Parsha Terumah

תַּרוּמה מִשִּיחוֹת לֵילוֹת ד', ה', ו' וְשַׁבַּת קְדֵשׁ תַּרוּמה ה'תשנ"ב

From the talks of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday nights, and Shabbos Kodesh, 5752

(א)

1. "We open with blessing." Especially as we stand at the beginning and entrance of the month of Adar, when there is the commandment and the ruling: "When Adar enters, we increase in joy," and in this month "the mazal of Israel is strong." Consequently, it is understood that the Jewish people are then especially blessed with blessings. Moreover, it says in the Gemara: "Just as when Av enters, we decrease in joy, so when Adar enters, we increase in joy." Therefore, "a Jew who has a legal matter with a gentile בָּהַדִי נַכָּרי, לִשְׁתַּמִיט מִינֵיה בָּאב דָּרֵיע מַזֵּלָהּ, | should avoid him in Av, when his mazal is weak, and present himself in Adar, when his mazal is strong." Yet seemingly, what is the meaning of this comparison made in the Gemara, "Just as when Av enters we decrease, etc., so when Adar enters we increase, etc."? Apparently, this comparison diminishes the magnitude of joy in the month of Adarl

פּוֹתָחִין בַּבְרַכָה. וּבַפְרַט בְּעַמְדֵנוּ בַּתְחַלַת. וּבָהַכָּנִיסָה לְחֹדֵשׁ אֲדֵר, כָּשֵׁיַשְׁנוֹ הַצוּוּי וְהַדִּין שׁ"מְשֶּׁנְּכְנַס אֲדָר מַרְבִּין בְּשָׂמְחָה", וּבְחֹדֵשׁ זֶה בָּרִיא מַזְלֵה" דִּיָשְׁרָאֵל. בְּמֵילָא מוּבָן "בָּרִיא מַזְלֵה" שַׁבְּנֵי־יִשָּׂרָאֵל מִתְבַּרְכִים אַז בִּמִיחַד בְּבָרַכוֹת. יָתֵרָה מְזּוֹ: אִיתַא בַּגִּמַרָא "כְּשֵׁם שֵׁמְשֶׁנְּכְנַס אַב מְמַעֲטִין בִּשִּׂמְחַה, כַּךְ מִשֶּׁנְּכְנַס אֲדֵר מַרְבִּין בָּשַׂמְחַה", "הַּלְכַּרְ בַּר יִשְׂרַאֵל דָּאִית לֵיהּ דִּינַא וַלְמָצֵי נַפָּשִׁיהּ בַּאָדֵר דַּבַריא מַזַּלָהּ". וְלַכָאוֹרַה: מַהוּ תֹּכֶן הַהַשְׁוַאַה בַּגִּמַרַא "כָּשֶׁם שֶׁמְשֶׁנְּכָנַס אַב ָּמְמַעֲטִין כוּ' כַּךְ מִשֶּׁנְּכְנַס אֲדַר מַרְבִּין כוּ'''? ַלְכָאוֹרָה הַרֵי־זֶה מַמְעִיט אֶת גֹּדֶל הַשָּׂמְחַה בַּחֹדֵשׁ אֲדַר!

It can be explained, on the contrary: the expression of our Sages of blessed memory, "Just as when Av enters we decrease in joy, so when Adar enters we increase in joy," comes to teach that the decrease of joy in the month of Av shares the same purpose as the increase of joy in Adar ("Just as... so too..."). For the intent and ultimate purpose of decreasing joy in Av is itself to transform darkness into light and bitterness into sweetness.

נוּ־ז״ל "כָּשׁם שַׁמּשָּׁנֹכָנס אב מִמעַטין בָּשֹּמְחַה כָּרְ משַׁנַכָנס אֲדר מרבּין בַּשֹּמחה" בּא ללמד, שַׁמעוּט השַּׁמָחה בַּחֹדֵשׁ אב הוּא בַּאוֹתהּ כּוּנה ותכלית של רבּוּי השֹמחה בּחֹדשׁ אֲדר ("כָּשׁם... כַּרְ"). שֶׁכָּן כַּוַנַת וְתַכָּלִית מעוּט הַשְּמְחַה בַּחֹדֵשׁ אַב הִיא כָּדֵי לַהָפֹּךְ מֵחֹשֶׁךְ לְאוֹר וּמִמַּר לְמַתוֹק.

And this is accomplished through those who "increase joy" and the "healthy mazal" that prevails in the month of Adar, which transforms even those who "reduce joy" and have a "poor mazal" during the month of Av. Therefore, it is understood that through this, even greater

וֶזֶה נִפְעַל עַל־יְדֵי הַמַּרְבִּין בְּשִׂמְחָה" וִהַבַּרִיא מוּלֵהּ" בָּחֹדֵשׁ אֲדָר, שַׁמְּהַפֵּרְ גַּם אֶת הַמְמַעֵטִי בִּשִּׁמְחַה" וְהַרִיעַ

– מַזַּלֵהּ" בָּחֹדֵשׁ אַב וְלָכֵן מוּבָן, שֶׁעַל־יִדֵי־זֶה מְתָוַסֶּפֶת עוֹד יוֹתֵר שְׁמְחָה בַּאַדַר –

in addition to the inherent joy in revealed and obvious good,

נוֹסֵף לְהַשָּׂמְחַה מֵעַד־עַצְמַהּ בַּטּוֹב הַנַּרְאָה וָהַנָּגְלַה,

joy is added in Adar—

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there is also joy derived from the transformation of previously undesirable situations	גַּם הַשָּׂמְחָה מִזֶּה שֶׁמְהַפְּכִים אָז אֶת הָעִנְיָנִים הַבִּלְתִּי רְצוּיִים
(which cause people to "reduce joy"),	("שֶׁגּוֹרְמִים לִמְמַעְטִין בְּשִׂמְחָה"),
so that it becomes "prepare for me delicacies" (plural),	בְּאֹפֶן שָׁנַּעֲשֶׂה "וַעֲשֵׂה לִי מַטְעַמִּים" לְשׁוֹן רַבִּים,
whether they are naturally sweet and pleasant foods ("increasing joy in Adar inherently"),	הֵן מִמַּאֲכָלִים עֲרֵבִים וּמְתוּקִים" (מַרְבִּין בְּשִּׁמְחָה בַאֲדָר מֵעַד־עַצְמוֹ)
or whether they are spicy or sour matters,	וְהֵן מִדְּבָרִים חֲרִיפִים אוֹ חֲמוּצִים
only that they become properly seasoned and refined	רַק שֶׁהֵם מְתֻבָּלִים וּמְתֻקְּנִים
until they become delicacies that restore the soul,	עַד שָׁנַּעֲשׂוּ מַעֲדַנִּים לְהָשִׁיב הַנֶּפֶשׁ"י
(the transformation of the matters of Av into light and sweetness).	ָהָאִתְהַפְּכָא דְּעִנְיָנֵי אָב לִנְהוֹרָא וּלְמִיתְקוּ).
And based on this, it sweetens the fact that the command regarding the increase of joy in Adar is brought specifically in Tractate Taanit, in the section discussing the descent of the month of Av, including the reduction of joy within it.	וְעַל־פִי־זֶה יִמְתַּק זֶה שֶׁהַצְוּוּי עַל רְבּוּי הַשִּׁמְחָה בַּאֲדָר מוּבָא דַּוְקָא בְּמַטֶּכֶת תַּעֲנִית, בַּסּוּגְיָא הַמְדַבֶּרֶת אוֹדוֹת הַיְרִידָה דְחֹדֶשׁ אָב, כּוֹלֵל מִעוּט הַשִּׁמְחָה שֶׁבּוֹ.
And through this, even more is added in opening with blessing—blessing in all matters, including the transformation of all adverse matters into blessing and joy.	וְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה מִתְוַסַף עוֹד יוֹתֵר בְּהַפְּתִיחָה בִּבְרָכָה בְּרֶכָּה בְּכֶל הָעִנְיָנִים, גַּם בַּהְפִיכַת כָּל הָעִנְיָנִים - שָׁל הָפֶּךְ, לִבְרָכָה וְשִׂמְחָה.
Until the highest blessing—	עַד לַבְּרֶכֶה הְכִי עִלָּאָה –
the blessing that is time-dependent:	בָּענְיָן שֶׁהַזְּמַן גְּרָמָא – בָּענְיָן שֶׁהַזְּמַן גְּרָמָא
the blessing of the true and complete redemption through our righteous Moshiach.	בָּרְכַּת הַגְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה עַל יְדֵי מְשִׁיחַ צְדְקֵנוּ,
When there will be complete joy, as it is written: "Then our mouths will be filled with laughter."	כְּשֶׁתִּהְיֶה שְּׁלֵמוּת הַשִּׂמְחָה, אָז יִמָּלֵא שְׂחוֹק פִינוּ",
The fulfillment of "a strong and healthy mazal" for the Jewish people,	וּשְׁלֵמוּת דְּ"בָּרִיא מַזָּלֵהּ" דִּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל,
and the fulfillment of "the transformation of darkness into light and bitterness into sweetness."	וּשְׁלֵמוּת דְּ"אָתְהַפְּכָא חֲשׁוֹכָא לִנְהוֹרָא וּמְרִירוּ לְמִיתְקוּ".
(ב)	
The beginning of the month of Adar occurs (in many years) during the week of Parshas Terumah.	. הַתְחָלַת חֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר חָלָה (בְּכַמָּה וְכַמָּה שָׁנִים) בַּשָּׁבוּעַ דְּפֶּרָשַׁת תְּרוּמָה.

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According to the known principle that each of the year's holidays relates specifically to the Torah portions during which they occur, we must understand the connection between the month of Adar—when "joy is increased upon entering Adar," and when Israel's mazal is healthy—and Parshas Terumah.	וְעַל־פִּי הַיָּדוּעַ שֶׁלְמוֹעֲדֵי הַשָּׁנָה יֵשׁ שַׁיָּכוּתּ לְפָרָשִּׁיּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה בָּהֶן הֵם חָלִים, צָרִיךְ לְהָבִין הַשַּיָּכוּת דְּחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר – "מִשֶּׁנִּכְנַס אֲדָר מַרְבִּין – בְּשִׂמְחָה", וּכְשֶׁ"בָּרִיא מַזָּלֵהּ" שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל – לְפָרָשַׁת תְּרוּמָה	
In addition to the general connection with the month of Adar, we must also understand the relevance of the unique occurrence of Adar this year:	וְנוֹפֶף לְהַשַּיָּכוּת לְחֹדֶשׁ אָדָר בִּכְלָל, צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת לָזֶה שַׁיָּכוּת גַּם לְהַחִדּוּשׁ בַּקְבִיעוּת דְּחֹדֶשׁ אָדָר בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ:	
(a) Being a leap year, there are two Adars this year, and currently—as we read Parshas Terumah—we find ourselves at the start of Adar Rishon.	א) לִהְיוֹתָהּ שָׁנָה מְעֻבֶּרֶת, יֵשְׁנָם בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ שְׁנֵי) – אֲדָרִים. וְכָעֵת – כְּשֶׁקּוֹרְאִים פָּרָשַׁת תְּרוּמָה בּנְמְצָאִים בִּתְחַלַּת חֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר רְאשׁוֹן.	
(b) The two days of Rosh Chodesh Adar Rishon (which includes and governs all the days of the month) occur this year on Tuesday and Wednesday.	ב) ב' הַיָּמִים דְּרֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר רִאשׁוֹן (שֶׁהָרֹאשׁ) כּוֹלֵל בְּתוֹכוֹ וּמֵנְהִיג אֶת כָּל יְמֵי הַחֹדֶשׁ), חָלוּ בִּימֵי ג' וְד' בַּשָּׁבוּעַ.	
(x)		
This will be understood by first clarifying a specific detail in our Parshah:	. וְיוּבָן בְּהַקְדִּים דִּיּוּק בְּפָרָשָׁתֵנוּ	
At the beginning of our Parshah, regarding G-d's commandment, "And they shall take for Me a Terumah and this is the Terumah you shall take from them: gold, silver, and copper"—a well-known question arises: Why does the Terumah for the Mishkan begin specifically with gold?	בְּהַתְחָלַת פֶּרָשָׁתֵנוּ – בְּצִוּוּי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא וְיִקְחוּ לִי תְּרוּמָה גּוֹ' וְזֹאת הַתְּרוּמָה אֲשֶׁר תִּקְחוּ מֵאִתָּם זָהָב וְכֶּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת גּוֹ'" – יְדוּעָה הַשְּאֵלָה: מֵאִתָּם מָתְחִילָה תְּרוּמַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן דַּוְקָא בְּ"זָהָב?	
In addition to the general question—why the materials were written specifically in this order (gold first)—one might think the order should have been even more logical here:	נוֹסָף עַל הַשְּׁאֵלָה בִּכְלָל, שֶׁהַדְּבָרִים הָיוּ צְרִיכִים קֹהִכָּתֵב בְּסֵדֶר אַחֵר –	
Since this passage deals with voluntary contributions given according to each person's heartfelt generosity ("Take for me a donation from each person whose heart moves him"),	מְכֵּיוָן שֶׁכָּאן מְדֻבָּר אוֹדוֹת נִדְבַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן, שֶׁהִיא בּוּ לְבּוּ",	
and since among the Israelites at that time there certainly existed both rich and poor individuals, it follows naturally that their donations would differ accordingly,	וּבְנִדְבַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן לֹא הָיְתָה יַד כֻּלָּם שָׁוָה, וּבִפְשִׁיטוּת הָיָה הֶפְרֵשׁ בֵּין דַּל וְעָשִׁיר,	

