

Alter Rebbe Torah Ohr Parshas Noach אָם יָהָן אִישׁ אֶת כַּל הוֹן בִּיתוֹ בַּאָהָבָה בּוֹז יַבוּזוּ לוֹ

Introduction

This Maamer of the Alter Rebbe, based on the verse "יבוזו לוו באהבה בוז יבוזו ליבות באהבה מון את כל הון ביתו באהבה בוז יבוזו ליבות מון ("If a man were to give all the wealth of his house for love, they would utterly scorn him" – Shir HaShirim 8:7), explores the deepest levels of Divine love and its relationship to Torah and mitzvos. The Alter Rebbe reveals that while the wisdom of Torah represents the radiance of the Divine, the *essence* of G-d—His innermost Will—is revealed specifically through the physical performance of mitzvos. The Maamer builds from the "many waters" that attempt to extinguish love (worldly distractions) to the realization that through those very struggles, one can reach the most sublime state of *b'chol me'odecha*—loving Hashem with all one's might—self-nullification within His Essence.

If a man were to give all the wealth of his house for love, they would utterly scorn him.	אָם יָתֵּן אִישׁ אֶת כָּל הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ בָּאַהֲבָה בּוֹז יָבוּזוּ לוֹ
For it is explained above that "many waters" are the distractions of livelihood.	כִּי הָנֵּה מְבוֹאָר לְמַעְלָה אֵיךְ שֶׁמַּיִם רַבִּים הֵם טִרְדוֹת הַפַּרְנָסָה.
And "rivers" are the thoughts about material matters, called "rivers that flow and go," whereas "water" is gathered and still.	וּנְהָרוֹת הֵם הַמַּחְשָׁבוֹת בְּעַנְיָנִים גַּשְׁמִיִּים שֶׁנִּקְרְאוּ בְּשֵׁם נְהָרוֹת דְּנַיְידִי וְאָזְלִי מֵשְׁאֵ"כּ מַיִם הֵם מְכוּנָּסִים וְעוֹמְדִים.
Yet none of these can extinguish love; rather, through them one reaches a greater love—"with all your might."	ְוְכָל זֶה לֹא יוּכְלוּ לְכַבּוֹת אֶת הָאַהַבָּה וַאָדַרְבָּא בָּהֶם וְעַל יְדֵי דַּוְקָא תָּבוֹא לְבָחִינַת הָאַהַבָּה הַיּוֹתֵר גְּדוֹלָה הַיִינוּ בְּחִינַת בְּכָל מְאֹדֶךְ הַנִּ"ל.
Therefore it says, "If a man were to give all the wealth of his house." "The wealth of his house" refers to the wisdom of the Torah.	ְוָלֶזֶה אוֹמֵר אַחַר כָּךְ אָם יִתֵּן אִישׁ אֶת כָּל הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ כו'. הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ נָקְרָא חָכְמַת הַתּוֹרָה.
This is the explanations and reasons for the commandments, drawn from His Divine Wisdom, as in "A river goes out from Eden to water the garden."	שָׁהֵן פֵּרוּשׁ וְטַצְמֵי הַמִּצְווֹת שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁךְ מִבְּחִינַת חָכְמָתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ כְּמַה שֶּׁכָּתוּב וְנָהָר יוֹצֵא מֵעֵדֶן לְהַשְׁקוֹת אֶת הַגָּן.
For from Eden—Divine Wisdom—flows a river, an extension, to water the garden, the Torah's sections and meanings.	כִּי מֵעֶדֶן שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת חָכְמָה שֶׁנִּקְרֵאת עֵדֶן יוֹצֵא נָהָר לְשׁוֹן הַמְשָׁכָה לְהַשְׁקוֹת אֶת הַנָּן שֶׁהֵם ג"ן סֵדֶרִים דְאוֹרַיִיתָא.
These interpretations and reasons become the higher and lower Gan Eden, descending from His Wisdom, the beginning of creation.	שֶׁהֵן פֵּרוּשׁ וְטַצְמֵי הַמִּצְוּוֹת וְנַצְשֶׁה מֵהֶם בְּחִינַת גַּן עֵדֶן עֶלְיוֹן וְגַן עֵדֶן תַּחְתּוֹן עַד שֶׁנִּשְׁתַּלְשֵׁל מַטָּה מַטָּה שֶׁשֶּׁרְשָׁם מִבְּחִינַת חָכְמָתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ שֶׁנִּקְרֵאת רֵאשִׁית הַהִּשְׁתַּלְשָׁלוּת.

