

# Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah

דְרוּשׁים לִיוֹם הכּפּוּרים

שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו

#### Introduction

This discourse by Rabbi Schneur Zalman of Liadi, the Alter Rebbe (1745–1812), the founder of Chabad Chassidus and disciple of the Maggid of Mezritch, explores the profound mysteries of the soul, Torah, mitzvos, and the atonement of Yom Kippur. Living in Liozna and later in Liadi, the Alter Rebbe revolutionized Jewish thought with his Tanya and Shulchan Aruch HaRay, giving intellectual structure to the mystical teachings of the Baal Shem Tov. His Chassidim were deeply influenced by his ability to unite abstract Kabbalistic concepts with practical guidance for daily life. In this discourse, the Alter Rebbe connects the essential purity of the Jewish soul ("neshamah tehorah hi") with the elevating power of Torah and mitzvos, the fall caused by sin, and the redemptive force of teshuvah and Yom Kippur.

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"Shabbos Shabbason it shall be for you, and you shall afflict your souls on the nine of the month in the evening, etc." To understand: what is "on the nine"? It should have said "on the ninth." And also, why does it state "Shabbos Shabbason" in masculine form, while in Parshas Acharei it is written "Shabbos Shabbason" in feminine form. And there it also says "and you shall afflict your souls, a statute forever," and it does not say "on the ninth of the month" as it says here in Parshas Emor.

It is necessary to explain the reason for the change. And also, seemingly here it would have been more fitting to say "a statute forever," since in Parshas Acharei the entire order of the service of the High Priest on Yom Kippur is explained, which applies only when the Beis HaMikdash is standing. Whereas here in Parshas Emor the main section is the order of the Festivals. which applies also now when the Beis HaMikdash is not standing. If so, here specifically it would have been fitting to write "a statute forever." Why then did Scripture change to write that specifically there, and not here?

And behold, it is written: "And he shall atone for the Sanctuary from the impurities of the children of Israel." It must be explained: what is the meaning of atonement for the Sanctuary? Did it sin that it requires atonement? And see this in Sefer Hikkur Din, volume 1, chapter 13. And also what is written at the end of the section: "And he shall atone for the Sanctuary of

שַבַּת שַבַּתוֹן הוּא לַכֵם וְעִנִּיתֵם אֶת נַפְשׁתֵיכֵם בִּתְשִׁעַה לַחֹדֵשׁ בַּעֶרֶב וְגוֹ'. לְהָבִין מַהוּ בִּתִשְׁעָה, בַּתִּשִׁיעִי מָבָע"ל. וְגַם מָה שֶׁכַּתוּב שֲבַת שֲבַתוֹן הוּא לַשׁוֹן זַכַר, וּבָפַרַשַׁת אַחַרֵי כַּתוּב שַׁבַּת שַׁבַּתוֹן הִיא. וְשַׁם נֵאֵמֵר וְעָנַיתֵם אֵת נַפִּשֹׁתֵיכֶם חָקַת עוֹלַם, וַלֹא נַאֱמֵר בְּתִשְׁעַה לַחֹדֵשׁ כַּאֲשֶׁר כָּתוּב כָּאן בְּפָרַשַׁת אֱמוֹר.

וְצַרִיךְ לוֹמֵר טַעֲם הַשְּׁנּוּי. וְגֵם לְכֹאוֹרָה כַּאן הַיַה רָאוּי יוֹתֶר לוֹמֵר חָקַת עוֹלָם, דָהָא בָּפַרַשַׁת אַחַרֵי מְבֹאָר כָּל סֵדֶר עֲבוֹדַת כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל בִּיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים, וְאֵינְנַה רַק בִּפְנֵי הַבַּיִת. מַה שָׁאֵין כֵּן כַּאן בִּפַרְשַׁת אֱמוֹר דְּעָקָּר הַפָּרָשָׁה הוּא סֶדֶר הַמּוֹעֲדוֹת, שֶׁזֶה נוֹהֵג גַם עַכְשַׁיו שָׁאֵין בֵּית הַמִּקְדָשׁ קַיָּם. אָם כֵּן כָּאן דַּיִקָא הָיָה רָאוּי לוֹמַר חָקַת עוֹלָם. וּמַדוּעַ שִּׁינָה הַכָּתוּב לָכָתוֹב שַׁם דַּיָקָא חָקָת עוֹלַם וָלֹא כַּאן.

וָהָנָה כַּתוּב: וְכָפֵּר עַל הַקֹּדֵשׁ מִטְמָאוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל. וְצַרִיךְ לוֹמֵר מַהוּ עָנָין הַכַּפַּרָה עַל הַקֹּדֶשׁ, וַהָלֹא חַטַא חַטָא שֶצַרִיךְ כַּפַּרָה. וְעַיֵּן מְזָה בָּסַפֶּר חַקּוּר דִין חַלֶּק א' פַּרֶק י"ג. וְגַם מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּסוֹף הַפַּרַשָׁה: וְכִפֵּר אָת מִקְדַשׁ הַקֹּדֶשׁ. מַדּוּעַ שִּׁינָּה הַכָּתוּב אַחַר כָּדְ לאמר מקדש הקדש.

ייר בין די פירביי בין אין הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו

the Sanctuary." Why did Scripture change afterwards to say "Mikdash HaKodesh" (Sanctuary of the Sanctuary)?

And behold, at the outset it is necessary to preface with the general matter of the mitzvos. For it is known that the ultimate purpose of the descent of the soul into this world is because "today is for doing them," through the action of the mitzvos. And as it is written in the Zohar on the verse "And Avraham was old, advanced in days" — that the "days" are the garments made from the mitzvos which a person performs in them, as it is written "Days were fashioned..."

וְהָנֵּה מִתְּחָלֶּה יֵשׁ לְהַקְּדִּים כְּלֶלוּת עִנְיַן הַמִּצְוֹת. דְּהַנֵּה נוֹדֶע דְּתַּכְלִית יְרִידַת הַנְּשָׁמָה לָעוֹלֶם הַזָּה הִיא מְשׁוּם דְּהַיּוֹם לַעֲשׂוֹתָם בְּמַעֲשֵׂה הַמִּצְוֹת. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּזּהַר עַל פָּסוּק וְאַבְרָהָם זָקֵן בָּא בַּיָּמִים, שֶׁהַיָּמִים הֵן עַל פָּסוּק וְאַבְרָהָם זָקֵן בָּא בַּיָּמִים, שֶׁהָיָמִים הֵן הַלְּבוּשִׁים מִן הַמִּצְוֹת אֲשֶׁר הָאָדָם עוֹשֶׂה הַלְּבוּשִׁים מִן הַמִּצְוֹת וִצְירוּ כוּ

And therefore every person must fulfill all 613 mitzvos, even the mitzvos of kohanim and the High Priest, through ibbur (temporary soul attachment) or gilgul (reincarnation). Because if one is missing a mitzvah, one is missing a garment. As it is written elsewhere in the discourse "Habbaim Yashresh..." And to understand what is the matter of these garments, we must first explain the statement "The soul that You have placed within me is pure. You created it..."

ְּוְלֶכֵן צָּרִיךְ כָּל אָדָם לְקַיֵּים כָּל הַתַּרִי"ג מִצְוֹת, וַאֲפִלּוּ מִצְּוֹת כֹּהֲנִים וּכֹהֵן גָּדוֹל עַל יְדֵי עִבּוּר אוֹ גּּלְגוּל. מִשׁוּם דְּאִי חֲסַר חַדָּא — חֲסַר לְבוּשָׁא חַדָּא כו'. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר בְּדִבְּרוּ הַבָּאִים יַשְׁרֵשׁ כו'. וּלְהָבִין מַהוּ עִנְיַן הַלְבוּשִׁים הָאֵלֶה, צָרִידְ תְּחִלָּה לוֹמַר פֵּירוּשׁ מַאֲמָר: נְשָׁמָה שֶׁנָתַתָּ בִּי טְהוֹרָה הִיא, אתה בראתה כו

The source of the soul, while it is still in the place from which it was hewn, is called "pure," for "pure" is an expression of radiance and brightness, as in the phrase "like the essence of the heavens for purity." This is because then it is in the aspect of actual G-dliness.

פֵּירוּשׁ מָקוֹר הַנְּשָׁמָה, בְּעוֹדֶנָּה בְּמָקוֹר חוּצְבָּה נִקְרֵאת טְהוֹרָה, כִּי טָהוֹר הוּא לְשׁוֹן הַאֲרָה וּבְהִירוּת, כְּעִנְיַן כְּעֶצֶם הַשָּׁמִיִם לָטֹהַר. וְהַיְינוּ לְפִי שֶׁאָז הִיא בְּחִינַת אֱלֹקוּת מַמָּשׁ

Afterwards, "You created it" refers to when it descends from there to be clothed in a body, for at first it is drawn into the World of Beriah, and then it is in the aspect of a created being, something from nothing. As it is written: "Everyone that is called by My Name and for My glory I created him..."

וְאַחַר כָּךְ, אַתָּה בְרָאתָה – הוּא כְּשֶׁיוֹרֶדֶת מִשֶּׁם לְהָתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּגוּף. שֶׁמִּתְחִלָּה נִמְשֶׁכֶת בְּעוֹלַם הַבְּרִיאָה, וְאָז הִיא בְּחִינַת נִבְרָא יֵשׁ מֵאַיִן. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: כָּל הַנִּקְרָא בִשְׁמִי וְלִכְבוֹדִי בְּרָאתִיו כו'

Afterwards, "You formed it" refers to the World of the Angels. These are the aspects of the chain-like progression and descent of the soul, from level to level, like a chain in which each link is bound to the next, until "You breathed it into me" in the World of Asiyah, when it became enclothed in this world in a physical body.

וְאַחַר כָּךְ, אַתָּה יְצַרְתָּה בְּעוֹלֵם הַמַּלְאָכִים. וְהֵן הֵן בְּחִינוֹת הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוֹת וִירִידַת הַנְּשָׁמָה מִמַּדְרֵגָה לְמַדְרֵגָה, כִּשְׁלשֶׁלֶת הָאֲחוּזָה זוֹ בָּזוֹ כו', עַד שֶׁנְּפַחְתָּה בִּי בְּעוֹלֵם הַעֲשִׂיָּה, וְנִתְלַבְּשָׁה בָּעוֹלֶם הַזֶּה בְּגוּף הַחוּמְרִי

שׁבּת שׁבּתוֹן הוּא לכָם וְענִיתֵם אָת נפְשׁתִיכָם בְּתשׁעה לחֹדֵשׁ בּעַרָב וְגוֹ

(And see what is written about this in the explanation of the verse "And I will make your windows of rubies.") However, it is known that descent is for the sake of ascent, which means rising above even its source from which it was hewn, above the level of "pure" mentioned above. And this is through the action of the mitzvos.

ְוַעַמּוּ"שׁ מִזֶּה בְּבִיאוּר עַל פָּסוּק וְשַׂמְתִּי כַּדְכֹד"]. וְאַךּ] הָנֵּה נוֹדָע, דְּיְרִידָה צוֹרֶךְ עֲלִיָּה הִיא, וְהַיִּינוּ לְמַעְלָּה מִמֶּקוֹר חוּצְבָּה בִּבְחִינַת טָהוֹר הַנַּ"ל. וְהוּא עַל יְדֵי מַעֲשֵׂה הַמִּצְוֹת.

For behold, in the blessing on mitzvos we say: "Who has sanctified us with His mitzvos." The explanation is that through the mitzvos we are elevated into the aspect of Supernal Kodesh, which is higher than the level of "purity." As is known, "holiness" is in the kohanim, as it is written: "And you shall sanctify him..." and "purity" is in the levi'im, as it is written: "And so shall you do to them to purify them, sprinkle on them, etc."

כִּי הָנֵּה בָּבְרָכַת הַמִּצְוֹת אָנוּ אוֹמְרִים: אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו. וּפֵירוּשׁ, שֶׁעַל יְדֵי הַמִּצְוֹת אֲנַחְנוּ מִתְעַלִּים בִּבְחִינַת לְדָשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן, שֶׁהִיא לְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת טָהֲרָה. כַּנוֹדְע שֶׁקְדוּשָׁה הִיא בַּכֹּהְנִים, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: וְקִדְּשְׁתּוֹ כו'. וְטָהְרָה הִיא בַלְוִיִם, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: וְכֹה תַעֲשֶׂה 'לָהֶם לְטַהְרָם, הַזֵּה עֲלֵיהֶם כו.

And just as the advantage of the kohanim is exceedingly higher than the level of the levi'im, so too the aspect of "Kodesh" is exceedingly higher than the aspect of "pure." And the explanation of this matter will be understood by first explaining the concept of "He encompasses all worlds" (sovev kol almin) and "He fills all worlds" (memale kol almin).

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁמַּצְלַת הַכּּהָנִים הִיא גְבוֹהָה מְאֹד נַצְלָה עַל מַדְרֵגַת הַלְוִיִּם, כָּדְ בְּחִינַת לְדָשׁ גָּבוֹהַ מָאֹד נַצְלָה מִבְּחִינַת טָהוֹר. וּבְאֵור עִנְיָן זֶה יוּבַן בְּהַקְדִּים בֵּיאוּר ענִין סוֹבב כַּל עַלִמין וּמִמלֹא כַּל עַלְמִין.

For behold, thought and speech above are the aspect of memale kol almin. This is like, by way of analogy, a person who thinks and contemplates some matter, that his thought is enclothed and fixed entirely within that matter, and is surrounded by it. (See Tanya, part 1, chapter 5.) So too, when he speaks about some matter, etc.

כִּי הָנֵּה הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה וְהַדִּבּוּר שֶׁלְמַעְלָה הֵן בְּחִינַת מְמַלֵּא כָּל עָלְמִין. וְהוּא עַד"מ כְּאָדָם הַחוֹשֵׁב וּמְהַרְהֵר בְּאֵיזֶה דָבָר, שֶׁמַּחֲשַׁבְתּוֹ מְלוּבָּשֶׁת וּתְקוּעָה מַמָּשׁ בְּאוֹתוֹ דָבָר, וּמֵקֶפֶת מִמֶּנוּ. [וְעַיֵּן בְּסֵכֶּר שַׁעַר הַיִּחוּד וְהָאֱמוּנָה ח"א ב"ר כו בְּשֶׁמְדַבֵּר בָּאֵיזֶה דָבָר כו'.

So too, so to speak, the vitality in "Let there be light," "Let there be a firmament," etc., is enclothed and actually grasped within the worlds, to give them life, and is encompassed by them. Likewise, the vitality and the letters that are drawn from thought — for with one thought the Holy One, blessed be He, created the world — are also grasped and enclothed within the worlds. For behold it is written: "You made them all with wisdom."