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thus it would have seemingly been more appropriate for the order of contributions to start with silver or copper, items more commonly available to all Jews,	– וּלְכָאוֹרָה הָיָה מַתְאִים יוֹתֵר שֶׁיַּתְחִילוּ בִּדְבָרִים כְּסֶף אוֹ נְחֹשֶׁת – שֶׁהֵם מְצוּיִים יוֹתֵר אֵצֶל כָּל בָּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאַל,
rather than beginning specifically with gold, which is primarily possessed by wealthier Jews.	וְאַחַר כָּךְ בְּזָהָב, שֶׁהוּא שַׁיָּךְ בְּעִקּר אֵצֶל יְהוּדִים עֲשִׁירִים יוֹתֵר.
Similar to what we find in the order of donations that followed—where all the materials (except for gold at the beginning) corresponded to the situation of the donors: First came gold, silver, and copper, all three of which were possessed by (most of) the Children of Israel, and every Israelite ("every man") donated from them to the Mishkan.	על־דֶּרֶךְ שֶׁמָצִינוּ בְּסֵדֶר הַנְדְבוֹת שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי־זֶה – שָׁכָּל הָעִנְיָנִים (מִלְבַד זָהָב בַּתְּחָלָּה) הֵם בְּהֶתְאֵם לְמַצֵב הַמְנַדְּבִים: בַּתְּחָלָה בָּאִים זָהָב כָּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת, שֶׁשְׁלָשְׁתָּם הִיוּ אֵצֶל (רבי) בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (כָּל אִישׁ") נָדְבוּ מֵהֶם לַמִּשְׁכָּן.
After that came blue dye (techelet), purple dye (argaman), scarlet wool (tola'at shani), fine linen (shesh), and goats' hair, along with dyed ram skins and tachash skins. Regarding these, it is written that "only every man with whom was found techelet brought them"—because only a few had these materials.	לְאַחַר מִכֵּן בָּאִים תְּכֵלֶת וְאַרְגָּמָן וְתוֹלַעַת שָׁנִי וְשֵׁשׁ – וְעִזִים וְעֹרוֹת אֵילִם מְאָדָּמִים וְעֹרוֹת תְּחָשִׁים שֶׁעַל־זֶה כָּתוּבוּ שֶּרַק כָּל אישׁ אֲשֶׁר נִמְצָא אִתּוֹ תְּכֵלֶת הֵבִיאוּ – כִּי לֹא נִמְצְאוּ מֵאֵלֶּה רַק לְמִקְצָתָם.
After that came acacia wood—"everyone with whom was found acacia wood"—because even fewer possessed acacia wood.	לְאַחַר מִכֵּן עֲצֵי שָׁטִּים ("כּל אֲשֶׁר נִמְצָא אִתּוֹ") כִּי הָיוּ יוֹתֵר מְעַטִים שֶׁבִּידָם עֲצֵי שָׁטִּים.
And the last materials—oil for lighting, and the onyx stones and filling stones—were donated only by the leaders (nasi'im), as no other Jews possessed them.	וְהַדְּבָרִים הָאַחֲרוֹנִים - שֶׁמֶן לַמָּאוֹר וְגוֹ'", וְאַבְנֵי שֹׁהַם וְאַבְנֵי מִלָּאִים - שֶׁרַק הַנְשָׂאִים הֵבִיאוּ (כִּי לִיהוּדִים אֲחֵרִים לֹא הָיָה זֹאת).
Especially according to the explanation that "the leaders brought the onyx stones" means that they were brought down by clouds.	[וּבִפְרָט לְפִי הַפַּרוּשׁ בְּ "וְהַנְשִׂאִים הֵבִיאוּ אֶת.] [.אַבְנֵי הַשֹּׁהַם" – עֲנָנִים הֵבִיאוּם.]
And based on this, gold should have come after silver and copper, since fewer of the Children of Israel brought gold than those who brought silver and copper.	וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה — הָיָה צָרִיךְ זָהָב לָבוֹא לְאַחַר כָּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת שֶׁכֵּן מִסְפֶּר מוּעָט יוֹתֵר מִבְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הֵבִיאוּ זָהָב מֵאֲשֶׁר כָּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת.

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Although the Children of Israel had an abundance of gold and silver from the spoils of Egypt and the spoils of the sea—as our Sages stated, "There was no one among Israel who did not have ninety laden donkeys carrying Egypt's silver and gold"—it is simple that (among the Egyptians, and thus among) the Israelites, there was more silver (and copper) than gold, because a more precious item (gold) exists in smaller quantities (and on the contrary: for this reason, it is valuable).	דַּהֲגֵם שֶׁלְבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הָיָה רְבּוּי זָהָב וְכָּסֶף מִבְּזַת מִצְרַיִם וּבְזַת הַיָּם - כְּמַאֲמֵר חֲכָמֵינוּ ז"ל "אֵין לְךְ כָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל שָׁלֹא הָיוּ עִמּוֹ תִּשְׁעִים חֲמוֹרִים לְבוּבִים טְעוּנִים מִכַּסְפָּה וּזְהָבָה שֶׁל מִצְרַיִם" – הְרֵי בְּפַשְׁטוּת הָיָה אֵצֶל (הַמִּצְרִיִּים, וּבְמֵילָא אֵצֶל) בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל יוֹתֵר כָּסֶף (וּנְחֹשֶׁת) מִזָּהָב, כִּי דָּבָר יָקָר יוֹתֵר (זָהָב) יֶשְׁנוֹ מְעַט בְּכַמּוּת מָזָּהָב, כִּי דָּבָר יָקָר יוֹתֵר (זָהָב) יֶשְׁנוֹ מְעַט בְּכַמּוּת
And even within this, there were differences in wealth among the Children of Israel themselves, as mentioned above.	וּבָזֶה גּוּפָא - הָיוּ חִלּוּקִים בַּעֲשִׁירוּת בְּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל גּוּפָא, כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל.
those who offered silver and copper, and the raising of gold	יְתֵרָה מִיּוֹ: נוֹסֶף לְכָךְ שֶׁלְבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הָיָה יוֹתֵר נְחֹשֶׁת מִפֶּסֶף וְיוֹתֵר כָּסֶף מִזָּהָב - הֲרֵי גַּם לַמִּשְׁכָּן נָדְבוּ בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל כָּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת יוֹתֵר מִזְּהָב, כַּמְפֹרָשׁ בָּרַמְבַּ"ן: "וְכָל אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר הֵנִיף הְּנוּפַת זָהָב לֹא הָיוּ רַבִּים כִּמְרִימֵי הַכָּסֶף וְהַנְחֹשֶׁת וְלֹא הָיִתָּה הֲרָמַת הַזָּהָב מְרֻבָּה כַּכָּסֶף וְהַנְּחֹשֶׁת.".
And the simple reason for this is also because the construction of the Mishkan and its vessels required more silver and copper than gold (as enumerated in detail in Parashat Pekudei).	וְהַטַּעַם לְכָךְ בְּפַשְׁטוּת הוּא גַּם, כִּי לַעֲשִׂיַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן וּכֵלָיו הָיָה צֹרֶךְ בְּיוֹתֵר כָּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת מִיַּהָב (כְּפִי שְׁנִּמְנָה בִּפְרָטִיּוּת בְּפָרָשַׁת פְּקוּדֵי).
And based on all the above, the previously mentioned question becomes even stronger: Why does the donation for the Mishkan begin specifically with gold?	וְעַל־פִּי כָּל הַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל מִתְחַזֶּקֶת הַשְּׁאֵלָה הַנִּזְכֶּרֶת לְעֵיל: מַדּוּעַ תְּרוּמַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן מַתְחִילָה רְזָקָא בְּזָהֶב?
It cannot be explained that the Torah lists the thirteen (or fifteen) materials in order of their importance, with gold being the most significant (more important than silver and copper), because: (a) The onyx stones and filling stones, which are more valuable than the previously mentioned materials, are listed only at the end.	לֹא נִתָּן לְתָרֵץ שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה מוֹנָה אֶת י"ג (ט"ו) הַדְּבָרִים לְפִי סֵדֶר חֲשִׁיבוּתָם, וְזָהָב הוּא הֶחָשׁוּב בֵּינֵיהֶם (חָשׁוּב יוֹתֵר מִכָּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת) -כִּי (א) אַבְנֵי שֹׁהַם וְאַבְנֵי מִלְאִים, שֶׁהֵם דְּבָרִים חֲשׁוּבִים יוֹתֵר מֵהַדְּבָרִים הַכְּתוּבִים לִפְנֵי־זֶה, נִמְנִים רַק בַּסּוֹף.

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(b) More importantly: In the command for the donation of the Mishkan by the Israelites, the determining factor is not the importance of the material, but rather the actual situation of the donors and the necessity for the Mishkan. In both these aspects, silver and copper were more abundant than gold, as mentioned above.	ב) וְעָקֶּר: בַּצִּוּוּי לְנִדְבַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן עַל־יְדֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל,) הֲרֵי לֹא נוֹגֵעַ חֲשִׁיבוּת הַדָּבָר, אֶלֶּא הַמַּצָּב בְּפּעַל שֶׁל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הַמְנַדְּבִים וְהַצֹּרֶךְ בַּמִּשְׁכָּן, וּבִשְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים הָיוּ כֶּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת יוֹתֵר מִזָּהָב, כַּנִּזְּכֶּר לְעֵיל.
Additionally, it is necessary to understand: What is the eternal lesson derived from the fact that "gold" is the first among the Mishkan donations?	גַּם צָרִיךְ לְהָבִין: מַהִּי הַהוֹרָאָה לְדוֹרוֹת הַנִּלְמֶדֶת מָכֶּךְ שֶׁ"זָהָב" הוּא הָרָאשׁוֹן מִנִּדְבוֹת הַמִּשְׁכָּן?
(¬)	
And it can be said that the explanation for this is as follows, with a preliminary question regarding the Mishkan as a whole:	ּ וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר הַבִּיאוּר בָּזֶה, וּבְהַקְדֵּם שְׁאֵלָה בְּנוֹגַעַ :לְכָלָלוּת הַמִּשְׁכָּן
The construction and establishment of the Mishkan for Hashem depended on all the Children of Israel—both the command for the donation of the Mishkan was given to every single Jew ("And they shall take for Me a donation from every man"), including women ("And the men came upon the women"), to the extent that even children participated in the donation for the Mishkan.	עֲשִׂיַת וַהָּקָמַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן לַה' הָיְתָה תְּלוּיָה בְּכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל – הֵן הַצִּוּוּי עַל נִדְבַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן הָיָה לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל ("וְיִקְחוּ לִי תְּרוּמָה מֵאֵת כָּל אִישׁ"), גַּם לְנָשִׁים ("וַיָּבֹאוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים עַל הַנָּשִׁים"), עַד שָׁגַּם טַף הִשְׁתַּתְּפוּ בְּנִדְבַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן.
Likewise, the command for the construction of the Mishkan ("And they shall make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell among them") was an obligation upon every single Jew—as Rambam writes: "Everyone is obligated to build and assist in the construction personally and with their resources, both men and women, just as in the desert Mishkan."	וְגַם הַצִּוּוּי לַעֲשִׂיַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן ("וְעָשׂוּ לִי מִקְדָּשׁ וְשָׁכַנְתִּי בְּתוֹכָם") הוּא חִיּוּב עַל כָּל־אָחָד וְאָחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל – כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתַב הָרַמְבַּ"ם: "הַכּּל חַיָּבִין לִבְנוֹת וּלְסַעֵד בְּעַצְמָן וּבְמָמוֹנָם, אֲנָשִׁים וְנָשִׁים רָמְקְדַּשׁ הַמִּדְבָּר.
And it is necessary to understand:	וְצָרִיךְ לְהָבִין:
Through the Mishkan, a wondrous innovation was achieved—something that had never existed before—that within a physical house below, "I will dwell among them."	עַל־יְדֵי הַמִּשְׁכֶּן נִפְעַל חִדּוּשׁ נִפְלָא — שֶׁעַד אָז לֹא הָיָה — שֶׁבְּבַיִת גַּשְׁמִי לְמֵשָּׁה יִהְיֶה "וְשָׁכַנְתִּי בְתוֹכֶם".
As the prophet marvels: "The heavens and the heavens of heavens cannot contain You, and yet specifically in this house" is where the Divine Presence rests, "And I will meet there with the Children of Israel!"	וּכְפִי שֶׁהַנָּבִיא מַפְלִיא – "הַשָּׁמֵיִם וּשְׁמֵי הַשָּׁמֵיִם לֹא יְכַלְכְּלוּךְ", וְדַוְקָא "בַּבַּיִת הַזֶּה" הִיא הַשְּׁרָאַת הַשְּׁכִינָה, "וְנֹעַדְתִּי שָׁמָּה לְבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל גוֹ".

