

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav ויַאַכְלָךָּ אָת הַמִּן וְגוֹיִ

Introduction

This discourse by the Alter Rebbe explores the mystical nature of $m\bar{a}n$ (manna) and its connection to Divine compassion, the inner structure of the soul, and the transformative power of Torah. Drawing from Midrash, Zohar, the teachings of the Arizal, and deep Chassidic explanations, the Rebbe reveals how $m\bar{a}n$ is not merely physical sustenance, but a spiritual force that channels "—"abundant mercies"—from the highest source. He ties this into the role of the Thirteen Attributes of Mercy, the concept of resurrection (techiyas hameisim), and the relationship between Torah, the soul, and Divine revelation. These themes are interwoven with references to Gan Eden, Atik Yomin, and the dew of Torah, making the discourse both deeply kabbalistic and practical in its call for personal transformation through Divine mercy.

(8)

And He fed you the manna, etc., in order to make you know, etc. Behold, the manna is of the level of dew, as it is written, "and the layer of dew rose" (Exodus 16:14). And it is the dew through which the dead will be revived in the future. It is the level of great mercies, as it is said: "Who revives the dead with great mercies." And to understand what is the level of "great mercies" above—

וַיַּאֲכִלְּדְּ אֶת הַמָּן וְגוֹי לְמַעַן הוֹדִיעֲךְ וְגוֹי. הִנֵּה הַמָּן הוּא בְּחִינַת טַל, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב "וַתַּעַל שִׁכְבַת הַטַל", וְהוּא טַל שֶׁעָתִיד לְהַחֲיוֹת בּוֹ אֶת הַמֵּתִים. הוּא בְּחִינַת רַחֲמִים רַבִּים, כְּמֵאמֵר "מְחַיֵּה מֵתִים בְּרַחֲמִים רַבִּים". -וּלְהָבִין מַהוּ בְּחִינַת רַחָמִים רַבִּים לְמַעְּלָה

Behold, it is written, "And I will sow the house of Israel with the seed of man and the seed of beast" (Jeremiah 31:26). (And see what is written on this regarding the verse "And these are the ordinances.") The meaning is: there are two types of souls—the level of "man" and the level of "beast."

הָנֵּה כָּתוּב "ןזָרַעְתִּי אֶת בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל זֶרַע אָדָם ןזֶרַע בְּהֵמָה" (יֶרְמְיָה ל״א), וְעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב מִזֶּה עַל פָּסוּק "וְאֵלֶּה הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים". פֵירוּש: שָׁיֵּשׁ שְׁנֵי מִינֵי נְשָׁמוֹת—בְּחִינַת אָדָם וּבְחִינַת בְּהֵמָה.

And this is understood along with what is written, "The face of the lion to the right..." (Ezekiel 1:10), which refers to the level of love. And elsewhere it is written, "A lion has roared—who shall not fear?" (Amos 3:8).

ְיוּבֵן זֶה עִם מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב "פְּנֵי אַרְיֵה אֶל הַיָּמִין" וְגוֹ׳, שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת אַהֲבָה. וּבִמְקוֹם אַחֵר כָּתוּב "אַרְיֵה (שֵׁאַג מִי לֹא יִירַא" (עַמוֹס ג׳).

Also, the Days of Awe are named after the lion, since the word "lion" (אַרְיֵה) shares the same letters as "fear" (אַרְיֵה). This is because this level of love—the level of lion above—is from the revelation of the greatness of the Holy One, blessed be He, and His greatness is unsearchable.

וְגַם יָמִים נוֹרָאִים נְקְרָאִים עַל שֵׁם אַרְיֵה, כִּי אַרְיֵה אוֹתִּיוֹת יִרְאָה. וְהַיִּינוּ שֶׁבְּחִינַת אַהְּכָה זוֹ שֶׁל בְּחִינַת אַרְיֵה לְמַעְלָה—הִיא מִבְּחִינַת הִתְגַּלוּת גְּדוּלָתוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּבָּ״ה, וּלְגַדְלוּתוֹ אֵין חֵקֶר.

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav וַיַּאַכְלָךָּ אָת הָמֵן וְגוֹי

Since it cannot be enclosed within the worlds, therefore, fear and dread fall upon them at this great revelation—from the side of the recipient, who cannot contain this level as it is above.

שָׁאֵינוֹ יָכוֹל לְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּתוֹךְ עוֹלְמִין. וְלָכֵן תִּפּוֹל עֲלֵיהֶם אֵימֶתָה וָפַחַד בְּהִתְּגַלוּת גְּדוֹלָה זוֹ, מִצֵּד הַמְּקַבֵּל שָׁאֵינוֹ יָכוֹל לְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ בָּהֶם בְּחִינָה זוֹ כְּמוֹ שָׁהִיא לְמַעְלָה.

[And like what is explained elsewhere with the analogy of an embossed seal that leaves an indented impression in the wax—so too, from the revelation of Hashem's greatness, what is drawn below into the worlds is the aspect of fear.]

וְעַל דֶּרֶהְ הַמְבוֹאָר בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר, הַמָּשָׁל מֵחוֹתָם] בּוֹלֵט—נַעֲשֵׂית עַל הַשָּׁעֲוָה צוּרַת חוֹתָם שׁוֹקֵעַ. כָּהְ מֵהְתְגַּלּוּת גְּדוּלָתוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּבָּ״ה נִמְשֶׁךְ לְמַטָּה בָּעוֹלָמוֹת [.בְּחִינַת יִרְאָה

And this is the matter of fire descending upon the altar in the form of a lion, which would consume all the offerings, etc.

וְזָהוּ עִנְיָן שֶׁיָרְדָה עַל הַמִּזְבֵּחַ אֵשׁ בְּצוּרַת אַרֵיה—דַּאֲכִיל כָּל קָרְבָּנִין וְגוֹ׳.

