is that in what the <i>Piyim</i> , etc., "He opened for them" (Yerushalmi Megillah 4:1) —	ּ כְּשֵׁם שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה הַסֵּדֶר הוּא שֶׁבַּמָּה שֶׁפִּיִם כוּ' פָּתַח לָהֶם . כוּ'''י
— so too it must be among the Children of Israel, that in what is "Sim" (he placed), after that is the continuation and beginning and opening of the matter that follows, in a manner of a drawn-out effect (continuation) —	ּכְּמוֹ־כֵן צָרִידְּ לִהְיוֹת אַצֶּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאַל, שֶׁבַּמָּה שֶׁסִים" נַצְשֶׂה אַחַר־כָּדְ הַהָּמְשַׁךְ וְהַתְחָלֵת וּפְתִיחַת הָעִנְיָן שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי זֶה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל פְּעָלָה נִמְשֶׁכֶת
(until — for all the years altogether).	(עַד – עַל כָּל הַשָּׁנִים כְּלָם).
Since now they concluded with "וַאָנִי אַבָרְכֵם — I shall bless them," He also "opened for them" in this matter:	הַיּוֹת שָׁסִימוּ עַתָּה עִם וַאֲנִי אַבְרְכֵם" פָּתַח לָהֶם" גַּם בִּעִנְיָן זָה:
"וְאָנִי אָבָרְכַם — And I shall bless them": The Holy One, blessed be He, says in the Torah (and a verse never departs from its simple meaning),	וַאֲנִי אֲבָרְכֵם": הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא אוֹמֵר בַּתּוֹרָה (וְאֵין מָקָרָא יוֹצֵא מִידֵי פְּשׁוּטוֹ,
that He Himself will bless all those who bless,	שֶׁהוּא עַצְמוֹ יְבָרַךְ אֶת כָּל הַמְבָרְכִים',
and with the blessing of the Holy One, blessed be He — from His full, open, holy, and wide hand,	וּבְבַרְכָּתוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא - מִיָּדוֹ הַמְּלֵאָה הַפְּתוּחָה הַקְדוֹשָׁה וְהָרְחָבָה,
without any measure or limitation in place or in time,	בְּלִי שׁוּם מְדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה בְּמָקוֹם וּבִזְמַן,
and therefore this comes immediately — truly,	וּבְמֵילָא הָרֵי־זָה בָּא תַּכֶף וּמִיָּד -מַמָּשׁ,
and together with this "וְאָנִי אֲבֶרְכֵם — I shall bless them" —	ןְיַחַד עִם זֶה וַאֲנִי אֲבֶרְכֵם – "וְיַחַד עִם זֶה וַאֲנִי אֲבֶרְכֵם
since this is above any measure and limitation (from "Ani" — the Holy One, blessed be He, Himself),	ּכְּפִי שֶׁזֶּה לְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּבֶּלָה (מֵאֲנִי", הַקָּדוֹשׁ־ (בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ

it is drawn forth (blessing as in the sense of drawing down) to the Children of Israel below,	הָרֵי־זֶה נִמְשָׁךְ (בְּרָכָה מִלְשׁוֹן הַמְשָׁכָה) לְבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְמַטָּה,
and in a way of "אֲבָרְכֵם" — I shall bless them" (plain, without details) —	וּבְאֹפֶן שָׁל אֲבָרְכֵם" (סְתָם, בְּלִי פְּרָטִים)
that this includes all the blessings,	,שֶׁיָּה - כָּל הַבְּּרָכוֹת
to every single one of Israel and to the entire Jewish people,	לָכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל וְלִכְלַל יִשְׂרָאֵל,
both in general matters and in particular matters,	הֵן בְּעִנְיָנִים כְּלָלְיִּים וְהֵן בְּעִנְיָנִים פְרָטִיִים,
and down to the most particular of particulars.	וְעַד לִּפְרָטֵי פְּרָטִים.
That is to say, that "וַאֲנִי אֲבָרְכֵם — I shall bless them" includes two elements, two extremes:	ּכָּלוֹמַר, שֶׁוּאֲנִי אֲבָרְכֵם" כּוֹלֵל שָׁנֵי עִנְיָנִים, שְׁנֵי קְצָווֹת:
from "Ani" (the Holy One, blessed be He, Himself) that is above all measure and limitation,	מַאָנִי" (הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־ הוּא עַצְמוֹ) שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִכָּל מְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה,
becomes "Avarchem" — a blessing and a drawing down to the Children of Israel below.	נְעֲשָׂה אֲבָרְכֵם", בָּרָכָה וְהַמְשָׁכָה לִבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְמַטָה.
And in every blessing and drawing down, two elements are required: that the blessing come from a place that is higher than the limitations of the one being blessed — from beyond his very self (which is why he requires the blessing), and simultaneously, that it be drawn into the one being blessed in his inner being, according to his matter and his need.	וּבְכֶל בְּרָכָה וְהַמְשָׁכָה נִדְרָשִׁים שְׁנֵי עִנְיָנִים: שֶׁהַבְּרָכָה תָּבוֹא מִמֶּקוֹם שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַהַּגְּבְּלוֹת שֶׁל הַמִּתְבָּרֵה מִעַד־עַצְמוֹ שֶׁלָכֵן הוּא זָקוּק לַבְּרָכָה), וְיַחַד עִם זאת שֶׁזָּה יוּמְשַׁךְ בַּמִּתְבָּרֵךְ בִּפְנִימִיּוּתוֹ, לְפִי עִנְיָנוֹ וְהַהִּצְטָרְכוּת שֶׁלוֹ
(ב)	
B. The blessing of the Holy One, blessed be He ("And I shall bless them") — includes both of these aspects: (1) a blessing that is higher than measurement and limitation, and (2) that is drawn down to each and every one of Israel below — is especially emphasized in the prayer and blessing of Moshe at the beginning of Psalm 90 in Tehillim, the first of the eleven Psalms, where Moshe said —	בּּרְכַּת הַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא (וַאֲנִיאֲבָרְכֶם") – וּבִשְׁנֵי הָעִנְיֵנִים: (א) בְּרָכָה שָׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, (ב) שָׁנִּמְשֶׁכֶת לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל לְמַטָה - מִדְגָשֶׁת בִּמְיָחָד בִּתְפַלַת וּבִרְכַּת משֶׁה בְּהַתְחָלַת מִזְמוֹר צַדִּי"ק בִּמְהָלִים" הָרָאשׁוֹן מִבֵּין אַחַד עָשֶׂר מִזְמוֹרִים.
"A prayer of Moshe, the man of G-d," and concludes (in the prayer of Moshe): "And may the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us, and the work of our hands establish upon us, and the work of our hands — establish it."	שָׁמִשֶּׁה אֲמָרֶם - שָׁמַתְחִיל: תְּפִלֶּה לְמשֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים", וּמְסְתַּיִם (בִּתְפִלַּת משֶׁה) וִיהִי נעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ ווּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ:

Being that it is a prayer ("A prayer of Moshe") — it is also a blessing — of Moshe, the man of G-d, it is understood that it contains the power of (a blessing from) "Elokim," in the manner of (so to speak) "And I (the Holy One, blessed be He, Himself) shall bless them."	בָּהְיוֹתָהּ תְּפָלָה (תְּפָלָה לְמֹשֶׁה) – וְגַם בְּרָכָהיי - שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים", מוּבָן שֶׁיֵשׁ בָּה אֶת הַכֹּחַ דֶּ(בְרָכָה מֵ)אֱלֹקִים"15, עַל דֶּרֶדְ (כְּבַיָּכוֹל) וַאֲנִי ,"(הַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ) אֲבַרְכֶם
As is emphasized in the content of the prayer and the blessing, and in its conclusion: "And may the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us," — that "upon us" refers to each and every one of Israel and upon all of Israel will be the revelation of "the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d," which this "pleasantness" (the supernal pleasantness) is the "Darba d'Atik," the inner essence of Atik — even up to His Essence, blessed be He ("Ani," "Ani avarchem").	ְּוַכַּמָּדְגָּשׁ בְּתְכֶן הַתְּפָלָה וְהַבְּרֶכָה, וּבְסִיּוּמָה 16 וִיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ", שֶׁעָלֵינוּ" -עַל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל וְעַל כְּלַל יִשְׂרָאֵל יִהְיֶה הַגִּלוּי דְּנֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ", שֶׁנֹעַם"17 (נֹעַם עָלָאָה) הוּא הַדַּרְבָּא דְעַתִּיק, וּפְנִימִיוּת עַתִּיק, עַד - עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ18 (אֲנִי", אֲנִי ("אֲבָרְכֶם
And that this be drawn into "Me'on" (the same letters as "Noam"), Malchus, down into "the work of our hands," and the power for this comes from "A prayer of Moshe, the man of G-d" — the prayer of a wealthy one, which reaches His very Essence, blessed be He.	ְוְשָׁזֶה יוּמְשַׁךְּ בְּמֶעוֹן" (אוֹתִיוֹת נוֹעַם), מַלְכוּת, עַד בְּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ", וְהַכֹּחַ עַל זָה בָּא מִתְפִלָּה לְמשֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֶלֹקִים", תְּפַלַּת עָשִׁירוּ, שֶׁמֵּגִיעָה בְּעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ22,
Therefore, it is understood that this will be a blessing that is above all measure and limitation in space and in time, since it comes from Moshe, the man of G-d, and in the manner of "the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us."	וְלָכֵן מוּבֶן שֶׁיּוֹהִי בְּרָכָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִכָּל מְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה בְּמָקוֹם וּזְמֵן, כִּיוָן שֶׁבָּאָה מְמֹשֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" וּבְאֹפֶן דְנֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ.
And as is understood from this — that in this blessing Moshe blessed the Children of Israel, that the Divine Presence should rest in the Mishkan: "May it be [His] will that the Shechinah rest in the work of your hands. And may the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us" — and in a manner of "establish it upon us" — this reinforces in a foundational way: with constancy, forever and ever (as explained in the Tanya that "the Shechinah dwells" — this is in permanence and eternality),	וּכְפִי שֶׁמּוּבָן מִכָּךְ שֶׁבִּבְרָכָה זוֹ בֵּרַךְ מֹשֶׁה אֶת בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁתִּהְיֶה הַשְּׁרָאֵת הַשְׁכִינָה בַּמִּשְׁכָּן -יְהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁתִּשְׁרָה שְׁכִינָה בְּמַצְשֵׂה יְדֵיכֶם, וִיהִי נעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ גוֹ''', וּבָאׂפָן דְּכוֹנְנָה עַלֵינוּ גוֹ''', מְחָזֶק בְּאֹפָן יְסוֹדִי בְּקְבִיעוּת, לָעַד וּלְנַצַח נְצָחִים (כַּמּוּבָן מֵהַפֵּרוּשׁ בַּתַּנְיָא הַבְּשְׁכִינְתָּא שַׁרְיָא'', שֶׁוָּהוּ בִּקְבִיעוּת וְנִצְחִיוּת
"And I shall dwell (permanently) among them" — within every single individual of Israel.	וּ וְשֶׁכַנְתִּי (בַּקְבִיעוּת) בְּתוֹכָם", בְּתוֹךְ כָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִישְׂרָאֵל27.
[And it can be said that the power for this comes from the fact that this blessing is from Moshe, the man of G-d, that specifically from the Holy One, blessed be He, comes the power to effect the resting of the Shechinah in a manner that is permanent and eternal.]	ןְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁהַכּּחַ לָזֶה בָּא מִכָּךְ שֶׁבְּרָכָה זו הִיא מִמִּשֶׁה] אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים", שֶׁדַּוְקָא מֵהַקָּדוֹשׁ־ בָּרוּךְ־הוּא בָּא הַכֹּחַ [לִפְעַל הַשְּׁרָאֵת הַשְׁכִינָה בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁל קְבִיעוּת וְנִצְחִיוּת.

And based on this it emerges that in "A prayer of Moshe..." are emphasized the two aspects mentioned above (in "And I shall bless them") which are required in a blessing: along with the fact that "A prayer of Moshe, the man of G-d" is a blessing that is above all measure and limitation — it is a blessing that is drawn from Moshe to each and every one of Israel, and a general blessing — the blessing that the Shechinah rest in the work of your hands.