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Based on this, it would seem that in order to build a Mishkan for Hashem (where "I will dwell among them"), it would be necessary to involve only the most elevated individuals among the Children of Israel, those who have the power to create such a dwelling where the Divine Presence can rest and be revealed.	לְפִי־זֶה הָיָה צָרִיךְ־לִהְיוֹת לְכְאוֹרָה, שֶׁבִּּכְדֵי לְבְנוֹת מִשְׁכָּן לַה' (בּוֹ יִהְיֶה "וְשָׁכַנְתִּי בְּתוֹכָם") זְקוּקִים דַּוְקָא לַאֲנָשִׁים נַעֲלִים בְּיוֹתֵר בֵּין בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁיֵשׁ בְּכֹחָם לַעֲשׁוֹת בַּיִת כָּזֶה שֶׁהַשְּׁכִינָה תִּשְׁרֶה וְתִתְגַּלֶּה בּוֹ
(As was the case regarding the actual construction of the Mishkan, which was carried out by Bezalel, of whom it is said, "And He filled him with the spirit of G-d," under the direct guidance of Moshe Rabbeinu, who received instructions from Hashem Himself. Even more so, "As I show you so shall you do.")	ְּכְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה זֶה בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְעָצֶם עֲשִׂיַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן,] שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה עַל־יְדֵי בְּצַלְאֵל, וְ"וַיְמֵלֵּא אוֹתוֹ רוּחַ אֱלֹקִים גוֹ", עַל־פִּי הוֹרָאוֹת מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ, שֶׁשָּׁמַע מֵהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא עַצְמוֹ, וְעוֹד יוֹתֵר – "כְּכֹל "אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי מַרְאֶה אוֹתְךָ גוֹ' כֵּן תַּעֲשׂוּ.]
Nevertheless, the Torah states that the Mishkan depended specifically on the donation and contribution of every single Jew—men and women, and even children!	אַף־עַל־פִּי־כֵן אוֹמֶֶרֶת הַתּוֹרָה, שֶׁהַמִּשְׁכָּן תָּלוּי דַּוְקָא בְּנִדְבָתוֹ וּפְעָלָתוֹ שֶׁל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל – הֵן אֲנָשִׁים וְהֵן נָשִׁים, וְגַם טַף!
But how can a simple man, a simple woman, or even a small child have the power to bring about such an innovation—that the Divine Presence should dwell in a physical house in this physical world (to the extent of "I will dwell among them," within each and every Jew), something that is not even possible in the heavens and the highest heavens?!	ְוְהֵיאַךְ יֵשׁ לְאִישׁ פָּשׁוּט, אִשָּׁה פְּשׁוּטָה, וַאֲפָלוּ יֶלֶד קטָן, אֶת הַכֹּחַ לְפְעל חָדּוּשׁ כָּזֶה – שֶׁהַשְּׁכִינָה תִּשְׁרֶה בְּבַיִת גַּשְׁמִי בָּעוֹלָם הַזֶּה הַגַּשְׁמִי (עַד לְאֹפֶן דִּ"וְשָׁכַנְתִּי בְּתוֹכָם", בְּתוֹךְ כָּל אֶחָד וְאַחַת מִיּשְׂרָאֵל) – דָּבָר שָׁלֹא יָכֹל לְהְיוֹת אֲפִלוּ בְּ"שָׁמֵיִם וֹ?"וּשְׁמֵי הַשָּׁמֵיִם!
Especially since the verse "And they shall take for Me a donation" must be "for Me, for My sake," just as "And they shall make for Me a sanctuary" must be "for My sake," meaning that in addition to the actual giving and construction, there must also be intention for the sake of Heaven.	וּבִפְרָט שֶׁהַ"וְיִקְחוּ לִי תְּרוּמָה" צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת "לִי לִשְׁמִי", כְּשֵׁם שֶׁהַ"וְעָשוּ לִי מִקְדָּשׁ" צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת "לִשְׁמִי", הַיְנוּ, שֶׁנּוֹסַף לְהַנְתִּינָה וְהָעֲשִׂיָּה בְּפֹעַל, גְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת גַּם כַּוָּנָה לִשְׁמָהּ.
Yet serving Hashem with true intent (and especially with complete sincerity) is not something found among all the people of Israel—men, women, and children—as Rambam writes (in Hilchot Teshuvah), that reaching the level of serving Hashem purely out of love, "not for any worldly reason but doing the truth because it is the truth," is a very great level, and not every wise person merits it.	אֲשֶׁר עֲבוֹדָה לִשְׁמָהּ (וּבִפְרֶט בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת) אֵינָהּ בְּכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, אֲנָשִׁים נָשִׁים וְטַף, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתַב הָרַמְבַּ"ם (בְּהִלְכוֹת תְּשׁוּבָה), עַד שֶׁשְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה "לִשְׁמָהּ" מִתּוֹךְ אַהְבָה ("לֹא מִפְנֵי דָּבָר בָּעוֹלָם כוּ' אֶלָא עוֹשֶׂה הָאֱמֶת מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהִיא אֱמֶת") הִיא מַעֲלָה גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד "וְאֵין כָּל הָכָם זוֹכֶה לָהִּ

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(ה)	
The explanation in this:	ָן הַבִּיאוּר בָּזֶה .
	הַצִּוּוּי לַעֲשִּׁיַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן בָּא דַּוְקָא לְאַחַר מַתַּוּ תּוֹרָה, וּכְהֶמְשֵׁךְ לְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה – שֶׁאָז נִפְעַל הַ"וּבְנוּ בָּחַרְתָּ מִכָּל עַם וְלָשׁוֹן", בְּחִירַת הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא בְּכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל, וְדַוְקָא בְּגוּף הַיְהוּדִי, שֶׁגַם בִּהְיוֹתוֹ נְשָׁמָה בְּגוּף גַּשְׁמִי בָּעוֹלָם הַזֶּה הַגַּשְׁמִי יִהְיֶה הוּא "מַמְלֶכֶת בֹּשְׁמִי בָּעוֹלָם הַזֶּה הַגַּשְׁמִי יִהְיֶה הוּא "מַמְלֶכֶת
And as is well known, before Matan Torah, there was a decree that "the upper realms should not descend to the lower realms, and the lower realms should not ascend to the upper realms." At Matan Torah, this decree was annulled, and the Jewish people—though they exist in the lower realms—are (in truth) always in a state of the upper realms due to their being "a veritable part of G-d above."	ְוְכַיָּדוּעַ, שֶׁעַד מַתַּן תּוֹרָה הָיְתָה הַגְּזֵרָה שֶׁ"עֶלְיוֹנִים לֹא יֵרְדוּ לַתַּחְתּוֹנִים וְתַּחְתּוֹנִים לֹא יַצְלוּ לָעֶלְיוֹנִים", וּבְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה נַעֲשָׂה בִּטוּל הַגְּזֵרָה, וּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, כְּפִי שֶׁנִּמְצָאִים בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים, הֵם בָּמֶמֶת) תָּמִיד בַּ(מַצָּב דְּ)עֶלְיוֹנִים, מִצַד הַ"חֵלֶק אֱלוֹהַ מִמֵּעַל מַמֶּשׁ" שֶׁלֶּהֶם.
Just as when one grasps a part of the essence, he grasps the entirety, so too, "Israel and the Holy One, Blessed be He, are completely one."	שָׁהָעֶצֶם, כְּשָׁאַתָּה תּוֹפֵּס בְּחֶלְקוֹ, אַתָּה תּוֹפֵס דְּכָלוֹ – "יִשְׂרָאֵל וְקָדְשָׁא־בְּרִירְ־הוּא כֵּלָּא חַד".
From Matan Torah onward, the very existence of every single Jew is such that—regardless of external appearances—"even though he has sinned, he is still a Jew."	מְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה וְאֵילָךְ – מְצִיאוּתוֹ שֶׁל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל הִיא כָּזוֹ, שֶׁמִּבְּלִי הַבֵּט עַל חִיצוֹנִיוּתוֹ, הָרֵי אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁחָטָא יִשְׂרָאֵל הוּא".
He possesses the "Jewish spark," which ensures that he does not want and is not able to sever himself, G-d forbid, from Divinity. As ruled by the Rambam, the true desire of every single Jew is to fulfill Hashem's will, and when at times it appears otherwise, it is only external, due to his evil inclination overpowering him.	יֵשׁ לוֹ אֶת "נְקַדַּת הַיַּהְדוּת", שֶׁמִּצַד זֶה אֵינֶנּוּ רוֹצֶה וְאֵינֶנּוּ יָכוֹל לְהִתְנַתֵּק חַס וְשָׁלוֹם מֵאֱלֹקוּת, וְכִפְּסַק־דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם – שֶׁרְצוֹנוֹ הָאֲמִתִּי שֶׁל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל הוּא לְקַיֵּם אֶת רְצוֹן ה', וּמַה שֶׁלְפְעָמִים נִרְאָה אַחֶרֶת, הֲרֵי זֶה רַק בְּחִיצוֹנִיּוּת, מִצַד זֶה שֶׁיִּצְרוֹ הוּא שֶׁתְּקָפּוֹ
Even more so: Even a Jew who is still engaged in service "not for its own sake"—as the Rambam (quoting our Sages) states, "A person should always engage in Torah study even not for its own sake, for from doing it not for its own sake, he will come to do it for its own sake."	יְתֵרָה מִזֶּה: אֲפִלּוּ יְהוּדִי כָּזֶה שֶׁעוֹד אוֹחֵז בַּעֲבוֹדָה שָׁלֹא לִשְׁמָהּ – מֵבִיא הָרַמְבַּ"ם (מֵחֲכָמִינוּ זַ"ל), שֶׁלְעוֹלֶם יַעֲסוֹק אָדָם בַּתּוֹרָה וַאֲפִלּוּ שָׁלֹא לִשְׁמָהּ," שֶׁמִתּוֹךְ שֶׁלֹּא לִשְׁמָהּ בָּא לִשְׁמָהּ.

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unlearned populace, they are initially taught to serve out of reverence until they increase in understanding and wisdom and gradually become accustomed to serving out of love.	וְאוֹמֵר: "לְפִיכָּךְ, כְּשֶׁמְלַמְּדִין אֶת הַקְּטַנִּים וְאֶת הַנָּשִׁים וְכְלַל עַמֵּי הָאֶרֶץ, אֵין מְלַמְדִין אוֹתָן אֶלָּא לַעֲבֹד מִיִּרְאָה כוּ' עַד שֶׁתִּרְכֶּה דַּעְתָּם וְיִתְחַכְּמוּ כוּ', וּמַרְגִּילִין אוֹתָם כוּ' עַד שֶׁיָּשִׂיגוּהוּ וְיֵדְעוּהוּ וְיַעַבְדוּהוּ מֵאַהֲבָה".
The reason for this is that "from not for its own sake"—the inner essence of even a Jew's external service (in the lower realms) is truly "for its own sake" (aligned with the upper realms).	ְוְהַטַּעַם עַל זֶה הוּא – כִּי "מִתּוֹךְ שֶׁלֹּא לִשְׁמָהּ", הַתּוֹךְ וְהַפְּנִימִיוּת שֶׁל הַ(עֲבוֹדָה שֶׁל יְהוּדִי אֲפִלוּ) "שֶׁלֹּא לִשְׁמָהּ" (תַּחְתּוֹנִים) הוּא – "לִשְׁמָהּ" ((עֶלְיוֹנִים).
Based on this, it is understood how every single Jew—men, women, and children—has both the command and the power to build the Mishkan for Hashem, which must be "for My sake."	עַל־פִּי־זֶה מוּבָן הֵיאַךְ יֵשׁ לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל – אֲנָשִׁים, נָשִׁים וְטַף – אֶת הַצִּוּוּי וְהַכֹּחַ לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת הַמִּשְׁכָּן לַה', שֶׁצָּרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת "לִשְׁמִי".
For through Matan Torah, a Jew became a new reality—one in which, while being a soul within a physical body in this world, and regardless of his level in service (even if it is not fully for its own sake), his inner essence and core are truly "for its own sake," for Hashem alone.	כָּי עַל־יְדֵי מַתַּן תּוֹרָה נַעֲשָׂה יְהוּדִי לִמְצִיאוּת חֲדָשָׁה, מְצִיאוּת כָּזוֹ, שֶׁבִּהְיוֹתָהּ נְשָׁמָה בְּגוּף לְמֵשָּׁה, וּמִבְּלִי הַבֵּט עַל דַּרְגָּתוֹ בָּעֲבוֹדָה (אֲפְלּוּ אִם הִיא שֶׁלֹא לִשְׁמָהּ), הֲרֵי הַ"תּוֹךְ" וְהַפְּנִימִיּוּת שֶׁלּוֹ הוּא "לִשְׁמָהּ", לְשֵׁם ה', מִבְּלִי שׁוּם טַעַם וְעִנְיָן אַחֵר,
Not for any worldly reason, not out of fear of punishment, and not in order to receive reward, but rather "he does the truth because it is the truth."	לֹא מִפְּנֵי דָּבָר בָּעוֹלָם, וְלֹא מִפְּנֵי יִרְאַת הָרָעָה, וְלֹא כְּדֵי לִירַשׁ הַטּוֹבָה, אֶלָּא "עוֹשֶׂה הָאֱמֶת מִפְּנֵי שָׁהִיא אֱמֶת.
Therefore, he has the power to bring about that even the reality of the world (the lower realms) can be transformed into holiness (the upper realms), until it becomes "a dwelling for Him, blessed be He, in the lower realms"—a Mishkan and a sanctuary for Hashem, about which Hashem says, "And I will dwell among them."	וְלֶכֵן יֵשׁ בְּכֹחוֹ לִפְעֹל, שֶׁגַּם מְצִיאוּת הָעוֹלֶם (תַּחְתּוֹנִים) תּוּכַל לְהֵעָשׁוֹת קְדוֹשָׁה (עֶלְיוֹנִים), עַד "דִּירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים", מִשְׁכָּן וּמִקְדָּשׁ לַה', "עָלָיו אוֹמֵר הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא: "וְשָׁכַנְתִּי בְּתוֹכָם".
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Based on this, we can say the reason why "gold" is the first among the donations for the Mishkan:	עַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לוֹמַר הַטַּעַם לְכָּךְ שֶׁ"זָהָב" הוּא הָרִאשׁוֹן מִנִּדְבוֹת הַמִּשְׁכָּן:

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ּתְרוּמָה מִשִּׂיחוֹת לֵילוֹת ד', ה', ו' וְשַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ תְּרוּמָה ה'תשנ"ב

שלפון בְּנִי שָׁנִמְצָא לְמָשָה, הוא בְּתַּלְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמות when the Jew is in the lowest realms, he is in a state of complete perfection, in both physical and spiritual health. Even more so: In addition to the fact that placing gold first expresses the general greatness and importance of a Jew, it specifically relates to the idea of "And they shall make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell among them." For the power to bring about "And they shall make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell among them" comes from the Jew, who—even while in the lower realms—is inherently of the "upper realms," in the level of "gold." When speaking only in relation to the Mishkan itself and how the Children of Israel donated to it, silver and copper had priority over gold (since they were more available among the Mishkan, as mentioned above).		
הוֹנ donations)—is "gold," the most valuable and significant material. For the reality of a Jew—after Matan Torah—is such that even while he is in the physical world, where building the Mishkan requires silver and copper, and in quantity even more than gold, his essential status is one of wealth. Above all, he is inherently wealthy, a "prince," and even more so—a "king" himself, whose essence and belonging are associated with the most precious thing—"gold." The acronym of "Zahav" (gold) stands for "Zeh Hanoten Bari"—"the one who gives is whole"—indicating that even when the Jew is in the lowest realms, he is in a state of complete perfection, in both physical and spiritual health. Even more so: In addition to the fact that placing gold first expresses the general greatness and importance of a Jew, it specifically relates to the idea of "And they shall make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell among them." For the power to bring about "And they shall make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell among them" comes from the Jew, who—even while in the lower realms—is inherently of the "upper realms," in the level of "gold." When speaking only in relation to the Mishkan itself and how the Children of Israel donated to it, silver and copper had priority over gold (since they were more available among them lightly fight,	must bring, He begins with "gold" because this expresses—not the inherent value of gold in itself (without connection to the donation of the Mishkan by Israel), but	הַנְּדָבוֹת שֶׁיְּהוּדִי צָרִיךְ לְהָבִיא – הוּא מַתְחִיל בְּ"זָהָב" כִּי בָּזֶה מִתְבַּטֵאת (לֹא חֲשִׁיבוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַזָּהָב מִעַצְמוֹ (בְּלִי כָּל שַׁיָכוּת לְנִדְבַּת הַמִּשְׁכָּן עַל־יְדֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל), אָלָא זֶה מְבַטֵּא אֶת) חֲשִׁיבוּתוֹ
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Bari"—"the one who gives is whole"—indicating that even when the Jew is in the lowest realms, he is in a state of complete perfection, in both physical and spiritual health. Even more so: In addition to the fact that placing gold first expresses the general greatness and importance of a Jew, it specifically relates to the idea of "And they shall make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell among them." For the power to bring about "And they shall make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell among them" comes from the Jew, who—even while in the lower realms—is inherently of the "upper realms," in the level of "gold." When speaking only in relation to the Mishkan itself and how the Children of Israel donated to it, silver and copper had priority over gold (since they were more available among the Mishkan, as mentioned above).	more so—a "king" himself, whose essence and belonging	וִיתַּרָה מִזּוֹ – "מֶלֶךְ" עַצְמוֹ, שֶׁמְצִיאוּתוֹ הִיא (וְאֵלָיו
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the Children of Israel donated to it, silver and copper had priority over gold (since they were more available among the נְּדְבוּ לַמִּשְׁכָּן – אָז יֵשׁ לְכֶסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת קְדִימָה לְגַבֵּי spriority over gold (since they were more available among the Israelites and were used in greater quantities in the Mishkan, as mentioned above).	sanctuary, and I will dwell among them" comes from the Jew, who—even while in the lower realms—is inherently of	בָּא עַל־יְדֵי יְהוּדִי, שָׁגַם בִּהְיוֹתוֹ לְמַטָּה, הוּא
However, when encaking about the legalites themselves. By Divivin having a Digity and Digity	the Children of Israel donated to it, silver and copper had priority over gold (since they were more available among the Israelites and were used in greater quantities in the	ּפְשֶּמְדֻבָּר רַק בְּיַחַס דַמִּשְּכָּן וְדָאפָן שֶבּו בְּנֵי יִשְּרָאֵל ַנְדְבוּ לַמִּשְׁכָּן – אָז יֵשׁ לְכֶסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת קְדִימָה לְגַבֵּי זָהָב (כִּי הֵם מְצוּיִים יוֹתֵר אֵצֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְהָיוּ
who built the entire Mishkan, then gold takes precedence. בָּל הַמִּשְׁכָּן – לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ בָּא עִנְיַן הַזָּהָב.	However, when speaking about the Israelites themselves,	אֲבָל כְּשֶׁמְדֻבָּר אוֹדוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁעוֹשִׂים אֶת

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מְכֵּיוָן שֶׁיְּהוּדִי, גַּם בִּהְיוֹתוֹ מְצִיאוּת לְמַטָּה, הוּא שַּיָּךְ "לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ" לְ"זָהָב", וְלָכֵן בְּכֹּחוֹ לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת הַמִּשְׁכָּן לַה'.
וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁזֶּהוּ גַּם הַטַּעַם לְכָךְ שֶׁלִבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הָיָה אָז רְבּוּי זָהָב וְכֶסֶף גַּם בְּפַּשְׁטוּת.
כִּי זֶה מִשְׁתַּלְשֵׁל מִמַּעֲלָתָם, שֶׁמִּצֵד עֶצֶם עִנְיָנָם הֵם עֲשִׁירִים (בְּרוּחָנִיּוּת) בְּדַרְגַּת "זָהָב", וּבְמֵילָא מִשְׁתַּלְשֶׁלֶת מִזֶּה גַּם עֲשִׁירוּת בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת, רְבּוּי זָהָב.
וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יִמְתַּק גַּם זֶה, שֶׁבְּפָּרָשַׁת וַיִּקְהֵל (בָּהּ מְדֻבָּר אוֹדוֹת נִדְבַּת יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּפֹעַל), מְחַלֶּקֶת הַתּוֹרָה אֶת נִדְבַּת הַזָּהָב וְנִדְבַּת הַכָּסֶף וְהַנְּחֹשֶׁת בִּשְׁנֵי פְּסוּקִים נִפְרָדִים:
וַיָּבֹאוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים עַל הַנָּשִׁים, כֹּל נְדִיב לֵב הֵבִיאוּ" חָח וְגוֹ' כָּל כְּלִי זָהָב, וְכָל אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר הֵנִיף תְּנוּפַת זְּהָב לַה".
וּשְׁנֵי פְּסוּקִים לְאַחַר מִּכֵּן (בְּהֶפְּסֵק הַנְּדָבוֹת שֶׁל נְחֹשֶׁת "תְּכֵלֶת וְגוֹ') – "כָּל מֵרִים תְּרוּמַת כֶּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת"".
ּכְּפִי שֶׁהָרַמְבַּ"ן מְבָאֵר, "בַּעֲבוּר שֶׁהִזְכִּיר שָׁם הַנָּשִׁים, וְאֵין לָהֶן כֶּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת, רַק הַזָּהָב בּתַּכְשִׁיטִיןבַּתַּכְשִׁיטִין
כִּי זָהָב הוּא סוּג אַחֵר בְּאֵיכוּת מִכֶּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת וּשְׁאָר הַנְּדָבוֹת – זָהָב מוֹרֶה עַל שְׁלֵמוּתוֹ שֶׁל כָּל אֶחָד וְאָחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל, אֲנָשִׁים וְנָשִׁים.
וְלָכֵן יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהָיָה הַזָּהָב אֵצֶל שְׁנֵיהֶם, אֲפָלוּ אֵצֶל אֵלֶה (נָשִׁים) שֶׁלֹּא הָיָה לָהֶם כֶּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת.
ַעַל־פִּי־זֶה תּוּבַן גַּם הַשַּׁיָכוּת לְחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר (שֶׁבְּהַתְּחָלַת הַחֹדֶשׁ קוֹרִין פָּרָשַׁת תְּרוּמָה).

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By way of introduction:	וּבְהַקְדִים:
Regarding the statement of the Gemara that in the month of Adar, "the mazal (fortune) of a Jew is strong," a question arises: Our Sages state, "There is no mazal (astrological influence) for Israel"?	"עַל דִּבְרֵי הַגְּמָרָא, שֶׁבְּחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר "בָּרִיא מַזְּלֵהּ שֶׁל יְהוּדִי – נִשְׁאֶלֶת הַשְּׁאֵלֶה: חֲכָמֵינוּ זַ"ל הֲרֵי "אוֹמְרִים "אֵין מַזָּל לְיִשְׂרָאֵל?
At first glance, one might explain this based on Rashi's commentary on "there is no mazal for Israel"—that through prayer and merit, a Jew's mazal can change for the better.	לְכָאוֹרָה, הָיָה נִתָּן לְתָרֵץ עַל־פִּי דִּבְרֵי רַשִּ"י עַל אֵין מַזָּל לְיִשְׂרָאֵל" – שֶׁעַל יְדֵי תְּפִּלָּה וּזְכוּת" מִשְׁתַּנֶּה מַזָּלוֹ לְטוֹבָה.
That is, while the Jewish people do have mazal, through a stronger force (prayer and merit), their mazal can be changed for the good.	הַיְנוּ, שֶׁלְבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ מַזָּל, אַךְ עַל־יְדֵי כֹּחַ חָזָק יוֹתֵר (תְּפִּלָּה וּזְכוּת) יָכֹל מַזָּלָם לְהִשְׁתַּנּוֹת לְטוֹבָה.
However, this explanation is insufficient in relation to the month of Adar, because "his mazal is strong" simply means that the mazal itself (in the month of Adar) is inherently strong—not that it is changed through an external force such as prayer or merit.	– אֲבָל אֵין זֶה בִּיאוּר מַסְפִּיק בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר כִּי "בָּרִיא מַזָּלֵהּ" פֵּרוּשׁוֹ בְּפַשְּׁטוּת הוּא, לֹא שָׁעַל־יְדֵי כֹּחַ שֵׁנִי (תְּפָלֶה וּזְכוּת) מִשְׁתַּנֶּה הַמַּזָּל, אֶלָא שֶׁהַמַּזָּל מִצֵּד עַצְמוֹ (בְּחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר) הוּא בָּרִיא".
And we can explain this as follows:	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר הַבַּאֵור בָּזֶה:
at all under the dominion of the constellations, G-d forbid, as	בְּעֶצֶם, מֵעַד שָׁרְשָׁם לְמַעְלָה, בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל אֵינָם כְּלֶל תַּחַת שְׁלִיטַת הַמַּזָּלוֹת חַס וְשָׁלוֹם, כְּמוֹ שָׁכָּתוּב: "אָל דֶּרֶךְ הַגּוֹיִם אַל תִּלְמָדוּ וּמֵאֹתוֹת הַשָּׁמֵיִם אַל תַּחַתּוּ, כִּי יַחַתּוּ הַגּוֹיִם מֵהֵמָּה.".
However, the uniqueness of a Jew is even greater than this: Even when he descends below as a soul within a body in the natural world, and his body appears physically similar to that of other nations (who are governed by the constellations), even then, he is in a state of "there is no mazal (astrological influence) for Israel."	אַךְ חִדּוּשׁוֹ שֶׁל יְהוּדִי הוּא יוֹתֵר מָזֶּה, שֶׁאֲפָלוּ כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא יוֹרֵד לְמַטָּה, כִּנְשָׁמָה בְּגוּף בְּעוֹלַם הַשֶּׁבַע, וְגוּפּוֹ נִדְמֶה בְּחָמְרִיּוּתוֹ לְגוּפֵי אַמּוֹת הָעוֹלָם שָׁנָהְגִים עַל־יְדֵי מַזָּלוֹת), גַּם כָּאן הוּא בְּמַצְּב(שָׁנָהְגִים עַל־יְדֵי מַזָּלוֹת).
Therefore, while he indeed has the ability—through prayer and merit—to change his mazal for the better, this is still due to a higher force (prayer and merit), not because the mazal itself is inherently strong.	– וַלְכֵן, אָמְנָם יֵשׁ בְּכֹחוֹ – עַל יְדֵי תְּפִּלָּה וּזְכוּת – לְשַׁנּוֹת אֶת מַזָּלוֹ לְטוֹבָה. אֲבָל כָּל־זֶה עֲדַיִן מִצֵּד כֹּחַ עֶלְיוֹן יוֹתֵר (תְּפִּלָּה וּזְכוּת), וְלֹא מִצֵּד הַמַּזָּל מֵעַצְמוֹ.

