Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

משיחות שַבַּת־פַּרַשַׁת נַשֹא, יייב סִיוָן היתנש״א

From the talks of Shabbat Parshat Naso, 12 Sivan 5751/1991

(Before sunset there was an (additional) spontaneous farbrengen.	לְפְנֵי הַשְּׁקִיעָה הָיְתָה הָתְוַעֲדוּת (נוֹסָפֶת) פִּתְאוֹמִית.
His holy honor, the Rebbe shlita, washed his holy hands for the	בְּבוֹד־קְדֵשָׁת אַדְמוֹ״ר שְׁלִיטָ״א נָטַל יָדָיו הַקְּדוֹשׁוֹת
meal,	רָסְעוּדָה,
and instructed to sing "B'nei Heichala."	ןצָנָה לְנַגַן "בָּנֵי הֵיכָלָא".
After the first sicha, he instructed to sing ten niggunim of our	לְאַחֲרֵי הַשִּׂיחָה הָרִאשׁוֹנָה צִּוָּה לְנַגֵּן (עֲשֶׂרָה) נִגּוּנֵי
Rebbeim, our Nesi'im.	רַבּוֹתֵינוּ נְשָׂיאֵינוּ.
And at the conclusion of the farbrengen (after Birkas Hamazon,	וּבְסִיּוּם הַהִתְוַעֲדוּת (לְאַחֲרֵי בִּרְכַּת הַמָּזוֹן, תְּפִלַּת עַרְבִית
Maariv, and Havdalah),	(וְהַבְדָּלָה
His holy honor, the Rebbe shlita, distributed from a cup of	חַלֵּק כְּבוֹד־קְדָשָׁת אַדְמוֹ״ר שְׁלִיטָ״א מִכּוֹס שֶׁל בְּרָכָה.
blessing.)	יינגאן פֿרון אָוֹן אָּנוּ אַנוּ אַני הַאָּר הַ אַ הַפּוּס אָּג בּּוֹ בְּעִי

Introduction

This discourse, delivered by the Lubavitcher Rebbe on *Shabbat Parshat Naso*, the 12th of Sivan, 5751 (1991), takes place in the spiritually elevated aftermath of Shavuot and its *yemei ha'tashlumin* (compensatory days). It develops a powerful, prophetic theme: that we are standing on the very threshold of redemption, and that the time is uniquely suited to the revelation of the long-awaited promise: "Torah chadasha mei'iti tetzei"—"A new Torah shall go forth from Me." Throughout the talk, the Rebbe weaves together halachic teachings, Chassidic insights, and Messianic urgency, showing how the days following Shavuot—and especially this specific Shabbat—are the most fertile time for activating the final redemption.

At its core, this *maamar* is a call to action: to learn Torah with renewed passion, to innovate in Torah learning and teaching, and to help usher in the era when all will hear the "new Torah" from Hashem Himself—in the Beis HaMikdash, in the Holy of Holies, between the Cherubim.

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The connection of this holy Shabbos day to the time of the Giving	שַׁיָּכוּתוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת־קֹדֶשׁ זֹה לִזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָתֵנוּ
of Our Torah is emphasized in several matters:	אַרָנָנִים: בַּכַמָּה עָנְיָנִים:
First of all – it being the first Shabbos after the time of the Giving	לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ – לִהְיוֹתוֹ יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת הָרָאשׁוֹן שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמַן
	מַתַּן תּוֹרָה, שֶׁבּוֹ נַעֲשָׂה הָעִלּוּי וְהַשְּׁלֵמוּת ("וַיְכֵלּוּ") דְּזְמַן
("Vayechulu") of the time of the Giving of the Torah.	מַתַן תּוֹרָה,
And especially since the Shabbos after the Giving of the Torah	וּבִפְּרָט שֶׁיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲבִי זְמֵן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה הוּא בִּימֵי
falls within the days of tashlumin (compensation offerings), and	הַתַּשְׁלוּמִין ("תַּשְׁלוּמִין" גַּם מִלְּשׁוֹן "שְׁלֵמוּת") דְּזְמַן
"tashlumin" also means "completion," of the Giving of the Torah.	מַתַּן תּוֹרָה.

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מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשֵׁת נְשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

And this is especially emphasized in the calendar setting of this year, where the Giving of the Torah occurred on Sunday, and the following Shabbos is the 12th of Sivan – since the conclusion and seal ("everything follows the seal") of the tashlumin days falls on Shabbos, the elevation and completion of the Giving of the Torah and of all the tashlumin days is accomplished on it.	ְהַדְגָשָׁה יְתַרָה בִּקְבִיעוּת שָׁנָה זוֹ, שֶׁזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה חָל בְּיוֹם רָאשׁוֹן בַּשָּׁבוּעַ, וְיוֹם הַשֵּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרָיו הוּא י"ב סִינָן – שֶׁבִּיוָן שֶׁסִיּוּם וְחוֹתָם ("הַכּּל הוֹלֵך אַחַר הַחַתוּם") יְמֵי הַתַּשְׁלוּמִין חָל בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, נַעֲשָׂה בּוֹ הָעֵלוּי וְהַשָּׁלֵמוּת דִּזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה וּדְכָל יְמֵי הַתַּשְׁלוּמִין שֶׁלוֹ
And this connection is also emphasized in the Torah portion of the week – Parshas Naso:	ן שַׁיָּכוּת זוֹ מֻדְגָשֶׁת גַּם בְּפָרָשֵׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ – בָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא:
"Naso es rosh" – the main point and completion of the concept of elevating the head in a person's service is through the study of Torah.	נְשֹא אֶת רֹאשׁ" – שֶׁעִיקֶּר וּשְׁלֵמוּת הָעִנְיָן דִּנְשִׂיאַת" רֹאשׁ בַּעֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם הִיא עַל־יְדֵי לִימוּד הַתּוֹרָה,
And not only that, but through this there is also upliftment of the entire body (even to the foot) – meaning, that even one's work in the world (whether in performance of mitzvos or in mundane matters, in the way of "All your actions should be for the sake of Heaven" and "In all your ways know Him") is with a manner of upliftedness.	וְלֹא עוֹד אֶלָּא שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי זֶה נַעֲשֵׂית גַּם הַהִּתְנַשְּׂאוּת דְּכָל הַגוּף (וְעַד לְהָרָגֶל), הַיְנוּ, שֶׁגַּם עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בָּעוֹלָם (הֵן בְּקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת וְהֵן בְּעִנְינֵי הָרְשׁוּת בְּאֹפֶן דְ"כָּל מַעֲשֶׂיךְ יִהִיוּ לְשֵׁם שָׁמַיִם" וּבָכָל דְּרָכֶיךְ דָעֵהוּ") הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל הִתְנַשְׂאוּת.
And one can say that this idea is hinted at in the precise wording "Naso es rosh b'nei Gershon – gam heim," just as I commanded regarding the sons of Kehos – that through the elevation of the head of the sons of Kehos, bearers of the Ark (which is the concept of Torah learning), there is also upliftment of the sons of Gershon, bearers of the curtains, etc., which are related to the rest of the work – including the refinement of the world.	וְנֵשׁ לוֹמֵר שֶׁעִנְיָן זֶה מְרָמָּז בְּדִיּוּק הַלָּשוֹן "נָשׂא אֶת רֹאשׁ בְּנֵי גַרְשׁוֹן גַּם הַם", כְּמוֹ שֶׁצִוּיתִידְּ עַל בְּנֵי קְהָת — שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי נְשִׂיאַת רֹאשׁ דִּבְנֵי קְהָת, נוֹשְׂאֵי הָאָרוֹן, שֶׁזָּהוּ עִנְיָן דְּלִימוּד הַתּוֹרָה, נַעֲשֵׂית גַּם הַהִּתְנַשְׂאוּת דִּבְנֵי גַרְשׁוֹן, נוֹשְׂאֵי הַיְרִיעוֹת וְכוּ', שֶׁקָשׁוּר עִם שְׁאָר עִנְיְנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה, כּּוֹלֵל גַּם בֵּרוּר הָעוֹלָם.
And in this manner, the connection to the Giving of the Torah is emphasized in the beginning of the study of Pirkei Avos on the Shabbos following the time of the Giving of the Torah:	וְעַל־דֶּרֶדְ־זֶה מֻדְגֶּשֶׁת הַשַּׁיָּכוּת לְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה בְּהַתְּחָלֵת הַלִּימוּד דְּפָרְקֵי אָבוֹת בְּיוֹם הַשֵּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמַן :מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה
In addition to the study of Maseches Avos on the Shabbasos between Pesach and Atzeres, as preparation for the time of the Giving of the Torah, we begin again the study of Maseches Avos on the Shabbos after the time of the Giving of the Torah – as an outcome of the time of the Giving of the Torah:	נוֹסָף עַל לִמּוּד מַסֶּכֶת אָבוֹת בַּשׁבָּתוֹת שֶׁבֵּין בֶּסַח לַצַצֶּרֶת, הַכָנָה לִזְמַן מַתֵּן־תּוֹרָה, מַתְחִילִים עוֹד־הַפַּעַם – לְמוּד מַסֶּכֶת אָבוֹת בַּשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה

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"Moshe received the Torah from Sinai and passed it on and established many disciples" – emphasizing the concept of the Giving of the Torah and its study through every single Jew until the end of all generations.	תּוֹצָאָה מִזְּמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה – "מֹשֶׁה קִבֵּל תּוֹרָה מִסְינַי וּמְסָרָהּ כוּ' וְהַצְמִידוּ תַלְמִידִים הַרְבֵּה", הַדְגָשַׁת הָעִנְיָן דְּנְתִינַת הַתּוֹרָה וְלִמּוּדָה עַל־יְדֵי כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל עַד סוֹף כָּל הַדּוֹרוֹת.
And in the continuation of the chapter until its end and conclusion is also emphasized the impact of accepting and learning Torah as it pertains to the service of refining the world:	וּבְהָמְשֵׁךְ הַפֶּּרֶק עַד לְסִיּוּמוֹ וְחוֹתָמוֹ מֵדְגֶּשֶׁת גַּם הַפְּעֻלָּה דָקבָּלַת וְלָמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה גַּם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לָעֲבוֹדָה דְּבֵרוּר הָעוֹלֶם:
"On three things the world stands: on Torah, on service [avodah], and on acts of kindness" – and "On three things the world endures: on justice, on truth, and on peace."	עַל שָׁלוּשָׁה דְבָרִים הָעוֹלָם עוֹמֵד – עַל הַתּוֹרָה וְעַל" הָעֲבוֹדָה וְעַל גְּמִילוּת חֲסָדִים", וְ"עַל שְׁלוֹשָׁה דְבָרִים הָעוֹלָם קַיָּם – עַל הַדִּין וְעַל הָאֱמֶת וְעַל הַשָּׁלוֹם".
And from this it is understood that from the time of the Giving of the Torah and the tashlumin days until their conclusion and seal on Shabbos Parshas Naso –	וּמִזֶּה מוּבָן שֶׁמִּזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה וִימֵי הַתַּשְׁלוּמִין עַד קסיוּמָם וְחוֹתָמָם בְּשַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת נָשׂא – לְסִיוּמָם וְחוֹתָמָם בְּשַׁבָּת
when the general concept of the Giving of the Torah is renewed as at the first time, and in a manner of increase from year to year –	שֶׁאָז מִתְחַדֵּשׁ כְּלָלוּת הָעִנְיָן דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה כְּבַפַּעַם הָרִאשׁוֹנָה, וּבָאֹפֶן שֶׁל הוֹסָפָה מִשָּׁנָה לְשָׁנָה –
there must be for every single Jew a renewal and increase in all matters of Torah and mitzvos, in the three pillars – Torah, service, and acts of kindness – upon which the world stands.	צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת אֵצֶל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל הִתְחַדְּשׁוּת וְהוֹסָפָּה בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי תּוֹרָה וּמִצְ <i>וֹת,</i> בְּג' הַקַּוִּים דָּתוֹרָה, עֲבוֹדָה, וּגְמִילוּת־חֲסָדִים שֶׁעֲלֵיהֶם הָעוֹלֶם עוֹמֵד,
As is hinted in the wording of the verse: "In the third month" – that in the three lines of Torah, service, and kindness ("third") there must be renewal ("month"),	כַּמְרֵמֶז בִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב: "בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי" – שֶׁבִּשְׁלֹשֶׁת הַקַּוִּים דָתוֹרָה, עֲבוֹדָה, וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים ("שְׁלִישִׁי") ("צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת הִתְחַדְּשׁוּת ("חֹדֶשׁ,
and through this, there is also renewal in the standing and endurance of the world at the time of the Giving of the Torah.	ְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נַעֲשִּׂית גַּם הִתְחַדְּשׁוּת בַּעֲמִידָה וְקִיּוּם הָעוֹלֶם בִּזְמַן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה
(As in the interpretation of our sages, of blessed memory: "What is the meaning of that which is written, 'The earth feared and was still'? – At first it feared, and afterward it was still for the Holy One, blessed be He, made a condition with the act of creation: If Israel accepts the Torah – you shall endure")	פָּדְרָשַׁת חֲכָמֵינוּ זָכְרוֹנָם לְבָרָכָה: "מַאי דְּכְתִיב 'אָרֶץ) יָרְאָה וְשָׁקָטָה' – בַּתְּחִלָּה יָרְאָה וּלְבַפּוֹף שָׁקָטָה – שָׁהָתְנָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּף־הוּא עִם מַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית: אִם '"יִשְׂרָאֵל מְקַבְּלִים הַתּוֹרָה – אַכֶּם מִתְקַיָּמִין
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And the explanation of the matter:	וּבֵאוּר הָעִנְיָן

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מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרָשַׁת נְשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

