מְשִׂיחוֹר חוֹת יוֹם ה' פָּרָשַׁת בְּשַׁלַח, י"א שְׁבָט וְשַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת בְּשַׁלַח, שַׁבַּת שִׁירָה, י"ג שְׁבָט ה'תשנ"ב Parshas Beshalach, the 11th of Shevat, and Shabbos Parshas Beshalach, Shabbos Shira, the 13th of Shevat, 5752 (1992).

(א)

The establishment of the tenth of Shevat (the yahrzeit	
of my esteemed father-in-law, the Rebbe, leader of our generation) on the fourth day of the week (in several years, including this year) involves several matters:	א. בְּהַקְבִיעוּת דְּהָעֲשִׂירִי בִּשְׁבָט (יוֹם הַהִּלּוּלָא שָׁל כְּבוֹד קְדֶשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ) בַּיּוֹם הָרְבִיעִי בַּשָּׁבוּעַ (בְּכַמָּה שָׁנִים וְכֵן בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ) בּיִּוֹם הָרְבִיעִי בַּשָּׁבוּעַ (בְּכַמָּה שָׁנִים וְכֵן בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ):
First and foremost—the significance of the fourth day of the week (in itself), for on it the luminaries were suspended: "The two great luminaries."	לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ – מַעֲלָתוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם הָרְבִיעִי בַּשָּׁבוּעַ (מְעַד־עַצְמוֹ), שֶׁבּוֹ נִתְלוּ הַמְּאוֹרוֹת, "שְׁנֵי הַמְּאֹרֹת הַגְּדֹלִים".
Additionally, and most significantly, it is called "Kamei Shabbata" ("before Shabbat"), since on it begins the preparation for the upcoming Shabbat (which this year marks the aliyah and completion of the yahrzeit in the manner of "Vayechulu").	ְוְעוֹד וְגַם־זֶה עָקָר – שֶׁנִּקְרָא "קַמֵי שַׁבַּתָּא", כִּיוָן שָׁבּוֹ מַתְחִילָה הַהֲכָנָה לְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת שָׁלְאַחֲרָיוּ שָׁבְּשָׁנָה זוֹ בּוֹ נַעֲשִּׁית הָעֲלִיָּה וְהַשְׁלֵמוּת דִּיוֹם (שֶׁבְּשָׁנָה זוֹ בּוֹ נַעֲשִּׁית הָעֵלִיָּה וְהַשְׁלֵמוּת דִּיוֹם.
This is emphasized in the Song of the Day, which concludes and is sealed with "Lechu Neranena" (the shorter version), the beginning (the first three verses) of the Psalm "Lechu Neranena," which is fully recited in Kabbalat Shabbat. This also highlights that the completion of the yahrzeit, which occurs on Wednesday, is in the following Shabbat.	ּכַּמָדְגָשׁ בְּשִׁירוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם שָׁסִיוּמוֹ וְחוֹתָמוֹ בִּ"לְכוּ נְרַנְנָה הַקָּטָן", הַהַתְּחָלָה (ג' פְּסוּקִים רָאשׁוֹנִים) דְּ"מָזְמוֹר לְכוּ נְרַנְנָה" שָׁאֲמִירָתוֹ בִּשְׁלֵמוּת הִיא בְּקַבָּלַת שַׁבָּת, שֶׁבָּזֶה מִדְגָשׁ גַם־כֵּן שֶׁהַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּיוֹם הַהִּלּוּלָא שֶׁחָל בַּיּוֹם הָרְבִיעִי הִיא בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְאַחֲרָיו.
An additional elevation comes from the special quality of this sacred Shabbat that begins on Wednesday—	וְעַלוּי נוֹסֶף מִצַד מַעֲלֶתוֹ הַמִּיחֶדֶת שֶׁל יוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת־קֹדֶשׁ זֶה שֶׁהַתְחָלֶתוֹ בַּיּוֹם הָרְבִיעִי –
Shabbat Shirah—on which the theme of "Lechu Neranena" (song and melody) is emphasized, both in the beginning of the Psalm in the Song of the Day of Wednesday, and primarily in its full recitation in Kabbalat Shabbat.	שַׁבַּת שִׁירָה – שֶׁבּוֹ מִדְגָּשׁ הָעִנְיָן דִּ"לְכוּ נְרַנְנָה" (רְנָּה וְשִׁירָה), הֵן בְּהַתְּחָלַת הַמִּזְמוֹר בְּשִׁירוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם הָרְבִיעִי, וְהֵן וּבְעָקֶר בִּשְׁלֵמוּתוֹ בְּקַבָּלַת שַׁבָּת.