כֶּךְ כִּבְיָכוֹל, הַחַיּוּת שֶׁבְּ"יְהִי אוֹר", "יְהִי רָקִיעַ" כו' – הוּא מִתְלַבֵּשׁ וְנִתְפַּס מַמָּשׁ בְּתוֹךְ הָעוֹלְמוֹת לְהַחֲיוֹתָם וּמוּקף מֵהֶם. וְכֵן בְּחִינַת הַחַיּוּת וְהָאוֹתִיּוֹת הַנִּמְשָׁכִים מִן הַמְּחַשָּׁבָה אַחַת בָּרָא הַקְּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ מִוֹלְבָשׁ בְּתוֹךְ בִּחַ בַּן נִתְפָּס וּמִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּתוֹךְ הוּא אֶת הָעוֹלְם – גַּם כֵּן נִתְפָּס וּמִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּתוֹךְ
 הַעוֹלְמוֹת. שֶׁהַרֵי כַלֶּם בְּחַכִמַה עֲשִׂיתַ כַּתוֹב

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And the Zohar (Tazria 43a) explains: "You made them all with wisdom" — with Binah. The meaning is, Binah is the aspect of Supernal Thought. Only, thought gives life to the hidden worlds that are not revealed, while speech gives life and brings into being the revealed worlds.

[For Binah dwells in the Throne, which is Beriah; and Ze'er Anpin is in Yetzirah; and Malchus is in Asiyah. These are the thirty vessels of Atzilus that become the soul of the worlds of Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah: the ten innermost vessels in Beriah, the intermediate in Yetzirah, and the outermost become the soul of Asiyah. See also Iggeres HaKodesh, on the verse "And David made a name."]

And even though it is written: "My thoughts are not your thoughts," the meaning is that His thought, blessed be He, does not encloth His Essence and Being. Therefore: "I, the Lord, have not changed." Not like in man, whose essence and being are actually enclothed in his thought, as explained elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the Torah spoke in the language of man. Just as in the physical, what one brings forth from his mouth to be heard and revealed to another is called "speech," for the breath of speech from his mouth is felt and seen as a thing for itself, separate from its source — unlike the letters of thought, which, although they are also only garments of the soul, nevertheless have not descended to be perceived as something separate.

So too above, even though in truth there is nothing outside of Him, nevertheless, due to the concealment of the light through many descents and contractions in order to give life to the separated worlds — which appear as independent existences — this vitality that flows within them to give them life is called "letters of speech," similar to the speech of a human being, etc.

וּפֵירוּשׁ בַּזּהַר תַּזְרִיעַ (דמ"ג רע"א): כַּלֶּם בְּחָכְמָה עָשִּׁיתָ – בִּבִינָה. פֵּירוּשׁ, כִּי בִינָה הִיא בְּחִינַת מַחֲשָׁבָה עִילָּאָה. אֶלָּא שֶׁהַמַּחֲשָׁבָה הִיא מְחַיָּה עָלְמִין סְתִימִין דָּלָא אִתְגַלְיָין, וְהַדְּבּוּר מְחַיֵּה וּמְהַנֵּה עַלְמִין דְאִתְגַלְיָין דָּלָא אִתְגַלְיָין, וְהַדְּבּוּר מְחַיֵּה וּמְהַנֵּה עָלְמִין דְאִתְגַלְיִין

כִּי בִינָה מְקַנְנָא בְּכוּרסְיָא, שֶׁהִיא הַבְּרִיאָה, וְז"א]
בִּיצִירָה, וּמַלְכוּת בַּצֲשִׂיָּה. וְהַיִינוּ שְׁלוֹשִׁים כֵּלִים
דַּאֲצִילוּת שֶׁנַּצְשִׂים נְשָׁמָה לְבִי"ע – יוֹ"ד כֵּלִים
הַפְּנִימִים בַּבְּרִיאָה, וְהַתִּיכוֹנִים בִּיצִירָה, וְהַחִיצוֹנִים
נַצְשִׂים נְשָׁמָה לַצֲשִׂיָּה. וְעַיֵּן מִזֶּה בְּאִגֶּרֶת הַקֹּדֶשׁ עַל
[פָּסוּק וַיַּצַשׁ דָּוִד שֵׁם

ְוָהַגַּם כִּי לֹא מַחְשָׁבוֹתֵי מַחְשָׁבוֹתֵיכֶם כָּתוּב. וְהַיְינוּ, שָׁהַמַּחֲשָׁבָה אֶצְלוֹ יִתְבָּרֵף אֵינָה מַלְכָּשֶׁת מַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ. וְלָכֵן: אֲנִי ה' לֹא שָׁנִיתִי. וְלֹא כְּמוֹ בָּאָדֶם, שֶׁמַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ מַמָּשׁ מְלוּבָּשׁ בְּהַמַּחֲשָׁבָה, וּכָמוֹ שֵׁכַּתוּב בִּמַקוֹם אָחָר.

אֲבָל מִכֶּל מָקוֹם דִּבְּרָה תּוֹרָה כִּלְשׁוֹן בְּנֵי אָדָם. כְּמוֹ בַּגַּשְׁמִיּוּת, מַה שֻׁמוֹצִיא מִפִּיו לִהְיוֹת נִשְׁמָע וְנִתְגַּלֶּה לַאֲחֵרוֹ נִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם דִּבּוּר, שֶׁהֶבֶל הַדְּבּוּר שֶׁבְּפִיו הוּא מוּרְגָשׁ וְנִרְאָה דָּבָר בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ מֻבְדָּל מִשְּׁרְשׁוֹ. מַה שָׁצֵין כֵּן הָאוֹתִיוֹת הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה, אַף עַל פִּי שֶׁהָן גַּם כֵּן רַק לְבוּשֵׁי הַנֶּפֶשׁ, מִכָּל מָקוֹם לֹא יָרְדוּ לְהִיוֹת נִרְאֶה דַּבַר נִפָּרַד

כָּהְ לְמַעְלָה, אַף עַל פִּי שֶׁבֶּאֱמֶת אֵין לְדְּ דָּבָר שֶׁחוּץְ מִמֶּנוּ, מִכָּל מָקוֹם, מִצֵּד הָסְתֵּר הָאוֹר דֶּרֶהְ יְרִידוֹת וּצִמְצוּמִים לְהַחֲיוֹת עוֹלָמוֹת הַנִּפְרָדִים – שֶׁהֵם נְרָאִים יֵשׁ וְדָבָר נִפְּרָד – נִקְרָא הַחֵּיּוֹת הַנָּה הַשׁוֹפַעַ בְּתוֹכָם לְהַחֲיוֹתָם עַל דֶּרֶךְ שֶׁיִהְיוּ דָבָר נִפְרָד בְּשֵׁם אוֹתִיּוֹת הַדְּבּוֹר, עַד"מ דְּבּוּר הָאָדָם כו.

יַטְבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן הוּא לַכָם וְעָנִיתֵם אָת נַפְשׁתִיכָם בְּתִשׁעַה לַחֹדֵשׁ בַּעַרָב וְגוֹ שַׁבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן הוּא לַכָם וְעָנִיתֵם אָת נַפְשׁתִיכִם בְּתִשׁעַה לַחֹדֵשׁ בַּעַרָב וְגוֹ

But the hidden worlds, which are in a greater aspect of bittul [similar to what is explained elsewhere about the two aspects of sea and dry land — this is the matter of the hidden world and the revealed world], the vitality that is enclothed within them to give them life is called "letters of thought."

And behold, the angels are from the aspect of the revealed worlds, as it is written: "And one of the seraphim flew to me." And they come into being from the aspect of speech, as it is written: "By the word of Hashem the heavens were made, and by the breath of His mouth all their host," etc.

But Israel "arose in thought," the aspect of hidden worlds. And therefore the soul is called "pure it is," for hidden worlds are the aspect of "pure." For the matter of concealment is that due to the intensity of the light and the greatness of its brightness, it is impossible for it to come into revelation.

As in the concept of "He forms light and creates darkness" — for darkness is higher than light, and it alludes to the head-tefillin (which is the aspect of Chabad), whereas "He forms light" alludes to the hand-tefillin.

This is like, by way of analogy, a great light, that due to the intensity of its power it darkens the vision and it is impossible to gaze at it. As in the matter of what is said: "He made darkness His concealment," etc.

So too here: because the root of the souls of Israel is from the bright and exalted light that is called "pure," therefore it is impossible for it to be revealed, and it is called hidden worlds, the aspect of thought, as above.

אָבָל עָלְמִין סְתִימִין, שֶׁהֵם בִּבְחִינַת בִּטוּל יוֹתֵר [וְעַל
דֶּרֶךְ הַמְּבוֹאָר בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר בְּעִנְיַן ב' הַבְּחִינוֹת דְּיָם
וְיַבָּשָׁה, שֶׁזָּהוּ עִנְיַן עָלְמָא דְּאִתְכַּסְיָא וְעַלְמָא
דְאִתְּבַּטְיָא וְעַלְמָא
דְאִתְּגַלְיָיא], נִקְרָא הַחִּיוּת הַמִּתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּתוֹכָם לְהַחִיוֹתָם
בְּשֵׁם אוֹתִיּוֹת הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה

ְוְהָבֵּה הַמֵּלְאָכִים הֵם מִבְּחִינַת עָלְמִין דְּאִתְגַלְיָין, וּכְמוֹ שֶׁבָּתוּב: וַיָּעוֹף אֵלֵי אֶחָד מִן הַשְּׁרָפִים. וּמִתְהַוִּים מִבְּחִינַת דְּבּוּר, כְּמוֹ שֶׁבָּתוּב: בִּדְבַר ה' שָׁמַיִם נַעֲשׂוּ, הִרְרוּחַ פִּיו כָּל צְבָאָם כו'.

אָבָל יִשְׂרָאֵל עָלוּ בַּמַּחֲשָׁבָה, בְּחִינַת עָלְמִין סְתִימִין. וְלָכֵן נִקְרֵאת הַנְּשָׁמָה "טְהוֹרָה הִיא", כִּי עַלְמִין סְתִימִין הֵם בְּחִינַת "טָהוֹרָה". כִּי עִנְיַן הַהֶּעְלֵם הוּא, שָׁמִּחֲמַת תּוֹקֶף אוֹרוֹ וּגְדוּלַת בְּהִירוּתוֹ אִי אֶפְשָׁר לוֹ לָבוֹא לִידֵי גִּילּוִי.

וְכְעִנְיַן "יוֹצֵר אוֹר וּבוֹרֵא חֹשֶׁךּ" – שֶׁהַחֹשֶׁךּ לְמַעְלָה מֵהָאוֹר, וְרוֹמֵז לִתְשַׁ"ר (שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת חָכְמָה־בִּינָה־דַּעַת), מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן "יוֹצֵר אוֹר" רוֹמֵז לתשׁ"י

וּכְמוֹ עַל דֶּרֶךְ מָשָׁל, אוֹר גָּדוֹל, שֶׁמֵעֹצֶם תּוֹקְפּוֹ מַחֲשִׁיךְ הָרְאִיָּה, וְאִי אָפְשָׁר לְהִסְתַּכֵּל בּוֹ. וּכְעִנְיַן שׁנֵּאַמַר: "יַשָּׁת חשֶׁךְ סִתְרוֹ" כו.

וְכָמֹהוּ כָּאן, שֶׁלְפִי שֶׁשֶׁרָשׁ נִשְׁמוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵאוֹר הַבָּהִיר וְהַנַּעֲלָה מְאֹד הַנִּקְרָא בְּשֵׁם "טָהוֹר", עַל כֵּן אִי אֶפְשָׁר לוֹ לְהִתְגַלּוֹת, וְנַקְרָא עָלְמִין סְתִימִין, בְּחִינַת מַחַשָּׁבָה, כַּנַּ"ל

(2)

And behold, from there the soul descended into Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah, until it was lowered into the lowly world and clothed in a physical body. And this descent is for the sake of ascent — above the level of thought, which is the aspect of memale kol almin as explained above, only that it is the vitality of the hidden worlds, etc. But through this descent it ascends higher and higher, into the aspect of sovev kol almin.

וְהָבֵּה מִשֶּׁם יָרְדָה הַנְּשָׁמָה בִּבְּרִיאָה־יְצִירָה־צְשִׂיָּה, עַד שָׁבִּּלְהְבָּלְה בְּגוּף חוּמְרִי.
שְׁנִשְׁפֵּלָה בְּעוֹלֶם הַשָּׁפָל, וְנִתְלַבְּשָׁה בְּגוּף חוּמְרִי.
וִירִידָה זוֹ צוֹרֶךְ עֲלִיֶּה הִיא, לְמַעְלֶה מִבְּחִינַת
הַמְּחֲשָׁבָה, שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת מְמֵלֵא כָּל עֻלְמִין כַּנַּ"ל, רַק
שְׁהוּא הַחַיּוּת דְּעָלְמִין סְתִימִין כו'. אֲבֶל עַל יְדֵי
הַיְּרִידָה זֹאת הִיא עוֹלָה לְמַעְלָה מַעְלָה בִּבְחִינַת סוֹבֵב
בַּל עַלְמִין

#### שַׁבַּת שַׁבַּתוֹן הוּא לָכֵם וְעִנִּיתֵם אֵת נַפִּשׁתֵיכֵם בְּתִשִׁעַה לַחֹדֵשׁ בַּעַרַב וְגוֹ

And the meaning of sovev is that it surrounds from above and is not grasped and enclothed within the worlds, for all the worlds are as nothing compared to it — like a drop of water to the ocean, which is nullified relative to the great sea. And even more so, for it cannot be compared at all to His holiness, as explained elsewhere. And they cannot contain it within themselves at all.

And what is written, "And You give life to them all," that a vitality is drawn from Him into the worlds themselves, is only a ray and illumination alone. But the Infinite Light, blessed be He, in His very Essence, is not grasped within the bounds of the worlds at all. And therefore it is written: "I, Hashem, have not changed," and "You are He before the world was created," without any change at all.

And this is what the angels say: "Kadosh, Kadosh, Kadosh, Hashem Tzeva'os," for "Tzeva'os" refers to the souls and the angels in the hidden and revealed worlds. And they say first three times "Kadosh" until it will be "Hashem Tzeva'os." For "Kadosh" is a term of separation — that He is separated in many kinds of separations, until the hosts of the created beings come into being, etc.