ְעַל־פִי־זֶה נִמְצָא שֶׁבִּתְפִלָּה לְמֹשֶׁה גּוֹ" מְדְגָשִׁים שְׁנֵי הָעְנְיָנִים הַנִּזְפָרִים לְצֵיל (בְּוַאֲנִי אֲבָרְכֶם") שֶׁנִּדְרָשִׁים בִּבְרָכָה: בְּיַחַד עִם זֶה שֶׁתְּפָלָּה לְמֹשֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" הִיא בְּרָכָה שֶׁלְמֵעְלָה מִכָּל מְדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה – הַרֵי־ הִיא בְּרָכָה שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁכֶת מִמִּשֶׁה לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל, וּבְרָכָה בְּלָלִית – הַבְּרָכָה שֶׁתִּשְׁרָה שְׁכִינָה בְּמַעֲשֵׂה בּיִדִיכֵם"26

(1)

C. And it may be said even further: the power and the manner in which the blessings of the Holy One, blessed be He, are drawn to the Children of Israel below is through Moshe Rabbeinu — the faithful shepherd of all the Children of Israel (in every generation), through whom all influence is drawn to the Children of Israel, and he is the intermediary who connects between Hashem and you.

הַקּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ הוּא נִמְשָׁכוֹת לְבְנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל לְמַטָּה הוּא עַל־יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ – הָרוֹעָה הַנָּאֲמָן שֶׁל כָּל עַל־יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ – הָרוֹעָה הַנָּאֲמָן שֶׁל כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (בְּכָל הַדּוֹרוֹת), שֶׁעַל יָדוֹ נִמְשָׁכוֹת כָּל הַהַשְׁפָּעוֹת לִבְנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהוּא הַמְמְצָע הַמְחַבֵּר בִּין ה' וּבֵינֵיכֶם"31

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר יִתָרָה מִיּוֹ: הַכּּחַ וְהָאֹפֶן בּוֹ הַבְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל

For in being an intermediary, he contains both aspects which he unites.

שֶׁבִּהְיוֹתוֹ מְמָצָע) יֵשׁ בּוֹ מִשְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁהוּא מְחַבָּרַם32

As our Sages, of blessed memory, say regarding "אָישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים —
the man of G-d" (wt: Bereishis Rabbah 21:5): from his midpoint
and below — man; from his midpoint and above — G-d. Moshe
includes within him both aspects: both as he is in the model above
(from his midpoint and above — "הָאֱלֹקִים"), and as he is in the
model of the Jewish people below (from his midpoint and below
— "אַישׁ").

ּפָפִי שֶׁחַכָּמֵינוּ־זַ"ל אוֹמְרִים עַל אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" - מֵחָצִיוֹ וּלְמַטָה אִישׁ מֵחָצִיוֹ וּלְמַעְלָה הָאֱלֹקִים". משֶׁה יֵשׁ בּּוֹ אֶת שְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים - הֵן פְּפִי שֶׁהוּא בְּדָגְמָא שֶׁלְמַעְלָה (מֵחָצִיוֹ וּלְמַעְלָה הָאֱלֹקִים"), וְהֵן כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא בְּדָגְמַת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל וּלִמֵּשָה (מִחַצִיוֹ וּלְמַשַה אִישׁ.

And in having both of these elements, Moshe has the power of "הְפִלְה לְמֹשֶׁה" — a prayer of Moshe" to draw down the blessings of the Holy One, blessed be He, as they are beyond all measure and limitation — "וַאֲנִי אֲכָרְכֵם" (wt: Bamidbar 6:27), to the Children of Israel as they are souls in bodies below — in the state of "אִיש"."

וּבִהְיוֹת בּוֹ שְׁנֵי עִנְיָנִים אֵלּוּ יֵשׁ לְמֹשֶׁה הַכֹּחַ דְּתְפִּלֶּה לְמֹשֶׁה" – לְהוֹרִיד אֶת הַבְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא כְּפִי שֶׁהֵן לְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה (וַאֲנִי אֲבָרְכֶם")34 לִבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּפִי שֶׁהֵם נְשָׁמוֹת בְּגוּפִים לְמַטָה (בִּבְחִינַת לִבְנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּפִי שֶׁהֵם נְשָׁמוֹת בְּגוּפִים לְמַטָה (בִּבְחִינַת.

[More specifically — one may say this is the difference between "Moshe" and "the man of G-d": "אָישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" indicates the fusion of the human aspect ("אִישׁ") with the Divine Name "Elokim" (numerically equivalent to "הַּטֶּבֵע" — nature), G-dliness as it relates to the world (and the created man), who was created through the Name "Elokim" (wt: Bereishis 1:1 — "בְּרֵאשִׁית בְּרָא" בַּרָאשִׁית בָּרָא"). In contrast, "Moshe" is connected with the Name "מה" — the Name Havayah (wt: Zohar III:231a), which is above creation.]

וּבִפְּרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר – יֵשׁ־לוֹמֵר שֶׁזֶּהוּ הַחִּלּוּק בֵּין מֹשֶׁה"]

וְאִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים": אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" מוֹרָה עַל הַחַבּוּר

דְּבְחִינַת אִישׁ עִם שֵׁם אֱלֹקִים (בְּגִימַטְרָיָּא הַטֶּבַע),

אֱלֹקוּת שֶׁבְּעֵרֶדְ הַבְּרִיאָה (וְהָאִישׁ הַנִּבְרָא), שֶׁנִּבְרְאָה

בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים (בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹקִים גוֹ"). מַה־שָׁאֵין־בֵּן

מֹשֶׁה" קָשׁוּר עִם שֵׁם מַ"ה", שֵׁם הָוָיָ"36, שֶׁלְמַעְלָה

[מֵהַבְּרִיאָה

According to this, we find that the Psalm "A prayer of Moshe..."
— in addition to being Moshe's prayer and blessing for the Children of Israel — is a most general concept: the prayer and blessing of the Nasi — Moshe — which includes all prayers and blessings. Through the prayer of "Moshe, the Nasi of Israel" — for the Nasi is everything — all the blessings from the Holy One, blessed be He, are drawn below, in every particular and fine detail.

לְפִי זֶה נִמְצָא שֶׁהַמִּזְמוֹר תְּפִלֶּה לְמשֶׁה" - נוֹסֶף לָזֶה שֶׁקְאֵי עַל הַתְּפִלָּה דְמשֶׁה עַל בְּנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל וּבִרְפַת משֶׁה לִבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל) – הוּא עִנְיָן כְּלָלִי בְּיוֹתֵר: תְּפִלַּת וּבִרְכוֹת הַנְּשִׂיא – משֶׁה, שֶׁכּוֹלֶלֶת אֶת כָּל הַתְּפִלוֹת וְהַבְּרָכוֹת כַּלָם; עַל־ יְדֵי תְּפִלָּה לְמשֶׁה", נְשִׂיא יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁהַנָּשִׂיא הוּא הַכּל, נִמְשָׁכוֹת כָּל הַבְּרָכוֹת מֵהַקְּדוֹשׁ־ בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא לִמֵטַה, בָּכַל הַפָּרַטִים וּפְרַטִי פִּרָטִים.

(7)

D. And even more: in order that the blessings of the Holy One, blessed be He (which are beyond all measure and limitation) be absorbed internally within the Children of Israel, it is understood that they too must possess something of these two aforementioned elements — "אֵלקים" and "אֵלקים"."

וִיתֵרָה מִיּוֹ: בִּכְדֵי שֶׁהַבְּּרָכוֹת שֶׁלֹהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־ בָּרוּדְ־הוּא (שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה) יִקָּלְטוּ בִּפְנִימִיוּת אֵצֶל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, מוּכֶן שֶׁגַּם אֶצְלָם צְרִיכִים לִהְיוֹת מֵעֵין שְׁנֵי ,("הָעָנְיָנִים הַנִּזְכָּרִים־ לְעֵיל (דְאִישׁ" וּדְהָאֱלֹקִים,

And it may be said, based on what is known — that within every single Jew there is an aspect of Moshe (wt: *Tanya, Chapter 42*), as explained in the Gemara on the verse "And now, Israel, what does Hashem your G-d ask of you but to fear..." (Devarim 10:12): is fear such a small thing? Yes — relative to Moshe it is a small thing (wt: *Berachos 33b*).

ן יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, עַל־פִּי הַיָּדוּעַ שֶׁלְכָל־אָחָד־ וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל
יֵשׁ בְּחִינַת מֹשֶׁה שֶׁבּוֹ, כַּמוּכָן מִדְּבְרֵי הַגְּמָרָא עַל־הַפָּסוּק
וְעַתָּה יִשְׂרָאֵל מָה ה' אֱלֹקִיךְ שׁאַל מֵעִפְּךְ כִּי אִם לְיִרְאָה
אֶת ה' אֱלֹקֶיךְ", אָטוּ יִרְאָה מִלְתָא זוּטְרָתִי הִיא? אִין,
"לְגַבֵּי משֶׁה מִלְתָא זוּטְרָתִי

And since in every soul of Israel there is something of Moshe Rabbeinu, peace be upon him — therefore, just as these qualities were present in Moshe, and for him it was considered a small matter, so too this becomes a "small matter" for every single Jew — men, women, and children — until the end of all generations. And this has an actual effect in his service, as the verse continues: "to walk in all His ways... to love Him... to observe His mitzvos..." (Devarim 10:12–13).

וְכֵיוָן שָׁכָּל נָפָשׁ וְנֶפֶשׁ מִבֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ בָּה מִבְּחִינַת מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ־עָלִיוֹ־ הַשָּׁלוֹם", לָכֵן, כְּשֵׁם שֶׁעִנְיָנִים אֵלוּ הִיוּ אֵצֶל מֹשֶׁה, שֶׁאָצְלוֹ הַרֵי־זֶה זוּטְרָתִי", כָּךְ נַעֲשָׂה זָה זוּטְרָתִי" אַצֶל כָּל־אָחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל (אַנְשִׁה נָשִׁים נָשִׁים וְטַף עַד סוֹף כָּל הַדּוֹרוֹת), עַד שֶׁזָּה פּוֹעַל עָלָיו בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּפְעַל כְּהַמִּשֵׁךְ הַכָּתוּב (וְעַהָּה יִשְׂרָאֵל גוֹ"") לְלֶכֶת בְּכָל דְרָכִיו וּלְאַהְבָה אֹתוֹ וְלַעֲבֹד אָת ה' אֱלֹקִיךְ גּוֹ' לִשְׁמֹר אֶת "מִצְוֹת ה' גו

And from this it is understood, that just as by Moshe there are the two elements — of "הָאֵלֹקִים" (through which he is the intermediary that connects between the blessings above and the Children of Israel below), similarly, there exists "a mere trace and spark of it" (wt: *Zohar III, 273b*) within every single one of Israel (as will be explained below), and this gives him the ability to receive the blessings in completeness.

וּמְזֶּה מוּבָן, שֶׁעַל־דֶּרֶךְ שֶׁאֵצֶל מֹשֶׁה יָשְׁנָם שְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים דְּאִישׁ" וּדְהָאֱלֹּקִים" (שֶׁעַל־ יְדֵי זֶה הַבִי־הוּא הַמְמְצָע הַמְחַבֵּר בֵּין הַבְּרָכוֹת שֻׁלְמַעְלָה וּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְמַטָּה), עַל־דֶּרֶךְ־זֶה יָשְׁנוֹ אֶפֶס קָצֵהוּ וְשָׁמֶץ מֶנְהוּ" אַצֶּל בָּל־אֶחָד־ וְאָחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל (כְּדִלְקַמָּן), שָׁזָּה נוֹתֵן לוֹ אֶת הַכּּחַ לְקַבֵּל אֶת הַבְּרָכוֹת בִּשְׁלֵמוּת

Based on this, it is even more understood how the Psalm 90, "הְּפָלֶה" — includes all blessings entirely: because in addition to the fact that through the "prayer of Moshe" all blessings are drawn to the Children of Israel below, the aspect of Moshe exists within every Jew.

עַל־פִי־זֶה מוּבָן עוֹד יוֹתֵר, כִּיצֵד מִזְמוֹר צַדִּי"ק תְּפִּלֶּה לְמֹשֶׁה" כּוֹלֵל אֶת כָּל הַבְּרָכוֹת כָּלָם כִּיוָן שֶׁנּוֹסֶף לָזֶה שָׁעַל־יְדֵי תִפִּלָּה לְמֹשֶׁה" נִמְשָׁכוֹת כָּל הַבְּרָכוֹת לִבְנִי־יִשְׂרָאַל לְמַטָּה, יָשְׁנָה בְּחִינַת מֹשֶׁה בְּכָל אָחָד מִישֵׂרָאל

And consequently, the "prayer of Moshe" includes all the Children of Israel, and the content of the Psalm expresses and reflects the content and service of the Children of Israel themselves in all their matters — since Moshe is the "Raaya Meheimna" [= the faithful shepherd] of all Israel (as mentioned above), and the aspect of Moshe is present in every single one of Israel.

