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שַׁשֶׁת יָמִים תֹאכַל מַצּוֹת וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי עֲצֶּרֶת לַ-ה

called Atzeres: Shavuos—the time of the Giving of the Torah, Shemini Atzeres—the time of Simchas Torah, and the seventh	שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים תּאכֵל מַצּוֹת וּבֵיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי עֲצֶּרֶת לַה' אֱלֹקֶיךְּ לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה מְלָאכָה. הִנֵּה מָצִינוּ שְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים טוֹבִים נִקְרָאוּ עֲצֶרֶת: חַג הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת זְמַן מַתַּן תּוֹרָתנוּ, וּשְׁמִינִי עֲצֶרֶת – שָׁהוּא זְמֵן שִׁמְחַת תּוֹרָה – וּשְׁבִיעִי שֶׁל בָּסַח.
And greater is what is said about the seventh day of Pesach than all of them, for it says, "to Hashem your G-d," and not "for you," as by the other Festivals which are "half for Hashem and half for you." But this one is entirely for Hashem—it is the day of the Splitting of the Sea, and great was the plunder of the sea, which is the matter of the elevation of sparks (see Shir HaShirim Rabbah on the verse "Turei Zahav," and also see the maamar Na'vu Lechayayich regarding "Turei Zahav").	וְגָדוֹל מַה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בְּשְׁבִיעִי שֶׁל פֶּסַח יוֹתֵר מִמַה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בְּשְׁבִיעִי שֶׁל פֶּסַח יוֹתֵר מִמַה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בְּלֹילָה' אֱלֹקֶיךּ" – וְלֹא לָכֶם – כְּשָׁאָר יָמִים טוֹבִים שֶׁיֵשׁ בָּהָם "חָצְיוֹ לַה' וְחָצְיוֹ לָכֶם", אֶלָּא כָּלוֹ לַה'. וְהִיא יוֹם קְרִיעַת יַם סוּף, וּגְדוֹלָה הָיְתָה בִּזַּת כָּלוֹ לַה'. וְהִיא יוֹם קְרִיעַת יַם סוּף, וּגְדוֹלָה הָיְתָה בִּזַּת בָּלוֹ לַה'. שָׁהוּא עִנְיַן הַעֲלָאַת נִיצוֹצִין כו' (רְאֵה רַבָּה שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים עַל הַפָּסוּק "תּוּרֵי זָהָב" וְעַיֵּן בַּמַּאֲמָר שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים עַל הַפָּסוּק "תּוּרֵי זָהָב" בְּעִנְיַן "תּוּרֵי זָהָב").
And the maidservant saw at the sea "He took them in His arms," like the parable of the baby who cannot see far, and his father lifts him to see.	וְרָאֲתָה שִׁפְּחָה עַל הַיָּם כו' "קָחֵם עַל זְרוֹעוֹתָיו", כְּמֶשֶׁל הַתִּינוֹק שֶׁאֵינוֹ יָכוֹל לְרְאוֹת לְמֵרָחוֹק, וְהִגְבִּיהוֹ אָבִיו לְרְאוֹת.
And behold, it is written: "Until it passes over until it passes over," twice. For in the future it is written: "And He will wave His hand over the river with His scorching wind, and strike it into seven streams, and cause [them] to walk over it in sandals" (see Koheles Rabbah, beginning, on "Hevel Hevalim").	ְוְהָנֵּה כָּתוּב: "עַד יַעֲבוֹר כו', עַד יַעֲבוֹר כו'" פַּעֲמִים. דְּהָנֵּה לָעֲתִיד כָּתוּב: "וְהַנִיף יָדוֹ עַל הַנָּהָר בְּעִים רוּחוֹ וְהִכָּהוּ לִשְׁבָעָה נְחָלִים וְהֶדְרִיךְ בַּנְּעָלִים" (רְאֵה רַבָּה הְבָלִים ('לְהֶלֶת רֵישׁ כָּרֶק "הֶבֶל הַבָלִים").
And it is written afterward: "I will thank You, Hashem, 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 exodus from the land of Egypt, I will show him wonders."	ְוְכָתוּב לְבָתַר: "אוֹדְדּ ה' כִּי אָנַפְּתָּ בִי, יָשׁוּב אַפְּדּ וּתְנַחֲמֵנִי", וְכָתוּב: "כִּימֵי צֵאתְדּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם אַרְאֶנּוּ נְפְּלֶאוֹת.".
Meaning, just as the Children of Israel, in their exodus from Egypt, crossed the Sea of Reeds—which is the aspect of the "end of all levels"—so too in the future they will cross the river to be in the aspect of "beyond the river," as it says: "Beyond the river your forefathers dwelled of old."	דְּהַיְנוּ, כְּמוֹ שֶׁעָבְרוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּעָלוֹתָם מִמִּצְרַיִם אֶת מֵי יַם־סוּף – שָׁהוּא בְּחִינַת סוֹפָא דְּכָל דַּרְגִּין – בֵּן לָצְתִיד יַעַבְרוּ אֶת הַנָּהָר לִהְיוֹת בִּבְחִינַת "עֵבֶר הַנָּהָר", בְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "בְּעֵבֶר הַנָּהָר יָשְׁבוּ אֲבוֹתִיכֶם מֵעוֹלֶם".
And this is the river that goes out from Eden (see maamar Im Bechukosai). And it is known that Eden is the aspect of Chochmah (wisdom), and "Who is wise? He who sees what is born"—the level of sight. The river that goes out of Eden is the	ְרָהוּא הַנָּהָר הַיּוֹצֵא מֵעֵדֶן (וְעַיֵּן בַּמַּאֲמֶר "אָם בְּחֻקּתַּי"). וְיָדוּעַ שֶׁעֵדֶן הוּא בְּחִינַת חָכְמָה, וְאֵיזֶהוּ חָכָם? הָרוֹאֶה אֶת הַנּוֹלֶד – בְּבְחִינַת רְאִיָּה. וְנָהָר הַיּוֹצֵא מֵעֵדֶן הוּא

