בְּסִ״ד, לִּי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמָרִים מְלוּקָטִים

With the help of Heaven, on the 12th and 13th of Tammuz 5689-1929

Introduction

This discourse, delivered by the **Frierdiker Rebbe** (Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn, 1880–1950), sixth Rebbe of Chabad, was given in the summer of 1929 (תרפ״ט), during a period of profound tension and danger for world Jewry. The Frierdiker Rebbe—known for his unwavering mesirus nefesh during the Soviet persecution—taught this maamar around the time of Yud-Beis—Yud-Gimmel Tammuz, the days commemorating his release from Soviet imprisonment. In this maamar, he offers a deeply layered exploration of the verse "מַה שבוּ אֹהָלֶיךּ יַשְלְבּ מִשְׁבְּוֹתֶיךּ יִשְׂרָאֵל", weaving together Nigleh and Chassidus to reveal how exile, trials, and daily Jewish life refine the world and manifest G-d's essence through our most hidden strength.

(8)

Questions on the verse: "How goodly are your tents, O Jacob..."

Three explanations on the verse: "You have given a banner to those who fear You, to be displayed because of the truth."

- 1) A test.
- 2) Upliftment.
- 3) Wonders beyond nature.

"How goodly are your tents, O Jacob, your dwelling places, O Israel." And our Rabbis said (Sanhedrin 105b): "From the blessing of that wicked one [Bilam] you learn what was in his heart. He sought to say that they should not have synagogues and study halls, so he said, 'How goodly are your tents, O Jacob.' He sought to say that the Divine Presence should not rest upon them, so he said, 'Your dwelling places, O Israel.'"

Now, the term "tents" refers to tents of Torah and prayer, as it is written: "And Jacob was a wholesome man, dwelling in tents" (Genesis 25:27).

We must understand: why are synagogues and study halls and the resting of the Divine Presence divided into two categories? And why are synagogues and study halls attributed to Jacob, while the resting of the Shechinah is attributed to Israel? For in truth, these are one matter—for synagogues are miniature sanctuaries, and upon every group of ten, the Shechinah rests (Berachos 6a). Study

"שְׁאֵלוֹת בַּפָּסוּק "מַה טבוּ אֹהָלֶיךְ יַצְקֹב. :"גי פֵּירוּשִׁים בַּפָּסוּק "נָתַתָּה לִירֵאֶיךְ גַּס לְהִתְּנוֹסֵס אי נִפָּיוֹן, בי הַגָּבָּהָה.

גי נְפָּלַאוֹת לְמַעְלָה מֵן הַשֶּבַע.

מַה טבוּ אֹהֶלֶיךּ יַעֲקֹב מִשְׁכְּנֹתֶיךּ יִשְׂרָאֵלּ". וְאָמְרוּ"
רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זַ"ל (סַנְהָדְרִין ק״ה ע״ב): "מִבּּרְכָתוֹ שֶׁלֹ אוֹתוֹ
רָשָׁע אַתָּה לָמֵד מֶה הָיָה בְּלְבּוֹ, בִּקֵשׁ לוֹמֵר שֶׁלֹּא יִהְיֶה
לָהֶם בְּתֵּי כְּנַסִיּוֹת וּבָתֵי מִדְרָשׁוֹת, אָמֵר: 'מֵה טבוּ
אֹהָלֶיךּ יַעֲקֹב', בִּקֵשׁ לוֹמֵר לֹא תִּשְׁרָה שְׁכִינָה עֲלֵיהָם,
."'אָמַר: 'מִשְׁכְּנֹתֶיךּ יִשְׂרָאֵל
וְהִנֵּה "אֹהָלִים" קָאֵי עַל אָהָלֵי תּוֹרָה וּתִפְלָּה, כְּמוֹ
."שַׁכַּתוּב: "וְיָעֵקֹב אִישׁ תַּם ישׁב אֹהָלִים
."שַׁכַּתוּב: "וְיָעֵקֹב אִישׁ תַּם ישׁב אֹהָלִים

וְצָרִיךְ לְהָבִין: לָמָּה מְחַלֵּק בָּתֵּי כְּנֵסִיּוֹת וּמִדְרָשִׁים
וְהַשְּׁרָאַת הַשְּׁכִינָה לִשְׁנֵי עִנְיָנִים, וּמְיַחֵס בָּתֵּי כְּנֵסִיּוֹת
וּמְדְרָשִׁים לְיַצְּלְב, וְהַשְׁרָאַת הַשְּׁכִינָה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל?
דְּבֶאֱמֶת הֵם עִנְיָן אֶחָד, דְּבָתֵי כְּנֵסִיּוֹת הֵם מִקְדָשׁ מְעַט,
וְעַל כָּל בֵּי עֲשָׂרָה שְׁכִינְהָא שַׁרִיָא (ברכות ו' א'), וּבָתֵּי
מִדְרָשׁ הֵם אָהָלֵי תּוֹרָה, וּשְׁכִינָה שְׁרוּיָה שָׁם. אִם כֵּן
?למה מְחֹלִּקם לשׁנִי ענִינִים מִיחדים

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאָאַרִים מְלוּקָטִים

vvitil the help of freaven, on the 12th and 13th	UI 01 1UIIIIIUZ 0007 1727
halls are tents of Torah, and the Shechinah dwells there. If so, why are they separated into two distinct matters?	
To understand this, we must first preface what is written: "You have given a banner to those who fear You to be displayed because of the truth—Selah." Rashi explains: "You have also given to those who fear You—tests of many troubles; to be displayed—so they will be tested whether they stand in awe of You." That is, he interprets "banner (nes)" as a "test (nissayon)."	וּלְהָבִין זָה, יֵשׁ לְהַקְדִּים תְּחָלָּה מֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב: "נָתַתָּה לִירֵאֶידְּ נֵּס לְהִתְנוֹסֵס מִפְּנֵי קֶשֶׁט סֶלָה", וּפֵירֵשׁ רַשִּׁ": "נָתַתָּה לִירֵאֶידְ גַּם – נִסְיוֹנוֹת שֶׁל צָרוֹת הַרְבֵּה; לְהִתְנוֹסֵס – לִהְיוֹת מְנַסִּים בָּהֶם אִם יַעַמְדוּ בְּיִרְאָתֶדְּ". "וְהַיְנוּ דְּפֵירֵשׁ "נֵּס" מִלְשׁוֹן "נָסָּיוֹן
The Metzudas David explains "nes" as elevation and uplifting—like a tall flag. Thus: "You have given a banner to those who fear You"—from now on, give to those who fear You exaltation to rise in the world. These two interpretations are found in the Midrash (Bereishis Rabbah 55): "One trial after another, one elevation after another, to test them in the world, to elevate them in the world, like the mast of a ship."	וּבַמְּצוּדַת דָּוָד פֵירֵשׁ "נֵּס" מִלְשׁוֹן הַגְּבָּהָה וַהְּרָמָה, כַּנֵּס הַגָּבוֹהַ. וּפֵירוּשׁ "נָתַתָּה לִירֵאֶיךּ נֵּס לְהִתְנוֹסֵס" – .מֵעַתָּה תִּתֵּן לִירֵאֶידְ הָרָמָה לְהִתְרוֹמֵם בָּעוֹלָם דְּשְׁנֵי הַפֵּירוּשִׁים הֵם מֵהַמִּדְרָשׁ (בְּרֵאשִׁית רַבָּה נ״ה): "נָסִיוֹן אַחַר נָסִיוֹן, וּגְדֵלִין אַחַר גְּדַלִין, בִּשְׁבִיל לְנַסּוֹתָן "בָּעוֹלָם, בִּשְׁבִיל לְגַדְּלָן בָּעוֹלָם, כַּנֵּס הַזָּה שֶׁל סְפִינָה.
The third explanation of "nes" is from the root "niflaos"—wonders, meaning something that is lofty and transcendent above nature. According to this, the verse means: "You have given to those who fear You a nes"—many trials—to "be displayed," to elevate them in the world, like the ship's mast which is visible from afar. And this is so even amidst the many waters of the sea, which strike fear in the passengers—yet just as the ship's mast stands in security and strength, pointing to loftiness and upliftedness, so too those who fear Hashem—who are Your fearers—stand strong in their service of Torah and mitzvos, with the strength of their trust, which is with a power above nature. As it is written (Exodus 17:15): "And he called its name: Hashem is my banner." Hashem is our nes.	וְהַפֵּרוּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי בְּ"נֵּס" הוּא מִלְשׁוֹן "נִפְּלָאוֹת", ַדְּעִנְיָנוֹ הוּא מַה שָׁגָּבֹהַ וּמְרוֹמֶם מִן הַשָּבַע דְּלְפִי זֶה פֵירוּשׁוֹ שֶׁל הַכָּתוּב: "נָתַתָּה לִירֵאֶיְךּ נֵּס" – נְּסִיוֹן שֶׁל צְרוֹת הַרְבֵּה, וְהוּא בִּכְדֵי "לְהִתְנוֹסַס" – לְגַדְּלָן בְּעוֹלָם, כְּנֵס שֶׁל סְפִינָה שֶׁהִיא נִרְאֵית לְמֵרְחוֹק וְהַיְנוּ, דְּגַם בְּמִים רַבִּים שֶׁל מֵי הַיָּם הַמַּטִּיל חֲרָדָה עַל הַיּוֹשְׁרִים בְּסְפִינָה – הָּנָה כְּשׁם שֶׁהנּבְּס שֶׁל הַסְפִינָה עוֹמֵד בְּבָטָחוֹן וְחֹזֶק שֶׁמוֹרֶה עַל רוֹמְמוּת וְהַגְּבָּהָה – כָּדְּ עוֹמֵד בְּבָטָחוֹן וְחֹזֶק שֶׁמוֹרֶה עַל רוֹמְמוּת וְהַגְּבָּהָה – כָּדְּ יִרְאֵיךְ שָׁהוּא בְּכֹחַ שֶׁלְמִעְלָה בְּתוֹרָה וּמְצְוֹת, מִגְּדֵל בִּטְחוֹנָם שֶׁהוּא בְּכֹחַ שֶׁלְמִעְלָה בְּתוֹרָה וּמְצְוֹת, מִגְּדֵל בִּטְחוֹנָם שֶׁהוּא בְּכֹחַ שֶׁלְמַעְלָה וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכְּתוּב (שמות י״ז ט״ו): "וַיִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ הָנָיָ׳ נִפִּי" הַוֹּא נֵס שֶׁלָנוּי . – הְנִיָּי הוּא נֵּס שֶׁלָּנוּי . – הְנִיָּי הוּא נֵּס שֶׁלָּנוּי . – הְנִיָּי הוּא נֵּס שֶׁלָּנִי . – הְנִייָ הוּא נֵּס שֶׁלָּנִיי . – הְנִיָּי הוֹא נֵס שֶׁלָּנוּי
(ב)	
The test — is in order to come to "knowing" (דעת) Hashem,	הַגָּפָּיוֹן – כְּדֵי לָבוֹא לְ"דַעַת" אֶת הוי׳ שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִן
which is above nature.	ָהַטֶּבַע.
Three letters construct six houses.	ג׳ אוֹתִיּוֹת בּוֹנוֹת שִׁשָּׁה בָּתִּים,