וּבְמֵילָא (תְּפִלַת) משֶׁה כּוֹלֵל אֶת כָּל בְּנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְתֹכֶן הַמִּזְמוֹר מְבַטָא וּמְשַׁקַף אֶת (הַתֹּכֶן וְהָעֲבוֹדָה דִ) בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל עַצְמָם בְּכָל עִנִינֵיהֶם (כִּיוָן שָׁמֹשֶׁה הוּא רַעְיָא מְהֵימְנָא [=רוֹעָה נָאֶמָן] דְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (כַּנְזְכָּר לְעֵיל), (עַד שֶׁבָּחִינַת מֹשֶׁה יָשְׁנָה בָּכָל־אָחָד וְאָחַד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל,

Until the point that "הְפַלֶּה לְמֹשֶׁה" has an actual effect upon him in his own avodah (as mentioned above), Moshe gives the power that all the matters of this Psalm — beginning from the very idea of "a prayer of Moshe, the man of G-d" — will be drawn into every single Jew.

עַד שֶׁתְּפָלֶּה לְמשֶׁה" פּוֹעֶלֶת עָלֶיו בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּפעַל (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל), מֹשֶׁה נוֹתֵן אֶת הַכֹּחַ שֶׁכָּל הָעִנְיָנִים דְמִזְמוֹר זֶה, מַתְחִיל מֵעֶצֶם הָעִנְיָן דְּדְתִּפְלֶּה לְמֹשֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים", יוּמְשָׁכוּ לְכָל־ אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל

(17)

And this will be understood based on the explanation of the double expression (and concept) in Psalm 90 — the doubling is both in the one who blesses (at the beginning of the Psalm): "(A prayer of) Moshe" and "the man of G-d," and also in the blessing itself (at the end of the Psalm): "And the work of our hands establish upon us," and "and the work of our hands — establish it." (wt: <i>Tehillim 90:17</i>)	ְוִינְּכָן זֶה עַל־פִּי הַבַּאוּר בְּכָפֶלהַלְּשׁוֹן (וְהָעִנְיָן) בְּמִזְמוֹר צַדִּי"ק – כָּפֶל הֵן בַּמְבָרְךּ (בִּתְחָלַת הַמִּזְמוֹר): (תְּפִלָּה לְ) משֶׁה" וְאִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים", וְהֵן בְּהַבְּרָכָה עַצְמָה (בְּסִיּוּם הַמִּזְמוֹר): וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ" וְוּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ"45:
A reflection of the concept of "אָישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" — "from his midpoint and downward, man; from his midpoint and upward, G-d" (wt: <i>Bereishis Rabbah 21:5</i> , as said of Moshe) — exists in every single one of Israel, in the aspect of the "Moshe within him."	מֵעֵין הָעָנִין דְאִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים", מַחָצִיוֹ וּלְמַטָה אִישׁ מֵחָצִיוֹ וּלְמַעְלָה הָאֱלֹקִים" (שָׁשֶׁנָּאֱמֵר בְּמשֶׁה) – יָשְׁנוֹ בְּכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל, בִּבְחִינַת מֹשֶׁה שָׁבּוֹ
And generally speaking — every single one of Israel is comprised of two parts: soul and body. And his soul is literally a "part of G-d from above" (wt: <i>Iyov 31:2, Tanya Chapter 2</i>), in the manner of "Elokim"; while his body is connected with the aspect of "אָישׁ" — something that has existence and is created.	וּבְכְלֶלוּת – שֶׁכָּל־אָחָד־ וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל מִתְחַלֵּק לִשְׁנֵי חֲלֶקִים: נְשָׁמָה וְגוּף, וְנִשְׁמָתוֹ הִיא חֵלֶק אֱלוֹקַה מִמַּעַל מַמָּשׁ", עַל־דֶּרֶךְ הָאֱלֹקִים"; וְגוּפוֹ קָשׁוּר עִם בְּחִינַת אִישׁ", יֵשׁ וְנִבְרָא.
And more specifically — this is the distinction between "Moshe" and "the man of G-d" (as mentioned earlier in section Gimmel): "אֵישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" indicates the fusion of the aspect of "man" (the body) with the Divine Name "Elokim" (numerically equivalent to "הטבע" — nature). In contrast, "Moshe" is connected with the Name "מה" — Havayah (wt: <i>Zohar III:231a</i>).	וּבְפְּרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר – הָרֵי־זֶה הַחִּלּוּק בֵּין מֹשֶׁה" וְאִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" (כַּנְזְכָּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ג): אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" מוֹרָה עַל הַחַבּוּר דְּבְחִינַת אִישׁ (הַגוּף) עִם שֵׁם אֱלֹקִים (בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא הַטֶּבַע). מַה־שָׁאֵין־ כֵּן מֹשֶׁה" קָשׁוּר עִם שֵׁם מָה – הַוִי
And these two elements are present within every single one of Israel — in the aspect of the "Moshe within him": two levels in his soul — the "Yisrael" aspect of his soul, which is connected with the Name Havayah ("Hashem's portion is His people" — wt: Devarim 32:9), and the "Yaakov" aspect of his soul, which is connected with the Name "Elokim" (Yaakov is "עקב" — that the yud of the Name Havayah is drawn down into the heel, and "his hand (yud) was holding the heel of Esav" — wt: Bereishis 25:26).	וּשְׁנֵי עִנְיָנִים אֵלּוּ נִמְצָאִים אֵצֶל כָּל־אֶחָד־וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל (בִּבְחִינַת מֹשֶׁה שֶׁבּוֹ): שְׁתֵּי הַדְּרָגוֹת בְּנִשְׁמָתוֹ – בְּחִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁבָּה, שֶׁקְשׁוּרָה עִם שֵׁם הֲוָיָ (חֵלֶק הַוָּיָ' עַמּוֹ"), וּבְחִינַת יַעַקֹב שֶׁבָּה, הַקְשׁוּרָה עִם שֵׁם אֱלֹקִים (יַעֲקב הוּא י' עָקַב, כְּפִי שֶׁהֵיוּ"ד דְּשֵׁם הֲוָיָ מִשְׁתַּלְשֵׁל בִּבְחִינַת הוּא י' נָקַב, וְיָדוֹ (אוֹתִיּוֹת יוּ"ד) אֹחֶזֶת בַּעֲקֵב עֵשָׁוּ
And from this comes the distinction between the soul (which stems from the Name Havayah) and the body (which stems from the Name Elokim) — until this extends all the way downward to the distinction of: "From his midpoint and below — man," and "from his midpoint and above — G-d."	וּמְזֶּה נוֹבֵעַ הַחָלּוּק בֵּין הַנְשָׁמָה (מִשֵׁם הָוָיָ) וְהַגּוּף (מִשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים"), עַד שָׁמְזֶה מִשְׁתַּלְשֵׁל כוּ' לְמַטָה הַחָלּוּק בֵּין מַחָצִיוֹ וּלְמַטָה אִישׁ" וּמַחָצִיוֹ וּלְמַעְלָה הָאֱלֹקִים".

Just as within a Jew there exist the two dimensions of "Moshe" and "the man of G-d" — so too is it in his service: in "the work of our hands" (maaseh yadeinu); as emphasized in the doubling of "maaseh yadeinu" at the conclusion of the psalm (wt: <i>Tehillim 90:17</i>): "And the work of our hands, establish upon us," and "and the work of our hands — establish it."	ְּכְשֵׁם שֶׁבִּיהוּדִי יָשְׁנָם שְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים דְּמֹשֶׁה" וְאִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" - כְּמוֹ־כֵן הוּא בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ, בְּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ", וְכַמָּדְגֶשׁ בְּהַכָּפֶל דְמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ" בְּסִיּוּם הַמִּזְמוֹר (וּמַעֲשֵׂה ("יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ		
The service in matters of holiness — "from his midpoint and upward"; and the service in matters of mundane or permissible matters (worldly matters) — "from his midpoint and downward."	– הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּעִנָינֵי קְדְשָׁה - מֵחָצִיוֹ וּלְמַעְלָה"; וַעַבוֹדָה בְּעַנְיָנֵי רְשׁוּת וְחל (עִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם) – מַחַצִיוֹ וּלְמַטָּה".		
And in general: the service with himself — "from his midpoint and upward," and the service of refining the world — "from his midpoint and downward."	וּבִכְלָלוּת -הָעֲבוֹדָה עִם עַצְמוֹ (מֵחֶצְיוֹ וּלְמַעְלָה"), ווְהָעֲבוֹדָה בְּבֵרוּר הָעוֹלָם (מֵחֶצִיוֹ וּלְמַטָה)		
And it may be said, that the power to effect (blessing and drawing down) in both forms of service comes from Moshe Rabbeinu—the aspect of Moshe within every person.	ןיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהַכּּחַ לִפְעל (בְּרָכָה וְהַמְשָׁכָה) בִּשְׁנֵי אָפְנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה - בָּא מִמֹשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ, בְּחִינַת מֹשֶׁה שֶׁבְּכָל אֶחָד:		
Through the fact that the Jew possesses the "aspect of Moshe," which includes both dimensions of "Moshe" and "the man of G-d" (soul and body), this gives him the power to act with completeness — in a manner of "כוֹנְנֵהוּ" — in both forms of service: both the service in holy matters and the service in refining the world — the realm of mundane made pure for holiness (wt: Avodah Zarah 3a).	עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שָׁיְהוּדִי יֵשׁ בּוֹ אֶת (בְּחִינַת מֹשֶׁה, שֶׁכְּלוּלָה מִשְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים דְמשֶׁה" וְאִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" (נְשָׁמָה וְגוּף), הָרֵי־ זֶה נוֹתֵן לוֹ אֶת הַכֹּחַ לַעֲשׁוֹת בְּשְׁלֵמוּת – בְּאֹפֶן בְּכוֹנְנֵהוּ" – אֶת שְׁנֵי אֶפְנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה, הֵן הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּעִנְיָנֵי קִדְשָׁה, וְהֵן הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּבֵרוּר הָעוֹלָם (בִּרְחִינַת חָלִין שֶׁנַּעֲשׂוּ עַל טָהַרַת הַקּדֶשׁ		
(1)	(1)		
An example of this — we find in the matter of Shabbos :	דְגָמָא לָזָה – מָצִינוּ בָּעִנְיַן הַשַּׁבָּת		
On the verse "A Psalm, a song for the day of Shabbos" (wt: <i>Tehillim 92:1</i>) — which comes as the continuation of the eleven Psalms that Moshe said — our Sages of blessed memory say: "The occupation of Shabbos is double" (עִיסְקא דְשַׁבַּתָּא בָּפוּל).	עַל־הַפָּסוּק מִזְמוֹר שִׁיר לְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת"59 (בְּהֶמְשֵׁךּ הַי"א מָזְמוֹרִים שֶׁאָמַר מֹשֶׁה) אוֹמְרִים חֲכָמִינוּ־זַ"ל עִיסְקָא דְשַׁבַּתָּא כָּפוּל".		
And it is explained in many places that this doubling (of the "occupation of Shabbos") corresponds to the two levels of Shabbos: the eve of Shabbos (Friday night) and the day of Shabbos (Shabbos day); rest in contrast to effort, and rest in essence — in the manner of the distinction between the Name "Elokim" (G-dliness in relation to creation) and the Name "Havayah" (G-dliness beyond creation).	וּמְבֹאָר בְּכַמָּה־מְקוֹמוֹת שֶׁכֶּפֶל זֶה (דְּעִיסְקָא דְשַׁבַּתָּא) הוּא כְּנֶגֶד שְׁתֵּי הַדְּרָגוֹת דְמַעֲלֵי שַׁבַּתָּא וְיוֹמָא דְשַׁבַּתָּא [=לֵיל שַׁבָּת וְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת], מְנוּחָה בְּעֵרֶךְ הַיְּגִיעָה וּמְנוּחָה בְּעֶצֶם, עַל־דָּרֶךְ הַחִלּוּק בֵּין שֵׁם אֱלֹקִים (אֱלֹקוּת בְּעֵרֶךְ (הֵבְּרִיאָה), וְשָׁם הָוָיָ' (אֱלֹקוּת שָׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַבְּרִיאָה.		