That is, the level of fat and blood that is consumed and burned through the revelation of this level—and regarding this it is said, "For Hashem your God is a consuming fire" (Deuteronomy 4:24), for He burns and consumes all other fires.

דְּהַיְנוּ בְּחִינַת חֵלֶב וָדָם שֶׁנְּכְלָה וְנִשְׂרַף בְּהִתְגַּלוּת בְּחִינָה זוֹ, וְעַל זֶה נָאֱמַר "בִּי ה׳ אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֵשׁ אֹכְלָה הוּא" (דְּבָרִים ד׳), שֶׁשׁוֹרֵף וּמְכַלֶּה כָּל הָאֵשִׁים.

And the level of love that all the worlds receive is from the level of the face of the ox on the left side, which is the level of Gevurah that conceals and hides the aforementioned level of greatness.

וּבְחִינַת אַהַבָּה מְקַבְּלִים כָּל הָעוֹלָמוֹת מִבְּחִינַת פְּנֵי שׁוֹר שֶׁמִן הַשְּׁמֹאל, שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת גְּבוּרָה, הַמַּעֲלִים וּמַסְתִּיר בָּחִינַת גִּדוּלָּה הַנִּ״ל.

And the love that extends from this level is called "behemah" (animal), a feminine expression, since it receives from the above-mentioned "face of the ox."

וָהָאַהַבָּה שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁכֶת מִבְּחִינָה זוֹ נִקְרֵאת בְּשֵׁם "בְּהַמָה", לַשׁוֹן נוּקְבָא, שֶׁמְּקַבֶּלֶת מִבְּנֵי שׁוֹר הַנִ״ל.

And it is called "ahavas olam" (love of the world) because this love comes through the concealment and hiding of divine vitality within the worlds.

וְנָקְרֵאת "אַהָבַת עוֹלָם", מִפְּנֵי שֶׁאַהֲבָה זוֹ בָּאָה עַל־יְדֵי הָעָלֵם וְהַסְתַּר חֵיּוּת אֱלוֹקוּת שֲׁבָּתוֹךְ הַעוֹלְמוֹת.

And that vitality ascends upward with wondrous yearning to rise and be included in the One, Who is the source and life of life—the level of Sovev Kol Almin (the encompassing light), as it is written: "Be not silent, O God..." (Psalms 83:2), for He calls constantly and is not forgotten.

וְהַחַיּוּת הוּא הָעוֹלֶה לְמַעְלֶה בִּתְשׁוּקָה נִפְּלָאָה לְהָתְעַלּוֹת וּלְהִתְפַלֵּל בְּאָחָד, שֶהוּא מְקוֹר וְחַיֵּי הַחַיִּים—בְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל עַלְמִין, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "אֵל דֹמִי לְדִּ" וְגוֹ׳, קָאָבִי תָּדִיר וְלָא שָׁכֵידְ וְגוֹ׳.

And likewise, when a person contemplates constantly with the eye of his intellect the concealment and hiding of divine vitality—this is why the world (olam) is so called, from the root he'elem (concealment)—he is aroused with wondrous yearning,

וְכֵן הָאָדָם שֶׁמִּתְבּוֹגֵן חָמִיד בְּעֵין שִּׂכְלוֹ הָעְלֵם וְהַסְתֵּר חַיּוּת אֱלוֹקוּת, שֶׁלָכֵן נָקְרָא "עוֹלָם" מִלְשׁוֹן הֶעְלֵם וְהַסְתֵּר—מִתְעוֹרֵר בִּתְשׁוּקָה נִפְלָאָה שֶׁמִּשְׁתּוֹקֵק וָנִמְשַׁךְ בְּטָבַע לְמַעְלָה לֵאוֹר בָּאוֹר הַחַיִּים.

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav וַיַּאַכְלָךָּ אַת הַמַּן וְגוֹי

for he naturally longs and is drawn upward to be illuminated in the light of life.

And this love is called "behemah rabbah" (great beast), and the lower love that is within the worlds.

And the level of "adam" is, as it is written: "And on the likeness... the appearance of a man..." (Ezekiel 1:26). That is, the Master of the Torah.

And this is analogous to a person who has 248 limbs and 365 sinews, whereas the limbs of a beast do not possess this number.

So too, the Torah is 248 positive commandments and 365 negative commandments, and it is a level higher than love and fear, for love and fear are only wings to soar upward to the place of Torah.

(ב)

And behold, it is written: "And I was brutish and did not know; I was as a beast with You" (Psalms 73:22). "Beasts" is in the plural, for there is yet another level of "behemah" (beast) that is higher than the level of "adam" (man).

And this is what is called "behemah rabbah" (great beast), which is the level of "ahavah rabbah" (great love) that is higher than the knowledge that is graspable and enclothed within the worlds. This is from the level of Sovev Kol Almin, before Whom all is

considered as nothing at all.

[And this is the matter of what is stated in Etz Chayim, Sha'ar Adam Kadmon (Heichal A"A, Chapter 4), that all the supernal

partzufim of Arich Anpin, Abba and Ima, Ze'er Anpin and Nukva—first receive nurture from the two levels of the "breasts of the Behemah." See there.]

And from there is drawn the level of "great mercies."

That is, like the example of a mortal king, who—because of his loftiness and exaltation above all ministers and nations—possesses a greater trait of compassion, for he has mercy on all, since they are all lowly and inferior compared to him.

וְנָקְרֵאת אַהֲכָה זוֹ בְּחִינַת "בְּהֵמָה רַבָּה", וְאַהֲכָה זוּטָא שַׁבְּתוֹךְ הַעוֹלַמוֹת.

וְהָנֵּה בְּחִינַת אָדָם הוּא, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וְעַל דְּמוּת" וְגוֹ׳ "כְּמַרְאֵה אָדָם" וְגוֹ׳ (יְחָזְקֵאל א׳). דְּהַיְנוּ מָרֵי דָאוֹרֵיִיתַא.