And this becomes even sweeter based on the well-known idea that song is especially connected to ּוַנְמָתַּק יוֹתֵר עַל־פָּי הַיַּדוּעַ שֵׁשִּׁיר" שַׁיַּךְ בַּמְיַחַד Shabbat ("A Psalm, a song for the day of Shabbat"), ּלְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת ("מְזְמוֹר שִׁיר לְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת"), כַּפֵּרוּשׁ as explained in the Mishnah in Tractate Shabbat: "All בְּמַאֲמַר הַמִּשְׁנַה בְּמַסַּכֶת שַׁבַּת "כַּל בַּעֲלֵי הַשִּׁיר those who possess song go out with song and are יוֹצָאָין בָּשִּׁיר וְנָמְשָׁכִין בְּשֵּׁיר", שֶׁכָּל עֲלְיָה מְדַּרְתָּא drawn by song," meaning that every ascent from one לְדַרְגַא (שַׁיּוֹצָאִים מֵהַדַּרְבַּא הַקּוֹדֶמֶת וְנִמְשַׁכִים level to the next (as one departs from a previous state|לַעֲלוֹת לְמַעְלָה) הִיא עַל־יְדֵי שִׁיל. and is drawn upward) occurs through song. וְלָכֵן גַּם עֲלִיַּת הָעוֹלָמוֹת בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת הִיא Therefore, the ascent of the worlds on Shabbat also עַל־יִדֵי שִׁיר – דְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שַּׁעְקַר הָעֻלְיָּה דְיוֹם occurs through song. It can be said that the primary elevation of Shabbat through song takes place on ּהַשַּׁבָּת עַל־יִדֵי הַשִּׁיר הִיא בְּשַׁבַּת שִׁירָה, וּמְמְנוּוּ Shabbat Shirah, and from it, the effect extends to all נָמִשַׁךְ גַּם בִּשָּׁאַר הֲשָׁבַּתוֹת. other Shabbatot. From this, it is also understood regarding the וּמְזֵה מוּבַן גַּם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַעֲליּוֹת דִּיוֹם הַהְלוּלֵא ascents that occur on the day of a yahrzeit (as it is רַרְעַ שֶׁבִּיוֹם הַהַלּוּלֵא נַעֲשֵׂית עַלִיַּה בָּאֵין־עֲרֹךְ (כַּיַדוּעַ שֶׁבִּיוֹם הַהַלּוּלֵא נַעֲשֵׂית עַלִיַּה בָּאֵין־עֲרֹךְ known that on the day of a vahrzeit, the elevation is לְגַבֵּי כַּל הַעֲלִיוֹת שַׁלְפָנֵי זָה), שֵׁעָקַרַם וּשָׁלְמוּתַם incomparably greater than all previous ascents) that (בִּיוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת שָׁקֵשׁוּר עם עַנָיַן הַשִּׁיר, וּבַפְרַט) their essence and completion (which take place on בְּשַׁבַּת שִׁירַה. Shabbat, a day associated with song, and particularly) on Shabbat Shirah.