Based on this, one can say that this is the meaning of the doubling at the end of the Psalm: on the day of Shabbos, when "May the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us" is present, there is a complete twofold perfection — resembling the perfection that is brought about through "a prayer of Moshe," which is connected with Shabbos:	וְעַל־פִי־זֶה יֵשׁ־לוֹמַר שֶׁזֶּהוּ הַכָּפֶל בְּסִיּוּם הַמִּזְמוֹר: בְּיוֹם הַשַּבָּת, כַּאֲשֶׁר יֶשְׁנוֹ הַוִּיהִי נעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עֲלֵינוּ", נַעֲשִׂית שְׁלֵמוּת כְּפוּלָה [בְּדְגָמַת הַשְׁלֵמוּת שֶׁנִּפְעֶלֶת [עַל־יְדֵי תְּפָלָה לְמשֶׁה", הַקְשׁוּרָה עִם שַׁבָּת:
"And the work of our hands, establish upon us" — perfection of essential rest , and "the work of our hands — establish it" — also the perfection of rest in relation to labor during the weekdays ("And the heavens and the earth were completed" – wt: <i>Bereishis 2:1</i>).	וּמַצְשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ" - הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּמְנוּחָה בְּעָצָם, וְמַצְשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָהוּ" – גַּם הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּמְנוּחָה בְּעֵרֶךְ הַיְגִיעָה בִּימֵי הַחל (וַיְכַלוּ הַשָּׁמֵיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל (צְרָאָם"62
[Additionally, since from Shabbos all days are blessed (wt: <i>Zohar II, 63b</i>), the labor on the weekdays that follow is also elevated].	נוֹסֶף עַל־זֶה שֶׁשַׁבָּת מִנֵּה מִתְבָּרְכִין כַּלָּהוּ יוֹמִין [=מִמֶּנוּ] מִתְבָּרְכִים כָּל הַיָּמִים] גַּם הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּימֵי הַחֹל שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי [זָה].
And more generally: "Establish it — in the work of our hands" refers to the weekday labor , and "the work of our hands, establish upon us" — to the day of Shabbos , when "all your work is done" (wt: <i>Shemos 20:9</i> , <i>Rashi ad loc.</i>).	וּבִכְלַלוּת יוֹתֵר: כּוֹנְנֵהוּ בְּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ" דִימֵי החל, וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ" בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, כַּאֲשֶׁר כָּל מְלַאכְתָּךְ עֲשׂוּיָה
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And additionally, this concept is also hinted at in the doubling in "A Psalm, a song for the day of Shabbos" — "a doubled mizmor" (Shabbos 118a):	וּלְהוֹסִיף, שָׁעִנְיָן זֶה מְרְמָּז גַּם בְּהַכָּפֶל דְמִזְמוֹר שִׁיר (לְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת)", מִזְמוֹר כָּפוּל"60:
The distinction between "mizmor" and "shir" is that "mizmor" is with an instrument, and "shir" is with the mouth. And in spiritual	הַחָלוּק בֵּין מָזְמוֹר" וְשִׁיר" הוּא, דְּמִזְמוֹר הוּא בִּכְלִי וְשִׁיר הוּא בַּפָּה". וּבַעֲבוֹדָה רוּחָנִית: שִׁיר בַּפָּה מוֹרָה עַל
service: "song" with the mouth signifies the radiance of light (of the influencer), and "mizmor" with an instrument — is the vessel (the recipient).	
the influencer), and "mizmor" with an instrument — is the vessel	הַּבְּרְבָּא שֶׁל אוֹר (הַמַּשְׁפִּיעַ), וּמִזְמוֹר בִּכְלִי – הוּא הַכְּלִי

[That is:] that the light of the soul should radiate in the body, that his soul should affect and refine his body, until it is revealed that the body is a vessel for the light of the soul — a literal portion of G-d from above (Iyov 31:2, Tanya Chapter 2), from the Name Havayah.	דְגְלוּי אוֹר הַנְשָׁמָה בְּהַגּוּף, שֶׁהַנְשֶׁמָה שֶׁלוֹ תִּפְעַל וּתְעַבֵּד אֶת הַגּוּף, עַד שֶׁתְגַלֶּה שֶׁהַגּוּף הוּא כְּלִי לְאוֹר הַנְשָׁמָה, הָתֶלָק אֱלוֹקַה מִמַּעַל מַמָּשׁ", מִשֵׁם הַוָּיָ,
And that he should also reveal the quality of the body itself — from the Name Elokim.	וְגַם תְּגַלָּה אֶת הַמַּעֲלָה שֶׁבַּגוּף (מִשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים) עַצְמוֹ
And through this — there is also the ability to serve and affect the world , which was created in the Name Elokim (Bereishis 1:1), and to reveal that the world is a vessel for G-dliness — by turning all worldly matters into a vessel for fulfilling his mission in the world through observance of Torah and mitzvos.	וְעַל־יִדִי־זֶה – יֶשְׁנוֹ גַּם הַכּּחַ לָעֲבוֹדָה לְפְעל בָּעוֹלֶם שָׁנִּבְרָא בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים), וּלְגַלוֹת שֶׁהָעוֹלֶם הוּא כְּלִי לֶאֱלֹקוּת, עַל־יִדִי־זֶה שֶׁהוּא עוֹשָׂה מִכָּל עִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלֶם כְּלִי לָמָלוּי שְׁלִיחוּתוֹ בָּעוֹלֶם בְּקִיּוּם הַתּוֹרָה וּמִצְווֹת,
The revelation of the Shechinah in "the work of your hands" — in a manner of permanence and eternity , until there is made a dwelling for Him (for His Essence) in the lowest realms (Midrash Tanchuma, Naso 16), in the lowest that there is nothing lower than it.	גִּלּוּי הַשְׁכִינָה בְּמַצְשֵׂה יְדֵיכֶם" בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל קְבִיעוּת וְנִצְחִיוּת, עַד שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה דִירָה לוֹ (לוֹ לְעַצְמוּתוֹ) יִתְבָּרַךְ בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים72, בַּתַּחְתוֹן שֶׁצִין תַּחְתּוֹן לְמַטָּה מִמֶּנוּ.
And the power for this comes — as stated above — from "A prayer of Moshe, the man of G-d," from Moshe Rabbeinu and from the Moshe in every single Jew , who contains within him both elements of "Moshe" and "the man of G-d."	ְוָהַכֹּחַ לָזֶה בָּא, כָּאָמוּר לְעֵיל, מִתְּפִלָה לְמשֶׁה אִישׁ הָצֶלֹקִים", מִמשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ, וּמִמשֶׁה שֶׁבְּכָל אֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל, "שֶׁיֵשׁ בּוֹ אֶת שְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁל משֶׁה" וְאִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים,
And he blesses and draws down powers (in a manner of internal integration , as mentioned above) into the service of "the work of our hands" in both aspects — in revealing the light of the soul, the light of holiness, and in working with the vessel of the body and refining matters of the world.	ְוְהוּא מְבָרֵךְ וּמַמְשִׁיךְּ כֹּחוֹת (בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל קְלִיטָה בִּפְנִימִיוּת כַּנְזְכָּר לְעֵיל) בָּעֲבוֹדָה דְמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ" בְּשְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים — בְּגִלוּי אוֹר הַנְּשָׁמָה אוֹר הַקְדְשָׁה, וּבָעֲבוֹדָה עִם כְּלִי הַגוּף וּבֵרוּר עִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם,
Both of them shall become "פֿוֹנְבֵהּוּ" — strengthening in a foundational manner the revelation of "the Foundation of foundations and Pillar of wisdoms" (Rambam, Yesodei HaTorah 1:1) — the initials of Havayah (beyond the Name Elokim) — within the reality of the world.	שֶׁשְׁנֵיהֶם יִהְיוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ", מְחָזֶק בְּאֹפֶּן יְסוֹדִי הַגִּלוּי שֶׁל יְסוֹד הַיְסוֹדוֹת וְעַמּוּד הַחָּכְמוֹת"74 רַאשֵׁי־תַבוֹת הַוָיָ" (שָׁלְמַעְלָה מִשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים) בִּמְצִיאוּת הָעוֹלָם,
That they will know and see that all things that exist — from heaven and earth and all that is between — exist only from the truth of His being (Rambam, Yesodei HaTorah 1:1), and "Havayah Elokim Emes" (Yirmeyahu 10:10) — He alone is the	שֶׁיוֹדְעִים וְרוֹאִים שֶׁכָּל הַנִּמְצָאִים מִשְּׁמִיִם וָאָרֶץ וּמַה שֶׁבּינֵיהֶם לֹא נִמְצְאוּ אֶלָּא מֵאֲמִתַּת הַמָּצְאוֹ", וַהַוָּנָ"57 אֱלֹקִים אֱמֶת", הוּא לְבַדּוֹ הָאֱמֶת כוּ'" [עַל־דָּרֶךּ וָאֱמֶת ,["הַוָּנָ' לְעוֹלָם

הַמָּצוּי הַזָּה הוּא אֱלֹקֵי הָעוֹלָם אֲדוֹן כָּלֹ הָאֶרֶץ"6, עַד בְּאֹפֶן דְּמַלְאָה" הָאָרֶץ דַּעָה אֶת הָוָיָ' כַּמַיִם לַיָּם מְכַסִים
הָעַנְיָן הַנִּזְכֶּר־לְעֵיל דְּתְפָלָה לְמֹשֶׁה" -נִמְצָא יוֹתֵר בְּהַדְגָשָׁה וּבְגִלּוּי בְּדוֹרֵנוּ זָה
ּכְשֶׁנִשְׁנוֹ הַכּּחַ שֶׁל הַתְּפִּלּוֹת וְהַבְּרָכוֹת וְהָצְבוֹדָה דְרַבּוֹתֵינוּ נְשִׂיאֵינוּ, אִתְפַּשְׁטוּתָא דְמֹשֶׁה בְּכָל דָּרָא וְדָרָא
עַד כְּבוֹד קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ, אָתְפַּשְׁטוּתָא דְמֹשֶׁה שֶׁבְּדוֹרֵנוּ,
וּבִפְּרָט שֶׁעוֹמְדִים לְאַחֲרֵי אַרְבָּעִים שֶׁנָה מֵהַהִסְתַּלְקוּת הָלוּלָא שָׁלוֹ (בִּשְׁנַת תש"י), כַּאֲשֶׁר נָתַן ה' לָכֶם לֵב לָדַעַת וְעֵינַיִם לְרָאוֹת וְאָזְנַיִם לִשְׁמֹעַ
קָאֵי אֶנָשׁ אַדַּעְתָּא דְרַבֵּה
שֶׁהוּא נוֹתֵן אֶת הַכּּחַ לְבְחִינַת מֹשֶׁה בְּכָל־ אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִישְׂרָאֵל בְּדוֹרֵנוּ
וּבִפָּרָט עַל־יְדֵי הַגָּלוּי דִּפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה – לְגַלּוֹת שֶׁהוּא משֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים,"משֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים
ּןְשָׁוִיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ", גִּלוּי בְּחִינַת נֹעַם (פְּנִימִיוּת (עַתִּיק,
עַל־יְדֵי לְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה, וּבִפְרָט פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה,
וְהָעֲבוֹדָה דַהַפָּצַת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַיַּהֲדוּת וַהַפָּצַת הַמַּאְיָנוֹת חוּצָה, בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁזֶה פּוֹעַל כּוֹנְנֵהוּ" בְּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ", בְּכָל הַדְּרָגוֹת שָׁבָּזָה
הָחַל מֵהָעֲבוֹדָה עִם עַצְמוֹ - עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שֶׁכֶּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מְגַלָּה (בַּכֹּחַ דִּנְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ) שֶׁהוּא שְׁלוּחוֹ שֶׁל הָקָדוֹש־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא,