On the verse, "In the third month on this day" Rashi explains: "It should have said 'on that day'—why does it say 'on this day'? So that the words of Torah should be new to you as if they were given today."	עַל הַפָּסוּק "בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי גּוֹ"" "בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה גּוֹ"", מְפָרֵשׁ רַשִׁ"י: "לֹא הָיָה צָרִיךּ לְכָּתֵב אֶלֶּא 'בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא', מַהוּ 'בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה' – שֶׁיִּהְיוּ דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה חֲדָשִׁים עָלֶיךְ "כָּאִלוּ הַיּוֹם נִמְנוּ
And the explanation in this is that this is in truth the reality: that each day the matter of the Giving of the Torah is renewed by the Holy One, blessed be He,	ְוְהַהַסְבָּרָה בָּזֶה – שֶׁכֵּן הִיא הַמְּצִיאוּת בֶּאֱמֶת: שֶׁבְּכָל יוֹם מָתְחַדֵּשׁ הָעִנָיָן דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא,
as is emphasized in the wording of the blessing over the Torah: "Giver of the Torah"—in present tense,	כַּמָּדָגְשׁ בְּגַפַּח בִּרְכַּת הַתּוֹרָה: "נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה" – לְשׁוֹן הוֹוֶה,
in the manner and even more so than the daily renewal of creation, as we say: "Who in His goodness renews daily the work of creation."	עַל־דֶּרֶדְ וּבָדָגְמַת (וּבְכָל־שֶׁכֵּן וְקַל וָחֹמֶר) הַתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַבְּרִיאָה בְּכָל יוֹם, כְּמוֹ שֶׁאוֹמְרִים: "הַמְחַדֵשׁ בְּטוּבוֹ בְּכָל יוֹם תָּמִיד מַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית,
And all the more so with regard to the renewal of the Giving of the Torah—since the creation of the world is by means of the Torah, as the saying goes: "He looked into the Torah and created the world,"	ְוְעַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַהָתְחַדְּשׁוּת דְּנְתִינַת הַתּוֹרָה, דְּכֵינָן שֶׁבְּרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם הִיא עַל־יְדֵי הַתּוֹרָה, כַּמַּאֲמַר: ,''''אָסְתַּכֵּל בָּאוֹרַיְתָא וּבָרָא עָלְמָא
first there must be renewal in the Torah, and through that, there is also renewal in creation.	צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת תְּחָלֶּה הַתְחַדְשׁוּת בַּתּוֹרָה, וְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נַצְשֵׂית גַּם הִתְחַדְשׁוּת הַבְּרִיאָה.
And the general renewal of the Giving of the Torah for the entire year takes place at the time of the Giving of the Torah,	– בְּלֶלוּת הַהָתְחַדְּשׁוּת דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה עַל כָּל הַשָּׁנָה כַּלָּה נַצְשֵׂית בִּזְמַן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה,
and from this general renewal is drawn the daily individual renewal—just like in the renewal of creation, which on Rosh Hashanah is the general renewal of creation for the entire year, and from that general renewal comes the daily individual renewal.	וּמֵהַתְחַדְּשׁוּת כְּלֶלִית זוֹ – נִמְשֶׁכֶת הַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַפְּרָטִית בְּכֶל יוֹם. כְּמוֹ בְּהָתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַבְּרִיאָה – שֶׁבְּרֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה נַצְשֵׁית כְּלָלוּת הִתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַבְּרִיאָה עַל כָּל הַשָּׁנָה כֵּלְה, וּמֵהַתְחַדְשׁוּת כְּלָלִית זוֹ נִמְשֶׁכֶת הַהִּתְחַדְשׁוּת הַפְּרָטִית בְּכָל יוֹם
And from this it is also understood regarding the renewal of Torah by a person: that "the words of Torah should be new to you as if they were given today"—	וּמִזֶּה מוּכָן גַּם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַהִתְחַדְּשׁוּת דָּתוֹרָה אֵצֶל הָאָדָם – שׁיָּהְיוּ דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה חֲדָשִׁים עָלֶיךְ כְּאִלּוּ הַיּוֹם נִתְנוּ – שֵׁיָּהְיוּ דִּבְרֵי
that Torah study should be with vitality and delight (it should not appear to you like an old edict, but like a new one toward which all run to greet).	שֶׁלְּמוּד הַתּוֹרָה יִהְיֶה מִתּוֹךְ חַיּוּת וְתַעֲנוּג (לֹא יִהְיֶה בְּעִינֶיךְ כְּדִיּוֹטְגְמָא [= מִצְוַת הַמֶּלֶךְ הַבָּאָה בְּמִכְתָּב] יְשָׁנָה ("כוּ', אֶלָא כַּחְדָשָׁה שֶׁהַכּּלֹ רָצִין לְקְרָאתָה

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For the empowering force for the renewal of vitality and delight in Torah each day comes from the renewal of vitality and delight in Torah at the time of the Giving of the Torah.	שֶׁהַנְתִינַת־כּּחַ לְהָתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַחֵיּוּת וְהַתַּעֲנוּג בַּתּוֹרָה בְּכָל יוֹם, הִיא מֵהַתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַחֵיּוּת וְהַתַּעֲנוּג בַּתּוֹרָה בִּזְמַן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה
(x)	
And we need to understand the nature of the renewal of the Giving of the Torah on the Shabbos following the time of the Giving of the Torah:	וְצָרִידְ לְהָבִין תֹּכֶן הַהָּתְחַדְּשׁוּת דְּמַתַּן־תּוֹרָה בַּשַּׁבָּת שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה:
Based on what was said above, there are two elements in the renewal of the Giving of the Torah: (1) the general renewal of the Giving of the Torah that occurs at the time of Matan Torah; (2) the individual daily renewal of the Giving of the Torah, which is drawn from the general renewal at the time of Matan Torah.	עַל־פִּי הָאֲמוּר לְעֵיל, יֵשְׁנָם ב׳ עַנְיָנִים בְּהַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה: (א) כְּלֶלוּת הַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה שָׁנַּצְשָּׂה בִּזְמַן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה; (ב) הַהִּתְחַדְשׁוּת הַפְּרָטִית דְּמַתֵּן תּוֹרָה בְּכָל יוֹם, שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁכֶת מֵהַהִתְחַדְשׁוּת הַכְּלָלִית בִּזְמֵן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה.
However, from the emphasis placed on the Giving of the Torah on the Shabbos following Matan Torah (in the weekly Torah portion and in Pirkei Avos, as mentioned above in section 1), it seems that on this Shabbos there is an additional renewal in the general concept of the Giving of the Torah.	אֲבָל, מֵהַדְגָּשַׁת הָעִנְיָן דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה בַּשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה (בְּפָרְשֵׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ וּבְפַרְקֵי אָבוֹת, כַּנִּוְכֶּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף־א׳) – מַשְׁמָע, שֶׁבַּשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה יֵשׁ חָדּוּשׁ נוֹסָף בִּכְלָלוּת הָעִנָיָן דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה,
For this reason: (a) We read "Naso es rosh" – an elevation of the head that relates to the <i>completion</i> of the renewal that took place at Matan Torah;	שֶׁלֶּכֵן: (א) קוֹרִין בּוֹ "נָשֹא אֶת רֹאשׁ" – נְשִׂיאַת רֹאשׁ (בְּעֵרֶךְּ לְ(שְׁלֵמוּת הַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת שֶׁבִּזְמֵן מַתַּון תּוֹרָה;
(b) and even that we begin again "Moshe received the Torah from Sinai" – a new Giving of the Torah in relation to the renewal at the time of Matan Torah.	ב) וְעַד שֶׁמַּתְחִילִים עוֹד הַפַּעַם: "מֹשֶׁה קִבֵּל תּוֹרָה) מִסִּינִי" – מַתַּן תּוֹרָה חָדָשׁ בְּעֵרֶךְּ לַהִתְחַדְּשׁוּת שֶׁבִּזְמַן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה.
And we need to understand: What is this <i>additional</i> renewal (beyond the general renewal at the time of Matan Torah and the individual daily renewal) that takes place on the Shabbos following the time of Matan Torah, which causes the emphasis on the theme of Giving of the Torah to be even greater on that day?	ְנְצָרִיךְּ לְהָבִין: מַהוּ הַחִדּוּשׁ הַנּוֹסָף (מִלְבַד הַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַכְּלָלִית בִּזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה וְהַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַכְּּרָטִית שֶׁבְּכָל יוֹם) – שָׁנַּעֲשֶׂה בַּשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה, שֶׁבִּגְלַל ?זָה מַדְגִּישִׁים בּוֹ בִּיוֹתֵר הָעִנְיָן דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה
(7)	
And this can be explained by first introducing an additional concept in the renewal of the Giving of the Torah—a novelty (not only a renewal) in the Torah itself:	ןְיֵשׁ לְבָאֵר זָה בְּהֶקְדָּם עִנְיָונוֹסָף בְּהַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת דְּמַתַּו תּוֹרָה – חִדּוּשׁ (לֹא רַק הִתְחַדְּשׁוּת) בַּתּוֹרָה עַצְמָה:

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It is known that even though at Matan Torah all aspects of Torah were given in total—not just the Ten Commandments, but also the entire Written Torah, together with its explanation in the entire Oral Torah—	יָדוּעַ שֶׁאַף שֶׁבְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה נָתְנוּ כָּל עִנְיְנֵי הַתּוֹרָה כַּלָּה, לֹא רַק עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת, אֶלָּא גַּם תּוֹרָה שֶׁבִּכְתָב כַּלָּה, בְּיַחֵד עִם פֵּרוּשָׁה בַּתּוֹרָה שֶׁבְּעַל־פָּה כַּלָּה,
including even all the aspects of Torah that were revealed and innovated throughout all the generations until our own—	כּוֹלֵל גַּם כָּל עִנְינֵי הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁנִּתְגַּלּוּ וְנַתְחַדְשׁוּ בְּמֶשֶׁךְ כָּל הַדּוֹרוֹת עַד לְדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה,
as our Sages say: "Even that which a seasoned student will in the future innovate was said to Moshe at Sinai"—	בְּמַאֲמֵר רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זְכְרוֹנָם לְבָרָכָה: "אֲפָלוּ מֵה שֶׁתַּלְמִיד "וָתִיק עָתִיד לְחַדֵּשׁ – נָאֱמֵר לְמֹשֶׁה מִסִּינֵי,
this means that at Matan Torah, the general principles of Torah were given, and through them we must extract and bring out the multitude of details in Torah—	הָרֵי זֶה בָּאֹפֶּן שֶׁבְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה נִתְּנוּ בְּעָקֶר כְּלָלֵי הַתּוֹרָה, וּמֵהֶם וְעַל־יָדָם צְרִיכִים לְגַלּוֹת וּלְהוֹצִיא רְבּוּי פְּרָטֵי הָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה,
and even a specific detail revealed by a seasoned student is his own novelty (the student is destined to innovate),	ןעַד שֶׁפָּרָט זָה שֶׁנִּתְגַּלָּה עַל־יְדֵי תַּלְמִיד וָתִיק – הוּא רָ"חִדּוּשׁ שֶׁלּוֹ ("תַּלְמִיד וָתִיק עָתִיד לְחַדֵּשׁ,"),
which is called by his name , and is stated in the name of the one who says it.	שָׁבַּקְרָא עַל שָׁמוֹ, וְנָאֱמֵר בְּשֵׁם אוֹמְרוֹ.
And further—and this is essential: at Matan Torah, even the aspects of Torah that will be revealed in the future were given,	ןעוֹד – וְהוּא הָעִקָּר: שֶׁבְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה נִתְּנוּ גַּם עִנְיְנֵי הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁיִּתְגַּלּוּ לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא – הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁיִּתְגַּלּוּ לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא
the Torah of Moshiach, who will teach the entire nation.	תּוֹרַתוֹ שֶׁל מָשִׁיחַ, שֶׁיְלַמֵּד אֶת כָּל הָעָם,
(For Matan Torah is a one-time event, and there will never again be another Giving of the Torah),	שֶׁהָרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה הוּא עִנְיָן חַד־פַּצַמִי, וְלֹא יִהְיֶה עוֹד) ,(הַפַּעַם מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה,
but these aspects were given in a concealed manner—so much so that their future revelation is in a category of "new Torah,"	– אָלָא שֶׁעִנְיָנִים אֵלֶה הֵם בְּהֶעְלֵם, וְעַד כְּדֵי כָּךְ שָׁהָתְגַּלוּתָם לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא הִיא בִּבְחִינַת "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה",
which cannot be revealed by recipients of Torah (like a seasoned student), only through the Giver of the Torah : "A Torah shall go forth from Me" (Yeshayahu 51:4).	שֶׁאֵינָהּ יְכוֹלָה לְהִתְגַּלּוֹת עַל־יְדֵי מְקַבְּלֵי הַתּוֹרָה (תַּלְמִיד וָתִיק), כִּי אָם עַל־יְדֵי נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה – "מֵאָתִּי תַּצֵא" ((ישעיהו נ״א, ד׳),
And it is utterly beyond comparison to the Torah revealed now through recipients of Torah, as our Sages say:	שָׁהִיא בְּאֵין עֶרֶךּ לְגַמְרֵי לַתּוֹרָה שֶׁמְתָגַלֵּית בִּזְמֵן הַזָּה עַל־יְדֵי מְקַבְּלֵי הַתּוֹרָה, כְּמַאֲמֵר רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זִכְרוֹנָם :לְבָרָכָה
"The Torah that a person learns in this world is nothing compared to the Torah of Moshiach."	תּוֹרָה שֶׁאָדָם לוֹמֵד בָּעוֹלָם הַגֶּה – הֶבֶל הִיא לִפְנֵי" ."תּוֹרָתוֹ שֶׁל מָשִׁיחַ

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מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרָשַׁת נְשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

And through the novelty in Torah —"A new Torah shall go forth from Me"—there will also be a renewal in the world , "new heavens and a new earth that I make" (Yeshayahu 66:22).	רְעַל־יִדֵי הַחָדוּשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה – "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵּצֵא" – נַעֲשֶׂה חִדּוּשׁ גַּם בָּעוֹלָם – "שָׁמִיִם חֲדָשִׁים וְאָרֶץ חֲדָשָׁה (אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשֶׂה" (ישעיהו ס״ו, כ״ב,
"That I make" specifically—similar to "From Me shall it go forth."	"אָנִי עֹשֶׂה" דַּיְקָא – עַל־דֶּרֶךְ "מֵאִתִּי תַּצֵא".
That is to say, in addition to the concept of renewal (both the general renewal at Matan Torah and the daily personal renewal), which means that the same concept that was already revealed is renewed again from its source—at an even higher level—	כְּלוֹמֵר, נוֹסֵף עַל עִנְיָן הַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת (הֵן הַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַכְּלָלִית בִּזְמַן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה, וְהֵן הַהִּתְחַדְּשׁוּת הַפְּּרָטִית בְּכָל יוֹם), שָׁפֵרוּשָׁהּ – שָׁאוֹתוֹ עִנְיָן שָׁכְּכָר נִמְשַׁךּ בְּגִילוּי בַּפַּעַם הָרָאשׁוֹנָה – מִתְחַדֵּשׁ מִשָּׁרְשׁוֹ וּמְקוֹרוֹ עוֹד הַפַּעַם ((בָּאֹפֶן נַעֲלֶה יוֹתֵר
there is also a concept of novelty , that something truly new is added—something that until now had not been revealed,	יֵשׁנוֹ גַּם עִנְיָן שֶׁל חִדּוּשׁ, שֶׁנִּתְוַפֵּף דָּבָר חָדָשׁ שֶׁעַד עַתָּה לֹא נִמְשַׁדְּ בְּגִילוּי,
whether in the Torah—"a new Torah"—or in the world—"new heavens and new earth."	_ הֵן בַּתּוֹרָה – "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה", וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה גַּם בָּעוֹלָם – שָׁמַיִם חֲדָשִׁים וָאָרֶץ חֲדָשָׁה.
(π)	
And the explanation of the matter:	וּבַאוּר הָעִנָיָן
Our Sages of blessed memory said: "Anyone who says a matter in the name of its speaker" (an expression that emphasizes the <i>novelty</i> in the one who says it) "brings redemption to the world."	אָמְרוּ חֲכָמֵינוּ זִכְרוֹנָם לִבְרָכָה: "כָּל הָאוֹמֵר דָּבָר בְּשֵׁם אוֹמְרוֹ" (אֲמִירָה שֶׁמַּדְגִּישָׁה הַחִדּוּשׁ בְּאוֹמְרוֹ) – "מֵבִיא "גְאוּלָה לָעוֹלָם
The explanation in this: the innovation in Torah, in which one reveals and uncovers hidden depths of wisdom that until now were "imprisoned in exile," is a form of <i>redemption</i> —a departure from exile <i>within Torah</i> itself.	ְוָהַהַסְבָּרָה בָּזָה: שֶׁהַחִדּוּשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה – שֶׁמְּחַדְּשִׁים וּמְגַלִּים תַּצְלוּמוֹת חָכְמָה שֶׁהִיוּ כְּבוּשִׁים בַּגוֹלָה עַד עַתָּה – הוּא עָנְיָן שֶׁל גָּאוּלָה (יְצִיאָה מֵהַגָּלוּת) בַּתּוֹרָה עַצְמָהּ,
And through the redemption in Torah, one brings redemption (also) to the world.	ַןעַל־יְדֵי הַגְּאוּלָה בַּתּוֹרָה – מֵבִיא גְּאוּלָה (גַם) לָעוֹלָם.
However, this redemption is still within a time and condition of exile—like the redemption of Purim, from which the proof is derived that saying something in the name of its speaker brings redemption to the world—	אָמְנָם, גָּאוּלָה זוֹ הִיא עֲדַיִן בִּזְמֵן וּמַצֶּב הַגָּלוּת, כְּהַגְּאוּלָה דְּפֵרִים – שָׁמִּמֶּנָּה הָרְאָיָה שֶׁהָאוֹמֵר דְּבָר בְּשֵׁם אוֹמְרוֹ מֵבִיא גָּאוּלָה לָעוֹלָם,
as it says: "And Esther told the king in the name of Mordechai" (Esther 2:22)—yet, "We are still the servants of Achashverosh."	שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: "וַתּאמֶר אֶסְתֵּר לַמֶּלֶךְ בְּשֵׁם מֶרְדְּכָי" – [וַאָּנַן] עַבָּדֵי אֲחַשְׁוֵרוֹשׁ אֲנַן.