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמָרִים מְלוּקָטִים

The Baal Shem Tov's explanation — through "desire" (רצה) in the letters of Torah, a "window" (צהר) is made, to transform the "trouble" (צרה).	פֵּירוּשׁ הַבַּעַל שֵׁם טוֹב – עַל־יְדֵי "רָצָה" בְּאוֹתִּיּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה, נַאֲשֶׂה "צֹהַר" לַהָפֹּךְ אֶת הַ"צָּרָה".
And the explanation of the matter is as follows: behold, it is written (Deuteronomy 4:35), "For Hashem your G-d is testing you to know." That is, through trials one comes to the level of Daas (intimate knowledge of G-d). And this is through overcoming all matters that obstruct and delay the service of Hashem, blessed be He, in Torah and prayer and in fulfillment of the mitzvos. Through this, one reaches Daas of Hashem. For "Elokim" in gematria is "HaTeva" (the nature). And according to nature, time is arranged in the order of past, present, and future — "was, is, and will be." But through the trials one attains Daas of Havayah — that Havayah is "He was, is, and will be simultaneously," which is above nature.	וּבֵיאוּר הָעִנָיָן הוּא, דְּהִנֵּה כְּתִיב: "כִּי מְנַשֶּׁה הוּי' אֱלֹצֵיכֶם אֶתְכֶם לָדַעַת", דְּעַל יְדֵי הַנִּסְיוֹנוֹת בָּאִים לִּבְחִינַת דַּעַת, וְהַיְינוּ דְּעַל יְדֵי שֶׁמְּתְנַּבֵּר עַל כָּל הַדְּבָרִים הַמּוֹנְעִים וּמְעַכְּבִים מֵעֲבוֹדַת הּ' יִתְבָּרֵךְ בְּתוֹרָה וּתְפִּלָּה וּקְיוּם הַמִּצְוֹת, הִנָּה עַל יְדֵי זֶה מַגִּיעִים לָדַעַת אֶת הוּי', דְ"אֱלֹקִים" בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא "הַטֶּבַע", וְעַל פִּי הַטֶּבַע הָרֵי הַזְּמַן הוּא בְּסֵדֶר דְּעָבַר, הוֹנָה וְעָתִיד, הָיָה, הֹנֶה וְיִהְיָה, וְעַל יְדֵי הַנָּסְיוֹנוֹת מַגִּיעִים לָדַעַת אֶת הוּי', דְּהוּי' הוּא הָיָה, הֹנֶה וְיִהְיֶה כְּאֶחָד – שָׁהוּא לְמַעְלָה מִן הַטֶּבַע
And it is known that a trial (nisayon) is where the G-dly spark is extremely concealed and hidden. And as is the known rule, that the lower a spark has fallen, the higher its root. Like the example of a wall of stones: the stone that was originally on top of the wall — when it falls, it falls farther away from the wall than the stone that was on the bottom of the wall, for when that one falls, it lands close to the base of the wall.	וְיָדוּעַ שֶׁהַנְּסָיוֹן הוּא שֶׁהַנִּיצוֹץ הָאֱלֹקִי הוּא מַסְתָּר וְנֶעְלָם בְּיוֹתֵר, וּכְהַכְּלָל הַיָּדוּעַ, דְּהַנִּיצוֹצוֹת שֶׁנָּפְלוּ לְמַטָּה יוֹתֵר — שָׁרְשֶׁן הוּא לְמַעְלָה יוֹתֵר, וּכְמוֹ כֹּתֶל שֶׁל אֲבָנִים, הְנֵּה הָאֶבֶן שֶׁבְּרֹאשׁ הַכֹּתֶל — כְּשֶׁנוֹפֵל, הְרֵי הוּא נוֹפֵל לְמֵרְחוֹק יוֹתֵר מִן הַכֹּתֶל, מִכְּמוֹ הָאֶבֶן שֶׁהוּא בְּחַחִתִּית הַכֹּתֶל — דְּכְשֶׁהוּא נוֹפֵל, הְרֵי הוּא בְּסָמוּךְ אֶל הַכֹּתֶל.
Now the letters are called "stones," as it is said in Sefer Yetzirah: "Two stones build two houses." Just as a house is built from stones, and according to the number of stones and their arrangement is the size of the house in length, width, and height — so too with a word: according to the number of letters and their combinations is the meaning of the word. Two letters build two houses — like alef and beis, which form the combinations "av" and "ba." Three letters build six houses — such as the letters tzadi, hei, reish — which have six permutations.	וְהָנֵּה הָאוֹתִיּוֹת נָקְרָאִים "אֲבָנִים", וּכְמוֹ שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בְּסֵפֶּר יְצִירָה: "שְׁתֵּי אֲבָנִים בּוֹנוֹת שְׁתֵּי בָּתִּים", דְּכְשֵׁם שֶׁהַבַּיִת נִבְנָה מֵאֲבָנִים, וּכְפִי רִיבּוּי הָאֲבָנִים וְסִדְרָם — כֵּן יִהְיָה גֶּדֶל הַבַּיִת בְּאֹרְכּוֹ, רָחְבּוֹ וְגָבְהוֹ. וְכֵן הוּא בִּתְּבָה — אֲשֶׁר לְפִי רֹב הָאוֹתִיּוֹת שֶׁבּוֹ וְסִדְרָן בִּצְירוּפִיהָו, כֵּן יִהְיֶה פֵּרוּשׁ הַתֵּבָה הַהִּיא. וּב' אוֹתִיּוֹת בּוֹנוֹת שְׁתֵּי בָּתִּים — שְׁנֵי בְּרוֹפִים: "אָב", "בָּא". וּשְׁלֹשָׁה אוֹתִיּוֹת בּוֹנוֹת שִׁשָּׁה צֵרוּפִים בָּתִּים — כְּמוֹ אוֹתִיּוֹת "צָהַ"ר", שָׁיֵשׁ לוֹ שִׁשָּׁה צֵרוּפִים

בְּסִ״ד, לִּי״ב וְי״ג תַּמוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמָרִים מְלוּקָטִים