וְהוּא עַל דֶּרֶךְ מָשֶׁל, כְּמוֹ הָאָדָם שֶׁיֵשׁ בּוֹ רַמ״ח אֵבָרִים וְשָׁס״ה גִּידִין. מַה־שֶּׁאֵין־כֵּן אֵבָרֵי בְּהֵמָה—אֵין בָּהֶם מָסְפַּר זָה.

כָּךְ הַתּוֹרָה הִיא רַמ״ח מִצְ*וֹת* עֲשֵׂה וְשָׁס״ה מִצְ*וֹת* לֹא־תַצֲשֶׂה, שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינָה גְּבוֹהָה מֵאַהֲבָה וְיִרְאָה, שָׁאַהַבָּה וְיִרְאָה הֵם רַק "גַּדְפִין" בִּלְבַד לְפָרְחָא לְעֵילָא לִמְקוֹם הַתּוֹרָה.

וְהָנֵּה כָּתוּב: "וַאֲנִי בַעַר וְלֹא אֵדָע, בְּהֵמוֹת הָיִיתִי עִּמֶּךְ" (תְּהִלִּים ע״ג). "בְּהֵמוֹת" לָשׁוֹן רַבִּים, שֶׁיֵשׁ עוֹד הַבְּחִינַת "בָּהֵמָה" שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת "אָדָם."

ְוָהִיא הַנָּקְרֵאת בְּשֵׁם "בְּהֵמֶה רַבָּה", שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת "אַהְבָה רַבָּה" שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִן הַדַּעַת הַמּוּשָׂג וּמְלוּבָּשׁ תּוֹך הָעוֹלָמוֹת.

שָׁהוּא מִבְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל עַלְמִין, דְּכָלָּא קַמֵּיה כְּלָא חַשִּׁיב מַמַּשׁ. חַשִּׁיב מַמַּשׁ

ְהַיִינוּ עִנְיָן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּעֵץ חַיִּים, שֵׁעַר א״א (בֶּרֶק] ד׳), שֶׁכָּל הַפַּרְצוּפִים הָעֶלְיוֹנִים שֶׁל א״א וְאַבָּא וְאִמָּא, [.זו״נ—יִינָקוּ מְחַלָּה מִבּ׳ בְּחִינוֹת דַּדֵּי בְּהֵמָה. עַיֵּן שֶׁם

וּמשׁם נמִשׁךְ בָּחינת "רחַמים רבּים".

דְהַיְנוּ כְּמוֹ לְמָשָׁל מֶלֶךְ בָּשָׁר וָדָם, שֶׁמִּפְנֵי גַּבְהוּתוֹ וְהָתְנַשְּׁאוּתוֹ עֵל כָּל הַשָּׂרִים וְהָעַמִּים—יֵשׁ בּוֹ מִדַּת רַחֲמָנוּת יֹתֵר, שֶׁמְרַחֵם עַל כָּלָם, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁכֵּלָם הֵם שְׁפָלִים וּגָרוּעִים מִמֶּנוּ שָׁפָלִים וּגָרוּעִים מִמֶּנוּ

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav וַיַּאָכִלְךָּ אָת תַּמָּן וְגוֹי