But "Kadosh" with a vav also indicates drawing down, and it is the drawing down of the aspect of sovev kol almin into memale kol almin. And the threefold "Kadosh" are three kinds of drawing down into the three worlds of Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah.

And the matter is, that every created being has two kinds of vitality: the first is the vitality that is enclothed within it, like a soul in a body, which fills the body and it lives from it. This is from memale kol almin, the vitality that is enclothed in the worlds, as explained above.

And the second is the vitality of sovev, which surrounds it from above, rests upon it, and is not grasped within it. This is like what our Sages said: "Wherever ten are gathered, the Shechinah rests," which does not mean that the Shechinah is actually revealed to them, but rather an indwelling that rests upon them from above, in the aspect of sovev.

וּפֵירוּשׁ סוֹבֵב הוּא שֶׁמַּקִיף מִלְמַעְלָה, וְאֵינוֹ נִתְפַּס וּמְתַלַבֵּשׁ בְּתוֹךְ הָעוֹלָמוֹת. כִּי כָּל הָעוֹלָמוֹת כְּאַיִן נָגְדּוֹ, וּכְטִכָּה מַיִם בְּאוֹקְיָנוֹס, שֶׁהַטִּכָּה בְּטֵלָה לְגַבֵּי הַיָּם הַגְּדוֹל. וְיוֹתֵר מִבֵּן, כִּי לֹא נַעֲרוֹךְ אֵלָיו קְדוּשָׁתוֹ, וּכְמוֹ שֶׁבָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר. וְאֵינָם יְכוֹלִים לְהַכִּילוֹ בְּתוֹכָם בּלֹל

וּמַה שֶׁכָּתוּב: וְאַתָּה מְחַיֶּה אֶת כֵּלָּם – שֶׁנִּמְשָׁךְ חַיּוּת מִמֶּנוּ בְּתוֹךְ הָעוֹלָמוֹת מַמְשׁ – הִיא רֵק זִיו וְהָאָרָה לְבַדּוֹ. אֲבָל אוֹר אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בְּעַצְמוֹ, אֵינוֹ נִתְפַּס בִּגְדַר עוֹלָמִין כְּלָל. וְלָכֵן כָּתוּב: אֲנִי ה' לֹא שָׁנִיתִי. וְאַתָּה הוּא קֹדֶם שֶׁנָבְרָא כו', בְּלִי שוּם שִׁינּוּי בְּלָל

וְזֶהוּ שֶׁאוֹמְרִים הַמַּלְאָכִים: קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשׁ ה' צְבָאוֹת. כִּי "צְבָאוֹת" הַם הַנְּשָׁמוֹת וְהַמֵּלְאָכִים שָׁבְּעָלְמִין סְתִימִין וְעָלְמִין דְאִתְגַלְיָין. וְאוֹמְרִים תְּחָלְּה ג' פְּעָמִים "קָדוֹשׁ" עַד שָׁיִהְיֶה ה' צְבָאוֹת. כִּי "קָדוֹשׁ" הוּא לְשׁוֹן הַבְדָּלָה, שֶׁהוּא מֻבְדָּל בְּכַמָּה מִינֵי הַבְּדָּלוֹת, עַד שֲׁמְתָהַוִּים צְבַאוֹת גָּדוּדֵי הַנְּבָרַאִים כוּ

וְאַמְנָם "קָדוֹשׁ" בְּנוּ מוֹרֶה גַּם־כֵּן עַל הַמְשָׁכָה, וְהוּא הַמְשָׁכָה מִבְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין בִּמְמַלֵּא כָּל עָלְמִין. וְג' פְּעָמִים "קָדוֹשׁ" הֵם ג' מִינֵי הַמְשָׁכוֹת לְג' עוֹלָמוֹת בְּבִּי"ע

ְהָעִנְיָן, כִּי כָּל נִבְרָא יֵשׁ לוֹ ב' מִינֵי חַיּוּת. הָאֶחָד – הַחֵיּוּת הַמְּתְלַבֵּשׁ בִּפְנִימִיּוּתוֹ, כְּנָשָׁמָה לַגוּף שֶׁמְמַלֵּא אֶת הַגוּף וְהוּא חַי מִמֶּנָּה. וְהוּא מִבְּחִינַת מְמַלֵּא כָּל עָלְמִין, שָׁהוּא הַחַיּוּת הַמִּתְלַבֵּשׁ בָּעָלְמִין כַּנַּ"ל . עַלְמִין, שָׁהוּא הַחַיּוּת הַמִּתְלַבֵּשׁ בָּעַלְמִין כַּנַּ"ל

ְהַבֵּית – הוּא חַיוּת הַסוֹבֵב, וּמַקּיף עָלָיו מִלְמַעְלָה, שׁוֹרֶה עָלָיו וְאֵינוֹ נִתְפַּס בּוֹ. וּכְעִנְיֵן שֶׁאָמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זְכְרוֹנָם לְבָרָכָה: דְּבְכָל בֵּי עֲשֶׂרָה שְׁכִינְתָּא שֶׁרְיָא. שְׁרִיָּא שָׁרְיָא. שְׁבִינָה אֲלֵיהֶם מַמְּשׁ, אֶלָּא הַשְׁרָאָה שָׁבִינָה אֲלֵיהֶם מַמְּשׁ, אֶלָּא הַשְׁרָאָה . שְׁשִׁבוֹר מִלְמַעְלָה בְּבָחִינַת סוֹבֵב

שַבַּת שַבַּתוֹן הוּא לַכָם וְענִיתֵם אָת נַפְשׁתיכָם בָּתשִׁעָה לְחֹדֵשׁ בַּעָרָב וְגוֹ

And nevertheless, it effects an influence upon them, for through this their prayer is directed with greater focus, as is known, as explained elsewhere. And this is why they say three times "Kadosh, Kadosh, Kadosh" before Hashem Tzeva'os — for they are the three drawing downs of light and vitality from the aspect of sovev kol almin into the three worlds of Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah, as explained above.

However, even this encompassing light is only the drawing down of a radiance alone from sovev kol almin itself. And this is "kadosh" with a vav. But sovev kol almin itself is far, far beyond this level, and it is the aspect of "kadesh" without a vav, which is an expression of separation — that it is set apart beyond comparison, as in the matter of "Set bounds around the mountain and sanctify it."

And there is the ascent of the soul through the action of the mitzvos, as the saying: "Who has sanctified us with His mitzvos" — with the supernal kodesh itself. [And this is because the mitzvos are His blessed Supernal Will, His wisdom and His will itself. Therefore, through them and by means of them, the souls are elevated to the level of the supernal kodesh itself. And see what is written on this in the discourse "Mi Manah" mentioned above.]

And this is the descent for the sake of ascent, for its root is in the aspect of "pure it is," in the level of memale kol almin. But through its descent into the body it is said: "And you shall be holy people unto Me," meaning they are elevated into the aspect of the supernal kodesh itself, which is sovey kol almin.

And see Zohar, Parshas Mishpatim (121a). And therefore our Sages said: "In the future the righteous will be proclaimed 'Kadosh," to draw down from the level of the supernal kodesh, where the righteous will be elevated, to be a drawing into the worlds. And this drawing is called "kadosh," as mentioned above.

וְאַף־עַל־פִּי־כֵן הוּא פּוֹעֵל פְּעוּלָה בָּהֶם, שֶׁהֲרֵי עַל־יְדֵי זֶה הְּפִלֶּתָם מְכוּנֶגֶת יוֹתֵר כַּנּוֹדָע, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר כו'. וְזֶהוּ שֶׁאוֹמְרִים ג' פְּעָמִים: קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשׁ לִפְנִי ה' צְבָאוֹת, שֶׁהֵם ג' הַמְשָׁכוֹת אוֹר וְחַיּוּת הַמַּקִיף מִבְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין לְגְּ' עוֹלָמוֹת דְּבִּי"ע בַּנַ"ל

ְּוְאַמְנָם גַּם אוֹר זֶה הַפַּקּיף הוּא רַק הַמְשָׁכַת הֶאָרָה בּּלְבַד מִסוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין בְּעַצְמוֹ, וְזֶהוּ "קָדוֹשׁ" בְּּוָו. אֲבָל סוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין בְּעַצְמוֹ לְמַעְלָה מַעְלָה מֵעָרָה זֶה, וְהוּא בְּחִינַת "קָדַשׁ" בָּלֹא וָו, שֶׁהוּא לְשׁוֹן הַבְדָּלָה, שֶׁהוּא מֵבְדָּל בְּעֵרָה. וּכְעִנְיַן "הַגְּבֵּל אֶת הָהָר "וְקִדְּשִׁתּוֹ

וְזֶהוּ "הַיְּרִידָה צוֹרֶךְ עֲלִיָּה", שֶׁשֶׁרְשָׁה הוּא בִּבְחִינַת "טְהוֹרָה הִיא", מִבְּחִינַת מְמֵלֵּא כָּל עַלְמִין. וְעַל יְדִי יְרִידָתָה בַּגוּף נֶאֱמַר: "וְאַנְשֵׁי קֹדֶשׁ תִּהִיוּן לִי" – שֶׁיִּתְעַלוּ בִּבְחִינַת קְדֵשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן מַמְשׁ, שֶׁהוּא סוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין

וְעַיֵּן בַּזּהַר פָּרָשַׁת מִשְׁפָּטִים (דקכ"א ע"א). וְלָכֵן אָמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זָכְרוֹנָם לִבְרָכָה: "עֲתִידִין צַדִּיקִים שָׁיֹּאמְרוּ לִפְנֵיהָם 'קָדוֹשׁ'", לְהַמְשִׁיךְ מִבְּחִינַת קְדֵשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן, שֶׁשָּׁם יִתְעַלּוּ הַצַּדִּיקִים, לְהִיוֹת הַמְשָׁכָה בַּעוֹלֵמוֹת. שֵׁהָמִשַׁכָה זוֹ נקראת "קַדוֹשׁ" בַּנַּ"ל.

שׁבּת שׁבּתוֹן הוּא לכָם וְענִיתֵם אָת נפְשׁתִיכָם בְּתשׁעה לחֹדֵשׁ בּעַרָב וְגוֹ

And this is why mitzvos are called garments. The explanation is, just like a garment surrounds and encompasses a person and does not enter into him, so too through mitzvos the revelation of the Infinite Light, blessed be He, which is sovev kol almin, is drawn down and shines upon his soul, so that it is nullified and included within Him.

And this is above the aspect of the illumination that is enclothed internally, as explained above. And therefore, the days of a person are fixed for him by number — so and so many. That is, according to the measure of the drawing downs that must be for him, in order to elevate his soul and bind it to the Infinite Light, blessed be He.

וְזֶהוּ שֶׁנְקְרֵאוּ הַמִּצְוֹת לְבוּשִׁים. פֵּירוּשׁ: כְּמוֹ הַלְּבוּשׁ
שָׁהוּא מַקִּיף וְסוֹבֵב עַל הָאָדָם, וְאֵינוֹ מִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּתוֹכוֹ –
כָּך עַל יְדֵי הַמִּצְוֹת נִמְשָׁך גִּילוּי אוֹר אֵין־סוֹף
בָּרוּדְ־הוּא הַסוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין, וּמֵאִיר עַל נַכְּשׁוֹ לִהְיוֹת
בָּטֵלֶה וּמְתַכַּלְלֵת בּוֹ

וְהוּא לְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת הַהָּאָרָה הַמִּתְלַבֶּשֶׁת בִּפְנִימִיּוּת כַּנַּ"ל. וְלָכֵן יְמֵי הָאָדָם קְצוּבִים לוֹ בְּמִסְפֶּר כָּךְ וְכָךְ. הַיְינוּ לְפִי עֵרָךְ הַהַמְשָׁכוֹת שֶׁצָּרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת לוֹ, לְהַעֲלוֹת נַפְשׁוֹ וּלְקָשְׁרָה בְּאוֹר אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּדְ־הוּא.

**(**\(\text{\chi}\)

And indeed, the power in the mitzvos is because our Sages said: "Mitzvos require kavanah (intention)." And the matter of the kavanah is to fulfill the command of the King, the Holy One, blessed be He. That is, that in all the mitzvos he performs, his intention should be that he does so in order to fulfill the command of his Creator.

As is mentioned in the teachings of the Arizal, that even before Shema, at "And you shall love," one must say: "Behold I accept upon myself the yoke of the positive commandment of reciting the Shema," etc. Even though the words settle on the heart on their own — for when one contemplates the greatness of Hashem's oneness, he will naturally come to the level of "And you shall love" — nevertheless, he must intend that he does everything solely for the sake of the mitzvah, because he was commanded so: to contemplate His greatness and to arouse love. And the reason is because the attribute of His Kingship, may He be blessed, is higher than the aspect of the vitality that is enclothed within the created beings. This is like the analogy of a king: his essence does not extend throughout the entire kingdom, only his name is called upon them, which is an illumination from him.

ְוְאַמְנֶם הַכּּחַ הַזֶּה בַּמִּצְוֹת הוּא, כִּי הָנֵּה אָמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זְכְרוֹנָם לְבָרֶכָה: מִצְוֹת צְּרִיכוֹת כַּוָּנָה. וְעִנְיַן הַכַּוָּנָה הִיא לְקַיֵּם מִצְוַת הַמֶּלֶךְ הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא. דְהַיִינוּ, שֶׁבְּכָל הַמִּצְוֹת שֶׁעוֹשֶׂה – יִהְיֶה כַּוָנָתוֹ שֶׁעוֹשֶׂה כְּדֵי לִקָיֵם מִצְוַת בּוֹרָאוֹ

וְכַנּזְכֶּר בְּכֹהָאֲרִיז"ל, שֶׁאֲפִלּוּ לְּדֶם לְּרִיאַת־שְׁמַע "וְאָהַרָּתָּ" – צָּרִיהְ לוֹמֵר: הֲרֵינִי מְקַבֵּל עָלֵי עֹל מִצְוַת עֲשֵׂה שֶׁל קְרִיאַת־שְׁמַע כוֹ'. הַגַּם שֶׁהַדְּבָרִים מִתְיַשְׁבִים עַל הַלֵּב מִצִּד עַצְמָם – שֶׁהֲרֵי כְּשֶׁמִתְבּוֹנֵן בִּגְדוּלַת ה' אֶחָד, מִמֵּילָא יָבוֹא לְבְחִינַת "וְאָהַרְתָּ" – מִכְּל מָקוֹם צָרִיךְ לְכַנֵן שֶׁעוֹשֶׂה הַכֹּל לְשֵׁם מִצְוָה בִּלְבַד, מִפְּנֵי שַׁכָּךְ נִצְטַוָּה לְהִתְבּוֹנֵן בִּגְדוּלְתוֹ וּלְעוֹרֵר אֶת הָאַהְבָה.