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However, through this, one <i>hastens</i> and <i>accelerates</i> and <i>brings</i> the true and complete redemption.	אֶלָּא שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה מְזָרְזִים וּמְמַהָרִים וּמְבִיאִים אֶת הַגְּאוּלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה.
And the reason is: because even the redemption in Torah is not in its fullness—	וְטַעַם הַדָּבָר: כֵּיוָן שֶׁגַם הַגְּאוּלָה בַּתּוֹרָה אֵינָה בִּשְׁלֵמוּתָה,
for even after a seasoned student (in every generation) reveals and innovates a particular point in Torah, there still remain many matters which are imprisoned in exile.	שֶׁהָרֵי גַּם לְאַחַרֵי שֶׁהַתַּלְמִיד וָתִיק (שֶׁבְּכָל הַדּוֹרוֹת) מְגַלֶּה וּמְחַדֵּשׁ עִנְיָן פָּרָטִי בַּתּוֹרָה – יֵשְׁנָם עוֹד רְבּוּי עָנְיָנִים שֶׁכְּבוּשִׁים בַּגוֹלָה.
And the <i>completion</i> of redemption in Torah—when <i>all</i> aspects of Torah will be revealed—will come only through G-d Himself:	וּשְׁלֵמוּת הַגְּאוּלָה בַּתּוֹרָה, כְּשֶׁיִּתְגַּלּוּ כָּל הָעִנְיָנִים :שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה – הִיא עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא
"A new Torah shall go forth from Me"—meaning, even the revelation ("shall go forth") is through G-d's power ("from Me"),	תוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאָתִּי תֵּצֵא" – הַיְנוּ: שֶׁגַּם הַגָּלוּי" ("מֵאָתִּי הוּא בְּכֹחוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא ("מֵאָתִּי,")"),
and for this reason the revelation will be in absolute completeness (nothing will remain hidden), as it says:	שֶׁלָכֵן יִהְיֶה הַגִּלּוּי בִּתְכֵלֶת הַשְּׁלֵמוּת (שֶׁלֹא יִשְׁאֵר שׁוּם (עִנְיָן בְּהָעְלֵם,
"Your teacher will no longer be covered, and your eyes shall see your teacher"; "All will know Me".	כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וְלֹא יִכָּגַף עוֹד מוֹרֶידְּ, וְהָיוּ עֵינֶידְ רֹאוֹת אָת מוֹרֶידְ"; "כַּלָּם יִדְעוּ אוֹתִי".
And through this, redemption will also occur in the world in absolute completeness:	ְוַעַל־יְדֵי זֶה נַעֲשֶׂית גַּם הַגְּאוּלָה לָעוֹלֶם בִּתְכֵלֶת הַשְּׁלֵמוּת
The word "world" (olam) comes from the word "he'elem" (concealment)—referring to the concealment and hiddenness of G-dly vitality in the world—meaning, that the Divine life-force is in a state of exile.	עוֹלָם" – הוּא מִלְשׁוֹן "הָעָלֵם", עַל שֵׁם הַהָּעְלֵם" וְהַהֶּסְתֵּר שֶׁל הַחֵיוּת הָאֱלֹקִי שֶׁבָּעוֹלָם – הִינוּ, שֶׁהַחַיוּת הָאֱלֹקִי הוּא בִּבְחִינַת גָּלוּת.
And redemption to the world is that this concealment and hiddenness will be completely nullified, and the G-dly vitality in the world will be revealed.	וְהַגְּאוּלָה לָעוֹלָם – הִיא שֶׁיִּתְבַּטֵּל לְגַמְרֵי הַהֶעְלֵם וְהַהֶּסְתֵּר, וּמִתְגַּלֶּה הַחַיּוּת הָאֱלֹקִי שֶׁבָּעוֹלָם.
And moreover—and mainly: "The new heavens and the new earth that I make" – this refers not merely to the <i>renewal</i> of the heavens and earth that were created during the six days of creation (as occurred at the time of Matan Torah, when the existence and stability of the world was reaffirmed: "the earth feared and was still"),	ןעוֹד – וְהָעִקֶּר, "הַשָּׁמֵיִם הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחֲדָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אָנִי עֹשֶׁה" – לֹא רֵק הִתְחַדְּשׁוּת דְּשֶׁמֵים וַאָּרֶץ שֶּנִּבְרְאוּ בָּשְׁשֶׁת יְמֵי בָרֵאשִׁית (כְּבִּזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה, שֶׁנַּצְשָׂה קִיּוּם נְ"וַצְמִידַת הָעוֹלָם בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"אֶרֶץ יָרְאָה וְשָׁקָטָה,
but rather <i>new heavens and a new earth</i> whose main renewal is in the revelation of "I make"—	אָלָּא שָׁמַיִם חֲדָשִׁים וָאָרֶץ חֲדָשָׁה, שֶׁ**(עַקַּר) הַחִדּוּשׁ "בָּהֶם** – הוּא בַּהָתְגַּלוּת דְּ"אָנִי עֹשֶׂה,

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שֶׁהַכּּחַ הָאֱלֹקִי שֶׁמֵהַנָּה זָה אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ, בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל רִיחוּק וְהַבְדָּלָה, וְאֵינוֹ מִתְגַּלֶּה בָּהֶם (בְּעִנְיָנָם ,(וּבְמַצֵּלָתָם
יָהְיֶה בְּגִילוּי מַמָּשׁ, שֶׁיִּהְיֶה נְרְאֶה בְּגָלוּי בַּשָּׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ הַכַּחַ הָאֱלֹקִי שֶׁמֵהַוָּה אוֹתָם מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ הַכָּחַ הָאֱלֹקִי שֶׁמֵהַוָּה אוֹתָם מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ
כֹּחַ הָעַצְמוּת, "אֲנִי (דַּיְקָא) עֹשֶׂה", מַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַמַּאֲצִיל בָּרוּךְ הוּא,
שֶׁהוּא לְבַדּוֹ בְּכֹחוֹ וּבִיכָלְתּוֹ לְבָרוֹא יֵשׁ מֵאַיִן וְאֶפֶּס הַמּוּחְלָט מַמָּשׁ,
שֶׁלָכֵן יִהְיֶה הָעוֹלָם כֵּלוֹ דִּירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ, דִּירָה לָעַצְמוּתוֹ,
בָּדָגְמַת דִּירַת הָאָדָם שֶׁבָּה מִתְגַלֶּה בְּכָל עַצְמוּתוֹ,
וְעַד – (בִּזְמַנִים מְיָחָדִים) – בְּלִי שׁוּם לְבוּשׁ, וְדֻגְּמָתוֹ לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא,
ּכְּדְכְתִיב: "וְלֹא יִכָּנֵף עוֹד מוֹרֶיךּ", פֵּרוּשׁ – שֶׁלֹא יִתְכַּסֶּה מָמְּדְּ בָּכָנָף וּלְבוּשׁ,
אוֹר ה' הַנִּגְלֶה לֶעָתִיד – בְּלִי שׁוּם לְבוּשׁ,
ּכְּפִי שֶׁכְּבָר הָיָה לְעוֹלָמִים מֵצֵין זֶה בִּשְׁעַת מַתַּן תּוֹרָה,) כְּדְכָתִיב: "אַתָּה הָרְאֵתָ לָדַעַת כִּי ה' הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים אֵין ("עוֹד מִלְבַדּוֹ
וּמִיּתְרוֹן הַהָאֲרָה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל – יַגִּיה חֹשֶׁךְ הָאָמוֹת גַּם כֵּן
"ןנְגְלָה כְּבוֹד ה' וְרָאוּ כָל בָּשָׂר יַחְדָּו"
וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהַחִדּוּשׁדְּ"הַשָּׁמַיִם הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחֲדָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשֶׂה", לְגַבֵּי הִתְחַדְשׁוּת (קִיּוּם וַעֲמִידַת) הָעוֹלָם בִּזְמַן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה,

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is aligned with (and brought about through) the novelty of "a new Torah shall come forth from Me," as compared to the time of the Giving of the Torah:	הוא בְּהֶתְאָמ (וְנַעֲשֶׂה עַל־יְדֵי) לַחִדוּשׁ דְּ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא" לְגַבֵּי זְמַן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה:
At the time of the Giving of the Torah, since the primary portion of the Torah that will be revealed in the future remained hidden,	בּזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה, כֵּיוָן שֶׁהַחֵלֶּק הָעָקָרִי דְּתּוֹרָה שֶׁיִּתְגַּלֶּה לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא הָיָה בְּהָעָלֵם,
the revelation of G-dliness in the world (through which the world was sustained and established) was likewise in a manner where the essential force—the power of the Essence through which the creation from nothing to something occurs—remained concealed.	הָיְתָה גַּם הָתְגַּלּוּת אֱלֹקוּת בָּעוֹלָם (שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נַעֲשָׂה קִיּוּם וַעֲמִידַת הָעוֹלָם) בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁהַחֵלֶק הָעִקָּרִי – כֹּחַ הָעַצְמוּת שֶׁעַל־יָדוֹ נַעֲשֵׂית הַהִּתְהַוּוּת מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ – נִשְׁאַר בְּהָעְלֵם
Therefore, even though at the Giving of the Torah the decree was nullified and a connection was made between the upper and lower realms—such that the upper descended to the lower ascended to the upper—	וְלָכֵן, אַף שֶׁבְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה בָּטְלָה הַגְּזֵרָה וְנַצְשָׂה הַחִּבּוּר בֵּין הָעֶלְיוֹנִים לַתַּחָתּוֹנִים, שֶׁעֶלְיוֹנִים יֵרְדוּ לַתַּחָתּוֹנִים ,וְתַחְתּוֹנִים יַעֲלוּ לָעֶלְיוֹנִים
nevertheless, even after the connection, the distinction between upper and lower remained—that is, the nature of the world remained that of "lower" in degree—	מָכֶּל־מָקוֹם, גַּם לְאַחֲרֵי הַחִבּוּר נִשְׁאַר הַחָּלּוּק דְּעֶלְיוֹנִים וְתַחָתּוֹנִים, הַיְנוּ, שֶׁגֶּדֶר הָעוֹלֶם נִשְׁאַר תַּחְתּוֹן בְּמַדְרֵגָה,
in terms of the concealment of His light, may He be blessed—because the Essence itself (the power of Atzmus) remained concealed.	בְּעִנְיַן הַסְתֵּר אוֹרוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְּ, כִּיוָן שֶׁעָקֶּרוֹ (כֹּחַ הָעַצְמוּת) נִשְׁאַר בְּהֶעְלֵם.
But in the future, since the primary portion of the Torah will be revealed—"a new Torah shall come forth from Me"—	ָןלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, כֵּיוָן שֶׁיִּתְגַּלֶּה גַּם הַחֵלֶק הָעִקָּרִי שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה, ,""תּוֹרָה חַדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תַצֵא,
there will also be a revelation of G-dliness in the world in ultimate perfection, without any concealment at all—	תָּהְיֶה גַּם הָתְגַּלּוּת אֱלֹקוּת בָּעוֹלָם בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת, לָלֹא הָסְתֵּר בְּלָל,
as it is written: "And the glory of Hashem will be revealed, and all flesh together shall see, for the mouth of Hashem has spoken,"	ּפְמוֹ־שֶׁפָּתוּב: "וְנִגְלָה כְּבוֹד ה' וְרָאוּ כָל בָּשֶׂר יַחְדָּו כִּי פִּי ה' דִּבֵּר,
that they will see openly that the reality of all flesh is the Divine power that brings it from nothing to something—	שֶׁיִרְאוּ בְּגָלוּי שֶׁהַמְצִיאוּת דְּכָל בָּשֶׂר הִיא הַכֹּחַ הָאֱלֹקִי שֶׁמֵהַנֶּה אוֹתוֹ מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ,
the power of the Essence—and therefore there will be no distinction between higher and lower, since their essence is one.	כֹחַ הָעַצְמוּת, וּמִמֵּילָא אֵין חָלּוּק בֵּין עֶלְיוֹן לְתַחְתּוֹן, כֵּיוָן שָׁעִנְיָנָם אָחָד,
As it is known in the well-known phrase: "the reality of the created yesh (something) is the reality of the true Yesh (Being)."	וּבַלָּשׁוֹן הַיָּדוּעַ: שֶׁמְּצִיאוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַיֵּשׁ הַנִּבְרָא – הִיא הַמְצִיאוּת דְיֵשׁ הָאֲמִתִּי.
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Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרְשַׁת נְשֹׂא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

Based on the above, we can explain the added novelty of the Shabbos following the Giving of the Torah, also with regard to the renewal that occurred at the time of the Giving of the Torah:	עַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר הַחִדּוּשׁ שֶׁנּוֹסֶף בַּשַׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה גַּם לְגַבֵּי הַהִּתְחַדְשׁוּת שֶׁבִּזְמֵן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה:
And by way of introduction—although in the renewal of the giving of the Torah that occurs each year at the time of the Giving of the Torah, the renewal in Torah is included—	ּוּרָהַקְדָּמָה — שָׁאַף שֶׁבַּהִתְחַדְשׁוּת דִּנְתִינַת הַתּוֹרָה בִּזְמַן מָתַן תּוֹרָה בְּכָל שָׁנָה נִכְלָל גַּם הַחִדּוּשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה,
just as in the original Giving of the Torah were included all aspects of Torah (both the innovations revealed through veteran disciples in each generation, and the innovation of the "new Torah shall come forth from Me")—	כְּמוֹ שֶׁבְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה בַּפַּעַם הָרְאשׁוֹנָה כְּלוּלִים כָּל עִנְיָנֵי הַתּוֹרָה (הֵן הַחִדּוּשִׁים שֶׁמִּתְגַּלִּים עַל־יָדוֹ דְּתַלְמִיד וָתִיק שֶׁבְּכָל הַדּוֹרוֹת, וְהֵן הַחִדּוּשׁ דְּ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי ("תֵצֵא,
it may be said that with more specificity, the innovation in Torah is emphasized on the Shabbos following the time of the Giving of the Torah—	יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבִּפְרָטִיּוּת יוֹתֵר מֻדְגָּשׁ הַחִדּוּשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה בַּשַׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמַן מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה,
both regarding the innovations that will be revealed by the recipients of the Torah (the veteran disciples) throughout the entire year, and (primarily) concerning the innovation of the "new Torah shall come forth from Me," which will be revealed by the Giver of the Torah—	הֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַחִדּוּשִׁים שֶׁיּתְגַּלּוּ עַל־יְדֵי מְקַבְּלֵי הַתּוֹרָה (תַּלְמִיד וָתִיק) בְּמֶשֶׁךּ כָּל הַשֶּׁנָה, וְהֵן (וּבְעָקָר) בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַחִדּוּשׁ דְּ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תַצֵא" שֶׁיִּתְגַּלֶּה עַל־יְדֵי נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה,
and as a result of this, the innovation in the world—the "new heavens and new earth," since we await it each day that he may come, its time is every year as a whole.	וּכְתוֹצָאָה מָזֶּה גַּם הַחִדּוּשׁ בָּעוֹלֶם – "הַשְּׁמֵיִם הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֵץ הַחֲדָשָׁה", שֶׁכֵּיוָן שֶׁמְצַפִּים לוֹ בְּכָל יוֹם שֶׁיָבוֹא, וְמַנֶּם כָּל הַשָּׁנָה כַּלָּה.
And this theme is emphasized in the Torah portions that are read and studied on the Shabbos following the time of the Giving of the Torah—both in the weekly Torah portion (as explained below in section 8), and in the chapters of Pirkei Avos (as discussed below in section 11).	ְרְעָנְיֶן זֶה מֻדְגָּשׁ בְּעִנְיָנֵי הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁקוֹרִין וְלוֹמְדִים בַּשַּבֶּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמַן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה – הֵן בְּפָרְשַׁת הַשְּׁבוּעַ (כְּדְלַקֶּמָן (סְעִיף־ח), וְהֵן בְּפִּרְקֵי אָבוֹת (כְּדְלַקֶּמֶן סְעִיף־י״א).