Parsha Terumah

ּתְרוּמָה מִשִּׂיחוֹת לֵילוֹת ד', ה', ו' וְשַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ תְּרוּמָה ה'תשנ"ב

The novelty of the month of Adar is even greater than this: Even as the individual Jew exists in the lower world, where mazal is a factor, and he is subject to worldly laws ("in the month of Av, he must avoid litigation, as his mazal is weak"), in the month of Adar, "his mazal is strong"—from the very beginning of the month, even without any effort on his part, his mazal is inherently strong.	הַחִדּוּשׁ שֶׁל חֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר הוּא יוֹתֵר מִזֶּה: אֲפָלּוּ כְּפִי שֶׁיְּהוּדִי, יָחִיד, הוּא כָּאן לְמַטָּה, קָשׁוּר לְעִנְיַן הַמַּזָּל, וְנִמְצָא בְּעוֹלָם שֶׁ"בּוֹ אִית לָהּ דִּינָא בַּהְדֵי נָכְרִי" (וְעַד שֶׁבְּחֹדֶשׁ אָב עֶלָיו לְהִשְׁתַּמֵּט מִזֶּה, כִּי רָעַ מַזְּלֵהּ", הֲרֵי בְּחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר "בָּרִיא מַזְּלֵהּ" – מִיָּד בְּכְנִיסָה לַחֹדֶשׁ (אֲפָלּוּ בְּלִי שׁוּם עֲבוֹדָה מִצִּדּוֹ), הַמַזָּל מֵעצְמוֹ הוּא "בָּרִיא", עַד שֶׁאֲפָלּוּ אֵינוֹ־יְהוּדִי רוֹאֶה וּמַרְגִּישׁ זֹאת.	
Furthermore, based on the deeper interpretation of "there is no mazal for Israel"—that "above, Israel is in a state of ayin (nullification)"—the novelty is that this is not only in the higher realms, but the mazal (the level of ayin) flows down to the lower realms as well.	וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, עַל פִּי פֵּרוּשׁוֹ הַפְּנִימִי שֶׁל "אֵין מַזָּל לְיִשְׂרָאֵל", שֶׁ"מַּעְלָה, יִשְׂרָאֵל הוּא בְּחִינַת אַיִן (בִּטוּל)". וְהַחִדּוּשׁ בָּזֶה הוּא, שֶׁכָּךְ הוּא לֹא רַק לְמַעְלָה, אֶלָא הַמַּזֶּל (בְּחִינַת אַיִן) הוּא נוֹזֵל וִנִמְשָׁךְ לְמַשָּׁה.	
Even when the Jew is in the world of mazal, and is seemingly governed by the same laws as non-Jews, his mazal remains in a state of ayin (self-nullification to Hashem).	שֶׁגַּם כְּפִי שֶׁיְּהוּדִי נִמְצָא לְמַטָּה, בְּעוֹלֶם הַמַּזֶּלוֹת, – וְאִית לָהּ דִּינָא בַּהֲדֵי נָכְרִי, הֲרֵי מַזָּלוֹ הוּא – ('בְּחִינַת אֵיִן (בִּטוּל לַה).	
As discussed earlier (Section 5), the inner will of a Jew is to fulfill Hashem's will, and this is expressed in the fact that "his mazal is strong"—his mazal is healthy and powerful, visibly so even to the physical eye (even to the nations of the world).	כַּמְבֹאָר לְעֵיל (סְעִיף ה'), שֶׁרְצוֹנוֹ הַפְּנִימִי שֶׁל יְהוּדִי הוּא לְקַיֵּם אֶת רְצוֹן ה', עַד שֶׁזֶּה מִתְבַּטֵּא בְּכָךְ שֶׁ"בָּרִיא מַזָּלֵהּ", מַזָּלוֹ הוּא בָּרִיא וְחָזָק, גַּם (לְעֵינֵי בָּשָׂר (אֲפָלוּ לְאַמּוֹת הָעוֹלָם).	
(n)		
Based on this, we understand the connection between the month of Adar and Parashat Terumah:	לְפִי־זֶה מוּבֶנֶת הַשַּׁיָכוּת דְּחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר לְפָרָשַּׁת תְּרוּמָה:	
In the donation and construction of the Mishkan, the power received at Matan Torah is openly expressed—that a Jew, as he exists in the higher realms (the supernal world), is also present in the lower realms.	בְּנִדְבַּת וַעֲשִׂיַת הַמִּשְׁכֶּן בָּא לִידֵי בִּטוּי בְּגָלוּי (הַכֹּחַ שֶׁקְבָּלוּ בְּמֵתַּן תּוֹרָה), שֶׁיָּהוּדִי, כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא לְמֵעְלָה בָּעֶלְיוֹנִים), כְּמוֹ כֵּן נִמְצָא הוּא לְמֵטָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים.	
His essence, even in a world where material wealth holds importance, is on the level of "gold"—"this is the giver, who is whole."	שֶׁמְּצִיאוּתוֹ (גַּם בְּעוֹלֶם שֶׁבּוֹ נְכָסִים תּוֹפְסִים מָקוֹם) הִיא בְּדַרְגַּת "זָהָב", "זֶה הַנּוֹתֵן בָּרִיא".	

Parsha Terumah

ּתְרוּמָה מִשִּׂיחוֹת לֵילוֹת ד', ה', ו' וְשַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ תְּרוּמָה ה'תשנ"ב

This grants the power that in the month of Adar—when the construction of the Mishkan was completed (and afterward, the erection of the Mishkan during the seven days of inauguration at the end of Adar, from the 23rd of Adar until Rosh Chodesh Nissan)—"the mazal of a Jew is strong."	וְזֶה נוֹתֵן אֶת הַכֹּחַ שֶׁבְּחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר – בּוֹ נִסְתַּיְּמָה עֲשִׂיַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן (וּלְאַחֲרֵי־זֶה – הֲקָמַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן בְּז' יְמֵי הַמְּלוּאִים – בְּסִיּוּם חֹדֶשׁ אֲדֶר, כ"ג אֲדֶר עַד רֹאשׁ־חֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן) – "יִהְיֶה בָּרִיא מַזָּלֵהּ" שָׁל יְהוּדִי.
Even though he is connected to the level of "mazal" (associated with the lower realms), his mazal is in a state of strength—"this is the giver, who is whole."	"שָׁגַּם כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא קָשׁוּר עִם דַּרְגַּת "הַמַּדָּל" הַנִּחְתּוֹנִים), הוּא נִמְצָא בְּאֹפֶן "בָּרִיא" – "זֶה". הַנּוֹתֵן בָּרִיא".
(v)	
We can also say that this explains the connection between "When Adar enters, we increase in joy" (which appears in the Gemara immediately after "his mazal is strong").	ַויֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁזוֹהִי גַּם הַשַּׁיָכוּת לְכָךְשֶׁ"מִשֶּׁנְּכְנַס . אֲדָר מַרְבִּין בְּשִׂמְחָה" (שֶׁבָּא בַּגְּמָרָא בְּהֶמְשֶׁךְ אֶחָד לְ"בָּרִיא מַזָּלֵהּ").
The greatest joy a Jew can have is knowing that in whatever situation he finds himself—even if he is at the lowest level, in a world that outwardly seems to conceal G-dliness—he remains connected to Hashem.	הַשִּׂמְחָה הַכִּי גָּדוֹלֶה שֶׁיָכוֹלֶה לִהְיוֹת אֵצֶל יְהוּדִי הִיא, כַּאֲשֶׁר הוּא יוֹדֵע שֶׁבְּכָל מַצָּב בּוֹ הוּא נִמְצָא אַפְלּוּ לְמַטָּה מַטָּה, בְּעוֹלֶם שֶׁבְּחִיצוֹנִיּוּתוֹ נִרְאֶה – אָפְלּוּ לְמַטָּה וָהֶסְתֵּר עַל אֱלֹקוּת – הוּא קָשׁוּר כָּהָעְלֵם וְהֶסְתֵּר עַל אֱלֹקוּת – הוּא קָשׁוּר.
Even as he exists in this world as a soul within a body, he remains the "only child" of the King of all kings, Hashem.	ֶשֶׁכֵּן אֲפָלּוּ כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא נִמְצָא לְמַטָּה, נְשָׁמָה בְּגוּף, הוּא "בֵּן יָחִיד" שָׁל "מֶלֶךְ מַלְכֵי הַמְּלָכִים, הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא.
Hashem declares that the foremost possession of a Jew is "gold"—meaning that even in a world where material wealth seems significant, every Jew is truly wealthy, both spiritually and materially.	וְהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא אוֹמֵר שֶׁ"רִאשׁוֹן נְכָסִיו" שֶׁל יְהוּדִי הוּא – "זָהָב", הַיְנוּ, שֶׁגַּם בָּעוֹלֶם שֶׁבּוֹ נְכָסִים גַּשְׁמִיִּים תּוֹפְסִים מָקוֹם, כָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד וִמִיִשְׂרָאֵל הוּא עָשִׁיר, בְּרוּחָנִיּוּת וּבְגַּשְׁמִיּוּת!
This further clarifies the Gemara's comparison between "When Adar enters, we increase in joy" and "When Aventers, we decrease in joy."	לְפִי־זֶה מוּבֶנֶת עוֹד יוֹתֵר הַשְּׁוָאַת הַגְּמָרֶא מְשָׁנָכְנַס אֲדָר מַרְבִּין בְּשִׂמְחָה" לְ"מְשֶׁנִּכְנַס אָב" מְמַעֲטִין בְּשִׂמְחָה.".
The novelty here is that even at the lowest level of darkness—where joy is naturally diminished in the month of Av—the month of Adar has the power to transform this darkness into joy, as discussed earlier (Section 1).	כִּי הַחִדּוּשׁ בָּזֶה הוּא, שֶׁאֲפִלּוּ בְּדַרְגַּת הַחֹשֶׁךְ לְמַשָּׁה (שֶׁלָּכֵן "מְמַעֲטִין בְּשִׂמְחָה"), יֵשׁ בְּכֹחַ חֹדֶשׁ אָדָר לַהְפֹּךְ זֹאת, כְּמוֹ שֶׁנִּזְכַּר לְעֵיל (סְעִיף א').
And when a Jew contemplates this, it brings him to the greatest joy—such joy that transforms even his material life, as he lives in this world according to the natural order.	וְכַאֲשֶׁר יְהוּדִי מִתְבּוֹנֵן בְּכָךְ, הֲרֵי־זֶה מַבִּיא אוֹתוֹ לְשִׂמְחָה גְּדוֹלָה בִּיּוֹתֵר, וְשִׁמְחָה כָּזוֹ שֶׁמְשַׁנָּה גַּם אֶת חַיָּיו הַגַּשְׁמִיִּים, שֶׁחַי בָּעוֹלֶם הַזֶּה עַל־פִּי גִּדְרֵי טָבַע הָעוֹלֶם.