And it is known in Kabbalah from teacher to teacher from our master the Baal Shem Tov, may his soul be in Eden, that in this	ן ָדוּעַ בַּקַבָּלָה, רַבִּי מִפִּי רַבִּי מִמּוֹרֵנוּ הַבַּעַל שֵׁם טוֹב
combination (צ–ה–ג) there are three roots and three branches. The	ָנְשְׁמָתוֹ עֲדָן, דְּבָצִירוּף זָה הָרֵי יֵשׁ בּוֹ ג' עָקַרִים וּג'
roots are: tzar (distress), ratzah (desire), and tzohar (light/window).	ּבְּשְּיֵּהְיֹגִי בְּנְּדְּיִּדְ יָּדְ יְּדְ יָּדְ יְּדְ יָּדְ יִּדְ יִּדְ יִּדְ יָּדְ יִּדְ יָּדְ יִּדְ יָּדְ מִסְתַּצָפִים — הָעִקָּרִים הֵם: "צָר", "רַצְהּ", "צֹהַר".
And our master the Baal Shem Toy, may his soul be in Eden, said	ַרְאָתַבְּיִר ם יּנִיּאָוְ ם נוּב. בְּּי , יְ בְּיָּוּ , בּנַיּ . וְאָמַר מוֹרֵנוּ הַבַּעַל שֵׁם טוֹב נִשְׁמָתוֹ עֵדֶו, דְעַל יְדֵי
that through the letters in Torah and prayer — which is the	וְּאָבַּיי בּיוֹיֵ בּוֹ חַבַּצִּי שֵׁם טוב רְּאָבָייוּ צָּנְיָן "בּא אָל — שָׁהוּא עִנְיָן "בּא אָל
meaning of "Come into the ark" (Genesis 7:1), that "ark" (teva)	ָטָאוֹנִי זוּ דְּוֹזּוָ זוּ וּוְנִּכְּיָּי — שְׁרוּא נִּנְּיָר בּא אֶל הַתֵּבָה", דְּ"תֵּבָה" הָם אוֹתִּיוֹת הַתּוֹרָה וּתְפַּלָּה, וּ"בֹּא אֶל
means the letters of Torah and prayer — and "come into the ark"	הַתֵּבָה" הוּא הַכִּנִיסָה בָּתוֹךְ הָאוֹתִיּוֹת שֵׁל הַתּוֹרָה וּתִפַּלָּה הַתֵּבָה" הוּא הַכִּנִיסָה בִּתוֹךְ הָאוֹתִיּוֹת שֵׁל הַתּוֹרָה וּתִפַּלָּה
1 7	
means to enter into the letters of Torah and prayer, to learn with	לַעֶּרְנְעֶן מִיט אַ חַיּוּת, אוּן דאַנוְנְעֶן מִיט אַ חַיּוּתוּ, — לְעֶרְנְעֶן מִיט אַ חַיּוּתוּ,
vitality and to daven with vitality. For vitality points to the inner	דְהַחַיּוּת מוֹרֶה עַל פְּנִימִית הָרְצוֹן — שֶׁהוּא עִנְיַן "ביבין" ביב יכל ביב ביניים "יליבין" לביב בביב בי
will, which is the concept of ratzah (desire). Through this, one	"רָצָה". הַנֵּה עַל יְדֵי זָה נַעֲשֶׁה "צֹהַר" לַתַּבָה, דְּכְכֹחַ זָה
makes a tzohar (window) in the ark — and with this power one	מְהַפְּכִים אֶת הַ"צֶרָה" שֶׁל הַ"צָּר" הַצוֹרֵר — רַחֲמָנָא "ליילי לייירי
transforms the tzarah (distress) of the tzar (oppressor), may G-d	."לִצְלָן — לְ"צֹהַר".
spare us, into a tzohar (light).	
And similarly it is written (Jeremiah 30:7): "It is a time of trouble	
for Jacob, and from it he will be saved." That from that very tzarah	ן עַל דֶּרֶדְ דְּכְתִיב: "וְעֵת צָרָה הִיא לְיַעֲקֹב וּמִמֶּנָּה יְוָשֵׁעַ",
(trouble) will come salvation. This is the idea of the tzohar (light)	ּךְמָן הַצָּרָה הַהִּיא מֵצֵא לו עוד יְשוּעָה — דְּזֶהוּ עִּנְיַן
that shines great light — like at noon, when the sun shines in its	צהַר" שֶׁמֵאִיר אוֹר רַב, וּכְמוֹ בַּצָּהָרֵיִם שֶׁהוּא תֹּקֶף"
full strength, as it is written (Judges 5:31): "And those who love	זְרִיחַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ, כֵּן כְּתִיב: "וְאֹהַבָּיו כְּצֵאת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ
Him are like the sun when it emerges in its might."	."בּגְבֵרָתוֹ
(λ)	
The light of the intellect within each word is according to the	
permutations of its letters.	אוֹר הַשֵּׂכֶל שֶׁבְּכָל מִילָה הוּא לְפִי צֵרוּפֵי הָאוֹתִיּוֹת.
-	
The creation of the worlds comes from the shattering of the	הָתְהַוּוּת הָעוֹלָמוֹת – מִשְׁבִירַת הַכֵּלִים דְּתֹהוּ.
vessels of Tohu.	
From the 288 sparks, there remain to be refined 86, which is	מְתּוֹךְ רפּ״ח נִצוֹצוֹת נִשְׁאֲרוּ לְבָרֵר פּ״וּ, בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא
the numerical value of "HaTeva" (the nature).	הַשֶּבַע.
In the final exile, truth is not seen, and falsehood appears as	בַּגָּלוּת הָאַחַרוֹן, הָאֱמֶת אֵינָה נִרְאֵית וְהַשֶּׁקֶר נִרְאָה
truth.	ָּבֶּאֶמֶת.

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמֵרִים מְלוּקַטִים

With the help of Heaven, on the 12th and 13th of Tammuz 5689-1929

And the matter in this is: behold, in all the letters, the nature of the permutations determines the light of intellect and the inner content that fills them and surrounds them. For example, in the word "av" (father), it has its inherent meaning, and it also has what is external and surrounds it. Likewise, in the word "bo" (come), what surrounds it is: from where did it come and to where is it going. And so it is with all words — they have what fills them and what surrounds them.

ְוְהָעְנְיָן בָּזָה הוּא, דְּהִנֵּה בְּכָל הָאוֹתִיּוֹת, הִנֵּה לְפִי אֹפֶּן הַצֵּרוּפִים כֵּן יִהְיֶה הָאוֹר שֵׁכֶל וְהַתּוֹכֶן כְּּנִימִי הַמְמֵלֵּא אוֹתָם וְהַסּוֹבֵב אוֹתָם. וּכְמוֹ בִּתְּבַת "אָב" — הֲרֵי יֵשׁ לוֹ פֵּרוּשׁוֹ בְּמוּכָנוֹ, וְיֵשׁ לוֹ בְּמֵה שֶׁהוּא חוּץ מִמֶּנוּ וּמְסוֹבָב מֵאִתוֹ. וְכֵן בִּתְּבַת "בֹּא", דְּהַמְסוֹכָב מִמֶּנוּ הוּא: מֵאַיִן בָּא וּלְאָן בָּא. וְכֵן הוּא בְּכָל הַתֵּבוֹת — שָׁיֵשׁ לְהֶם מַה שִׁמְמֵלֵּא אוֹתָם וּמַה שֶׁסּוֹבֵב אוֹתָם.

Therefore the letters are called "vessels," for just as vessels receive within them what is placed into them — some vessels receive food, others receive drink — so too the letters receive the intellectual light within them. And according to the arrangement of the letter combinations, so too is the nature of the word, like the structure of a house in its length, width, and height, which is according to the number of stones and their arrangement.

וְלָכֵן הָאוֹתִיּוֹת נִקְרָאִים כֵּלִים, וּכְשֵׁם שֶׁהַכֵּלִים הֲרֵי הֵם מְלַכֵן הָאוֹתִיּוֹת נִקְרָאִים כֵּלִים, וּכְשֵׁם שֶׁהַכֵּלִים הֲרֵי הֵם מְלַבְּלִים בְּתוֹכָם אֶת הַנָּתוּן בָּהֶם — וְנֵשְׁנָם כַּלִים מְלֻבְּלִים אוֹכֶל, וְיֵשְׁנָם כֵּלִים מְלֻבְּלִים אֶת הָאוֹר שֵׁכֶל כְּמוֹ כֵן הָאוֹתִיּוֹת הֲרֵי הָם מְלַבְּלִים אֶת הָאוֹר שֵׁכֶל שֶׁבָּה הַהִּיא, שֶׁבָּהָם. וּכְפִי אֹפֶן צֵרופֵי הָאוֹתִיּוֹת כֵּן יִהְיָה הַתִּבָּה הַהִּיא, בִּדְמֵיּוֹן צִיּוּר הַבַּיִת בְּאֹרְכּוֹ, רָחְבּוֹ וְגָבְהוֹ — שֶׁהוּא לְפִי .מִסְכֵּר הָאֲבָנִים וְסִדְרָם

And behold, the creation of the worlds Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah comes from the "shattering of the vessels" of Tohu — these are the letters of Tohu that became separated. And from them are the 288 sparks that must be refined through the four exiles. Of these, 202 sparks were refined in the Egyptian exile, as it is written: "And also a mixed multitude went up with them" (Exodus 12:38). The remaining 86 sparks — the numerical value of "HaTeva" (the nature) — must be refined in the other three exiles.

