Sichas Nun Alef

(R)	
In connection with the recent discussion regarding the true and complete Redemption, for which we await every day and anticipate that it may come any day—as is the legal ruling in halachah, that one who vows not to drink wine on the day the Mashiach arrives is forbidden to drink wine forever—immediately and literally—	בְּקֶשֶׁר עִם הַמְדָּבָּר לָאַחָרוֹנָה אוֹדוֹת הַגְּאֵלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה, שָׁמְחַכִּים לָה בְּכָל יוֹם וּמְקַדִּים שֶׁתָּבוֹא בְּכָל יוֹם כְּהַפְּסַק דִּין בַּהַלָּכָה שֶׁהַנּוֹדֵר שֶׁלֹּא יִשְׁתָּה יַיִן בַּיּוֹם שֶׁיָבוֹא הַמֶּשִׁיחַ, אָסוּר לוֹ לִשְׁתּוֹת יַיִן לְעוֹלָם – תֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד מָמָשָׁשׁ
and regarding the actions that every single individual among Israel must do in order to bring the Redemption—it is appropriate to pause and explain the content of the concept of Redemption, and through this, it will be easier to understand what the required avodah must be in order to bring the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the state of the Redemption.	וְאוֹדוֹת הַפְּעֵלּוֹת שֶׁכָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל צָרִיךְּ לַצְשׁוֹת כְּדֵי לְהָבִיא אֶת הַגְּאֻלָּה – מֵתְאִים לְהָתְעַכֵּב וּלְבָאֵר אֶת תֹּכֶן עִנְיַן הַגְּאֻלָּה, וּבָזֶה יֵקַל לְהָבִין מַה צָּרִיךְ לְהָיוֹת תֹּכֶן הָעֲבוֹדָה הַנִּדְרֶשֶׁת בִּכְדֵי לְהָבִיא אֶת הַגְּאֻלָּה, וְכֵיצֵד יֵשׁ לְהָתְכּוֹנֵן לְמַצֵּב הַגְּאֻלָּה
The content of every concept is expressed in its name. This is also true regarding the Redemption—one can gain insight into its content by reflecting on the meaning of its name: "Geulah."	תָּכְנוֹ שֶׁל כָּל דָּבָר מִתְבַּטֵא בִּשְׁמוֹ. כֵּן הוּא גַּם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַגְּאֵלָה – יְכוֹלִים לְקַבֵּל מֻשָּׁג בְּתָכְנָה עַל־יְדֵי הִתְבּוֹנְנוּת ."בְּפֵרוּשׁ שְׁמָה – "גָאֵלָה
The concept of Redemption is expressed in the Torah through various terms, beginning with the four expressions of redemption in the verse:	עָנְיַן הַגְּאֻלָּה מְצוּיָּן בַּתּוֹרָה בִּבְטוּיִים שׁוֹנִים. הָחֵל מֵאַרְבֵּע הַלְשׁוֹנוֹת שֶׁל גְּאֻלָּה בַּכָּתוּב:
"And I will take you out," "And I will save you," "And I will redeem you," and "And I will take you," and the fifth term—"And I will bring you."	וְהוֹצֵאתִי", "וְהָצַּלְתִּי", "וְגָאַלְתִּי", "וְלָקַחְתִּי"," הָבָּאתִי – "וְהַבָּאתִי".
And although the general theme of all these terms is an exodus from exile, there is a superiority in the term "Geulah"; and one can say that because of this quality, the term "Geulah" (and specifically the true and complete Redemption) is referred to simply as "Geulah" by all of Israel—	וְאַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁתָּכְנָם הַכְּלָלִי שֶׁל כָּל לְשׁוֹנוֹת אֵלוּ הוּא יְצִיאָה מִגָּלוּת, יֵשׁנוֹ עַלּוּי בַּלְשׁוֹן "גְּאֵלֶה"; וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁבִּגְלַל מַצְלָה זוֹ נִקְרֵאת (כָּל גְּאֻלָּה, וּבִפְּרָט –) הַגְּאֵלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה (בְּפִי כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל) בְּשֵׁם "גְּאֵלָה" ((סְתָם
precisely this final Redemption is the true and complete Redemption (with the definite article), since this word (Geulah) conveys the content of the true and complete Redemption.	דַןקא הַגְּאֵלָה הָאַחַרוֹנָה הִיא הַגָּאֵלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה] (בְּהַ"א הַיְּדִיעָה)], כֵּיוָן שֶׁמִּלָה זוֹ ("גָּאֵלָה") מְבַטֵּאת אֶת הַתֹּכָן שֶׁל הַגְּאֵלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה.
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Sichas Nun Alef

In the word "Geulah" one sees a wondrous thing: the word "Geulah" consists of the same letters as the word "Galus" (exile)—except with the addition of an Alef!	בַּמָלָה "גְאֻלָּה" רוֹאִים דְּבַר פֶּלֶא:מֵיבַת "גְּאֻלָּה" הִיא אוֹתָן אוֹתִיּוֹת דְתֵיבַת "גָּלָה" (גָּלוּת) אֶלָּא בְּתוֹסֶפֶּת !אַלֶּ"ף
And as it is brought in the Midrash, regarding the word "Galah" ("and she shall be uncovered on her head" [Yeshayahu 47:2]), there are two interpretations: two Amoraim—one says it refers to "Golah" (exile), and one says "Geulah" (redemption).	ְוְכַדְאִיתָא בַּמִּדְרָשׁ שֶׁבַּמִּלָּה "גַּלָּה" ("וְגַלָּה עַל רֹאשָׁה" [ישעיהו מ״ז, ב׳]) יֵשְׁנָם שְׁנֵי פֵירוּשִׁים: תְּרֵין אָמוֹרָאִין, "חַד אָמַר "גוֹלָה" (לְשׁוֹן גָּלוּת) וְחַד אָמַר "גָאֻלָּה".
And the explanation is known: that the addition of the Alef, through which "Galus" becomes "Geulah," refers to the Alef of "Alufo Shel Olam" (the Master of the World)—for through the avodah of the Jewish people in exile to bring in (to draw down and reveal) the Alef of the "Master of the World" into the Galus, the Galus becomes Geulah.	ְוְיָדוּעַ הַבֵּיאור בָּזֶה: שֶׁתּוֹסֶפֶת הָאַלֶּ״ךְ שֶׁעַל־יָדָה נַעֲשֵׂית מִבְּחִינַת "גָּלָה" בְּחִינַת "גְּאֻלָּה"—קָאֵי עַל הָאַלֶּ״ף דְ"אַלּוּפוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם", שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דִּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּגָּלוּת לְהַכְנִיס (לְהַמְשִׁיךְ וּלְגַלוֹת) אֶת הָאַלֶּ״ף שֶׁל בָּגָלוּת—נַעֲשֵׂית "גָּלָה" – "גְּאֵלָה".
And seemingly this is not understood: "Geulah" is the exact opposite of "Galus." If so, how is it possible that the word "Geulah" includes within it the word "Galus"? And more than that: "Geulah" is constructed precisely from "Galus"—so much so that the majority of the letters of "Geulah" are actually from "Galus," and the only addition is a single Alef; and even the first letter of "Geulah" remains the same Gimmel from "Galus"?!	ְלִלְכְאוֹרָה אֵינוֹ מוּבָן: "גְּאֵלָה" הִיא הַהֶּפֶּךְ הַגָּמוּר מִינְלוּת". וְאִם־כֵּן, הֵיאָךְ הֵּיבַת "גְּאֵלָה" כּוֹלֶלֶת בְּתוֹכָה אֶת הֵּיבַת "גָּלָה" (גָּלוּת)? וְיוֹתֵר מִזֶּה: "גְּאֵלָה" מֵּרְבֶּבֶת (וְנַעֲשֵׂית) דַּוְקָא מִתֵּיבַת "גָּלָה", עַד שֶׁרֹב הָאוֹתִיוֹת דִּיגְּאֵלָה" הַנָּם בְּעֶצֶם "גָּלָה", וְהַתּוֹסֶפֶת הִיא רַק אוֹת אַלֶ"ף יְחִידָה; וְגַם רֹאשׁ הַתִּיבָה ("גְּאֻלָּה") נִשְׁאָר !ִ?"הַ"גִּימֶ"ל" דְּ"גָּלָה
(\(\lambda\)	
And one can say the explanation of this is: Geulah does not mean that through the departure from exile, one abandons the life, the actions, and the world that existed (previously) in exile. On the contrary: Geulah means that the very reality that was formerly in a state of subjugation in exile now becomes liberating (not nullified, God forbid, but rather transformed).	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר הַבִּיאור בָּזֶה: גְּאֻלָּה אֵיוְפֵּירוּשָׁה, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַיְצִיאָה מִן הַגָּלוּת מַזְנִיחִים אֶת הַחַיִּים, הַפְּעֻלוֹת וְהָעוֹלָם שֶׁהָיָה (לִדֶם) בַּגָּלוּת. אַדְרַבָּה: גְּאֻלָּה פֵּירוּשָׁה שֶׁהַמְצִיאוּת שֶׁהָיָתָה לִדֶם מְשֵׁעְבֶּדֶת בַּגָּלוּת נַעֲשֵׂית (לֹא בִּטֵלָה חֵס וְשָׁלוֹם, אֶלָא) מְשַׁחְרֶרֶת
And the novelty and the completeness of the true and complete Redemption is that everything is liberated. Nothing remains lost, God forbid, in exile. Nothing is left behind in exile. Even "the dispersed" and "the lost" (who are so called in the Torah of Truth) will be redeemed.	ְהַחָדוּשׁ וְהַשְׁלֵמוּת שֶׁל הַגְּאֵלֶּה הָאֲמִתּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה הִיא, שֶׁהַכּּל מִשְׁתַּחְבֵר. אֵין שׁוּם עִנְיָנִים שֶׁנִּשְׁאָרִים "אֲבוּדִים" חַס וְשָׁלוֹם בַּגָלוּת, לֹא יוֹתִירוּ בַּגָלוּת שׁוּם עִנְיָן. אֲפִלוּ "הַנִּדָּחִים" וְ"הָאֹבְדִים" (שֶׁנִּקְרָאִים כָּדְּ בְּתוֹרַת אֱמֶת) – יִגָּאֲלוּ

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The Redemption will be a true and complete Redemption in the quantity and in the quality of all things—from the greatest generalities to the most particular detail: every single individual among Israel and the entire nation of Israel—"our youth and our elders, our sons and our daughters"—and also their portion in the world—"their silver and gold with them," with all their activities and achievements in exile.	הַגְּאֻלֶּה תִּהְיֶה גְּאֻלֶּה אֲמָתִּית וּשְׁלֵמָה בַּכַּמוּת וּבָאֵיכוּת שֶׁל כָּל הַדְּבָרִים, מַהַכְּלָל הַגָּדוֹל שֶׁבָּהֶם עַד הַפְּרָט שֶׁבַּפְּרָט שֶׁבָּהֶם: כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל וּכְלַל יִשְׂרָאֵל — "בִּלְעָרֵינוּ וּבִזְקֵנֵינוּ גּוֹ' בְּבָנֵינוּ וּבְבְנוֹתִינוּ", וְגַם חֶלְקָם בָּעוֹלָם — "כַּסְפָּם וּזְהָבָם אִתָּם", עִם כָּל פְּעֻלּוֹתֵיהֶם וְהַשַּׁגֵיהֶם בַּגָּלוּת
The Redemption will liberate every person and all of humanity (even the nations of the world) and all aspects of the world, and each individual in particular with all of his affairs.	הַגְּאֵלֶה תִּשַׁחָרֵר כָּל אָדָם וְאֶת כָּל בְּנֵי הָאָדָם (גַּם אַמּוֹת הָעוֹלָם) וְאֶת כָּל עִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם, וְכָל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד בִּפְרָט עִם כָּל עִנְיָנִיוּ
All the (positive) matters in exile will remain as well—but the state of exile will be nullified: the concealment and covering over their true and inner reality will be nullified, as well as the subjugation to the ways of nature and materiality of the world that derived from it.	בָּל הָעִנְיָנִים (הַחִּיּוּבִיִּים) בַּגָּלוּת נִשְׁאָרִים גַּם הָלְאָה, אֶלָּא שֶׁיִּתְבַּטֵל מַצְבָּם הַגָּלוּתִי: יִתְבַּטֵל הַהֶּעְלֵם וְהַסְתֵּר הַמְכַסֶּה עַל מְצִיאותָם הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַפְּנִימִית, וְהַשִּׁעְבּוּד לְדַרְכֵי הַטֶּבַע וְגַשְׁמִיּוּת הָעוֹלָם הַמִּשְׁתַּלְשֵׁל מִמֶּנּוּ.
And as per the ruling of the Rambam: One should not think that in the days of Mashiach something from the natural order of the world will be nullified or that there will be a change in the act of creation. Rather, the world will operate as usual. The Sages said: "There is no difference between this world and the days of Mashiach except for subjugation to kingdoms."	וּכִפְסַק דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם: אַל יַעֲלֶה עַל הַלֵּב שֶׁבִּימוֹת הַפְּשִׁיחַ יִבָּטֵל דָּבָר מִמִּנְהָגוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלֶם אוֹ יִהְיָה שֶׁם חִדּוּשׁ בְּמֵעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית, אֶלָּא עוֹלֶם כְּמִנְהָגוֹ נוֹהֵג. אָמְרוּ חֲכָמִים "אֵין בֵּין הָעוֹלֶם הַזָּה לִימוֹת הַמָּשִׁיחַ אֶלָּא שִׁעְבּוּד מַלְכִּיוֹת בִּין הָעוֹלֶם הַזָּה לִימוֹת הַמָּשִׁיחַ אֶלָּא שִׁעְבּוּד מַלְכִּיוֹת. (בִּלְבַד" (רמב"ם, הלכות מלכים יב, א.
The innovation then will be—that all will return to the true faith, and Mashiach will perfect the entire world to serve God together, as it is written: "For then I will transform the nations to a clear language, to call all of them in the name of God and to serve Him with one shoulder."	הַחִדּוּשׁ אָז יִהְיֶה – שֶׁיָחָזְרוּ כֵּלָּם לְדַת הָאֱמֶת, וִיתַקֵּן (מְשִׁיחַ) אֶת הָעוֹלָם כֵּלוֹ לַעֲבֹד אֶת ה' בְּיַחַד, שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר: "כִּי אָז אֶהְפֹּדְּ אֶל עַמִּים שָּׁפָה בְרוּרָה לִקְרֹא כַּלָּם בְּשֵׁם (ה' וּלְעָבָדוֹ שָׁכֶם אֶחָד" (צפניה ג, ט

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אַחַרִי־קדשִׁים מִשִּיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־בַּרשַׁת אַחֲרֵי־קדשִׁים, י"ג אָיַר ה'תנש"א 1991

Based on this, we understand why the word "Geulah" includes the word "Galus"—but with the addition of the Alef: The Redemption does not nullify the (service in) exile. On the contrary: the idea of Geulah is to elevate the life in Galus (by liberating all the matters from exile), and from them themselves to make Geulah—by revealing in all aspects of "Galus" the Alef of the Master of the World—removing the concealment in matters of exile which obscure their true being and purpose.

עַל־פִּי־זֶה מוּבָן מַדּוּעַ תִּיבַת "גְאֵלֶה" כּוֹלֶלֶת אֶת תִּיבַת "גָּלָה", אֲבָל – בְּתוֹסֶפֶת אַלֶּ"ף: הַגְּאֻלָּה עִנְיָנָהּ לְהַעֲלוֹת אֶת הָחַיִּים בַּ״גָּלִוּת), אַדְרַבָּה: הַגְּאֻלָּה עִנְיָנָהּ לְהַעֲלוֹת מֻהַגָּלוּת) וּמֵהֶם גּוּפָּא לַעֲשׁוֹת "גְּאֻלָּה" – עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שִׁמְגַלִּים בְּכָל הָעִנְיָנִים דְּ"גָּלָה" אֶת הָאַלֶּי"ף דְּ״אַלּוּפּוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם" – מְסִירִים אֶת הַהֶעְלֵם וְהָסְתֵּר בְּעִנְיְנֵי הַגָּלוּת הַמְכַסִּים עַל מְצִיאוּתָהּ וְתַכְלִיתָהּ הָאֲמִתִּית, מְגַלִּים אֶת הָבְּלִית דְּכָל עִנְיָנִי הַגָּלוּת שֶׁבִּשְׁרִילָם נִבְרָאוּ עַל־יְדֵי הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְּ־הוּא, כָּהְּ הַמִּלְיִם נִבְרָאוּ עַל־יְדֵי הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְּ־הוּא, כָּהְ

Geulah is the revelation of the Alef (of the Master of the World) within Galus—the revelation of the truth and the inner essence of all matters of exile, and all the actions done during the time of exile; the revelation of Divinity in all aspects of the world—how everything reveals the glory of the Holy One, blessed be He (for everything He created in His world, He created only for His glory)—of the Master of the World.

גְאֵלֶה'' הִיא גִּילּוּי הָאַלֶּ''ף (דְּ''אַלּוּפוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם'')'' בַּ''גָלָה'' – גִּילּוּי הָאֱמֶת וְהַפְּנִימִיּוֹת דְּכָל עִנְיְנֵי הַגָּלוּת, וְכָל הַפְּעֵלוֹת בִּזְמֵן הַגָּלוּת; גִּילוּי הָאֱלֹקוּת בְּכָל עִנְיְנֵי הָעוֹלָם – כִּיצַד כָּל זֶה מְגַלֶּה אֶת "כְּבוֹדוֹ'' שֶׁל הַקָדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא (''שֶׁכָּל מַה שֶׁבָּרָא הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בְּעוֹלָמוֹ – לֹא בְּרָאוֹ אֶלָּא לִכְבוֹדוֹ'' – אבות ו, י"א) – .''שֶׁל ''אַלּוּפוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם.

(7)

The above explains how "Geulah" includes within it "Galus," since the intent is that the Geulah will elevate even the Galus. But an explanation is required: why is this elevation of Galus such an essential aspect of the Geulah, to the point that this is the content of its name "Geulah" (Galus with the addition of an Alef), with the name indicating the essence of the matter?