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And it is incomparable to His Essence, which transcends all levels of creation.	וְאֵינוֹ עָרוּךְ כְּלָל לְגַבֵּי מַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ שֶׁהוּא לְמַעְלָה מֵהַהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת.
And this is the meaning of "If a man were to give," for "man" (ish) connotes Gevurot and contractions, as it is written (Shemos 15), "The Lord is a man of war." For in order that from His Essence there should be drawn forth the level of Wisdom—which is but a mere radiance and reflection—it can come about only through many contractions and severities.	וְזֶהוּ אִם יִתֵּן אִישׁ שֶׁהוּא לֶשׁוֹן גְּבוּרוֹת וְצִמְצוּמִים כְּמַה שֶׁכָּתוּב (שְׁמוֹת ט״ו) ה׳ אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה כּוּ׳ שֶׁכְּדֵי שָׁיִּמָשׁךְ מֵעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ לִהְיוֹת הִתְהַוּוּת בְּחִינַת חָכְמָה שֶׁאֵינוֹ אֶלָּא זִיו וְהָאָרָה בִּלְבַד אִי אֶפְשָׁר לִהְיוֹת כִּי אָם עַל־יְדֵי צִמְצוּמִים וּגְבוּרוֹת רַבִּים.
This, then, is "If a man were to give all the wealth of his house for love," meaning the love of "with all your might," explained above as self-nullification within the very Essence of the King.	וְזֶהוּ אָם יִתֵּן אִישׁ אֶת כָּל הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ בָּאַהַבָה שֶׁהוּא אַהָבַת בְּכָל מָאֹדֶךְ הַמְבֹאָר לְמַעְלָה שֶׁהוּא לְאִשְׁתַּאַבָּא בִּגוּפָא דְמַלְכָּא.
As it is written, "Whom have I in heaven, and with You I desire nothing on earth"—that one seeks neither the higher nor the lower Gan Eden, which are but radiance and reflection, but only to be nullified within the very Essence of the King, His Essence and Being.	וּכְמֵה שֶׁבֶּתוּב מִי לִי בַּשֶּׁמִיִם וְעִמְּךְ לֹא חָפַצְתִּי כּוּ׳ שֶׁלֹא יַחְפּוֹץ לֹא בְּגַ״ע כּוּ׳ שֶׁהֵם אֵינָם רַק זִיו וְהָאָרָה בִּלְבַד רַק לְאִשְׁתַּאַבָּא בְּגוּפָא דְּמַלְכָּא שֶׁהוּא מֵהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ
Therefore, "they would utterly scorn him"—the wealth of his house, meaning that which is but radiance and reflection, is scorned compared to His Essence.	וְאִי לְזֹאת בּוֹז יָבוּזוּ לוֹ הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ הַנִּזְכֶּר לְעֵיל שֶׁאֵינוֹ אֶלֶא זִיו וְהָאָרָה כּוּ׳ וְדַ״ל.
All this, however, refers to the interpretations and reasons of the commandments, which are the level of Torah wisdom drawn from His Wisdom.	אַכֵּן כָּל זָה הוּא הַפֵּרוּשׁ וְטַצְמֵי הַמִּצְווֹת שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת הָכְמַת הַתּוֹרָה שָׁנִּמְשָׁךְ מֵחָכְמָתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ כְּנִזְכָּר לְעֵיל.
But the actual commandments in deed, such as Tefillin, Sukkah, and the mitzvah of charity—as it is said (Yeshayahu 32), "And the work of righteousness shall be peace"—these are His Will itself, beyond reason and understanding drawn into the level of Wisdom.	אֲבָל גּוּפֵי הַמִּצְוֹת הַמַּצְשִׂיּוֹת כְּמוֹ תְּפִלִּין וְסֻכָּה וּמִצְוַת צְדָקָה שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר (יְשַׁעְיָה ל״ב) וְהָיָה מֵעֲשֵׂה הַצְּדָקָה וְכַדּוֹמֶה שֶׁהֵן הֵם רְצוֹנוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַטַּעַם וְהַדַּעַת הַנִּמְשָׁךְ בִּבְחִינַת חָכְמָה.
And because their source is far higher than the level of Torah, therefore they were enclothed in physical matters specifically, which cannot be attained or comprehended.	וּלְהִיוֹת שֶׁשֶּׁרְשֶׁן גָּבוֹהַ מְאֹד מִמַּדְרֵגַת הַתּוֹרָה כּוּ׳ עַל־כֵּן נִתְלַבְּשׁוּ בִּדְבָרִים גַּשְׁמִיִּים דַּוְקָא שֶׁאִי אֶפְשָׁר לָבוֹא לְבְחִינַת הַשָּׂגָה כּוּ׳.
And as our Sages said, "To the wise, a hint is sufficient"—for something exceedingly deep cannot be revealed in speech, only hinted at, as when one points with a finger.	וְכָמַה שֶׁאָמְרוּ זִכְרוֹנָם לִבְרָכָה לְחַכִּימָא בְּרְמִיזָא שֶׁדָּבָר הֶעָמוֹק מָאֹד אִי אֶפְשָׁר לְגַלּוֹתוֹ בְּדִבּוּר כִּי אִם בְּרְמִיזָא שָׁמַרְאֶה לוֹ בָּאֶצְבַּע כּוּ׳.