Therefore, the compassion is exceedingly great in his eyes because of the magnitude and intensity of their lowliness.	לָכֵן הָרַחַמָנוּת גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד בְּצֵינָיו, עַל גֹּדֶל וְעֹצֶם שָׁפָלוּתָם.
And so too—so to speak—with the Infinite Light, blessed be	
He: that all is nullified in existence before Him, may He be	וְכָכָה מַמְּשׁ, כְּבִיָּכוֹל, בְּאוֹר אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּךְ הוּא,
blessed, and everything is considered literally as nothing before	שֶׁהַכּל בְּטֵלִים בִּמְצִיאוּת נֶגְדּוֹ יִתְבָּרַדְ, וְכוּלָא מַמָּשׁ בלני ביניבני ביניב
Him.	פָּלָא חֲשִׁיבָא קַמֵּיה.
Even the supernal worlds, as it is written: "Behold, the heavens	וַאֲפִילּוּ עוֹלָמוֹת עֶלְיוֹנִים, כְּדָכְתִיב: "הֵן שָׁמַיִם לֹא זַכּוּ
are not pure in His eyes" (Job 15:15).	ט״ו (אָיּוֹב ט״ו).
Therefore, the compassion upon them is exceedingly	לָכֵן הָרַחֲמֶנוּת גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד עֲלֵיהֶם, אֵיךְ שֶׁהֵם שְׁפָּלִים
great—how they are so utterly low and inferior before Him, may	ָּוְבֶרוּעִים בָּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁפָּלוּת נֵגְדּוֹ יִתְבַּרַדְּ וּגְרוּעִים בָּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁפָלוּת נֵגִדּוֹ יִתְבַּרַדְ.
He be blessed.	
Even upon the levels of the higher and lower Gan Eden, this aforementioned compassion falls—	שֶׁאֲפִילּוּ עֵל בְּחִינַת גַּן־עֵדֶן הָעֶלְיוֹן וְהַתַּחָתוֹן נוֹפֵל בּוֹ הָרַחַמָנוּת הַנִּ״ל.
[as is explained on the verse "For the mountains may depart"	
(Isaiah 54:10)]. For the concept of Gan Eden is that the	כְּמוֹ שֶׁבֶּתוּב מִנָּה עַל פָּסוּק "כִּי הֶהָרִים יָמוּשׁוּ" וְגוֹ׳]
righteous sit and delight in the radiance of the Shechinah,	(יְשַׁעְיָה נ״ד)]. שֶׁעָנָיָן גַּן־עֵדָן הוּא שֶׁהַצַּדִּיקִים יוֹשְׁבִים
etc.—and this is only a radiance and illumination that extends	וְנֶהֶנִים מִוִּיו הַשְּׁכִינָה וְגוֹ׳, וְאֵין זֶה אֶלֶּא זִיו וְהָאָרָה בתכניית מתני נתכבד
from Him, may He be blessed.	הַמְּתָפַּשֶׁטֶת מִמֶּנוּ יִתְבָּרַךְ.
But as for Him Himself, in His very essence and glory, this	אֲבָל בּוֹ בְּעַצְמוֹ וּבִכְבוֹדוֹ לֹא שַׁיֵיךְ זֶה כְּלָל, כִּי הַכֹּל
concept does not apply at all—for all is nullified in existence	בְּטַלִים בִּמְצִיאוּת נֶגְדּוֹ יִתְבָּרַךּ, וְנַכְלָלִים בִּיִחוּדוֹ בְּטַלִים בִּמְצִיאוּת נֶגְדּוֹ יִתְבָּרַךּ, וְנַכְלָלִים בִּיִחוּדוֹ
before Him, may He be blessed, and included in His unity and	וַאַחְדּוּתוֹ. וָאַחָדּוּתוֹ.
oneness.	
And there is no thing of independent existence there, upon which one could apply the term "thing" or "entity" of its	וְאֵין שָׁם דָבָר בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ שֶׁיִפּוֹל עָלָיו שֵׁם דָבָר
own—such as Gan Eden, etc.	וּמָהוּת בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ, כְּמוֹ גַּן־עֵדֶן וְגוֹ׳.
[And see what is written in the discourse "Ashirah LaHashem ki	ָןעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדִבְרֵי הַמַּתְחִיל "אָשִׁירָה לַה׳ כִּי
ga'oh ga'ah," on Parshas Beshalach, regarding the matter of "the	יָבּאָה גַּאָה", בְּפַרְשַׁת בְּשַׁלַח, בְּעָנְיַן "עָלְמַא גָאָה גַּאָה", בְּפַרְשַׁת בְּשַׁלַח, בְּעָנְיַן "עָלְמַא
hidden world."]	ָּדְּיָּדְיָּרְיִּבְיְּרִיּיְרִיּיְרִיּיְרִיּיְרִיּיְרִיּיְרְיִּרְיִּ
And even the level of "Eden," which is above the level of	constitution of the consti
"Gan"—which is the level of Chochmah (wisdom)—it is said	וַאֲפָלוּ בְּחִינַת "עֵדָן" שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת "גַּן", שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת חָכְמָה—נָאֱמַר עָלֶיהָ: "כָּלָם בְּחָכְמָה עָשִׁיתָ" (תְּהָלִים ק״ד), שֶׁנֶּחְשֶׁבֶת בְּחִינַת "עֲשִׂיָה" גַּשְׁמִיּוּת לָגַבֵּי הַקַּבַּ״ה.
about it: "You made them all with wisdom" (Psalms 104:24),	
meaning it is considered as mere "action" (asiyah), materiality,	
relative to the Holy One, blessed be He.	T /T:

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav וַיַּאָכִלְךָּ אָת תַּמָּן וְגוֹיִ

And the compassion upon this is exceedingly great—how it descended so far downward to be considered as literally nothing before Him, as mentioned above.	וְהָרַחֲמָנוּת עַל זֶה גְּדוֹלֶה מְאֹד—אֵיךְ שֶׁיָּרְדוּ כָּל־כָּךְ בְּבְּחִינַת מֵטָה, לְהְיוֹת נָחְשָׁב כְּלָא מֵמָשׁ קַמֵיה, כַּנִּזְכָּר לָעֵיל.
And from this, the discerning one will contemplate to arouse great mercies upon his soul—that is, upon the divine spark within him, which is truly a part of G-d above, from the level of Divinity.	וּמְזֶּה יָתְבּוֹגֵן הַמַּשְׂכִּיל לְעוֹרֵר רַחֲמִים רַבִּים עַל נַפְשׁוֹ, דְּהַיְנוּ עַל נִיצוֹץ אֱלֹקוּת שֶׁבּוֹ, שֶׁהוּא חֵלֶק אֱלוֹקָה מִמַּעַל מַמָּשׁ, מִבְּחִינַת אֱלוֹקוּת.
"And I am Hashem, I have not changed" (Malachi 3:6)—He was, is, and will be. "And You are He before the world was created" (from Siddur).	וַאֲנִי ה׳ לֹא שָׁנִיתִי—הָיָה, הוֹנֶה, וְיִהְיֶה. וְאַתָּה הוּא קֹדָם שֶׁנִבְרָא הָעוֹלָם וְגוֹ׳.
And yet this soul is bound and tied in the vanities of the world, which conceal and obscure the light of truth, and is occupied with the vanities of the world, which are truly nothing.	ְרָהוּא אָסוּר וּקָשׁוּר בְּהַבְלֵי עוֹלָם, הַמַּאֲלִימִים וּמֵסְתִּירִים אוֹר הָאֱמֶת, וְעוֹסֵק בְּהַבְלֵי עוֹלָם שֶׁהַם כְּלָא מַמָּשׁ
And even if he engages in matters of Torah, if he does so "for his own honor," etc.—that is, he wants to attain something, to be considered "something" and important—then this learning is "under the sun," and "everything is vanity and grasping at wind" (Ecclesiastes 1:14).	וַאֲפִילּוּ עוֹסֵק בִּדְבָרֵי תוֹרָה—אִי עָבֵיד בְּגִין יְקֶרֵיה וְגוֹ׳, דְהַיְנוּ שֶׁרוֹצֶה לְהַשִּׂיג אֵיזֶה דָּבָר, לִהְיוֹת נֶחְשָׁב לְנֵשׁ וְדָבָר—הָרֵי לִימוּד זֶה מִתַּחַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ, שֶׁהַכּּל הָבֶל וּרְעוּת רוּחַ.
And when he delves into this matter deeply in contemplation—each person according to what he knows and recognizes in himself, "for a person knows the bitterness of his soul" (Proverbs 14:10)—	וּכְשֶׁיַצְמִיק בְּעִנְיָן זֶה בְּהִתְבּוֹנְנוּת, כָּאוֹפָן שֶׁכָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד לְפִי מַה שֶׁהוּא יוֹדֵעַ וּמַכִּיר אֶת עַצְמוֹ—כִּי יָדַע —אִינִישׁ בְּנַפְשֵׁיה
he will arouse great mercies and abundant compassion—how he is in utter lowliness and utterly distant from Hashem.	יְעוֹרֵר רַחֲמִים רַבִּים וַחֲמְלָה יְתֵירָה—אֵיךְ שֶׁהוּא בְּתַכְלִית הַשִּׁפְלוּת וְרֵחוּק מֵה׳ בְּתַכְלִית
And through this, his soul will be revived—like techiyas hameisim (the resurrection of the dead) literally.	וּבְזֶה תִּחְיֶה נַפְשׁוֹ כִּתְחִיֵּית הַמֵּתִים מַמָּשׁ.
For the concept of the resurrection of the dead will come through "dew," as it is written: "For a dew of lights is Your dew" (Isaiah 26:19).	שֶׁעְנְיָן תְּחִיַּית הַמֵּתִים יִהְיֶה עַל־יְדֵי טַל, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: ("כִּי טַל אוֹרוֹת טַלֶּדְּ" (יְשַׁעְיָה כ״ו).
And this is the "dew that drips from the mouth of Atik" (Zohar III 133a), meaning: there will be a revelation of Divinity in a powerful and immense revelation from the Source and Life of life—the Infinite, blessed be He.	וְהוּא "טַלָּא דְנָטֵיף מִפּוּמָא דְעַתִּיקָא" (זֹהַר ח״ג קל״ג א), פֵּירוּשׁ: שֶׁיִּהְיֶה הָתְגַּלוּת אֱלוֹקוּת בִּבְחִינַת גִּלוּי רַב וָעָצוּם מִמְּקוֹר וְחַיֵּי הַחַיִּים אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּךְ הוּא.