ְוָהַטַּעַם הוּא, מִפְּנֵי כִּי מִדַּת מֵלְכוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ הִיא לְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת הָתְלַבְּשׁוּת הַחַיּוּת שֶׁבְּתוֹךְ הַנְּבְרָאִים. וּכְמוֹ מָשָׁל הַמֶּלֶךְ – שָׁאֵין עַצְמִיּוּתוֹ מִתְפַשֵּׁט בְּתוֹךְ כָּל הַמְּדִינָה, רַק שְׁמוֹ בִּלְבַד נִקְרָא עֲלֵיהֶם, שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת הַאָּרָה מִמֵּנוּ

שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו

And when he accepts upon himself the command of the King, which is above the investment and spread of vitality within created beings, then specifically through this his soul is elevated into the supernal kodesh, which is above the order of the chain-like vitality within the worlds, as explained above. For the beginning is wedged in the end.

[For Abba established the daughter — that Malchus, its root is in Chochmah Ila'ah, the supernal kodesh itself. And therefore, she too is called kodesh, as it is written in Zohar, Parshas Pinchas (254b): "For it is kodesh unto you." And its root is also in the level of Kesser, therefore it is called "all-encompassing crown," for Malchus is crown, etc.]

And see what is written about this in the discourse *Mi Manah* mentioned above, regarding "af asisiv," and see what is written elsewhere regarding the saying of Shmuel to Shaul: "For obedience is better than sacrifice," etc., and what is written in the discourse *Ve'atah Yigdal Na Koach Ado-nai*.

And this is the matter of *Zarka-Mekaf Shofar Holekh Segolta*, as explained in Tikkunei Zohar: that the attribute of His Kingship, blessed be He, is called *Zarka* — for it is cast upward, higher and higher, and goes along with *Segolta*, which is the aspect of Israel with His treasured nation, that they too are cast into the supernal kodesh, beyond hishtalshelus, as explained above, which is the aspect of sovev kol almin, as above.

[And see what is written about the matter of segol and segulah in the discourses *Na'vu Lechayayich BaTorim* and *Asri LaGefen* — namely, about the natural love inherited from our forefathers. And this is the matter of "tehorah hi." And through the mitzvos they are elevated higher, into the aspect of the supernal kodesh, as explained above. And see what is written in the discourse *Vayedaber Elokim... Va'era El Avraham... Ushmi...*, etc.]

וּרְשֶׁמְּקַבֵּל עָלָיו מִצְוַת הַמֶּלֶּךְ, שֶׁהִיא לְמַעְּלֶה מֵהְתְלַבְּשׁוּת וְהִתְפַּשְּׁטוּת הַחֵּיּוּת שֶׁבַּנְּבְרָאִים – עַל־יְדֵי זֶה דִּיְקָא תִּתְעַלֶּה נַפְשׁוֹ בַּקֹּדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן, שֶׁהוּא לְמַעְלֶה מִגֶּדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת הַחַיּוּת שֶׁבְּתוֹךְ הָעוֹלָמוֹת כַּנַּ"ל. כִּי נַעוּץ תִּחָלֶתון בָּסוֹפַן דַּיִקא.

כִּי "אַכָּא יְסַד בְּרַתּ", שֶׁהַמַּלְכוּת שֶׁרְשָׁה מֵחָכְמָה]
עִילָּאָה, לְּדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן מַמָּשׁ. וְלָכֵן גַּם הִיא נִקְרֵאת
לְּדֶשׁ, וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּזּהַר פָּרְשַׁת פִּינְחָס (דרנ"ד
ע"ב): דְּכְתִיב "כִּי לְדֶשׁ הִיא לָכֶם" ע"ש. וְגַם שְׁרְשָׁה בִּבְחִינַת כֶּתֶר, שֶׁלָּכֵן נִקְרַאת כַּלָּע ("כֹּל עֶלְמִין"), הַדְּאִיהִי כֵּתֵר מַלְכוּת כוּ.

ְוַעֵיֵן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב מְזָּה בְּדְבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל מִי מֶנָה הַנַּ"ל, גַּבֵּי "אַף עֲשִׂיתִיו". וְעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר בְּעִנְיַן מַאֲמַר שְׁמוּאֵל לְשָׁאוּל: "כִּי שְׁמוֹעַ מְזָּבַח טוֹב" כו'. וּמַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל וְעַתָּה יִגְדַּל נָא כֹּחַ אֵדֹנֵי

וְזֶהוּ עִנְיֵן "זַרְקָא מְקַף שׁוֹפֶּר הוֹלֵךְ סְגוֹלְתָּא", דְּאִיתָא בְּתִיקוּנִי זֹהַר שֶׁמְּדַת מֵלְכוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵךְ נִקְרֵאת "זַרְקָא", דְּאִזְדְרִיקַת לְמַעְלָה מַעְלָה, וְהוֹלֶכֶת עִמָּה "סְגוֹלְתָּא" – דְּאִזְדְרִיקַת לְמַעְלָה מַעְלָה, וְהוֹלֶכֶת עִמָּה "סְגוֹלְתָּא" – הִיא בְּחִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל עִם סְגוּלְתוֹ, לְהִיוֹת גַּם הֵם נִזְרָקִים בַּקֹדְשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן, שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת כַּנַּ"ל, וְהוּא בְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין כַּנַּ"ל

ְוַעֵיֵן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב מֵענְיַן "סְגוֹל" וְ"סְגוּלָה" בְּדִבּוּרֵי]
הַמַּתְחִיל נָאוּ לְחָיַיִּךְ בַּתּוֹרִים וּבְדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל אָסְרִי
לַגָּפֶּן – וְהַיִּינוּ עַל שֵׁם הָאַהָּבָה הַטִּבְעִית שֶׁיְּרוּשָׁה לְנוּ
מֵאֲבוֹתֵינוּ כו'. וְזֶהוּ כְּעִנְיֵן "טְהוֹרָה הִיא". וְעַל־יְדֵי
הַמְּצְוֹת מִתְעַלִּים לְמַעְלָה יוֹתֵר, בְּבְחִינַת לֹדֶשׁ הָעֶלִיוֹן
הַמַּתְחִיל וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹקִים כו'
בַּנַּ"ל. וְעַמּוּ"שׁ בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹקִים כו'
בַּנַ"ל. עְמַמּרְ אָל אַבְרָהָם כו' וּשְׁמִי כו', ע"ש

### שׁבּת שׁבּתוֹן הוּא לכָם וְענִיתֵם אָת נפְשׁתִיכָם בָּתשׁעה לחֹדֵשׁ בּעַרָב וְגוֹ

And this is the meaning of the verse: "I am like a fresh cypress." A *berosh* is a tall cedar tree, and *ra'anan* means when it is still soft, so that one can bend its top very far down. And when one places something upon it, afterwards when it rises back up by itself and stands erect, it will fling that object upward, even higher than its top, as is known.

So too, "I" — the attribute of His Kingship, blessed be He — am like a fresh cypress. For it descended and was enclothed in physical mitzvos. But afterwards it is elevated to the highest heights, and it elevates also the person who performs the mitzvos, that he should ascend even higher than the level of Malchus, even as it was above before its descent — which is the supernal kodesh, sovey kol almin, as explained above.

And about this it is said: "And tzedakah exalts a nation." For all the mitzvos are called by the name "tzedakah," as it is written: "And it will be righteousness for us when we observe to do all this mitzvah." For the mitzvos elevate and raise the souls of Israel higher and higher. And see what is written on this in the discourse *HaShamayim Kis'i*, regarding "And the earth is My footstool."

And even more so the mitzvah of Torah study, which is equal to them all. For the letters of Torah are called "horses," as in the verse: "Horse and its rider He cast into the sea." For the horse lifts and carries the rider to a place he could not reach on his own. And perhaps this too is the matter of *zarka*, like a stone shot by a sling, for the stones are letters, etc.

And behold, it is written: "And you shall guard the Shabbos, for it is holy to you." For the main ascent of the souls of Israel, in which they are elevated from the level and degree of *tehorah* to the level and degree of "And you shall be holy people unto Me," to "Kodesh Yisrael laHashem" — this ascent takes place on Shabbos. For although this ascent comes through Torah and mitzvos, "Who has sanctified us with His mitzvos"...

ְהַיִינוּ הַדְּכְתִיב: "אֲנִי כִּבְרוֹשׁ רַעֲנָן". "בְּרוֹשׁ" הוּא עֵץ אֶרֶז הַגָּבוֹהַ, וְ"רַעֲנָן" הוּא כְּשֶׁעַדִין רַהְ, שֶׁיְכוֹלִים לְכַפֵּף רֹאשׁוֹ עַד לְמַטָּה מְאֹד. וּכְשֶׁיַנְמִידוּ עָלִיו אֵיזָה דָּבָר, אַחַר־כָּךְ כְּשֶׁיַגְבִּיהַ מֵאֵלָיו וְיַעֲמֹד עַל עַמְדוֹ – יִזְרֹק וִיגַבֵּיהַ אוֹתוֹ דָּבָר לְמַעְלָה, גַּם מֵראשׁוֹ, כַּנּוֹדָע.

בָּךְ "אֲנִי" – הִיא מִדַּת מֵלְכוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ – הִיא כִּבְרוֹשׁ רַצְנָן, שֶּיֶרְדָה וְנִתְלַבְּשֶׁה בְּמִצְוֹת גַּשְׁמִיּוֹת. אֲכָל אַחַר־בָּךְ הִיא מִתְרוֹמֶמֶת עַד רוּם הַמַּעְלוֹת, וּמִעֲלָה אֶת הָאָדָם הַמְּקֵיֵם הַמִּצְוֹת לִהְיוֹת עוֹלֶה גַּם לְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת הַמַּלְכוּת, גַּם בְּעוֹדָה לְמַעְלָה טֶרָם יְרִידָתָה, וְהִיא בְּחִינַת קֹדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן, הַסּוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין, כַּנַּ"ל

ןעַל זֶה נָאֶמַר: "וּצְדָקָה תְרוֹמֵם גּוֹי". שֶׁכָּל הַמִּצְווֹת נִקְרָאוֹת בְּשֵׁם "צְדָקָה", כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וּצְדָקָה תִּהְיֶה לְנוּ כִּי נִשְׁמֹר לַצְשׁוֹת אֶת כָּל הַמִּצְוָה הַזֹּאת". שֶׁהַמִּצְוֹת מְרוֹמְמִים וּמַגְּבִּיהִים אֶת נִשְׁמוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל לְמַעְלָה מַעְלָה. וְעַמוּ"שׁ מִזֶּה בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל הַשְּׁמֵיִם הַכִּּלִי, גַּבֵּי "וְהָאָרֶץ הָדוֹם רַגְלָי.

וּבִיוֹתֵר – מִצְוַת תַּלְמוּד תּוֹרָה, שֶׁהִיא כְּנֶגֶד כֵּלָם. כִּי אוֹתִיּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה נִקְרָאוֹת "סוּסִים", כְּמוֹ שֻׁנָּאֲמֵר: "סוּס וְרוֹכְבוֹ רָמָה בַיָּם". שֶׁהַסּוּס מַגְבִּיהַ וְנוֹשֵׂא אֶת הָרוֹכֵב לְמָקוֹם שָׁאֵינוֹ יָכוֹל לְהַגִּיעַ שָׁם בְּעַצְמוֹ. וְאֶפְשָׁר שֶׁזָּהוּ גַּם כֵּן עִנְיַן "זַרְקָא", כְּאַבָנָא בְּקִירְטָא, אֲשֶׁר אֲכָנִים הַם אוֹתִיּוֹת כו.

וְהָנֵּה כָּתוּב: "וּשְׁמַּרְתֶּם אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת, כִּי קֹדֶשׁ הִיא לֶכֶם". כִּי הִנָּה עִקּר עֲלִיַּת נִשְׁמוֹת יִשְׁרָאֵל, שֶׁמְּתְעַלִּים מִבְּחִינַת וּמַדְרֵגַת "טְהוֹרָה" – לְבָחִינַת וּמַדְרַגַת "וְאַנְשֵׁי קֹדֶשׁ תִּהְיוּן לִי", "קֹדֶשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל לַה'", – הִנָּה עֲלִיָּה זוֹ הִיא בְּשַׁבָּת. כִּי הַגַּם דְּעֲלִיָּה זוֹ הִיא עַל־יִדִי ..."הַתּּוֹרַה וְהַמַּצְוֹוֹת, "אֵשֶׁר קִדְשַׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו

שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו

However, also the ascent of the Torah and mitzvos of all six weekdays is through Shabbos. And this is because there is a lower *kodesh*, which is the aspect of Malchus itself, and there is the supernal *kodesh*, which is Chochmah Ila'ah. And the mitzvos are called "the mitzvos of the King." But on Shabbos, there is the ascent of Malchus into the aspect of the supernal *kodesh* itself.

And this is the meaning of "For it is holy to you" — namely, the ascent of His blessed attribute of Malchus to its source and root, the aspect of the supernal *kodesh*, from which it was hewn: "Abba established the daughter."

[And through this one can also find support for the custom explained in *Pri Etz Chayim*, to immerse oneself in a mikveh on Friday before Shabbos. For the aspect of Shabbos is called "For it is holy to you," and therefore first there must be the aspect of *taharah*, etc.]

And the reason why this ascent is on Shabbos is because it is known that the concept of Shabbos is from the term "rest," *menuchas ruach*. For "Six days Hashem made the heavens and the earth" — through "Let there be light," which is the aspect of the descent of speech, and within it thought, etc., so that it extends, spreads, and is enclothed within the created beings. But on Shabbos there is the ascent of speech into Chochmah Ila'ah. And see what is written about this in the discourse *Shuvah Yisrael ad*, and this is the aspect of the ascent of the attribute of Malchus into the supernal *kodesh*. For the beginning is wedged in the end, and the end in the beginning, as explained above. This is like the analogy of a person who ceases and rests from the

labor of work — his intellect and thought that had been invested within the labor now return and ascend back to their source.