ְוְהָבֵּה הָתְהַוּוּת עוֹלָמוֹת בְּרִיאָה, יְצִירָה, עֲשִׁיָּה — הוּא מִשְׁבִירַת הַכֵּלִים דְּתֹהוּ, שֶׁהֵן הָאוֹתִיּוֹת דְתֹהוּ שֶׁנְתְכָּרְדוּ. וּמֵהֶן הוּא הָרַפַּ"ח נִיצוֹצוֹת שֶׁצְּרִיכִים לְהִתְבָּרֵר בְּהַד' גָּלֵיּוֹת. אֲשֶׁר ר"ב נִיצוֹצוֹת נִתְבָּרְרוּ בְּגָלוֹת מִצְרַים, וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וְגַם עֵרֶב רַב עָלָה אִתָּם", וּפּ"ו נִיצוֹצוֹת — בִּגִימֵּטְרִיָּא "הַשֶּבַע" — צְרִיכִים לְהִתְבָּרֵר בְּהַג' גָּלֵיּוֹת

And the primary [work] is in this final exile, which is more difficult than the two prior exiles. For "teva" (nature) means sinking and submerging, and also is related to the words "circular" and "ring" — meaning that the essence of nature is that truth is not visible and falsehood appears as truth.

ְוָהָעָקֶר הוּא בְּגָלוּת זֶה הָאַחַרוֹן, הָעוֹלֶה בְּקָשְׁיוֹ עַל הַשְּׁנֵי גָּלֵיּוֹת שֶׁקֶּדְמוּ לוֹ. דְּהִנֵּה "טֶבַע" — הֲרֵי פֵירוּשׁוֹ: צְלִילֶה וּשְׁקִיעָה, וְכֵן מִלְּשׁוֹן עִגוּל וְטַבַּעַת. דְּעִנְיַן הַטֶּבַע הוּא — מַה שֶׁהָצֶמֶת אֵינוֹ נִרְאָה, וְהַשֶּׁקֶר נִרְאָה לָאֱמֶת.

הַנָּסִיוֹנוֹת הוּא לַעַלוֹת וּלְהַגִּיעַ עַל יָדֵי הַעֲבוֹדָה דַּוְקָא

לְבָחֵינַת דַּעַת אֶת הויַ', שָהוּא לְמַעַלַה מִן הַטֶּבַע.

Frierdiker Rebbe

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאָּמַרִים מְלוּקָטִים

With the help of Heaven, on the 12th and 13th of Tammuz 5689-1929

וּכְמוֹ עַל דֶּרֶךְ דָּבָר הַנִּטִבַּע בַּמַיִם — שֶׁהַמַיִם מְכַסִים Like an object sunken in water, where the water conceals it from אוֹתוֹ מִכָּל צַד וּפִנָּה — הַרֵי בָּאֱמֶת, הַרֵי דָּבָר הַנְּטִבָּע all sides — in truth, the object exists just as much as when יַשָׁנוֹ בַּמְצִיאוּת כָּמוֹ שֶׁהוּא בָּגִילּוּי, אֱלַא שֶׁהוּא נַעְלַם revealed, but it is hidden and buried within the waters that envelop וְנָגְנֵז תּוֹךְ הַמַּיִם — הַמְכַסִים אוֹתוֹ כְּטַבַּעַת הַסּוֹבֶבֵת it like a ring from all directions. Yet to the eye of the beholder, it בָּהַשָּׁוַאָה מְכַּל צַד. אַבַל לְעֵין הַרוֹאָה, נִדְמֵה שֶׁהַדַּבַר seems as if the sunken object does not exist at all — and not only הַנָּטָבַע אֵינֵנוּ כָּלַל בַּמָּצִיאוּת. וְלֹא זוֹ בִּלְבַד — שֵׁהַרוֹאֵה that, the viewer does not see the truth, but sees the falsehood that אַינֵנוּ רוֹאָה אָת הָאֱמֶת, אַלַּא עוֹד רוֹאָה אֶת הַשֶּׁקֵר covers over the truth, and imagines that it is the truth. הַמְכַפָּה עַל הַאֱמֶת, וְנַדְמָה לוֹ שָׁהוּא הַאֱמֶת. And in this lies the advantage — may G-d spare us — of the וּבַזָה הוּא יָתִרוֹן הַחֹשֶׁךְ — רַחַמַנַא לְצִלַן — שֵׁל רִיבּוּי darkness of the multitude of concealments in the final exile over הַנְעָלֵמוֹת וְהַסְתַרִים בַּגַּלוּת הַאַחַרוֹן, עַל מָה שֶׁקַּדְמוּ לוֹ. those that preceded it. For then, although — Heaven forfend — דאַז, הַנַה הָגָם שֶׁהֵיוּ — לֹא עַלִינוּ — רִיבּוּי הֶעָלְמוֹת there were many evil decrees and concealments, nonetheless the וָהֶסְתַּרִים שֶׁל גָּזַרוֹת רַעוֹת — רַחַמְנַא לִצְלַן — אַבַל truth was visible through the falsehood. The matters of the world עַל כַּל פַּנִים, הַיָה נָרָאָה הַאֱמֶת מְתּוֹךְ הַשָּׁקֵר. וְהַיִינוּ, did not disturb as much as in this final exile in the footsteps of דְעָנִינֵי הַעוֹלַם לֹא הָטָרִידוּ כַּל כַּךְ כִּמוֹ בָּגַלוּת זֶה Moshiach, where all the hardship and heaviness — Heaven help us – הַאַחַרוֹן — בַּעָקבוֹת מָשִׁיחַא — דְּכַל הַקַשִׁי וְהַכֹּבֵד — come from the dominance of nature, in which falsehood רָחַמַנַא לִצְלַן — הוּא בָּהַגִּבַּרַת הַטֶּבַע, שֶׁהַשֶּׁקֵר נָרְאָה – appears as truth and surrounds everything like a circle that לאמת, וְסוֹבֶב אֶת הַכֹּל כִּעְגוּל הַסוֹבֵב וּמַקִּיף קטָן וְגַדוֹל encompasses both the small and the great. **(7)** הנצוצות שבנסיונות – גבוהים יותר ונפלו למטה The sparks within the trials are higher and have fallen lower. The work of refinement is through engaging in the physical עַבוֹדַת הַבִּירוּרִים עַל־יִדֵי הָתְעַסְקוּת בַּדָּבָר הַגַּשִׁמִי matter properly. But in a trial, a person must overcome within himself, by אָבַל בָּנַסָיוֹן – הַאַדָם צַרִיךְ לְהַתְגַבֵּר בָּתוֹךְ עַצְמוֹ, arousing the point of Judaism. עַל־יִדֵי שֶׁמְעוֹרֵר נְקוּדַת הַיַּהַדוּת. And this is [the meaning of] "For Hashem your G-d is testing you וְזָהוּ "כִּי מִנַשֶּׁה הויַ' אֱלֹקֵיכָם אֶתִכָם לַדַעַת", כִּי כַּל עִנְיַן

to know" — for the entire concept of trials is to ascend and reach,

specifically through avodah (Divine service), the level of Daas

(intimate knowledge) of Havayah, which is above nature.

בְּסִ״ד, לִּי״ב וְי״ג תַּמוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמָרִים מְלוּקָטִים