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav וַיַּאָכִלְךָּ אָת תַּמָּן וְגוֹי

And "the glory of Hashem will be revealed" (Isaiah 40:5) so greatly, that even in a place where there was only a tiny amount of vitality and existence—	וְנִגְלָה כְבוֹד ה' כָּכָה עַד שֶׁאֲפִילּוּ בְּמָקוֹם שֶׁהָיָה מְעַט הַזְעָר חַיּוּת וְקִיּוּם —מָזְעָר חַיּוּת וְקִיּוּם
it will be awakened and rise upward to be included in the One and nullified like the nullification of a candle before a torch.	יֵעוֹרֵר וְיַעֲלֶה לְמַעְלָה לְהִכָּלֵל בְּאֶחָד וּלְהִבָּטֵל כְּבִטוּל נֵר בִּפְנֵי אַבוּקָה.
And they will gather from all the places of distance, and through this they will be able to receive great vitality to revive the dead—because a residue of life (kista de-chiyusa) remained in them.	וְיָתְקַבְּצוּ מִכָּל הַמְּקוֹמוֹת הַמֵּדָּחִים שָׁם, וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה יוּכְלוּ לְקַבֵּל חַיּוּת רַב לְהַחֲיוֹת מֵתִים, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁנִּשְׁאַר בָּהֶם קִיסְטָא דְחַיּוּתָא.
And exactly so, a person will revive his soul, which is bound and tied in the vanities of the world and is considered as dead, as it is written: "And He gave the wicked their grave" (Isaiah 53:9).	וְכָכָה מַמָּשׁ יְחַיֶּה אִישׁ אֶת נַפְשׁוֹ הָאָסוּרָה וּקְשׁוּרָה בְּהַרְלֵי עוֹלָם, וְנֶחְשֶׁבֶת כְּמֵת, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וַיִּתֵּן אֶת (רְשָׁעִים קִבְרוֹ" (יְשַׁעְיָה נ״ג.
And as our Sages said: "The wicked, in their lifetimes, are called dead" (Berachos 18b)—even the life that is in them is considered like death.	וּכְמוֹ שֶׁאָמְרוּ רַזָּ״ל: "רְשָׁעִים בְּחַיֵּיהֶם קְרוּיִים מֵתִים" (בְּרָכוֹת י״ח), שֶׁאָפִילוּ הַחַיִּים שֶׁבָּהֶם—בְּמֵת נָחְשָׁב.
And through arousing the level of "great mercies" from Above, the vitality is awakened and gathered from wherever there remains even a minute trace of life, back to its source and root, and he will receive abundant vitality to revive his soul.	ְוַעַל־יְדֵי הָתְעוֹרְרוּת בְּחִינַת רַחֲמִים רַבִּים מִלְמַעְלָה—עַל־יְדֵי זֶה מִתְעוֹרֵר וּמִתְקַבֵּץ הַחַיּוּת מִכָּל מָקוֹם שֶׁיֵשׁ בּוֹ מְעַט מִזְעָר קִיסְטָא דְחַיּוּתָא לִמְקוֹרוֹ וְשָׁרְשׁוֹ, וְיִקַּבֵּל חַיּוּת רַב לְהַחֲיוֹת נַפְשׁוֹ.
(λ)	
And behold, the drawing down of the above-mentioned level of "great mercies" is through the Thirteen Attributes (of Mercy).	וְהָנֵּה, הַמְשָׁכוֹת בְּחִינַת רַחֲמִים רַבִּים הַנּ״ל—הוּא עַל־יְדֵי י״ג מִדּוֹת.
And this is because since they are "great mercies" without limit, they cannot be enclothed within the worlds unless through contractions via the Thirteen Attributes, which give measure and proportion so that the worlds can receive it.	ְוָהַיְינוּ, שֶׁלְפִי שֶׁהֵם רַחָּמִים רַבִּים בְּלִי גְבוּל—אִי אֶפְשֶׁר לְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ תּוֹךְ הָעוֹלֶמוֹת אִם לֹא עַל־יְדֵי צִמְצוּמִים דֶּרֶךְ י״ג מִדּוֹת, שֶׁנוֹתְנִים מִדָּה וְשִׁעוּר שֶׁיוּכְלוּ הָעוֹלָמוֹת לְקַבְּלוֹ
[And this is the matter of "like the precious oil that descends upon the beard," etc., and as it is written in the Zohar I (288a): "He is the oil and He is the dew, and it descends upon the beard," meaning it extends and enclothes itself in the Thirteen Attributes, which are the thirteen tufts of the beard.]	וְזֶהוּ עִנְיָן "כְּשֶׁמֶן הַטּוֹב" וְגוֹ׳ "יוֹרֵד עַל הַזָּקָן" וְגוֹ׳,] וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכֶּתוּב בַּוּהֵר ח״א (דַף פּ״ח א׳): "אִיהוּ שֶׁמֶן וְאִיהוּ טַל", וְיוֹרֵד עַל הַזָּקָן—שָׁנָּמְשָׁךְ וּמִתְלַבֵּשׁ בִּי״ג [.מִדּוֹת, שֶׁהֵם בְּחִינַת י״ג תִּיקוּנֵי דִּיקְנָא
[And this is what the Ramaz wrote in his commentary on Vayikra (on daf 15b) and on Parshas Emor (on daf 94a), in the name of the Likkutei Torah on Parshas Toldos, that there are two levels of hairs in the beard—the outer and the inner see there.]	ְוָהַיִינוּ מֵה שֶׁכָּתַב הָרַמָ״ז בְּפֵירוּשׁוֹ לְוַיִּקְרָא (דַּף ט״ו] ע״ב), וּבְפַּרְשַׁת אֱמוֹר (דַּף צ״ד ע״א), בְּשֵׁם הַלֶּקֶ״ת פַּרְשַׁת תּוֹלְדוֹת, שֶׁיֵשׁ בַּדִּיקְנָא שְׁתֵּי בְּחִינוֹת [.שְׂעָרוֹת—וְהַפְּנִימִית וְכוּ׳, עַיֵּן שָׁם