הָאָמוּר לְעֵיל הוּא הַסְבָּרָה אֵיךּ "גְּאֻלָּה" כּוֹלֶלֶת בְּתוֹכָה "גָּלָה", כֵּיוָן שֶׁהַכַּוָנָה הִיא שֶׁהַגְּאֵלָה תַּגְבִּיהַ (גַּם) אֶת הַגָּלוּת. אֲבָל צָרִיךְ בִּיאוּר: מַדוּעַ זָהוּ (הָעֲלִיָּה דְּ"גָּלָה") עִנְיָן כָּזָה עִקָרִי בַּגְּאֵלָה, עַד שֶׁזָהוּ תֹּכֶן שְׁמָה "גְּאֻלָּה" ("גָּלָה" בְּתוֹסֶפֶת אַלָ"ף), שֶׁהַשֵׁם מוֹרֶה עַל מַהוּת ?הדרר

And even more: the virtue of Geulah is not only in the elevation of matters of Galus and worldly matters, but that in the Geulah (in the second era—after the first era described in the Rambam mentioned earlier), new matters will emerge—utterly new—departing from the natural order of the world, up to the most fundamental innovation of all: the resurrection of the dead, which is a change in the act of creation.

ןיוֹתֵר מִזֶּה: הַמַּצְלֶּה דְּ״גְּאֻלֶּה״ אֵינָה רַק בַּצְלִיֵּת עִנְיְנֵי הַ״גָּלוּת״ וְעִנְיְנֵי הָעוֹלָם, אֶלָּא שֶׁבַּ״גְּאֻלָּה״ (בַּתְּקוּפָה הַשְׁנִיָּה – לְאַחֲרֵי הַתְּקוּפָה הָרִאשׁוֹנָה שֶׁעוֹדָה מְדֻבָּּר בָּרַמְבַּ״ם הַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל) יִתְחַדְשׁוּ עִנְיָנִים חֲדָשִׁים – חֲדָשִׁים בְּיוֹתֵר – בְּשִׁנּוּי מִנְהָגוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם (עַד הָעִנְיָן הָעָקָרי וְהַיְּסוֹדִי דְ״תְּחִיַּת הַמֵּתִים״, שֶׁהוּא חִדּוּשׁ בְּמַעֲשֵׂה הַבָּרֵאשִׁית.

If so, how can it be that the state of the future to come in its entirety (including even that which is above the world and Galus—in the second era) is called by the general name "Geulah"—"Galus" with the addition of an Alef?!

אִם־כֵּן הָיָתָּכֵן שֶׁהַמַּצָּב דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא כֻּלּוֹ (גַּם מַה שֶׁלְּמַעְלָה מֵעוֹלָם וְגָלוּת – בַּתְּקוּפָה שְׁנִיָּה) נִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם !?כְּלָלִי: "גָּאֻלָּה" – "גָּלָה" בְּתוֹסֶכֶּת אַלֶּ"ף

פ"א מ"ב).

The Rebbe

Sichas Nun Alef

אַחֲרִי־קְדֹשִׁים מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־כָּּרָשַׁת אַחֲרֵי־קְדֹשִׁים, י"ג אָיָר ה'תנש"א 1991

And from this we understand that the entirety of the Geulah—even ומוָה מוּבן, שֶׁכָּללוּת ה"גָאָלֹה" – גם הענִינים הנעַלים its most elevated aspects—is connected with the avodah of שַׁבַּה – קשׁוּרָה עָם הַעֲבוֹדָה דָהַכְנַסַת הָאַלֶּ"ף דְּ"אַלּוּפוֹ inserting the Alef of the "Alufo Shel Olam" into the Galus. To the שֶׁל עוֹלָם" בַּ"גַּלָה". עַד שֶׁזָּה פּוֹעֵל אֶת הַ"גִּאַלָּה" (כְּמוֹ extent that this causes the Geulah (as the word "Geulah" is שַׁתֵּיבַת "גָאַלָּה" מַרְכֶּבֶת מֵאוֹתִיּוֹת "גַּלָה" בְּתוֹסֶפֶת composed of the letters of "Galus" plus an Alef), and all matters of אַלֶּ"ף), וְכָל עִנְיְנֵי "גְּאַלָּה" נִמְשַׁכִים וּמְרִימִים אֶת Geulah draw up and elevate the Galus, as will be explained. הַ"גָּלָה", כְּדִלְקַמָּן. **(7)** The explanation of this can be understood through the first הַבֵּיאוּר בַּזָה יוּבַן עַל־פִּי הַמִּשְׁנַההַרָאשׁוֹנַה בַּפַּרַק Mishnah in the current chapter, Chapter Three of Pirkei Avos: הַנּוֹכְחִי, פַּרֵק שָׁלִישִׁי דְּפָרְקֵי אֲבוֹת: "הָסְתַּכֵּל בְּשָׁלשַׁה "Reflect upon three things and you will not come to sin." And דָבַרִים וְאֵין אַתַּה בָא לִידֵי עַבַרָה", וְאַחַר־כַּךְ מַמְשִׁיכַה afterward, the Mishnah continues to enumerate the "three things": ָהַמִּשָׁנָה לְמְנוֹת אֶת הַ"שָׁלשָׁה דְבָרִים" – "דַּע מֵאַיִן בָּאתָ, "Know from where you came, and to where you are going, and וּלְאַן אַתַּה הוֹלֶךְ, וְלְפָנֵי מִי אַתַּה עַתִיד לְתֵּן דִין וְחֶשְׁבּוֹן" before Whom you are destined to give a judgment and accounting," etc. יִנְשָׁאֶלֶת הַשָּׁאֱלָה – "מִנְיַנָא לָמָה לִי" (סנהדרין דף ד' The question arises—why does it matter to state the number: ע"א): מַה נוֹגַעַ לְכַאן הַמַּסְפֵּר שֵׁיֵשׁנַם ''שָׁלֹשֵׁה דְבַרִים''? "three things"? Even if the number is relevant, why must the וַאַפּלּוּ אָם הַמִּסְפַּר נוֹגֵעַ, מַדוּעַ צְרִיכָה הַמִּשְׁנָה לְפְרֵשׁ Mishnah state it explicitly? After all, anyone can count for זֹאת – הַרֵי כַּל אֲחַד וָאָחַד יַכוֹל לְסִפּוֹר בִּעַצְמוֹ בָּהֶמְשֵׁךְ themselves that the Mishnah lists three things. ?הַמִּשְׁנָה שֶׁהִיא מוֹנָה שְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים And one can say one of the explanations for this: The phrase in the וָיֵשׁ לוֹמַר אַחַד הַבֵּיאוּרִים בַּזָה: פֵּירוּשׁ דְּבָרִי הַמִּשְׁנַה Mishnah, "Look at three things" (the language of the Mishnah is יהָסְתַּכֵּל בִּשָׁלשָׁה דְבַרִים" [לְשׁוֹן הַמִּשָׁנַה הִיא לְשׁוֹן" concise and includes many concepts), does not refer only to the קצַרָה וָכוֹלֶלֶת עָנָיַנִים רַבִּים (ראה מהרש"א) – אֵינוֹ three items listed afterward in the Mishnah, but also refers to the רַק שָׁלוֹשֶׁת הַדְּבַרִים הַנָּמָנִים בָּהֶמְשֵׁךְ הַמְּשָׁנָה, אֵלַא גַם ָהָעִנְיָן דִּ"שָׁלוֹשָׁה דְבָרִים" בִּכְלַל. very idea of "three things" in general. The Mishnah is instructing: "Look at three things"—a person must הַמִּשְׁנַה אוֹמֶרֶת הוֹרַאָה: "הָסְתַּכֵּל בִּשְׁלוֹשַׁה דְבַרִים" – אָדָם צַרִיךְ לְהָסְתַּכֵּל (הָסְתַּכְּלוֹת בְּעִיוּן) בִּ"שְׁלוֹשֶׁה look with contemplation into "three things," and through this, "דְּבָרִים", וְעַל־יִדֵי־זֶה "אֵין אַתָּה בָא לִידֵי עֲבֶרָה", וְעַל־יִדֵי־זֶה 'you will not come to sin." ָּאָדֶם יָכוֹל לַחְשֹׁב שֶׁצְּרִיכִין לָהִיוֹת אֻצְלוֹ רַק שְׁנֵי עַנַיַנִים: A person might think that he only needs two aspects: himself and הוא עַצְמוֹ וָהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בַּרוּךְ־הוּא – כְּבַיַכוֹל "שָׁאוֹתוֹ הוּא the Holy One, blessed be He—as it were, the One he is serving. "I עוֹבֵד", "אַנִי נָבָרֵאתִי לְשַׁמֵּשׁ אָת קוֹנִי" (משנה קידושין

was created to serve my Creator."

Sichas Nun Alef

The Mishnah says, "Look at three things": a person must contemplate (look) and recognize that there are "three things": in addition to his own existence ("I") and the existence of the Holy One, blessed be He ("my Creator"), as it were—there is a third entity: the existence of the world which was created by the Holy One, blessed be He, and through which the Jew serves his Creator.	אוֹמֶרֶת הַמִּשְׁנָה "הָסְתַּכֵּל בִּשְׁלֹשֶׁה דְבָרִים": אָדָם צָרִיךְּ לְהִתְבּוֹנֵן (לְהִסְתַּכֵּל) וְלְרְאוֹת (שֶׁיֵשְׁנֶם) "שְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים": נוֹסֶף עַל מְצִיאוּתוֹ ("אֲנִי") וּמְצִיאוּת הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא ("קוֹנִי") כְּבַיָּכוֹל – יֵשׁנוֹ דָּבָר שְׁלִישִׁי: מְצִיאוּת הָעוֹלָם שֶׁנְּבָרָא עַל־יְדִי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, וְשֶׁעַל־יָדוֹ מְשַׁמֵּשׁ יְהוּדִי אֶת קוֹנוֹ.
The purpose of the world's creation and the descent of the soul below into a physical body in this lowly world—which has nothing lower than it—is to fulfill the Divine intent that "the Holy One, blessed be He, desired a dwelling place in the lowest realms," such that the Jew, through his avodah, refines and purifies his body, his vital soul, and the physicality and coarseness of the world, and transforms it all into a dwelling for the Holy One, blessed be He.	תַּכְלִית בְּרִיאַת הָעוֹלֶם וִירִידַת הַנְּשָׁמָה לְמַטָּה בְּגוּף גַּשְׁמִי בָּעוֹלֶם הַזֶּה הַתַּחְתּוֹן שֶׁאֵין תַּחְתּוֹן לְמַטָּה מִפֶּנּוּ הִיא – לְמַלּוֹת אֶת הַכַּוָּנָה שֶׁנִּתְאַוָּה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא לְהִיוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים, שֶׁיְהוּדִי עַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתוֹ יְבָרֵר וִיזַכֵּךְ אֶת גּוּפוֹ וְנַפְשׁוֹ הַחִיּוּנִית וְגַשְׁמִיּוּת וְחָמְרִיּוּת הָעוֹלֶם, וְיַצְשֶׂה מִכָּל זֶה דִּירָה לְהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא.
This is achieved through his avodah in a body below—by fulfilling Torah and mitzvos, most of which are enclothed in physical things, and through performing a mitzvah with a physical object, he refines and purifies that physical item and makes it into a vessel for G-dliness.	ןְאֶת זֶה הוּא פּוֹעֵל עַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בַּגוּף לְמַטָּה – בְּקִיּוּם הַתּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, שֶׁרֹב הַמִּצְוֹת נִתְלַבְּשׁוּ בִּדְבָרִים גַּשְׁמִיִּם, וְעַל־יְדֵי קִיּוּם מִצְוָה עִם דָּבָר גַּשְׁמִי – מְבָרְרִים וּמְזַכְּכִים אֶת הַדָּבָר הַגַּשְׁמִי, וְעוֹשִׁים מִמֶּנוּ כְּלִי לֶאֱלֹקוּת.
For example, through the mitzvah of tzedakah, which is "equivalent to all the mitzvos" and is the primary mitzvah of action, and is superior to all others—a Jew takes from the toil of his hands, from his physical money which he earned, and gives the life of his soul to Hashem. Similarly with all the mitzvos.	כְּגוֹן עַל־יְדֵי מִצְוַת צְדָקָה, שֶׁ״שְׁקוּלָה כְּנֶגֶד כָּל הַמִּצְוֹת״ (בבא בתרא ט', ע"א), עִקַּר הַמִּצְוֹת מַצְשִׁיּוֹת וְעוֹלָה עַל כָּלֶנָה – שֶׁיְּהוּדִי לוֹקֵחַ "מִיגִיעַ כַּפְּיוּ", מִכַּסְפּוֹ הַגַּשְׁמִי שֶׁהוּא הָרְוִיחַ, וְנוֹתֵן "חַיֵּי נַפְשׁוֹ לַה" (תנחומא תרומה .ג'). וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ־זֶה בְּכָל הַמִּצְוֹת
And this third matter—"Look at three things," to make a dwelling below—is not a side point. On the contrary: it pertains to the perfection of the other two (so to speak): the Holy One, blessed be He, and the person who serves Him—since the Holy One, blessed be He, desired to have a dwelling below, and this is the entirety of man and the purpose of his creation and descent into this world: to make for Him, blessed be He, a dwelling in the lowest realm.	ְּוֹהָעִנְיָן הַשְּׁלִישִׁי ("הָסְתַּכֵּל בִּשְׁלֹשָה דְבָרִים") – לַעֲשׂוֹת "דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים" – הוּא (לֹא עִנְיָן צְדָדִי, אֶלָּא – אַדְרַבָּה:) נוֹגַעַ לַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּהַשְּׁנִים (כְּבַיָּכוֹל): הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא וְהָאָדָם הָעוֹבֵד, כֵּיוָן שְׁנִּתְאַנָּה הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא "לְהִיוֹת לוֹ דִירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים", וְזֶה "כָּל הָאָדָם" (סוף מסכת קידושין), וְתַכְלִית בְּרִיאָתוֹ וִירִידָתוֹ לָעוֹלָם־הַזֶּה – "לְהִיוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ דִּירָה
And to such an extent does this matter affect the person—that <i>this</i> is the reason for the descent of his soul below, by the Holy One, blessed be He:	ְוַעַד כְּדֵי כָּךְ נוֹגַעַ דָּבָר זֶה לָאָדָם – (''שֶׁיְהֵא הִסְתַּכֵּל בִּשְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים'') – שֶׁבִּשְׁבִיל זֶה הָיְתָה יְרִידַת נִשְׁמָתוֹ יִלְמַטָּה עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוֹא:

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Despite the greatness of the soul's loftiness above—a soul that "You gave in me is pure," in which there is no place for the opposite of purity—the Holy One, blessed be He, sent it below. "You created it, You formed it, You breathed it into me," down into the physical world of Asiyah,	מִבְּלִי הַבֵּט עַל גּדֶל הָעִלּוּי דְּהַנְשָׁמָה לְמַעְלָה – "נְשָׁמָה שֶׁנָּתַהָּ בִּי טְהוֹרָה הִיא", שֶׁבָּה אֵין מָקוֹם לְהֶפֶּךְ הַשְּהָרָה – שֶׁלַח אוֹתָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא לְמַטָּה – "אַתָּה בְרָאתָהּ, – "אַתָּה יְצַרְתָּהּ, אַתָּה נְפַחְתָּה בִּי
into the world of Asiyah, in which there exists both life and goodness, as well as the second path, opposite of purity—so much so that the soul requires guarding there. "And You preserve it within me"—in order to fulfill the intent of making a dwelling in the lowest realm.	עַד לְעוֹלֵם הָעֲשִׂיָּה הַגַּשְׁמִית, שֶׁבּוֹ יֵשׁנוֹ אֶת הַחַיִּים וְאֶת הַטּוֹב, וְגַם אֶת הַדֶּרֶדְ הַשִּׁנִיָּה דְּהֶפֶדְ הַטְּהָרָה (עַד שֶׁהַנְּשָׁמָה זְקוּקָה שֶׁם לִשְׁמִירָה – "וְאַתָּה מְשַׁמְּרָה בְּקַרְבִּי") – בִּכְדֵי לְמַלּוֹת אֶת הַכַּוָנָה דְּעֲשִׂיַת "דִּירָה "בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים
For seemingly: the descent of the soul into a body is the opposite of the usual way the Holy One, blessed be He, conducts Himself—He who is the source and ultimate of goodness and kindness, and the nature of the good is to bestow goodness.	דְּלְכָאוֹרָה: יְרִידַת הַנְּשָׁמָה בַּגוּף – הִיא הֶפֶּדְ הַנְהָגָתוֹ הָרְגִילָה שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, שֶׁהוּא מְקוֹר וְתַכְלִית הַטוֹב וְהַחֶּסֶד, וּמִטֶּבַע הַטוֹב לְהֵיטִיב.
And from the perspective of kindness and goodness, things should always ascend. Yet here the Holy One, blessed be He, takes a soul and brings it down—an immense descent and an actual state of exile, from a high roof into a deep pit.	וּמִצֵּד הַחֶּסֶד וְהַטּוֹב הָיָה צָרִיךְּ לְהְיוֹת תָּמִיד עֲלִיּוֹת, וְכָאן לוֹקֵחַ הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא נְשָׁמָה וּמוֹרִידָהּ לְמַטָּה – יְרִידָה גְּדוֹלָה וּבְחִינַת "גָלוּת מַמָּשׁ", "מֵאָגְּרָא רָמָה לְבִירָא "עֲמִיקְתָא
And from this is understood the greatness of the elevation (and kindness) in the avodah of making a dwelling in the lower realms, for the sake of which it is worthwhile to lower the soul below—not for the soul itself (since the soul itself does not need any rectification at all), but in order to refine the body and animal soul and its portion in the world, to make a dwelling in the lower realms.	וּמָזֶּה מוּבָן גֹּדֶל הָעִלוּי (וְהַחֶּסֶד) דְּהָעֲבוֹדָה דַּעֲשִׂיָּה "דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים", שֶׁבַּעֲבוּר זֶה כְּדַאי לְהוֹרִיד אֶת הַנְּשָׁמָה לְמַטָּה, לֹא בִּשְׁבִיל הַנְּשָׁמָה עַצְמָה (כִּי הַנְּשָׁמָה עַצְמָה אֵינָה צְרִיכָה תִּקוּן כְּלָל), אֶלָּא כְּדֵי לְתַקֵּן אֶת הַגוּף וְנֶפֶשׁ־הַבַּהָמִית וְחֶלְקוֹ בָּעוֹלָם – בִּכְדֵי לַעֲשׁוֹת "דִּירָה וֹנֶפֶשׁ־הַבַּהָמִית
Since through the descent and avodah of the soul below in making a dwelling in the lower realms, there is effected something even greater than the avodah of the soul above—namely, the revelation of His essence, blessed be He, in the lowest realms.	בֵּיוָן שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַיְּרִידָה וַצְבוֹדַת הַנְּשָׁמָה לְמַטָּה לַעֲשׁוֹת "דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים" – נִפְעָל עִנְיָן נַעֲלֶה יוֹתֵר מֵעֲבוֹדַת הַנְּשָׁמָה עַצְמָה לְמַעְלָה – הַגִּלוּי דְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים
And this elevation is drawn and effected even within the soul (that descended below), that in addition to the fact that the soul reaches a higher level (even higher than the place from which it descended), and the revelation of the soul's intensity, the soul also becomes related to the revelation of His essence that was effected through the avodah of the soul below in making a dwelling in the lower realms.	ְוְעַד שֶׁעָלִיּוּת זֶה נִמְשֶׁךּ וְנִפְעָל גַּם בַּנְּשֶׁמָה (שֶׁיָּרְדָה לְמַשָּה), שָׁנּוֹסָף עַל זֶה שֶׁהַנְּשָׁמַה מַגִּיעָה לְדַרְגָּא נַעֲלֵית יוֹתֵר (שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמָּקוֹם שָׁמִּשֶׁם יָרְדָה), גִּלּוּי הַתֹּקֶף דְּהַנְּשָׁמָה – מְקַבֶּלֶת הַנְּשָׁמָה גַּם שַׁיָּכוּת לַגִּלוּי דְּעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְּ, שָׁנִּפְעָל עַל־יְדֵי (עֲבוֹדַת הַנְּשָׁמָה לְמַשָּׁה בַּצְשִׁיַּת) יִי״הַדִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים

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Based on this, we understand the instruction of the Mishnah: "Look at three things." Despite the soul's lofty elevation—the soul of a Jew, literally a portion of G-d above—his avodah must be established such that, in addition to making from himself a "dwelling" for the Holy One, blessed be He, through revealing his soul within his physical body (this elevation in the soul that is revealed through that), he must also "look at three things," and make a dwelling for Him, blessed be He, in the world below—such that the world itself becomes a dwelling for the Holy One, blessed be He.	עַל־פִּי־זֶה מוּבֶנֶת הוֹרָאַת הַמִּשְׁנָה "הְסְתַּבֵּל בִּשְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים": מִבְּלִי הַבֵּט עַל גֹּדֶל הָעֲלִיּת דְּנִשְׁמָתוֹ שֶׁל יְהוּדִי — "חֵלֶק אֱלוֹקַה מִמַּעַל מַמָּשׁ" — צָרִידְ תִּבֵּן עֲבוֹדָתוֹ לְהָלְּדוֹשׁ־בְּרוּהְ־הוּא עַל־יְדֵי גִּלוּי נִשְׁמָתוֹ בְּגוּפוֹ הַגַּשְׁמִי לְהַעֲלִיּוּת בַּנְּשָׁמָה שָׁמָתְגַּלָּה עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה) — צָרִיךְ הוּא גַּם לְ"הָסְתַבֵּל בִּשְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים", וְלַצְשׁוֹת "דִּירָה" לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵהְ בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים דְּדְעוֹלָם — שָׁהָעוֹלָם עַצְמוֹ נַעֲשֶׂה יִתְבָּרֵהְ בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים דְּדְעוֹלָם — שֶׁהָעוֹלָם עַצְמוֹ נַעֲשֶׂה
And through this, the person himself also reaches his own perfection (since "this is the whole of man and the purpose of his creation," etc.). And although for him this is a descent (externally and temporarily), nevertheless, it is specifically through this that the elevation is effected within him himself—that "you will not come to sin": through his avodah in making a dwelling in the lower realms ("look at three things"), then "you will not come to sin," not even to the possibility of doing a sin.	ְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה מַגִּיעַ גַּם הָאָדָם עַצְמוֹ לִשְׁלֵמוּתוֹ (פִּיוָן שֶׁ"זֶה פָּל הָאָדָם וְתַכְלִית בְּרִיאָתוֹ כוּ"), וְאַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁלְגַבָּיו הָרֵי זוֹ יְרִידָה (בַּחִיצוֹנִיּוּת וּ) לְפִי שֻׁעָה – הָרֵי דַּוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נִפְעָל הָעֲלִיּוּת בּוֹ עַצְמוֹ – שֶׁ"אֵין אַתָּה בָא לִידֵי עֲבַרָה": עַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדְתוֹ בַּעֲשִׂיֵּת "דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים" ("הִסְתַּבֵּל בִּשְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים") – הָרֵי "אֵין אַתָּה בָא לִידֵי עֲבַרָה", אֲפָלוּ לֹא "לִידֵי" – לְהָאֶפְשָׁרוּת לַעֲשׂוֹת עֲבַרָה
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Based on the above, the matter of "Geulah" consisting of the letters of "Galus" with the addition of an Alef is also understood:	עַל־פִּי הַנִּזְכֶּר לְעֵיל יוּבַן גַם הָעִנְיָןדְּ״גְּאֵלָה״ אוֹתִיוֹת אָלֶ״ף בְּתוֹסֶפֶת אַלֶּ״ף:
The Geulah (does not nullify the Galus, rather) includes within it the Galus—and on the contrary: it elevates the Galus by inserting and revealing in it the Alef of "Alufo shel Olam" (Master of the World)—	הַ"גָּאַלָּה" (אֵינָה מְבַשֶּלֶת אֶת הַ"נָּלוּת", אֶלָּא) כּוֹלֶלֶת בְּתוֹכָה אֶת הַ"נָלוּת", וְאַדְרַבָּה: הִיא מַעֲלָה אֶת הַ"נָּלוּת" – "עַל־יְדֵי שֶׁמַּכְנִיסָה וּמְגַלָּה בָּה אֶת "אַלּוּפוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם
since the intent is to make for Him, blessed be He, a dwelling in the lower realms—including the state of the lower realms as they are in Galus—to reveal the "Alufo shel Olam" in the lower realms in their Galus condition.	כִּיוָן שֶׁהַכַּוָּנָה הִיא לַעֲשׁוֹת "דִּירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים", כּוֹלֵל כְּפִי שֶׁהַתַּחְתוֹנִים נִמְצָאִים בְּגָלוּת – לְגַלוֹת אֶת "אַלוּפוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם" בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים בְּמַצֶּבָם כְּפִי ."שֶׁהֵם נִמְצָאִים בַּ"גָלוּת
And on the contrary: this is the content and essence of the Geulah [even of those matters of Geulah that are above world and exile, such as the change in the order of nature, like the resurrection of the dead]—the revelation of the Infinite Light, blessed be He, in this physical world,	וְאַדְרַכָּה: זָהוּ תּכְנָה וּמֵהוּתָה שֶׁל הַ"גְּאֻלָּה" [גַּם שֶׁל עִנְיְנֵי "גָּאַלָּה" שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵעוֹלָם וְ"גָּלוּת", הַשִּׁנּוּי ["בְּמִנְהָגוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם – עַל־דֶּרֶךְ "תְּחִיַּת הַמֵּתִים –

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to the point that a dwelling is made for Him, blessed be He, in the lowest realms—for His very Essence. And therefore, the matter of Geulah depends on our actions and our avodah throughout the duration of the Galus ("Galus"):	גָלוּי אוֹר אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בָּעוֹלָם־הַזֶּה הַגַּשְׁמִי, עַד שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה "דִּירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ" בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים – לוֹ לְעַצְמוּתוֹ. וְלָכֵן תָּלוּי עִנְיַן הַ"גְּאֵלָּה" בְּמַצְשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ כָּל זְמַן מְשֶׁךְ הַ"גָלוּת:	
the avodah of inserting the Alef (the Alufo shel Olam) into the Galus—until through this, "Geulah" is made, where most of its letters and its initial form are from "Galus," as mentioned above in section B.	הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּהַכְנָסַת הָאֶלֶ"ף ("אֵלּוּפוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם") בַּ"גָּלוּת", עַד שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נַעֲשֵׂית "גְּאֻלָּה" – רֹב הָאוֹתִּיוֹת וְרֹאשׁ תֵּיבַת "גְּאֵלָה" הוּא – "גָּלָה", כַּנִּזְכָּר ('לְעֵיל (סְעִיף ב	
That is to say: In addition to the fact that the great elevation of the Geulah comes through the descent in Galus (similar to the revelation of the soul's power by its descent),	ּכְּלוֹמַר: נוֹסֶף לָזֶה שֶׁהַ(צְלִיָּה הַגְּדוֹלָה דְּהַ)"גְאֻלָּה" בָּאָה עַל־יְדֵי הַיְּרִידָה בַּ"גָּלוּת" [עַל־דֶּרֶךְ גִּלוּי תֹקֶף אוֹר – [הַנְּשָׁמָה עַל־יְדֵי יְרִידָתָה לְמַשָּה	
"Geulah" is made from "Galus" (with the addition of Alef) itself; the dwelling for His Essence is effected in the very lowest realms [similar to the elevation that occurs in the soul through the dwelling in the lower realms].	ַנְעֲשֵׂית "גָּאֻלָּה" מָ"גָלָה" (בְּתוֹסֶפֶת אַלֶּ"ף) עַצְמָה – הַדִּירָה לְעַצְמוּתוֹ" נִפְעֶלֶת בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים עַצְמָם [עַל־דֶּרֶךְ ["הָעֲלִיּוּת שֶׁנִּפְעֶלֶת בַּנְּשֶׁמָה עַל־יְדֵי "הַדִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים].	
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The matter mentioned above is emphasized even more in this time of the year: (a) the days of the Omer counting, and within them themselves: (b) the fourth Shabbos of the "seven complete weeks"—Malchus sheb'Netzach; (c) the weekly Torah portion—Acharei-Kedoshim, and the portion begun during Minchah—Parshas Emor;	עַנְיָן הַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל מֻדְגָשׁ יוֹתֵר בִּזְמַוֹזֶה בַּשֶׁנָה: (א) יְמֵי הַסְּפִירָה, וּבָהֶם עַצְמָם: (ב) הַשַּׁבָּת הָרְבִיעִית מֵהַ"שֶּׁבַע שַׁבָּתוֹת הְּמִימֹת'" – מַלְכוּת שֶׁבְּנֶצַח; (ג) פָּרְשַׁת הַשֶּׁבוּע – "אַחֲבִי־קִדשִׁים", וְהַכָּּרָשָׁה שֶׁמַּתְחִילִים לִקְרוֹא ;"בִּתְפִלַּת הַמִּנְחָה – פָּרָשַׁת "צֵּמוֹר	
(d) the 13th of Iyar—the avodah of Sefiras HaOmer: refining the seven middos (of the animal soul), the main avodah during this time (the time of Galus); its content is that in addition to "I shall purify and sanctify myself with Your exalted holiness"—this is also effected in the world and in all the worlds,	ד) י"ג אָיָּר – הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּ״סְפִירַת הָעֹמֶר״ – הַבֵּרוּר) דְ״שִׁבְעַת הַמִּדּוֹת״ (דְּ״נֶפֶשׁ הַבַּהַמִית״), עִקּר הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּזְמַן הַזָּה (זְמַן הַ״נָּלוּת״)* – תָּכְנָה הוּא, שֶׁנּוֹסֶף עַל ״וְאָטָהַר וְאֶתְקַדֵּשׁ בִּקְדָשָׁתְךְּ שֶׁל מַעְלָה״ – נִפְעָל עַל־יִדִי זָה גַּם בָּעוֹלָם וּבְכָל הָעוֹלָמוֹת	
and through this, abundant shefa is drawn into all the worlds. And through this, it is added (even more) in the soul of the one who serves, as we continue in the prayer (after "may abundant shefa be drawn into all the worlds"):	ְוְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה יִשְׁפַּע שֶׁפַע רַב בְּכָל הָעוֹלָמוֹת. וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה מְתְוַפֵּף (עוֹד יוֹתֵר) בְּנִשְׁמַת הָאָדָם הָעוֹבֵד, כְּפִי שֶׁמַּמְשִׁיכִים בַּתְּפִלָּה (לְאַחֲרֵי "יִשְׁפַּע שֶׁפַע רַב בְּכָל נ"הָעוֹלָמוֹת:	
"To repair our souls, spirits, and neshamas from all blemish and impurity and to purify and sanctify us with Your exalted holiness"—similar to "you shall not come to sin" (the rectification and elevation of man) and the avodah in the world.	וּלְתַקֵּן אֶת נַפְשׁוֹתֵינוּ וְרוּחוֹתֵינוּ וְנִשְׁמוֹתֵינוּ מָכָּל סִיג'' וּפְגָם, וּלְטַהָרֵנוּ וּלְקַדְּשֵׁנוּ בִּקְדֵשְׁתְּדְ הָעֶלְיוֹנָה'' – עַל־דָּרֶדְ ''אֵין אַתָּה בָא לִידֵי עֲבֵרָה'' (תִּקּוּן וַעֲלִיַּת הָאָדָם) וְהָעֲבוֹדָה בָּעוֹלָם.	

Sichas Nun Alef

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And through the avodah of Sefiras HaOmer—to insert the Alef into Galus, through refining the seven middos—we bring the Geulah, and may He restore the service of the Beis HaMikdash to its place speedily in our days, Amen Selah,	ְוַעַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּ״סְפִירַת הָעֹמֶר״ – לְהַכְנִיס אֶת הָאֶלֶ״ף בַּ״גָּלוּת״, עַל־יְדֵי בֵּרוּר הַ״שָּׁבַע מִדּוֹת״ – מְבִיאִים אֶת הַ״גְּאֻלָּה״, ״וְיַחָזִיר לָנוּ עֲבוֹדַת בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ לִמְקוֹמָה בִּמְהֵרָה בְּיָמִינוּ אָמֵן סֶלָה״ (כְּפִי שֶׁאוֹמְרִים לִבְּ״הָרַחְמָן״ תַּכָף לְאַחַר הַבְּרָכָה.
During the days of the Omer themselves—which are generally divided into seven complete weeks [especially this year, when the counting began from Motzaei Shabbos literally]—this is emphasized more in the fourth Shabbos, when the counting of the middah of Netzach is completed, until its completion: Malchus sheb'Netzach.	בִּימֵי הַ"סְפִּירָה" עַצְמָם – שָׁמִּתְחַלְקִים בִּכְלָלוּת לְ"שֶׁבַע שַׁבָּתוֹת הְּמִימֹת" [וּבִפְרָט בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ, שֶׁהִתְחִילוּ לִסְפּּר מִ"מָּחֲרַת הַשַּׁבָּת" כִּפְשָׁטוֹ] – הֲרֵי־זֶה בְּהַדְּגָשָׁה יְתָרָה בַ"שַּׁבָּת הָרְבִיעִית", כְּשֶׁמְסַיְּמִים אֶת הַ"סְפִירָה" דְּ"מִדַּת ;"הַנָּצַח", עַד שְׁלֵמוּתָה – "מַלְכוּת שֶׁבְּנָצַח
[Following the conclusion of the countings of the middah of Chesed until Malchus sheb'Chesed, the middah of Gevurah until Malchus sheb'Gevurah, and the middah of Tiferes until Malchus sheb'Tiferes]—the triumph over the concealment and hiddenness of the Galus, until Netzach sheb'Netzach, and Hod sheb'Netzach (the beauty of the triumph), and Yesod sheb'Netzach—the foundation and permanence of the triumph, and finally Malchus sheb'Netzach—the victory of the King Mashiach in the true and complete redemption.	לְאַחַר הַסִּיוּם דְ"מִדַּת הַחֶּסֶד" עַד "מֵלְכוּת שֶׁבְּחֶסֶד",] "מִדְּת הַגְּבוּרָה" עַד "מֵלְכוּת שֶׁבְּגְבוּרָה", וְ"מִדַּת הַתְּפְאֶרֶת" עַד "מֵלְכוּת שֶׁבְּתִּפְאֶרֶת"] – "הַנִּצְּחוֹן" עַל "הַכְּעְלֵם וְהָסְתֵּר" דְ"הַגָּלוּת", עַד "נָצַח שֶׁבְּנָצַח", "וְהוֹד שֶׁבְּנָצַח" – "הַיִּפִי שֶׁבַּנִּצָחוֹן", "וְיסוֹד שֶׁבְּנָצַח" – "הַיִּפִי שְׁבַּנִּצְחוֹן", וְעַד "מַלְכוּת שֶׁבְּנָצַח" – "הַיִּסוֹד וְהַקְּבִיעוּת וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה "הַיְּסוֹד וְהַקְּבִיעוּת וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה
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At the beginning of Parshas Acharei, the Torah speaks about the service of Aharon the Kohen Gadol in the Holy of Holies—"With this shall Aharon come into the Sanctuary, etc." (Vayikra 16:3).	בְּהַתְחָלַת פָּרָשַׁת "אַחֲרֵי" מְדֻבָּר עַל עֲבוֹדַת אַהְרֹן הַכּהֵן גָדוֹל בְּקֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים – "בְּזֹאת יָבֹא אַהֲרֹן אֶל הַקּדֶשׁ גוֹ"" (ויקרא טז, ג.).
This is a semblance and model for the state of the Geulah—the Kohen Gadol in the Holy of Holies: the Holy of Holies is the holiest place in the world, a place where G-dliness was revealed openly (without concealments or barriers).	מֵצֵין וְדַגְמָא לְמַצַּב הַ"גְאֻלָּה" הוּא – "הַכּהֵן גָּדוֹל בְּקֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים": "קֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים" הוּא הַמְּקוֹם הַקּדוֹשׁ בְּיוֹתֵר בָּעוֹלָם – מָקוֹם שָׁבּוֹ הַאִירָה אֱלֹקוּת בְּגִלוּי (בְּלִי הַעֲלָמוֹת (וְהָסְתֵּרִים).
At the same time, it was a physical location in this world, and the Kohen Gadol entered there as a soul in a body [not like Nadav and Avihu, whose approach was with longing without return].	יַחַד עִם זָה – הָיָה זָה מָקוֹם גַּשְׁמִי בָּעוֹלֶם הַנָּה, וְהַכּּהֵן גָדוֹל נִכְנַס לְשָׁם כִּנְשָׁמָה בָּגוּף [לֹא כְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה אֵצֶל "נָדָב ["וַאֲבִיהוּא" – "רָצוֹא בְּלֹא שׁוֹב.
And a semblance of this existed in every Kohen: although the Kohanim were distinguished—as it says, "And Aharon was separated to sanctify him as Holy of Holies" (Divrei HaYamim I 23:13), elevated above the world—he performed his service specifically as a soul in a body in this world, a world where there is room for impurity.	וּמֵעֵין זֶה הָיָה בְּכָל כֹּהֵן – שֻׁיַּחַד עִם זֶה שֶׁ״הַכּּהְנִים הַבְּדָלוּ״ – ״וַיִּבָּדֵל אַהְרֹן לְהַקְדִּישׁוֹ לְדֶשׁ קָדָשִׁים״ (דברי הימים א כג, יג) – לְמַעְלָה מֵעוֹלָם – הוא עוֹשֶׂה אֶת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ דַּוְקָא כִּנְשָׁמָה בְּגוּף בָּעוֹלָם – עוֹלָם שָׁבּוֹ יֵשׁ מָקוֹם לְהָפֶּךְ הַפָּהְרָה.