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Likewise, the practical commandments, because their root is extremely exalted—they are the innermost aspect of His Will, so to speak, beyond comprehension—cannot be revealed below except through being enclothed in physical things, for "their beginning is wedged in their end."

And this is the meaning of "These words that I command you today." For the entire section of Shema Yisrael is but contemplation of His Names, through which comes "You shall love... with all your heart," until one reaches the love of "with all your might"—being absorbed and united with His very Essence.

And this is possible only through fulfilling His commandments, which are His innermost Will, whose end is bound with their beginning. Thus, "that I (Anochi)"—meaning "I," His very Essence, not merely His light—"command you," through the performance of practical mitzvot.

"Today"—specifically today, when the soul is enclothed in a body, for before its descent it merely enjoyed the radiance of the Shechinah.

And this is "You shall speak of them," the commandment of Torah speech, as it is written, "You shall meditate upon it." The movement of the lips is itself considered action.

And this is "We have a little sister"—the soul becomes like a sister, a term denoting oneness, becoming fully united with His Essence through the performance of the practical mitzvot.

As it is written, "And His right hand embraces me"—like a man who embraces his friend from all sides. And this is "What shall we do for our sister on the day she is spoken for," and the matter is understood.

כָּמוֹ כֵן מִצְוֹוֹת מַעֲשִּׁיוֹת מִפְּנֵי שֶׁשֶּׁרְשָׁן מְאֹד נַעֲלֶה שֶׁהֵן פְּנִימִיוּת רְצוֹנוֹ יִתְבָּרֵף כְּבִיָכוֹל שֶׁלְמֵעְלָה מֵהַשֵּׁגָה לְזֹאת אִי אֶפְשָׁר לָבוֹא לִידֵי גִּלוּי לְמַטָּה כִּי אָם בְּהִתְלַבְּשָׁם בִּדְבָרִים גַּשְׁמִיִּים דַּוְקָא כִּי נָעוּץ תְּחִלָּתָן בָּסוֹפָן דַּוְקָא. בִּסוֹפָן דַּוְקָא