and a shliach of man (the supernal Man) — "like him" (cf.	וּשְׁלוּחוֹ שֶׁל אָדָם (הָעֶלְיוֹן) כְּמוֹתוֹ (משה אִישׁ
Shabbos 10a; Sanhedrin 98b) —	ָרָהֶצֶלֹקִים"),
and this is accomplished when a Jew — as a shliach of Hashem —	שָׁזָּה נִפְעַל עַל־יְדֵי זָה שֶׁיָהוּדִי - כְּשְׁלוּחוֹ שֶׁל
utilizes his powers for the service of Hashem, so that the powers	הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא - מְנַצֵל אֶת כֹּחוֹתָיו לַעְבוֹדַת ה', כָּדְּ
are merely a vessel, a shliach,	"שֶהַכּּחוֹת הֵם רַק כִּכְלִי, שָׁלִיחַ,
in order to fulfill the mission and will of Hashem — in the	ּ כָּדֵי לְמַלֹאוֹת שָׁלִיחוּתוֹ וּרְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא,
learning of Torah, both revealed and inner Torah, especially	בְּנֵי ץְנֵיאוּתוּ שְּיִיתוּתוּ וּיְ צוֹנוּ שֶּׁי תַּמָּוֹם שְּׁי תַּוּא, ־ בְּלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה, נִגְלָה דְתּוֹרָה וּפְנִימִיּוּת הַתּוֹרָה כּוֹלֵל
halachos in Torah — the level of Havayah within Torah (Zohar II	רָבְמְיָחָד הַלְכוֹת שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה (בְּחִינֵת הֲוָי שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה, (בְּחִינֵת הֲוָי שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה, רִּבְּיִי
90b),	U turing this inh) training substraction in this inh
like Sefer HaRambam and similar — and the fulfillment of	
mitzvos with hiddur (beauty).	ָרְמִוֹ סֵפֶּר הָרַמְבַּ"ם וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בָּזֶה], וְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת בְּהדּוּר, ,כְּמוֹ סֵפֶר הָרַמְבַּ"ם וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בָּזֶה],
And in this way he also influences the world — that all worldly	וְכָךְ הוּא פּוֹעֵל גַּם בָּעוֹלָם, שֶׁכָּל עִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם נַעֲשִׂים
matters become a vessel to fulfill Hashem's mission;	ָּכָּלִי לְמִלּוּי שְׁלִיחוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא;
and through the shliach doing his mission with completeness ,	וְעַל־יְדֵי זָה שֶׁהַשָּׁלִיחַ עוֹשֶׂה אֶת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּשְׁלֵמוּת
using all his ten soul powers, this becomes Mashiach (Mashiach	בְצֵרוּף עֶשֶׂר כֹּחוֹתָיו – הֲרֵי־זֶה נַצְשָׂה מָשִׁיחַ"
= shliach + ten); until the actual revelation of Mashiach , when	בָּגִימַטְרָיָא שָׁלִיחַ בְּצֵרוּף עֶשָׂר), עַד לַגִּלוּי שֶׁל מָשִׁיחַ (בְּגִימַטְרָיָא שָׁלִיחַ
there will be complete revelation — "May the pleasantness of	בְּפְעַל, כְּשֶׁתִּהְיֶה שְׁלֵמוּת הַגִּלוּי וִיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ
Hashem our G-d be upon us"	עָלֵיבוּ גּוֹ עָלֵיבוּ גּוֹ
(ט)	
In all of this there is an added emphasis in this year, 5751 , an	
acronym for: "It will be a year of 'I will show you wonders"	בְּכָל זָה נִתְוַפַּף הַדְגֶשָׁה יְתֵרָה בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ, ה'תשנ"א,
(Tehillim 119:18, Shemos 34:10).	ךאשֵׁי־תַבוֹת הָיָה תְהֵא שְׁנַת נְפְלָאוֹת אראנו:
The root of miraculous conduct comes from the Name Havayah,	
which is higher than natural conduct that comes from the Name	הַשָּׁרָשׁ דְּהַנְהָגָה נִשִּׁית בָּא מִשֵּׁם הָוָיָ', שֶׁלְמִעְלָה מֵהַנְהָגָה בּיִינִים בּיִנִּים בּיִנִּים בּיִנִּים בּיִנִים בּינִים בּינים בּינִים בּינִיים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִיים בּיניים בּינִיים בְּינִיים בְּינִיים בְּינִים בְּינִיים בְּיבִּים בְּיבְּים בְּים בְּיבִּים בְּינִים בְּינִים בְּיבּים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִּים בְּיבּ
Elokim (which has the same gematria as הטבע = "nature").	טָבָעִית שֶׁבָּאָה מִשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים (בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא הַטֶּבַע)
The regular order in the world is natural conduct. But there are	
times when Hashem performs miracles , from the expression "to	הַפַּדֶר הָרָגִיל בָּעוֹלָם הוּא הַהַנְהָגָה הַטְבְעִית. אַךּ יָשְׁנָם זְמַנִים שֵׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עוֹשֵׁה נִסִים, מִלְשׁוֹן אַרִים
raise up a banner" (Yeshayahu 11:12), like "a miracle on the	
mountains" — which elevates and reveals G-dliness that is	נְטִי כְּמוֹ הַנֵּס עַל הָהָרִים", שֶׁמַעֲלָה וּמְגַלָּה אֱלֹקוּת
beyond creation, and also reveals the inner essence of natural	מַעְלָה מֵהַבְּרִיאָה, וּמַעֲלָה וּמְגַלָּה גַּם אֶת הַפְנִימִיוּת זַּנְהָגָה הַטְרָעִית (שֶׁזָּה בָּא מֵהַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, שֵׁם מֹדִּכִּר
conduct (which also comes from Hashem, from the Name	
Elokim).	*(אֱלֹקִים
Just as it was in the previous year, 5750, acronym for: "It will be a	ּכְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה בַּשָּׁנָה שֶׁעָבְרָה, ה'תש"נ, רָאשֵׁי־ תֵבוֹת הָיָה
year of miracles," as has been spoken of many times about the	תְהֵא שְׁנַת נָסִים – כַּמְדְבָּר כַּמָּה־ פְּעָמִים, עַל־דְּבַר
wonders that were seen then.	הַנָּטִים שֶׁרָאוּ אָז.

Following that comes an even higher innovation — "I will show him wonders," as it is written concerning the true and complete Redemption : "As in the days of your exodus from Egypt, I will show him wonders" (Michah 7:15).	אַחַר־כָּךְ יֶשְׁנוֹ חָדּוּשׁ נַעֲלָה יוֹתֵר – אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְּלָאוֹת", כְּמוֹ־שָׁכָּתוּב בְּנוֹגַעַ לַגְּאַלָה הָאָמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה, שֶׁכִּימֵי צאתָךְ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת,
Wonders that are even beyond the level of the miracles of the Exodus from Egypt — meaning, there is an elevation even in the category of revealed miracles.	נָפָלָאוֹת אֲפָלּוּ בְּעֵרֶךְ לַנְּסִים דִּיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם, דְהַיְנוּ, שָׁנַעֲשֵׂית עֲלָיָה אֲפָלּוּ בָּעִנְיָן דְאָרִים נִסִי".
And in addition to this — it is in the manner of "I will show him wonders": the wonders are revealed , in a way that one can see them with physical eyes .	ְוְנוֹסֶף לָזֶה – הֲרֵי־זֶה בָּאֹפֶן דְאַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת": הַנִּפְלָאוֹת הֵן בְּגֶלוּי בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁיְכוֹלִים לִרְאוֹתָן בְּצֵינֵי בְּבָּשָׂר.
And even more: "I will show" — Hashem Himself shows the wonders, and it is therefore understood that this is beyond all measurement and limitation , and also — that everything becomes revealed , the truth and the inner essence of natural conduct becomes visible, and the complete revelation of miraculous conduct, up to and including the revelation of that which is completely wondrous.	וִיתֵרָה מִיּוֹ -אַרְאָנוּ", הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ מַרְאֶה אֶת הַנִּפְלָאוֹת, וּמוּבָן אִם־כֵּן שֶׁזֶּה לְמַעְלָה מִכָּל מְדִידָה וְהַגְּכָּלָה, וְגַם – שֶׁהַכֹּל מִתְגַּלָּה, נִרְאֵית הָאֱמֶת וְהַפְּנִימִיוּת דְּהַהַנְּהָגָה הַטְרָעִית", וְהַגִּלוּי הַמְּלֵא דְהַהַנְהָגָה הַנִּסִית, עַד – גַּם הַגִּלוּי שֶׁל מַה שֶׁלְגַמְרֵי נִפְלָא
Based on this , it is understood that by standing in a year of "I will show you wonders" , it emphasizes even more the blessing of Hashem , which is drawn through "A prayer of Moshe, the man of G-d" (Tehillim 90:17), in all matters:	עַל־פִי־זֶה מוּבָן, שֶׁבְּעָמְדֵנוּ בִּשְׁנַת נִפְלָאוֹת אַרְאָנוּ" - מַדְגֶשֶׁת בִּיוֹתֵר הַבְּרָכָה דְהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְ־הוּא שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁכֶת "עַל־יְדֵי תִּפִלָּה לְמֹשֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים
"May the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us" — so that "the work of our hands He establishes," both in natural conduct (Elokim), where weekday and natural matters become "He establishes it," up to the point of wonders ;	וִיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ" – שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ" הֵן בְּהַהַנְהָגָה הַטְבְעִית (אֱלֹקִים), שָׁבְעִנְיָנֵי הַחֹל (וְהַטֶּבַע שָׁלוֹ נַעֲשָׂה כּוֹנְנֵהוּ" (עַד בָּאֹפָן שֶׁל נִפְלָאוֹת,
and even more: "and the work of our hands — establish upon us" even in miraculous conduct (Havayah), that even in Shabbos conduct and that which is beyond nature, Hashem shows open miracles —	וִיתֵרָה מִיּוֹ – וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ" אֲפִלּוּ בְּהַהַנְהָגָה הַנִּסִית (הַוָיָ'), שָׁאֲפִלּוּ בַּהַנְהָגָה הַשַּׁבָּתִית" וּלְמַעְלָה מִדֶּרֶהְ הַטֶּבַע שֶׁלּוֹ מַרְאֶה הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא – נָסִים גְלוּיִים
and as He has already begun to show, and continues to show with greater uplift and might, to each and every person , also in his individual life ,	וּכְפִי שֶׁבְּבֶר הָתְחִיל לְהַרְאוֹת, וּמַמְשִׁיךּ לְהַרְאוֹת בְּיָתָר שָׁאֵת וּבְיֶתֶר עז, לְכָל אֶחָד וְאַחַת, גַּם בְּחַיָּיו הַפְּּרָטִיִּים,
and elevates Bnei Yisrael (and the work of our hands) above their previous status and condition — even how they were in a "year of miracles" (when they were already elevated) —	וּמַצֶלָה אֶת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (וּמַצְשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ") לְמַעְלָה מִמֵּצְמָדָם וּמַצְבָם אֲפִלּוּ כְּשֶׁהָיוּ בְּשְׁנַת נִסִים (שֶׁגַּם אָז הָיוּ (נַעֲלִים

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and in a manner of "wonders I will show" — that one sees it openly, points with his finger and says "this" (cf. Mechilta Beshalach, Shmos 15:2).	וּבָאֹפֶן דְּדָ (נִפְלָאוֹת) אַרְאָנּוּ שֶׁרוֹאִים זאת בְּגָלוּי, מַרְאָה בְּאָצְבָּעוֹ וְאוֹמֵר זה
And further: the order of the letters of the year number is: תשנ"א — first "wonders," then "I will show";	וּלְהוֹסִיף: סֵדֶר הָאוֹתִיּוֹת דְּמִסְפַּר הַשָּׁנָה הוא (תשנ"א, קֹדֶם נִפְלָאוֹת וְאַחַר־כָּךְ אַרְאָנּוּ.
but Bnei Yisrael also changed and added to the order — saying "I will show you wonders" (in the language of the verse).	אֲבָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (גַם) שְׁנּוּ וְהוֹסִיפוּ אֶת הַפֵּדֶר, שֶׁיֹאמְרוּ (אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת" (כִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב.
And one can say the distinction: in "wonders I will show," the main emphasis is on the wonders , and the wonders — "I will show" — are seen in a way of ease and serenity ;	ְוְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר הַחָּלוּק בָּזֶה: בְּנִפְלָאוֹת אַרְאָנּוּ" עֲקַר הַהַּדְגֶּשָׁה הוּא עַל הַנִּפְלָאוֹת, וְהַנִּפְלָאוֹת – אַרְאָנוּ", רוֹאִים אוֹתָם בְּאֹפֶן שָׁל וְאִיָּה.
but in "I will show you wonders," the emphasis is on "I will show" — that Hashem Himself shows, in a way of vision, the truth and the inner essence of everything;	וּבְאַרְאָנוּ נִפְּלָאוֹת" עִקַר הַהַדְגֶשָׁה הוּא עַל הָאַרְאָנּוּ", שֶׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ מַרְאָה בְּאֹפֶן דְּרָאִיָּה – אֶת הָאֱמֶת וְהַפְּנִימִיוּת שֶׁל כָּל דָּבָר,
and when it is in the way of "I will show" (through Hashem Himself) — one automatically sees that it is all wonders (both the concealed and revealed conduct, past miracles and future ones).	וּכְשֶׁזֶה בְּאֹפֶן דְאַרְאָנוּ" (עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־ בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ) רוֹאִים (בָּדֶרֶדְ מִמִּילָא) שֶׁכֶּל זֶה הוּא - נִפְּלָאוֹת" (הֵן הַהַנְּהָגָה הַמִּבְעִית, וְהֵן הַהַנְּהָגָה הַנִּסִּית, הֵן (הַמְאֹרָעוֹת שֶׁבָּעָבָר וְהֵן הנפלָאוֹת שֶׁיִהְיוּ בַּעֲתִיד).
Until it becomes "I will show" — the revelation and vision in Hashem Himself , so to speak — "and your eyes shall see your teacher" (Yeshayahu 30:20), a vision with fleshly eyes, until this penetrates even the natural conduct and physicality of the Jew.	ַוְעַד שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה אַרְאָנּוּ" - הַגָּלוּי וְהָרְאִיָּה בְּהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדִּ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ, כְּבַיָּכוֹל -וְהָיוּ עֵינֶידְ רֹאוֹת צֶת מוֹרֶידָּ", רְאִיָּה בְּעֵינֵי בָּשָּׁר, עַד שֶׁזָּה חוֹדֵר גַּם אֶת הַהַנְהָגָה הַטְרָעִית וְהַגַּשְׁמִיּוּת שֶׁל יְהוּדִי
And when there is "I will show" in "May the pleasantness of Hashem be upon us" — even in Hashem Himself, one sees that everything, whether natural or miraculous , is wonders — "He establishes it" of Hashem.	ְרַבְאֲשֶׁר יֶשְׁנוֹ הָאַרְאָנוּ" בְּוִיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ", עַד בְּ) הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ, רוֹאִים שֶׁהַכֹּל בֵּין טָבַע, בֵּין נֵס) הוּא נִפְלָאוֹת" (כּוֹנְנֵהוּ") שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא
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In the very year of "I will show you wonders," this is even more emphasized in the month of Nissan , which alludes to an increase of miracles — miracles even in comparison to other miracles (along the lines of the wonders of the future , as mentioned above).	בִּשְׁנַת אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְּלָאוֹת גּוּפָּא הַרֵי־זֶה מִדְגֶשׁ עוֹד יוֹתֵר בְּחֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן, שָׁמוֹרָה עַל נְטֵי נְסִים", נָסִים אֲפִלּוּ בְּעֵרָךְ (לְנָסִים (עַל־דֶּרָךְ הַנִּפְלָאוֹת דְּלָעָתִיד־לָבוֹא כַּנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל,