אֲבָל גַּם עֲלְיַּת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַמִּצְווֹת שֶׁל כָּל שֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַמֵּצְשֶׁה הוּא עַל־יְדֵי הַשֵּׁבָּת. וְהַיִּנוּ כִּי יֵשׁ "לְּדָשׁ" תַּתָּאָה, שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת מֵלְכוּת עַצְמָה, וְ"לְוֹדֶשׁ עֶלְיוֹן" – הוּא חָכְמָה עִילָּאָה. וְהַמִּצְווֹת נַקְרָאוֹת "מִצְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ". אֲבָל בְּשַׁבָּת הִיא עֲלִיַּת הַמַּלְכוּת בִּבְחִינַת לִדֵשׁ הַעֵּלִיוֹן מַמַּשׁ

ְוְזֶהוּ: "כִּי קֹדֶשׁ הִיא לֶכֶם" – הַיְנוּ, עֲלִיַּת מִדְּת מֵלְכוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ לִמְקוֹרָה וְשָׁרְשָׁה, בְּחִינַת קֹדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן, "שֶׁמִשָׁם חֻצְבָּה – "אַבָּא יְסַד בְּרַתּ

ְוַעַל־יְדֵי זָה יֵשׁ לִמְצוֹא סָמֵהְ לַמְּנְהָג הַמְּבוֹאָר בְּפְּרִי] עֵץ חַיִּים, לְטָבּוֹל עַצְמוֹ בַּמְקְנָה בְּעֶרֶב שַׁבָּת. כִּי בְּחִינַת שַׁבָּת נָקְרֵאת "כִּי קֹדֶשׁ הִיא לָכֶם", וְלָכֵן צָרִיךְ לְהְיוֹת ['תְּחִלָּה בְּחִינַת טָהָרָה כוּ

וְהָנֵּה הַטַּעַם שֶׁעֲלְיָה זוֹ הִיא בְּשַׁבָּת, כִּי הָנֵּה נוֹדָע עִנְיַן הַשַּׁבָּת שֶׁהוּא לְשׁוֹן שָׁבִיתָה וּנְיָיחָא דְרוּחָא. כִּי "שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים עָשָׂה ה' אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ" – עַל־יְדֵי "יְהִי אוֹר", שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת יְרִידַת הַדְּבּוּר, וּבְתוֹכוֹ הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה .כו', לִהְיוֹת נִמְשָׁךְ וּמִתְפַּשֵּׁט וּמִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּתוֹךְ הַנִּבְרָאִים

וּבְשַׁבָּת הִיא עֲלִיַּת הַדְּבּוּר בְּחָכְמָה עִילָּאָה. וְעַמּוּ"שׁ מָזֶּה בְּדְבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל שׁוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל עַד. וְהוּא בְּחִינַת עֲלִיַּת מִדַּת הַמַּלְכוּת בִּבְחִינַת קֹדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן. כִּי נָעוּץ הַחִלָּתָן בְּסוֹפָן, וְסוֹפָן בְּתְחַלָּתָן כַּנַּ"ל

וּכְמוֹ מֶשֶׁל אָדָם הַשׁוֹבֵת וְנָח מִמְּלֶאכֶת עֲבוֹדָה – שָׁשִּׁכְלוֹ וּמַחֲשַׁבְתּוֹ הַמְּלוּבָּשֶׁת בְּתוֹךְ הַמַּעֲשֶׂה חוֹזְרוֹת וּמִתְעֵלוֹת לִמְקוֹרָן.

שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו

And this is the meaning of the verse: "Kodesh Yisrael laHashem, the first of His produce." *Tevuasah* is called "your grain, your wine, and your oil." "Your grain" refers to Talmud in the revealed halachos to us. "Your wine" — "when wine enters, the secret emerges" — is the inner dimension of Torah, called the secrets of Torah. "Your oil," which floats above the wine, is the secret of secrets. All these are called *tevuos*, for there is field produce and vineyard produce, and as our Sages said: "Olive too is called *tevuah*, etc."

And Israel are elevated into the aspect of *kodesh*, which is the beginning of Torah. And the idea is like the above: for initially Israel are below Torah, as it is said: "Three bonds are bound one with another: Israel with the Torah," etc. For Israel receive from the Torah. But afterwards they are elevated above it.

This is the matter of what is said: "And you shall do them," and similarly: "Which a man shall do them" — that Israel are those who draw down the Infinite Light into the Torah, so that the Infinite One is enclothed within Chochmah. And this is the meaning of "One who engages in Torah *lishmah*" — for the sake of "her name," literally. And see what is written elsewhere. And this is what our Sages said: At first "His delight is in the Torah of Hashem," but afterwards "and in his Torah he meditates" — for it is then called by his name. And this is enough.

(7)

However, all this is in the fulfillment of Torah and mitzvos. But, in contrast, one who transgresses and blemishes — even by neglecting a positive commandment, and even one who has the opportunity to engage in Torah and does not engage — he causes a deficiency in the drawing down of the aspect of the supernal *kodesh*.

How much more so if he transgresses a negative commandment, whether from the Torah or from the Sages. For thereby he defiles his soul, which is the aspect of "tehorah," etc.

ְּוֶזֶהוּ "לְּדֶשׁ יִשְּׂרָאֵל לַהּ', רֵאשִׁית תְּבוּאָתָהּ".
"תְּבוּאָתָהּ" נִקְרֵאת "דְּגָנְהְ וְתִירֹשְׁהְ וְיִצְהָרֶהּ". "דְּגָנְהְּ"

- זֶהוּ הַתַּלְמוּד בַּהָלָכוֹת הַנִּגְלוֹת לָנוּ. "וְתִירֹשְׁהְ" - "נְכָנַס יַיִן יָצָא סוֹד" – הֵם פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, הַנְּקְרָאִים רְיִוֹן דְּאוֹרַיִיתָא. "וְיִצְהָרָךְ" – שֶׁמֶן שֶׁצוֹף עַל גַּבֵּי יַיִן – הוּא רַזָּא דְרָזִין. כָּל אֵלֶה נִקְרָאִים "תְּבוּאוֹת", כִּי – הוּא רַזָּא דְרָזִין. כָּל אֵלֶה נִקְרָאִים "תְּבוּאוֹת", כִּי יֵיִם וְשִׁבוּאוֹת שָּׁדָה וּתְבוּאַת הַכֶּרֶם. וּכְמַאְמֵר רַבּוֹתֵינוּ . 'זִיִת נַמֵי תְּבוּאָה אִקְרִי" כו

וְיִשְׂרָאֵל יִתְעַלּוּ בִּבְחִינַת "לְּדָשׁ", שֶׁהוּא רֵאשִׁית לַתּוֹרָה. וְהָעִנְיָן עַל דֶּרֶדְּ הַנַּ"לֹ, כִּי מִתְּחִלָּה יִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם לְמַטָּה מִן הַתּוֹרָה, כְּמַאֲמַר: "תְּלַת לִשְׁרִין מִתְקַשְּׁרִין דָּא בְּדָא – יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאוֹרַיִיתָא" כו'. שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם מְקַבְּלִים מִן הַתּוֹרָה. אֲבָל אַחַר־כָּדְ הֵם מִתְעַלִּים לָמֵעְלָה מִמֵּנַּה.

ְּוְכָעִנְיֵן שֶׁנֶּאֲמַר: "וַצְשִׂיתֶם אוֹתָם". וְבֵן: "אֲשֶׁר יַצְשֶׂה אוֹתָם הָאָדָם" – שִׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל הֵם הַמַּמְשִׁיכִים אוֹר אֵין־סוֹף לָבְחִינַת הַתּוֹרָה, לְהְיוֹת אֵין־סוֹף מִתְלַבֵּשׁ אֵין־סוֹף לָבְחִינַת הַתּוֹרָה לְשְׁמָה" – לְשְׁמָ"ה בְּחָכְמָה. זָהוּ פֵּירוּשׁ "עוֹסֵק בַּתּוֹרָה לְשְׁמָה" – לְשְׁמָ"ה בַּמְקִוֹם אֲחֵר . בַּמְקֹוֹם אֲחֵר

וְזֶהוּ שֶׁאָמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זְכְרוֹנָם לִבְרַכָה: מִתְּחִלָּה "בָּתוֹרַת ה' חֶפְצוֹ", וְאַחַר־כָּךְ "וּבְתוֹרָתוֹ יֶהְגֶּה" – .שֶׁנָּקְרֵאת עַל שְׁמוֹ. וְדֵי לַמֵּבִין

אַדְּ כָּל זֶה הוּא בְּקִיּוּם הַתּוֹרָה וְהַמִּצְווֹת. אֲבָל בְּהִיפּוּדְ – הָעוֹבֵר וּפוֹגִם, אֲפִלוּ בִּבְטוּל מִצְוַת עֲשֵׁה, וַאֲפִלוּ מִי שֶׁאֶפְשָׁר לוֹ לַעֲסוֹק בַּתּוֹרָה וְאֵינוֹ עוֹסֵק – הֲרֵי עוֹשֶׂה הַפָּרוֹן בְּהַמְשָׁכַת בְּחִינַת קֹדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן.

וּכְשֶׁכֵּן בְּעָבְרוֹ עַל לָאו תּוֹרָתָא אוֹ דְּרַבָּנָן – הְרֵי עַל־יְדֵי זָה מְטַמֵּא נַפְשׁוֹ, שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת "טְהוֹרָה" כו .'עַל־יְדֵי זָה מְטַמֵּא נַפְשׁוֹ, שֶׁהִיא

#### שַׁבַּת שַׁבַּתוֹן הוּא לַכֵם וְעִנִּיתֵם אֶת נַפְשׁתֵיכֵם בְּתִשְׁעַה לַחֹדֵשׁ בַּעַרֵב וְגוֹ

Just as through mitzvos the soul is elevated from the aspect of *tehorah* to the aspect of *kedushah* — this is the meaning of "And the soul of my master shall be bound in the bundle [of life]," like one who throws a stone by means of a slingshot, which raises it higher than its natural capacity. So is the ascent through mitzvos.

And so, in contrast, through sins it is written: "And the soul of your enemies He will sling away in the hollow of the sling," being cast far, far away into the side of impurity — which is exceedingly distant from the aspect of "tehorah hi," etc.

And as explained elsewhere in the discourse *Ki VaYom HaZeh Yechaper*. And the rectification for this is to "skip over the fence" through teshuvah, to draw down from an even higher level — higher even than the supernal *kodesh*.

For through this all the blemishes and deficiencies that were made in the *kodesh* will be rectified. And this is through the Kohen Gadol, who enters on Yom Kippur into the Holy of Holies. For the aspect of the Holy of Holies is far, far higher even than the aspect of the supernal *kodesh*.

As it is written in Zohar, end of Parshas Mishpatim (121a): that Chochmah, which is the aspect of the supernal *kodesh*, goes forth from the place called the Holy of Holies. And this is the matter of "And chochmah is found from ayin."

And see further in Zohar, Bereishis (45a–b), and in Parshas Pekudei (261a), and see further in Parshas Yisro (67b) regarding "There is a King above, which is the secret of the Holy of Holies, and beneath it there is the Kohen, etc., which is called 'great,' etc.," and in the commentary of the Ramaz there.

And this is the matter of "HaMelech HaKadosh" that we say during the Ten Days of Repentance. The explanation of the matter: the supernal *kodesh* is the aspect of *sovev kol almin*, which does not become enclothed within the worlds, but surrounds and encircles them; therefore it is called *kodesh*, as explained above.

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַמִּצְוֹוֹת הִיא מִתְעַלֶּה מִבְּחִינַת טְהָרָה לְבְחִינַת קְדוּשָׁה – וְזָהוּ עִנְיֵן "וְהָיְתָה נֶפֶשׁ אֲדוֹנִי צְרוּרָה בִּצְרוֹר" כו'. כְּמוֹ הַזוֹרֵק אֶבֶן עַל־יְדֵי הַצְּרוֹר, שָׁמַּגְבִּיהוֹ לְמַעְלָה מִטִּבְעוֹ – כָּךְ הִיא הָעֲלִיָּה עַל־יְדֵי הַמִּצְווֹת.

וְכָךְ לְעוּמַת זֶה – עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲוֹנוֹת כְּתוּב: "וְאֵת נֶפֶשׁ אֹיְבֶיךּ יְקַלְעָנָה בְּתוֹךְ כַּף הַקָּלַע", שָׁנִּזְרֶקֶת לְמֶרְחָק מְאֹד בִּסְטְרָא דִּמְסָאָבָא, מַה שֶׁהוּא רָחוֹק מְאֹד מְאֹד מְבָּחִינַת "טָהוֹרָה הִיא" כו.

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכֶּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר בְּדְבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל כִּי בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה יְכַפֵּר. וְהַתִּקּוּן לָזֶה הוּא לְדַלֵּג שׁוּר עַל־יְדֵי הַתְּשׁוּבָה, לְהַמְשִׁיךּ מִבְּחִינָה הַיּוֹתֵר גָּבוֹהַ, גַּם מִבְּחִינַת הַקִּדשׁ הַעַּלִיוֹן

שֶׁבָּזֶה יִמֶּלְאוּ כָּל הַפְּגָמִים וְהַחָּסָרוֹנוֹת שֶׁנַּצְשׁוּ בַּקֹּדֶשׁ. וְהַיִינוּ עַל־יְדֵי כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל, שֶׁנִּכְנָס בְּיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים לְבֵית קֹדֶשׁ הַמֵּדָשִׁים. אֲשֶׁר בְּחִינַת קֹדֶשׁ הַמֵּדָשִׁים הוּא לִמַעְלָה מַעְלָה גַּם מִבְּחִינַת הַקֹּדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן.

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּזּהַר סוֹף פָּרָשַׁת מִשְׁפָּטִים (דקכ"א סע"א): שֶׁהַחָכְמָה – שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת הַקּדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן – נָפָקָא מֵאָתַר דְּאָקָרֵי קֹדָשׁ הַקֵּדְשִׁים. וְזָהוּ עִנְיַן ""והחכמה מאין תּמצא.

ְוַעֵיֵן עוֹד בַּזּהַר בְּרֵאשִׁית (דמ"ה סע"א וע"ב), וּבְפָּרְשַׁת פְּקוּדֵי (דרס"א), וְעֵיֵן עוֹד בְּפָּרָשַׁת יִתְרוֹ (דס"ז ע"ב) גַּבֵּי "אִית מֶלֶךְ לְעֵילָא – דְּאִיהוּ רָזָא דְקוֹדֶשׁ הַקֵּדְשִׁים, וְתַחוֹתֵיה אִית כֹּהֵן כו' – דְּאִקְרֵי גַּדוֹל" כו'. וּבָפַרוּשׁ הַרַמַּ"ז שַׁם.