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ּתְרוּמָה מִשִּׂיחוֹת לֵילוֹת ד', ה', ו' וְשַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ תְּרוּמָה ה'תשנ"ב

The nature of joy is that it permeates and influences all	תְּכוּנַת הַשָּׁמְחָה הִיא, שֶׁפּוֹעֶלֶת וְחוֹדֶרֶת בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי
aspects of a person's life.	ָהָאָדָם.
When a person is joyful, he himself lives a life of happiness—a joy that impacts all his actions and everything he comes in contact with, bringing happiness to those around him as well.	ְּכְּשֶׁאָדָם שָּׁמֵחַ – הוּא עַצְמוֹ חַי חַיִּים שְּׁמֵחִים, שָּׁמְחָה שָׁמֵּשְׁפִּיעָה עַל כָּל מַעֲשָּׁיו וְעַל כָּל דָּבָר שָׁהוּא בָּא אִתּוֹ בְּמַגָּע, וְהוּא מְשַׂמֵחַ גַּם אֲחֵרִים בִּסְבִיבָתוֹ.
This joy brings greater success in all his endeavors and throughout his life, as is clearly observable.	וְשִׂמְחָה זוֹ מַכְנִיסָה הַצְלָחָה יְתֵרָה בְּכָל פְּעֵלוֹתָיו וּבְכָל חַיָּיו – כַּנִּרְאֶה בְּמוּחָשׁ.
In other words, in addition to the fact that joy grants a person a portion in the World to Come (as our Sages state: "Those who are joyous and bring joy to others are destined for the World to Come"), it also makes him truly successful in this world.	ְּכְּלוֹמֵר, שָׁנּוֹסָף לְכָךְ שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי שִּׁמְחָה נַעֲשִּים "בֶּן עוֹלָם הַבָּא" (כְּמֵאֲמֵר חֲכָמִינוּ זַ"ל: "הָנָךְ בַּדְּחֵי – שָׁשָּׁמֵחִים וּמִמְשַׂמְחִים בְּנֵי אָדָם – בְּנֵי עָלְמָא אָתֵי נִינְהוּ,
He becomes a "true" person of this world, living a life in this world that is real, joyful, and successful.	הוּא נַעֲשֶׂה גַּם "בֶּן עוֹלָם הַזֶּה" אֲמִתִּי, שֶׁחַיָּיו בָּעוֹלָם הַזֶּה הֵם חַיִּים אֲמִתִּיִּים, שְׁמֵחִים וּמַצְלִיחִים.
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This concept is emphasized even more in the setting of Rosh Chodesh Adar this year, which falls on Tuesday and Wednesday.	עָנְיָן זֶה נִמְצָא בְּהַדְגָּשָׁה יְתֵרָה בִּקְבִיעוּת רֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ – בְּיָמִים ג' וְד'.
The Gemara states: "'Gimel Dalet'—G'mol Dalim" ("be generous to the poor").	אִיתָא בַּגְּמָרָא: "גִּימֶּ"ל דָּלֶ"ת – גְּמֹל דַּלִּים".
This means that even when one is in a state of "poverty," kindness and sustenance flow from Above, creating the union of Gimel and Dalet together—forming "Gad," which symbolizes "Mazali" (my fortune), as in "his mazal is strong."	ָהַיְנוּ, שָׁאֲפָלוּ כְּפִי שֶׁנִּמְצָאִים בְּמַצַּב שֶׁל "דַּלִּים", נִמְשָׁךְ הַגְּמוּל וְהַהַשְּׁפֶּעָה מִלְמַעְלָה, כָּךְ שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה – "גָּד", שֶׁפֵּרוּשׁוֹ "מַזְלִי" – הַחִבּוּר שֶׁל ג' וְד' יַחַד – "גָּד", שֶׁפֵּרוּשׁוֹ "מַזְּלֵהּ
kindness and sustenance flow from Above, creating the union of Gimel and Dalet together—forming "Gad," which	נִמְשָׁךְ הַגְּמוּל וְהַהַשְּׁפֶּעָה מִלְמַעְלָה, כָּךְ שָׁנַּעֲשֶׂה הַחִבּוּר שֶׁל ג' וְד' יַחַד – "נָּד", שֶׁפֵּרוּשׁוֹ "מַזְלִי" –

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ּתְרוּמָה מִשִּׂיחוֹת לֵילוֹת ד', ה', ו' וְשַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ תְּרוּמָה ה'תשנ"ב

This is evident in the precise wording of "G'mol Dalim"	וּבְהַקְדָּם דִּיּוּק הַלָּשׁוֹן "גְמֹל דַּלִּים" דַּוְקָא וְלֹא "גְמֹל
rather than "G'mol Rashim."	1
	רָשִׁים".
At first glance, one might ask: Isn't a "rash" (pauper) in	דְלָכְאוֹרָה: "רָשִׁים" זְקוּקִים לָגְמוּל יוֹתֵר מְדַּלִּים! ?דְלָכְאוֹרָה
greater need of kindness than a "dal" (poor person)?	
It is well known that while both "dal" and "rash" are	ַכַּיָדוּעַ, שֶׁאַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁ"דָּלִי"ת" וְ"רֵי"שׁ" שְׁנֵיהֶם
associated with poverty and lack, a "rash" is in a state of	– קשׁוּרִים לְעִנְיַן הַדַּלּוּת וְהָעֲנִיּוּת, הֲרֵי "רֵי"שׁ"
complete deprivation—"a pauper has nothing"—which is	"וְלָרָשׁ אֵין כָּל" – הוּא עִנְיַן שֶׁל דַּלּוּת גְּמוּרָה,
even lower than poverty.	לְמַטָּה מְדַּלּוּת.
And we can explain this as follows:	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר הַבָּאוּר בָּזֶה:
The difference between the letters "Dalet" and "Reish" is	
also hinted at in their shape:	הַחָלוּק בֵּין דָּלֵ"ת וְרֵי"שׁ מְרֻמָּז גַּם בְּצוּרַת הָאוֹת:
The shape of the letter Dalet is similar to the shape of the	L
letter Reish (a right leg and a horizontal roof on top), but	צוּרַת הָאוֹת דָּלֵ"ת דּוֹמָה לְצוּרַת הָאוֹת רֵי"שׁ (בְגֶל
with an additional small protrusion (a point) at the back of	יְמָנִית וְגַּג לְמַעְלָה), אֲבָל – בְּהוֹסָפַת הָעוֹקֶץ
the roof.	נְקֻדָּה) מֵאֲחוֹרֵי הַגַּג).
This point symbolizes humility and self-nullification, which	שֶׁהַנְּקָדָּה – מוֹרָה עַל עִנְיַן הַבִּטוּל, שֶׁמְקַשֶּׁרֶת אֶת
connects the recipient (Malchut, which has nothing of its	הַמְּקַבֵּל (מַלְכוּת, "דְּלֵית לָהּ מִגַּרְמָהּ" [= אֵין לָהְּ
own) to the benefactor (Yesod), thereby creating "G'mol	ַבְּיִּים (יְסוֹד) בְּיִבּיה בְּלוּם) לַמַּשְׁפִּיעַ (יְסוֹד), כָּךְ שֶׁיִּהְיֶה "גְּמֹל
Dalim" (support for the poor).	דְּלִים".
And we can say that the concept of "G'mol Dalim"—that	
even when a Jew is in a state of "dal" (poverty), he still has	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁהָעִנְיָן דְּ"גְּמֹל דַּלִּים" – שֶׁאֲפִלּוּ כְּפִי
the small point behind him in absolute perfection—was	שְׁיְהוּדִי נִמְצָא בְּמַצָּב שֶׁל "דַּל", יֵשׁ לוֹ אֶת הַנְּקֵדָּה
established at Matan Torah.	מֵאֲחוֹרָיו בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת – נִפְעַל בְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה.
As explained earlier, at that time, the decree separating the	ַּפַמְבֹאָר לְעֵיל, שֶׁאָז נִתְבַּטְלָה הַגְּזֵרָה בֵּין עֶלְיוֹנִים
upper and lower realms was nullified.	וְתָחָתּוֹנִים.
It was then that Hashem declared: "You have chosen us,"	
referring to the Jewish people as souls within physical	וְהָיָה "וּבָנוּ בָחַרְתָּ" – בִּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, כִּנְשָׁמוֹת
bodies below.	בְּגוּפִים לְמַטָּה.
From that moment onward, the concept of "Reish" (rashim,	וּמֵאָז וְאֵילָךְ, לֹא שַׁיָּךְ יוֹתֵר בִּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הָעִנְיֵן
paupers) no longer applies to the Jewish people.	ייני יְּבְי ְּאָן מֵי יְּרְּאָים (אָרָ יְינֵי יִּבְי יִּבְי יִּבְי יִּבְי יִּבְי יִּבְי יִּבְי יִּבְי יִּבְי י רֵי"שׁ", "רָשִׁים".
In other words, even before Matan Torah, there was a	ָּכְלוֹמַר: גַּם קֹדֶם מַתַּן תּוֹרָה הָיָה הָעִנְיָן דְּהַמְשְׁכַת
concept of drawing down G-dliness into the lower realms.	אֶלקּוּת לְמֵשָׁה. אֱלקוּת לְמֵשָׁה.
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ּתְרוּמָה מִשִּׂיחוֹת לֵילוֹת ד', ה', ו' וְשַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ תְּרוּמָה ה'תשנ"ב

However, at that time, it was in the manner of "G'mol Rashim"—where the lower realms (rashim, paupers) remained separate from the higher realms (g'mul, the giver).	,אֲבָל אָז הָיָה זֶה בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"גְּמֹל רָשִׁים", שָׁהַתַּחְתּוֹנִים ("רָשִׁים") נִשְׁאֲרוּ דָּבָר נִפְּרָד מָהָעֶלְיוֹנִים ("גְּמוּל").	
In contrast, at Matan Torah, "G'mol Dalim" was established—the connection and fusion of higher and lower realms.	מַה־שֶּׁאֵין כֵּן בְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה נִפְעַל הָעִנְיָן דְּ"גְּמֹל דַּלִּים", חִבּוּר עֶלְיוֹנִים וְתַחְתּוֹנִים.	
We can say that this is also hinted at in the word "Ger" (ג״ר), which stands for "G'mol Rashim."	ּ וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁזֶּה מְרֻמָּז גַּם בְּתֵבַת "גַּר", רָאשֵׁי תַבוֹת "גָמֹל רָשִׁים".	
Before Matan Torah, Moshe Rabbeinu said: "I was a stranger (Ger) in a foreign land."	קֹדֶם מַתַּן תּוֹרָה אָמַר משֶׁה: "גַּר הָיִיתִּי בְּאֶרֶץ נְכְרִיָּה".	
This means that his connection to Hashem made him a "Ger," but at the same time, he was in "a foreign land."	הַיְנוּ, שֶׁהָיָה שָׁם רַק "גֵר" בִּגְלַל הַקֶּשֶׁר שֶׁלוֹ רְהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא, אֲבָל "הָיִיתִי בְּאֶרֶץ נָכְריָּה".	
However, after Matan Torah, the entire concept of "I was in a foreign land" no longer applies.	מַה־שָּׁאֵין כֵּן לְאַחַר מַתַּן תּוֹרָה, לֹא שַׁיָּךְ יוֹתֵר הַמְּצִיאוּת דְּ"הָיִיתִי בְּאֶרֶץ נָכְרִיָּה".	
A Jew can never truly belong, even as a "Ger," to "a foreign land"—a place of desire alien to holiness.	"שֶׁתָּהְיֶה לוֹ שַׁיָּכוּת (אֲפָלוּ כְּ"גֵּר") אֶל ("אֶרֶץ מִלְשׁוֹן "רָצוֹן") שֶׁל נָכְרִי, חַס וְשָׁלוֹם.	
As the Rambam rules (as mentioned earlier), the true will of a Jew is to fulfill Hashem's will: "He desires to observe all the mitzvos and to distance himself from sin."	כָּפְּסַק־דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם הַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל, שֶׁרְצוֹנוֹ הָאָמִתִּי שֶׁל יְהוּדִי הוּא לְקַיֵּם אֶת רְצוֹן ה' ("רוֹצֶה הוּא רַלֵּעֲשׂוֹת כָּל הַמִּצְוֹת וּלְהִתְרַחֵק מִן הָעֲבֵרוֹת").	
This is because he possesses the "Nekudah of Jewishness"—the small point behind the Dalet—in complete perfection.	כִּי יֵשׁ אָצְלוֹ אֶת "נְקֻדַּת הַיַּהֲדוּת" (הַנְּקֻדָּה מֵאֲחוֹרֵי הַדָּלֵ"ת) בְּשְׁלֵמוּת.	
(יא)		
The lesson from all the above:	ַ הַלְּמוּד מִכֶּל הָאָמוּר	
First and foremost, we learn that Hashem, in His holy Torah—the eternal Torah for all generations and in all places—rules that every single Jew is inherently connected to "gold" at the highest level.	לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ נִלְמַד מִכָּךְ – שֶׁהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא פּוֹסֵק בְּתוֹרָתוֹ הַקְּדוֹשָׁה, הַתּוֹרָה הַנִּצְחִית לְכָל הַדּוֹרוֹת וּבְּכָל הַמְּקוֹמוֹת – שֶׁכָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל שַׁיָּךְ לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ לְ"זָהָב".	
Simply put, every Jew must experience wealth—both spiritually and materially—actual, tangible wealth!	וּרְפַשְּׁטוּת – שֶׁלְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל צְרִיכָה – לָהְיוֹת עֲשִׁירוּת, הֵן בְּרוּחָנִיוּת וְהֵן בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת – וְעֲשִׁירוּת בְּפַשְׁטוּת מַמָּשׁ	
Furthermore, not only should every Jew have wealth, but in truth, he already possesses it.	– יְתֵרָה מִזּוֹ: לֹא זוֹ בִּלְבַד שֶׁזֶּה צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת לוֹ אֶלָּא שֶׁלְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל יֵשְׁנָהּ עֲשִׁירוּת בְּפּעַל.	