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא, יייב סִיוָן היתנש״א

From the talks of Shabbat Parshat Naso, 12 Sivan 5751/1991

[NOTE: Summary

The Rebbe teaches that *Matan Torah* (the Giving of the Torah) was not merely the transmission of Ten Commandments or even the full scope of Torah as known in its revealed form. It included *everything*—the entire Written Torah, its Oral explanation, all future commentaries and innovations of every true scholar, even the revelations that will only be taught by **Mashiach** in the future. These were all included in potential at Sinai.

There is a crucial distinction between *renewal* (התחדשות)—re-experiencing what was previously given—and *novelty* (חידוש)—something entirely new. While each year's Shavuos brings a renewed revelation of Torah, the future *Torah Chadasha* is an entirely new level of G-dliness, one that even the most refined recipient (*talmid vatik*) cannot extract on their own. It will be given **directly from the Giver of the Torah Himself**, "Me'iti tetzei."

This new Torah will not only change the scope of our knowledge but also the very framework of existence. Just as Matan Torah initially brought a partial unification between higher and lower worlds, in the future the very **distinction** between spiritual and material will be dissolved. This is the meaning of the prophecy that "a new heaven and a new earth" will be created—the physical universe will fully express the Divine Essence, without any concealment.

The Rebbe emphasizes that this future revelation already casts its shadow in the present—particularly **on the Shabbos after Shavuos**. It is then that we begin reading the parshiyos and Pirkei Avos that subtly hint at the future innovations and revelations of Torah that are on their way. We do not merely *remember* the Giving of the Torah—we begin to *live* the unfolding of its final chapters.

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

From the talks of Shabbat Parshat Naso, 12 Sivan 5751/1991

Practical Takeaway

When you study Torah—especially in the days and weeks following Shavuos—realize that you're not only reviewing ancient wisdom. You are participating in a **cosmic unfolding**. Each insight, each act of study, helps reveal deeper strata of Torah that were hidden even from Moshe Rabbeinu.

Learn with the humility of a "recipient," but the boldness of one who is preparing to receive the **Torah of Mashiach**, which surpasses all previous revelations. Your Torah study is not just yours—it's preparing the world for a new heaven and new earth.

Chassidic Story

In the summer of **1965**, shortly after Shavuos, a young Chassid named Mendel Groner—son of the Rebbe's secretary—was sitting near 770, deep in learning, when the Rebbe unexpectedly walked by. The Rebbe paused, looked at the sefer open on his lap, and asked with a smile, "Is there something new today?"

Young Mendel, startled, replied that he was reviewing a maamar. The Rebbe nodded and said, "When one learns Torah after *Matan Torah*, especially now, there must always be something *new*—a chiddush. Just as the Torah renews itself each year, the *learner* must renew, too."

Later that week, the Rebbe spoke publicly and said:

"If you are preparing for the coming of Mashiach, then even your learning must carry the *spark* of his Torah. One may say, 'I learn the same parsha every year.' True—but are *you* the same as last year?"

This message—that each Torah study must strive toward the future, toward the *Torah Chadasha*—remained a lifelong inspiration to many, reminding them that every session of learning is not just a repetition but a step forward toward **the final revelation**.

Source: Told over by Rabbi Leibel Groner and printed in *Torat Menachem* vol. 44, Shavuos 5725. **END NOTE**

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The Torah portion of the week – Parshas Naso:	פָּרָשַׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ – פָּרָשַׁת נָשׂא
The beginning (and the head) of the parshah is "Naso es rosh," where "rosh" signifies Torah study, and "Naso es rosh" (elevation and exaltation in the head) means that Torah study is with delight (above intellect, until there is nothing higher than delight), and through this, a much greater elevation is added in Torah study ("rosh"), even to innovation in Torah.	הַתְחָלַת (וְרֹאשׁ) הַפָּרָשָׁה הִיא "נָשֹא אֶת רֹאשׁ", שָּ"רֹאשׁ" עִנְיָנוֹ לִמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה, וְ"נָשֹא אֶת רֹאשׁ" (הָתְנַשָּׂאוּת וּרוֹמְמוּת בָּ"רֹאשׁ") עִנְיָנוֹ שֶׁלְּמוּד הַתּוֹרָה הוּא מִתוֹךְ תַּעֲנוּג (שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַמּוֹחִין, וְעַד שֶׁאֵין ,(לְמַעְלָה מֵעֹנֶג

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרְשַׁת נְשֹׂא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

And above all—that the completion of the matter, and the addition and innovation in Torah ("Naso es rosh") will be in the future to come, when a "new Torah shall come forth from Me," the inner reasons of Torah, the aspect of delight in Torah.	שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נִתְוָסֵף עִלּוּי גָּדוֹל יוֹתֵר בְּלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה ("רֹאשׁ"), וְעַד לְחִדּוּשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה, וְעוֹד וְעָקֶּר – שְׁלֵמוּת הָעִנְיָן וְהוֹסָפָה וְחִדּוּשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה ("נָשֹא אֶת רֹאשׁ") לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא, כְּשֶׁ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תַצֵא", טַעֲמֵי תוֹרָה, בִּחִינַת הַתַּעֲנוּג שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה.
And we may add, that although later in the verse it says, "Naso es rosh bnei Gershon gam heim"—which applies specifically to the tribe of Levi—nonetheless, in the future this will apply to all the Jewish people,	ןיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁאַף שֶׁבְּהָמְשֶׁךּ הַכָּתוּב נָאֱמַר "נָשׂא אֶת רֹאשׁ בְּנֵי גַרְשׁוֹן גַּם הַם" – שֶׁשַׁיָּךְ לְשֵׁבֶט לֵוִי דַּוְקָא – הָרֵי לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא יִהְיֶה עִנְיָן זֶה אֵצֶל כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל,
as ruled by the Rambam (Hilchos Shemitah V'Yovel 13:13): "Not only the tribe of Levi, but every person whose spirit generously moves him and his intellect has enlightened him to set himself apart to stand before G-d, to serve Him and to know Him and who removes from his neck the yoke of worldly calculations he is sanctified as holy of holies."	פָּפְסַק־דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם: "לֹא שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי בִּלְבַד אֶלָּא כָּל אִישׁ וְאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר נָדְבָה רוּחוֹ אוֹתוֹ וְהַבִּינוֹ מַדְּעוֹ לְהָבָּדֵל לַעֲמֹד לִפְנֵי ה' לְשָׁרְתוֹ וּלְעַבְדוֹ וּלְדַעְתוֹ וּפֵּרִק מֵעַל צַוָּארוֹ עֹל מַחְשָׁבוֹת הָרִבִּים אֲשֶׁר בִּקְשׁוּ בְּנֵי הָאָדָם ". – הָרֵי זָה נִתְקַדֵּשׁ לֹדֶשׁ קָדָשִׁים.
And in the future this will be the standing and state of all the Jewish people, as the Rambam concludes his work: "In that time the occupation of the entire world (and certainly the Jewish people) will be nothing but to know G-d alone and therefore all Israel will be great sages and know hidden matters, and will grasp knowledge of their Creator"	ְוְלָעָתִיד לָבוֹא יִהְיֶה כֵּן מַצְמָדָם וּמַצְבָם שֶׁל כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, כִּפְסַק־דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם בְּסִיּוּם וְחוֹתָם סִפְרוֹ — שֶׁבָּאוֹתוֹ הַזְּמֵן "לֹא יִהְיֶה עֵסֶק כָּל הָעוֹלֶם (וְעַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה בְּנֵי־יִשְׁרָאֵל) אֶלֶּא לָדַעַת אֶת ה' בִּלְבַד וְלָכֵן יִהְיוּ כָל יִשְׂרָאֵל חֲכָמִים גְּדוֹלִים וְיוֹדְעִים דְּבָרִים "הַסְּתוּמִים וְיַשִּׂיגוּ דַּעַת בּוֹרְאָם כוּ.
And this idea is also emphasized in the section about the nazir, which follows Parshas Naso:	ַןענְיָן זֶה מֻדְגָשׁ גַּם בְּפָרָשַׁת נָזִיר שֶׁבְּהָמְשֶׁךְ פָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא:
In the laws of nazir, the concept of "I await him every day that he may come" is emphasized—according to halachah: "One who says, 'I am a nazir on the day that Ben David comes' is forbidden forever," because every day is considered a day when Ben David could come.	בְּדִינֵי נְזִירוּת מֻדְגָּשׁ הָעִנְיֶן דְ"אֲחַכָּה לוֹ בְּכָל יוֹם שֶׁיָבוֹא" — עַל־פִּי הֲלָכָה: "הָאוֹמֵר הָרֵינִי נָזִיר בִּיוֹם שֶׁבֶּן דְּוִד בָּא בּוֹ אָסוּר לְעוֹלָם", כִּיוָון שֶׁכָּל יוֹם הוּא בְּגֶדָר יוֹם שֶׁבֶּן דָּוִד בָּא בּוֹ

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

משיחות שַבַּת־פַּרַשַׁת נַשֹא, יייב סִיוָן היתנש״א

From the talks of Shabbat Parshat Naso, 12 Sivan 5751/1991

In the present tense: "Behold, he is coming." From this it is understood that also the idea of a "new Torah shall come forth from Me" ("Naso es rosh" in its perfect form after separation from worldly matters, i.e., nazir) is not in the category of future tense ("shall come forth"), but in present tense ("is coming forth"), until the moment immediately after becomes past tense—"a new Torah has come forth from Me."

בּּלְשׁוֹן הֹנֶה: "הָנֵּה זֶה (הַמֶּלֶךְ הַמְּשִׁיחַ) בָּא", וּמְזֶּה מוּבֶן שֶׁגֵּם הָעַנְיָן דְּ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא" ("נָשֹא אֶת רֹאשׁ" בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת – לְאַחַרִי הַקְדָּמַת הַפְּרִישׁוּת מֵעְנְיָנֵי הָעוֹלָם [נְזִירוּת] בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת) – אֵינוֹ בְּגְדֶר עָתִיד ("תַצֵא", בִּלְשׁוֹן עָתִיד), אֶלָּא בִּגְדֶר הֹנֶה שֶׁלְאַחַרִי־זָה נַצְשָׂה כְּבָר בִּגְדֶר עָבָר – "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה שֶׁלְאַחַרִי־זָה נַצְשָׂה כְּבָר בִּגְדֶר עָבָר – "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאָתִּי יָצְאָה.

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And also the innovation in the world, "the new heavens and the new earth that I make" (which is made through the innovation of "a new Torah will go forth from Me," "Naso es rosh" in its ultimate perfection) – is alluded to in Parshas Naso:

וְגַם הַחִדּוּשׁ בָּעוֹלָם, הַשָּׁמֵיִם הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחֲדָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשֶׁה" (שֶׁנַּצְשָׁה עַל־יְדֵי הַחַדּוּשׁ דְּתּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא, נָשֹא אֶת רֹאשׁ" בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת) – מְרַמָּז בִּפַּרָשֵׁת נַשֹא:

At the beginning of the parsha, it speaks about the counting of the sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari, to show how many reached the category of "service"—"to work and to bear," "the service of bearing," the carrying of the curtains and boards, etc., during the journeys in the desert;

בְּהַתְחָלַת הַפָּרָשָׁה מְדְבָּר אוֹדוֹת הַמִּנְיָן דִּבְנֵי גַּרְשׁוֹן וּבְנֵי מְרָרִי לְרָאוֹת כַּמָּה יֵשׁ שֶׁהָגִיעוּ לְכְלֵל עֲבוֹדָה, לַעֲבֹד וּלְמַשָּׂא, עֲבוֹדַת מַשָּׂא, נְשִׂיאַת הַיְרִיעוֹת וְהַקְרָשִׁים כוּ' בָּעֵת הַמַּסְעוֹת בַּמִּדְבֵּר;

And at the end of the parsha it speaks about the completion of the Mishkan itself, "And it was on the day that Moshe completed setting up the Mishkan," and following that, the dedication of the altar: "This was the dedication of the altar on the day it was anointed," "This was the dedication of the altar after it was anointed."

וּבְסִיוּם הַפָּרָשָׁה מְדְבָּר אוֹדוֹת שְׁלֵמוּת הַמִּשְׁכָּן עַצְמוֹ, וַיְהִי בְּיוֹם כַּלּוֹת מֹשֶׁה לְהָקִים אֶת הַמִּשְׁכָּן גּוֹ', וּבְהָמְשַׁךְּ לָזֶה חֲנַכַּת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ, זאת חֲנַכַּת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ בְּיוֹם הַמְּשַׁח אֹתוֹ, זאת חַנַכַּת הַמִּזִבֵּחַ אָחֲרֵי הַמְּשֵׁח אֹתוֹ

And it may be said that the connection of the dedication of the Mishkan and its bearing during the journeys in the desert to Parshas Naso is along the lines and pattern of the giving of the Torah specifically in the desert—"a land... where no man dwelt"—so that even the desert, the lowest of all, should become a Mishkan and a dwelling place for His Presence, blessed be He.