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And specifically there he fulfills the command (at the start of Parshas Emor): "Say to the Kohanim the sons of Aharon, and say to them: he shall not defile himself for the soul among his people."	ְדַוְקָא שָׁם מְקַיֵּם הוּא אֶת הַצִּוּוּי (בְּרֵאשִׁית פָּרָשַׁת "אֱמוֹר"): "אֱמֹר אֶל הַכּהָנִים בְּנֵי אַהָרוֹ וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵיהֶם "— לְנֶפֶשׁ לֹא יִטַמָּא בְּעַמָּיו
And the completeness of the matter of purity will be in the true and complete Geulah—and a semblance of preparation for this exists even during the time of Galus, in that Kohanim are careful with matters of impurity.	וּשְׁלֵמוּת עִנְיַן הַטָּהָרָה — יִהְיֶה בַּ״גְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית רְהַשְּׁלֵמָה״. וּמֵצִין הָכָנָה לָזֶה יֵשְׁנָה גַּם בִּזְמַן הַ״גָּלוּת״ — ״שֶׁ״כֹּהָנִים נִזְהָרִים מֵענְיָנֵי טֵמְאָה
And one can say that this is also a preparation for the completeness of purity in the future, including through the idea of "Emor ve'amarta"—to caution the adults about the minors.	ְוֵישׁ לוֹמֵר – שֶׁזֶּהוּ גַּם הֲכָנָה לְשְׁלֵמוּת הַטְּהֲרָה לֶעָתִיד־לָבוֹא – כּוֹלֵל עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שֶׁ״אֱמֹר גוֹ' וְאָמַרְתָּ" – (״לְהַזְּהִיר גְּדוֹלִים עַל הַקְּטַנִּים" (יבמות דף יד, ע"א).
And in addition to the caution (to warn) from the opposite of purity, the Kohen was required to perform his service in the Beis HaMikdash (holiness) wearing priestly garments, which were "for honor and glory" (complete in physicality).	ְוְנוֹסָף עַל הַזְּהִירוּת (לְהַזְּהִיר) מֵהֶפֶּךְ הַטְּהֲרָה, הָיָה הַכּּהֵן צָרִיךְּ לַעֲשׂוֹת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּ"בֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ" (קְדֵשָׁה) – לָבוּשׁ בִּבְגָדֵי כְּהָנָּה – שֶׁהָיוּ "לְכָבוֹד וּלְתִפְּאֶרֶת" (שְׁלֵמוּת (בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת
And based on this one can explain why a Kohen who served while lacking garments—his service is invalid. For at the time "when their garments are upon them—it is as though they are vested; if their garments are not upon them—it is not as though they are vested" (Zevachim 17b).	וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר מַדּוּעַ כֹּהֵן שֶׁשָּׁמֵשׁ "מְחָסַּר בְּגָדִים" – עֲבוֹדָתוֹ פְּסוּלָה, "בִּזְמַן שֶׁבִּגְדֵיהֶם עֲלֵיהֶם – כְּהִנָּתָם עֲלֵיהֶם, אֵין בִּגְדֵיהֶם עֲלֵיהֶם – אֵין כְּהִנָּתָם עֲלֵיהֶם" ((זבחים יז, ב
Even though the purpose of the priestly garments was (primarily) for honor and glory (which seemingly doesn't affect the core of the service)? Rather—the completeness of the service in the Mishkan is that it should be with utmost perfection and beauty, even physically—in the most beautiful and respectful way possible—even in the physicality of the world, all the resources of this world are utilized	אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁעִנְיָנָם דְּבִגְדֵי כְּהָנָּה הָיָה (בְּעִקֶּר) "לְכָבוֹד וּלְתִפְאֶרֶת" (שֶׁלְּכָאוֹרָה אֵין זֶה נוֹגַעַ כָּל־כָּךְ לְעֶצֶם הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּמִּשְׁכָּן הִיא בְּכָךְ שֶׁתִּהְיֶה בִּתְכֵלֶת הַשְּׁלֵמוּת וְהַהִּדּוּר – "לְכָבוֹד – וּלְתִפְאֶרֶת", גַּם בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת כִּפְשׁוּטָה בָּאֹפָן הַיָּכָּה וְהַמְכָבָּד בִּיוֹתֵר בַּכֹּל – עַד, "בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת הָעוֹלָם" – מְנַצִּלִים אֶת כָּל הָאֶפְשָׁרִיוֹת דְּ״עוֹלָם־הַזָּה"
for the service in holiness. And in its ultimate form—the concept of Kehunah is in the Kohen Gadol (who wore eight garments).	ַצְבוּר הָצַבוֹדָה בִּקְדָשָּׁה וּבִשְׁלֵמוּת – עִנְיַן הַ״בְּהָנָּה״ הוּא אֵצֶל ״כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל״ (״(שֶׁלָבַשׁ ״שְׁמוֹנָה בְּגָדִים)").
And based on this, one might say the reason why the Kohen Gadol must be greater than his brothers "in wealth" (Yoma 18a)—is because the completeness of the holiness of the Kohen Gadol is tied to the fact that it extends with completeness into all aspects—even the physical world (wealth).	ְוְעַל־פִּי־זֶה אוּלַי יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר הַפַּעַם לְכָךְ שֶׁהַכּהֵן גָּדוֹל צָרִיךְ לְהִיוֹת "גָדוֹל מֵאֶחָיו בְּעֹשֶׁר" (יומא יח, א) – כִּי שְׁלֵמוּת הַ"קְדֵשָּׁה" דְ"כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל" קְשׁוּרָה בָּזֶה שֶׁהִיא נִמְשֶׁכֶת הַ"בִּשְׁלֵמוּת בַּכּּל – עַד "בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת הָעוֹלָם" ("עֹשֶׁר

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And based on the Midrash (on the verse "With this shall Aharon come")—that at any time he (the Kohen Gadol) wants to enter, he may enter—only that he must enter in <i>this manner</i> ("with this")—	וְעַל־פִּי הַמְבֹאָר בַּמִּדְרָשׁ (עַל־הַפָּסוּק "בְּזֹאת יָבֹא אַהַרֹן") – "בְּכָל שָׁעָה שֶׁהוּא (הַכֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל) רוֹצֶה לִכָּנֵס – "('– יִכָּנֵס, רַק שֶׁיִּכָּנֵס בַּסֵּדֶר הַזֶּה ('בְּזֹאת
one can say: the true place of the Kohen Gadol is in the level of the Holy of Holies, and this will be openly realized in the true and complete Geulah—when there will be the completeness of man and the world, and the nullification of all opposing matters (unlike before, when we are not fit for this at all times).	יֵשׁ לוֹמַר – שֶׁמְּקוֹמוֹ הָאֲמִתִּי שֶׁל הַ״פֹהַן גָּדוֹל״ הוּא בְּ(דַּרְגַּת) ״לְדָשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים״, וְכָדּ יִהְיֶה בְּגִילּוִי בַּ״גְּאֻלְּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה״ – כְּשֶׁתִּהְיֶה ״שְׁלֵמוּת הָאָדָם וְהָעוֹלָם״, וּבִטוּל כָּל עִנְיָנִים הָפְכִּיִים (מַה־שֶּׁאֵין־כֵּן לִפְנֵי הַיֹּאֵין אָנוּ כְּלִי לָזָה בְּכָל שֶׁעָה.
Then there will be the complete revelation of the drawing down of holiness openly below (in the Third Beis HaMikdash)—a dwelling for Him, blessed be He, in the lower realms, as mentioned above.	1
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As in all matters of Torah (from the word <i>hora'ah</i> – instruction), this too contains a directive for every single Jew:	י. כִּבְכָל עִנְיָנֵי הַתּוֹרָה (מִלְשׁוֹן "הוֹרָאָה''), יֵשׁ גַּם בָּזָה הוֹרָאָה לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל:
All of Bnei Yisrael are a "kingdom of Kohanim," "great Kohanim," and this will be openly and completely revealed in the true and complete redemption.	כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם "מַמְלֶכֶת כּהָנִים", "כֹהַנִים גְּדוֹלִים" (שמות יט, ו), וּבְגָלוּי וּבִשְׁלֵמוּת יִהְיֶה זֶה בַּ"גְּאֵלָּה ."הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה
Therefore, every individual Jew is connected—as a soul in a body—to the sanctity of the Holy of Holies (the ultimate holiness).	וּמְמֵילָא – יֵשׁ לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל שַׁיָּכוּת – "בִּנְשָׁמָה בְּגוּף" – לַ"קְדֵשָּׁה דְ"קֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים"" ((שְׁלֵמוּת הַקָּדֵשָּׁה).
As the Rambam rules: "Not only the tribe of Levi, but anyone whose spirit moved him is sanctified as Holy of Holies."	וּכְפִי פְּסַק־דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם: "לֹא שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי בִּלְבַד אָלָּא כָּל אִישׁ וְאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר נָדְבָה רוּחוֹ אוֹתוֹ הַרֵי זֶה נִתְקַדֵּשׁ (קֹדֶשׁ קָדָשִׁים" (הל' שמיטה ויובל פי"ג, הל' יג.
And based on the above Midrash—that "at any time he wishes to enter, he may enter"—we may say that every Jew has the power (as a soul in a body) to be in the level of the Holy of Holies.	וְעַל־פִּי הַמִּדְרָשׁ הַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל – ''שֶׁבְּכָל שָׁעָה שֶׁהוּא רוֹצֶה לְכָּנֵס – יִכָּנֵס'' – יֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁכָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִישְׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ בְּכֹחוֹ (כִּפְשָׁטוֹ, ''נְשָׁמָה בְּגוּף'') לִהְיוֹת הָיִבְּדַרְגַּת ''לִדָשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים,"
And one may say this will actually be so in the future.	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר – שֶׁכָּךְ יִהְיֶה בְּפֹעַל לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא.
[And this is hinted in the story from the prophets: during danger, Yehosheva hid Yoash (of royal descent) and his nurse in the inner chamber of the bedrooms—i.e., in the upper chamber of the Holy of Holies, and he remained hidden in the House of Hashem for six years (II Melachim 11:2–3).]	וְיָמְתַּק עַל־פִּי הַסִּפּוּר בַּנְּבִיאִים – שֶׁבִּזְמֵן הַסַּכָּנָה] הָחְבִּיאָה "יְהוֹשֶׁבַע" אֶת "יוֹאָשׁ" (שֶׁהָיָה מָזֶרַע הַמַּמְלָכָה) וּמִנְקְתּוֹ "בַּחֲדֵר הַמִּטוֹת" (מלכים ב יא, ב), בַּ"עַלִּיַת בֵּית קָךְשֵׁי הַקָּדְשִׁים", "וַיְהִי אִתָּה בֵּית ה' [.(מִתְחַבֵּא שֵׁשׁ שָׁנִים גּוֹ" (שם פסוק ג

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From this it is understood that while in the Holy of Holies, he had all his material needs there: eating, drinking, sleeping.	שֶׁמִּדֶּה מוּבֶן – שֶׁבִּהְיוֹתוֹ בְּ״לְדֶשׁ הַקֶּדְשִׁים״ – הָיוּ לוֹ שֶׁם בָּל צָרָכִיו הַגַּשְׁמִיִּים: אֲכִילָה וּשְׁתִיָּה וְשֵׁנָה.
And one may say: since in truth, the place of every Jew is in the Holy of Holies (as it will be revealed in the true and complete Geulah), it becomes revealed in practice specifically through descent (danger)—as the elevation of Geulah comes through the work of Galus. As is also understood from the command (and empowering) at the beginning of Parshas Kedoshim [which was read this Shabbos together with Parshas Acharei]: "You shall be holy, for I am holy."	ְוֵשׁ לוֹמֵר – כֵּיוָן שֶׁבֶּאֱמֶת מְקוֹמוֹ שֶׁל כָּל־אָחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל – הוּא "בְּקֹדֶשׁ הַקְּדָשִׁים" (כְּפִי שֶׁיִּהְיֶה בְּגִילוּי בַּ"גְּאֵלָה הָאָמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה"), אֶלָּא שֶׁזֶּה מִתְגַלֶּה בְּפֹעַל – עַל־יְדֵי הַיְּרִידָה (סַבָּנָה), עַל־דֶּרֶךְ "עִלוּי הַגְּאֵלָּה" ."שֶׁבָּאָה עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בַּ"גָלוּת וְכַמוּבָן גַּם מֵהַצִּוּוּי (וּנְתִינַת כֹּחַ) בְּהַתְּחָלָה דְּפָרָשַׁת "קְדשִׁים" [הַפָּרָשָׁה שֶׁקָרְאוּ בְּשַׁבָּת זוֹ בְּיַחַדְ עִם פָּרָשַׁת "אַחָרֵי"] – "קִדשִׁים תִּהְיוּ כִּי קִדוֹשׁ אֲנִי" (ויקרא יט,
In his state as a soul in a physical body in this physical world (where this command applies—"you shall be holy," meaning separated)—	ב(ב בָּהִיוֹתוֹ "נְשָׁמֶה בְּגוּף" בָּעוֹלָם־הַזֶּה הַגַּשְׁמִי (שֶׁשֶׁם שַׁיָּהְ – ("הַצִּוּוִי "קִדשִׁים תִּהִיוּ" – הֱווּ "פְרוּשִׁים
a Jew is in a state of holiness—even up to the highest holiness: the holiness of the Holy One, as explained in Chassidus on our sages' teaching, "Could it be [you shall be] like Me? Therefore, it says: for I am holy."	נִמְצָא יְהוּדִי בְּמַצָּב שֶׁל "קְדָשָׁה" – עַד הַ"קְדָשָׁה" הַכִּי נַעֲלֵית – "קְדֵשָׁתוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא", כְּפֵירוּשׁ הַחֲסִידוּת עַל דְּרָשַׁת חֲכָמֵינוּ זַ"ל (תו"כ קדושים פ"א): "יָכוֹל כָּמוֹנִי – תַּלְמוּד לוֹמֵר 'כִּי קָדוֹשׁ אֲנִי'" – "יָכוֹל כָּמוֹנִי"? "בְּנִיחוּתָא" – "בְּדַרְגַּת הַקְּדָשָׁה דְּ 'קָדוֹשׁ .""אֲנִי
(')	
And this too can be connected with the name of the Yahrzeit (of the 13th of Iyar) – Yisroel Aryeh Leib.	– וְיֵשׁ לְקַשֵּׁר כָּל זֶה גַּם עִם שֵׁם בַּעַלהַיָּארְצַיְט דִּי"ג אִיָּר יִשְׂרָאֵל אַרְיֵה לֵיבּ.
And to preface, that although seemingly this is the name of a private individual, it is connected with all of Bnei Yisroel (since all Jews are a single being, one complete body).	וּבָהַקְדִּים, דְאַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁלְכָאוֹרָה הַבֵי זֶה שֵׁם שֶׁל אִישׁ פְּרָטִי, יֵשׁ לוֹ שַׁיָּכוּת עִם כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (כֵּיוָן שֶׁכָּל (בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם מְצִיאוּת אַחַת, קוֹמָה אַחַת שְׁלֵמָה.
Especially since his first name is <i>Yisroel</i> – the general name for each and every Jew and for Klal Yisroel. [And it is known that the soul of Yaakov (whose name is Yisroel) contains within it all the souls of the Jewish people, from all time.]	וּבִפְרָט שֶׁשְׁמוֹ הָרִאשׁוֹן הוּא ''יִשְׂרָאֵל'' – הַשֵּׁם הַכְּלָלִי שֶׁל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִישְׂרָאֵל וְשֶׁל כְּלַל יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְכַיָּדוּעַ גַם שֶׁנְּשָׁמַת יַעֲקֹב (שֶׁשְׁמוֹ ''יִשְׂרָאֵל'') כְּלוּלָה מִכָּל הַנְּשָׁמוֹת שֶׁבְּיִשְׂרָאֵל מֵעוֹלָם וְעַד עוֹלָם.
And based on the directive of the Rebbe (Rashab), that matters of avodah which can be connected to words in Tanya it is permissible to speak and elaborate on them—even though there is generally caution in explaining phrases in Tanya—	וְעַל־פִּי הוֹרָאַת אַדְמוֹ"ר (מְהוֹרַשַׁ"ב) נִשְׁמָתוֹ־עֵדֶן הַיְדוּעָה, שֶׁעִנְיָנֵי עֲבוֹדָה שֶׁיְכוֹלִים לְקַשֵּׁר בִּדְבָרֵי הַתַּנְיָא – מֻתָּר לְדַבֵּר וּלְהַרְחִיב בָּהֶם הַדִּבּוּר (אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁבִּּכְלָל – (יֵשְׁנָה זְהִירוּת בַּאֲמִירַת בֵּרוּשִׁים בְּסֵכֶּר הַתַּנְיָא