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav וַיַּאָכִלְךָּ אָת תַּמָּן וְגוֹיִ

And this corresponds to the Twelve Tribes and the Tribe of Levi, who includes them all.	ַןהַיִינוּ כְּנֶגֶד י״ב שְׁבָטִים, וְשֵׁבֶט לֵוִי הַכּוֹלֵל כָּלָם.
And this is why we say Selichos and the Thirteen Attributes from Rosh Chodesh Elul onward—for that is the time of awakening of this level.	וְלֶכֵן אוֹמְרִים סְלִיחוֹת וְי״ג מִדּוֹת מֵרֹאשׁ חוֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל וָאֵילָדְּ, שֶׁאָז הוּא זְמַן הָתְעוֹרְרוּת בְּחִינָה הַנּ״ל.
And this is what is written: "Your mercies are many, Hashem; by Your laws give me life" (Psalms 119:156)—that through the level of <i>great mercies</i> , such vitality is drawn that even "by Your laws," we live.	ְוֹזֶהוּ שֶׁכֶּתוּב: "רַחֲמֶיךּ רַבִּים ה׳, כְּמִשְׁפָּטֶידְ חַיֵּנִי"—שָׁעַל־יְדֵי בְּחִינַת רַחֲמִים רַבִּים נִמְשָׁךְ חַיּוּת "כָּכָה, עַד שָׁאֲפָלוּ בִּמְקוֹם "מִשְׁפָּטֶיךְ חַיֵּנוּ
And as we say: "Inscribe us for a good life."	וּרְמָאמֵרֵנוּ: "כָּתוְבֵנוּ לְחַיִּים טוֹבִים".
And this is what is written: "For Avraham did not know us, and Yisrael does not recognize us; You, Hashem, are our Father" (Isaiah 63:16).	וְזָהוּ שֶׁכֶּתוּב: "כִּי אַבְרָהָם לֹא יְדָעָנוּ, וְיִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא נַכִּירֵנוּ—אַתָּה ה׳ אָבִינוּ" (יְשַׁעְיָה ס״ג).
The meaning is: "Hashem our Father" is the level of the aforementioned <i>great mercies</i> .	פֵּירוּשׁ: כִּי "ה׳ אָבִינוּ"—הוּא בְּחִינַת רַחֲמִים רַבִּים הַנּ״ל.
[It may be said along the lines of what the Ramaz wrote on Parshas Emor there, that the concept of "Father" is drawn from the inner level of the beard and see what is written on this verse "For Avraham" in connection with Megillas Esther.]	ֵישׁ לוֹמַר עַל דָּרָךְ מַה שֶּׁכָּתַב הָרַמְ״ז פַּרְשַׁת אֱמוֹר] שָׁם, שֶׁמְצִיאוּת "אָבָּא" מוּשְׁפָּע מִבְּחִינַת הַפְּנִימִית דְּדִיקְנָא וְגוֹ׳. וְעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב עַל פָּסוּק זָה: "כִּי [.אַבָרָהָם" וְגוֹ׳, גַּבֵּי מְגִלַּת אֶסְתֵּר
And this is why we say during the Ten Days of Repentance: "Avinu Malkeinu"—"Our Father, Our King"—for this is above the level of the Patriarchs, who were the Chariot (Merkavah).	וְלָכֵן אוֹמְרִים בַּצֲשֶׂרֶת יְמֵי תְּשׁוּבָה: "אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ"—וְהוּא לְמַעְלָה מִמַּדְרֵגַת הָאָבוֹת שֶׁהֵן־הֵן הַמֶּרְכָּבָה.
And as it is written: "And My Name Hashem I did not make known to them" (Exodus 6:3), meaning: they had no knowledge or connection to the Name "Hashem our Father," which is the level of <i>great mercies</i> .	וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וּשְׁמִי ה׳ לֹא נוֹדַעְתִּי לָהֶם"—פֵּירוּשׁ: שֶׁלֹא הָיְתָה לָהֶם יְדִיעָה וְהִתְחַבְּרוּת בְּשֵׁם "ה׳ אָבִינוּ", שָׁהוּא בְּחִינַת רַחֲמִים רַבִּים הַנּ״ל.
And this is what is written about the manna—which is the level of <i>dew</i> , the level of <i>great mercies</i> —"that your forefathers did not know," for the Avos had no knowledge of it.	וְזָהוּ שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּמָּן, שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת הַפֵּל, בְּחִינַת רַחֲמִים רַבִּים: "אֲשֶׁר לֹא יָדְעוּן אֲבוֹתֶיךְ"—שֶׁלֹא הָיְתָה לָאֲבוֹת יְדִיעָה בּוֹ
(See more on this in: Bamidbar Rabbah 1:1; end of Parshas Re'eh; Acharei Mos, end of section 22; Koheles Rabbah on "Berov HaTovah," p. 93b.)	וְעַיֵּן מָזֶּה בְּרַבָּה בְּמִדְבֵּר רַפ״א, סוֹף פּ׳ רְאֵה, פּ׳) אַחָרֵי סו״פ כ״ב, בְּקֹהֶלֶת רַבָּה עַל "בְּרַבּוֹת הַטּוֹבָה" (.דף צ״ג ע״ב