וְזֶהוּ וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוְּדְ הַיּוֹם כּוּ׳.
כִּי הָנֵה כָּל פָּרָשַׁת קְרִיאַת שְׁמֵע שְׁמֵע יִשְׂרָאֵל הִיא רַק
הַתְּבּוֹנְנוּת מִבְּחִינַת שֵׁמוֹתָיו כּוּ׳ וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה וְאָהַבְתָּ
בְּכָל לְבָרָך כּוּ׳ עַד שָׁיַגִּיעַ לְבְחִינַת אַהְבַת בְּכַל מְאֹדֶדְּ
הַנִּוֹלְ שָׁהוּא לְהִכָּלֵל וּלְדָבְקָה בּוֹ בְּמַהוּתוֹ
וַעַצְמוּתוֹ יִהְבָּרַךְ מַמָּשׁ

וְאִי אֶפְשָׁר זֹאת כִּי אָם עַל־יְדֵי קִיּוּם מִצְוֹתָיו יִתְבָּרֵךְ דַּוְקָא שֶׁהֵן פְּנִימִיּוּת רְצוֹנוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ וְנָעוּץ סוֹפָן בְּתְחַלֶּתָן וְזָהוּ אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מִי שֶׁאָנֹכִי שֶׁהוּא מֵהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ מַמָּשׁ וְלֹא בִּבְחִינַת אוֹר וְזִיו בִּלְכַד מְצַוְּךְּ עַל־יְדֵי קיּוּם מִצְווֹת מֵעֲשִׂיּוֹת דַּוְקָא כְּנִוְכֶּר לְעֵילּ עַל־יְדֵי קִיּוּם מִצְווֹת מֵעֲשִׂיּוֹת דַּוְקָא כְּנִוְכֶּר לְעֵיל.

הַיּוֹם כּוּ׳ שֶׁהַיּוֹם דַּוְקָא שֶׁהַנְּשָׁמָה מְלוּכֶּשֶׁת בְּתוֹךְ הַגּוּף מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן לִדָם הִתְלַבְּשׁוּתָה בַּגוּף הָיְתָה רַק נֶהֱנֵית מִזִּיו הַשָּׁכִינַה כּוּ׳.

וְזֶהוּ וְדַבַּרְתָּ בָּם שֶׁהוּא מִצְוַת הַדְּבּוּר שֶׁל הַתּוֹרָה וּכְמַה שָׁכָּתוּב וְהָגִיתַ בּוֹ כּוּ׳ וַעֵּקִימַת שְׂכָּתִיו הָוֵי מַעֵּשֶׂה כּוּ׳.

וְזֶהוּ אֲחוֹת לָנוּ קְטַנָּה שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה בְּחִינַת אֲחוֹת וְהוּא לְשׁוֹן אַחַת שֶׁמִּתְאַחֶּדֶת בִּתְכֵלֶת עִם מַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ כְּבִיָּכוֹל מַמָּשׁ עַל־יְדֵי קִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת הַמַּצְשִׁיּוֹת בִּנזַכֵּר לְעִיל.

וּכְמַה שֶׁכָּתוּב וִימִינוֹ תְּחַבְּקֵנִי כְּאָדָם הַחוֹבֵק אֶת חֲבֵירוֹ מָכָּל צְדָדָיו כּוּ׳ וְזֶהוּ מַה נַּצְשֶׂה לַאָחוֹתֵנוּ בַּיּוֹם שֶׁיִדָבַּר בָּה וְדַ״ל.

NOTE Summary

The Alter Rebbe begins by interpreting "Many waters cannot extinguish love" as referring to the many distractions and material anxieties—"waters and rivers" of worldly concerns—that seem to oppose Divine love.

Alter Rebbe Torah Ohr Parshas Noach אָם יָהָן אִישׁ אֶת כַּל הוֹן בִּיתוֹ בַּאַהָבָה בּוֹז יַבוּזוּ לוֹ

Yet, paradoxically, it is through these very challenges that the soul ascends to a higher love, the boundless *ahavah b'chol me'odecha* that arises precisely from transforming struggle into connection.