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ּתְרוּמָה מִשִּׂיחוֹת לֵילוֹת ד', ה', ו' וְשַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ תְּרוּמָה ה'תשנ"ב

And even if this wealth is not yet revealed in the material world, it does not mean it does not exist—G-d forbid—but rather that a Jew must reveal it through his efforts.	– וַאָפָלוּ אָם זֶה לֹא נִמְצָא בְּגֶלוּי וּבְגַּשְׁמִיּוּת אֵין־זֶה מִשׁוּם שֶׁהִיא לֹא קַיֶּמֶת חַס וְשָׁלוֹם, אֶלָא מִשׁוּם שֶׁיְּהוּדִי צָרִיךְ לְגַלּוֹת אוֹתָהּ עַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתוֹ.	
Moreover, by revealing this wealth from within darkness, it becomes an expression of "the advantage of light that emerges from darkness."	וְאַדְּרַבָּה: עַל־יְדִי־זֶה שֶׁמְּגַלִּים אוֹתָהּ מִתּוֹךְ הַחֹשֶׁךְ בָרֵי זֶה נַעֲשֶׂה בָּאֹפֶן דְּ"יִתְרוֹן הָאוֹר מִן הַחֹשֶׁךְ".	
This leads to an increase in abundant blessings—an overflowing flood of material and spiritual blessings.	תּוֹסֶפֶת רָבּוּי שֶׁל שֶׁפַע רַב דְּגִשְׁמֵי בְּרָכָה, בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל תִּגְבֹּרֶת הַחֵיּוּת.	
This creates a "flood" of blessings that is entirely positive, to the extent that it even transforms negative floods into torrents of goodness and holiness.	שֶׁנַעֲשֶׂה "שָׁטְפּוֹן" שֶׁל גִּשְׁמֵי בְּרֶכָה אַךְ וְרֵק לְמַעְלִיוּתָא, עַד שֶׁזֶּה מְהַפֵּךְ גַּם אֶת הַשָּׁטְפּוֹנוֹת שָׁלֹא לְמַעַלִיוּתָא לְשִׁטְפּוֹנוֹת שֶׁל טוֹב וּקְדוּשָּׁה.	
Until this becomes a preparation for the fulfillment of the verse: "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of Hashem as the waters cover the sea."	וְעַד – כַּהֲכָנָה לְ"מָלְאָה הָאָרֶץ דֵּעָה אֶת ה' כַּמַיִם) "לַיָּם מְכַסִּים").	
And how much more so in our generation—	ןְעַל־אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה בְּדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה –	
the last generation of exile and the first generation of redemption—	הַדּוֹר הָאַחָרוֹן בַּגָּלוּת וְהַדּוֹר הָרָאשׁוֹן בַּגְּאוּלָה –	
after everything has already been completed, and all that remains is to actively welcome Moshiach.	לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁכְּבָר סִימוּ אֶת הַכּּל, וּצְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת רַק קַבָּלַת פְּנֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ בְּפּעַל.	
Surely, Hashem blesses every single Jew with wealth in both gold (materially) and spiritually,	הָרֵי בְּוַדַּאי שֶׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּרְ־הוּא מְבָרֵךְ כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל בַּעֲשִׁירוּת בְּ"זָהָב" – בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת וּבְרוּחָנִיּוּת,	
to the extent that (just as it was during the Exodus from Egypt, so too now Hashem will show us wonders):	עַד לְאֹפֶן (כְּשֵׁם שֶׁהָיָה "בִּימֵי צֵאתְךָ מֵאֶרֶץ מְצְרָיִם" כֵּן "אַרְאַנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת")	
Including—through giving charity for the construction of synagogues and study halls in their literal sense—creating a "Mikdash."	פּוֹלֵל – גַּם עַל־יְדֵי נְתִינָה לִצְדָקָה לִבְנִיַּת מְקְדָּשׁ כִּפְשׁוּטוֹ – "מִקְדָּשׁ". "בֵּית־הַכְּנֶסֶת וּבֵית־הַמִּדְרָשׁ כִּפְשׁוּטוֹ.	
(יב)	(יב)	
Most importantly, since the time has now come—the building of the Third Beis HaMikdash in the most literal sense:	ָןעוֹד וְהוּא הָעִקָּר – בָּעִנְיָן שֶׁהַזְּמַן גָּרַם – בְּנָיָת בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי בְּפַשְׁטוּת מַמָּשׁ:	
After all the interpretations of the verse, "And they shall make for Me a sanctuary, and I will dwell among them,"	לְאַחֲרֵי כָּל הַפֵּרוּשִׁים בַּפָּסוּק "וְעָשׂוּ לִי מִקְדָּשׁ וְשָׁכַנְתִּי בְּתוֹכָם", כּוֹלֵל הַפֵּרוּשׁ "בְּתוֹךְ כָּל אֶחָד אָחָד – "וְאֶחָד"	

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including the explanation that it refers to every individual Jew—	
nonetheless, the simple meaning of the verse remains, and first and foremost, in practical halachah—	ָהָרֵי אֵין מִקְרָא יוֹצֵא מִדֵּי פְּשׁוּטוֹ, וּלְכָל לְרֹאשׁ, הַפֵּרוּשׁ בָּזֶה בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַהְלָכָה לְמַעֲשֶׂה הוּא –
that the Jewish people are obligated to build the Beis HaMikdash.	שָׁעַל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מוּטָּל הַחִיּוּב לִבְנוֹת אֶת בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ.
Regarding our generation, this means building the Third Beis HaMikdash in an actual, tangible manner—	וּבְנוֹגֵעַ אֵלֵינוּ הַכַּוָּנָה – לִבְנוֹת אֶת בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי בְּפַשְׁטוּת מַמָּשׁ,
in accordance with the ruling of the Rambam, who states that it will be built by Moshiach: "And he shall build the Beis HaMikdash in its place."	ָּפְּסַק־דִּין הָרַמְבַּ"ם, שֶׁיִּבָּנֶה עַל־יְדֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ, וווּבָנָה מִקְדָּשׁ בִּמְקוֹמוֹ".
And based on the words of the Rambam—that "everyone is obligated to build and assist personally and financially, both men and women, just as with the Mishkan"—	וְעַל־פִּי דִּבְרֵי הָרַמְבַּ"ם, "הַכּּל חַיָּבִין לְבְנוֹת וּלְסַעֵּד בְּעַצְמָן וּבְמָמוֹנָם, אֲנָשִׁים וְנָשִׁים, כְּמִקְדַּשׁ (הַמִּדְבָּר" (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל – (הַמִּדְבָּר" (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל –
it follows that the same applies to the Third Beis HaMikdash.	מוּבָן שֶׁכְּמוֹ־כֵן הוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַבַּיִת הַשְּׁלִישִׁי.
Every single Jew must participate in its construction through their contributions—men and women alike,	שָׁכָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁתַּתַּף בָּזֶה עַל־יְדֵי נִדְבוֹתָיו, אֲנָשִׁים וְנָשִׁים,
and we can suggest—even children, just as they contributed to the building of the Mishkan.	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר – גַּם טַף (כְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה בְּנִדְבַּת הַמִּשְׁכָּן).
Especially in our generation, children of Israel have already been educated and accustomed—and continue to be—	- וּבִפְרָט שֶׁבְּדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה כְּבָר חִנְּכוּ וְהִרְגִּילוּ וּמַמְשִׁיכִים בָּזֶה – וּמַמְשִׁיכִים בָּזֶה
to giving tzedakah from a young age.	אֶת יַלְדֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַקְּטַנִּים לָתֵת צְּדָקָה.
In addition to making them messengers to give tzedakah,	נוֹסֵף לְכָךְ שֶׁעוֹשִּׁים אוֹתָם שְׁלוּחִים לָתֵת לִצְדָקָה,
they are also given money that becomes their personal property,	נוֹתְנִים לָהֶם גַּם כֶּסֶף שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה מָמוֹנָם הַפְּרָטִי,
so that they can contribute from their own funds to tzedakah.	בְּכְדֵי שֶׁהֵם יִתְּנוּ מִכַּסְפָּם הַפְּרָטִי לִצְדָקָה.
(יג)	
Additionally, there is also a straightforward lesson derived from the concept that "when Adar enters, we increase in joy"—	ַנוֹסֵף לְכָרְ יֵשְׁנוֹ גַּם הַלְמוּד בְּפַשְׁטוּת מִכֶּךְ - "שֶׁ"מְשֶׁנִּכְנַס אֲדָר מַרְבִּין בְּשִׂמְחָה –
which is an additional directive beyond the general obligation to serve Hashem with joy throughout the year:	שֶׁבָּא בְּהוֹסָפָה עַל הַצִּוּוּי וְהַחִיּוּב הַכְּלָלִי בְּכָל יְמֵי) הַשָּׁנָה)
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"Serve Hashem with joy," "Because you did not serve Hashem, your G-d, with joy and a glad heart,"	"עָל אֲשֶׁר לֹא עָבַדְהָּ אֶת", "עַל אֲשֶׁר לֹא עָבַדְהָּ אֶת" ה' אֱלֹקֶיךְ בְּשִׂמְחָה וּבְטוּב לֵבָב".
and the ruling of the Rema (at the end of Orach Chaim): "A	וּפְסַק־דִּין הָרְמָ"א (בְּסוֹף חֵלֶק אוֹרַח חַיִּים): "טוֹב
glad heart is always feasting."	לֵב מִשְׁתֶּה תָּמִיד".
As we stand at the beginning of the month of Adar,	בְּעָמְדֵנוּ בַּפְּתִיחָה דְּחֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר,
and in this year, a leap year with two months of Adar—Adar	
Rishon and Adar Sheini—	וּבְשָׁנָה זוֹ – דְּב' חָדְשֵׁי אֲדָר, אֲדָר רָאשׁוֹן וְשֵׁנִי,
and as is well known, the opening of something has unique	
power,	וְעַל־פִּי הַיָּדוּעַ שֶּׁלְּפְתִיחַת הַדָּבָר יֵשׁ כֹּחַ מְיֻחָד,
it an another about all for involves the south of autinous air a	הַפּּוֹתֵחַ אֶת הַצִּנּוֹר לְשִּׁמְחָה בְּמֶשֶׁךְ כָּל יְמֵי חָדְשֵׁי
it opens the channel for joy throughout the entire period.	וֹאָדָר בְּשָׁנָה îi אֲדָר בְּשָׁנָה.
Therefore, one must immediately draw strength from the	צַרִירְ מִיָּד לְשָׁאוֹב כֹּחוֹת מֵהַפְּתִיחָה וְהַכְּנִיסָה
beginning and entry into Adar ("when Adar enters"),	י משֶׁנְּכְנַס אֲדֶר "("מִשֶּׁנְּכְנַס אֲדֶר")
to increase in all matters of joy.	לְהַרְבּוֹת בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי שִׂמְחָה.
By immediately accepting good resolutions and putting them	על־יִדי זָה שַׁכּל אָחד ואחת מקבּל תַּכָף החלטוֹת
into action—	טוֹבוֹת וּמְבִיאָם מִיָּד לְפּׁעַל – טוֹבוֹת וּמְבִיאָם מִיָּד לְפּעַל –
striving in every possible way to increase and enhance	לְהִשְׁתַּדֵּל בְּכָל הָאֲפָנִים לְהוֹסִיף וּלְהַרְבּוֹת
matters that bring joy—	בְּדְבָרִים הַמְשַׂמְּחִים,
beginning already on this day in a manner permissible on	
Shabbos,	הָחֵל עוֹד בְּיוֹם זֶה בְּאֹפֶן הַמּוּתָּר בְּשַׁבָּת,
especially since "on the days of your rejoicing" refers to the	
Shabbosim—	וּבִפְרָט שֶׁבְּ"יּוֹם שִׂמְחַתְּכֶם" אֵלוּ הַשַּׁבָּתוֹת.
and continuing thereafter in a manner of constant increase,	וּלְאַחֲרֵי־זֶה – בְּאֹפֶן דְּמוֹסִיף וְהוֹלֵךְ וְאוֹר וְשָּׁמֵחַ,
growing in joy each and every day throughout both months	בְּכָל יוֹם וְיוֹם מִב' חָדְשֵׁי אֲדָר,
of Adar—	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
increasing more and more each day in all matters of joy,	לְהוֹסִיף יוֹתֵר בְּכָל יוֹם בְּעִנְיָנֵי שִּׁמְחָה,
as it is known that joy must be renewed daily—	ּכַּיָּדוּעַ שֶּׁבְּשִּׂמְחָה צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת חִדּוּשׁ בְּכָל יוֹם,
like "new faces" at a celebration.	– "פָּנִים חֲדָשׁוֹת".
According to the general principle in all matters of goodness	וְעַל־פִּי הַכְּלָל בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי טוֹב וּקְדֻשָּׁה, שֶׁכָּל
and holiness—that the earlier one begins, the better, and the	הַמַּקדִּים הָרֵי זָה מִשְׁבֵּחַ, וְכָל הַמַּרְבֶּה הָרֵי זָה
more one increases, the better—	ָם מְשָׁבֵּחַ – מְשָׁבֵּחַ – מְשָׁבֵּחַ – מְשָׁבֵּחַ
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how much more so when it comes to matters of joy,	עַל־אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה שֶׁכֵּן צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְעִנִיְנֵי שִׂמְחָה,
which by their very nature break through all boundaries.	שֶׁמִעַצְמָם הֵם בְּאֹפֶן דְּפוֹרֵץ גָּדֵר".
And all the more so in Adar, when we are instructed to "increase in joy"—	וְעַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה "מַרְבִּין בְּשִׂמְחָה" בְּחֹדֶשׁ אָדָר,
and even more so when this joy increases daily beyond the previous day.	וְעַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה – בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁבְּכָל יוֹם מִתְוַסֶּפֶת יוֹתֵר שִׂמְחָה לְגַבֵּי הַיָּמִים שֶׁלְּפָנֵי־זֶה.
Simply put:	וּבְפַשְׁטוּת:
Every Jew should increase in all matters of joy,	שֶׁכָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיּשְׂרָאֵל יוֹסִיף בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי שִׂמְחָה,
both in regard to themselves and in bringing joy to others—	הֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְעַצְמוֹ, וְהֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְשַׂמֵּחַ אֶת הַזּוּלַת,
for as is well known, the ultimate completeness of joy is only when it is shared with others.	ַכַּיָדוּעַ שֶּׁשְּׁלֵמוּת עִנְיַן הַשִּׂמְחָה הִיא דַּוְקָא בְּיַחַד). עם הַזוּלַת).
And first and foremost—by increasing in "The precepts of Hashem are upright, gladdening the heart,"	וּלְכָל לְרֹאשׁ – עַל־יְדֵי הַהוֹסָפָה בְּ"פָקּוּדֵי ה' יְשָׁרִים מְשַׂמְחֵי לֵבְ",
through the study of Torah, both the revealed and especially the inner dimension of Torah,	לְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה, נִגְלָה דְּתוֹרָה וּבִפְרָט פְּנִימִיּוּת הַתּוֹרָה,
and "great is study, for it leads to action"—by performing mitzvos with meticulous care.	ן"תַלְמוּד גָּדוֹל שֶׁמֵבִיא לִידֵי מַעֲשֶׂה" – קִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בְּהִדּוּר.
Furthermore—and this is a central point—that by increasing in joy through Torah and mitzvos,	"וְעוֹד וְגַם־זֶה עָקָּר – שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי "מַרְבִּין בְּשִּׂמְחָה בְּתוֹרָה וּמִצְווֹת,
this will also manifest in increasing in simple, everyday joy, even in physical matters.	ָיִתְבַּטֵא הַדָּבָר גַּם בְּ"מַרְבִּין בְּשִׂמְחָה" בְּפַשְׁטוּת, גַּם בְּעִנְיָנִים גַּשְׁמִיִּים,
Through this, as explained above, the novelty of Adar is that even in the world itself,	– וְעַל־יְדֵם כַּמְדּוּבָּר לְעֵיל, שֶׁהַחִדּוּשׁ דְּאֲדָר הוּא שֶׁגַם בָּעוֹלָם,
"his fortune is strengthened"—as stated in the Shulchan Aruch.	"יִהְיֶה בָּרִיא מַזָּלֵהּ" – כְּהוֹנָאַת הַשֵּׁלְחָן עָרוּךְ.
And this should be expressed both in increasing one's own joy,	וְגַם בָּזֶה – יִהְיֶה זֶה הֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְשַׂמֵּחַ אֶת עַצְמוֹ,
and in bringing joy to others—starting with one's own household.	וְהֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְשַׂמֵּחַ אֶת הָאֲחֵרִים, הָחֵל מִבְּנֵי בֵּיתוֹ.
A husband should increase in bringing joy to his wife,	הַבַּעַל יוֹסִיף לְשְׂמֹחַ אֶת אִשְׁתּוּ,
and parents should bring additional joy to their children	וְהוֹרִים יוֹסִיפּוּ לִשְׁמֹחַ אֶת יַלְדֵיהֶם,