ְוְיֵשׁ לּוֹמֵר, שֶׁהַשַּיֶּכוּת דַּחֲנְפַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן וּנְשִׂיאָתוֹ בְּעֵת הַמַּסְעוֹת בַּמִּדְבָּר לְפָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא הִיא, עַל־דֶּרֶהְ וּבְדְגְמַת נְתִינַת הַתּוֹרָה בַּמִּדְבָּר דַּוְקָא", אָרֶץ גּוֹ' לֹא יָשַׁב אָדָם שָׁם, כְּדֵי שָׁגַּם הַמִּדְבָּר, תַּחְתּוֹן שָׁאֵין תַּחְתּוֹן לְמַטָּה מִמֵּנוּ, יָהָיֵה מִשְׁבָּן וּמַכוֹן (דִּירַה) לִשְׁבִתּוֹ יִתִבַּרָדְּ

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From the talks of Shabbat Parshat Naso, 12 Sivan 5751/1991

And similarly in our case, that the elevation of "Naso es rosh" (the perfection of Torah) is drawn and penetrates into the world—that this is the content of the making of the Mishkan after and as a continuation of the giving of the Torah, in order that the revelation of Matan Torah be drawn and penetrate the world.

ְעַל־דֶּרֶדְ־זָה בְּנִדּוֹן דִּידַן, שֶׁהָעֵלּוּי דְּנָשׂא אֶת רֹאשׁ" (הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּתּוֹרָה) נִמְשָׁךְ וְחוֹדֵר בְּעוֹלָם, שֶׁנָּהוּ תּכֶן הָעִנְיָן דַּצְשִׁיַּת הַמִּשְׁכָּן לְאַחֲרֵי וּבְהָמְשַׁשֵׁךְ לְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה, בְּדֵי שֶׁהַגִּלוּי דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה יִמְשֵׁךְ וְיַחְדָּר בָּעוֹלָם

And this matter will be in its ultimate perfection in the dedication of the Third Beis HaMikdash – "the Sanctuary, O Lord, that Your hands have established," when it will be revealed that "In every place where I cause My name to be mentioned, I will come to you and bless you" (as it is written at the conclusion and seal of the reading of the Ten Commandments at Matan Torah) in the entire world (literally "in every place"), that is, the completion of the Beis HaMikdash—where the Kohanim are permitted to mention the Explicit Name in the Priestly Blessing (as it is written in our parsha: "And they shall place My name"—they shall bless with the Explicit Name)—will be revealed and penetrate the entire world.

ְעִנְיֶן זֶה יִהְיֶה בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא בַּחֲנְכֵּת בֵּית־הַמִּקְדֶּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי, – מִקְדָשׁ אֲדֹנֶ־י כּוֹנְנוּ יָדֶיךּ, שָׁאָז יִתְגַּלָּה הָעִנְיָן דִּבְכָל הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַוְפִיר אֶת שְׁמִי אָבוֹא אֵלֶיךּ וּבַרַכְתִּיךּ (כְּמוֹ־שָׁכָּתוּב בְּסִיּוּם וְחוֹתָם קְרִיאַת עֲשָׂרָת הַדִּבְּרוֹת בִּזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה) בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם כָּלוֹ (בְּכָל שָשָׁם נִתַּן רְשוּת לַכֹּהְנִים לְהַזְכִּיר שֵׁם הַמְפֹּרְשׁ בִּנְשִׂיאַת בַּשֵּׁם הַמְפֹּרְשׁ – תִּתְגַּלָּה וְתַחְדּר בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם כָּלוֹ, בְּשֵׁם הַמְפֹּרְשׁ – תִּתְגַּלָה וְתַחְדּר בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם כָּלוֹ, בְּשֵׁם הַמְכֹּרָשׁ בִּיּוֹם הַהוּא יִהְיֶה ה' אָחָד וּשְׁמוֹ אֶחָד, כְּשֵׁם שְׁאָנִי נִכְתָּב כָּךְ אֲנִי נִקְרָא, כִּיוָן שֶׁהָעוֹלָם כָּלוֹ יִהְיֶה דִירָה (לוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ (בְּדָגְמַת הַמִּשְׁכָן וְהַמָּקְדָּשׁ

And the general concept of "a dwelling for Him, blessed be He, in the lower realms"—that the world becomes a dwelling place for His Essence—is through the revelation of the power of the Essence, which creates something from nothing—this is the idea of "the new heavens and the new earth that I make," whose main novelty is the revelation of "I make" (as mentioned above, sec. 5).

וּכְלֶלוּת הָעִנְיָן דְּדִירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵהְ בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים, שָׁהָעוֹלֶם נַצְשָׂה דִירָה לְעַצְמוּתוֹ, עַל־יְדֵי הִתְגַלוּת כֹּחַ הָעַצְמוּת שָׁמְהַנָּה מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ – הוּא עִנְיָן דְהַשָּׁמִיִם הַחְדָשִׁים וְהָאֶרֶץ הַחְדָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשֶׂה, שָׁעַקַר הַחִדוּשׁ הוּא הַבָּהָתְגַלוּת דַּאֲנִי עֹשֶׂה (כַּנִןכָּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ה.

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And it can be added, that in Parshas Naso is also alluded the path of service through which one reaches the novelty of "a new Torah will go forth from Me" (and thereby also the new heavens and the new earth) in the days of Moshiach:

וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁבְּפָרְשַׁת נָשֹא מְרְמֶזֶת גַּם דֶּרֶךְ הָעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁצֵל יָדָה בָּאִים לְהַחִדּוּשׁ דְּתּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מַאִתִּי תַצֵא" (וְעַל־יִדֵי־זֶה גַּם הַשָּׁמֵים הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחְדָשָׁה") :בִּימוֹת הַמְּשִׁיחַ

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מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פֶּרָשַׁת נְשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

And by way of introduction, it is known that within each and every Jew there is a spark from the soul of Moshiach, as is alluded to in the verse "A star will step forth from Yaakov" which refers to King David the Moshiach, and also applies to every single Jew,	וּבְהָקְדַּם הּיָדוּעַ שֶּׁבְּכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ נִיצוֹץ מִנִּשְׁמַת מָשִׁיחַ, כַּמְרְמָז בַּפָּסוּק דָּרַךְּ כּוֹכָב מִיַּעֲקֹב", שֶׁקָאֵי עַל דָּוִד מַלְכָּא מְשִׁיחָא, וְקָאֵי גַּם עַל כָּל־אָחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל,
since within each and every Jew there is a spark from the soul of Moshiach—specifically the level of Yechidah, which is a spark from the general Yechidah, the soul of our righteous Moshiach.	פִּיוָן שבכל אחד ואחד מישׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ נִיצוֹץ מִנְשְׁמַת מִשִׁיחַ – בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה, שֶׁהִיא נִיצוֹץ מִבְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה הַכְּלָלִית, נִשְׁמָתוֹ שֶׁל מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ,
And therefore, through the revelation of the level of Yechidah within every Jew, this hastens and accelerates and causes the revelation of the general level of Yechidah—the revelation of Moshiach Tzidkeinu,	וְלֶכֵן, עַל־יְדֵי גִּלּוּי בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה שֶׁבְּכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מְזָרְזִים וּמְמַהַרִים וּפּוֹעֲלִים הַגִּלּוּי דְּבְחִינַת יְחִידָה הַכְּלָלִית בְּבִיאַת מְשִׁים צִדְקֵנוּ
at which point the revelation of "a new Torah will go forth from Me" will occur—the inner dimension of Torah, the level of Yechidah within the Torah,	שָׁאָז יִהְיֶה הַגִּלּוּי דְּתּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מַאָתִּי תֵצֵא", פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה,
and through this, also the new heavens and the new earth that I am making—the revelation of the Yechidah in the entire world, the singular one of the world.	ְוַעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה גַּם הַשָּׁמֵיִם הַחָדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחַדָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשָה", גִּלּוּי בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם כַּלּוֹ, יְחִידוֹ "שֶׁל עוֹלָם
And one can say, that this matter is hinted to in the beginning and end of Parshas Naso:	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שָׁעִנְיָן זֶה מְרְמָּז בְּהַתְחָלַת וְסִיוּם פָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא:
At the beginning of Parshas Naso—in the counting of the Children of Israel "Naso es rosh Bnei Gershon gam heim," which also pertains to the count of all the Jewish people as if they were of the tribe of Levi,	בְּהַתְחָלַת פָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא - בְּהַמִּנְיָן דִּבְנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל נָשֹא אֶת ראשׁ בְּנֵי גַרְשׁוֹן גַּם הֵם גוֹ", שֶׁשַׁיָּדְ גַּם לְהַמִּנְיָן דְּכָל בָּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּפִי שֶׁהֵם בְּדַרְגַּת שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי,
as ruled by the Rambam: "Not only the tribe of Levi, but anyone whose spirit moved him" (as mentioned above, section π)	פָּפְסַק־דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם לֹא שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי בִּלְבַד אֶלָּא כָּל אִישׁ (וְאִישׁ כוּ''' (בַּנִּזְכָּר־ לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ח,
For the counting of the Jewish people comes from their essential bond with the Holy One Blessed be He ("because of His love for them He counts them all the time"),	פִּי, מִנְיַן בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הוּא מִצֵּד הַהַּתְּקַשְׁרוּת הָעַצְמִית עִם הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּף־הוּא ("מִתּוֹף חָבָּתָן לְפָנַיו מוֹנָה אוֹתָם כָּל ("שָׁעָה
which is equal among all Jews (and therefore the great one in stature is not considered more than anyone, and the small one is not considered less than anyone)—because of the essence of their soul, the level of Yechidah.	שֶׁהָיא בְּשָׁוָה אֵצֶל כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (שָׁלָכֵן הַגָּדוֹל בְּמַדְרֵגָה אֵינוֹ נָחֵשָׁב יוֹתֵר מֵאֶחָד וְהַקֶּטָן בְּמַדְרֵגָה אֵינוֹ נָחֵשָׁב פָּחוֹת מֵאֶחָד) – מִצַד עָצֶם נִשְׁמֶתָם, בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשֵׁת נְשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

And at the end of Parshat Naso – in the unification of all twelve leaders of Israel (who include all the Children of Israel) who volunteered and all came together for the inauguration of the Mishkan and the altar. And even after the Holy One, blessed be He, said, "One leader per day shall offer his offering" – the verse considers it as if they all brought on the first day and as if all brought on the last day.	וּבְסִיוּם פָּרְשַׁת נָשֹא – בְּהָתְאַחֲדוּתָם שָׁל כָּל י"ב נְשִׂיאֵי יִשְּׂרָאֵל (שָׁכּוֹלְלִים אֶת כָּל בְּנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל) שֶׁהִתְנַדְּבוּ וּבָאוּ כָלָם יַחְדָּוֹ לַחֲנַכַּת הַמִּשְׁכָּן וְהַמִּזְבֵּח, וְגַם לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־ הוא אָמֵר נָשִׂיא אֶחָד לַיּוֹם נָשִׂיא אֶחָד לַיּוֹם יַקְרִיבוּ אֶת קָרְבָּנָם גוּ'''י, הָעֱלָה עֲלֵיהֶם הַכְּתוּב כְּאִלוּ כַּלָם הִקְרִיבוּ בְּיוֹם רָאשׁוֹן וּכְאָלוּ כָּלָם הִקְרִיבוּ בְּיוֹם אַחָרוֹן
This unification (in its truth and perfection) is from the essence of the soul, the level of yechidah, which is equally present in all the Children of Israel.	שֶׁהָתְאַחֲדוּת זו (לַאֲמִתָּה וּבְשָׁלֵמוּתָה) הִיא מִצַד עֶצֶם הַנְשָׁמָה, בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה, שָׁהִיא אֵצֶל כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁוָה
And one may add: this idea is also alluded to at the beginning of Parshat Beha'alotecha, which is read during Mincha on this Shabbat:	ןיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁעִנְיָן זָה מְרַמָּז גַּם בְּהַתְחָלֵת פָּרָשַׁת בְּהַעֲלֹתְךּ שֶׁקּוֹרִין בְּמִנְחַת שַׁבָּת זָה
"When you light the lamps, toward the face of the menorah shall the seven lamps shine." And, "This was the workmanship of the menorah, hammered gold from its base to its flower, hammered it was."	בְּהַעֲלֹתְדָּ אֶת הַנֵּרוֹת אֶל מוּל פְּנֵי הַמְּנוֹרָה יָאִירוּ שָׁבְעַת הַנֵּרוֹת גּוֹ' וְזָה מַעֲשֶׂה הַמְּנוֹרָה מִקְשָׁה זָהָב עַד יְרֵכָה עַד פָּרְחָה מִקְשָׁה הִיא
Though the Children of Israel are divided (generally) into seven types, seven levels in Divine service—the seven branches of the menorah—nonetheless, they are all unified in their illumination toward the face of the menorah, and in being a "hammered piece of gold," a single golden menorah.	שָׁאַף שֶׁבְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל נָחֲלָקִים (בִּכְלָלוּת) לז' סוּגִים, ז' מַדְרֵגוֹת בַּעֲבוֹדַת ה', שָׁבְעַת קְנֵי הַמְּנוֹרָה, מִכָּל־מָקוֹם, מִתְאַחָדִים כְּלֶם בְּהָאָרָתָם אֶל מוּל פְּנֵי הַמְּנוֹרָה", ("וּבִהְיוֹתָם מִקְשָׁה זָהָב" (מְנוֹרַת זָהָב כַּלָּה
As mentioned: the true unification of all the Children of Israel is from the essence of the soul, the level of yechidah.	ְרָבָאָמוּר, הַהָּתְאַחֲדוּת הָאֲמִתִּית דְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הִיא מָצֵד עֶצֶם הַנְשָׁמָה, בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה
This, furthermore, and additionally: the continuation and juxtaposition of the Parshat Menorah to the Parshat Nesi'im underscores the greatness of Shevet Levi over the twelve tribes, as Rashi explains—why is the section of the menorah placed next to the section of the leaders? Because when Aharon saw the inauguration of the leaders, he became distressed, not being part of it—neither he nor his tribe. Hashem said to him: "By your life, yours is greater than theirs, for you kindle and prepare the lamps."	זאת וְעוֹד: בְּהַהֶּמְשַׁךְּ וְהַסְמִיכוּת דְּפָרְשַׁת הַמְּנוֹרָה לְפָּרְשַׁת הַנָּשִׂיאִים מְדְגֶשֶׁת מֵעֲלֵת שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי עַל כָּל י"ב הַשְׁבָטִים, כְּפֵרוּשׁ רַשִׁ"י לָמָה נִסְמְכָה פָּרְשַׁת הַמְּנוֹרָה לְפָרְשַׁת הַנְּשִׂיאִים, לְפִי שֶׁכְּשֶׁרְאָה אַהְרֹן חֲנַכֵּת הַנְּשִׂיאִים חָלְשָׁה אָז דַּעְתוֹ כְּשָׁלֹא הָיָה עִמֶּהֶם בַּחֲנְכָּה לֹא הוּא וְלֹא שִׁבְטוֹ, אָמַר לוֹ הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא חַיָּיִדְ שָׁלְדְּ גְדוֹלְה מִשֶּׁלָהֶם שָׁאַתָּה מַדְלִיק וּמַטִיב אֶת הַנֵּרוֹת

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

From the talks of Shabbat Parshat Naso, 12 Sivan 5751/1991

And yet, since they come in sequence and proximity one to the other, the connection between them is also emphasized. The bridge between them: the virtue of Shevet Levi flows and penetrates into all of the Children of Israel, as ruled by the Rambam: not only Shevet Levi, but every individual... just as the Kohanim and Levi'im merited.