He continues: "If a man were to give all the wealth of his house for love..." The "wealth of his house" represents Torah wisdom—the insights and reasons for the mitzvos that emanate from the level of Divine Wisdom (*Chochmah*), described as "a river that goes out from Eden to water the garden." From that flow comes the vast body of Torah, from the highest Gan Eden to the lowest levels of comprehension. Yet even all of Torah's brilliance remains only a reflection—a ziv (radiance) and ha'arah (glow)—in comparison to G-d's Essence.

The Alter Rebbe deepens this: "If a man (ish) gives..."—the word ish alludes to Divine contractions (gevurot), for it is through countless concealments that the Infinite Essence radiates as the limited light of Wisdom. Even if a person gives all of this "wealth," meaning all the light and wisdom attainable, for the sake of love, it is still "scorned"—for true love seeks not the glow of divinity but the Essence of the Divine, to be utterly nullified within "the Body of the King." This is the love expressed in the verse "Whom have I in heaven, and with You I desire nothing on earth."

Torah wisdom reveals only the explanations and reasons for the mitzvos, but the mitzvos themselves—especially their physical fulfillment—express G-d's innermost Will, beyond reason and comprehension. Because this Will transcends understanding, it must manifest in material form; thus, mitzvos are clothed in tangible actions such as tefillin, sukkah, and tzedakah. Their very physicality testifies to their source—higher than intellect, higher even than the light of *Chochmah*—for "their beginning is wedged in their end."

The Alter Rebbe connects this to "And these words that I command you today." The Shema represents meditation upon G-d's Names, leading to love with all one's heart and soul until the boundless love of b'chol me'odecha. Yet such a love cannot be sustained by contemplation alone; it requires the fulfillment of mitzvos, which draw down the Essence of "Anochi"—the "I" of G-d Himself, beyond light and revelation—into the world. Only "today," when the soul is enclothed in a body, can one achieve this essential union; before descent into the body, the soul only basked in the *radiance* of the Shechinah.

Finally, the verse "And you shall speak of them" refers to the mitzvah of Torah speech—"You shall meditate upon it day and night." Even the movement of the lips is an act of Divine service. Through this, the soul becomes "our little sister," symbolizing complete unity with G-d's Essence—like siblings sharing one being. The Alter Rebbe likens this to "His right hand embraces me," where G-d encircles the soul from every side through the physical performance of mitzvos, forming an embrace of infinite closeness.

Practical Takeaway

The path to the deepest Divine union is not through lofty meditation alone, but through physical action imbued

Alter Rebbe Torah Ohr Parshas Noach אם יתן אישׁ אָת כַּל הוֹן בּיתוֹ בַּאַהָבָה בּוֹז יַבוּזוּ לוֹ

with awareness. Every mitzvah—lighting candles, giving tzedakah, speaking words of Torah—is a touchpoint with G-d's Essence, higher than all wisdom or reason. The true lover of Hashem seeks not spiritual pleasure or illumination but to be "absorbed in the King's Essence." The most profound closeness comes not in heaven but here on earth, "today," through deeds that draw the Infinite into the finite world.

Chassidic Story

The Alter Rebbe once told his disciples that when a Jew gives a coin to tzedakah with sincerity, that simple act shakes all the worlds—higher even than the deepest Torah meditation. Once, a wealthy man approached him, proud of his Torah learning but hesitant about regular charity. The Alter Rebbe gently placed his hand on the man's and said, "You can hold the Torah in your mind, but you can hold G-d Himself only in your hand." He explained that Torah is Divine wisdom—a reflection—but a mitzvah, especially one done with the body, draws the very Essence of the Divine into the world. That man became one of the Alter Rebbe's most devoted givers, often repeating his Rebbe's words: "Through the hand that gives, the Infinite embraces you." (Source: Sefer HaSichos 5700, p. 40; Likkutei Torah, Shir HaShirim 18a; Iggeres HaKodesh, epistle 20.)

END NOTE