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so too here it is understood in our case: it is appropriate and correct to explain a lesson from the name of the one whose Yahrzeit it is—when it can increase Yiras Shamayim and service of Hashem.	הָרֵי עַל־דֶּרֶדְּ־זֶה מוּכָן בְּנִדוֹן דִּידָן: כְּדַאי וְנָכוֹן לְבָאֵר הוֹרָאָה מִשְּׁמוֹ שֶׁל בַּעַל הַיָּארְצַיְט – כַּאֲשֶׁר זֶה יָכוֹל לְהוֹסִיף בְּיִרְאַת שָׁמַיִם וַעֲבוֹדַת ה'.
"Yisroel" – the collective name of Bnei Yisroel (as mentioned above) – includes within it two seemingly opposite concepts:	יִשְׂרָאֵל" – הַשֵּׁם הַכְּלָלִי דְּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (כַּנַּזְכָּר לְעֵיל) –" כּוֹלֵל בְּתוֹכוֹ שָׁנֵי עִנְיָנִים הָפְּכִיִּים לְכְאוֹרָה:
(1) "Yisroel" is an acronym for "There are 600,000 letters in the Torah" (Yesh Shishim Ribo Oisiyos L'Torah)—since there are 600,000 general souls in Israel (each of which subdivides into 600,000 individual souls), and every soul corresponds to one letter of the Torah.	א) "יִשְׂרָאֵל" – רָאשֵׁי תַבוֹת "יֵשׁ שִׁשִּׁים רְבּוֹא אוֹתִיּוֹת) לַתּוֹרָה" – כֵּיוָן שֶׁיֵשְׁנָם שִׁשִּׁים רְבּוֹא נְשָׁמוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּלָלִיִּים (וְכָל אֶחָד מֵהֶם מִתְחַלֵּק לְשִׁשִׁים רְבּוֹא נְשָׁמוֹת פְּרָטִיּוֹת), וְכָל נְשָׁמָה הִיא כְּנֶגֶד אוֹת אַחַת מֵהַשִּׁשִׁים רְבּוֹא אוֹתִיּוֹת לַתּוֹרָה – שָׁאוֹת זוֹ הִיא מְקוֹר חֵיּוּתָה כוּ.
(2) "Yisroel" is named for "Because you have struggled with G-d and with men and have prevailed."	ב) "יִשְׂרָאֵל" – עַל שֵׁם "כִּי שָׂרִיתָ עִם אֱלֹקִים וְעִם) (אֲנָשִׁים וַתּוּכָל" (בראשית לב, כח.
The idea of "you have struggled with G-d and men and have prevailed" refers to the battle and toil against the world: with "G-d" (the spiritual minister or angel of Eisav) and with "men" (Eisav and Lavan)—which is seemingly the opposite of "Yisroel" being an acronym for the Torah.	הָעְנְיָן דְ"שָּׂרִיתָ עִם אֱלֹקִים וְעִם אֲנָשִׁים וַתּוּכָלֹּ" – מוֹרֶה עַל הָעֲבוֹדָה וְהַמִּלְחָמָה נָגֶד הָעוֹלֶם – עִם "אֱלֹקִים" (שֶׁרוֹ וּמַלְאָד שֶׁל עֵשָׁוֹ) וְעִם "אֲנָשִׁים" (עֵשָׂו וְלָבָן) – שֶׁנָּהוּ לִכְאוֹרָה הַהֶּפֶּדְ הַגָּמוּר מִכָּדְ שֶׁ"יִשְׂרָאֵל" הוּא רָאשֵׁי תֵבוֹת "יֵשׁ שִׁשִּׁים רְבּוֹא אוֹתִיּוֹת לַתּוֹרָה", כְּפִי שִׁנְּשָׁמוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל קְשׁוּרוֹת עִם תּוֹרָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵעוֹלָם.
And it can be explained (in the service of Hashem):	יָניַשׁ־לוֹמַר הַבַּאוּר בָּזֶה (בַּעֲבוֹדַת ה׳):
First of all, every single Jew must know that he is "Yisroel" – his source and root of vitality comes from his letter in the Torah. Therefore, everything he does must be founded upon and guided by the directives of the Torah.	לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ צָרִיךְ כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל לָדַעַת שֶׁהוּא "יִשְׂרָאֵל" – מְקוֹר וְשָׁרָשׁ חַיּוּתוֹ הוּא מֵהָאוֹת שֶׁלוֹ בַּתוֹרָה, וְלָכֵן, כָּל דָּבָר שֶׁהוּא עוֹשֶׂה צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת מְיָסָּד וְעַל־פִּי הוֹרָאוֹת הַתּוֹרָה.
In addition to this, he must know that the completeness of his Avodah (as Yisroel) is such that he is not detached from the world around him. Rather, he must "look at three things."	בְּנוֹסֶף לְכָךְ עָלָיו לְדַעַת, שֶׁשְׁלֵמוּת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ (בְּ"יִשְׂרָאֵל") הִיא בְּכָךְ, שָׁאֵין הוּא מִתְנַתֵּק מֵהָעוֹלָם שֶׁסְּבִיבוֹ, אֶלָּא הָיִהְסָתַּכֵּל בִּשְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים:

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אַחֲרִי־קְדֹשִׁים מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת אַחֲרֵי־קְדֹשִׁים, י"ג אָיָר ה'תנש"א 1991

נוֹסֶף על עֲבוֹדתוֹ עם עצָמוֹ ("ישָׂראל" קשׁוּר עם האוֹת In addition to his personal Avodah (Yisroel being connected to his שׁלוֹ בַּתּוֹרָה), צָרִיךְ הוּא לַעֲשׁוֹת אֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְ״לַעֲשׁוֹת letter in the Torah), he must do the work of making a dwelling לוֹ יָתַבַּרָךְ דִּירָה בַּתַּחָתּוֹנִים" – בִּיִשְׂרָאֵל, עַל־יִדֵי יִצִיאַה place for Hashem in the lower realms—within Yisroel—by going (יַחַד עִם הוֹרָאוֹת הַתּוֹרָה) לָעוֹלָם, וְהִתְעַסְקוּת עִם out (along with the Torah's instructions) into the world, engaging "אֱלֹקִים" (מֵלְאָדְ) – הַכֹּחוֹת הַטִּבְעָיִים בָּעוֹלָם (כְּמַאֲמֵר with "Elokim" (forces of nature, as our sages say "There is no חַכַמֵינוּ זַ"ל: "אֵין לְךָּ כָּל עֲשֶׂב וְעֲשֶׂב שֶׁאֵין לוֹ מַזַּל blade of grass that doesn't have a mazal above it telling it to בַרַקִיעַ שַׁמַּכָּה אוֹתוֹ וְאוֹמֶר לוֹ גָדַל"), וְ"אֲנַשִׁים" – grow") and "men"—Esav and Lavan (nations of the world)—and "עֲשֵׂו וְלַבַן" (אָמּוֹת הָעוֹלַם) – וְשֵׁם לְבָנוֹת דְּירַה building there a dwelling for Hashem according to Torah לְהַקַּדוֹשׁ־בַּרוּךְ־הוּא עַל־פִּי הוֹרָאוֹת הַתּוֹרָה ("יֵשׁ שְׁשִׁים directives. הוֹת לתּוֹרה ("רבּוֹא אוֹתיּוֹת לתּוֹרה"). Through "You have struggled with Elokim and with men," he ,"שַׁרִיתַ עָם אֱלֹקִים וְעָם אֲנַשִּׁים" – הוּא becomes a sar, a ruler over the world and over the nations of the מוֹשֵׁל עַל הַעוֹלָם וְאָמוֹת הַעוֹלָם, וּבְאֹפֵן דְ"וַתּוּכַל" – גַם world, and in a way of "vatuchal" – also from the root kol, ימָלְשׁוֹן ייבַּלִיי וְייבַּלוּלִי׳ וְייבַּלִיל "בְּלִיל". inclusion and harmony. His service (of "sarisa") is not through nullifying the world's שַׁעָבוֹדַתוֹ ("דְשַׂרִיתִ") אֵינַה עַל־יִדִי בַּטוּל מִצִיאוּת existence, or overpowering it against its will, but in a manner הַעוֹלָם, אוֹ הַתְגַבְּרוּת עֵל הַעוֹלַם בְּעַל־כַּרְחוֹ, אֵלַא בִּאפָן where he utilizes the natural powers themselves for the service of שהוא מְנַצֵּל אֶת הַכּחוֹת הַטִּבְעִיִּים עַצְמָם בַּעֲבוֹדַת ה׳. Hashem. And he influences the nations of the world that they themselves, of וּפוֹעֵל עַל אָמוֹת הַעוֹלַם שֶׁהֶם מְצֵּד עַצְמַם יַעַבְדוּ אָת their own accord, serve Hashem willingly—until the world itself הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, בָּאֹפֶן דְ״מֵלְכוּתוֹ בְּרַצוֹן קִבְּלוּ says "vatuchal"—the world itself helps him in his service [as will עַלִיהֶם", עַד שָׁהָעוֹלָם עַצָּמוֹ יוֹמֵר "וַתּוּכַל" – הַעוֹלָם be further explained in section 12]. ַרִיב (כִּדְלַקַמָּן סְעִיף י״ב (בָּדְלַקַמָּן סְעִיף י״ב (בַּדְלַקַמָּן And through this is achieved "ותּוּכל" – from the word "כֹל" וְעַל־יִדֵי זֶה נַעֲשַׂה "וַתּוּכַל" מִלְשׁוֹן "כֹּל" (שֵׁיֵשִׁנַם כַּל (everything – that all aspects of the world exist within), and also עִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם), וּמִלְשׁוֹן הָתְכַּלְּלוּת שֶׁהַיְּהוּדִי כּוֹלֵל בְּתוֹכוֹ from the word "inclusion," in that the Jew includes within himself אָת כַּל עִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם – וּמַצֵּלֶה אוֹתָם, עַד שֶׁנִּפְעַל הָעִנָיָן all aspects of the world and elevates them – until the matter of ּדְ"גָאַלָּה" (שֶׁכּוֹלֵל "גּוֹלָה"), עַל־יִדֵי הַמְשָׁכַת הָאַלֶ"ף "Geulah" is accomplished (which includes "Golah"), by drawing "דָאַלּוּפוֹ שֵׁל עוֹלָם בַּ"גוֹלָה the Alef – the "Alufo Shel Olam" – into the Golah. And through the work of refining and purifying the world, is also וְעַל־יִדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּבֵרוּר וְזְכּוּךְ הָעוֹלָם נַעֲשָׂה גַּם accomplished the "וַהוּכָל" from the term "ability," that the Jew's "וַתּוּכַל" מִלְשׁוֹן יִכֹלֶת, שֶׁמְתוַסֶּפֵת אֱצֵל הַיִּהוּדִי יוֹתֵר יְכֹלֶת, כַּמְבוֹאָר בְּכַמָּה־מְקוֹמוֹת שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּנֵפֵשׁ capacity is enhanced – as explained in several places, that through the work of the G-dly soul as it enclothes itself in the body and the ָהָאֶלֹקִית כְּפִי שֶׁהִיא מִתְלַבֶּשֶׁת בַּגוּף וְנֶפֶשׁ הַבַּהָמִית animal soul and does its service in the world, a new strength, ַוְעוֹשָׂה אֶת עֲבוֹדָתָה בָּעוֹלָם, מִתְוַפֵּף בָּה כֹּחַ וְחַיּוּת וִיכֹלֶת vitality, and ability is added to it, because "abundant produce" חַדָשָׁה, מִצַּד זֶה שֶׁ"רָב הְבוּאוֹת בְּכֹחַ שׁוֹר" (דְּנֶפֶשׁ comes from the strength of an ox" – the animal soul. (הַבַּהָמִית).