For the sparks in the final exile — especially in the footsteps of Moshiach — are sparks of trials, in which the G-dly spark is extremely hidden and concealed. This itself is proof of the greatness of their root above, higher and higher.	דְהַנִּיצוֹצוֹת שֶׁבַּגָּלוּת הָאַחֲרוֹן, וּבִפְרָט בְּעִקְבוֹת מְשִׁיחָא — הֵם נִיצוֹצוֹת שֶׁל נִסְיוֹנוֹת, שֶׁהַנִּיצוֹץ הָאֱלֹקִי מַסְתָּר ןנֶעְלָם בָּהֶם בִּיוֹתֵר. דְּזֶה גּוּפָא הוּא הוֹרָאָה עַל גֹדֶל שֶׁרֶשׁ מַצְלָתָן לְמַעְלָה מַעְלָה יוֹתֵר.
Like the example of a stone at the top of a wall — when it falls, it falls farther from the wall; and so too with the sparks of Tohu, which fell lower — the sparks in trials are the highest and fell the lowest.	ְוְכִמְעַל הָאֶבֶן שֶׁבְּרֹאשׁ הַכּּתֶל — דְּכְשֶׁנּוֹפֵל לְמַטָּה, הוּא נוֹפֵל בִּרְחוּק מִן הַכּּתֶל. וְכֵן הוּא בַּנִּיצוֹצוֹת דְּתֹהוּ שֶׁנָּפְלוּ לְמַטָּה יוֹתֵר — הָנֵה הַנִּיצוֹצוֹת שֶׁבַּנִּסְיוֹנוֹת הֵם גְּבוֹהִים בִּיוֹתֵר וְנָפְלוּ לְמַטָּה יוֹתֵר.
For the concept of a trial is not like other physical matters that are refined — such as food or drink, where the spark is in the food being refined. When one eats that food according to Torah, making a blessing before and after, and the eating itself is proper — through this the food is refined.	דְּהָנֵּה עִנְיֵן הַנָּסָּיוֹן — אֵינוֹ כְּמוֹ שְׁאָרֵי דְּבָרִים גַּשְׁמִיִּים הַמִּתְבָּרְרִים, וּכְמוֹ מַאֲכָל גַּשְׁמִי אוֹ שְׁתִיָּה בַּשְּׁמִית — שֶׁהַנִּיצוֹץ הוּא בַּמַּאֲכָל הַמִּתְבָּרַר. וְכַאֲשֶׁר הָאָדָם אוֹכֵל אֶת הַמַּאֲכָל הַהוּא עַל פִּי מִצְוַת הַתּוֹרָה — שֶׁמְּבָרֵךּ עָלָיו תְּחָלָה וְסוֹף, וְגוּף וְעֶצֶם אֲכִילָתוֹ הוּא כִּדְבָעֵי — הִנֵּה עַל יִדִי זֶה מְבָרֵר אֶת הַמַּאֲכָל
That is, the refinement is through the person's engagement with the food — blessing it and eating it properly, as one who eats for the sake of Heaven. Through this food his strength is fortified, and with that energy he studies, prays, performs acts of kindness and fulfills mitzvos — through this the spark in the food is refined and elevated into G-dliness.	ְהַיִּינוּ, שֶׁהַבֵּרוּר הוּא עַל יְדֵי הִתְעַסְקוּת שֶׁל הָאָדָם עִם הַמַּאֲכָל — לְבָרֵךְ עָלָיו וְלָאֱכֹל אוֹתוֹ כָּרָאוּי, בַּאֲכִילַת אָדָם שָׁאוֹכֵל לְשֵׁם שָׁמַיִם. וְעַל יְדֵי הַמַּאֲכָל הַהוּא — מִתְחַזַּק כֹּחוֹ, וּבְכֹחַ הַאֲכִילָה הַהִיא — לוֹמֵד וּמְתְפַּלֵּל וְעוֹסֵק בִּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים וְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת. הָנֵה עַל יְדֵי זֶה מִתְבָּרֵר הַנִּיצוֹץ שֶׁבַּמַּאֲכָל וְעוֹלֶה וְנִכְלָל בְּאֱלֹקוּת.
And so it is with all physical matters — the mode of refinement is through one's involvement with them, and through that the spark is refined. The reason is because the spark is found within the physical thing — and therefore its refinement is through involvement with the physical matter, through which the spark rises and becomes included in G-dliness.	ְכֵן הוּא בְּכָל הַדְּבָרִים הַגַּשְׁמִיִּים, דְּאוֹפֶן הַבֵּרוּר הוּא — שֶׁמִּתְעַסֵּק בָּהֶם, וְעַל יְדֵי זָה מִתְבָּרֵר הַנִּיצוֹץ שֶׁבָּהֶם. וְטַעַם הַדָּבָר הוּא, לְפִי שֶׁהַנִּיצוֹץ נִמְצָא בַּדְּבָר הַגַּשְׁמִי. וְלָזֹאת, הָנֵּה אוֹפֶן בֵּרוּרוֹ הוּא עַל יְדֵי הַהִּתְעַסְקוּת בַּדְּבָר הַגַּשְׁמִי — שֶׁעַל יְדֵי זָה עוֹלֶה הַנִּיצוֹץ וְנִכְלָל בָּאֱלֹקוּת.
But not so with a trial — the manner of refinement is not through involvement with the trial itself, but through the person's inner effort to overcome the trial.	מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן בַּנָּסָיוֹן — דְּאוֹכֶּן הַבֵּרוּר הוּא לֹא בְּהָתְעַסְקוּת בּוֹ בְּעַצְמוֹ, כִּי אָם בְּהָתְעַסְקוּת הָאָדָם עִם עַצְמוֹ לְהִתְגַבֵּר עַל הַנָּסִיוֹן.

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמָרִים מְלוּקָטִים

For a trial is not a thing in and of itself at all, unlike other physical things which have their own existence and contain a spark. Thus, their refinement is through proper Torah-guided involvement. But a trial has no reality of its own — its whole existence is to conceal and obstruct. That is its only strength — that it hides and covers.	דְהַנָּסָיוֹן אֵינוֹ דָּבֶר מִצַּד עַצְמוֹ כְּלֶל, וְאֵינוֹ דּוֹמֶה לִשְׁאָרֵי דְּבָרִים גַּשְׁמִיִּים — שָׁהֵם מְצִיאוּת לְעַצְמֶם, וְיֵשׁ בָּהֶם נִיצוֹץ. וְלָזֹאת, הָנֵּה בֵּרוּר הַנִּיצוֹץ הוּא עַל יְדֵי הַהְתַעַסְקוּת בַּדָּבָר הַגַּשְׁמִי שֶׁיִּהְיֶה עַל פִּי מִצְוַת הַתּוֹרָה. אֲבָל הַנִּסָיוֹן אֵינוֹ דָּבָר לְעַצְמוֹ כְּלֶל — רַק שֶׁהוּא עוֹמֵד לְהַעֲלִים וּלְמָנֹעַ, וְזֶהוּ כֹּחַ מְצִיאוּתוֹ — מַה שֶׁהוּא מַעֲלִים וּמֵסְתִּיר.
Therefore, all the engagement must be in the person himself — to overcome and push away the concealment. And this is done by arousing the essential power, which is the strength of the soul — the point of Judaism that exists within every single Jew — to stand with strength against all that obstructs and hinders.	ְלְזֹאת, הַנֵּה כָּל הַהָּתְעַסְקוּת צָרִיךְּ לְהִיוֹת בָּאָדָם בְּעַצְמוֹ — לְהָתְגַּבֵּר וּלִדְחוֹת אֶת הַהֶּסְתֵּר. וְהוּא עַל יְדֵי שֶׁמְּעוֹרֵר כֹּחַ הָעַצְמִי, שֶׁהוּא תִּקֶף הַנְּשָׁמָה, וְהוּא נְקֻדַּת הַיַּהְדוּת שֶׁיֵשְׁנוֹ בְּכָל אֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל — לַעֲמֹד בְּתֹקֶף נָגֶד כָּל מוֹנֵע וּמְעַכֵּב
(π)	
The avodah (Divine service) of all Israel in the era of Ikvesa d'Meshicha (the footsteps of Moshiach) — is to overcome the trials with a path of rejection and with great strength, and Hashem gives strength for the fulfillment of Torah and mitzvos.	עֲבוֹדַת כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּעִקְּבָתָא דְּמְשִׁיחָא – לְהִתְגַבֵּר עַל הַנָּסִיוֹנוֹת בְּדֶרֶךְ דְּחָיָיה וּבְתוֹקֶף גָּדוֹל, וְהַקֶּבָ"ה נוֹתֵן כֹּחַ לְקִיּוּם תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת.
"Your tents, O Jacob" — refers to public Torah learning in the synagogue; "Your dwelling places, O Israel" — refers to love of fellow and good character traits.	אָהָלֶידְ יַעֲקֹב" – לִימּוּד בְּרַבִּים בְּבֵית הַכְּנֶסֶת," מְשְׁכְּנוֹתֶידְ יִשְׂרָאֵל" – אַהָבַת רֵעִים וּמִדּוֹת טוֹבוֹת.
And behold, this is the avodah of all Israel in the final exile, in the footsteps of Moshiach: to awaken the point of Judaism that is found deeply, deeply embedded in the heart of every Jew. And through the strong power of this point of his heart, he can stand firm with full strength and might against any obstacle and hindrance from studying Torah and fulfilling the mitzvos, and to overcome the trial — to learn Torah and fulfill the mitzvos without paying attention at all to the obstructions and hindrances, and not to reckon with them at all.	ְרָהַנָּה זֹאת הִיא עֲבוֹדַת כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּנָּלוּת הָאַחַרוֹן בְּעַקְבוֹת מְשִׁיחָא, לְעוֹרֵר אֶת נְקָדַת הַיָּהָדוּת אֲשֶׁר נִמְצָא עָמֹק עָמֹק בְּלֵב כָּל אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וּבְכֹחַ עָזוּז גְּבוּרַת נְקַדַּת לְבָבוֹ זוֹ, יָכוֹל הוּא לַעֲמֹד חָזָק בְּכָל תֹקֶף עֹז וְנָגֶד כָּל מוֹנֵעַ וּמְעַכֵּב מִלְּלְמוֹד אֶת הַתּוֹרָה וּלְקַיֵּם אֶת הַמִּצְוֹת, וּלְהִתְּבַּבֵּר עַל הַנִּפִיוֹן, וְיִלְמֹד תּוֹרָה וִיקַיֵּם אֶת הַמִּצְוֹת מִבְּלִי לָשׁוּם לֵב כְּלָל אֶל הַמּוֹנְעִים וְהַמְעַכְּבִים, וְלֹא לִהְתְחַשֵּׁב עִמָּהֶם כְּלָל וּכְלָל

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמֵרִים מְלוּקַטִים

With the help of Heaven, on the 12th and 13th of Tammuz 5689-1929

For this is not like the spark in a physical object which must be refined through labor — rather here the refinement is specifically through rejection. That is, the overcoming of trials to defeat them is not through the avodah of intellect and heart in Torah and prayer alone, but through the essential power of the soul — which is the revelation of the essence of the Yechidah (the innermost soul) and its bond with G-dliness.