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level of Binah (understanding), which is the level of hearing and contemplation in the greatness of Hashem, may He be blessed.	בְּחִינַת בִּינָה, שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת שְׁמִיעָה וְהַתְבּוֹנְנוּת בִּגְדַלַּת ה'.
And the Sea of Reeds was split into twelve parts, corresponding to the twelve tribes of Israel, as it is written: "To Him who split the Sea of Reeds into parts, for His kindness is everlasting" (Tehillim 136:13), so that each tribe could pass through in its own path, each one according to its own measure (see maamar Mizmor Shir Chanukas HaBayis).	ןיָם־סוּף נָגְזַר לִּשְׁנֵים־עָשֶׂר גְּזָרים – לְמִנְיַן שִׁבְטֵי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל – כְּדְכְתִיב: "לְגוֹזֵר יַם־סוּף לִגְזָרִים כִּי לְעוֹלֶם חַסְדּוֹ" (תְּהָלִּים קל"ו, י"ג), כְּדֵי שֶׁכָּל שֵׁבֶט וָשֵׁבֶט בִּמְסִילָתוֹ יֵלֵךְ, כָּל אֶחָד לְפוּם שִׁיעוּרָא דִילֵיהּ (וְעַיֵּן בִּמְסִילָתוֹ יֵלֵךְ, כָּל אֶחָד לְפוּם שִׁיעוּרָא דִילֵיהּ (וְעַיֵּן.
And in the future, it is written: "He will strike it into seven streams," corresponding to the seven shepherds—three forefathers and four matriarchs (see maamar Ra'isi Vehinei Menoras Zahav, and also VeHayah Or HaLevanah on "sevenfold like the light of seven days").	ְוְלֶעֲתִיד כָּתוּב: "וְהָכָּהוּ לְשִׁבְעָה נְחָלִים" – כְּנָגֶד בְּחִינַת ז' רוֹעִים: ג' אָבוֹת וְד' אִמָּהוֹת (וְעַיֵּן בַּמַּאֲמָר "רָאִיתִּי וְהִנָּה מְנוֹרַת זָהָב" כו' וְשִׁבְעָה נֵרוֹתֶיהָ עָלֶיהָ, וְעַיֵּן גַּם בַּמַּאֲמֶר "וְהָיָה אוֹר הַלְּבָנָה" בְּעִנְיַן "שִׁבְעַתִים כְּאוֹר בַּמַּאֲמֶר "וְהָיָה אוֹר הַלְּבָנָה" בְּעִנְיַן "שִׁבְעַתִים בְּאוֹר").
And behold, now—at this time—the aspect of "Beyond the River" has not yet been revealed. But in the future it is written: "I will show him wonders"—"I will show," in the aspect of sight, as explained above.	וְהָנֵּה עַתָּה – בִּזְמַן דְּעַכְשָׁו – לֹא נִתְגַּלָּה בְּחִינַת "עֵבֶּר – "אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְּלָאוֹת" – אַבְל לָעֲתִיד כָּתוּב: "אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת". אַרְאָנּוּ" בְּחִינַת רְאִיָּה כַּנַּ"ל.
And this is: "I will thank You, Hashem, for You were angry with me"—that is, the suffering, the hardship of exile and livelihood. And therefore: "Your anger will turn away and You will comfort me," for by bearing poverty and distress, we will merit the revelation of the level of "Beyond the River," as explained above.	וְזֶהוּ: "אוֹדְדּ ה' כִּי אָנַפְתָּ בִי" – דְהַיְנוּ יִסּוּרִים, קֹשִׁי הַשִּׁעְבּוּד וּפַּרְנָסָה. וְלָכֵן: "יָשׁוּב אַפְּדְּ וּתְנַחֲמֵנִי", שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי שֶׁסָּבַלְנוּ הָעֹנִי וְהַדּוּחַק – נִזְכֶּה לְבְחִינַת הָתְגַּלוּת בְּחִינַת "עֵבֶר הַנָּהָר", כַּנַ"ל.
And this is [the meaning of] "Six days you shall eat matzos," and not "seven days," because this verse speaks about the future—when the seventh day will be an Atzeres to Hashem your G-d: the level of "Beyond the River," the river that goes out from Eden, in which there will be no eating, etc. Therefore, there will be no eating of matzah—the bread of affliction.	וְזֶהוּ "שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים תּאכַל מַצוֹת", וְלֹא "שָׁבְעַת יָמִים", כִּי הַפָּסוּק הַזָּה נָאֱמַר עַל הָעָתִיד – שֶׁיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי יִהְיֶה עֲצֶרֶת לַה' אֱלֹקֶיךְ, בְּחִינַת "עֵכֶר הַנָּהָר" – הַיּוֹצֵא מֵעֵדֶן שׁאֵין בּוֹ לֹא אֲכִילָה כו', לָכֵן לֹא יִהְיֶה בּוֹ אֲכִילַת מַצְּה – שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ לֹא אֲכִילָת מַצְּה הַ לֶּחֶם עֹנִי –.
And therefore it is written, "You shall not do any <i>melachah</i> (labor)," without the specification of <i>melaches avodah</i> (servile labor), as it is written for other Yomim Tovim where food preparation is permitted. But on this seventh day in the future, it says simply "no labor," which also includes food preparation. Since there will be no eating, as mentioned above.	וְלָכֵן כָּתוּב: "לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה מְלָאכָה" סְתָם, וְלֹא "מְלֶאכֶת עֲבֹדָה" כְּמוֹ שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר בִּשְׁאָר יָמִים טוֹבִים שֶׁהַתְּרָה בָהֶם מְלֶאכָת אוֹכֶל נָפֶשׁ. אֲבָל בַּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי הַנַּ"ל לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא – "לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה מְלָאכָה" סְתָם – וַאֲפִילוּ מְלֶאכֶת אוֹכֶל נָפֶשׁ נָמֵי בִּמְשַׁמַע, לְפִי שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ לֹא אֲכִילָה כו' בּנַּ"ל