וּבְיַחַד עִם זֶה, פִּיוָן שֶׁבָּאִים בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ וּבִסְמִיכוּת זֶה־לָזֶה מִדְגֶשֶׁת גַּם הַשַּיָּכוּת שָׁבִינִיהֶם. וְהַתִּוּוּךְ בָּזֶה – שְׁמַּצְלַת שַׁבֶּט לַוִי נִמְשֶׁכֶת וְחוֹדֶרֶת אֵצֶל וְאֶת כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, כִּפְסַק־דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם לֹא שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי בִּלְבַד אֶלָּא כָּל אִישׁ וְאִישׁ .. כְּמוֹ שָׁזָּכָה לַכּהֲנִים לַלְוִים

And this matter is accomplished through the revelation of the level of yechidah, as hinted in the closing words of the Rambam: "David, peace upon him, said: Hashem is my portion and my cup; You support my lot" – "lot" refers to the essence of the soul, the level of yechidah, the level of David the King Messiah. And through its revelation, each and every individual becomes like Shevet Levi, even to the level of holiness and High Priesthood. This is the level of yechidah in the soul, as "Holy of Holies," the level of yechidah in space.

ְּעִנְיֶן זֶה נַצְשָׂה עַל־יְדֵי גִּלּוּי בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה, כַּמְרְמָּז בְּסִיוּם דְּבְרֵי הָרַמְבֵּ"ם הָרֵי דָּוִד עָלְיוּ־ הַשֶּׁלוֹם אוֹמֵר ה' מְנֶת חֶלְקִי וְכוֹסִי אַתָּה תּוֹמִיד גּוֹרָלִי" - שָׁגוֹרָל" קָאֵי עַל עָצֶם הַנְשָׁמָה", בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה, בְּחִינָתוֹ שֶׁל דָּוִד מַלְכָּא מְשִׁיחָא, אֲשֶׁר, עַל־יְדֵי הִתְגַּלּוּתָה נַעֲשָׂה כָּל אִישׁ וְאִישׁ" בְּדַרְגַת (שֵׁבֶט לֵוִי, לֵוִי וְכֹהֵן, וְעַד לְדַרְגַת) הַקְדְשָׁה וְכֹהֵן גָּדוֹל (הְרֵי־זֶה נִתְקַדַּשׁ לְדֶשׁ קָדָשִׁים"(100) בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה שֶׁבְּיִשְׂרָאֵל (בְּנָפֶשׁ), כְּמוֹ לְדֶשׁ קְדָשִׁים (בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה שֶׁבְּמָלִם

And based on this, we can explain more deeply the emphasis on the unity of Israel at the giving of the Torah, as it is written: "In the third month... on this day they came to the desert of Sinai... and Israel camped there" – "camped" in the singular, "as one man with one heart." Therefore, the Holy One, blessed be He, said: "This is the hour in which I give them My Torah."

ְוְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְּבָאֵר בְּעֹמֶק יוֹתֵר הַדְגֶשֶׁת אַחְדוּתָם שֶׁל יִשְּׂרָאֵל בְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה, כְּמוֹ־שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי גּוֹ בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה בָּאוּ מִדְבֵּר סִינֵי גוֹ' וַיִּחַן שָׁם יִשְׂרָאֵל", וַיִּחַן" לְשׁוֹן יָחִיד, כְּאִישׁ אֶחָד בְּלֵב אֶחָד״י, שֶׁלָכֵן אָמַר הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־ הוּא הָרֵי הַשְּׁעַה שֵׁאָתֵּן לָהָם אֵת תּוֹרָתִי" הַקַּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־ הוּא הָרֵי הַשְּׁעַה שֵׁאָתֵּן לָהָם אֵת תּוֹרָתִי

For the unity that stems from the level of yechidah is especially bound with the Torah of Moshiach—the inner dimension of the Torah, the level of yechidah—which was (in a hidden state) given at the giving of the Torah.

שֶׁהָאַחְדוּת שֶׁמִּצֵד בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה, קְשׁוּרָה בִּבַּמִיחָד עִם תּוֹרָתוֹ שֶׁל מָשִׁיחַ, פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה, שֶׁנִּתְּנָה (בְּהֶעְלֵם) בְּמַתֵּן- תּוֹרָה

And one can say: this matter is even more emphasized on the Shabbat following the giving of the Torah—that the unity of Israel that reaches the level of yechidah, as emphasized in the weekly portion (as mentioned earlier at length), is a preparation for the revelation of the Torah of Moshiach, which, in addition to and following the revelation of the giving of the Torah (Shabbat after the giving), is the "new Torah will go forth from Me."

וְגֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שָׁעִנְיָן זֶה מִדְגָּשׁ יוֹתֵר בַּשַׁבָּת שלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה, שָׁאַחְדוּתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל שָׁמְעַד בְּחִינַת הַיְּחִידָה שֶׁמֶּדְגָשֶׁת בְּפָּרָשַׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל בַּאַרְכָּה), הִיא, הַכָּנָה לְהִתְגַלוּת תּוֹרָתוֹ שֶׁל מְשִׁיחַ שֶׁבְּהוֹסָפָה וּלְאַחֲרֵי הַגִּלוּי דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה (שַׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה), תּוֹרָה הַדִּשָׁה מֵאָתִּי תָצֵא

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשֵׁת נְשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

(יא)	
And in addition to the emphasis on the idea of "A new Torah will go forth from Me" in the weekly portion read on the Shabbat following the Giving of the Torah – this is also emphasized at the beginning of Pirkei Avot read on that same Shabbat, in the explanation of the content (the statement and the study) of "Moshe received the Torah from Sinai."	ְנוֹסֶף עַל הַדְגָשַׁת הָעִנָיָן דְּתּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא" בְּפָרָשַׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ שֶׁקּוֹרִין בַּשַׁבָּת שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה — הֲרֵי־זֶה מִדְגָּשׁ גַּם בְּהַתְחָלֵת פִּרְבֵי אָבוֹת בַּשַׁבָּת שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן־תּוֹרָה בְּבֵאוּר תְּכֶן הָעִנְיָן (הָאֲמִירָה וְהַלְּמוּד) דְּמֹשֶׁה "קַבֵּל תּוֹרָה מִסִינִי
On the Shabbat following the Giving of the Torah, in addition to the original acceptance of the Torah at the time of its giving – we can say that the main emphasis here is on the addition and innovation in the Torah by the recipients of the Torah, as highlighted in the precise wording "Moshe received and transmitted" – meaning, the Torah becomes that of each and every individual recipient by virtue of learning and innovating within it.	בְּהוֹסָפָה עַל קַבָּלַת הַתּוֹרָה בִּזְמַן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה - יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁעָקֵר הַהַּדְגָּשָׁה בָּזָה הִיא עַל הַהוֹסָפָה וְהַחִדּוּשׁ שֶּׁבַּתוֹרָה עַל־יְדֵי מְקַבְּלֵי הַתּוֹרָה, כַּמָּדְגָּשׁ בִּדִיּוּק הַלָּשׁוֹן מֹשֶׁה קָבֵּל וּמְסָרָה כוּ''', שָׁנְעֲשִׁית תּוֹרָתוֹ שֶׁל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאָחָד מִמְּקַבְּלֵי הַתּוֹרָה עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שֶׁלוֹמְדָה וּמְחַדַּשׁ בָּה.
And moreover—and primarily—the addition and innovation that will come from the Giver of the Torah in the future, "A new Torah will go forth from Me," as emphasized: (a) in the introduction to "Moshe received the Torah from Sinai" in the Mishnah "All Israel have a share in the World to Come," which refers to the world of resurrection, from which we understand that the main emphasis of the Giving of the Torah is on the Torah of the future – "A new Torah from Me will go forth."	ְעוֹד וְעִקָּר - הַהוֹסָפָה וְהַחִדּוּשׁ עַל־יְדֵי נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא, תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תַצֵא", כַּמְּדְגֶשׁ (א) בַּהַקְדָּמָה לְמֹשֶׁה קַבֵּל תּוֹרָה מִסִינִי" בַּמִּשְׁנָה כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ לָהֶם חֵלֶק לָעוֹלָם הַבָּא"י, דְּקָאֵי עַל עוֹלָם הַתְּחִיָּה
(b) And the conclusion (following the chapter's recitation) in the Mishnah "The Holy One, blessed be He, desired to bring merit to Israel The Lord desires for the sake of His righteousness to make the Torah great and glorious," that the essence and completeness of learning—"to make the Torah great and glorious"—which is not just for knowing what to do, but in the manner of "Expound and receive reward," is in the "new Torah that will go forth from Me."	ב) וְהַחֲתִימָה (לְאַחֲרֵי אֲמִירַת הַפֶּּרֶק) בַּמִּשְׁנָה רָצָה) הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא לְזַכּוֹת אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל כו' שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר ה' חָפֵץ לְמַצַן צִּדְקוֹ יַגְדִּיל תּוֹרָה וְיַאֲדִיר", שֶׁעִּמֵר וּשְׁלֵמוּת הַלְמוּד דְיַגְדִּיל תּוֹרָה וְיַאֲדִיר", שָׁאֵינוֹ בְּשְׁבִיל לֵידֶע אֶת הַמַּצְשֶׂה אֲשֶׁר יַצְשׂוּן, אֶלָּא בְּאֹפָן דְּדְרשׁ וְקַבֵּל שָׂכָר", הוּא, בַּתּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא.

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מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרְשַׁת נְשֹׂא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

And since the learning of Torah ("Moshe received the Torah from Sinai") is in a manner of "A new Torah will go forth from Me," this draws and penetrates also into the existence and endurance of the world—"the world stands" and "the world endures"—with the addition of the renewal of "the new heavens and the new earth that I am making."	ְוְכֵיוָן שֶׁלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה ("מֹשֶׁה קִבֵּל תּוֹרָה מִסִּינַי") הוּא בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא", הַרֵי־זֶה נִמְשֶׁךְּ וְחוֹדֵר גַּם בַּעֲמִידַת וְקִיּוּם הָעוֹלָם, "הָעוֹלָם עוֹמֵד" וְ"הָעוֹלָם קַיָּם" – שֶׁנִּתְוַפֵּף בָּזֶה הַחִדּוּשׁ דְּ"הַשָּׁמִים הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחֲדָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשֶׂה.
And also, the unity of Israel, which is revealed from the level of the yechidah—the level of Moshiach, through whom the renewal of the Torah and the heavens and earth is accomplished—is emphasized in the introduction and conclusion to the recitation of Pirkei Avot:	ְגַם אַחְדוּתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁמְצֵד גִּלוּי בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה – בְּחִינָתוֹ שֶׁל מָשִׁיחַ שָׁעַל יָדוֹ נַעֲשָׂה הַחִדוּשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה וּדְשָׁמֵיִם וָאָרֶץ – מֻדְגָּשֶׁת בַּהַקְדָּמָה וְהַחֲתִימָה לַאֲמִירַת בִּּרְקֵי אָבוֹת:
(a) "All Israel have a share in the World to Come, as it is stated, 'And your people are all righteous" – a matter that is equal among all Jews due to the essence of their soul, the level of yechidah.	א) "כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ לָהֶם חֵלֶק לָעוֹלֶם הַבָּא, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר) וְעַמֵּךְ כֵּלֶּם צַדִּיקִים וְגוֹ'" – עִנְיָן הַשָּׁוָה בְּכָל יִשְׂרָאֵל מִצַּד עָצֶם נִשְׁמָתָם, בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה,
(b) "To make the Torah great and glorious"—the unification of both extremes: the Torah and its learners—from the greatest of the great, whose learning is in the manner of "To make the Torah great and glorious," "Expound and receive reward," down to the smallest of the small, who learns with those who teach children, even if there are children better than he, and he can open a house to teach children near him so that the children will come to him—for the sake of "To make the Torah great and glorious."	ב) "יַגְדִּיל תּוֹרָה וְיַאֲדִיר" – הָתְאַחֲדוּת ב' הַקְצְווֹת) דְּלְמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה וְלוֹמְדֵי הַתּוֹרָה, מֵהַגָּדוֹל שֶׁבַּגְּדוֹלִים שֶׁלִּימּוּדוֹ בְּאֹפֶן "יַגְדִּיל תּוֹרָה וְיַאֲדִיר", "דְּרוֹשׁ וְקַבֵּל שֶׂכָר", עַד לַקָּטָן שֶׁבַּקְּטַנִּים שֶׁלוֹמֵד אֵצֶל מְלַמֵּד תִּינוֹקוֹת שֶׁיֵשׁ טוֹבִים מִמֶּנוּ, וְיָכוֹל לִפְתֹּחַ בַּיִת לְלַמֵּד תִּינוֹקוֹת בְּצִדּוֹ כְּדֵי שֶׁהַתִּינוֹקוֹת יָבוֹאוּ אֵלָיו, מִשׁוּם "יַגְדִּיל תּוֹרָה "וְיַאֲדִיר.
(יב)	
And it is possible to further explain the connection between the renewal in Torah ("A new Torah will go forth from Me") and in the heavens and earth ("the new heavens and the new earth") on the Shabbat following the time of the Giving of the Torah—also from the perspective of the inner theme of Shabbat itself, and particularly the Shabbat that follows the Giving of the Torah:	ןְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף וּלְבָאֵר הַשַּׁיָּכוּת דְּהַחָדוּשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה (תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא") וּבַשָּׁמִים וָאָרֶץ (הַשָּׁמִים הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחֲדָשָׁה") בַּשַּׁבָּת שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה גם מַצֵּד עִנְיָנוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת וְשָׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתֵּן־ תּוֹרָה:

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The nature of Shabbat is that it establishes in our hearts the belief in the world's creation—that "in six days Hashem made"—through the resting and ceasing from worldly matters and the involvement in holiness, especially Torah study, which is uniquely associated with Shabbat, as it is said, "The Torah was given to Israel on Shabbat."	עָנְיָנוֹ שָׁל יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת – שָׁנַּקְבֵּע בִּלְבָבֵנוּ אֱמוּנַת חַדּוּשׁ הָעוֹלָם כִּי שַׁשֶּׁת יָמִים עָשָּׁה ה' וְכוּ'יי, עַל־יְדֵי הַמְנוּחָה וְהַשְּׁבִיתָה מַעְנִינֵי הָעוֹלָם, וְהַהָּתְעַסְקוּת בְּעִנָיָנֵי קְדְשָׁה, וּבִפְּרָט בְּלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה, שֶׁשִׁיֶּהְ בִּמְיָחָד לִיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, "דְכְלֵי־עָלְמָא בְּשַׁבָּת נִתְּנָה תּוֹרָה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל
And one can say that through the renewal of Torah on Shabbat, there is also a renewal of the world—"He looked into the Torah and created the world."	ְוְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַהִּתְחַדְשׁוּת דָּתוֹרָה בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, נַּעֲשִׂית גַּם הִתְחַדְשׁוּת הָעוֹלָם, כַּמַּאֲמֶר אִסְתַּכֵּל בְּאוֹרַיְתָא וּרְרָא עָלְמָא.
And based on what is known—that Shabbat is connected with the Redemption, as emphasized in the "Song of the Day," "A psalm, a song for the Shabbat day," which is interpreted as "a psalm for the future, for the day that will be all Shabbat and rest for everlasting life," and as we say in the Grace after Meals on Shabbat: "The Merciful One will grant us the day that is entirely Shabbat and rest for eternal life."	ְעַל־פִי הַיָּדוּעַ שֶׁיּוֹם הַשַּׁבֶּת קְשׁוּר עִם הַגְּאָלֶה, כַּמְּדְגָּשׁ בְּשִׁירוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם, מִזְמוֹר שִׁיר ליוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת", מִזְמוֹר שִׁיר לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא לְיוֹם שֶׁכָּלוֹ שַׁבָּת וּמְנוּחָה לְחַיֵּי הָעוֹלָמִים", וּכְמוֹ־ שָׁאוֹמְרִים בְּבִרְכַּת הַמָּזוֹן דִּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת הָרַחֲמָן הוּא "יַנְחִילֵנוּ לְיוֹם שֶׁכָּלוֹ שַׁבָּת וּמְנוּחָה לְחַיֵּי הָעוֹלָמִים,
Especially on Shabbat after midday—at the time of Minchah, the "desire of desires," representing the innermost will and delight, the essence of delight itself—and the third meal, a boundless inheritance like Jacob, of whom it is said, "And you shall spread forth," which is associated with the third Redemption and the Third Temple (for Jacob is called a "house")—	עַצְמוּת הַתַּעֲנוּג מַמָּשׁ", וּסְעוּדָה שָׁלִישִׁיתִי, נַחַלָּה בְּלִי
—one can say that the renewal of Torah and the world on Shabbat is connected with the future renewal of Torah and world in the time to come—the day that is entirely Shabbat and rest for eternal life: "A new Torah will go forth from Me," and "the new heavens and the new earth that I am making."	יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שָׁהַהִּתְחַדְשׁוּת בְּתוֹרָה וּדְהָעוֹלָם בְּיוֹם – הַשַּבָּת קְשׁוּרָה עִם הַחִדּוּשׁ בַּתוֹרָה וּבְעוֹלָם לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, לְיוֹם שֶׁכָּלוֹ שַׁבָּת וּמְנוּחָה לְחַיֵּי הָעוֹלָמִים - תּוֹרָה חָדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תַצֵא" וְהַשָּׁמִים הַחְדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחַדְשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשֶׁה

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And this idea is emphasized most of all on the Shabbat following the Giving of the Torah—since at the time of the Giving of the Torah during this week there already occurred the renewal of Torah and of the world, it is necessary to say that the Shabbat emphasizes primarily the <i>preparation</i> for the future renewal—"A new Torah will go forth from Me" and "the new heavens and the new earth."	וְעִנְיָן זָה מִדְגָּשׁ בִּיוֹתֵר בִּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה – דְּכֵיוָן שֶׁבִּזְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה שֶׁבְּשָׁבוּעַ זָה הָיְתָה כְּכָּר הַהְתְחַדְּשׁוּת דְּתּוֹרָה וּדְהָעוֹלָם, עַל־כָּרְחָדּ־צָרִידּ־לוֹמֵר, שֶׁבִּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת מְדְגָשָׁת בְּעִקָר הַ(הַכָּנָה לְהַ) חִדּוּשׁ דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, תּוֹרָה חָדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תַצֵא" וְהַשָּׁמִיִם "הַחָדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחָּדָשָׁה.
And also, the unity of the Jewish people—which, through the revelation of the level of yechidah (the level of Moshiach, through whom the renewal of Torah and heaven and earth is accomplished)—is emphasized on Shabbat, when it is necessary to gather assemblies to enter synagogues and study halls to learn Torah in public.	וְגַם אַחְדוּתָם שֶׁל יִשְּׂרָאֵל שֶׁמִּצֵד גִלוּי בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה – בְּחִינָתוֹ שֶׁל מָשִׁיחַ שֶׁעַל יָדוֹ נַעֲשָׂה הַחְדוּשׁ דְּתוֹרָה וּדְשָׁמֵיִם וָאָרֶץ – מִדְגָשֶׁת בְּיוֹם הַשַּבָּת, שֶׁבּוֹ צְרִיכִים לְהַקְהִיל קְהַלוֹת לְהָכָּנֵס בְּבָתֵי כְנַסִיּוֹת וּבְבָתֵּי מִדְרָשׁוֹת לִלְמֹד בָּהֶם תּוֹרָה לָרַבִּים
With special emphasis on gathering communities during the Minchah time—"desire of desires," the level of the innermost and essence of delight—which corresponds in the soul to the level of yechidah, beyond the division of the soul's faculties, both internal and encompassing.	וּבְהַדְגָּשָׁה יְתֵרָה בְּהַקְהָלַת קְהִלּוֹת -בִּזְמֵן הַמִּנְחָה, רַעֲוָא דְרַעֲוִין", בְּחִינַת פְּנִימִיוּת וְעַצְמוּת הַתַּעֲנוּג, וְדְגְמָתוֹ בְּנֶפֶשׁ בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה, שָׁלְמֵעְלֶה מֵהָהְתְחַלְקוּת דְּכֹחוֹת הַנָּפֶשׁ, הֵן כֹּחוֹת בְּנִימִיִּים וְהֵן כֹּחוֹת מֵקִיפִים
Therefore, it unifies and extends into all of them—even down to the level of the heel of the foot—and through it, the unity with many of Israel is accomplished ("gather assemblies"), until the complete unity of all the Jewish people: "And you shall be gathered one by one, children of Israel," "Yet I will gather others to him, to his gathered ones," until becoming "a great congregation," and all enter together into the primary synagogue and study hall—the Third Temple ("a house of prayer for all nations," "from Zion shall go forth Torah"), to study the "new Torah that will go forth from Me."	וְלָכֵן מְאַחֶדֶת נִמְשֶׁכֶת וְחוֹדֶרֶת בְּכַלְּם, עַד לְבְחִינַת הֶעָקֵב שָׁבָּרֶגֶל, וְעַל יָדָה נַעֲשִׂית גַּם הָאַחְדוּת עִם רַבִּים מִיּשְׂרָאֵל (לְהַקְהִיל קְהַלּוֹת"), עַד לִשְׁלֵמוּת הָאַחְדוּת דְּכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל – וְאַתָּם תְּלַקְטוּ לְאַחֵד אֶחָד בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל", עוֹד אֲקבּץ עָלָיו לְנִקְבָּצִיו", וּבְאֹפָן שֻׁנַּעְשִׁים קָהָל גָּדוֹל", וְכָלָם יַחַד נִכְנָסִים לְבִית־הַכְּנָסֶת וּבִית־מִדְרָשׁ הָעִקְרִי - בָּית־הַמִּקְדָשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי (שֶׁבֵּית תְּפִלָּה יִקְּרָא לְכָל הָעַמִּים", וּמִצִּא תוֹרָה "), לִלְמֹד הַתּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה "(שָׁ) מֵאִתִּי תִצֵּא
(יג)	
And all of this is intensified and specially emphasized on the Shabbat following the Giving of the Torah—Shabbat Parashat <i>Naso</i> —of this very year:	וּבְכֶל זֶה נִתְוַפֵּף עַלוּי מִיחָד וְהַדְגָשָׁה מִיחֶדֶת בַּשַׁבָּת שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה, שַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת נָשׂא, בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ:

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By first introducing what has been stated numerous times: based on all the identifying signs in the words of our Sages regarding the end of days (in addition to the general statement in the Talmud that "all the deadlines have passed"), our generation is the final generation of exile and the first generation of redemption.	וּבְהַקְדִים הַמְדְבָּר כַּמָּה־פְּעָמִים שֶׁעַל־פִּי כָּל הַסִּימָנִים שֶׁבְּדִבְרֵי חֲכָמִינוּ־זַ"ל אוֹדוֹת אַחֲרִית הַיָּמִים (נוֹסֶף עַל הַהוֹדָעָה הַכְּלָלִית בִּזְמֵן הַגְּמָרָא שֶׁכָּלוּ כָּל הַקְצִין"), דּוֹרֵנוּ זָה הוּא דּוֹר הָאַחֲרוֹן שֶׁל הַגָּלוּת וְדוֹר הָרִאשׁוֹן שֶׁל הַגְּאָלָה
As testified by the Rebbe—my teacher and father-in-law, the leader of our generation—in connection with his well-known declaration: "Immediate repentance—immediate redemption."	ּכְּפִי שֶׁהַעִּיד כְּבוֹד קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִּׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ בְּקֶשֶׁר וּבְשַׁיָּכוּת לְהַכְרָזָתוֹ הַיְדוּעָה לְאַלְתַּר "לִתְשׁוּבָה לְאַלְתַּר לִגְאָלָה
That in his days (many years ago) the work was already completed, and all that remains is to polish the buttons and to stand ready to greet our righteous Moshiach.	שֶׁבְּיָמֶיו (לְפְנֵי עֶשְׂרוֹת שָׁנִים) סִימוּ כָּל עִנְיָנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה, וּצְרִיכִים רַק לְצַחְצֵחַ הַכַּפְתּוֹרִים״ וְלַעֲמֹד הָבֵן לְקַבָּלַת בְּנֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ,
All the more so after the great increase in the work of spreading Torah and Judaism and the wellsprings outward from then until now—including and especially the completion of forty years since his passing, at which point "a person attains the understanding of his teacher," a heart to know, eyes to see, and ears to hear.	ְעַל־אַחַת־כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה לְאַחֲרֵי רְבּוּי הָעֲבוֹדָה דַהְפָצַת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַיַּהֲדוּת וְהַמַּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה מֵאָז וְעַד עַתָּה, כּוֹלֵל וּבְמִיחָד הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּאַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה (לְאַחֲרֵי הִסְתַּלְקוּתוֹ) שֶׁקָאֵי אָנָשׁ אַדַּעְתָּה דְרַבֵּה, לֵב לָדַעַת וְעֵינַיִם לְרְאוֹת וְאָזְנַיִם לִשְׁמֹעַ
It is certain—absolutely certain—that even the polishing of the buttons has been completed, and we stand ready to greet Moshiach.	בְּוַדָּאי וּבְוַדַּאי שֶׁסִימוּ גַּם לְצַחְצֵחַ הַכַּפְתּוֹרִים", וְעוֹמְדִים הָכֵן לְקַבָּלַת פְּנֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ.
And this matter is emphasized even more in this year, the year 5751, whose numerical acronym is hinted to in the verse "his kingdom shall be exalted"—referring to David and Shlomo, from whom Moshiach descends—across the entire world.	ְעִנְיֶן זֶה מִדְגָּשׁ בְּיוֹתֵר וּבִיוֹתֵר בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ שָׁנַת ה'תנש"א, שָׁסִימָנָה מְרְמָּז בַּפָּסוּק תְנַשֵּׂא מֵלְכָתוֹ" (דְּקָאֵי עַל דָּוִד וּשְׁלמה, שֶׁמֶּלֶךְ הַמָּשִׁיחַ הוּא מִזַרְעָם) בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם כָּלוֹ,
Its acronym also stands for: "It shall be the year 'I will show you wonders," as in the verse "As in the days of your exodus from Egypt I will show you wonders"—beginning with the wonders already seen (in addition to those that will be seen), revealed to all nations this year.	ְהָרָאשֵׁי תֵבוֹת שֶׁלָּהּ הָיָה תִהְיֶה שְׁנַת אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת", פִּימֵי צֵאתְרָּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת" - מַתְחִיל מֵהַנִּפְלָאוֹת שֶׁכְּבָר רָאוּ (נוֹסֶף עַל אֵלֶה שֶׁיִּרְאוּ בֶּעָתִיד, אַרְאָנּוּ") בְּפְעַל וּבְגָלוּי לְעֵינֵי כָּל הָעַמִּים בְּשֶׁנָה זוֹ

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These fulfill the words of the Yalkut Shimoni: "In the year that King Moshiach is revealed, all the kings of the nations of the world provoke one another—King of Persia, King of Arabia, and Hashem says to Israel: My children, do not fear, everything I have done, I have done for your sake the time of your redemption has arrived."	שֶׁבָּהֶם נִתְקַיֶּמוּ דִּבְרֵי הַיַּלְקוּט שִׁמְעוֹנִי: שָׁנָה שֶׁמֶּלֶהְ הַמֶּשִׁיחַ נִגְלָה בּוֹ כָּל מַלְכֵיּוֹת אַמּוֹת הָעוֹלֶם מִתְגָּרִים זֶה בָּזָה, מֶלֶהְ פָּרָס כוּ' מֶלֶהְ עֲרָבִי כוּ', וְאוֹמֵר לָהֶם (הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא לְיִשְׂרָאֵל) בְּנֵי אֵל תִּתְיָרְאוּ, כָּל מַה שֶׁעָשִׂיתִי לֹא עָשִׂיתִי אֶלֶּא בִּשְׁבִילְכֶם הִגִּיעַ זְמַן ,"גְּאֲלַתְּכֶם
And from that time on (especially since the month of Nissan, the month of redemption) we are already in the moment that "King Moshiach comes"—"Behold, he is coming"—and proclaims to the Jewish people: "Humble ones, the time of your redemption has arrived."	וּמֵאָז (וּבִפָּרָט בְּחֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן, חֹדֶשׁ הַגְּאָלָה) עוֹמְדִים כְּבָר בְּשָׁעָה שָׁמֶּלֶךְ הַמָּשִׁיחַ בָּא (הִנֵּה זָה בָּא") וּמַשְׁמִיעַ לָהֶם "לְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְאוֹמֵר עֲנָוִים הָגִּיעַ זְמֵן גְאֻלַתְּכֶם.
And especially as we stand in the time of the Giving of the Torah and its days of compensation, as is alluded to in the books, and based on the saying of our Sages: "All agree that on <i>Atzeret</i> we also need <i>lachem</i> ('for you')"—that is, that <i>Atzeret</i> (Shavuot) is a most fitting time for prayer to bring the end of exile closer.	וּבִפְרָט בְּעָמְדֵנוּ בִּזְמַן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה וִימֵי הַתַּשְׁלוּמִין שָׁלוֹ, כִּדְאִיתָא בַסְפָּרִים בְּהָרָמֶז בְּמַאֲמֵר־רַבּוֹתֵינוּ־זַ"ל הַכּּל מוֹדִים בָּעֲצֶרֶת דְּבָעִינָן נַמִּי לָכָם", שֶׁעֲצֶרֶת . הוּא הַזְמַן הַמִּכְשָׁר לְעַת רָצוֹן לְהִתְפַּלֵּל לְקָרֵב קֵץ הַגְּאָלָה.
"Deva'inan" is an Aramaic word meaning "if you will seek it, you will seek"—i.e., a term of prayer and request. "Nami lachem" has the gematria (numerical value) of <i>ketz</i> (end)—meaning this is the opportune time to pray for the end of exile to draw near: <i>ketz hayamin</i> , <i>ketz hayamin</i> .	דְבָעִינָן לְשׁוֹן אָם תִּבְעֵיוּן בְּעֵיוּ, וְהוּא לְשׁוֹן תְּפִלָּה וּבַקּשָׁה, נַמִּי לָכֶם גִּימֵטְרְיָא קֵץ הַיְנוּ, שֶׁאָז זְמֵן הַמִּכְשָׁר לְהִתְפַּלֵל שָׁיִּתְקָרֵב קֵץ הַגְּאָלָה", קֵץ הַיָּמִים" וְקֵץ הַיָּמִין
And as we stand on the Shabbat following this "end" (<i>ketz</i>) of Atzeret—Shabbat Parashat <i>Naso</i> —whose name (<i>Naso</i>) forms an acronym for "This will be the year: I will show you wonders" (<i>T'Naseh</i>), this is the most opportune time for the renewal of "a new Torah will come forth from Me," and "the new heavens and new earth that I am making"—not only in future tense, but in present tense.	וּבְעָמְדֵנוּ בַּשַׁבַּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי הַקֵץ" דַּעֲצָרֶת, שַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא, נָשֹא" (רָאשֵׁי־תָבוֹת שְׁנַת אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְּלָאוֹת) שֶׁבְּתְנַשֵּׁא" -הֲרֵי־זֶה הַזְמֵן הָכִי מִלְשֶׁר לְהַחִּדּוּשׁ דְּתּוֹרָה חָדָשָׁה מַאִּתִּי תַצֵא", וְהַשָּׁמִיִם הַחָּדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחָדָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עשה" – לֹא רַק בִּלְשׁוֹן עָתִיד, אֶלָּא בִּלְשׁוֹן הֹוָה
And so much so that the moment immediately following is already described in the past tense—"Behold, he is coming," and "he has already come."	ְוַעַד שֶׁבָּרָגַע שָׁלְאַחַרֵי־זָה נַעֲשָׂה כְּבָר בִּלְשׁוֹן עָבָר, כִּיוָן שֶׁהָנֵּה זָה בָּא", וּכְבָר בָּא