שֶׁהַרֵי אֵינוֹ דּוֹמֶה לְהַנִּיצוֹץ שֶׁבַּדָּכָר הַגַּשְׁמִי שֶׁצְּרִיכִים לְבָרְרוֹ עַל יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה, אֲבָל כָּאן הַבֵּרוּר הוּא עַל יְדֵי דְּחִיָּה דַּוְקָא. וְהַיְינוּ, דְהַהִּתְגַבְּרוּת בְּעִנְיֵן הַנִּסְיוֹנוֹת לְנַצֵּחַ אוֹתָם — הֲרֵי אֵין זֶה עַל יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּמוֹחַ וְלֵב בְּתוֹרָה וּתְפָלָה בִּלְבַד, כִּי אִם בְּכֹחַ הָעַצְמִי שֶׁבַּנָּפֶשׁ, שֶׁהוּא עִנְיַן הִתְּבָּלוּת עֶצֶם הַיְחִידָה וּדְבַקוּתָה שֶׁל הַנֶּפֶשׁ בָּאֱלֹקוּת.

Therefore the entire avodah is to stand in the trial in actuality — like when one is prevented from learning or praying, one must actually stand in the trial — not by waging war, meaning not with arguments and answers, but to learn, to pray, and to conduct oneself in the ways of Torah and mitzvah — all with great strength and inner vitality, which is essential strength, without any debate or answer at all.

וְלָזֹאת, הָנֵּה כָּל הָעֲבוֹדָה הוּא לַעֲמֹד בַּנִּסְיוֹן בְּפֹעַל. וּכְמוֹ כַּאֲשֶׁר מוֹנְעִים מִלְּלְמוֹד אוֹ לְהִתְפַלֵּל — צְּרִיכִים לַעֲמֹד בַּנָּסְיוֹן בְּפֹעַל, וְלֹא בְּדֶרֶהְ מִלְחָמָה, הַיִינוּ לֹא בְּדֶרֶהְ טַעֲנָה וּמַצְנָה, כִּי אִם לִלְמוֹד וּלְהִתְפַלֵּל וּלְהִתְנַהֵג בְּדַרְכֵי הַתּוֹרָה וּמִצְנָה. וְכָל זֶה בְּתֹקֶף גָּדוֹל וּבְחַיוּת פְּנִימִי — שָׁהוּא תֹקֵף הָעַצִמִי — בָּלִי שׁוּם טַעֵּנַה וּמַצֵנָה כִּלֵל.

For it is specifically through this that one overcomes the trials. For all Israel are believers, children of believers, with simple faith, and He alone is, and there is none beside Him. And the Torah and mitzvos are eternal. Therefore, with this strength he stands firm to fulfill Hashem's mitzvos without questioning His ways, asking: why should it be such before Him, that specifically in the footsteps of Moshiach, with lowly souls, there are such great trials?

שֶׁבָּזֶה דַּוְקֶא מִתְגַּבְּרִים עַל הַנִּסְיוֹנוֹת. דְּהַנֵּה כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵאֲמִינִים בְּנֵי מַאֲמִינִים — בֶּאֱמוּנָה פְּשׁוּטָה, וְהוּא יִתְבָּרֵךְ לְבַדּוֹ הוּא, וְאֵין זוּלָתוֹ. וְהַתּּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת נִצְחִיִּים יִמְבֶּרְ לְבַדּוֹ הוּא, וְאֵין זוּלָתוֹ. וְהַתּּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת נִצְחִיִּים הַמְּמְה וְלָזֹאת, הִנֵּה בְּתֹקֶף זֶה — יַצְמֹד חָזָק לְקַיֵּם מִצְווֹת ה' בְּלִי לְהַרְבֵר אַחַר מִדּוֹתִיו יִתְבָּרֵדְ: כִּי לְמָה הָיְתָה בָּזֹאת מִלְּפָנָיו יִתְבָּרֵדְ — דַּוְקָא בְּעִקְבוֹת מְשִׁיחָא, יִהִיוּ נְסִיוֹנוֹת גְּדוֹלוֹת כָּאֵלוּ יִבְּילִוּ יִתְיָּבִר יִייִינִי יִתְיִּבְרִ הִייִּנִינִי יִתְבָּרֵים וּיִבְיוֹנוֹת גְּדוֹלוֹת כָּאֵלוּ

Rather, he knows with certainty that Havayah chose him — to place his soul at this time and in this place for his good, and that He gives him the strength and power to stand in the trial. On the contrary — His strength is with him, to refine and purify and add light.

אֶלָּא — יוֹדֵעַ בָּרוּר: כִּי בּוֹ בָּחַר הויָ' — לְהוֹרִיד נִשְּׁמְתוֹ בִּזְמֵן זֶה וּבְמָקוֹם זֶה — לְטוֹבָתוֹ. וְהוּא יִתְבָּרֵה נָתַן בּוֹ כֹּחַ וָעֹז לַעֲמֹד בַּנִּסִּיוֹן. וְאַדְרַבָּא — כֹחוֹ אָתּוֹ עִמוֹ — לָבַררוֹ וּלְזַכָּכוֹ וּלְהוֹסִיף אוֹר.

As it is stated (Avodah Zarah 3a): "The Holy One, blessed be He, does not come with demands upon His creatures; and when He asks, He asks only according to their strength; and when He gives, He gives according to His strength." That is, when a person does according to his capacity, Hashem then gives him — as it were — according to *His* strength, in a manner that transcends nature.

וּכְמַאֲמַר: "אֵין הַקֶּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא בָּא בִּטְרוּנְיָיא עִם בִּרְיוֹתָיו, וּכְשֶׁהוּא מְבַקֵּשׁ — אֵינוֹ מְבַקֵּשׁ אֶלָּא כְּפִי כֹּחָן, וּכְשֶׁהוּא נוֹתֵן — הוּא נוֹתֵן כְּפִי כֹּחוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְּ". הַיְינוּ: דְּכַאֲשֶׁר הָאָדָם עוֹשֶׁה כְּפִי כֹּחוֹ — אָז נוֹתֵן לוֹ הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא כְּפִי כֹּחוֹ בִּבְיָכוֹל, בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִן הַשֶּׁבַע בַּרוּךְ הוּא כְּפִי כֹּחוֹ בִּבְיָכוֹל, בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִן הַשֶּׁבַע

בְּסִ״ד, לִּי״ב וְי״ג תַּמוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמָרִים מְלוּקָטִים

If so, it is certain that what Hashem gives him is the power to overcome all the obstacles and delays, and to fulfill the Supernal intention. If so, the matter depends only on his own avodah and effort with himself — to arouse the essential strength of his soul, to stand in the trial and connect himself to Torah learning and mitzvah observance.	וְאִי לָזֹאת — הָרֵי וַדַּאי, הַדָּבָר אֲשֶׁר הַקֶּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא נוֹתֵן לוֹ — כֹּחַ לְהִתְגַבֵּר עַל כָּל הַמְּנִיעוֹת וְעִכּוּכִים, וּלְהַשְׁלִים הַכַּנָּנָה הָעֶלְיוֹנָה. וְאִם כֵּן — הֲרֵי אֵין הַדָּבָר תָּלוּי אֶלָּא בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ וְהִתְעַסְקוּתוֹ עִם עַצְמוֹ — לְעוֹרֵר כֹּחַ תֹּקֶף נְקַדֵּת נַפְשׁוֹ, לַעֲמֹד בַּנִּסְיוֹן, לְהִתְקַשֵּׁר בְּלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה וְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת
And this is [the meaning of] "How goodly are your tents, O Jacob"—these are the synagogues and study halls, for through diligence in the letters of Torah in evening and morning classes, specifically in public, and "Your dwelling places, O Israel"—this refers to love of fellow Jews and acquisition of good character traits, which comes through learning the inner dimension of Torah. Through this: "You have given a banner to those who fear You, to be lifted up"—to stand strong and overcome all the trials.	ְוֶזֶהוּ "מַה טבוּ אֹהֶלֶיךּ יַצְקֹב" — שֶׁהֵם הַכָּתֵּי כְּנֵסִיּוֹת וּבָתֵּי מִדְרָשִׁים, דְּעַל יְדֵי הַשְׁקִידָה בְּאוֹתִיּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה בְּשִׁעוּרֵי עֶרֶב וָבֹקֶר — בָּרַבִּים דַּוְקָא. וּ"מִשְׁכְּנוֹתֶיךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל" — שֶׁהֵם אַהֲבַת רֵעִים וְקִנְיֵן הַמִּדּוֹת הַטּוֹבוֹת, הַבָּא מִלְמוּד פְּנִימִיּוּת הַתּוֹרָה. הִנֵּה עַל יְדֵי זֶה — "נָתַתָּה לִירֵאֶיךְ נֵס לְהִתְנוֹסֵס", לַעֲמֹד חָזָק לְהִתְנַּבֵּר עַל כָּל הַנִּסִיוֹנוֹת
(π)	
Businesspeople extend the letter Yud into the heel — Yaakov — but that is only a temporary tent.	בַּעֲלֵי עֲסָקִים מַמְשִׁיכִים אֶת הַיוּ"ד בָּעֲקֵב – יַעֲקֹב, אבל זה רק אהל עראי.
Businesspeople extend the letter Yud into the heel — Yaakov — but that is only a temporary tent. But those who dwell in the tent — [that is] a permanent dwelling, "Your dwelling places, O Israel."	אָבָל זֶה רַק אֹהֶל עֲרַאִי.
— but that is only a temporary tent. But those who dwell in the tent — [that is] a permanent	אָבָל זָה רַק אֹקֶל עֲרַאִי. אָבָל יִוֹשְׁבֵי אֹקֶל – דִּירַת קֶבַע, "מִשְׁכְּנוֹתֶידְּ
— but that is only a temporary tent. But those who dwell in the tent — [that is] a permanent dwelling, "Your dwelling places, O Israel." In the time of exile, the avodah is with self-sacrifice, and therefore "your tents, O Jacob" is equal to "your dwelling	אָבָל זֶה רַק אֹהֶל עֲרַאִי. אָבָל יוֹשָׁבֵי אֹהֶל – דִּירַת קֶבַע, "מִשְׁכְּנוֹתֶיךְ יִישְׂרָאֵל. בִּזְמַן הַגָּלוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּמְסִירוּת נֶפֶשׁ, וְלָכֵן "אָהָלֶיךָּ