וְזֶהוּ עִנְיַן "הַמֶּלֶךְ הַקָּדוֹשׁ" שֶׁאוֹמְרִים בַּעֲשֶׂרֶת יְמֵי תְּשׁוּכָה. וּבֵיאוּר הָעִנְיָן – הִנֵּה לֹדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן זֶהוּ בְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין, שֶׁאֵינוֹ מִתְלַבֵּשׁ בִּבְחִינַת עָלְמִין, אֶלָּא סוֹבֵב וּמַקִּיף עֲלֵיהֶם; לְכָךְ נִקְרָא לִדֶשׁ כַּנִּ"ל.

שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו

However, in truth, even the aspect of *sovev kol almin* is not comparable to His essence and being, may He be blessed, which is not within the category of worlds at all — neither in the manner of *sovev* nor in the manner of *memale*. And this is the meaning of "and to Him we cannot compare His holiness" — that even the aspect of the supernal *kodesh* is not comparable to Him at all.

And as explained in the discourse *V'Asisa Tzitz Zahav*, regarding "Kodesh" written with a lamed below and the name of Havayah above — that the aspect of "Kodesh" written with a lamed is still below in relation to the higher name of Havayah, etc., see there. And therefore it is called *Kodesh HaKodashim* — that it is separated and exalted even from the aspect of *sovev kol almin*, which is the aspect of *kodashim*.

As it is written, "And the curtain shall separate for you between the *kodesh* and between the *Kodesh HaKodashim*." And through drawing from the aspect of *Kodesh HaKodashim*, all deficiencies are then completed and filled, for the aspect of *Kodesh HaKodashim* is that which fills everything from which they are drawn, and it is called *shleimu d'kulah* ("the completeness of all").

Like the analogy of a spring that becomes stopped up, and a river that has dried up and ceased to flow — one digs deeper until one finds anew, etc., as explained elsewhere. And this is the meaning of "And he shall atone for the *kodesh* from the impurities of the children of Israel" — that he will draw and fill all the blemishes that were made in the aspect of the supernal *kodesh* through the impurities of the Jewish people, as mentioned above.

And see Zohar II (185b and 219b). And behold, even now teshuvah is effective for this. As our Sages said: "There is one who acquires his World-to-Come in one hour." This is because this world is the world of exchange, in which a person can change his orientation from evil to good instantly, in a moment.

אֲבָל בֶּאֱמֶת גַּם בְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין אֵינוֹ עָרוּךְ לְמַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַהְ, שֶׁאֵינוֹ בִּגְדֵר עָלְמִין כְּלָל, לֹא בִּבְחִינַת סוֹבֵב וְלֹא בִּבְחִינַת מְמֵלֵּא. וְזֶהוּ פֵּירוּשׁ "וְלֹא נַעֲרוֹךְ אֵלָיו קָדְשָׁתוֹ" – שֶׁאֲפִלוּ בְּחִינַת קֹדֶשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן אֵינוֹ עָרוּךְ אֵלָיו כְּלָל.

ְעַמּוּ"שׁ בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל וְעָשִּׁיתָ צִּיץ זָהָב, בְּעִנְיֵן "לְדֶשׁ" לָמֶ"ד מִלְמַטָּה – הוי"ה מִלְמַעְלָה, שֻׁבְּחִינֵת "לְדָשׁ" לָמֶ"ד הוּא עֲדַיִן מִלְמַטָּה לְגַבֵּי שֵׁם הוי"ה דְּלְעִילָא כוּ'. וְלָכֵן נִקְרָא "לִדֶשׁ הַמֵּדְשִׁים", שֶׁהוּא מֻבְדָּל וּמְרוֹמֶם גַם מִבְּחִינַת סוֹבֵב כָּל עָלְמִין – שֶׁהוּא בָּחִינַת קֵדָשִׁים.

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וְהִבְדִּילָה הַפָּרֹכָת לָכֶם בֵּין הַקֹּדֶשׁ וּבֵין קֹדֶשׁ הַקֵּדְשִׁים". וְעַל־יְדֵי שָׁמַּמְשִׁיכִים מִבְּחִינַת קֹדֶשׁ הַקֵּדְשִׁים – עַל־יְדֵי זָה מִתְמַלְאִים כָּל הַחִּסָּרוֹנוֹת, כִּי בְּחִינַת קֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים הוּא הַמְמַלֵּא כָּל שֶׁמֵהֶן. וְנִקְרָא ""שָׁלֵימוּ דְּכוּלְהוֹן."

וּכְמָשָׁל הַמַּעְיָן שָׁנּסְתָּם, וְנָהָר שֶׁנֶּחְרֵב וְיָבֵשׁ – שֶׁחוֹפְרִין בָּעוֹמֶק יוֹתֵר כו'. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר. וְזֶהוּ "וְכִפֶּר עַל הַקּדֶשׁ מִשֵּמְאוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל" – שָׁיִּמְשׁוֹךְ וִימַלֵּא כָּל הַפְּגָמִים שָׁנַּעֲשׁוּ בִּבְחִינַת קֹדָשׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן עַל־יְדֵי טִמְאוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּנִּ"ל. הָעֶלְיוֹן עַל־יְדֵי טִמְאוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּנִּ"ל.

ְעַיֵּן בַּזּהַר חֵלֶק ב' (דקפּ"ה ע"ב וְדְרִי"ט ע"ב). וְהִנֵּה בָּאֱמֶת גַּם עַרְשָׁיו הַתְּשׁוּבָה מוֹעֶלֶת לָזָה. וּכְמָאֲמֵר רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זִכְרוֹנָם לְבָרָכָה: "יֵשׁ קוֹנָה עוֹלָמוֹ בְּשָׁעָה אַחַת". וְהַיִּנוּ מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהָעוֹלֶם הַזֶּה הוּא עוֹלֶם הַתְּמוּרָה, שֶׁבּוֹ הָאָדָם יָכוֹל לְשַׁנּוֹת אֶת טַעְמוֹ מֵרַע .לְטוֹב – מִיָּד, בְּרָגַע

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As our Sages said: "A Torah scholar who sinned by day, do not suspect him at night, for he has surely repented." For it is not like the World-to-Come, where everything is in stages, according to what is fitting by law: first the "sling of the stone," then Gehinom, and then the lower Gan Eden, and then the higher Gan Eden.

Because the World-to-Come is the aspect of the radiance of the Shechinah, and it is impossible to receive the light and radiance except gradually. But in this world, there is drawn from the level that is above all the chain of descent, and it equalizes and makes equal the small and the great, because before Him darkness is as light, and even darkness does not obscure, as is known. And as it is written elsewhere, in the discourse *Tzav es Bnei Yisrael es Korbani Lachmi*, etc.

And the reason is because the World-to-Come is called the clarified world, in which everything has already been clarified, and each thing has come to its proper place. And it is impossible to change from one side to another. Not so in this world, which is before the completion of the clarification, and the aspect of the one who clarifies rests within it — He who is all-capable, to change from evil to good, etc.

And therefore it is written: "Whom have I in heaven? And with You I desire nothing on earth." Heaven and earth are the higher and lower Gan Eden. And also, "And with You" — this is as in what is written, "For with You is the source of life" — for the source of life is the radiance of the Shechinah that shines in Gan Eden, which is called *imach* ("with You"), because it is secondary and nullified to Him, may He be blessed. And in all of these I have no desire except in His essence alone, for He is the all-capable, as explained above.

שָׁהַרֵי אָמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זִכְרוֹנָם לִבְרָכָה: "תַּלְמִיד חָכָם שָׁעָבַר עֲבֵירָה בִּיּוֹם – אַל תַּהְרֵהַר אַחְרָיו בַּלִּיְלָה, שֶׁבָּדוּק וּבָרוּר שֶׁעָשָׂה תְּשׁוּבָה". וְאֵינוֹ כְּמוֹ הָעוֹלֶם הַבָּא, שֶׁשָׁם הַכֹּל בְּהַדְרָגָה כְּפִי הָרָאוּי עַל־כִּי הַדִּין: צָרִידְ לְהִיוֹת תְּחִלָּה כַּף הַקָּלֵע, וְאַחַר־כָּךְ גַּיִהְנּוֹם, וְאַחַר־כָּךְ גַּוְ עֵדָן הַתַּחְתּוֹן, וְאַחַר־כָּךְ גַּוְ עֵדָן הָעֶלְיוֹן.

מִשׁוּם שֶׁעוֹלָם הַבָּא הוּא בְּחִינַת זִיו הַשְּׁכִינָה, וְאִי אֶפְשָׁר לְקַבֵּל הָאוֹר וְהַזִּיו אֶלָּא בְּהַדְרָגָה. אֲכָל בְּעוֹלֶם הַזֶּה נִמְשֶׁךְ מִבְּחִינָה שֶׁלְּמַעְלָה מִכָּל הַהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, וְהוּא הַשָּׁנָה וּמַשְׁנָה קָטָן וְגָדוֹל, מִשׁוּם דְּקָמֵיה כַּחֲשׁוֹכָא בַּאֲוֹרָא, וְגַם חֹשֶׁךְ לֹא יַחֲשִׁיךְ כַּנּוֹדָע. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁבָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "צֵו אֶת בְּנֵי יִייִשְׂרָאֵל כו' אֶת קֶרְבָּנִי לַחְמִי כו.

ְוָהַטַּעַם מִשׁוּם שֶׁעוֹלֶם הַבָּא נִקְרָא "עוֹלֶם בָּרוּר", שֶׁבְּכָר נִבְרַר כָּל דָּבָר וּבָא עַל מְקוֹמוֹ. וְאִי אָפְשֶׁר לִהְיוֹת שִׁנּוּי מִזּוֹ לָזוֹ. מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן בָּעוֹלֶם הַזֶּה, שֶׁהוּא לִדֶּם גְּמַר הַבֵּרוּר עֲדַיִן, וְשׁוֹרָה בוֹ בְּחִינַת הַמְבָרַר, שָׁהוּא הוּא כֹּל יָכוֹל לְשַׁנּוֹת מֵרַע לְטוֹב כו'.

וְלָכֵן כָּתוּב: "מִי לִי בַשֶּׁמְים, וְעִמְּךּ לֹא חָפַצְתִּי בָאָרֶץ". "שָׁמִיִם וָאָרֶץ" הֵם גַּן עֵדֶן עֶלְיוֹן וְתַחְתּוֹן. וְגַם "וְעִמְּךּ" הוּא כְּעִנְיֵן מֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב: "כִּי עִמְּדְּ מְקוֹר חַיִּים" – שֶׁמְּקוֹר חַיִּים הוּא זִיו הַשְׁכִינָה הַמֵּאִיר בְּגַן עֵדֶן, נִקְרָא "עִמְּךּ", שֶׁהוּא טָפֵל וּבָטֵל אֵצְלוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ. וּבְכוּלָן אֵין לִי חֵפֶץ זוּלָת בְּעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ דַּוְקָא, שָׁהוּא הַכֹּל יָכוֹל כַּנִּ"ל

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However, nevertheless, our Sages said: If a person transgressed a negative commandment and repented, teshuvah suspends and Yom Kippur atones. Because this drawing down is from the aspect of *Kodesh HaKodashim*. This is the aspect of Yom Kippur, when the High Priest enters the Holy of Holies.

אָבָל הָנֵּה עַכְּזָּאת, הָרֵי אָמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זִכְרוֹנָם לִבְרָכָה: "עָבַר אָדָם עַל לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה וְשָׁב – תְּשׁוּכָה תּוֹלָה, וְיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים מְכַפֵּר". כִּי לִהְיוֹת הַמְשָׁכָה זוֹ מִבְּחִינַת "לִדָשׁ הַקֵּדָשִׁים" – זָהוּ בְּחִינַת יוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים, שָׁבּוֹ נִכְנָס כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל לְבֵית לְדָשׁ הַקֵּדְשִׁים

And behold, the order of the service of the High Priest is that he takes the blood of the bull and the blood of the goat and sprinkles it opposite the Ark, between the poles. And in the Ark were placed the Tablets, upon which were written "Anochi" and "Lo Yihiyeh Lecha." "Anochi" includes all the positive commandments, and "Lo Yihiyeh" includes all the negative commandments. And by bringing up the blood there, all the blemishes that were made in *kodesh* are atoned for.

וְהָבֵּה סֵדֶר עֲבוֹדַת הַכּהֵן גָּדוֹל הוּא – שֶׁלוֹקֵח דַם הַפָּר וְדָם הַשָּׁעִיר, וּמַזֶּה נָגֶד הָאָרוֹן בֵּין הַבַּדִּים. שֶׁבָּאָרוֹן מֻנָּחִים הַלַּחוֹת, שֶׁכָּתוּב בָּהֶם "אָנֹכִי" וְ"לֹא יִהְיֶה" לְּדִּ". "אָנֹכִי" כּוֹלֵל כָּל הַמִּצְוֹת עֲשֹׁה, וְ"לֹא יִהְיֶה" כּוֹלֵל כָּל הַלֹּא תַעֲשֶׂה. וּבְהַעֲלָאַת הַדָּם לְשָׁם – יְכֵפְּרוּ כָּל הַכִּגְמִים שֶׁנַעֲשׁוּ בַּקֹּדֵשׁ.

For the G-dly soul in a person, from its own essence, does not sin at all. Rather, it is the animal soul that sins. And its sins are atoned for through the offering of the blood of the sacrifices. For the animals, in their root, are above the level of man. As our Sages said: "Back and front You have formed me" — back, to the deeds of creation. For first it says, "Let the earth bring forth living souls according to its kind, animal and creeping thing, etc."

כִּי הַנֶּפֶשׁ הָאֱלֹקִית שֶׁבָּאָדָם מִצַּד עַצְמָה אֵינָה חוֹטֵאת כְּלָל, רַק הַנֶּפֶשׁ הַבְּהָמִית הִיא הַחוֹטֵאת. וּמִתְכַּפְּרִים בְּלָל, רַק הַנֶּפֶשׁ הַבְּהָמִית הִיא הַחוֹטֵאת. וּמִתְכַּפְּרִים עֲוֹנוֹתֶיהָ עַלֹּיזְדֵי הַקֶּרְבַּת דַּם הַקֶּרְבָּנוֹת. כִּי הַבְּהַמוֹת בְּשָׁרְשָׁן הֵן לְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת הָאָדָם. וּכְמָאֲמַר רַבּוֹתִינוּ זְּכְרוֹנָם לְרָרֶכָה: "אָחוֹר וָקֶדֶם צַרְתָּנִי" – אָחוֹר לְמַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית. שָׁהַרֵי תְּחִלָּה נֶאֱמַר: "תוֹצֵא הָאֶרֶץ לְמַעֲשֵׂה לְמִינָה – בְּהמָה וַרְמֵשׁ כו

And afterwards [it says] the statement, "Let us make man," etc. And as is known also from what we see physically: that man is sustained and receives vitality from the mineral, plant, and animal. For the earth, which is the aspect of the lowest of the four levels — the inanimate — from it comes forth bread, which becomes the head and cornerstone for the vegetative, animal, and human.