And in the month of Nissan itself — after Shabbos HaGadol, in which a great miracle occurred (greatness in the miracle itself), and already after the 10th of Nissan (when the great miracle actually took place on the Shabbos before Pesach, the 10th of Nissan)	וּבְחֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן עַצְמוֹ – לְאַחֲרֵי שַׁבָּת הַגָּדוֹל, שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה בּוֹ נַס גְדוֹל" (גַּדְלוּת בַּנַס עַצְמוֹ), וּלְבָר אַחֲרֵי עֲשִׂירִי בְּנִיסָן (כְּשֶׁהַנֵּס גָּדוֹל" קָרָה בְּפְעַל, בַּשַׁבָּת לִפְנֵי פָּסַח עֲשִׂירִי (בְּנִיסָן
and we already find ourselves in the light of the 11th of Nissan , the day of the Nasi of Asher , whose theme is: "He gives delicacies of the king."	ְוְנִמְצָאִים כְּבָר בָּאוֹר לְעַשְׁתֵּי עָשֶׂר יוֹם" בְּחֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן, הַנְּשִׂיא לִבְנֵי אָשֶׁר", שָׁעִנְיָנוֹ הוּא וְהוּא יִתֵּן מַעֲדַבֵּי מֶלְךְּ"
Every single Jew is blessed — even in the final moments of exile — with "king's delicacies", meaning delight ("May the pleasantness") and specifically the king's delicacies: complete delight, both in the physical and in the spiritual.	כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִתְכָּרַהְּ – עוֹד כָּרְגֶעִים הָאַחַרוֹנִים שֶׁל הַגָּלוּת – בְּמֵעֲדַנֵי מֶלֶךְ", עִנְיַן הַתַּעֲנוּג (וִיהִי נֹעַם"), וּמַעֲדַנִי מֶלֶךְ דִּוְקָא
This includes king's delicacies in avodas Hashem , drawing down delight also into the order and perfection of Divine service — of "king" whose acronym is mo'ach – lev – kaveid (mind, heart, liver): the mind ruling the heart , and then it extends to the liver (source of blood, and "the blood is the soul") —	שְׁלֵמוּת הַתַּעֲנוּג, הֵן בְּגַשְׁמִיוּת וְהֵן בְּרוּחָנִיוּת, כּוֹלֵל מַעֲדַנִי מֶלֶךְ בַּעֲבוֹדַת ה', הַמְשָׁכַת תַּעֲנוּג גַּם בְּסֵדֶר וּשְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְמֶלֶךְ רָאשֵׁי־תַבוֹת מֹחַ לֵב כָּבֵד", מֹחַ שַׁלִיט עַל הַלֵּב, וְאַחַר־כָּךְ הַרֵי־זֶה נִמְשָׁךְ בַּכָּבֵד (מְקוֹר ,(הַדָּם, הַדָּם הוּא הַנָּפָשׁ"י
Thus, there is a complete configuration and condition where even in this there is added blessing: the person is drawn by the delight — "king's delicacies."	כָּךְ שֶׁיָשְׁנוֹ שְׁלֵמוּת צִיּוּר וּמַצַב שֶׁגַּם בָּזֶה נִפְעֶלֶת תּוֹסֶפֶת ("בָּרָכָה, הָאָדָם מֵהַמְשָׁכַת הַתַּצְנוּג (מַצְדַנֵי מֶלֶךְ).
And it is revealed that every Jew is a "prince" — a child of the King, even the King Himself	וּמִתְגַלָּה שֶׁכָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל הוּא בֶּן מֶלֶךְ (וְעַד מֶלֶךְ עַצְמוֹ
The King is the Holy One, Blessed be He, and as it is written: "And all your children will be taught by Hashem" (Yeshayahu 54:13), this refers to every single Jew (who is included in "your children"). And as this matter is explained in the wedding discourses of my teacher and father-in-law, the Rebbe:	י הַמְּלֶכִים הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְ־הוּא, וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב וְכָל בָּנַיִהְ לִמּוּדֵי הָוָיֶ", שָׁזָּה קָאֵי עַל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל (שֶׁנָּכָלֶל בְּבָנַיִהְ") - וְכַמְבֹאָר הָעִנָיָן דְּכָל בָּנַיִהְ גּוֹ" בִּדְרוּשֵׁי חָתְנָּה דִכְבוֹד־קְדְשֵׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר
Being a son of the King, he receives the king's delicacies in completeness — the perfection of pleasure.	ּוְלָהְיוֹתוֹ בֶּן מֶלֶּף הָרֵי־הוּא מְקַבֵּל מַעַדַבֵּי מֶלֶּף בְּשְׁלֵמוּת, שָׁלֵמוּת הַתַּעָנוּג.
And it is appropriate to add and connect this with the well-known statement of the Baal Shem Tov , that every single Jew is precious before Hashem like an only child born to elderly parents in their old age .	ַרַיִּשׁ לְהוֹסִיף וּלְקַשֶּׁר זָה עִם הַמַּאֲמֶר הַיָּדוּעַ שֶׁל הַבַּעַל־שֵׁם־טוֹב, שֶׁכָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל יָקָר אַצֶּל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא כְּבֵן יָחִיד שֶׁנּוֹלַד לְהוֹרִים זְקַנִּים לְעֵת זְקָנוּתָם

Although this parable of "elderly parents at the time of their old	דְּלְכָאוֹרָה, אֵינוֹ מוּבָן הַמָּשֶׁל מֵהוֹרִים זְקַנִים לְעֵת יייי ליייי יייי יייי יייי יייי ייייי ייייי יייי
age" seems difficult to understand with regard to Hashem — as	זָקְנוּתָם" עַל הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, וּבִלְשׁוֹן חֲכָמֵינוּ־זַ"ל:
our Sages say (Chagigah 13b): "Is there old age before Him?!"	יָכָא זָקנָא קָמָה!!?מִי אִיכָּא זָקָנָא קָמָה!
And it can be said, based on what is known, that the term	
"Zakein" (Elder) is connected with wisdom and even with Atik	ןיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, עַל־פִּי הַיָּדוּעַ דְ"זָקֵן" קָשׁוּר עִם (חָכְמָה, וְעַד
Yomin (Ancient of Days, Daniel 7:9) — since Atik is derived	עם) עַתִּיק יוֹמִין, כֵּיוָן שֶׁ"עַתִּיק" הוּא מִלְשׁוֹן זָקֵן, כְּמוֹ
from "Zakein," as it is written: "And Atik Yomin sat" (Daniel	שֶׁכֶּתוּב "וְעַתִּיק יוֹמִין יְתִב", פְּנִימִיּוּת הַכֶּתֶר, עַד עִם
7:9). It refers to the inner dimension of Kesser , up to the essence	– פָנִימִיּוּת "עַתִּיק" – עַצְמוּת הַתַּעֲנוּג (בְּחִינַת אַחַד עָשָׂר
of Atik, the Essence of Delight (the level of "eleven," "one that is	חַד וְלָא בְּחָשְׁבָּן).
beyond reckoning''). [Zohar III:288a]	
And it can be said that the parable mentioned above (that a Jew is	
like an only child born to elderly parents in their old age) alludes	ןיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁהַמָּשָׁל הַנּוְכָּר לְעֵיל (שֶׁיְהוּדִי הוּא בֶּן יָחִיד
to the fact that the Jew is connected with the level of "Zakein"	שַׁנּוֹלַד לְהוֹרִים זְקֵנִים כוּ') מְרַמֵּז אֵיךָ שֶׁיְהוּדִי קָשׁוּר עִם
(Atik) above, which is completely one with the Divine Essence	בְּחִינַת "זָקֵן" (עַתִּיק) שֶׁלְמַעְלָה, שֶׁהוּא דָּבָר אֶחָד עִם
— as it says: "Yisrael and the Holy One Blessed be He are entirely	צְצְמוּת וּמַהוּת – "יִשְׂרָאֵל וְקֻדְשָׁא־בְּרִידְ־הוּא כָּלָּא חַד".
one". [Zohar III:73a]	
Therefore, he (the King's son) draws down the king's delicacies ,	וְלָכֵן נִמְשָׁךְ אַלָּיו (לְכֶן הַמֶּלֶךְ) מַעֲדַנֵּי מֶלֶךְ – גַּם עַצְמוּת
even the Essence of Delight — Atik.	הַתַּעֲנוּג (עַתִּיק.).
Particularly through this, that Bnei Yisrael increased in Torah	וּבִפְרָט עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שֶׁבְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הוֹסִיפוּ בְּלִימוּד הַתּוֹרָה
study in general, and especially in the study of Pnimius haTorah	בְּכְלָל, כּוֹלֵל וּבִמְיָחָד – לְמוּד פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי
(the inner dimension of Torah), this draws down the revelation of	"זֶה נַעֲשֵׂית הַמְשֶׁכַת הַגִּלּוּי דְ"עַצְמוּת עַתִּיק"
Atzmus Atik within the Jewish people. [Torah Or, Terumah]	בָּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל.
And certainly, they will continue to increase in Torah learning,	
And certainly, they will continue to increase in Torah learning, especially Pnimius haTorah, and in performing mitzvos in a	
especially Pnimius haTorah, and in performing mitzvos in a	הַתּוֹרָה – וְגַם בָּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בְּהִדּוּר בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה
_	הַתּוֹרָה – וְגַם בְּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בְּהִדּוּר בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה, וּבָזֶה גּוּפָא – מוֹסִיפִים יוֹתֵר וְיוֹתֵר,
especially Pnimius haTorah, and in performing mitzvos in a manner of beauty and elevation — beyond measure and	הַתּוֹרָה – וְגַם בָּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בְּהִדּוּר בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה
especially Pnimius haTorah, and in performing mitzvos in a manner of beauty and elevation — beyond measure and limitation. And even in this itself, they increase more and more,	הַתּוֹרָה – וְגַם בְּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בְּהִדּוּר בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה, וּבָזֶה גּוּפָא – מוֹסִיפִים יוֹתֵר וְיוֹתֵר,
especially Pnimius haTorah, and in performing mitzvos in a manner of beauty and elevation — beyond measure and limitation. And even in this itself, they increase more and more, going from strength to strength (Tehillim 84:8)	הַתּוֹרָה – וְגַם בְּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בְּהִדּוּר בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, וּבָזֶה גּוּפָא – מוֹסִיפִים יוֹתֵר וְיוֹתֵר, ""יַלְכוּ מַחַיִל אֶל חָיִל.
especially Pnimius haTorah, and in performing mitzvos in a manner of beauty and elevation — beyond measure and limitation. And even in this itself, they increase more and more, going from strength to strength (Tehillim 84:8)without regard for how miraculous the conduct has already been	הַתּוֹרָה – וְגַם בָּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בְּהִדּוּר בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה, וּבָזֶה גּוּפָא – מוֹסִיפִים יוֹתֵר וְיוֹתֵר, ""וַלְכוּ מַחַיִל אֶל חָיִל שָׁמִּבְּלִי הַבֶּט עַל הַהַנְהָגָה עַד עַתָּה בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"נֵס", וְ"אָרִים
especially Pnimius haTorah, and in performing mitzvos in a manner of beauty and elevation — beyond measure and limitation. And even in this itself, they increase more and more, going from strength to strength (Tehillim 84:8)without regard for how miraculous the conduct has already been until now — even when it was elevated and wondrous — yet now,	הַתּוֹרָה – וְגַם בְּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בְּהִדּוּר בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, וּבָזָה גּוּפָא – מוֹסִיפִים יוֹתֵר וְיוֹתֵר, .""יַלְכוּ מֵחַיִל אֶל חָיִל שֶׁמִּבְּלִי הַבֶּט עַל הַהַנְהָגָה עַד עַתָּה בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"נַס", וְ"אָרִים נִסִי", מְרוֹמָם לְגַבֵּי הַנְהָגָתוֹ הַנִּפִּית הָרְגִילָה שֶׁלְּפָנִי־זָה,
especially Pnimius haTorah, and in performing mitzvos in a manner of beauty and elevation — beyond measure and limitation. And even in this itself, they increase more and more, going from strength to strength (Tehillim 84:8)without regard for how miraculous the conduct has already been until now — even when it was elevated and wondrous — yet now, they rise higher and higher in the mode of "wonders" in the	מָמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, וּבָזָה גּוּפָא – מוֹסִיפִים יוֹתֵר וְיוֹתֵר, ""יֵלְכוּ מֵחַיִל אֶל חָיִל שֶׁמְּבְּלִי הַבָּט עַל הַהַּנְהָגָה עַד עַתָּה בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"נֵס", וְ"אָרִים נִסִי", מְרוֹמָם לְגַבֵּי הַנְהָגָתוֹ הַנִּסִית הָרְגִילָה שֶׁלְפָנֵי־זָה, הַרִי־הוּא עוֹלֶה מַעְלָה מַעְלָה בָּאֹפֶן דְּ"נִפְלָאוֹת" שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה