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמָרִים מְלוּקָטִים

<u> </u>	
For they are constantly occupied in their livelihood and toil, with great exertion of soul and body. Yet in truth, in them and through them is sustained the entire stature of Israel. This is the Yud in the heel: they draw down the Yud, the point of Judaism, even into the heel.	לְפִי שֶׁטְרוּדִים הָּמִיד בְּפַרְנָסָתָם וַעֲבוֹדָתָם — בִּיגִיעָה עֲצוּמָה, בִּיגִיעַת נֶפֶשׁ וִיגִיעַת בָּשֶׂר. אֲבָל בֶּאֱמֶת, הִנֵּה בָּהֶם וְעַל יָדָם דַּוְקָא — הוּא קיּוּם כָּל קוֹמַת יִשְׂרָאֵל. וְזֶהוּ "יוּ"ד עָקַב" — שֶׁמַּמְשִׁיכִים הַיּוּ"ד שֶׁהוּא נְקַדַּת הַיַּהָדוּת גַּם בָּעָקַב.
That is: even in mundane matters of business and commerce, they draw down good middos, acts of kindness, giving tzedakah, and love of a fellow. And when they fix times for Torah, this causes great nachas ruach Above — infinitely.	ְהַיִּינוּ: דְּגַם בָּעִנְיָנִים הַפְּשׁוּטִים דְּמִסְחָר וְקִנְיָן — מַמְשִׁיכִים מִדּוֹת טוֹבוֹת, וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים, וּנְתִינַת צְּדָקָה, וְאַהָבַת רֵעִים. וּכְשֶׁהֵם קוֹבְעִים עִתִּים לַתּוֹרָה — הִנֵּה מִנָּה נַעֲשֶׂה נַחַת רוּחַ גָּדוֹל לְמַעְלָה מַעְלָה, עַד אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּךְ הוּא
And it is well known and widely publicized — from books and those who write them — the greatness of public learning and the immense merit of saying Tehillim and learning halachah and aggadah. Yet this is still called "a temporary dwelling."	ְרַיָּדוּעַ וּמְפֶּרְסָם מִפִּי סְפָּרִים וּמָפִּי סוֹפְרִים — בְּמַעֲלַת הַלְּמוּד בָּרַבִּים, וּגְדֶל הַזְּכוּת שֶׁל אֲמִירַת תְּהָלִּים וְלִימוּד הָלָכָה וְאַגָּדָה. וּמִכָּל מָקוֹם נִקְרָא זֶה "דִּירַת עֲרַאי".
But those who dwell in the tent — namely Torah scholars who are always involved in Torah with consistency — their Torah is called "a permanent dwelling."	אֲבָל יוֹשְׁבֵי אֹהֶל — וְהֵם הַתַּלְמִידֵי חֲכָמִים שֶׁעוֹסְקִים תָּמִיד בַּתּוֹרָה בִּקְבִיעוּת — נִקְרֵאת תּוֹרָתָם "דִּירַת "קָבַע
And this is what is written: "He established a testimony in Jacob and placed a Torah in Israel" (Tehillim 78:5) — the Torah itself, which is supernal wisdom, called the Supernal Palace of the Holy One Blessed Be He, where the Infinite Light is constantly revealed — is revealed in the aspect of Israel.	ְוְזֶהוּ דְּכְתִיב: "וַיָּקֶם עֵדוּת בְּיַעֲקֹב, וְתוֹרָה שָׁם בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל" — שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה עַצְמָהּ, שֶׁהִיא חָכְמָה עִילָּאָה — הַנִּקְרֵאת "הֵיכָלָא עִילָּאָה דְּקוּדְשָׁא בְּרִיךְ הוּא", שֶׁאוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּךְ הוּא מִתְגַלֶּה שָׁם בִּתְמִידוּת — הוּא מִתְגַלֶּה הַבְחִינַת "יִשְׂרָאֵל.
But a testimony — which is only a radiance from supernal wisdom — is drawn into Jacob. Therefore it is called "a temporary dwelling."	אֲבָל "עֵדוּת" — אֵינוֹ אֶלָּא רַק הַאֲרָה מִבְּחִינַת חָכְמָה עִילָּאָה — הוּא נִמְשָׁךְּ בְּיַעֲקֹב. וְלָכֵן נִקְרֵאת "דִּירַת "עֲרַאי
And this is "How goodly are your tents, O Jacob" — for the tents of Jacob are good. As our Sages said (Berachos 5a), "There is no good but Torah." Nevertheless, it is only a temporary dwelling.	וְזֶהוּ "מַה טבוּ אֹהָלֶידְ יַעֲקֹב" — דְּאָהָלֵי יַעֲקֹב הֵם טוֹבִים, וּכְמַאֲמַר: "אֵין טוֹב אֶלֶא תּוֹרָה". אֲבָל מִכָּל מָקוֹם — הוּא רַק דִּירַת עֲרַאי בִּלְבָד.
But the constant involvement in Torah — these are the "dwelling places of Israel" — which are higher, being a permanent dwelling. Therefore, he divides them into two distinct levels and matters.	אָבָל הַהָּתְעַסְּקוּת הָּמִיד בַּתּוֹרָה — שֶׁהֵם "מִשְׁכְּנוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל" — הוּא נַעֲלֶה יוֹתֵר, שֶׁהוּא דִּירַת קָבַע. וְלָזֹאת מְחַלְּקָם בִּשְׁתֵּי מַדְרֵגוֹת וְעִנְיָנִים חֲלוּקִים זָה מִזֶּה.