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revelation of <i>mochin d'gadlus</i> (expanded consciousness), as is known, this was only temporary and through a supernatural leap. Therefore, there must be the Counting of the Omer after that initial	ְהָבֵּה הַגַּם שֶׁבַּלֵּילוֹת הָרְאשׁוֹנוֹת שֶׁל פֶּסַח נִתְגַּלְתָה בְּחִינַת מוֹחִין דְּגַדְלוּת כַּיָּדוּעַ – רַק שֶׁזָּה הָיָה לְפִי שָׁעָה, בְּבְחִינַת הִילּוּג – שֶׁלֹא בְּדֶרֶךְ הַשֶּׁבַע. לָכֵן צְרִיךְ לְהִיוֹת סְפִירַת הָעוֹמֶר אַחַר בְּחִינַת הַהִתְגַּלוּת הַנַּ"ל: "הַיּוֹם יוֹם אֶחָד" כו' – הַיְנוּ, כְּדֵי לְהַמְשִׁיךְ בִּמְעַט מְעַט "מְעַט מְעַט (אָגָרְשָׁנּוּ" (שמות כ"ג, ל
(Meaning: that each day there is a refinement of one character trait from the animal soul, through the drawing down of the "Today is day" process.)	רְצוֹנִי לוֹמֵר: שֶׁבְּכָל יוֹם נַעֲשֶׂה בִּירוּר מִדָּה אַחַת מִן) הַמִּדּוֹת שֶׁבַּנֶּפֶשׁ הַבְּהַמִית, עַל־יְדֵי הַהַמְשָׁכָה דְ"הַיּוֹם יוֹם ני"כו.
And an analogy: like one who gives a gift to his friend—a purse filled with gold coins. At first, the recipient receives the entire gift at once, in general. But afterward, he counts and enumerates the coins slowly, in detail.	וּכְמוֹ מָשָׁל: אֶחָד שֶׁנָּתַן מַתָּנָה לַחֲבֵרוֹ – כִּיס מָלֵא זְהוּבִים שְׁבַּתְּחָלָּה מְקַבֵּל הַמַּתָּנָה בְּפַעַם אַחַת – בִּכְלָל, וְאַחַר – שֶׁבַּתְּחָלָה מְקַבֵּל הַמַּתְּנָה בְּפְעַם אַחַת – בִּכְלָל, וְאַחַר בָּךְ הוּא סוֹפֵר וּמוֹנֶה הַזְּהוּבִים מְעַט מְעַט, בִּפְרָט.
(And see what is written at the beginning of <i>Parshas Shelach</i> regarding the matter of <i>Igulim</i> and <i>Yosher</i> , which is also similar to the idea of general and particular. And see also the maamar beginning with <i>Kenesher Ya'ir</i> .)	וְעַיֵּן מָה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּרֵישׁ פַּרְשַׁת שְׁלֵח בְּעִנְיַן "עָגוּלִים) וְיוֹשֶׁר", שֶׁהוּא גַּם כֵּן כְּעָנְיַן כְּלָל וּפְרָט. וְעַיֵּן גַּם בַּמַּאֲמָר ו"דָּ"ה "כְּנֶשֶׁר יָעִיר").