An additional aspect of such a setting (where the ּוְעָנָיַן נוֹסֶף בִּקְבִיעוּת כַּזוֹ (שֶׁהַעֲשִּׂירִי בִּשָּבַט חַל tenth of Shevat falls on Wednesday) is that the ּבַּיּוֹם הַרְבִיעִי) – שֶׁהַשְּׁלֵמוּת דִּיּוֹם הַהַּלּוּלַא completion of the yahrzeit, which occurs on the שָׁנַעֲשִׂית בִּיוֹם הַשָּׁבַּת שַׁלְאחֵרֵיו (שַׁבַּת שִׁירַה) following Shabbat (Shabbat Shirah), also includes the כּוֹלֵלֶת גַּם הַשָּׁלֵמוּת הַיָּתֵרָה דִיוֹם הַט"ו בִּשְּׁבַט extra completion of the fifteenth of Shevat (Tu (בָּיוֹם שָׁנִייי)). BiShevat), which falls on Monday. This is because it falls within three days (Shabbat, שָׁהוּא בָּג' הַיַּמִים (שַׁבַּת, יוֹם רַאשׁוֹן וִיוֹם שָׁנִי) Sunday, and Monday), which in various contexts are שַׁנַחשַבים (בָּכַמַּה עָנִינִים) לִמְצִיאוּת אחַת. considered as one unit. Additionally, at that time, the moon of the month of שַׁנּוֹסֶף לְכַרְ שֶׁבּוֹ קַיִמָא סִיהַרָא (דְּחֹדֶשׁ שָׁבַט) Shevat is in its fullness, and it is also the Rosh בַּאשׁלמוּתא [=נמצאת הלבנה שׁל חֹדֵשׁ שׁבט Hashanah for the tree. בַּשָּׁלֵמוּתַהּ], הֱרִי־ הוּא גַם רֹאשׁ הַשַּׁנַה לַאִילַן. וְעַל־פִּי הַיָּדוּעַ שֶּׁהַמּוֹעֲדִים שֶׁל כָּל הַשָּׁנָה .. (גַּם) Based on the well-known concept that the festivals מוֹעֲדֵי דְרַבָּנָן .. בְּכָלָן יֵשׁ שַׁיָּכוּת לְאוֹתַן of the entire year, including Rabbinic festivals, have – "הַפַּרַשִּׁיּוֹת שֶׁחַלוֹת בַּהֵן

a connection to the Torah portions in which they occur,	
it is fitting to explain the connection of all the above to Parashat Beshalach—the Torah portion of the week in which the yahrzeit and the following Shabbat occur—and to Parashat Yitro, the Torah portion of the week in which Tu BiShevat occurs, which is first read during Mincha of Shabbat Beshalach.	יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר הַקּשֶׁר וְהַשַּיָכוּת דְּכָל־הַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל לְפָרָשַׁת בְּשַׁלַח, פָּרָשַׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ דִּיוֹם הַהִּלּלוּלָא וּדְיוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת־קֹדֶשׁ שָׁלְאַחֲרָיו, וּלְפָרָשַׁת יִתְרוֹ, פָּרְשַׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ דְט"ו בְּשְׁבָט, שֶׁמֵּתְחִילִין לְקְרוֹתָהּ בִּתְפָלַת מִנְחָה דְשַׁבָּת פָּרָשֶׁת בְּשַׁלַח.

(**ב**)

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Besnalach and Parasnat Yillo—brebaration for the	וּבְהָקְדַּם הַנִּקְדָּה הַמְשְׁתָּפֶת דְּב' הַפָּרָשִׁיּוֹת בְּשַׁלַח וְיִתְרוֹ – הַכָנָה לְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה:
Parashat Beshalach—which discusses the completion of the Exodus from Egypt (through the splitting of the Sea of Reeds), which served as preparation for the giving of the Torah, as it is written: "When you bring the people out of Egypt, you shall serve God upon this mountain."	פָּרָשַׁת בְּשַׁלַח – שֶׁבָּהּ מְדְבָּר אוֹדוֹת שְׁלֵמוּת הִיצִיאָה מִמִּצְרַיִם (בִּקְרִיעַת יַם סוּף"), שֶׁהִיא הַהֲכָנָה לְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב "בְּהוֹצִיאֲךְ אֶת הָעֶם מִמִּצְרַיִם תַּעַבְדוּן אֶת הָאֱלֹקִים עַל הָהָר הַזֶּה.
And Parashat Yitro—which, in addition to being the portion that contains the giving of the Torah, begins (and is named entirely) after Yitro's acknowledgment (which resulted from hearing about the splitting of the Sea of Reeds and the war with Amalek, mentioned in Parashat Beshalach): "Now I know that Hashem is greater than all gods," which served as a preparation for the giving of the Torah.	וּפָרָשַׁת יִתְרוֹ – שֶׁנּוֹסָף עֵל הֵיּוֹתָהּ הַפָּרָשָׁה דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה, מִדְבָּר בִּתְחִלֶּתָהּ (וְעַל שֵׁם זֶה נִקְרֵאת הַפָּרָשָׁה כַּלָּהּ) אוֹדוֹת הוֹדָאַת יִתְרוֹ (כְּתוֹצֶאָה מִזֶּה שֶׁשָּׁמַע הַשְׁמוּעָה דִּקְרִיעַת יַם סוּף וּמִלְחֶמֶת עֲמָלֵק" שֶׁבְּפָרָשַׁת בְּשַׁלַח) "עַתָּה יָדַעְתִּי כִּי גָּדוֹל ה' מִכָּל הָאֱלֹקִים וְגוֹ", שֶׁהָיְתָה הַהֲכָנָה לְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה.