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרְשַׁת נְשֹׂא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

From the tarks of Shabbat 1 arshat Waso	, 12 51van 5751/ 1771
(With added emphasis on this point by holding a special farbrengen (not in the usual way) by many Jews at the time of ratzon d'ratzoin [will of wills], which is most connected with the true and complete redemption, as mentioned above in section 12—done in the form of an actual meal, with Birkat HaMazon even over food less than a kezayit, using a kos shel berachah—a cup of blessing.)	ְוַהַדְגָּשָׁה יְתֵרָה בְּעָנְיָן זֶה בַּעֲרִיכַת הָתְוַעֲדוּת מִיחֶדֶת] (שָׁלֹא עַל־דֶּרֶךְ הָרָגִיל) דְּכַמָּה וְכַמָּה מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל בִּזְמֵן רַעֲנָא דְרַעֲוִין", הַשַּיֶּךְ בְּיוֹתֵר לַגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלַמָה (כַּנִּוְכֶּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־יב), וּבָאֹפֶן שֶׁל סְעוּדָה מַמָּשׁ, וּבְבָרְכַּת הַמָּזוֹן (אֲפָלוּ עַל אֲכִילָה שֶׁאֵין בָּה שְׁעוּר ,"שְׁבִיעָה) עַל כּוֹס שֶׁל בְּרָכָה
All of this is associated with the true and complete redemption through our righteous Moshiach—as we find in the Gemara, regarding the <i>kos shel berachah</i> at the meal in the future time to come: they will give the cup to Avraham Avinu to bless, and he will say "I shall not bless," etc. They will say to David: "Take the cup and bless," and he says: "I will bless, for it is fitting for me to bless," as it is written, "The cup of salvations I shall lift, and in the name of Hashem I will call."	שָׁקְשׁוּר עִם הַגְּאֶלֶה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמֶה עַל־יְדֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ, פְּפִי שָׁמָּצִינוּ בַּגְמֶרָא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַכּוֹס שָׁל בְּרָכָה בְּסִיּוּם הַסְעוּדָה דְלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא: נוֹתְנִין לוֹ לְאַבְרָהָם אָבִינוּ כּוֹס שָׁל בְּרָכָה לְבָרֵה, וְאוֹמֵר לָהֶן אֵינִי מְבָרַהְ וְכוּ', אוֹמֵר לוֹ לְדָוִד טל וּבָרַה, אוֹמֵר לָהֶן אֲנִי אֲבָרַהְ וְלִי נָאֶה לְבָרַהְ, שֶׁנֶּאֲמֵר כּוֹס יְשׁוּעוֹת אֶשֶׂא וּבְשֵׁם ה' ,"אֶקְרָא
"The cup of David for the World to Come will hold 221 logs"—as it says: "My cup is full [revayah]"—which equals that number in gematria.	ָּכָּסָא דְדָוִד לְעָלְמָא דְאָתַי מָאתָן וְעֶשְׂרִין וְחַד לְגָּא מַחַזִּיק, שָׁנָּאֱמַר כּוֹסִי רְוָיָה, בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא הָכִי הָוֵי
(יד)	
And action is the main thing:	וָהַמַּעֲשָׂה הוּא הָעָקְר
Since the Shabbat following the time of the Giving of the Torah—Parashat <i>Naso</i> , in the year "I will show you wonders"—is the most fitting and auspicious time for the revelation of "a new Torah shall come forth from Me," it follows that the practical directive for action (since the time itself causes it) is preparation (a reflection and sample that brings into actual deed) for fulfilling the promise: "a new Torah shall come forth from Me."	בֵּיוָן שֶׁיּוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זְמֵן מַתַּן תּוֹרָה, פֶּרָשַׁת נָשֹא, דִּשְׁנַת אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת, הוּא הַזְמֵן הַכִי מַכְשָׁר וּמְסֶגֶּל לַהִתְגַּלוּת דְּתוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא" – מוּכָן שֶׁהַהוֹרָאָה לְמַעֲשֶׂה לְפְעַל שֶׁהַזְמֵן גְרָמָא הִיא בַּהַכָנָה (מַעֵין וְדְגִמָא וּמְבִיאָה בְּפֹעַל מַמְּשׁ) לְקִיּוּם הַיָּעוּד תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מַאִּתִּי "תצא.
And simply put—renewal and increase in Torah study, with vitality and delight, to the point that one innovates new Torah insights—both with regard to oneself, and to influencing others:	וּבְפַשְׁטוּת – הָתְחַדְשׁוּת וְהוֹסָפָה בְּלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה מִתּוֹךְ חַיּוּת וְתַעֲנוּג עַד שָׁמְחַדִּשׁ חִדּוּשִׁים בַּתּוֹרָה, הֵן בְּנוֹגַעַ לְעַצְמוֹ, וְהֵן בְּנוֹגַעַ לְהַפְּעָלָה עַל הַוּוֹלַת, הַעֲמִידוּ
"Raise up many students."	הַלְמִידִים הַרְבֵּה",

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרשׁת נְשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

dimensions—according to the level of their soul's root; and they are obligated in this matter.	
This includes—and especially—increasing and innovating in the study and dissemination of the inner dimension of Torah, as revealed in the teachings of Chassidus, which is a reflection, sample, and foretaste of the Torah of Mashiach ("Those who taste it have merited life")—and through this we hasten and bring about the coming of King Mashiach.	כּוֹלֵל וּבִמְיָחָד – הִתְחַדְּשׁוּת וְהוֹסָפָּה בְּלִמוּד וַהַפָּצַת פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה שָׁנִּתְגַּלְתָה בְּתוֹרַת הַחַסִידוּת, מֵעֵין וְדְגְמָא וּטְעִימָה" מִתּוֹרָתוֹ שֶׁל מָשִׁיחַ (טוֹצְמֶיהָ חַיִּים זָכוּ"), שָׁלָבֵן עַל־יְדֵי זֶה מְזָרְזִים וּמְמַהָּרִים וּפּוֹעֲלִים בִּיאַת דָּוִד מַלְכָּא מְשִׁיחָא.
And it is proper and most fitting that every individual should accept upon themselves that—in addition to reciting <i>Pirkei Avot</i> ("words of Chassidut") each Shabbat of the summer—they should also learn in-depth at least one <i>Mishnah</i> with commentaries of the interpreters of the Mishnah, each according to their ability.	וּכְדַאי וְנָכוֹן בִּיוֹתֵר שֶׁכָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד יִקבֵּל עַל עַצְמוֹ שָׁנּוֹסֶף עַל אֲמִירַת פִּרְקֵי אָבוֹת (מְלֵי דַחֲסִידוּתָא") בְּכָל שַׁבָּת מִשַּבְּתוֹת הַקַיִץ, יוֹסִיף וְיִלְמֵד בְּעִיּוּן מִשְׁנָה אַחַת (לְכָל הַפָּחוֹת) עִם הַפֵּרוּשִׁים דְּמְפָּרְשֵׁי הַמִּשְׁנָה, כָּל חַד לְפוּם שָׁעוּרָא דִילֵה
(טוי)	
And may it be His will that from the speech and the acceptance of a good resolution in the matters mentioned above, we should immediately and at once arrive at the revelation of "a new Torah shall come forth from Me," within the true and complete Redemption through our righteous Moshiach—	וִיהִי רָצוֹן שָׁמַהַדִּבּוּר וְקַבָּלַת הַחְלָטָה טוֹבָה בְּהַנִּזְכֶּר לְעֵיל נָבוֹא תַּכֶף וּמָיָד לַהִתְגַּלוּת דְּתוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מַאִתִּי תֵצֵא", בַּגְאֲלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה עַל־יְדֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ,
and Moshe (who received the Torah at Sinai), and Aharon (who lit the Menorah in the Holy Temple) with them,	וּמֹשֶׁה (שֶׁקְבֵּל תּוֹרָה מִסִינַי") וְאַהָרֹן (שֶׁיַּדְלִיק הַמְּנוֹרָה ,"בְּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ) עִמָּהֶם,
and the Baal Shem Tov and all our Rebbeim, our Nesi'im, up to the Rebbe, my teacher and father-in-law, with them—	ְהַבַּעַל־שֵׁם־טוֹב וְכֶל רַבּוֹתֵינוּ נְשִׂיאֵינוּ עַד לָכְבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר עִפָּהָם,
together with all the righteous and leaders of Israel, and all the Jewish people (and your people are all righteous) from previous generations—	בְּיַחַד עִם כָּל צַדִּיקִי וּנְשִׂיאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (וְעַמָּדְ כַּלָּם צַדִּיקִים") בַּדּוֹרוֹת שָׁלִפְנֵי־זָה,
who will awaken and sing—those who dwell in the dust—	שֶׁהָקִיצוּ וְרַנְנוּ שׁוֹכְנֵי עָפָר",
together with all the Jews of our generation—souls in bodies without any interruption—	בְּיַחַד עִם כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁבְּדוֹרֵנוּ זָה, נְשָׁמוֹת בְּגוּפִים לְלֹא הָפְסֵק בֵּינְתַיִם,
and all of them together shall hear the new Torah that shall go forth from Me,"	וְכָלָם יַחְדָּו שׁוֹמְעִים הַתּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה (שָׁ) מֵאָתִּי תֵצֵא",

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־בָּרָשַׁת נָשֹא, י״ב סִיוָן היתנש״א

From the talks of Shabbat Parshat Naso, 12 Sivan 5751/1991

in our Holy Land, in Jerusalem the Holy City, on the Holy Mountain, in the Holy Temple, and in the Holy of Holies—from above the Cover that is upon the Ark of Testimony, from between the two Cherubim.	בְּאַרְצֵנוּ הַקְדוֹשָׁה, בִּירוּשֶׁלַיִם עִיר הַקְדֶשׁ, בְּהַר הַקּדֶשׁ, בְּבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ וּבְקָדֶשׁ הַקְדָשִׁים – מֵעַל הַכַּפֶּרָת אֲשֶׁר עַל אָרֹן הָעֵדָת מִבֵּין שְׁנֵי הַכְּרְבִים".
And even more—and this is the main thing: immediately and at once—mi'yad, the acronym for Moshe, Yisrael (the Baal Shem Tov—about whom it is said, "When your wellsprings are spread outward, then the Master will come"), and David, King Mashiach—	ְוְעוֹד וְהוּא הָעָקָר - תֵּכָף וּמִיֶּד, מִיֶּד" רָאשֵׁי־תַבוֹת מֹשֶׁה יִשְׂרָאֵל (הַבַּעַל־שָׁם־טוֹב, שֶׁכְּשֶׁיָּפוּצוּ מַעַיְנוֹתִיו חוּצָה קָא אָתֵי מַר) דָּוִד מַלְכָּא מְשִׁיחָא,
and literally—as simple as it sounds—in actual reality, below ten handbreadths, literally, literally.	ןְכַפְשׁוּטוֹ מַמָּשׁ, בְּאֹפָן שֶׁל מַמָּשׁוּת, לְמַטָה מַצְשָׂרָה טְפָחִים, מַמָּשׁ מַמָּשׁ

NOTE Summary:

The Rebbe opens by anchoring the timing of the farbrengen—Shabbat Parshat Naso after Shavuot—as being especially auspicious for redemption. Shavuot commemorates the giving of the Torah, and its "days of compensation" are also a time to spiritually "catch up," especially through joy and communal gatherings. This particular Shabbat—falling in a year whose acronym is "Ar'enu Niflaos" ("I will show you wonders")—is especially ripe for the arrival of Moshiach.

The Rebbe explains that the Gemara's teaching—"Hakol modim baAtzeres debainan nami lachem"—means that Shavuot demands a focus on the physical and emotional celebration of Torah. The word debainan (we require) is related to tefillah, prayer. Even more: "nami lachem" equals the gematria of ketz (end), hinting that Shavuot is a time to demand the final ketz—the end of exile.

The discourse then connects the day to the concept of *Torah chadasha*, the "new Torah" of the future. This is not just a future hope, but a present opportunity: by learning Chassidus and engaging with Torah in a way that brings joy, novelty, and deep connection, one begins to taste the future now. The Rebbe emphasizes that every Jew can reveal new secrets of Torah, based on the unique root of their soul—whether in halacha, aggadah, or mysticism. This responsibility is especially urgent now.

Finally, the Rebbe concludes with a vision of the full redemption: Moshe, Aharon, the Baal Shem Tov, all tzaddikim, and all of Israel will gather together in bodies, without interruption, to hear the new Torah—"mei'iti tetzei"—from the lips of Hashem Himself in the Holy of Holies.

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Naso

משיחות שַבַּת־פַּרַשַׁת נַשֹא, יייב סִיוָן היתנש״א

From the talks of Shabbat Parshat Naso, 12 Sivan 5751/1991

Practical Takeaway:

- Recognize that the days following Shavuot are still charged with the same power as the Yom Tov itself—especially when they fall on Shabbat, and even more in a year like *Ar'enu Niflaos* (5751).
- Use this time to renew your Torah learning with joy and vitality. Don't just review old material—seek new insights, new questions, new understandings.
- Every Jew can and must become a creator of Torah—revealing novel wisdom in accordance with their soul's root. This applies even to those who don't consider themselves scholars.
- Add in the study and spreading of Chassidus, especially the teachings that originate from the Baal Shem Tov and our Nesi'im. These are the "taste" of the future Torah.
- Implement a practical resolution to study at least one Mishnah with commentary each Shabbos throughout the summer, beyond Pirkei Avos.
- Cultivate a mindset of readiness for redemption—knowing that the "new Torah" is not a distant dream, but something that begins through your current actions.

Chassidic Story (about the Lubavitcher Rebbe):

In the summer of 1991, shortly after this very *maamar* was delivered, a small group of Chassidim visiting from South Africa were present at a weekday *yechidus klalit* (public audience) with the Rebbe. After speaking about Torah study with intensity and renewal, the Rebbe paused and unexpectedly asked one of the visitors, "Have you already begun the *new Torah*?" The question shocked the group—*new Torah*? Was he referring to a specific idea?

The Chassid stammered a reply, unsure. The Rebbe responded with a smile: "When you learn a subject in Torah that you thought you knew, and suddenly it shines with new light, that is *Torah chadasha*. When your words inspire another Jew to begin learning again, that too is *Torah chadasha*. The future is now."

The visitor later said that from that moment on, he began reviewing his own learning and teachings with a fresh heart. He started a weekly class in Chassidus in his Johannesburg community, inspired by the belief that even his simple ideas were part of the unfolding *Torah chadasha mei'iti tetzei*.

Source: This anecdote was shared in a farbrengen in Johannesburg in 1992 by Rabbi Yossi Goldman and was printed in a local Chabad newsletter shortly thereafter. END NOTE