And more than that — "Ar'enu Niflaos", that the learning of Torah is in a manner of vision — up to a vision in G-dliness, in the Giver of the Torah ("And your eyes shall behold your teacher" — Yeshayahu 30:20). And this brings about the revelation of wonders in the Torah.	וִיתַרָה מִזּוֹ – "אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת", שֶׁיֵשׁנוֹ לְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל רְאִיָּה, עַד רְאִיָּה בֶּאֱלֹקוּת, בְּ"נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה" – "וְהָיוּ עֵינֶידְּ רֹאוֹת אֶת מוֹרֶידְּ", וְזֶה מֵבִיא אֶת הַגִּלוּי דְ"נִפְלָאוֹת" בַּתּוֹרָה
And through this, one receives measure for measure , and even many times over , from the Holy One, blessed be He:	ְוַעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה מְקַבְּּלִים מִדָּה בְּנֶגֶד מִדָּה, וְכַמָּה פְּעָמִים כָּכָה מָהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא,
that "Ar'enu Niflaos" occurs literally – the Holy One, blessed be He Himself, shows the person, in a way of "He points with His finger and says: This!"	שֶׁ"אַרְאֶנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת" כִּפְשׁוּטוֹ – הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ מַרְאָה לוֹ, בָּאֹפֶן דְּמַרְאָה רָאָצְבָּעוֹ וְאוֹמֵר "זָה:
"Here you have the miracles and the wonders that I, the Holy One, blessed be He, have given you" – like elderly parents giving to their only son born in their old age – from the level of Atikah Kadisha (The Holy Ancient One).	הָנֵה יֵשׁ לְךָּ אֶת הַנִּסִים וְהַנִּפְלָאוֹת שֶׁאֲנִי," הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, נָתַתִּי לְךָּ", כְּמוֹ "הוֹרִים זְקַנִּים" שָׁנּוֹתָנִים לְבֵן יָחִיד שָׁנּוֹלֵד לְעֵת זְקְנוּתָם", מִבְּחִינַת ""עַתִּיקָא קַדִּישָׁא.
And even more, the Holy One , blessed be He Himself , is revealed, and what is He "occupied with," as it were (or not even "as it were")? – with Ar'enu , showing each and every Jew wonders .	ְוְעֵד שֶׁהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ נִמְצָא בְּהִתְגַּלּוּת, וּבַמֶּה הוּא עָסוּק – כְּבַיָּכוֹל (אוֹ בְּלִי כְּבַיָּכוֹל) – עִם "אַרְאָנּוּ", ה'ִא עָסוּק לָכָל־אֶחָד־ וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל "נִפְּלָאוֹת".
That even what has happened with them until now — that too was wonders, and how much more so the wonders that will come afterward, following this Ar'enu.	שֶׁגַּם מַה שֶׁקֶּרָה עִּמּוֹ עַד עַתָּה – הָיָה זֶה "נִפְלָאוֹת", וְעַל־אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה – הַ"נִפְלָאוֹת" שֶׁבָּאִים לְאַחַר־מִכֵּן ("(אַחֲרֵי הָ"אַרְאָנּוּ).
And up to the wonders in the true and complete redemption, in a manner of "Ar'einu", and following that come even higher wonders, etc., without end.	ְוַעַד הַנִּפְלָאוֹת בַּנְּאֵלָה הָאֲמָתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמֶה, וּבְאֹפֶן דְּ"אַרְאָנּוּ", וּלְאַחַר־מִכֵּן בָּאִים "נָפְלָאוֹת" נַעַלִּים יוֹתֵר וָכוּ' עַד אֵין סוֹף.
(8")	
11. And all this is increased further through the fact that right now (as is the custom) every individual present here (and through them—all of Israel) is appointed as a Shaliach Mitzvah in the Mitzvah of Tzedakah , which is equal to all the mitzvos [Bava Basra 9a].	בְּכָל זֶה מִתְוַפָּף עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שָׁנְסִיִם עַתָּה (כָּרָגִיל) בַּעֲשִׂית כָּל־אָחָד וְאָחָד מֵהַנּוֹכְחִים כָּאן (וְעַל יָדָם - אֶת כְּלַל יִשְׂרָאֵל) לִשְׁלִיחַ מִצְוָה בְּמִצְוַת הַצְּדָקָה (שֶׁשְׁקוּלָה כְּנֶגֶד כָּל הַמִּצְוֹת.
And as said earlier: that through this, each individual Jew, as G-d's emissary, utilizes his ten faculties fully in fulfilling his mission, he then brings about Mashiach—for "Shaliach" with the added ten equals "Mashiach".	ְרַמְּדַבָּר לְעֵיל, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי־זָה שֶׁבָּל־אָחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשְׁלוּחוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, יְנַצֵּל אֶת עֶשֶׂר כֹּחוֹתָיו בְּשָׁלֵמוּת בְּמָלוּי שְׁלִיחוּתוֹ – מֵבִיא הוּא (שָׁלִיחַ בְּצֵרוּף עֶשֶׂר – בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא) "מָשִׁיחַ".