And it can be said that in the specific details of Parashat Beshalach and Parashat Yitro regarding the ווָשׁ לוֹמֵר, שֶׁבִּפְרַטִי הַעְנְיֵנִים שֶׁבִּפַרָשִׁיוֹת בִּשַּׁלַח preparation for the giving of the Torah, there is also included (and primarily) the preparation for the ultimate completion of the giving of the Torah that will take place in the future, as it is written: "A new Torah will go forth from Me."

וְיִתְרוֹ עַל־דְּבַר הַהֲכָנָה לְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה נִכְלֶלֶת גַּם ּ (וְגַם־כֵּן עָקָר) הַהֲכָנָה לְהַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה שַׁתָּהָיֶה לָעַתִּיד לָבוֹא – "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאָתִּי תֵצֵא".

This is alluded to in Parashat Beshalach: (a) In the Song at the Sea (Shirat HaYam, at the splitting of the Sea of Reeds), which concludes and is sealed with the verse: "The Sanctuary, O Lord, which Your hands have established"—with both hands. When will it be built with both hands? When "Hashem will reign forever and ever," in the future, when His kingship will be complete.

בָּפַרַשַּׁת בָּשַׁלַח – (א) בִּשִּׁירַת הַיַּם (בָּקְרִיעַת ים סוּף), שֵׁסִיוּמַהּ וְחוֹתָמָהּ "מְקְדָשׁ אֲדֹנָי כּוֹנְנוּ יַדִיך", בַּשָּׁתַּי יַדַיִם, וְאִימַתַי יַבַּנֵה בַּשָּׁתֵּי יַדַיִם? ּכָּשָׁה' יִמְלֹךְ לְעוֹלָם וַעֵד, לֶעַתִיד לַבוֹא שֶׁכָּל המלוּכַה שׁלּוֹ".

(b) In the war against Amalek (at the end of Parashat Beshalach), which concludes and is sealed with: "I shall surely erase the memory of Amalek... for the hand is on the throne of Hashem; Hashem will have war with Amalek from generation to generation."

ב) בָּמַלְחֶמֶת עֲמַלֶּק (בָּסוֹף פַּרַשָּׁת בָּשָׁלַח),) שָׁסִיוּמַה וְחוֹתַמַה "מַחֹה אָמְחֶה אֶת זַכֶּר עַמַלֵק .. כּי יַד על כּס יַהּ מלְחַמַה לה' בּעַמַלק מדוֹר ... ודור".

The Holy One, blessed be He, has sworn that His Name is not complete and His throne is not complete until the name of Amalek is erased, as it is written: "The enemy has come to an end, destroyed forever"—this refers to Amalek... and what is stated after this? "And Hashem shall sit forever"—this means that His Name is complete; "He has established His throne for judgment"—this means that His throne is complete.

נִשָּבַע הַקַּדוֹשׁ־בַּרוּךְ־הוּא שֵׁאֵין שָׁמוֹ שַׁלֶם וְאֵין כָּסָאוֹ שַׁלָם עַד שַׁיָּמַחֶה שָׁמוֹ שֵׁל עַמַלָּק, שַׁנַּאֵמַר "הָאוֹיֵב תַּמוּ חֶרָבוֹת לָנֶצַח", זֶהוּ עַמָּלֵק .. מַהוּ אוֹמֶר אַחֶרָיו? "וַה' לְעוֹלָם יֵשָׁב", הֵרֵי הַשָּׁם שַׁלֵם; "כּוֹנֵן לַמִּשָּׁפַּט כִּסְאוֹ", הַרֵי כִּסְאוֹ שַׁלֵם".

And in Parashat Yitro—as explained in Chassidic discourses—that "Yitro" (יתרו) is so named because he "added (יתר) a portion to the Torah," referring to the section "And you shall discern" (Ve'atah Techezeh). This alludes to the additional (yeter) Torah יְאַתָּה תֶחֱזֶה", רוֹמֵז עַל הַהוֹסָפָּה (יָתֵר) בַּתּוֹרָה "ייייי אַבּאר". that will be revealed in the future: "A new Torah will go forth from Me," and this revelation will be in a manner of vision (Techezeh—"you shall see").