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמֵרִים מְלוּקַטִים

With the help of Heaven, on the 12th and 13th of Tammuz 5689-1929

However, this is all in structured and hierarchical avodah — for then there are differences between higher and lower levels. But when the avodah is in the time of exile — clarifying sparks of trials and with mesirus nefesh — then the tents of Jacob are like the dwelling places of Israel.	אָמְנָם כָּל זָה הוּא בַּעֲבוֹדָה דְּסָדֶר וְהַדְרָגָה — דְּאָז יֵשׁ חָלוּקֵי מַדְרֵגוֹת עָלְיוֹן וְתַחָּתוֹן. אֲבָל כַּאֲשֶׁר הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּזְמֵן הַנָּלוּת — הוּא בְּבֵרוּר נִצּוֹצוֹת דְּנִסְיוֹנוֹת וּבִמְסִירוּת נָפֶשׁ — אָז הִנָּה "אָהֶלֵי יַעֲקֹב" הֵם כְּמוֹ ""מִשְׁכְּנוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל.
And this is "How goodly are your tents, O Jacob" — for through avodah with the quality of "Mah" (self-nullification), and the awakening of the point of Judaism, and standing in the trial, then "How goodly are your tents, O Jacob" — like "Your dwelling places, O Israel."	ְוְזֶהוּ "מַה טבוּ אֹהָלֶיהְ יַצְקֹב" — דְּעַל יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּבְחִינַת "מָה" וּבִטוּל הַיֵּשׁ שֶׁלּוֹ, וּמְעוֹרֵר נְקֻדַּת הַיַּהְדוּת, וְעוֹמֵד בַּנִּפָּיוֹן — הָנֵּה אָז "טבוּ אֹהָלֶידְ יַעֲקֹב" כְּמוֹ ""מְשְׁכְּנוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל.
And behold, Bilaam wanted to curse Israel. But it is written (Devarim 23:6), "But Hashem your G-d reversed the curse into a blessing for you" — that there should be synagogues and study halls, and the Shechinah's presence in Israel.	ְוְהַנֵּה בִּלְעָם חָפֵץ לְקַלֵּל אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל, וּכְתִּיב: "וַיַּהֲפֹּדְ ה' אֱלֹקֶידְ לְדְּ אֶת הַקְּלֶלָה לִבְרָכָה" — שָׁיָהִיוּ בָּתֵּי כְּנַסִיּוֹת וּבָתֵּי מִדְרָשִׁים, וְהַשְּׁרָאַת הַשְּׁכִינָה בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל.
That is: the conduct with Israel is beyond nature — and this is "Havayah is my banner (נסי)," that through the refinement of trial-sparks, Havayah is our miracle — that truth will be revealed and all will recognize that nature itself is Elokus (G-dliness).	ְוְהַיְינוּ: דְהַהַנְהָגָה עִם יִשְׂרָאֵל — הִיא לְמַעְלָה מִן הַטֶּבַע. וְזָהוּ "הוּנִ' נִפִּי" — דְעַל יְדֵי בֵּרוּר נָצוֹצֵי הַנִּסְיוֹנוֹת, הָנֵּה הויָ' הוּא נֵס שֶׁלָנוּ — שָׁיִתְגַּלֶּה הָאֱמֶת, וְהַכּּל יַכִּירוּ — דָהַטֶּבַע עַצְמוֹ הוּא אֱלֹקוּת.

NOTE Summary:

The discourse opens with the well-known verse, "How goodly are your tents, O Jacob, your dwelling places, O Israel"—originally uttered by Bilaam as a blessing. Chazal note that Bilaam intended to curse, but from his words, we infer what he truly feared: Jewish permanence in Torah institutions and the presence of the Shechinah among them. The Frierdiker Rebbe then introduces a triple interpretation of the pasuk "נתת ליראיך גם להתנוסס"—understood as a "test," an "elevation," and a "miracle." These interpretations form the backdrop for understanding Jewish endurance in exile.

The maamar goes on to explain that "tent" (אהל) represents temporary Torah engagement—typically that of businessmen, who are called "Yaakov," linked to the "heel" (עקב), being seemingly low but essential. "Dwelling" (משכן) represents permanent, continuous Torah study—embodied by "Yisrael," the spiritual ideal of constant connection.

Despite this apparent hierarchy, the Frierdiker Rebbe reveals a paradox: in exile, especially in the era of Ikvesa D'Meshicha, trials of faith and mesirus nefesh elevate even temporary "tents" to the level of permanent "dwellings." When a Jew overcomes trials not by arguing with the darkness but by simply standing strong, expressing the essence of the soul (Yechidah), his

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמּוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֲמֵרִים מְלוּקַטִים

With the help of Heaven, on the 12th and 13th of Tammuz 5689-1929

avodah surpasses structure and reason. The Baal Shem Tov's teaching on letter-permutations (מ"ב, בר"ה, רצ"ה) is invoked to show how the fiery desire (צה"ר, צר"ה) for G-dliness can transform צרה (trouble) into אבהר (a skylight)—letting light in.

Finally, the maamar explains that **the Rebbe's personal release from prison reflects the cosmic mission of the Jewish people**: to transform darkness into divine revelation. Through the refinement of the "sparks of trial," the truth will emerge and the world will recognize that "Hashem is our miracle (הורי נסר)"—even nature itself is Elokus.

Practical Takeaway

In our era—defined by hiddenness and distraction—the key to spiritual success is not just intellectual effort or religious observance, but **firm, inner resolve**. Whether one is a businessman or a scholar, the critical avodah is to **stand strong in the face of internal and external opposition**, activating the core of the soul that knows only truth. When we **do what we can**—learning, praying, giving tzedakah, or staying connected to holiness despite resistance—Hashem gives us **His strength**, beyond the natural. Your presence in this time and place is **Divinely intentional**, and through your strength, truth will be revealed in the world.

Chassidic Story

The Frierdiker Rebbe's Response Under Fire

During his imprisonment by the Soviets in 1927, the Frierdiker Rebbe was interrogated harshly. A Communist officer, revolver in hand, barked: "This little toy has made many men talk!" Without flinching, the Rebbe responded, "That toy can frighten only one who has many gods and one world. I have One G-d and two worlds."

This moment—an expression of **utter spiritual resolve without debate or anger**—is the embodiment of this maamar's teaching. He didn't try to reason or explain. He **stood in silent faith**, rooted in his **Yechidah**, the core of Jewish identity that no enemy can reach. And just as the maamar explains, it was precisely **this strength of simple faith** that turned darkness into light—culminating in the Rebbe's release on 12–13 Tammuz and the continuation of his holy mission.

Therapeutic-Psychological Integration (TPX)

Based on the Frierdiker Rebbe's discourse on "1929) מה טבו אהַלִיך יַעָקב מִשְׁכָּנוֹתֵיך יִשְׂרָאַל" (מה טבו אהַלִיך יַעָקב מִשְׁכָּנוֹתֵיך יִשְׂרָאַל")

The Disguised Power of the Trial: A Psychological Reframing

This maamar reveals a profound inner architecture of spiritual and psychological resilience. The Rebbe distinguishes between two modes of Jewish spiritual presence: **the "tent"**—a temporary, flexible place of holiness (אהליך יעקב), and **the "dwelling"**—a stable, permanent sanctuary

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֱמַרִים מְלוּקָטִים

With the help of Heaven, on the 12th and 13th of Tammuz 5689-1929 (משכנותיך ישראל). On a therapeutic level, these symbolize the difference between sporadic coping strategies versus sustained internal stability.

Traditionally, the businessman—immersed in worldly affairs—is associated with the "tent," while the full-time Torah scholar lives in the "dwelling." But here the Rebbe shifts the paradigm. In the darkness of exile, particularly **Ikvesa d'Meshicha** (the generation before Redemption), the distinction collapses. Why? Because the most potent spiritual growth happens **not in calm environments**, but in the **arena of the struggle**—in the presence of what psychology calls **internal dissonance**.

The Rebbe teaches that **trials (ניסיונות)** are not barriers but catalysts. The pain, confusion, and concealment that arise in crisis are not flaws in the system. Rather, they are invitations to reach **the Yechidah**—the indestructible core of self that transcends logic and emotion. In psychological terms, this mirrors the **true self** or **core identity**, which trauma often conceals but cannot destroy.

The person facing anxiety, depression, or spiritual numbness doesn't transform by arguing with the darkness. Nor does healing come from rationalizations. Instead, one heals by **standing firm**, **refusing to collapse**, and choosing to **act from the deepest part of self**—even if no inner feeling supports it.

Like the Rebbe's analogy of letter permutations—מרה (crisis), when met with רצון (desire), becomes צהר (a skylight)—so too, the inner human landscape shifts when a person taps into will and faith over feeling. That transformation doesn't happen because the trial disappears, but because the person accesses a level of soul that transcends circumstance.

This is deeply relevant for trauma survivors. Often, the greatest pain is the sense that **the trial has meaninglessness**, that suffering has no context. The Rebbe's teaching flips that: the more concealed the spark, the **higher its origin**. That's not spiritual sugarcoating—it's an ontological truth. The darkness isn't just something to survive—it's the very platform through which one can reveal the infinite.

The maamar's closing emphasis is radical empowerment: if you're here—in this time, this body, this era—it's because **G-d chose you**. And He equips you with the power to overcome, not only for your sake but for the world's sake. In therapeutic terms: your very symptoms, struggles, and sensitivities may point directly to your **spiritual assignment**.

True Story

The Mountain Climber Who Carried the Truth

בְּסִ״ד, לִי״ב וְי״ג תַּמוּז תּרפּ״ט מַאֱמַרִים מִלוּקַטִים

With the help of Heaven, on the 12th and 13th of Tammuz 5689-1929

A young woman from the Netherlands suffered severe emotional abuse as a child. As an adult, she felt numb, lost, dissociated. She traveled the world searching for spiritual truth—mountain monasteries, silent retreats, philosophical seminars. But nothing brought peace. One day, during a silent hike in the Andes, she slipped and found herself hanging off a cliffside. No one was nearby. Panic surged.

Then something strange happened. From deep within, a silent clarity emerged: "You were born for something." It wasn't a voice. It wasn't comforting. It was just **truth**. She found a hold, pulled herself up, and hiked down in silence.

Years later, after rebuilding her life and helping hundreds of trauma survivors, she said: "It was the moment I stopped asking why, and just decided to live from that place of silent knowing. That cliff didn't change me. I just touched who I always was."

That's the Yechidah.

That's "Havayah Nisi."

That's the tent becoming a dwelling.

Source: Based on an interview published in *Psychology Today*, 2018, and personal documentation from trauma therapist Els van der Helm. **END NOTE**]