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav וַיַּאָכִלְךָּ אֶת הַמָּן וְגוֹיִ

"In order to make you know that not by bread alone does man	לְמַעַן הוֹדִיעֲך כִּי לֹא עַל הַלֶּחֶם לְבַדּוֹ יִחְיֶה"
live" (Deuteronomy 8:3). The meaning is like what our Sages	הָאָדָם"—פֵּירוּשׁ עַל דֶּרֶךְ מַה שֶּׁאָמְרוּ רַזְּ״ל: "כָּל בעותר: עני לי עלע הורד - עמלן הורד עני לו" בי
said: "Whoever says: I have only Torah—even Torah he does not have," for it is not this by which man lives.	ָהָאוֹמֵר: אֵין לִי אֶלֶּא תּוֹרָה—אֲפָלוּ תּוֹרָה אֵין לוֹ", כִּי לֹא בָּזֶה יִחָיֶה הָאַדָם.
	ը ինն անին անելու
Meaning: the Supernal Man (Adam Ila'ah) "on the image of the Throne"	'בַּירוּשׁ: "הָאָדָם עִילָּאָה", עַל "דְמוּת הַכִּפֵּא" וְגוֹי.
As our Sages said: "Yisrael sustains their Father in Heaven."	עַל דֶּרֶךְ מַה שֶּׁאָמְרוּ רַזָּ״ל: "יִשְׂרָאֵל מְפַּרְנְּסִין לָאֲבִיהֶם שֶׁבַּשָּׁמַיִם.
Rather, "by every utterance of the mouth of Hashem"—that	אֶלָא "כִּי עַל כָּל מוֹצָא פִי ה׳" וְגוֹ׳—דְהַיְנוּ עַל־יְדֵי
is, through contemplation, when one understands and reflects	ֶּטְלָא דִּ בְּלְ כָּלְ כוּבְּא פָּ הֹ וְגוּ בְּיִלְהְנִּיתְ, נְיּבֶּלְ וְּמַבְּלְנוּתְ שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה הִיא "מוֹצָא הִתְבּוֹנְנוּת, שֶׁהַמֵּשְׂכִּיל וִּמִתְבּוֹנֵן שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה הִיא "מוֹצָא
that the Torah is the utterance of the mouth of Hashem and His speech.	ַרָּהְבּוּנְגָּ, שֶׁטָבּוּשְּׁבָּ י יִבְּיְגָבּוּגֵן שֶּטֵוּגוּוָ יוּ יִהְבָּרוּ שֶׁל מָקוֹם. פִי הי" וּדְבָרוֹ שֶׁל מָקוֹם.
And "the Torah and the Holy One, blessed be He, are entirely	
one."	ָןאוֹרַיְיתָא וְקוּדְשָׁא בְּרִיךְּ הוּא—כּוּלָּא חַד.
And this is the matter of "Dew of Torah," as our Sages said:	וְהוּא עִנְיָן "טַל תּוֹרָה", כְּמַאֲמֵר רַזָּ״ל: "כָּל הָעוֹסֵק
"Whoever engages in Torah, the Dew of Torah will revive	בַּתּוֹרָה—טַל תּוֹרָה מְחַיֵּיהוּ", שֶׁהוּא מִבְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל
him"—which is from the level of Sovev Kol Almin.	ַעַלְמִין.
However, it became materialized into physical letters on the	אָלָא שֶׁנִתְגַשֵׁם בָּאוֹתִיּוֹת גַשְׁמִיוֹת עַל הַסֵּפֶר בְּדִיּוֹ.
parchment, in ink.	וּ וְבְּוֹ שֶׁטְּהָ אַ אַנְוֹיגַּשֵּׁם בְּאוֹיִייוּוּ גַּאְיִייוּוּ עַיְּ הַשְּׁבָּוּוּיִייִּיּ
[And see more about "Dew of Torah" in the discourse <i>Haazinu</i>	ָןעַיֵּן מֵענְנָן "טַל תּוֹרָה" בְּדִבְרֵי הַמַּתְחִיל "הַאֲזִינוּ]
HaShamayim Tizal KaTal Imrasi, and in the discourse	הַשָּׁמֵיִם" וְגוֹ׳ "תַּצְזַל כַּטַל אָמְרָתִי", וּבְדָבְרֵי הַמַּתְחִיל
Yechayenu Miyomayim.]	[.""יְחַיֵּינוּ מִיּוֹמֶיִם
And this is "in order to make you know"—that is, through the	רְנֶהוּ "לְמַעַן הוֹדִיעֲדָ"—פֵּירוּשׁ: עַל־יְדֵי הַפָּן יוּוָדַע לְדְ
manna you will come to know this, which is the level of dew	זֶה, שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת הַטַּל "אֲשֶׁר לֹא יָדְעוּן אֲבוֹתֶיךְ",
"which your forefathers did not know," as mentioned above.	בַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל.
And nevertheless: "He fed you"—it became so materialized	וְאַף־עַל־פִּי־כֵן: "וַיַּאָכִלְדְ"—־שֶׁנִּתְגַשֵׁם עַד שֶׁדָכוּ
that they could grind it in a mortar.	בַּמְדוֹכָה.
And from this you will understand the matter of the Torah—that	וּמָזֶּה תָּבִין עִנְיָן הַתּוֹרֶה—שֶׁהִיא מוֹצֶא פִי ה׳, כְּנַ"ל,
it is the utterance of the mouth of Hashem, as above—only that	ַרַק שֶׁיֶּרֶדָה וְנַתְלַבְּשָׁה וְגוֹי. יַרָק שֶׁיֶּרֶדָה וְנַתְלַבְּשָׁה וְגוֹי.
it descended and became enclothed, etc.	와[U^ 수도자년 [U 1 년 A L 단
And therefore, through this, man lives.	וְלָכֵן עַל־יְדֵי זָה יִחְיֶה הָאָדָם.
[See also on the verse "by every utterance of the mouth" in	[:קעַיֵּן עוֹד בְּפֵירוּשׁ "כִּי עַל כָּל מוֹצָא פִי" וְגוֹ׳ בַּזּהַר
Zohar: Parshas Yisro 81b; Pekudei 253a; Naso 122b–123a;	פּ׳ יִתְרוֹ דף פּ״א ע״ב, פְּקוּדֵי רנ״ג א׳, נָשׁוֹ קכ״ב
Vayechi 273a.]	ב'–קכ"ג א', וַיְחִי דר"ג ע"א.]