וּבְפַּרֵשַׁת יַתָּרוֹ – כַּמִבאר בַּדְרוּשִׁי חֵסִידוּת שַׁ"יִתָרוֹ", עַל־שָׁם שֵׁיּתֵּר פַּרַשָּׁה אחַת בַּתּוֹרַה - "לַעַתִיד לַבוֹא – "תּוֹרַה חֲדַשַּׁה מֵאָתִּי תֵצֵא" – באפו של ראיַה ("תַחַזֶה").

To understand the connection between the themes of Shirat HaYam and the war against Amalek, and their continuation in Yitro's acknowledgment, and their relation to the ultimate completion of the giving of the Torah in the future—it is necessary to first

וּלְהָבִין תְּכֶן הָעִנְיָנִים דְּשִׁירַת הַיָּם וּמִלְחֶמֶת עַמַלָּק וְהַמְשַׁכַּם בָּהוֹדַאַת יִתְרוֹ, וְשַׁיַכוּתַם לְהַשָּׁלֵמוּת דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה לֵעָתִיד לָבוֹא – יֵשׁ ּלְהַקְדִים וּלְבָאֵר מַה־שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּהַתְחָלַת הַפַּרָשָׁה:

explain what is written at the beginning of the portion:	
"And it was when Pharaoh sent out the people, and God did not lead them through the land of the Philistines, although it was near," meaning that although this route was closer and more direct for entering the Land of Canaan,	ַויְהִי בְּשַׁלַח פַּרְעֹה אֶת הָעָם וְלֹא נָחָם אֱלֹקִים" דֶּרֶךְ אֶרֶץ פְּלִשְׁתִּים כִּי קַרוֹב הוּא" – ("אֲשֶׁר הוּא קָרוֹב וְטוֹב לַנְחוֹתָם בַּדֶּרֶךְ הַהוּא, דֶּרֶךְ יָשָׁר ("לִכָּנֵס בְּאָרֶץ כְּנַעַן).
Instead, "God led the people around by way of the wilderness, to the Sea of Reeds," and therefore, there was a need for the splitting of the sea (Kriat Yam Suf) and the subsequent Shirat HaYam. Following this came the war against Amalek, and as a continuation of both events (the splitting of the sea and the war against Amalek), there was Yitro's acknowledgment, as will be explained further.	וַיַּסֵב אֱלֹקִים אֶת הָעָם דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר יַם סוּף"," שֶׁלָּכֵן הָיָה צֹרֶךְ בִּקְרִיעַת יַם סוּף (וְשִׁירַת הַיָּם), וּבְּהֶמְשֶׁךְ לָזֶה מִלְחֶמֶת עֲמָלֵק, וּבְּהֶמְשֶׁךְ – לִשְׁנֵיהֶם (קְרִיעַת יַם סוּף וּמִלְחֶמֶת עֲמָלֵק) – הוֹדָאַת יִתְרוֹ, כְּדִלְקַמְּן
(x)	
On the verse "And God did not lead them"—it is stated in the Midrash: From Egypt to the Land of Israel there were eleven journeys, yet the Holy One, blessed be He, led them through the wilderness for forty years, as it is stated: "Eleven days from Horeb," and afterward, "And it was in the fortieth year."  Therefore, it is written: "And God did not lead them."	עַל הַפָּסוּק "וְלֹא נָחָם וְגוֹ" – אִיתָא בַמִּדְרָשׁ: מִמִּצְרַיִם לְאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל י״א מַסָּעוֹת, אֶלָא נְשָׂאָם הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךָ הוּא דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר מ' שָׁנָה, שָׁנָּאֱמֵר אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם מֵחֹרֵב", וְאַחַר־כָּךְ "וַיְהִי" בְּאַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה", לְכָךְ נָאֱמֵר "וְלֹא נָחָם אֱלֹקִים".
And in explaining the matter that "the eleven journeys that the Holy One, blessed be He, led them through the wilderness for forty years" was for an elevation—one can say:	וּבְבָאוּר הָעִנְיָן שָׁ"י"א מַסָּעוֹת נְשָׂאָם "הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּרְ־הוּא דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר מ' שָׁנָה "לְמַעַלְיוּתָא" – יֵשׁ לוֹמַר:
Regarding the phrase "Eleven days from Horeb" (referring to the eleven journeys), the Midrash states that this refers to the unity that exists within the ten, as the number eleven represents the singular One that is above all ten statements of the Torah, beginning with "I am Hashem your God."	בְּפֵרוּשׁ "אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם מֵחֹרֵב" (י"א הַמַּסָּעוֹת) אִיתָא בַמִּדְרָשׁ שֶׁקְאֵי עַל מִיחָד שֶׁבָּעֲשָׂרָה 'שֶׁהוּא אֶחָד שֶׁהוּא רֹאשׁ לְכָל הַדִּבְּרוֹת, "אָנֹכִי ה' "אֱלֹקֶיךְ".
That is, "Eleven days from Horeb" alludes to the singular level that transcends the ten commandments given at Horeb, the level of "Ant Hu	הַיְנוּ, שָׁ"אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם מֵחֹרֵב" מוֹרָה עַל בְּחִינַת אֶחָד" שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מַעֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת שֶׁנִּתְנוּ " בְּחֹרֵב, בְּחִינַת "אַנְתְּ הוּא חָד וְלָא בְחָשְׁבָּן",