Sichas Nun Alef

הוא מתגפר על כל ההַעלְמוֹח (הַסְתֵרִים בְּעוֹלָם: (וַלֹסְ: (וַלֹסְ: (וַלֹסְ: עוֹלְסִ: (וֹלַסְיִרְים בְּעוֹלָם: (וֹלַסְיִרְים בְּעוֹלָם: (וֹלַסְיִרְים בּעוֹלַם: (וֹלֹסְיִרְים בּעוֹלַם: (וֹלְסִירִים בּעַרִּטִייִר יִישְׁרָשׁ בְּעַבּוֹדְה הַעְּמָיִר יְבִּערְ שִׁרְבִּיב יִּבְּעַיִּים בּעַבּערוּ בּעָבְּערִ הַערִיב יִישְׁרָם וֹלַסְיִרִים בְּעַבְּערִים בּעַבּערוּ בַּעַבְּערִים בּעַבּערוּ בַּעַבְּערִים בּעַבּערוּ בַּעַבְּערִים בּערִיב יִישְׁרָשׁרְאַר עִלְּרִיב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּרִיב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּרִיב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּריִיב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּריִב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּריִב יִישְׁרָשְּׁרְאִר עִלִּריִב יִּשְׁבָּער בּעוֹת בַּעָשְׁהָב בּער עִבּער בּער בּער בּער בּער בּער בּער בּער	And the manner in which "Yisrael" does this work is by way of	ןָהָאֹפֶן בּוֹ עוֹשִׂים אֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּ"יִשְׂרָאֵל" – הוּא עַל־יְדֵי
הוא מתגפר על כל ההַעלְמוֹח (הַסְתֵרִים בְּעוֹלָם: (וַלֹסְ: (וַלֹסְ: (וַלֹסְ: עוֹלְסִ: (וֹלַסְיִרְים בְּעוֹלָם: (וֹלַסְיִרְים בְּעוֹלָם: (וֹלַסְיִרְים בּעוֹלַם: (וֹלֹסְיִרְים בּעוֹלַם: (וֹלְסִירִים בּעַרִּטִייִר יִישְׁרָשׁ בְּעַבּוֹדְה הַעְּמָיִר יְבִּערְ שִׁרְבִּיב יִּבְּעַיִּים בּעַבּערוּ בּעָבְּערִ הַערִיב יִישְׁרָם וֹלַסְיִרִים בְּעַבְּערִים בּעַבּערוּ בַּעַבְּערִים בּעַבּערוּ בַּעַבְּערִים בּעַבּערוּ בַּעַבְּערִים בּערִיב יִישְׁרָשׁרְאַר עִלְּרִיב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּרִיב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּרִיב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּריִיב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּריִב יִישְׁרָאַר עִלִּריִב יִישְׁרָשְּׁרְאִר עִלִּריִב יִּשְׁבָּער בּעוֹת בַּעָשְׁהָב בּער עִבּער בּער בּער בּער בּער בּער בּער בּער	"Aryeh Leib": Be bold like a lion to do the will of your Father in	אַרְיֵה לֵיבּ": "הָוֵי גִּבּוֹר כָּאֲרִי לַעֲשׁוֹת רְצוֹן אָבִיךְ "אַרְיֵה לֵיבּ"
addition to his strength in matters of holiness ("Arych" in Lashon HaKodesh), he also has power in matters of the mundane and profane – the service in worldly matters ("Leib" in a foreign tongue). (בְּלִש": "בְּעָרָנֵי הַשְּׁלָם ("לִב" "בְּעָרָנִי הָשִׁלְם ("לִב" "בּעָרָנִי הָשׁוֹלָם ("לִב" הוֹ אַ בְּעַרְנִי הַשְׁלִם ("לִב") אַרְלִב" הוֹ אַ בְּעַרְנִי הַעוֹלָם ("לִב") וְבַּבְּעִר יוֹרְ וְבִּעְרָבְּעִלְּעִ עִּלְייִבְי עִשְׁר בּוֹלְיבָי הַעְּיבִי הִּעִּבְּעִי הִיבְּעַרְעִי הִיבְּעִרְעִי הַּעְרָבִי הַבְּעִּבְּעִה הַלְּיִבְי בְּעַר בּוֹלְים ("לִב") הַבְּעִלְּעִי הַלְּיבִי בְּעִר בּעִרְנִי בְּעַר בּוֹלְים ("לִב") הַבְּעִבְּעִי הִיבְּעַרְעִבְּעִי הִיבְּעִבְּעִי הִיבְּעִבְּעִי הִיבְּעִבְּעִבְּעִי הִיבְּעִבְּעִי הַיבְּעַבְּעִבְּעִי הַ בְּעִבְּעִבְּעִבְּעִי הַ בְּעַבְּעִבְּעִבְ הַבְּעַבְּעִבְּעִבְּעִבְּעִבְּעִבְּעִבְּעִבְּעִ	Heaven (as stated at the beginning of the Shulchan Aruch), he	שֶׁבַשֶּׁמַיִם" (כִּדְאִיתָא גַּם בְּרֵישׁ וּתְחִלַּת הַשֵּׁלְחָן עָרוּךְ),
ארבולים וואר איני איני איני איני איני איני איני אי	overcomes all concealments and obscurations in the world; and in	הוּא מִתְגַבֵּר עַל כָּל הַהֶעְלָמוֹת וְהֶסְתַּרִים בָּעוֹלָם; וְנוֹסָף
אר האריים ביל ביל האריים ביל האר	addition to his strength in matters of holiness ("Aryeh" in Lashon	עַל הַהִתְגַבְּרוּת שֶׁלּוֹ בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּעִנְיָנֵי קְדֵשָׁה ("אַרְיֵה"
אול אול היי וליב" ולפע"יז (heart) with a Yud in the middle – symbolizing the heart of man (Lev) and the ten powers of the soul (Yud). In more detail, it is sometimes spelled with two Yuds ("Laib") corresponding to the two levels of the soul – Yaakov and Yisrael. Since the work of "Yisrael" – making a dwelling for Hashem in the lower realms – is done through the ten faculties of the soul, as they are encompassed in the heart of a person – the heart of a Jew is always whole: "I am asleep but my heart is awake." And further, the "Lev" that surrounds the Yud – these are the three garments: thought, speech, and action – which surround the ten faculties and express them in a person's actual Avodah in this world. And this can be connected to the day of 13 Iyar: 13 is the numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "left" in the work of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "left" in the work of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "left" in the world factor in the middle of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "left" in the world factor in the middle of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "left" in the world factor in the middle of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "left" in the world factor in the world factor in the middle of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "left" in the world factor in the world	HaKodesh), he also has power in matters of the mundane and	בִּלְשׁוֹן הַקֹּדֶשׁ), יֵשְׁנָהּ אֶצְלוֹ הַהָּתְגַּבְּרוּת גַּם בַּעֲבוֹדָה
אחל more: "Leib" is also the letters of "Lev" (heart) with a Yud in the middle – symbolizing the heart of man (Lev) and the ten powers of the soul (Yud). In more detail, it is sometimes spelled with two Yuds ("Laib") corresponding to the two levels of the soul – Yaakov and Yisrael. Since the work of "Yisrael" – making a dwelling for Hashem in the lower realms – is done through the ten faculties of the soul, as they are encompassed in the heart of a person – the heart of a Jew is always whole: "I am asleep but my heart is awake." And further, the "Lev" that surrounds the Yud – these are the three garments: thought, speech, and action – which surround the ten faculties and express them in a person's actual Avodah in this world. And this can be connected to the day of 13 Iyar: 13 is the numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, And the series in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). (""") Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "schrift in East East Name of the soul, as they are approximately a proportion of the search of the soul, as they are approximately a proportion of the soul, as they are approximately a proportion of the soul, as a proportion	profane – the service in worldly matters ("Leib" in a foreign	בְּעִנְיָנֵי רְשׁוּת וְחֹל, הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּעִנְיֵנֵי הָעוֹלָם ("לֵיבּ"
the middle – symbolizing the heart of man (Lev) and the ten powers of the soul (Yud). In more detail, it is sometimes spelled with two Yuds ("Laib") corresponding to the two levels of the soul – Yaakov and Yisrael. Since the work of "Yisrael" – making a dwelling for Hashem in the lower realms – is done through the ten faculties of the soul, as they are encompassed in the heart of a person – the heart of a Jew is always whole: "I am asleep but my heart is awake." And further, the "Lev" that surrounds the Yud – these are the three garments: thought, speech, and action – which surround the ten faculties and express them in a person's actual Avodah in this world. And this can be connected to the day of 13 Iyar: 13 is the numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "Jay" \$\psi \psi \psi \psi \psi \psi \psi \psi	tongue).	ן (בְּלַעַ"ז).
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they are encompassed in the heart of a person – the heart of a Jew is always whole: "I am asleep but my heart is awake." And further, the "Lev" that surrounds the Yud – these are the three garments: thought, speech, and action – which surround the ten faculties and express them in a person's actual Avodah in this world. And this can be connected to the day of 13 Iyar: 13 is the numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, " "I when y fine proper is properties and the sawake." And further, the "Lev" that surrounds the Yud – these are the three garments: thought, speech, and action – which surround the ten faculties and express them in a person's actual Avodah in this world. And this can be connected to the day of 13 Iyar: 13 is the numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). ("") Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "Leve properties" in the properties of the p	Since the work of "Yisrael" – making a dwelling for Hashem in	בֵּיוָן שֶׁהָצְבוֹדָה ("דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל") דַּצְשִׁיַּת דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים
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קבויים דְמַחְשָׁבָה דָּבּוּר וּמַצְשֶּה, הַמַּקּיפִים אֶת עֶשֶׁר. And this can be connected to the day of 13 Iyar: 13 is the numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). (ביש לְבַּעָל דְּי שֶׁבָּב בָּהָבְּ בָּעוֹלְם, עֵד בְּעִר לְעֵיל יִשְּׁנָם בַּמָּה לְמִּוּדִים בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲבוֹדָת בָּנוֹלָת לְעִיל יִשְׁנָם בַּמָּה לְמִּוּדִים בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲבוֹדָת בְּנִיל וְשִׁבְּ בָּנִים בְּמָה לְמִיל יִשְׁנָם בַּמָּה לְמִּוּדִים בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲבוֹדַת בָּנִים בַּמָּה לְמִּוּדִים בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲבוֹדַת בָּנִים בְּמָה לְמִיּדִים בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲבוֹדַת שָׁבְּבּ בִּנִים בְּנִיבְּי בָּעִל וֹיִים בְּנִיל יִשְנִם בַּמָּה לְמִידִים בְּנוֹלָם, עַד בְּיִבְּר לְעֵיל יִשְׁנָם בַּמָּה לְמִידִים בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲבוֹדַת בְּנִיל יִשְנִם בַּמָּה לְמִיל יִשְנִם בַּמָּה לְמִיל יִשְנָם בַּמָּה לְמִיל בְּיִיל מַלְכוּת שָׁבְּבָּבִית בְּבִבּיִב בְּנִיל וְשִׁבְּבִי בְּעִבְיל יִישְׁרָשׁ מִפְּים מִמְשֵׁ בְּמִיל בְּנִיל וְעִיל יִשְׁנָם בַּמָּה לְמִידִים בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲבוֹדַת בְּנִיב בְּרִיך לְתִיל יִשְנָם בַּמָּה לְמִידִים בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲבוֹדַת בְּנִיב בְּרִיך לְתֵיל בִישְׁרָשׁ מִפְּשֹׁ בְּמִיל מִּבְּרָב וֹל וְתִּבְרָב וֹיִים בְּנִיב בְּרִיך לְתִיל יִב בְּיִב בְיִב בְּיִב בְּיבְים בְּיִב בְּיִבְיל לִייִיל יִשְׁנִים בְּבָּים בְּיִב בְּיִבְיל לִייִיל יִשְׁנִים בְּבָּה בְּיִבְיל לִישְׁיִּבְיִים בְּיִּבְים בְּיִב בְּיִּבְיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִ	And further, the "Lev" that surrounds the Yud – these are the three	ויונד וייובלואר יייד"לר" באבות את ב"ו" בת ני
איסול. אַיָּרָי אַיָּרָי אוֹיָרָ בַּעָּבִוֹדָת הָאָדָם בְּפַוֹעֵל לְמַשָּה And this can be connected to the day of 13 Iyar: 13 is the numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb' Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). (רייא) Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, " "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	garments: thought, speech, and action – which surround the ten	
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numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). (איי) Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "בּוֹלְבָּי נְבָּשְׁרַבִּי וֹשְׁרָבוֹת מַּבְּשׁׁ בְּסִוֹר זְמַלְבוֹת וֹשִׁבְּבָּשׁׁ בְּסִוֹר זְמַלְבוֹת וֹשִׁבְּבַשׁׁ מַבְּשׁׁ בְּסִוֹר זְמַלְבוֹת וֹשִׁבְּבַשׁׁ מַבְּשׁׁ בְּסִוֹר זְמַלְבוֹת וֹשִׁבְּבַשׁׁ מַבְּשׁׁ בְּסִוֹר זְמַלְבוֹת וֹשִׁבְּבָשׁׁ מַבְּשׁׁ בְּסִוֹר זְמַן הַבְּלוֹת, "בּוֹלְבּי הָשָׁבְּבוֹת וַבְּצָּשְׁרֵבוֹת וְבִּבְּבִי בְּבִיבְּת הַבְּצָשְׁרָבוֹ מַבְּשׁׁ בְּסוֹר זְמַן הַבְּלוֹת, "בּוֹלְבּי" ובּוּה הּוּה וֹבְּבָשׁׁ מַבְשׁׁ בְּסוֹר זְמַן הַבְּלוֹת."	And this can be connected to the day of 13 Iyar: 13 is the	וווי לרומר זה ות מת הנות הי"ו מנה. "ו" ו" הוא
מסטער And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that day Hashem will be one and His name one" – the revelation of His kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). (ביים בְּלְּבָּלְ דְּ"מַלְכוּתוֹ שֻׁבְּנֶצֵח", בַּנִּוְבֶּר־לְעִיל (סְעִיף־ז (סִיְּעִיְר (סְעִיף־ז (סִיְּעִיְר (סְעִיף־ז (סְיִיף (סִיְּעִיף (סִיְּעִיף (סְיִיף (סִיְּעִיף (סִיְּעִיף (סִיף וְמַן הַבָּלְּעָר (סְעִיף־ז (סִיף וְמַן הַבָּלְּעָר (סְעִיף וְמַן הַבָּלְּעָר (סִיְּעִיף וְמַן הַבָּלְּעָר (סִיף וְמַן הַבָּלּוּת (סִיף וְמַן הַנְּעִיף וְמַן הַבְּלּיִר (יִיף (סִיף וְמַן הַנְּעִיף וְמִיְּעָר (סִיְּנִיף וְמִיְיִיף (סִיף וְמַן הַנְּעִיף וְמִיְיִיף (סִיְּיִיף וְמִיְיִיף (סִיף וְמַן הַבְּיּיִם הָּנוֹיִים הָּנִיּיִם הָּנִיּיִם הָּנִיּיִּם הָּנִיּיִּם הָּנִיּיִם הְּנִיּיִם הְּנִיּיִּם הְּנִיּיִם הְּנִיּיִם הְּנִיְיִּם הְּנִיּיִם הְּנִיּיִּם הְּנִיּיִּם הְּנִיּיִּם הְנִיּיִּם הְּנִיּיִּם הְנִיּיִם הְּנִיּיִם הְנִיּיִם הְנִיּיִיִּם הְנִיּיִים בְּנִיּיִם הְנִיּיִים בְּנִיּיִם הְנִיּיִים בְּנִיּיִם בְּנִיְיִיִּם בְּנִיּיִם בְּנִיּיִם בְּנִיּיִם בְּנִיּיִם בְּיִיִּיִם בְּנִיּיִם בְּיִּם בְּיִּם הְנִייִּיִּם בְּיִּם בְּיִּיִּם בְּיִּם בְּיִּם בְּיִּיּם בְּיִיּיִיּם בְּיִיִּיִּיִּיִיִּיִּיִּיִּיִּיִּיִּיִּיִ	numerical value of "Echad," which alludes to the work of bringing	1
אַחָד", גּלוּי מַלְכוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ וְאַחְדּוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ וְאַחְדּוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ וְאַחְדּוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ נְאַוֹלְם, עַד kingship and unity in the world, until "Malchus Sheb'Netzach," as mentioned above (section 7). (רייא) Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "פּוֹלָהּ", וְבִיצִּד צִּרִיךְ זְמִן הַגָּלוֹת, "הַבֶּרֶרְ וְמִלְּהַתְּבּוֹתְ יִתְבָּרֵךְ וְאַחְדּוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ וְאַחְדּוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ וְאַחְדּוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ וְאַחְדּוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ וְאַחְדּוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֶרְ וְשִׁלְבוֹת שִׁבְּנָצֵח", בִּנִּזְבֶּר לְעֵיל (סְעִיף־זֹ שִׁרָּבּוֹת שִׁבְּנָצֵח", בּנִּוֹלְבְּי הָאָמֶר לְעֵיל יֵשְׁנָם בַּמָּה לְמוּדִים בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַעֲבוֹדְת הַנְּאֵלָה, וְבִיצֵד צָּרִיךְ לְהָתְכּוֹנֵן מִלְּיִבּל יִישְׁרָאֵל בְּהָבְאַת הַגְּאֻלָּה – בְּעָמְדֵנוּ עַכְשָׁו מַמֶּשׁ בְּסוֹף זְמֵן הַגָּלוֹת "וּנִוֹלָה", וְבִּיבִּי בְּעִלְית הַנְּאָלָה בּיִה הַנִּה וֹמְיִיל בִּילְנִיל יִבְיּלְנִיל יִבְיּלְבּיֹת יִנְיִּלְיתְ בִּיּלְבִיל יִבְילְבוֹת יִבְיּבְּי בְּעִמְרֵבוֹי בְּיִילְ בִּיִיל בִּיִיל בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִילְ בִּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְיִבְּי בְּיִבְיִבְי בְּיִרִים בְּנִבְּיִבְ בִּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְיִבְ בִּיִבְיִבְי בְּיִבְיִבְי בְּיִבְיִבְי בְּיִבְיִבְּי בְּיִבְיִבְי בְּיִבְיִיל וּמְלֵּים מִבְּיּם בְּיִבְיִבְי בְּיִבְיִיל וֹיִבְיּלְים בְּיִבּי בְּיִבְיִיל וּבְיּבְיִבְי בְּיִבְיִבְי בְּנִבְּיִיל בְּיִבְיִיל וֹיִבְיִיל וֹיִבְיּבְי בְּיִבְיִיל (מְעִיףִייִם בְּיִילְ בִּיל (מְעִיףּרִיז מִילְּבְּים בְּיּבְּים בְּיּבְּילְ בְּעִיל לְיבִּיל בְּיִבְיל בְּיִיל לְּיִיל לְישִּיל בְּיִילְים בְּיִבְיּים בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִבְיּים בְּיִילְים בְּיִבְיּים בְּיִים בְּיִבְיִים בְּיִבְיִיל בְּיִיל בְּיִילְיִיל בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִבְיִיל בְיִיל בְּיִילְים בְּיִבְיּים בְּיִילְיִיל בְּיִבְיִים בְּיִבְיִיל בְּיִילְים בְּיִּבְיִים בְּיִילְים בְּיִבְיּיִּלְיִיל בְּיִילְיִיל בְּיִילְיִיל בְּיִילְיִיל בְּיִילְי	about "And Hashem shall be King over the entire earth – on that	
אומאַאוז אווא ווווא ווווא אווא אווא אווא או	day Hashem will be one and His name one" - the revelation of His	
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Based on the above, there are several lessons regarding the avodah of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "site הוה בות משאים המאים המאי	mentioned above (section 7).	ראלון בין כחו שָּבְּלְבוּוּ , בּּנּוֹלָבוּ ן צֵּי, (סְנִּין יוּ וּ בְּנָּוֹבְוּ וּ בְּנִּיּןבְּוּ וּ
of the Jewish people in bringing the Redemption, and how one must prepare for the Redemption—being that we are standing now, literally, at the end of the time of exile, "Golah," and behold, "פּוֹלָה" וְבִּי בָּיִלְי בַּיִּלְּהַ בְּּבִּלְּהַתְּ בַּּבְּלֵּהַתְ, וְבֵי בַּיִלְּהַ בְּּבָּלְּהַתְ, וְבֵי בָּיִלְהַתְּ בַּּבְּלִּהַת, וֹבְי בְּבִּלְהַת, וֹבְי בְּבִּלְהַת, וֹבִי בַּיִלְהַתְּבִּוֹן בַּבְּלְהַת, וֹבִי בַּיִלְהַתְּבִּוֹן בַּבְּלִהְת, וֹבִי בַּיִלְהַתְּבִּוֹן בַּבְּלְהַת, וֹבִי בַּיִלְהָתְבּוֹן בַּבְּלְהַת, וֹבִי בַּיִלְהַתְּבִּוֹן בַּבְּלְהַתְּבִּוֹן בַּבְּלְהַתְבִּין בְּיִבְּלְהַתְּבְּיִם בְּבָּבְיִתְ בִּיְבְּבִּיִּתְ בְּבָּבְיִבְּיִם בְּבָּבְיִתְ בְּבָּבְיִבְיִם בְּבִּבְיִבְיִּתְ בְּבָּבְיִבְיִם בְּבִּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִם בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבְּבִּיבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִם בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִבְיִּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִם בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבָּבְיִבְיִים בְּבְּבְיבְיִים בְּבְּבְּבְיִבְיבִים בְּבְּבְיִבְיבִים בְּבְּבְיִבְיבִים בְּבְּבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיב	(~"%)	
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	we are already in Geulah.	u አይኔቱ ロ ,ዕ출습ት u3이 u3이 [' u \$ jy ·