אונרים את פרשל מות הישנית השל מות בנערינו ובנערינו ובנערינו ובנערינו ובנערינו ובערינו וופער ובערינו ובערינו וופער ובערינו ווופער ובערינו וופער ובערינו ווער וופער ובערינו וופער ובערינו וופער ובערינו וופער ובערינו וופער ובערינו ווערינו וופער ובערינו ווערינו וופער ובערינו ווערינו וויפער ובערינו וווערינו וווערינו ווערינו וויפער ובערינו ווערינו וויפער וווערינו וויפער ווערינו וויפער ווערינו וויפער ווערינו וויפער ווערינו וויערינו ווייערינו ווייערו ווייערו ווייערינו ווייערו וו		
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איני ווי ווי איני ווי איני איני ווי איני אינ	literal and revealed form, with sensory vision.	בְּרְאִיָה חוּשִׁית.
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איש (אַרָּבְיב בְּבַבְּלִית הַשְׁלָמִת בְּבַבְּלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בְּבַבְּלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בְּבַבְּלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בְּבַבְּלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בָּבַבְלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בָּבַבְלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בָּבַבְלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בַּבְבַלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בַּבְבַלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בַּבְבַלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בַּבְבַלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בַּבְבַלִית הַשְׁלָמוֹת בַּבְבַלִית הַשְׁתָּבְבִּבְּבִּבְּבִי בִּבִּבְּבִבּבִּבְּבִּבְּבִּבִּבְּבִּבְּבִּבְּבִּבִּבְּבִּבְּבִבּבִּבְּבִּבִּבִּבְּבִבּבִּבְּבִבְבִּבִּבְּבִּבְבִּבְּבִבְבִּבִּבְּבִבּבְּבִבּבְבִבּבִּבִּבְּבִבּבִּבְּבִבּבִּבִּבִּבְבִּבִּבִּבְּבַבְבִּבִּבִּבְּבִבּבִּבְבִּבִּבִּבְּבִבּבִּבִּבִּבְבִּבִּבִּבְּבִבּבִּבִּבִבּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבְבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבְבִּבִּבִּבִּבִבּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּבִּ	And we go to the Holy Land, to Jerusalem the Holy City, to the	וְהוֹלְכִים לְאֶרֶץ הַקֹּדֶשׁ, לִירוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקֹּדֶשׁ, לְהַר
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אינינין (מְּהָרֶה מְשָׁה וֹנְשֶׁרֶה הַשְּׁרֵיהָ בּמְשֵשׁה זְיִדְיכֶם" מְּהָרֶה מִשְׁה וֹנִיבֶרְכּה מִשְׁה וֹנְשְׁה שְׁרִיהָה בְּמַשְשׁה זְיִדִיכֶם" מִּהְהָה שְׁרִיתָה בְּמַשְשׁה זְיִדִיכֶם" מִּהְהָה שְׁרִיתָה בְּמַשְשׁה זְיִדִיכֶם" מִּהְהָה שְׁרִיתָה בְּמַשְשׁה זְיִדִיכֶם" מִּהְהָה שְׁרִיתָה בְּמַשְשׁה זְיִדִיכֶם" מִּהְהָה שִׁרִיתָה בְּמַשְשׁה זִיִּדִיכֶם" מִּהְהָה שִׁרִיתָה בְּמַשְשׁה זִיִּדִיכֶם" מִּהְהָּה שִׁרִיתָה בְּמַשְשׁה זִיִּדִיכֶם" מִּהְהָה שִׁרִיתְה בְּמִּשְשׁה זִיִּדִיכָם" מִּהְהָה שִׁרִיתְה בְּמִשְשׁה זִיִּדִיכָם" מִּהְה בְּמִשְשׁה זִיִּיִיכֶם זְּיִּהְה שִּׁרִיתְה בְּמִשְשׁה זִיִּיכִם זְּיִבְּה מִּשְׁה מִּבְּיִים מִּבְּּבְּי הִשְּרִיתְה בְּמִּשְׁה זִיִּיִים שִׁר מִּבְּיִים מִּבְּיִים מִּבְּיִים מִּבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִּם מִּבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִם מִּבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִבְּיִם בְּיבְּיִבְּיִם בְּבְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּבִּיִּים בְּיִּבְּיִם בְּבִּיִּים בְּבְּיִבְּיִם בְּבְּיִבְּיִם בְּבְּבִּים בְּבְּבְיִים בְּבְּבְּיִים בְּבְּבְיִים בְּבְּבְּיִּים בְּבְּבְּיִים בְּבְּבִּים בְּבְּבְיִים בְּבְּבִּים בְּבְּבִּים בְּבְּבִּים בְּבְּבִים בְּבְּבִּים בְּבְּבִּים בְּבִּים בְּבִּים בְּבְּבִּים בְּבִים בְּבִּים בְּבִּים בְּבִּבְּים בְּבִּים בְּבִּים בְּבְּבְּים בְּבִּים בְּבְּבְּבְּבְּים בְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְבְּבִּים בְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבּבּבְּבְ	konenah aleinu uMa'aseh yadeinu koneneihu" [Tehillim	
Presence dwelling in the Mishkan: "They blessed the people," "Let the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us," "May the Shechinah rest upon the work of your hands." [Rashi on Vayikra 9:23] That the completion of "May the Shechinah rest upon your handiwork" will be in the Third Temple, and when it will be built, Moshe and Aharon will be with us. That the completion of "May the Shechinah rest upon your handwork" will be in the Third Temple, and when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us. That the completion of "May the Shechinah dwell upon the work of your hands" will be in the Third Beis HaMikdash, and when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us, and it will be achieved (in the pattern, but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including any strength which is a property of the strength of the people saw, and they fell on their faces).	90:17].	1.11寸1.7、11点対点1.7。
"Let the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us," "May the Shechinah rest upon the work of your hands." [Rashi on Vayikra 9:23] That the completion of "May the Shechinah rest upon your handiwork" will be in the Third Temple, and when it will be built, Moshe and Aharon will be with us. That the completion of "May the Shechinah dwell upon the work of your hands" will be in the Third Beis HaMikdash, and when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us, and it will be achieved (in the pattern, but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including any always the properties of the point work of your hands, including any always the properties of the pro	Just like Moshe's (and Aharon's) blessing regarding the Divine	
the Shechinah rest upon the work of your hands." [Rashi on Vayikra 9:23] That the completion of "May the Shechinah rest upon your handiwork" will be in the Third Temple, and when it will be built, Moshe and Aharon will be with us. That the completion of "May the Shechinah dwell upon the work of your hands" will be in the Third Beis HaMikdash, and when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us, and it will be achieved (in the pattern, but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	Presence dwelling in the Mishkan: "They blessed the people,"	– בְּבִרְכַּת מֹשֶׁה (וְאַהֲרוֹן) בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְהַשְׁרָאַת הַשְׁכִינָה
That the completion of "May the Shechinah rest upon your handiwork" will be in the Third Temple, and when it will be built, Moshe and Aharon will be with us. That the completion of "May the Shechinah dwell upon the work of your hands" will be in the Third Beis HaMikdash, and when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us, and it will be achieved (in the pattern, but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	"Let the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us," "May	בַּמִשְׁכָּן – "וַיְבָרְכוּ אֶת הָעָם", "וִיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ
That the completion of "May the Shechinah rest upon your handiwork" will be in the Third Temple, and when it will be built, Moshe and Aharon will be with us. That the completion of "May the Shechinah dwell upon the work of your hands" will be in the Third Beis HaMikdash, and when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us, and it will be achieved (in the pattern, but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	the Shechinah rest upon the work of your hands." [Rashi on	עַלֵינוּ", "יְהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁתִּשְׁרָה שְׁכִינָה בְּמַצְשֵׂה יְדֵיכֶם".
אמנוע האחלוישינה לְּבֶּרִית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי, וּכְשֶׁיבֶּנֶה – מֹשֶה וְאַהָרוֹ יִהְיוּ שׁׁה שׁהַיּבֶּנֶה השׁהָרִים בּמִשְׁשֵׁה וֹיִדִיכֶם " תְּהָרֶה שִׁהַיבֶּנֶה השִּהְרָשׁ הַאַּלִישִׁי, וּכְשִׁיבָּנֶה – מֹשֶה וְאַהָרוֹ יִהְיוּ בּמִשְׁשֵּׁה יִדִיכֶם " תִּהְיָה בּמִשְׁשֵּׁה יִדִיכֶם " תִּהְיָה בּמִשְׁשֵּׁה וִיִּרְכֹּם " תִּהְיָה בְּמַשְׁשֵּׁה וֹיִדִיכֶם " תִּהְיָה בּמִשְׁשֵּׁה וִיִּרְכֹּם " תִּהְיָה בּמִשְׁשָּׁה וֹיִדִיכֶם " תִּהְיָה בְּמַשְׁשָּׁה וֹיִדִיכֶם " תִּהְיָה בְּמַשְׁבָּוֹה השִּׁרְבִּת הַשְּׁרָשִׁינוּ וְעַבְּעַל (בְּדְּגָמֵת – אֲבָל בַּעְלִישִׁי, וּכְשִׁיבָּנֶה בְּמַשְׁעַּוֹה וִיִּיכֶם " תִּהְיָה בְּמַשְׁבָּוֹה וִיִּיִים " תִּהְיָה בְּמַשְׁבָּוֹה וִיִּרְיֹם בְּנִבְּיִם " בְּלִישִׁי וְנִבְּעַל (בְּדְגָמֵת – אֲבָל בַּעְלִישִׁי וְנִבְּעַל (בְּדְגָמֵת – אֲבָל בַּעְלִישִׁי וּ וְבַבְּעל (בְּדְגָמֵת – אֲבָל בַּעְלִישִׁה וִיִּבְיל הַבְּמִּעְם וֹיִרְנוֹ בְּבָּעל (בְּדְגָמֵת – אֲבָל בַּעְלִישִׁה בְּמִּבְּים " בְּלִייִם בּיִר בְּמִבְּים בּמִּשְׁבָּוֹ וּ בְּבִּעְל (בְּדְבָּת בִּים בְּיִבְיל הַבְּבְּבְּים בּמִּשְׁבָּוֹ וִבְבְּעל (בְּדָבְיִה בְּמִיּשְׁבָּוֹ וְנִבְעל (בְּבָּבְיל בְּעִל בְּבְיל וִבְּבְּע בְּבִּיל בְּעִל בְּבְּבְים בְּבִּבְּישִׁה הַשְּׁבְּבִּים בּמְּשְׁבָּוֹ וְנִבְבְּע בְּבִים בּמְשְׁבָּוֹ בְּבְּבְּיִם בּמְּבְבִּים בּמְשְׁבָּים בּמְּבְּבְים בְּבְּבְּבְים בְּבְּבְישִׁבְּבִּם בְּבְּבְבְּבְּבְּבְּים בְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּב	Vayikra 9:23]	
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That the completion of "May the Shechinah dwell upon the work of your hands" will be in the Third Beis HaMikdash , and when it is built— Moshe and Aharon will be with us , and it will be achieved (in the pattern , but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]— a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision , to the point that it evokes song , and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile , there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands , including	handiwork" will be in the Third Temple, and when it will be	בְּבֵית הַמְּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי, וּכְשֶׁיִבָּנָה – מֹשֶׁה וְאַהְרֹן יִהְיוּ
work of your hands" will be in the Third Beis HaMikdash, and when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us, and it will be achieved (in the pattern, but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	built, Moshe and Aharon will be with us.	ַעָּמָבוּ.
when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us, and it will be achieved (in the pattern, but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	That the completion of "May the Shechinah dwell upon the	
שור זג טווו—Woshe and Anaron will be with us, and it will be achieved (in the pattern, but on a higher level than) what occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan: "And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	work of your hands" will be in the Third Beis HaMikdash, and	מודימולמנת ב"תימורד מורנוד המטמוד נדנרת" מדנד
של מנוּ: ְוְנִפְּעֶל (בַּדְגְמַת – אֲבֶל בַּעֲלִיהָ וּבְהוֹסֶפָה לְגַבֵּי – מּמְנוּ: ְוְנִפְעֶל (בַּדְגָמַת – אֲבֶל בַּעֲלִיה וּבְהוֹסֶפָה לְגַבֵּי – אֹלְיּה וּבְהוֹסֶפָה לְגַבֵּי – אַלְּהוּ בְּמִשְׁכָּן: "וַיִּרְא כָּל שׁל מּצוֹם (מַּמְשָׁרָ בַּעְלִיה בְּמִשְׁכָּן: "מַרְאָב כְּל בַּעְלִיה וּבְּמִּשְׁכָּן: "מַרְאַה בְּמִּשְׁכָּן: "מַרְאַה בְּמִּשְׁכָּן: "מַרְאַל בְּעַל בַּעְלִיה בְּמִשְׁכָּן: "מַרְאַ בְּל בְּעֵל בַּעְלִיה בְּמִשְׁכָּן: "מַרְאַל בְּעֹל בַּעְל בְּעָל בַּעְלִיה בְּמִּשְׁכָּן: "מַרְאַר בְּל בְּעָל בְּעִל בְּעָל בְּעְל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעִל בְּעִל בְּעָל בְּעְל בְּעְבְּעִל בְּעְל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעָל בְּעִל בְּעִבְים בְּבָּבְיבְים בְּיִבְיבִּים בְּבָּבְייִבְים בְּבִּבְעְבָּעִים בְּיִבְיבְּע בְּעִבְיבְיבְים בְּבָּבְיִבְים בְּבִּבְיבְיבִים בְּבָּבְעְבִים בְּבִּבְיבְיבְים בְּבִילְב בְּעִבְייִב בְּבְעִבְים בְּבְיבְבִים בְּבִיל בְּבִיל בְּבִיל בְּבִיל בְּבִּבְיבְים בְּבְיבְיבִים בְּבְיבְיבִים בְּבְיבְיבִים בְּבְּבְיבְיבִים בְּבְבְּבִיים בּבְּבְעְבִים בְּבְבִיים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבִיבְים בְּבְבִיבְים בְּבְבְעִבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבִיים בְּבְבְיבִים בּבְבְעִיבים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בּבְבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בּבְבְיבִים בּבְיבְיבִים בּבְבְיבִים בּבְיבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבִים בּבְבְיבִים בְּבְבְּעִים בְּבְּבְיבִים בְּבְיבְיבִים בְּבְבְיבְים בְּבְּבְיבִים בְּבִים בְּבִים בְי	when it is built—Moshe and Aharon will be with us, and it will	
"And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	be achieved (in the pattern , but on a higher level than) what	
"And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon their faces" [Vayikra 9:24]—a revelation of G-dliness in a manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	occurred at the time of the Shechinah's resting in the Mishkan:	ה שֶׁהָיָה בְּצֵת הַשְּׁרָאַת הַשְּׁכִינָה בַּמִּשְׁבָּן): "וַיַּרְא כָּל עָם וַיָּרֹנּוּ וַיִּפְּלוּ עַל פְּנֵיהֶם" – גִּלוּי אֱלֹקוּת בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל אִיָּה, עַד שֶׁזָּה מְעוֹרֵר אֶצְלָם רִנָּה, וְגִלוּי כָּזָה שֶׁגָבוֹהַ
manner of vision, to the point that it evokes song, and a revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	"And all the people saw, and they sang, and they fell upon	
revelation higher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including		
revelation nigher than inner feeling (until they fell on their faces). May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including		
May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and avodah in these last moments of exile , there shall be the Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including אינים פּוֹלל פּשׁלִיסוּת לַצִּדְבָּה שִׁיּפּוּנ עַפּה בַּשְׁרָאַת הַשְּׁבָר שִׁיפּוּנ עַפּה בּישׁבָר שִׁיפּוּנ עַפּה בּישׁבָּים בּיבּיל בּישׁלִיסוּת לַצִּדְבָּה שִׁיִּפּוּנ עַפּה	1	
ייהִי רָצוּן, שֶעוֹד בְּמַצְשֵׁינוּ וַצְבוּדָתֵנוּ הָאָחָרונִים בָּרְגָעִים avodah in these last moments of exile, there shall be the הַאַחָרוֹנִים שֶׁל הַגָּלוּת – תִּהְיֶה הַשְּׁרָאַת הַשְׁרָאַת הַשְּׁכִינָה בְּמַצְשֵׁה Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	faces).	
avodan in these last moments of exile, there shall be the הַאַחְרוֹנִים שֶׁל הַגָּלוּת – תִּהְיֶה הַשְּׁרָאַת הַשְּׁרָאַת הַשְּׁכִינָה בְּמַצְשֵׁה Shechinah's resting upon the work of your hands, including	May it be His will, that even through our final deeds and	ייהי ראוֹז שׁטוֹד הַמִּטְשִׁיוּוּ ועבוֹדְתוּוּ האחרונים בּרגעים
ידירת הולל השליחות לצדהה שיחון עתה ישה על השליחות לצדהה שיחון עתה ישה אוני שליחות לצדהה שיחון עתה ישה אוני שליחות לצדהה שיחון עתה ישה אוני שליחות לצדהה שיחות שליחות שלים שליחות שליחות	, and the second	
through the mission of giving tzedakah now—		
	through the mission of giving tzedakah now—	T - 1 · V · F T : · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

The Rebbe

Sichas Nun Alef Yud Alef Nissan

וּמֵהַכָּפֶל "חָפִלָּה לְמֹשֶׁה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹקִים" – יֶשְׁנוֹ הַכּּחַ לִפְעֹל אֶת הַכָּפֶל דְ"וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ" – בְּמַעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ עַתָּה,
– וְישָׁנוֹ גַּם מֹשֶׁה וְאַהָרֹן עִפֶּהֶם – בְּחִינַת מֹשֶׁה (וְאַהַרֹן
ֹמְשָׁבְעָה רוֹעֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל) שֶׁבְּכָל אֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל – אֲנָשִׁים,
ָנְשִׁים וְטַף.
וְתַכֵּף וּמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ – "הָקִיצוּ וְרַנְּנוּ שֹׁכְנֵי עָפָר", וּמֹשֶׁה
וְאַהָרֹן עִמָּהֶם בְּפַשְׁטוּת, נְשָׁמוֹת בְּגוּפִים, יַחַד עִם כָּל
בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל; וְתַכֵּף וּמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ – "וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ"
"בְּ"מְקְדָשׁ ה' כּוֹנְנוּ יָדֶיךְ.
[קבוֹד־קָדָשָׁתוֹ שֶׁל כַּבּוֹד קְדְשַׁת אַדְמוֹ"ר שְׁלִיטֶ"א נָתַוְ
לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מֵהַנּוֹכְחִים שֶׁיִּחְיוּ שְׁטָר שֶׁל דּוֹלָר, לְתִתּוֹ
(אוֹ חָלוּפוֹ) לָצְדָקָה.