Chad V'la B'chushban"—"You are One but not in a numerical count"—referring to His essence and being, which is beyond the ten sefirot.

מַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מַעֲשָׂר ספירוֹת.

And it can be said that the intention of the Holy One, blessed be He, in not leading them directly (Lo Nacham...) and instead turning them (Vayasév...) through the wilderness—"the eleven journeys that He נַחָם גּוֹ' וַיַּסָב גּוֹ' דֶּרֶךְ הַמַּדְבַּר", "י"א מַסַעוֹת led them through the wilderness for forty years"—was ֶנְשַׂאַם הַקַּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר מ' שָׁנָה" so that the level of "Eleven" (Ant Hu Chad V'la B'chushban—"You are One but not in a numerical count," which transcends the ten sefirot and the Ten Commandments) would be drawn and revealed within their inner experience.

ווֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁכַּוּנַת הַקַּדוֹשׁ־בַּרוּרְ־הוּא בִּכַרְ שָׁלֹא ָהָיא, שֶׁבָּחִינַת "אחַד עֲשַׂר" ("אנָתַּ הוּא חַד וְלַא בְחַשָּׁבַּן", שַׁלְמעָלַה מעָשָׁר סָפּירוֹת ועֲשַׂרָת הַדְּבָּרוֹת) תּוּמִשֶׁךְ וְתָתָגַּלַה בִּפְנִימִיוּתַם.

This occurred through their journeying in the wilderness for forty years ("At forty years, one attains בָּן אַרְבַּעִים לְבִינַה"), שַׁבַּהֶם "נַתַן ה' לַכֶם לֶב| understanding"), as it is written: "God has given you a heart to know, eyes to see, and ears to hear." For a עוֹמד על סוֹף דעתוֹ שָׁל רבּוֹ וַחכמת משׁנתוֹ עד person does not fully grasp the depth of his teacher's אַרְבַּעִים שָׁנַה. understanding and the wisdom of his teachings until forty years.

עַל־יִדֵי הַהַלִּיכָה בַּמִּדְבָּר בִּמָשֶׁךְ אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה לַדַעַת ועינים לראוֹת ואזנים לשָׁמֹעַ", שֵׁאֵין אדַם

At that point, the revelation of the level of "Eleven" (Aḥad Asar) would be fully realized. And not only that, but they would also draw down and reveal this level of "Eleven" within this physical land, so that their entry into the Land of Israel would be complete.

שַׁאַז יָהָיֵה הַגָּלּוּי דָּבָחִינַת "אחַד עַשַּׂר", וַלֹּא עוֹד אַלַּא שַיַמִשִּיכוּ וִיגַלּוּ בָּחִינַת "אחַד עַשַּר" גַּם בָּאָרֶץ הַלְזוּ הַגַּשָּׁמִית, שֶׁעַל־יִדֵי זֵה תִּהִיֵה הַכָּנִיסַה לְאֶרֵץ יִשְׂרֵאֵל בְּשָׁלֵמוּת.

And additionally, this concept is also alluded to at the beginning of the parashah: "And it was when וּלָהוֹסִיף, שָּׁעָנָיַן זֵה מִרְמָּז גַּם בָּהַתָּחָלַת הַפַּרָשָׁה: | Pharaoh sent out the people" (Beshalach Pharaoh et ha'am), which hints at the holy level of Pharaoh (Paroh de'Kedushah), the aspect of "the fifth to Pharaoh," referring to the level where all lights are revealed and shine forth (Itperiu v'Itgalian minei kol Nehorin—"All the lights are uncovered and revealed from it").