Sichas Nun Alef

First of all, there is an answer to those who are astonished and alarmed by the clamor that every single Jew must act and bring about that the Geulah come immediately—being open people, they express verbally their wonder and concern: When Mashiach comes right away—what will be with all the efforts and involvements that they worked on over many years in Galus?	קֹדֶם כּלֹ – יֵשְׁנוֹ מַעֲנֶה לְאֵלוּ שֶׁמְּתְפַּלְאִים וְנִבְהָלִים מִכֶּהְ שָׁמֵּרְעִישִׁים שָׁכָּל־אָחָד וְאָחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל צָרִיהְ לַעֲשׁוֹת וּלְפָעַל שֶׁהַגְּאֻלָּה תָּבוֹא תַּכֵּף וּמִיָּד מַמְשׁ (וּבִהְיוֹתָם אֲנָשִׁים "פְּתוּחִים", מְבַטְּאִים הֵם בִּדְּבַרִים אֶת פְּלִיאָתָם וְדַאֲגָתָם): כַּאֲשֶׁר מָשִׁים יָבוֹא מִיָּד, מַה יִּהְיֶה – שׁוֹאֲלִים הֵם – עִם כָּל הַפְּעֵלוֹת וְהָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁפָּעֲלוּ בְּמֶשֶׁךְ כַּמָּה ?וְכַמָּה שָׁנִים בַּגָּלוּת
The businesses they built, the assets and properties they amassed, the friendships and connections they formed—both among Jews and among the nations of the world (especially communal activists)—and the like?!	הָעֲסָקִים שֶׁהֵם הֵקִימוּ, הָרְכוּשׁ וְהַנְּכָסִים שֶׁהֵם צָבְרוּ, הַחָבֵרִים וְהַקְּשָׁרִים, בֵּין בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל וּבֵין אֲמוֹת־הָעוֹלָם, !?שֶׁהֵם קָשְׁרוּ (וּבִפְּרָט עַסְקָנֵי צִבּוּר), וְעוֹד כַּיּוֹצֵא־בָּזָה!
And the answer to this is: there is nothing to fear, since "Geulah" does not mean the nullification of "Minhago Shel Olam"—the good things that were accomplished (according to Torah) during Galus.	ְוְהַמֵּעֲנֶה עַל זֶה הוּא – שֶׁאֵין מֵה לִּפְחֹד, כֵּיוָן שֶׁ"גְּאֻלָּה" אֵין פֵּרוּשָׁה שָׁבָּטֵל "מִנְהָגוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם", הַדְּבָרִים הַטּוֹבִים שָׁנִּפְעֲלוּ (עַל־פִּי תּוֹרָה) בַּגָּלוּת
On the contrary: Geulah includes within it all the good matters of Galus, in a way that they are elevated to the true state and perfection of Geulah, by revealing in them the Alef—"Alufo Shel Olam," the true intention and purpose in all the actions of Galus—that they reveal His glory.	אַדְּרַבָּה: "גְּאֻלָּה" כּוֹלֶלֶת בְּתוֹכָה אֶת כָּל הָעִנְיָנִים (הַטּוֹבִים) דְּ"גּוֹלָה", בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁהֵם מִתְעַלִּים לְמַצָּב דִּ"גָּאֻלָּה", לְמַעֲלָתָם וּשְׁלֵמוּתָם הָאֲמִתִּית עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שֶׁמְגַלִּים בָּהֶם אֶת הָ(אַלֶ"ף) "אַלּוּפוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם", הַכַּוָנָה וְתַכְלִית הָאֲמִתִּית בְּכָל הַפְּעֵלוֹת (שֶׁבִּוְמון הַגָּלוּת) – כְּפִי שֶׁכָּל זֶה מְגַלֶּה אֶת "כְּבוֹדוֹ" שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא
And consequently, there is nothing to worry about even regarding the actions in worldly matters—things done (according to Torah) during the time of exile.	וּבְמִילָא אֵין מַה לִלְדָאָג אוֹדוֹת הַפְּעֵלוֹת אַפִּילוּ בְּעִנְינֵי רְשׁוּת – שֶׁפָּעֲלוּ (עַל־פִּי תּוֹרָה) בִּזְמַן הַגָּלוּת.
On the contrary: from this comes the directive that every businessman, and the like, must seek ways to reveal—in his business matters, etc.—the honor of the Holy One, blessed be He. And to utilize his business, assets, and connections—to increase Torah and mitzvos.	וְאַדְרַבָּה: מִזֶּה יֵשְׁנָהּ הַהוֹרָאָה – שֶׁכָּל בַּעַל־עֵסֶק וְכֵיוֹצֵא־בָּזֶה צָריף לְחַפֵּשׁ דְּרָכִים כֵּיצֵד לְגַלּוֹת בְּעִנְיָנֵי הָעֵסֶק שֶׁלּוֹ וְכוּ׳ "כְּבוֹדוֹ" שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּףְ־הוּא, וּלְנַצֵּל אֶת עֶסְקָיו וּנְכָסָיו וּקְשָׁרָיו – לְהוֹסִיף בְּתוֹרָה וּמִצְווֹת.
And from this is also understood the directive to the other extreme—for those who think that the content of Redemption work is to not engage in, and to negate, the ways of the world—that on the contrary: the Redemption specifically depends on our deeds and work during the time of exile.	וּמִזֶּה מוּבֶּנֶת גַּם הַהוֹרָאָה לְאִידָךְ גִיסָא – לְאֵלוּ שֶׁחוֹשְׁבִים שֶׁתּוֹכֶן הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּגְאֻלָּה הוּא לֹא לְהִתְעַסֵּק וּלְשַׁלֵּל אֶת "מִנְהָגוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלֶם" – שֶׁאַדְרַבָּה: הַגְּאֻלָּה הָלוּיָה דַּוְקָא בְּמַעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ בִּזְמַן הַגָּלוּת.

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And therefore one must "look at three things": the work to bring the Redemption must be expressed in "you struggled with Elokim and with men and you prevailed"—to make a dwelling for Him in the lower worlds and to prepare the world for the Redemption.	ְוְלָכֵן צָרִיךְּ לִהְיוֹת "הָסְתַּכֵּל בִּשְׁלוֹשָׁה דְבָרִים": הָעֲבוֹדָה לְהָבִיא אֶת הַגְּאֵלָּה צְרִיכָה לְהִתְבַּטֵא בְּ"שָּׂרִיתָ עִם אֱלֹקִים וְעָם אֲנָשִׁים וַתּוּכָל", לַעֲשׁוֹת דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים, ולְהָכִין אֶת הָעוֹלָם לַגְּאֵלָּה.
Indeed—in the manner of "you struggled with Elokim and with men"—to battle with the concealment and obscurity of the world. But in the manner of "and you prevailed"—"they accepted His kingship willingly."	אָמָנָם בָּאֹפָן "שָׂרִיתָ עִם אֱלֹקִים וְעִם אֲנָשִׁים", לְהָלָחֵם – עִם הַהָּעְלֵם וְהָסְתֵּר דְּעוֹלָם, אֲבָל בְּאֹפֶן "וַתּוּכָל", ""מַלְכוּתוֹ בָּרָצוֹן קִבְּלוּ עֲלֵיהָם
Begin to influence the world—by increasing in mitzvah observance with physical objects—especially the mitzvah of tzedakah (the essence of action-based mitzvos), by taking from one's own materiality and wealth (with which Hashem has blessed him) to help another person,	הָחֵל מַחָלְקוֹ בָּעוֹלָם – עַל־יְדֵי הוֹסָפָה בְּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת בִּדְבָרִים גַּשְׁמִיִּים, כּוֹלֵל וּבִפְרָט מִצְוַת הַצְּדָקָה ("עִקּר הַמִּצְוֹת מַצְשִיּוֹת"), שֶׁלוֹקֵחַ מֵהַגַּשְׁמִיּוּת שֶׁלוֹ ומִהְצֵשִׁירוּת שֶׁלוֹ (שֶׁבֵּרְכוֹ הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוֹא), וּמְסַיֵּעַ לְאַחֵר.
so that others too will have food and clothing, in a manner of dignity and splendor—befitting a "Kingdom of Priests"—and similarly supporting institutions of Torah, tzedakah, and the like.	שֶׁגַם אֵצֶל הַאֲחֵרִים יִהְיֶה מְזוֹן וּלְבוּשִׁים – בְּאֹפֶּן "לְכָבוֹד וּלְתִפְאֶרֶת", בְּהָתָאֵם לְ"מַמְלֶכֶת כּהֲנִים", וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ זָה מְסַיֵּעַ הוּא לְמוֹסְדוֹת תּוֹרָה וּצְדָקָה וְכֵיוֹצֵא־בָּזָה.
Likewise, in his own dealings with secular matters—he does so in a manner of "All your actions should be for the sake of Heaven," and "In all your ways know Him."	ְרֵכֵן גַּם בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּעִנְיָנֵי רְשׁוּת שֶׁלוֹ – הוּא עוֹשֶׂה זֹאת בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁ"כָּל מַעֲשֶׂיךְ יִהְיוּ לְשֵׁם שָׁמֵיִם", וּבְכָל דְּרָכֶיךְ דָעֵהוּ
And moreover—and this is the main thing—through spreading Torah and Judaism, and spreading the wellsprings outward—including, and especially, to arouse Jews throughout the entire world to increase even more in Torah learning and mitzvah observance.	ְוְעוֹד וְזֶה גַּם עָקֶּר – עַל־יְדֵי הָפָצַת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַיַּהֲדוּת, וַהְפָצַת הַמֵּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה – כּוֹלֵל וּבִפְרָט – לְעוֹרֵר יְהוּדִים בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם כֵּלוֹ, שֶׁיוֹסִיפוּ עוֹד יוֹתֵר בְּלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה וּבְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת.
And also to publicize and reveal throughout the entire world the "Alufo shel Olam"—including through influencing the nations of the world to fulfill the Seven Noahide Laws, and preparing them for "And the Lord will be King over all the earth."	ְרֵבֵן גַּם לְפַרְסֵם וּלְגַלּוֹת בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם כֵּלוֹ אֶת "אַלּוּפּוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם" – פּוֹלֵל עַל־יְדֵי הַשְׁפָּעָה עַל אֻמּוֹת הָעוֹלָם בְּנוֹגַעַ לְקִיּוּם שֶׁבַע מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ, וַהַכָנָתָם לְ"וְהָיָה ה' לְמֶלֶךְ עַל בָל הָאָרֶץ.
(רייב)	
Based on the above—that "Redemption" elevates the very matters of exile (through making them into a dwelling place in the lower realms), and that specifically the work done during exile brings the Redemption—	עַל־פִּי הַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל, שֶׁ״גְּאֵלֶה״ מַעֲלָה אֶת עִנְיָנֵי הַגָּלוּת עַצְמָן (עַל־יְדֵי עֲשִׂיָּה מֵהֶם גּוּפָּא דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים), עַד שַׁדַּוְקָא הָעֲבוֹדָה בַּגָּלוּת מְבִיאָה אֶת הַגְּאֵלֶּה – שָׁדַּוְקָא הָעֲבוֹדָה בַּגָּלוּת מְבִיאָה אֶת הַגְּאֵלֶּה

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It is therefore understood that worldly matters themselves, and the	הָרֵי מוּכָן, שֶׁעִנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם עַצְמוֹ וְאֵמּוֹת־הָעוֹלָם עַצְמָן
nations of the world themselves (even during the exile), actually assist in the work of bringing the Redemption (as previously mentioned).	נָבַם בִּזְמַן הַגָּלוּת) הָרֵי הָם (בָּאֱמֶת) מְסַיִּעִים לְעֲבוֹדָה (דַּהָבָאַת הַגְּאֻלָּה (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל).
And one can say that as we stand at the end of the exile, close to the Redemption—the assistance becomes more revealed.	– וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבְּעָמְדֵנוּ בְּסוֹף זְמַן הַגָּלוּת, סָמוּךְ לַגְּאֵלֶּה בָּא הַסִּיוּעַ בְּגָלוּי יוֹתֵר.
And as we see this especially in the recent generations—and even more in this final time, especially these very last days:	וּכְפִי שֶׁרוֹאִים זֹאת בַּדּוֹרוֹת הָאַחֲרוֹנִים בִּמְיֻחָד, וִיתַּרָה :מָזֶה – בַּוְּמֵן הָאַחֲרוֹן, וּבִפְרָט בַּיָּמִים הָאַחֲרוֹנִים מַמְּשׁ
In past generations, many Jews lived in countries where there were obstacles and hindrances, etc. (may it never happen again) to the service of Hashem in general.	בַּדּוֹרוֹת שֶׁלְּפְנֵי זָה גָּרוּ (רַב) בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּמְדִינוֹת שֶׁבָּהֶן הָיוּ מְנִיעוֹת וְעָכּוּבִים וְכוּ׳ (לֹא תָקוּם פַּצְמַיִם).
Whereas in recent generations—many Jews live in countries ruled by a "kingdom of kindness," starting with this very country (where the majority of Jewish population resides),	מַה־שֶּׁאֵין כֵּן בַּדּוֹרוֹת הָאַחֲרוֹנִים – נָּרִים (רַב) בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּמְדִינוֹת שֶׁבָּהֶן מוֹשֶׁלֶת מַלְכוּת שֶׁל חֶסֶד, הָחֵל מִמְדִינָה זוֹ (שֶׁבָּה נִמְצָאִים רֹב מִנְיָן וּבִנְיָן ,(דִּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל
which assists Jews to achieve inner redemption in their divine service—	ָשֶׁמִּסְיַּעַת לְבָנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְהַגִּיעַ לְגָאֵלָה פְּנִימִית בַּעֲבוֹדָתָם, שֶׁמִּסְיַּעַת לָבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְהַגִּיעַ לְגָאֵלָה פְּנִימִית בַּעֲבוֹדָתָם
until they fulfill the work that will bring the literal Redemption. And then the "kingdom of kindness" will also assist Jews in returning to the Land of Israel—as the verse says, "And they shall bring all your brothers…".	עַד – שָׁיַצְשׁוּ אֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁתָּבִיא אֶת הַגְּאֻלָּה כִּפְשׁוּטָה, וְאָז הַמַּלְכוּת (שֶׁל חֶסֶד) גַּם תְּסַיֵּעַ לְבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לַחְזֹר לְאֶרֶץ־יִשְׂרָאֵל – (בִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב: "וְהַבִּיאוּ אֶת כָּל ("אֲחֵיכֶם גּוֹ׳).
And in the past year we've seen how this attitude toward Jews has spread in additional countries—even in that country where, until recently, there were restrictions on Jews' freedom to serve Hashem in Torah and mitzvos, and also on their ability to leave the country.	וּבַשֶּׁנָה הָאַחַרוֹנָה רוֹאִים אֵיךּ שֶׁיַחַס זֶה לִבְנֵי־יִשְּׂרָאֵל הָתְפַּשֵּׁט בְּמְדִינוֹת נוֹסָפוֹת, עַד גַּם בַּמְדִינָה הַהִיא, שֶׁבָּה הָיוּ (עַד לָאַחַרוֹנָה) הַגְּבָּלוֹת בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְחֵרוּת בְּנֵי־יִשְּׂרָאֵל בַּעֲבוֹדָתָם בַּתּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, וְגַם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לִיצִיאָתָם מִמְּדִינָה – הַהִּיא
And now their attitude has changed—they allow Jews to observe Torah and mitzvos, and they permit Jews to leave that country (without the restrictions that once were), and more so—they even assist Jews in traveling to the Holy Land.	וְכָעֵת נִשְׁתַּנָּה יַחֲסֶם – שֶׁמַּתִּירִים לְבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְקַיֵּם תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, וּמַתִּירִים לְבָנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לָצֵאת מִשֶּׁם (לְלֹא הַהַגְּבָּלוֹת שֶׁהָיוּ פַּעַם), וְאַדְרַבָּה – הֵם אֲפָלוּ מְסַיְּעִים לָבָנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְנָסֹעַ לְאֶרֶץ־הַקֹּדָשׁ.
A foretaste of the assistance from the nations of the world that will help the Jewish people leave the exile and go to the Holy Land in the true and complete Redemption.	מֵעֵין הָכָנָה לַפִּיּוּעַ דְּאֲמּוֹת הָעוֹלָם — שֶׁבְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵצְאוּ מִן־הַגָּלוּת וְיֵלְכוּ לְאָרֶץ־הַקּדֶשׁ — בַּגָּאֵלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וָהַשְׁלֵמָה.
(רייג)	

Sichas Nun Alef

In addition to the direct support of the nations of the world to the Jewish people—there are also phenomena in which we see how the nations of the world themselves are performing acts of goodness and kindness,	– נוֹסֶף עַל הַסִּיוּעַ הַיָּשָׁרדְּאָמּוֹת־הָעוֹלֶם לִבְנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵשְׁנָם גַּם עִנְיָנִים שֶׁבָּהֶם רוֹאִים אֵיךְ שֶׁאֻמּוֹת־הָעוֹלֶם בְּעַצְמָן עוֹשׁוֹת פְּעֻלּוֹת שֶׁל טוֹב וָחֶסֶד,
which reveal even more that "there is a Master to this palace," as preparation for "and the kingship shall be the Lord's" in the true and complete Redemption.	שֶׁמְגַלּוֹת עוֹד יוֹתֵר שֶׁיֵשׁ בַּעַל־הַבַּיִת לְבִירָה זוֹ, כַּהְכָנָה לְוָהָיְתָה לַה׳ הַמְּלוּכָה בַּגְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה.
Unlike how it once was—that specifically the Jewish people (even though "you are the fewest of all nations") fulfilled in action the purpose of creating a dwelling in the lower realms, while some of the kingdoms of the nations behaved cruelly to one another, focusing only on their own benefit or conquering other lands.	לֹא כְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה פַּעַם, שֶׁדַּוְקָא עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל (אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁאַתֶּם הַמְעַט מִכָּל הָעַמִּים), הִשְׁלִימוּ בְּפֹעַל אֶת הַכַּוָּנָה דְּדִירָה בַּתַּחָתּוֹנִים, וּמִמְּלָכוֹת מִמַּלְכִּיוֹת אֲמּוֹת הָעוֹלְם הִתְנַהַגוּ בְּאֹפָן אַכְזָרִי זֹאת אֶל זוֹ, וְהִתְעַסְּקוּ בְּעִקָּר בְּתוֹעֶלֶת עַצְמָן, אוֹ בִּכְבִּוּשׁ מְדִינוֹת אֲחֵרוֹת וְכִיוֹצֵא בָּזָה.
One of the recent visible events that demonstrates how the world and the nations are preparing and assisting on the road to Redemption is: their focus on charity and education—two fundamental pillars of a settled world ("He created it to be inhabited").	מֵהָעִנְיָנִים הַגְּלוּיִים שֶׁנַּתְוַסְפוּ בְּיָמִים אֵלוּ מַמָּשׁ, שֶׁבָּהֶם רוֹאִים אֵיף הָעוֹלֶם וְאָמּוֹת־הָעוֹלֶם מִתְכּוֹנְנִים וּמְסַיְּעִים בַּדֶּרֶךְ לַגְּאֻלָּה – עַל־יְדֵי עִנְיָן הַצְּדָקָה וְהַחִנּוּךְ, שְׁנֵי יְסוֹדוֹת עָקָרִיִּים בִּיְשׁוּבוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלֶם – "לָשֶׁבֶת יְצָרָה".
It is well known and publicized (in all the newspapers) regarding events in recent days—how this country (which is founded upon righteousness and kindness, as is known) utilized its strength to assist and rescue people in a faraway place in the world (far from this country),	יָדוּעַ וּמְפֵּרְסָם (בְּכָל הָעִתּוֹנִים) עַל הַמּאֹרָעוֹת בַּיָּמִים הָאַחַרוֹנִים – שֶׁהַמְּדִינָה הַזּוֹ (הַמֵּסֶּדֶת עַל צְדָקָה וָחֶסֶד, כַּיָּדוּעַ) נִצְלָה אָת חוֹזֶק כֹּחָה לְסַיֵּעַ וּלְהַצִּיל אֲנָשִׁים (בַּרָחַק מָן הַמְּדִינָה הַזּוֹ,
even though it brought no direct benefit to its own citizens.	אַף־עַל־פָּי שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי זָה לֹא בָּאָה תּוֹעֶלֶת יְשִׁירָה לְתוֹשְׁבֵי הַמְּדִינָה הַזּוֹ
This country sent many men and soldiers from its army to help refugees in those places, along with food, clothing, and medicine.	הַמְּדִינָה הַזּוֹ שֶׁלְחָה רַבִּים מֵאַנְשֶׁיהָ וַחַיָלָיהָ מִאָּבָאָה לְסַיֵּעַ לַפְּלִיטִים בָּאֲתָרִים הָאֵלֶּה, עִם מְזוֹן, בְּגָדִים וּתְרוּפוֹת.
Instead of using its aircraft for conquest, or the food and clothing for its own citizens, it used them to save suffering people—especially small children—from the brink of death.	תַחַת לְהִשְׁתַּמֵּשׁ בַּמַּטוֹסִים לְצְרָכֵי כִּבּוּשׁ, וְתַחַת לְהִשְׁתַּמֵשׁ בַּמָּזוֹן וְהַבְּגָדִים לְאוֹכְלַסִיָּה שֶׁל הַמְּדִינָה הַזּוֹ – הִשְׁתַּמְשׁוּ בָּהֶם לְהַצִּיל אֲנָשִים אֻמְלָלִים, וּבִפְּרָט יְלָדִים קטַנִּים, מִקֶּרֶב הַמָּנֶת.
In this, we see the compassion of the citizens of this country: when they heard and saw how others were suffering—even though they were not relatives and had never had any connection with them—they were aroused to help them.	וּבָזֶה רוֹאִים אֶת הָרַחֲמָנוּת שֶׁל תּוֹשְׁבֵי הַמְּדִינָה הַזּוֹ: פַּאֲשֶׁר שָׁמְעוּ וְרָאוּ אֵידְ אֲנָשִׁים סוֹבְלִים – אַף שֶׁאֵין הֵם קְרוֹבֵיהֶם, וּמַעוֹלָם לֹא הָיְתָה לָהֶם שַׁיָּכוּת עִמֶּם – הָתְעוֹרְרוּ לְסַיֵּעַ לָהֶם.