[NOTE: @ Summary

This discourse explores a deeper mystical interpretation of the verse "ששת ימים תאכל מצות וביום" "Six days you shall eat matzos, and on the seventh day shall be an Atzeres to Hashem your G-d; you shall do no labor."

Key ideas include:

- Why only six days of matzah: The verse is interpreted as referring to the future redemption, when the seventh day (Shvi'i shel Pesach) will transcend physicality—no eating, no labor—because it will represent the level of "עַבֶּר הַּנְּהָר" (Beyond the River), the sublime level flowing from Eden (Chochmah) through the River (Binah).
- No work at all: On that ultimate day, not even work for food preparation will be allowed, because eating itself will be irrelevant.
- Revelation vs. Integration: Although Pesach begins with a powerful supernatural revelation (mochin d'gadlus), that flash of light must be integrated step-by-step through Sefiras HaOmer, refining one trait of the animal soul each day.
- The gold coin analogy: This gradual internalization is like receiving a large gift (a purse of gold coins) all at once, and then taking time to count and appreciate each coin individually.

Parsha Tzav/ Pesach

ששת ימים תאכל מצות וביום השביעי עצרת ל-ה

• **Kabbalistic themes**: The distinction between *Igulim* (circular, infinite light) and *Yosher* (linear, step-by-step integration) mirrors the overall dynamic—general inspiration must be made specific and personal.

Practical Takeaway

Don't rely on flashes of inspiration—transform them into lasting change.

We all have moments of spiritual insight, excitement, or elevation (especially during holidays like Pesach). But the key to growth is what happens after—Sefiras HaOmer teaches us to **integrate** that light through **daily refinement** and slow, methodical work on our character traits.

Even if your spiritual experience came in a sudden rush, your long-term elevation will only come through consistency, detail, and inner transformation.



True Chassidic Story

The Rebbe Maharash and the Empty Cup

The Rebbe Maharash (the 4th Chabad Rebbe) once gave a fiery maamar on the nature of divine light during a Pesach meal. A chassid who was listening was so moved, he jumped up and shouted, "Rebbe, I feel it! I feel the infinite light filling my soul!"

The Rebbe gently looked at him and said:

"It's easy to feel full when the wine is being poured. But the real test is after the cup is empty—do you still carry the warmth in your heart?"

Later that night, the Rebbe explained to a group of elder chassidim:

"The 'matzah of the first night' is a gift from above. But to live as a Jew, you must do the work of counting your own coins. That is Sefiras HaOmer."

Just like the cup of wine, the initial inspiration is **meant to spark** you—but the **long-term** journey depends on whether you'll take the spark and fan it into a flame through daily inner work