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through things that naturally bring them happiness,	בְּעָנְיָנִים הַמְשַׂמְּחִים אוֹתָם (בְּטָבְעָם),
in accordance with the ruling of the Shulchan Aruch.	ָּכְּפְסַק־דִּין הַשָּׁלְחָן עָרוּהָ.
And especially that a father should bring joy to his children,	וּבִפְּרָט שֶׁהָאָב יְשַׂמֵּחַ אֶת יְלָדָיוּ,
as we see in practice that when he brings joy to his children,	ּכְפִי שָׁרוֹאִים בְּפֹעַל שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי זֶה שָׁמְשַׂמֵּחַ אֶת יְלָדָיו,
it sometimes increases their joy even more,	מְתְוַסֶּפֶת אֶצְלָם לִפְעָמִים שִׂמְחָה יְתֵרָה,
because they see that while he may at times say a harsh word to them (for the sake of their education),	מְכֵּיוָן שֶׁהֵם רוֹאִים שֶׁהוּא יָכוֹל לִפְעָמִים לוֹמַר לָהֶם מָלָּה קָשָׁה" (לְשַׁם חִנּוּךְ,
afterward, this brings an even greater increase in their affection for him.	אֲבָל בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְאַחַר מִכֵּן זֶה מַבִּיא לְהוֹסָפָה יְתֵרָה בַּחֲבִיבוּתוֹ אֲלֵיהֶם.
Likewise, one should increase in bringing joy to more Jews around him,	וְכֵן - לְהוֹסִיף בְּלְשַׂמֵּחַ יְהוּדִים נוֹסָפִים בִּסְבִיבָתוֹ,
as mentioned earlier, since through this, he becomes both a	ּכַּמְדּוּבָּר לְעֵיל, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נַעֲשֶׂה בָּן)
"son of the World to Come" and a "son of this world."	עוֹלָם־הַבָּא וּבֶן עוֹלָם־הַזֶּה).
(T')	
May it be G-d's will that the increase and abundance of joy	וִיהִי רָצוֹן, שֶׁהַהוֹסָפָּה וְרָבּוּי בְּשִׂמְחָה - תִּפְרֹץ כְּבָר
will already break through all boundaries,	אֶת כָּל הַגְּדָרִים,
beginning with the last remaining barriers of exile,	ָהָחֵל מֵהַגִּדְרִים הָאַחֲרוֹנִים שָׁנּוֹתְרוּ בַּגָּלוּת,
transforming them into goodness and holiness.	וְתַּהֲפֹרְ אוֹתָם לְטוֹב וּקְדָשָׁה,
And above all, may it break the final barriers of the last	וּבְעִקּר - תִּפְרֹץ אֶת הַגְּדָרִים שֶׁל הָרֶגַע הָאַחֲרוֹן
moment of exile,	בַּגָּלוּת,
turning it into the first moment of redemption,	שֶׁזֶּה יַעֲשֶׂה הָרֶגַע הָרָאשׁוֹן שֶׁל הַגְּאוּלָה,
which comes through our actions and service in general, and especially through joy—	שֶׁבָּאָה עַל־יְדֵי מַעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ בִּכְלָל, וּבִפְרָט מָתּוֹךְ שִׂמְחָה,
and in particular through the efforts of the righteous women of Israel,	וּבִמְיֻחָד - עַל־יְדֵי עַבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל נָשִׁים צִדְקָנִיּוֹת בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל,
in whose merit the redemption will come (just as it was in the Exodus from Egypt).	שָׁבִּזְכוּתָן תָּבוֹא הַגְּאֻלָּה (כְּשֵׁם שֶׁהָיָה בִּגְאַלַת מִצְרָיִם),
And especially in the merit of the righteous women who perished—may it not happen again—	וּבִפְרָט הַנָּשִׁים הַצְדְקָנִיּוֹת שֶׁנִּסְפּוּ – לֹא־ עָלֵינוּ –
sanctifying G-d's name, may G-d protect us	עַל קִדּוּשׁ הַשֵּׁם, רַחֲמֶנָא־לִיצְלַן

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May it be His will that this will be the final instance of such matters,	וִיהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁזֶּה יִהְיֶה הַמִּקְרָה הָאַחֲרוֹן שֶׁל עִנְיָנִים כָּאֵלוּ,
and the final instance of passing away altogether.	וְשֶׁל עִנְיַן הַפְּטִירָה בִּכְלָל.
From now on, may there only be longevity and good years for every single Jew,	וּמִכָּאן וּלְהַבָּא יִהְיֶה רַק אֲרִיכוּת יָמִים וְשָׁנִים טוֹבוֹת לְכָל־אֶחָד־ וְאֶחָד מִיּשְׂרָאֵל,
for the entire Jewish people—men, women, and children—	וְלְכְלַל יִשְׂרָאֵל, אֲנָשִׁים נָשִׁים וְטַף,
in complete health—especially since in the month of Adar, "his mazal is strong,"	מְתּוֹךְ בְּרִיאוּת – וּבִפְרָט שֶׁבָּרִיא מַזָּלֵהּ" בְּחֹדֶשׁ אָדָר – אֶדָר
with health both physically and spiritually.	בְּרִיאוּת בְּגַשְׁמִיוּת -וּבְרוּחָנִיוּת.
Until we transition, without any interruption at all, to eternal life in the true and complete redemption.	עַד שֶׁעוֹבְרִים, בְּלִי הָפְסֵק כְּלֶל, לְחַיִּים נִצְחִיִּים, בַּגְאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה.
And her merit will stand for every single Jew, and certainly for herself,	וּזְכוּתָהּ תַּעֲמֹד לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל, וּבְוַדַּאי לָהּ בְּעַצְמָהּ,
beginning with the fulfillment of the verse "They shall arise and sing, those who dwell in the dust,"	הָחֵל מִכָּךְ שֶׁכְּבָר יִהְיֶה הָקִיצוּ וְרַנְנוּ שׁכְנֵי עָפָר,",
and the righteous men and women shall rise immediately.	וְצַדִּיקִים וְצִדְקָנִיּוֹת קָמִים מִיָּד.
Instead of all this, "our mouths will be filled with laughter, and our tongues with joyous song,"	וּבִמְקוֹם כָּל זֶה – יִמָּלֵא שְׂחוֹק פִינוּ וּלְשׁוֹנֵנוּ רְנָה,",
especially through the preparation and vessel for this, made by joy in this time—	וּבִפְּרֶט עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שֶּׁעָשׂוּ אֶת הַהֲכָנָה וְהַכְּלִי לָזֶה עַל־יְדֵי הַשִּׂמְחָה בִּזְמַן הַזֶּה,
a foretaste of "our mouths will be filled with laughter."	מֵעֵין דְיִמָּלֵא שְׂחוֹק פִּינוּ".
Through the fulfillment of mitzvot in general, and in particular through the mitzvah of tefillin,	ַעַל־יְדֵי קִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת בִּכְלָל, וּבִפְּרָט עַל־יְדֵי מִצְוַת תְּפִלִּין,
through which one becomes exceedingly joyous, a foretaste of "our mouths will be filled with laughter."	ֶשְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נַעֲשִּׁים בְּדַח טוּבָא [=שָּׁמֵחַ בְּיוֹתֵר], מַעֵין דְּיִמָּלֵא שְׂחוֹק פִינוּ",
Especially as we are in the generation of my teacher and father-in-law, the Rebbe, leader of our generation,	וּבִפְרָט בִּהְיוֹתֵנוּ בְּדוֹרוֹ שֶׁל כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ,
whose name, Yosef Yitzchak, alludes to an increase in laughter, joy, and happiness.	שָׁשְׁמוֹ יוֹסֵף יִצְחָק מְרַמֵּז עַל הוֹסָפָּה בִּ(יִצְחָק מָלְשׁוֹן) צְחוֹק וּשְׂחוֹק וְשִׂמְחָה.
And all the Jewish people—"our young and our old, our sons and our daughters"—	וְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, בִּנְעָרֵינוּ וּבִזְקֵנֵינוּ גּוֹ' בְּבָנֵינוּ וּבְבְנוֹתֵינוּ,
together with their silver and gold,	יַחַד עִם כַּסְפָּם וּזְהָבָם אָתָּם,

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together with all synagogues and study halls outside the	יַחַד עִם כָּל בָּתֵּי כְנַסִּיּוֹת וּבָתֵּי מִדְרָשׁוֹת שֶׁבְּחוּץ
Land,	לָאָרֶץ,
shall go to the Holy Land, to Jerusalem, the Holy City, to the	הוֹלְכִים לְאָרֶץ הַקֹּדֶשׁ, לִירוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקדֶשׁ, לְהַר
Holy Mountain,	הַקּ'דָשׁ,
to the Third and threefold Holy Temple, immediately and	לְבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי -וְהַמְשָׁלָשׁ, וְתַכֵּף וּמִיָּד
literally now.	מַמָּשׁ.