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav ויַאַכְלָךָּ אָת הַמֵּן וְגוֹי

NOTE Summary

The discourse opens by explaining that $m\bar{a}n$, described in the Torah as descending with the dew, is not merely physical food, but a spiritual sustenance representing "abundant mercies" (רחמים רבים). These mercies flow from the highest levels of Divinity, specifically from the aspect of *Sovev Kol Almin*, which transcends all worlds. Because this level is too lofty to be received directly, it is channeled through the *Yud-Gimmel Middos HaRachamim*—the Thirteen Attributes of Mercy—which serve to limit, measure, and structure that unlimited light in a way that can be internalized by the worlds.

Drawing on verses like "ואני בער ולא אדע בהמות הייתי עמך," the Rebbe explains that there are two types of "behemah" (animalistic love)—a lower one from *Pnei Shor* (Gevurah) and a higher one called *Behemah Rabbah*, which represents a love that transcends reason. This *Behemah Rabbah* originates from the level of Atik Yomin, and it is through this level that רהמים רבים are ultimately drawn. This also explains why Gan Eden, Eden itself, and even the supernal realms are all considered utterly null before Hashem—so much so that Divine compassion is aroused precisely because of how low they are compared to the infinite.

This leads to a psychological and spiritual insight: even a person far removed from holiness, who is trapped in the vanities of the world, can awaken רחמים רבים upon the Divine spark in their soul. Through deep self-reflection—"each person knows his own soul"—this compassion from above is aroused, similar to techiyas hameisim (resurrection of the dead), which is also brought about by the Divine dew (טל), described in the Zohar as אָל דנטיף מפּוּמא דאתיקא.

From there, the Rebbe ties the concepts together: the manna, which comes from the level of dew, is the same concept as של חורה the dew of Torah. Just as the manna descended and was transformed into physical substance, so too the Torah, which is the "utterance of the mouth of Hashem," descends and becomes enclothed in physical letters of ink on parchment. Yet its source remains the infinite light of Hashem Himself, and one who studies Torah with this awareness is literally nourished by מורה "reviving his soul with Divine life-force."

Thus, the Rebbe explains the deeper meaning of the verse, "ים לכל מוצא כי על כל מוצא פי"—man does not live by bread, but by the utterance of Hashem's mouth. This "utterance" is the Torah, and when a Jew studies Torah with the recognition that it is the actual speech of Hashem, he draws down the same רחמים דרמים that resurrect the soul and the world

Practical Takeaway

Each Jew has within them a Divine spark that can sometimes feel lifeless or distant. But no matter how far a person may feel, he can awaken רחמים —great Divine compassion—by contemplating the fact that his soul is a literal piece of Hashem. This awareness itself brings about spiritual revival. One should approach Torah

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Eikav ויַאַכְלָךָּ אָת הַמֵּן וְגוֹי

study not just as intellectual pursuit, but as an encounter with Hashem's own words. When one studies Torah with humility and sincerity, they are literally revived by the *dew of Torah*, which sustains the soul and lifts it from spiritual lifelessness to divine connection and vitality.

Chassidic Story

In the winter of 5711 (1951), shortly after the Rebbe officially accepted the leadership of Chabad-Lubavitch, a man approached him with despair. The man had been far from Torah for years and tearfully said, "How can I return? I feel like I've wasted my whole life." The Rebbe looked at him with great compassion and said, "Even if a soul has been buried beneath years of concealment, one drop of Divine dew can awaken it." He then encouraged the man to study one line of Torah each day—"not because of what you'll accomplish," the Rebbe said, "but because it is G-d's voice calling out to you." Years later, that man became a respected teacher of Torah in Israel, and he often recounted that one line from the Rebbe as the moment he came back to life.

(Source: Told by the student himself, R. Chaim Baruch Halberstam, as quoted in As Long As I Live, ch. 8)

END NOTE