וְאַחַר־כָּךְ מַאֲמֶר "נַצֲשֶׂה אָדָם" כו'. וּכְנִדוֹעַ גַּם מִמֵּה שֶׁאָנוּ רוֹאִים בַּגַּשְׁמִיּוּת – שֶׁהָאָדָם נִיזּוֹן וּמְקַבֵּל חַיּוּת מִדָּצַ"ח. שֶׁהָרֵי אֶרֶץ – שֶׁהִיא בְּחִינַת הַדּוֹמֵם הַיּוֹתֵר אַחָרוֹנָה בְּמַדְרֵגָה – הִנֵּה מִמֶּנָּה יֵצֵא לָחֶם, וְהָיְתָה לִרֹאשׁ פִּנָּה לְצַחַ"מ.

Likewise, the vegetative and the animal compared to man, the speaking being — he receives vitality from them, and they also add knowledge to a person. As we find regarding Rabbi Nachman: when asked about the case of five cattle and five half-cattle, he replied: "I have not yet eaten the meat of an ox." And [he said:] "Wine and fragrance have made me perceptive."

וְכֵן הַצּוֹמֵחַ וְהַחַי נָגֶד הַמְדַבֵּר – שֶׁהוּא מְקַבֵּל חַיּוּת מֵהֶם, וְגַם מוֹסִיפִים דַּעַת בָּאָדָם. כְּמוֹ שֶׁמָצִינוּ בְּרַבִּי נַחְמָן, כְּשֶׁשָּׁצְלוּ מִמֶּנוּ בְּעִנְין ה' בָּקֶר וַה' חֲצָאֵי כָקֶר – אָמֵר: "עַדַיִן לָא אָכִילְנָא בִּשְׂרָא דְתוֹרָא" כו'. "חַמְרָא וְרֵיחֵי פִּקְּחָנִי". הָרֵי קִבֵּל עִנְין נָּדוֹל שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה – שֶׁהוּא אוֹתוֹ הַדִּין הַנַּ"ל – מֵאְכִילַת בִּשְׂרָא דְתוֹרָא.

ייי ד – זיי בייי בייין שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו

Thus he received a profound matter in Torah — that very law — from eating the meat of an ox.

And the reason is because their root is from a place exceedingly lofty and exalted. Only they fell and descended down, down until they are below knowledge. For an animal has no intellect, but its root is above intellect. And when it is refined, it adds strength and vitality in man, and grants him knowledge, etc.

And likewise is the matter of the sprinkling, in which the blood of the bull and the goat is taken — which is the essential inward vitality of them — and elevated up to the place of the Tablets and the Ark. Then he draws down from a place most exalted, and atones and fills all the blemishes that were made in *kodesh*, etc.

And the matter of the sprinkling is the matter of teshuvah with extra strength. And this is like the matter mentioned above regarding "Zarka." And as it is written elsewhere regarding "Medaleg," etc. And by this is also drawn from above the aspect of "And I will sprinkle upon you pure water," which is above the order of the chain of descent, as is known.

ְהַיִינוּ לְפִי שֶׁשֶּׁרְשָׁן מִמֶּקוֹם גָּבוֹהַ מְאֹד נַצְלֶּה, רַק שָׁנָּפְלוּ וְיָרְדוּ לְמֵטָה מֵטָה עֵד שֶׁהֵם לְמַטָּה מִן הַדֵּעַת. כִּי הַבְּהֵמָה אֵין לָהּ שֵׁכֶל, אֲבָל שֶׁרְשָׁהּ לְמַעְלָה מִן הַדַּעַת. וּכְשֶׁהִיא מִתְבָּרֶרֶת – מוֹסֶפֶת כֹּחַ וְחַיּוּת בָּאָדָם, .'וּנוֹתֵנֶת לוֹ דֵּעַת כו

וְכָמוֹ כֵן הוּא עִנְיַן הַהְזָאָה – שֶׁמוֹצִיא דַּם הַפָּר וְהַשָּׁצִיר, שֶׁהוּא עִקּר פְּנִימִית הַחַיּוּת שֶׁלְהָם, וּמַעֵלֶה אוֹתָם עַד מְקוֹם הַלָּחוֹת וְהָאָרוֹן. וְאָז הוּא מַמְשִׁיךְ מִמֶּקוֹם גָּבוֹהַ מְאֹד נַעֲלֶה, וּמְכַפֵּר וּמְמַלֵּא כָּל הַפְּגָמִים שָׁנַעֲשׁוּ בַּקּדָשׁ כו:

וְעִנְיֵן הַהַזָאָה – זָהוּ עִנְיַן תְּשׁוּבָה בְּחֵילָא יַתִּיר. וְזֶהוּ]
עַל־דֶּרֶה הַנְּוְכֶּר לְעִיל בְּעִנְיַן "זַרְקָא". וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב
בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר בְּעִנְיַן "מְדַלֵּג" כו'. וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה נִמְשָׁךְ גַּם
בֵּן מִלְמַעְלָה בְּחִינַת "וְזָרַקְתִּי עֲלֵיכֶם מֵיִם טְהוֹרִים" –
בַּן מִלְמַעְלָה בְּחַיֵּר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת כַּנּוֹדָע
[.שֶׁהוּא מִלְמַעְלָה מִסֵּדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת בַּנּוֹדָע

**(77)** 

And behold, with all the above, the matter of "the burnt-offering of Shabbos on its Shabbos" will be understood. For just as Shabbos, relative to the six days of work, is the ascent of the worlds in which they ascend to a very lofty height, so too is the aspect of "Shabbos Shabbason" relative to Shabbos itself. For it is the Shabbos of all the Shabbasos of the year.

And see in Zohar, end of Parshas Acharei (79b), that this is the aspect of the Holy of Holies. For this is the aspect of Yom Kippur. For Shabbos is called "kodesh," but on Yom Kippur the High Priest enters the Holy of Holies, which is the source of all levels of holiness, and it is the fullness of them all and fills all of them, as explained above.

And this is the aspect of the Thirteen Attributes of Mercy, which are revealed on Yom Kippur. For they are exceedingly lofty, and from them is the source of forgiveness and pardon, as is known.

וְהָנֵה עִם כָּל הַנַּ"ל יוּבַן עִנְיַן "עוֹלַת שַׁבָּת בְּשַׁבָּתוּ". שָׁבְּמוֹ שָׁשַּׁבָּת לְגַבֵּי שֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה הוּא עֲלִיַּת הָעוֹלָמוֹת שֶׁמִּתְעַלִּים מְאֹד נַעֲלֶה – כָּךְ הוּא בְּחִינַת "שַׁבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן" לְגַבֵּי שַׁבָּת, שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת שַׁבַּת שֶׁל הַשַּׁבַּתוֹת שֵׁל כַּל הַשְּׁנַה.

וְעַיֵּן בְּזֹהַר סוֹף פָּרָשַׁת אַחֲרֵי (דע"ט ע"ב), וְהוּא בְּחִינַת לְדָשׁ הַקֵּדָשִׁים. שֶׁנָּהוּ בְּחִינַת יוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים. כִּי שַׁבָּת נִקְרָא "לִדֶשׁ", אֲבָל בִּיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים נִכְנָס הַכּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל לְלִדָּשׁ הַקֵּדָשִׁים, שֶׁהוּא מָקוֹר כָּל בְּחִינוֹת הַקֵּדְשִׁים, וְהוּא שְׁלִימוּ דְּכוּלְהוֹ וּמְמַלֵּא כָּל שְׁמָהוֹן כּנּ"ל.

ְהַיִּינוּ בְּחִינַת י"ג מִדּוֹת הָרַחֲמִים הַמִּתְגַּלּוֹת בְּיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים, שֶׁהֵן עֶלְיוֹנוֹת מְאֹד, וּמֵהֶם מָקוֹר הַסְּלִיחָה וָהַמְּחִילָה כַּנּוֹדָע.

שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם בתשעה לחדש בערב וגו שבת שבתון הוא לכם ועניתם את נפשתיכם

And behold, here it is written: "Shabbos Shabbason hu" — in the masculine form. But it is also written: "And you shall afflict your souls on the ninth," while in Parshas Acharei it is written: "Shabbos Shabbason hi" — in the feminine form — and there "on the ninth" is not mentioned, only "and you shall afflict" without specification.

ְוָהְנֵּה כָּאן כָּתוּב: "שַׁבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן הוּא" – לְשׁוֹן דְּכַר. וְגַם כָּתוּב: "וְעִנִּיתֶם בְּתִשְׁעָה". וּבְפָּרָשַׁת אַחֲרֵי כָּתוּב: "הִיא" – לְשׁוֹן נוּקְבָא. וְלֹא נִזְכַּר "בְּתִשְׁעָה", אֶלָּא "וְעִנִּיתֶם" סְתָם

And the matter is that one depends on the other. For the meaning of "hu" — masculine — is that the Jewish people are in the level of masculine, being the mashpi'im, drawing down this illumination in their power. This is as mentioned above on the verse, "Kodesh Yisrael laHashem, reishis tevuasah," that the Jewish people are the head and source for the Torah, as it is written, "And you shall make them," as explained above.

ְוָהָעִנְיָן – כִּי הָא בְּהָא תָּלְיָא. כִּי פֵּרוּשׁ "הוּא" לְשׁוֹן דְּכַר – הַיְנוּ שֻׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל הֵם בְּמַדְרֵגַת דְּכַר, וְהֵם הַמֵּשְׁפִּיעִים וּמַמְשִׁיכִים גִּלּוּי הָאֲרָה זוֹ בְּכֹחָם. וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ שֶׁנְזַכֵּר לְמַעְלָה בְּפָסוּק "לְדֶשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל לַה' רֵאשִׁית תְּבוּאָתָהּ" – שֻׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל הֵם רֹאשׁ וּמָקוֹר לַתּוֹרָה. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב "וַעֲשִׂיתָם אוֹתָם" כַּנַּ"ל

And this is through "and you shall afflict your souls on the ninth." And the explanation of "on the ninth" — for seemingly it should have said "on the tenth" — is that it refers to all the nine attributes of the soul, that they all should be in the aspect of subjugation and transformation.

ְהַיִּינוּ עַל־יְדֵי "וְעִנִּיתֶם אֶת נַפְשׁתֵיכֶם בְּתִשְׁעָה". וּפֵירוּשׁ "בְּתִשְׁעָה" – וְלִכְאוֹרָה "בֶּעְשׁוֹר" מִבְּעָ"ל – אֶלָּא דְּקָאֵי עַל כָּל הַט' מִדּוֹת שֶׁבַנָּפָשׁ, שֶׁכַּלָם יִהְיוּ בִּבְחִינַת אִתְכַּפְיָא וְאִתְהַפְּכָא.

And therefore it is a mitzvah to afflict oneself through fasting during all nine days, which correspond to the nine attributes, as is known. And this is the matter of the "surgery" (nesirah) — that on each day one attribute is separated. And the meaning of nesirah is to separate the attributes of the G-dly soul from those of the animal soul, that they should not be attached to and drawn after the attributes of the animal soul. And this is the matter of fasting.

וְלָכֵן מִצְּוָה לְהָתְעַנּוֹת בְּכָל הַט' יָמִים, שֶׁהֵם כְּנָגֶד ט' מִדּוֹת כַּנּוֹדְע. וְזֶהוּ עִנְיַן הַנְּסִירָה – שֶׁבְּכָל יוֹם נִנְסֶרֶת מִדְּיֹת בִּנְסִירָה – שֶׁבְּכָל יוֹם נִנְסֶרֶת מִדְּה אֲחַת. וּפֵירוּשׁ "נְסִירָה" – הַיְנוּ לְהַפְּרִיד מִדּוֹת הַנֶּפֶשׁ הַבְּהֵמִית, שֶׁלֹא תִּהְיֶינָה דְּבוּקוֹת וְנִמְשֶׁכוֹת אַחַר מִדּוֹת הַנֶּפֶשׁ הַבְּהֵמִית. וְזֶהוּ בִּנִּיְלַת הַתַּעֲנִית . עִּיָרוֹת בַּנְּפֶשׁ הַבְּהֵמִית. וְזֶהוּ ...

For food and satiety join the animal soul with the G-dly soul, as it is written: "Yeshurun grew fat and kicked; you grew fat, thick," etc. But fasting, by contrast, weakens the strength of the animal soul, bringing it to submission and separation from the traits of the animal soul. And by this, it arouses Above that the severities be separated, and good kindnesses remain, etc. And afterwards, through this, the severities themselves are also sweetened.

כִּי הַמָּזוֹן וְהַשֹּבַע מְחַבֵּר הַנָּפָשׁ הַבְּהֵמִית עִם הַנָּפָשׁ הָאֱלֹקִית, כְּמַה שֶׁבָּתוּב: "וַיִּשְׁמֵן יְשֵׁרוּן וַיִּבְעָט; שָׁמַנְתָּ עָבִיתָ" כו'. מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן הַתַּעֲנִית – מַחֲלִישׁ כֹּחַ הַנָּפָשׁ הַבְּהַמִית, וִיבֹא לִידֵי הַכְנָעָה וּלְהִפָּרֵד מִמְּדוֹת הַנֶּפָשׁ הַבְּהַמִית. וְעַלֹּייְדֵי זֶה מְעוֹרֵר כֵּן לְמַעְלָה – שֻׁיִּנְּסְרוּ הַגְּבוּרוֹת וְיִשָּאֲרוּ חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים כו'. וְאַחַר־כָּךְ עַלִּיִדְי זֶה יוּמְמְּקוּ גַּם הַגְּבוּרוֹת

יְּוּ וּשִים יְיוֹם הַבְּפּוּוִים שׁבּת שׁבּתוֹן הוּא לכָם וְענִיתֵם אָת נפִשׁתיכָם בָּתשׁעה לחֹדָשׁ בּעַרָב וְגוֹי

And as written on the verse, "For Avraham did not know us," part of this subject; and in the explanation of the verse, "I am asleep," regarding "my sister." And furthermore, the matter of fasting is that it appearses and is called "a day of favor," as is known.