Sichas Nun Alef

In line with this country's policy regarding charity: that they assist people across the entire world without even waiting for a request for help.	בְּהֶתְאֵם לְשִׁיטַת הַמְּדִינָה הַזּוֹ בְּעִנְיָנֵי צְדָקָה – שֶׁמְּסַיְּעִים לַאֲנָשִׁים בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם כֻּלּוֹ, וְאֵינָם מְחַכִּים אֲפִלּוּ לְבַקּשָׁת עָזָרָה.
In this same spirit, it is also known that in recent days, the leader of this country issued a declaration and detailed directive regarding the education of youth.	עַל־דֶּרֶדְ־זֶה יָדוּעַ גַּם שֶׁבַּיָּמִים הָאַחֲרוֹנִים יָצָא מַנְהִיג מְדִינָה זוֹ בְּהַכְרָזָה וְהוֹרָאָה מְפֹּרֶטֶת בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְחִנּוּדְ הַנַּעַר.
In accordance with his original presidential campaign in which he stated that his goal was to be remembered as the "Education President" because of the reforms and great improvements he would enact to strengthen education in this country.	בְּהֶתְאֵם לָזֶה שֶׁבִּתְחָלֵּת נְשִׂיאוּתוֹ הַכְרִיז שֶׁשְׁאִיפָתוֹ הִיא לְהִזָּכֵר כְּ"עֶדְיוּקֵישֵׁן כְּּרֶעזִידָנְט", בִּגְלַל הַפְּעֵלוֹת וְהַשִּׁנוּיִים הַגְּדוֹלִים לְטוֹב שֶׁיָנְהִיג בִּכְדֵי לְחַזַּק אֶת הַחִּנוּךְ בִּמְדִינָה זוֹ
The innovation in these recent events is easily understood: Even though this is not a novelty for Jews—since our people have always lived according to Torah and mitzvos in the realm of charity and education—this reveals even more clearly that "there is a Master to this palace," and that this is the true foundation of justice and education.	הַחִדּוּשׁ בַּמְּאֹרָעוֹת הָאַחַרוֹנִים (בֵּין הַיֶּתֶר) מוּבָן בְּפַשְׁטוּת: הַגַּם שֶׁאֵצֶל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל אֵין זֶה חִדּוּשׁ כְּלָל, כִּי אֵצְלָם הָמִיד הָיְתָה הַהַּנְהָגָה עַל־פִּי הַתּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, בְּעִנְיַן הַצְּדָקָה וְהַחִנּוּדְּ וְכוּ׳ – הֲרֵי זֶה מְגַלֶּה עוֹד יוֹתֵר אֵידְ שֶׁיֵּשׁ בַּעַל־הַבַּיִת לְבִירָה זוֹ, שֶׁזֶּהוּ הַיְּסוֹד הָאֲמִתִּי לִצְדָקָה וְחִנּוּדְ
[As has been stated many times: true success in education depends on the child's knowledge and awareness of the Creator and Guide of the world.]	ְרַמְּדֻבָּר כַּמָּה־פָּעָמִים, שֶׁהַצְלֶחָה אֲמִתִּית בַּחִנּוּךְ תְּלוּיָה] [בְּהַכָּרַת וְיִדִיעַת הַיֶּלֶד בְּבוֹרֵא הָעוֹלֶם וּמַנְהִיגוֹ].
And all of this is in addition to the many other events that occur through Divine Providence every single day—both in the general sense and in the personal details of each individual. The purpose in all of this is to further reveal how the world itself assists in making a dwelling place for G-d in the lower realms and bringing the Redemption.	ְוְכֶל זֶה הּוּא – נוֹסֶף עַל עוֹד כַּמֶּה עִנְיָנִים שֶׁקוֹרִים בְּהַשְׁגָּחָה פְּרָטִית מִדֵּי יוֹם בְּיוֹם, בֵּין בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַכְּלָל וּבֵין בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְכָל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד בְּעִנְיָנִיו הַפְּרָטִיִּים – וְהַכַּנָּנָה בָּזֶה הִיא, שֶׁדֶּה יְגַלֶּה עוֹד יוֹתֵר אֵיךְ שֶׁהָעוֹלֶם מְסַיֵּעַ לַעֲשׁוֹת דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים וּלְהָבִיא אֶת הַגְּאֻלְּה
[Including: the fact that just last week, precious stones and gems were found in a remote part of the world—by the blessing of G-d—similar to how the clouds brought the shoham stones and filling stones for the ephod and breastplate (for the priestly garments); the intent is that these should be used for adorning the bride, for increasing charity, as mentioned earlier.]	כּוֹלֵל – זֶה שֶׁבַּשֶּׁבוּעַ הָאַחַרוֹן מָצְאוּ בְּפִנָּה נִדַּחַת בָּעוֹלֶם] אֲבָנִים טוֹבוֹת וּמַרְגָּלִיּוֹת, עַל־יְדֵי בִּרְכָּתוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־כָּרוּדְ־הוּא, בְּדָגְמַת: "וְהַנְּשִׂאִים הֵבִיאוּ אֶת אַבְנֵי הַשְּׁהַם וְאֵת אַבְנֵי הַמְּלֻאִים לָאֵפוֹד וְלַחֹשֶׁן" (עֲבוּר בִּגְדֵי הַכְּהָנָּה), שֶׁהֶעֶנָנִים הֵבִיאוּם], וְהַכַּוָנָה בָּזֶה הִיא – שֶׁיְנַצְלוּ אוֹתָם לְקִשׁוּטֵי כַלָּה, לְהוֹסָפָה בַּצְדָקָה, כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל
(7")	
The practical conclusion from the above:	הַמַּסְקָנָא מֵהָאָמוּר לְעֵיל בְּנוֹגֵעַלַפּעַל:

Sichas Nun Alef

אַחֲרִי־קְדֹשִׁים מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־כָּּרָשַׁת אַחֲרֵי־קְדֹשִׁים, י"ג אָיָר ה'תנש"א 1991

The Redemption comes specifically through the work in exile—through revealing the "Master of the world" in the <i>golah</i> (exile); in this way, this generation, the last generation of exile, will be the first generation of Redemption.	הַגְּאֻלָּה בָּאָה דַּוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בַּגָּלוּת, דְּגִלוּי אַלּוּפּוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם בַּגוֹלָה, כָּךְ שֶׁדּוֹר זָה, הַדּוֹר הָאַחֲרוֹן בַּגָּלוּת, יִהְיֶה הַדּוֹר הָרָאשׁוֹן דְּהַגְּאֻלָּה.
And G-d helps—this is visible in recent global events—how the world itself assists and leads toward Redemption.	וְהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עוֹזֵר שֶׁרוֹאִים בַּמְאֹרָעוֹת הָאַחֲרוֹנִים בָּעוֹלֶם אֵידְ הָעוֹלֶם בְּעַצְמוֹ מְסַיֵּעַ וּמוֹלִידְ לַגְּאֻלָּה.
Simply put, as mentioned above: every individual Jew must increase in "our deeds and service" in general—those that bring about Redemption—especially, as mentioned in the prior farbrengen, in the study of Torah on topics of Redemption.	וּבְפַשְׁטוּת פֵּרוּשׁ הַדָּבָר הוּא – כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל שֶׁכָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל צָרִידְּ לְהוֹסִיףְ בְּמַעֲשֵׁינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ בִּכְלָל שֶׁמְבִיאִים אֶת הַגְּאֻלָּה, כּוֹלֵל וּבִפְּרָט – כַּמְדָבָּר בַּהִתְוַעֲדוּת שֶׁלִּפְנִי־כֵן – בְּלִימוּד הַתּוֹרָה בְּעִנְיָנֵי גְּאֻלָּה, בַּתוֹרָה שֶׁבִּכְתָב (שֶׁכָּל־הַסְּפָרִים מְלֵאִים בְּדָבָר זָה), וְתוֹרָה שֶׁבְּעַל־פָּה: מִשְׁנָה, גְּמָרָא, מִדְרָשִׁים וְכוּ.
In this itself, we must increase according to the lesson of <i>Pesach Sheni</i> : "It is never too late" (אין פארפאלך).	וּבָזֶה גּוּפָא צְרִיכִים לְהוֹסִיף עַל־פִּי הַהוֹרָאָה מִפֶּסַח שֵׁנִי בּארְפַאלְן" [=אֵין מִקְרֶה אָבוּד —].
To make an honest accounting: have we corrected and completed the past work properly, or is there still more we can add? This teaches and empowers us that even if something was lacking—it is never too late, and we can always repair.	לַצְשׁוֹת חֶשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק – הַאָּם תִּקְנוּ וְהִשְׁלַמְנוּ אֶת הָצְבוֹדָה שֶׁבֶּעָבֶר כָּרָאוּי, אוֹ שֶׁעוֹד נָתָּן לְהוֹסִיף בָּזֶה? וְיֵשׁ בָּזֶה אֶת הַהוֹרָאָה וּנְתִינַת הַכֹּחַ – שֶׁאַף פַּעַם אֵין מִקְרֶה אָבוּד, וָתָמִיד נִתָּן לְתַקֵּן.
More importantly: that everything that seemed lost—or truly was lost in exile (even at very lofty levels) will be revealed and repaired.	ןעוֹד וְעָקֶּר – שֶׁיִתְגַּלוּ וְיִתְתַּקְנוּ כָּל הָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁנִּרְאוּ שֶׁהָלְכוּ לְאִבּוּד, אוֹ שֶׁאָמְנָם הָלְכוּ לְאִבּוּד בַּגָּלוּת – כּוֹלֵל: שָׁאָבָדוּ לִמְעַלִּיּוּתָא (בִּהְיוֹתָם לְמַעְלָה מִגֶּדֶר הַגִּלוּי) – גִּיִלוּי הַקֵּץ שֶׁ"לִבָּא לְפוּמָא לָא גַלְיָא" (סנהדרין צ"ז א׳).
Including the revelation of Moshiach, who comes "in a moment of distraction" (בהיסה הדעת), as it says, "I have found My servant David" (Tehillim 89:21).	וּמְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ, שֶׁבָּא בְּהֶסַח הַדַּעַת (סנהדרין צ"ז א׳), שָׁנָּאֱמַר: "מָצָאתִי דָּוִד עַבְדִּי" (תהילים פ"ט, כ"א).
This is revealed in Psalm 90 (Tzaddik): "May the favor of the Lord our G-d be upon us; establish the work of our hands for us"—in the Third Beis HaMikdash, in the complete and true Redemption of all Israel: "our youth and our elders, our sons and our daughters."	ְוָזֶה מִתְגַּלֶּה בְּמִזְמוֹר צַדִּיק: "וִיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עַלֵּינוּ, וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנָה עָלֵינוּ, וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ" (תהילים צ׳) – בְּבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי, בַּגְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה, גְּאֻלַּת כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל – בִּנְעָרֵינוּ וּבִזְקֵנֵינוּ, בְּבָנֵינוּ וּבְבָנוֹתֵינוּ

[NOTE: Summary

This powerful and far-reaching discourse centers around the core mission of the Jewish people: to bring about the *Geulah* (Redemption) through their divine service in the *Golah* (exile). The Rebbe explains that the descent of the soul into the physical world is not for its own sake—it is already perfect—but to refine the body, the animal soul, and the world around us, thus making a **dwelling place for G-d in the lowest realm** (*Dirah b'Tachtonim*).

Sichas Nun Alef

אַחַרִי־קדשִׁים מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־בַּרַשַׁת אַחֲרִי־קדשִׁים, י"ג אָיַר ה'תנש"א 1991

The elevation achieved by a soul through this work far surpasses even its original, lofty source. This means that through Torah, mitzvos, and refining the physical, we cause the ultimate revelation of G-d's essence—*Atzmus*—specifically in this low world.

The discourse connects this principle with **Pesach Sheni**, the idea that "nothing is ever truly lost". Even when something was missed or seemingly ruined, there is always another chance. This theme applies to individuals and to the Jewish people collectively: even if we feel unworthy or disconnected due to exile, Geulah can emerge from within Golah by inserting the Aleph—Alufo shel Olam, "Master of the World"—into it.

The Rebbe emphasizes that the current generation is both the last generation of exile and the first of redemption. Recent global developments—especially acts of kindness, public declarations for moral education, and worldwide humanitarianism—even by the nations of the world (*Amos haOlam*)—are part of this process. It shows how even the nations are being prepared to help *Klal Yisrael* return to Eretz Yisrael and to bring Moshiach.

The Rebbe expounds upon the connection between every Jew and the name "Yisrael," showing that each soul has a direct tie to the Torah (as each soul corresponds to a letter), and to the struggle of "Sarisah im Elokim v'im anashim"—overcoming both spiritual forces and worldly resistance. By doing so, the Jew doesn't suppress the world but **includes and elevates it**, transforming nature itself into a vehicle for holiness.

In the final section, the Rebbe addresses those who feel torn between their spiritual yearning and their physical or professional investments made during exile. He reassures that the Geulah will not invalidate the good and productive elements of Golah, but **elevate them** to their true purpose.

Practical Takeaway

- 1. **Your role in Geulah is personal and real.** Don't wait passively for Moshiach—your actions in daily life bring the Redemption closer. Every mitzvah, every act of refining the physical, is a brick in the Beis HaMikdash.
- 2. Golah is not discarded—it is transformed. Don't fear that spiritual growth requires abandoning your worldly involvements. Rather, seek how to use business, relationships, and influence to reveal G-d in those very places.
- 3. **Learn Geulah to live Geulah.** Study the topics of Redemption in Torah Shebichtav and Torah Shebaal Peh. Let it reshape your mindset: you are living on the threshold of Moshiach.
- 4. **Adopt the Pesach Sheni mindset: nothing is ever lost.** Even if you feel like you've missed opportunities or fallen spiritually, there's always another chance. Return, recommit, and it will be as if it was never lacking.

Sichas Nun Alef

אַחַרי־קדשִׁים מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־כַּרשַׁת אַחַרי־קדשִׁים, י"ג אָיַר ה'תנש"א 1991

5. **Spread the wellsprings.** Help others learn Torah and do mitzvos. Encourage gentiles in their role to uphold the 7 Noahide laws. *Ve'haya Hashem l'Melech*—G-d's kingship will be accepted by all through our influence.

Chassidic Story of the Lubavitcher Rebbe

The Rebbe and the UN Diplomat - "From Golah to Geulah through Kiddush Hashem"

One day, a senior UN diplomat from a non-Jewish country visited the Rebbe in yechidus. During their discussion, the diplomat remarked with amazement: "You lead your people with such power and influence—what is your ultimate goal?"

The Rebbe replied without hesitation: "To bring Moshiach."

The man was surprised. "And what does that look like?"

The Rebbe answered: "A world where there is no more war, no more hunger, and no more hatred. A world of peace, divine consciousness, and moral responsibility shared by all of humanity."

The diplomat looked deeply moved and said: "That is the same vision we have at the UN, but we don't believe it will happen."

The Rebbe gently replied: "We not only believe it will happen—we are making it happen. Every mitzvah, every act of good—even in exile—is a step closer to that world. *We are bringing heaven down to earth.*"

Source: This yechidus took place in the 1980s and is recorded in multiple first-hand reports, including in the book *My Encounter with the Rebbe* (JEM archives). **END NOTE**]