That is because specifically through fasting, illumination is drawn from Above downward. For the matter of eating is the elevation of vitality from below to Above: the food enters the stomach, becomes refined, and is made into blood, etc., until it becomes vitality for the brain. And all this is an ascent from below to Above. And Above, likewise, is the matter of refinements and elevation of sparks from below to Above, as is known.

But fasting, in which he eats nothing, then the spreading of his vitality is the reverse: from Above downward. For the brain itself sends vitality to all the limbs, from Above downward. And likewise Above, illumination of light and vitality is aroused from Above downward. And this is from the Thirteen Attributes of Mercy, which are the source of life, the fullness of them all, and fill all their names, as explained above.

And on Yom Kippur is revealed the "will of all wills." And behold, when Israel are on a lofty level — being in the aspect of "and you shall afflict [your souls]" in the nine attributes of the soul mentioned above, that they all separate from the material traits of the animal soul — then the aspect of "Shabbos Shabbason" revealed on Yom Kippur is called "Shabbos Shabbason hu" (masculine).

But when they do not do teshuvah from the depth of the heart so much, to be in the aspect of "and you shall afflict [yourselves] on the ninth," then nevertheless, the aspect of "Shabbos Shabbason" is drawn in an arousal from Above. It is said: "Shabbos Shabbason hi" (feminine).

In the manner of: "If the man gives seed first, she bears a female" (Niddah 31a). And see what is explained on this in the

ְוְעַמּוּ"שׁ עַל־פִּי "כִּי אַבְרָהָם לֹא יְדָעָנוּ", קְצָתוֹ מֵעַנְיָן זֶה. וּבְבִיאוּר עַל־פִּי "אֲנִי יְשֵׁנָה", גַּבֵּי "אֲחוֹתִי". וְעוֹד זֹאת – עִנְיַן הַתַּעֲנִית שֶׁהוּא מְרַצֶּה, וְנִקְרָא "יוֹם רָצוֹן" בַּנּוֹדָע.

הַיְנוּ לְפִי שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַתַּעֲנִית דַּוְקָא נִמְשֶׁכֶת הַאֲרָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה. כִּי עִנְיַן הַאֲכִילָה הוּא הַעֲלָאַת הַחֵיּוּת מִמֵּטָּה לְמַעְלָה – שֶׁהַמַּאֲכָל נִכְנָס לְאַסְטוּמְכָא, וּמִתְבָּרֵר וְנַעֲשֶׂה דָּם כו', עַד שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה חֵיּוּת לַמּוֹחַ. וְהַכֵּל הַעֲלָאָה מִמַּטָּה לְמַעְלָה. וּלְמַעְלָה גַּם־כֵּן הוּא בְּחִינַת בֵּרוּרִים וְהַעֲלָאַת הַנִּיצוֹצוֹת מִמַּטָּה לְמַעְלָה בַּנּוֹדֵע.

אָבָל הַתַּעֲנִית – שָׁאֵינוֹ אוֹכֵל כְּלוּם, אָז הִתְפַּשְּׁטוּת חַיּוּתוֹ הוּא בְּהֵיפוּךְ: מִלְמֵעְלָה לְמַטָּה. שֶׁהַמּוֹחַ בְּעַצְמוֹ מֵשְׁפִּיעַ חַיּוּת לְכָל הָאֵבָרִים מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה. וְגַם לְמַעְלָה מִתְעוֹבֵר עַל־יְדֵי זֶה גִּלוּי אוֹר וְחַיּוּת מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה. וְהַיְנוּ מִבְּחִינַת י"ג מִדּוֹת הָרַחֲמִים, שֶׁהֵן מָקוֹר הַחַיִּים, שְׁלִימוּ דְּכוּלְהוֹ, וּמְמַלֵּא כָּל שְׁמָהוֹן כַּנַּ"ל.

וּבְיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים הוּא הָתְגַלוּת "רְעוּתָא דְּכֶל רְעוּוָין".

וְהְנֵּה כְּשִׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל הֵם בְּמַצְלָה עֶּלְיוֹנָה – לִהְיוֹת

"וְעִנִּיתָם" בְּטִשְׁעָה בְּחִינוֹת הַנַּ"ל שֶׁבַּנֶּפֶשׁ, שֶׁכֵּלָּם

יִפְּרָדוּ מִמְדּוֹת הַגַּשְׁמִיִּים דְּנֶפֶשׁ הַבְּהַמִית – אָזִי בְּחִינַת

שַׁבַּתוֹן הַמְּתְגַּלֶּה בְּיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים נִקְרָא "שַׁבַּת

שַׁבַּתוֹן הוּא" לְשׁוֹן דְּכַר

שַׁבַּתוֹן הוּא" לְשׁוֹן דְּכַר

מַה שָׁאֵין כֵּן כְּשָׁאֵינָם עוֹשִׁים תְּשׁוּבָה מֵעוּמְקָא דְּלְבָּא כָּל כָּךְ – לִהְיוֹת בִּבְחִינַת "וְעָנִּיתֶם בְּטִשְׁעָה" כו'. רַק עַל־כָּל־זֹאת נִמְשָׁךְ בְּחִינַת "שַׁבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן" בְּאָתְעָרוּתָא דָּלְעֵילָא. נָאֱמַר "שַׁבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן הִיא" – לְשׁוֹן נְקֵבָא.

עַל־דֶּרֶךְ "אִישׁ מַזְרִיעַ תְּחָלֶּה יוֹלֶדֶת נְקַבָה". וְעַמּוּ"שׁ מָזָרִה "וְהָיָה מְסְפַּר בָּנֵי יִשְׂרָאָל".

שַׁבַּת שַׁבַּתוֹן הוּא לַכֵם וְעִנִּיתֵם אֶת נַפְשׁתֵיכֵם בְּתִשְׁעַה לַחֹדֵשׁ בַּעַרֵב וְגוֹ

discourse beginning "And it shall be, the number of the children of Israel."

Therefore, in Parshas Acharei, where it does not say "and you shall afflict on the ninth," it says "Shabbos Shabbason hi." And therefore it says there "a statute forever," for this level is indeed an eternal statute.

But when Israel are on a lofty level — to be in the aspect of "and you shall afflict on the ninth" — then "Shabbos Shabbason hu" is drawn, similar to: "If the woman gives seed first, she bears a male." That is, then the revelation is drawn from a higher level. And this is what is written: "And he shall atone for the holy." And at the end of the parsha it is written: "And he shall atone for the Sanctuary of the holy."

And this corresponds to the two levels of "Shabbos Shabbason hu" and "Shabbos Shabbason hi." Meaning: when the drawing down is in the aspect of "hu" — masculine — then the power of this drawing is effective to atone also for the blemishes in the Holy itself, which is Supernal Wisdom (Chochmah Ila'ah). But when the drawing is in the aspect of "hi" — feminine — it does not atone for the blemish that touches, so to speak, in the level of the Holy itself, which is Supernal Wisdom, but only for "the Sanctuary of the holy," which is the level of Binah that receives from Chochmah

וְלָכֵן בְּפָרָשַׁת אַחֲרֵי – שֶׁלֹא נֶאֱמֵר "וְעִנִּיתֶם בַּתִּשְׁעָה" – נֶאֱמֵר "שַׁבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן הִיא". וְעַל־כֵּן נֶאֱמֵר שָׁם היא וַדַּאי חַקַּת עוֹלָם", כִּי בְּחִינָה זוֹ הִיא וַדַּאי חַקַּת עוֹלָם.".

אֶלָּא שֶׁכְּשֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם בְּמַעֲלָה עֶלְיוֹנָה – לִהְיוֹת "וְעִנִּיתֶם בַּתִּשְׁנָה" – נִמְשֶׁךְ "שַׁבֵּת שַׁבָּתוֹן הוּא", עַל־דֶּרֶךְ "אִשָּׁה מַזְרַעַת תְּחִלָּה יוֹלֶדֶת זָכָר". וְהַיְנוּ שָׁאָז נִמְשָׁךְ הַגִּלוּי מִמַּדְרֵגָה עֶלְיוֹנָה יוֹתֵר. וְזָהוּ דְּכְתִיב "וְכִפֶּר עַל הַקֹּדָשׁ". וּבְסוֹף הַפָּרָשָׁה כְּתִיב "וְכִפֶּר אֶת "מִקְדַשׁ הַקֹּדָשׁ

וְזֶהוּ כְּנֶגֶד ב' הַמַּדְרוֹגוֹת דְ"שַׁבֵּת שַׁבְּתוֹן הוּא" וְ"שַׁבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן הוּא" וְ"שַׁבַּת שַׁבָּתוֹן היא". דְהַיְנוּ – שֶׁכְּשֶׁבָהְשְׁכָה בְּחִינַת "הוּא" לְשׁוֹן דְּכַר, אָזִי כֹּחַ הַמְשָׁכָה זוֹ יָפֶה לְכַבֵּר גַּם עַל הַפְּגָמִים שֶׁבַּקֹדֶשׁ עַצְמוֹ, שֶׁהוּא חָרְמָה עִלְּאָה מַמְּשׁ. הַפְּגָמים שֶׁנּוֹגֵעַ כְּבָּחִינַת "הִיא", אֵינָה מְכַפֶּרָת עַל הַבָּתִינַת קֹדֶשׁ עַצְמוֹ – שֶׁהִיא הַכְּצָרָת עַל "מִקְדֵשׁ עַצְמוֹ – שֶׁהִיא חָרְמָה עִלְאָה – כִּי אִם עַל "מִקְדַשׁ הַקּדֶשׁ", שֶׁהוּא ..בְּחִינַת בְּחַיִּת הַמָּבֶלֵת מֵחַכְמַה

#### **NOTE Summary**

The discourse opens by distinguishing between two dimensions of creation: *Alma d'Iskasya* (hidden worlds, compared to thought) and *Alma d'Isgalya* (revealed worlds, compared to speech). Angels belong to the revealed worlds, sustained by Divine speech, but the souls of Israel originate from thought — the hidden worlds, called *tehorah*, purity, too luminous to be revealed.

Mitzvos serve as garments, surrounding and elevating the soul, drawing down the encompassing light of the Divine (*sovev kol almin*) and raising the soul from "purity" to "holiness." The Alter Rebbe stresses that mitzvos require *kavanah* (intention), for by consciously accepting the yoke of Heaven, a Jew connects to the Divine will that transcends creation. Thus, mitzvos are not mere actions but channels that elevate the soul into the realm of "Kodesh Elyon."

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This is symbolized in the Zohar's imagery of *Zarka-Munach-Segolta*: the sefirah of Malchus is "cast upward" and carries Israel, His treasured people, into the heights of holiness. The mitzvos, compared to clothing, do not enter the essence of the person but surround him, protecting and elevating him into unity with the Infinite. Torah, on the other hand, is compared to a horse carrying its rider, propelling the soul to places it could never reach on its own.

Sin disrupts this flow: neglecting Torah or mitzvos causes a loss in the extension of "Kodesh Elyon," and transgressions actively defile the soul. Just as mitzvos elevate the soul, sins cast it into the "Kaf HaKela," hurling it into impurity. The only repair is teshuvah, which draws from a higher level, beyond even "Kodesh Elyon" — from "Kodesh HaKedoshim," the inner essence of G-dliness. This is why Yom Kippur, when the Kohen Gadol enters the Holy of Holies, has unique power to atone.

The phrase "HaMelech HaKadosh" recited during the Ten Days of Repentance reflects this elevation: not only *Kodesh Elyon* (encompassing light), but the transcendent essence of Hashem's holiness, utterly incomparable and called *Kodesh HaKedoshim*. Teshuvah reaches there, for in this world change is possible instantly — unlike in the World to Come, which follows fixed order.

The Alter Rebbe explains the Yom Kippur service: the sprinkling of the blood of the bull and goat before the Ark unites Israel's failures with the Torah's essence, bringing atonement. Just as man draws sustenance from lower realms (plants, animals) whose roots lie above him, the sacrifices elevate even fallen sparks higher than the human source, restoring harmony. This is the deeper meaning of "v'zarakti aleichem mayim tehorim" — the sprinkling represents teshuvah that reaches beyond all structure.

From here, the Alter Rebbe turns to Shabbos and Yom Kippur. Shabbos is an elevation of the worlds, but Yom Kippur is "Shabbos Shabbason" — a double rest, lifting creation beyond creation, into Kodesh HaKedoshim. The affliction of the soul (*ve-inisem es nafshoseichem*) is not merely fasting but the refinement of all nine emotional faculties, separating the animal from the Divine. This "surgery" of separation, called *nesirah*, makes space for revelation.

Fasting reverses the process of eating: normally food is elevated upward to nourish intellect and soul, but fasting reveals the opposite — life flows downward directly from the Divine, symbolizing the direct bestowal of the Thirteen Attributes of Mercy. Thus Yom Kippur is the revelation of *Rava d'Kol Ravnin* — the will of wills, the innermost Divine desire.

The discourse concludes with the two expressions of "Shabbos Shabbason": "hu" (masculine) and "hi" (feminine). When Israel ascend fully in teshuvah, they draw masculine energy that atones even for blemishes in Chochmah Ila'ah itself. When they do not, a feminine flow descends, sufficient to atone only for blemishes in Binah, which receives from Chochmah. The ultimate atonement, however, always comes from the innermost

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source — the Holy of Holies, Kodesh HaKedoshim, where all blemishes are repaired and all separations healed

#### **Practical Takeaway**

The Alter Rebbe teaches that every Jew's soul is rooted in the hidden worlds, too radiant to be revealed, and that mitzvos elevate us into the sphere of holiness. When one sins, the soul is cast down, but teshuvah draws from the deepest Divine essence, restoring what was lost. Yom Kippur is the opportunity to rise beyond all limitations, where fasting and teshuvah open the channel to the Kodesh HaKedoshim. In daily life, this means: every mitzvah should be done with conscious kavanah, and every lapse should be repaired immediately with teshuvah, drawing on the infinite closeness available in this world.

#### **Chassidic Story**

Once, on Yom Kippur, the Alter Rebbe prolonged the *Kol Nidrei* prayer. When he finally removed his tallis from his face, his Chassidim saw his face shining with awe. He explained that at that moment he sensed the souls of all Jews being elevated — some from the depths of sin, others from ordinary distractions — and all being carried together into the Kodesh HaKedoshim above. "There," he said, "all blemishes are forgotten, for the essence of the soul never sinned." This story, preserved by his disciples in *Beis Rebbe* (vol. 1, p. 114), illustrates his central teaching: that on Yom Kippur, every Jew can access the essence of holiness and be cleansed completely.

#### END NOTE