וַוָיָהִי בִּשַׁלַח פַּרְעֹה אֶת הַעֵם" – שֵׁרוֹמֵז עַל פַּרְעֹה" דָקדשָה, בָּחִינַת "חַמִּישִׁית לְפַרְעה" דָאָתְפָּרִיעוּ וְאתָגַלִיַן מִנַּהּ כַּל נָהוֹרִין [=נָפְרְעוּ וְהַתָּגֵלוּ ממֵנוּן ַּלַ הַאוֹרוֹת].

(This is a level beyond the four letters of the Divine Name Havayah, similar to "Ant Hu Chad"—"You are One.")	בְּחִינָה שֶּׁלְמַעְלָה מֵד' אוֹתִיּוֹת שֵׁם הֲוָיָה,) על־דָּרֶךְ "אַנְתְּ הוּא חָד").
This concept (Beshalach Pharaoh et ha'am) is the reason for the continuation of the verse: "And God did not lead them and He turned them through the wilderness," leading them for forty years—so that this level of Paroh de'Kedushah would be drawn into their inner experience.	וְעִנְיֶן זֶה ("בְּשַׁלַח פַּרְעֹה אֶת הָעָם") הוּא הַטַּעַם לְהָמְשַׁךְ הַכָּתוּב "וְלֹא נָחָם אֱלֹקִים גּוֹ' וַיַּסַב גּוֹ' דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר גּוֹ", בְּמָשֶׁךְ אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה – כְּדֵי שֶׁבְּחִינַת "פַּרְעֹה דִּקְדְשָׁה" תּוּמְשַׁךְ בִּפְנִימִיוּת.
This is also alluded to in the Song of Devorah in the haftarah: "When breaches were made in Israel and the land was tranquil for forty years."	וּמְרְמָז גַּם בְּשִּׁירַת דְּבוֹרָה שֶׁבַּהַפְטָרָה: "בִּפְּרֹעַ פְּרָעוֹת בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל גּוֹ' וַתִּשְׁקֹט הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה".
The highest revelation occurs in "Bifro'a Fera'ot" (where all lights are uncovered and revealed—Itperiu v'Itgalian minei kol Nehorin), which is drawn into Israel and, through them, into the land itself.	"שֶׁהַגָּלוּי הַיּוֹתֵר נַעֲלֶה דְּ"בִּפְרֹעַ פְּרָעוֹת (דְּאִתְפְּרִיעוּ וְאִתְנַלְיָן מִנֵּהּ כָּל נְהוֹרִין") נִמְשָׁרְ
This occurs in a way of "Vatishkot"—tranquility and complete integration—through their service over the course of forty years.	בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"וַתִּשְׁקֹט" (בְּהִתְיַשְׁבוּת וּבִפְנִימִיוּת) עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּמָשֶׁךְ אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה.
(ד)	
More specifically, this is connected with (and is accomplished through) the particular details in the parashah, including the journey of the Children of Israel in the wilderness ("And He turned them through the wilderness"), with all the details of the forty-two journeys that took place over the forty years (until they arrived "at a settled land").	ד. וּבִפְרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר הֲרֵי־זֶה קְשׁוּר עִם (וְנַעֲשָׂה עַל־יְדֵי) פְּרָטִי הָעְנְיָנִים שֶׁבַּפָּרָשָׁה, וּמֵהֶם הַלִּיכַת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּמִּדְבָּר ("וַיַּסַב גּוֹ' דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר") בְּכָל פְּרָטֵי מ"ב הַמַּסָּעוֹת שֶׁהָיוּ בְּמֶשֶׁךְ הַמִּדְבָּר") בָּעִים שָׁנָה ("עַד בּאָם אֶל אֶרֶץ נוֹשָׁבָת
This begins with the journeys mentioned in our parashah: "They traveled from Sukkot and encamped in Etham at the edge of the wilderness," and particularly after the splitting of the Sea of Reeds: "They traveled and went out to the wilderness of Shur," "They traveled and came to the wilderness of Sin," "They traveled from the wilderness of Sin to their journeys"	הָחַל מֵהַמַּסָּעוֹת שׁבְּפָּרָשָׁתֵנוּ – "וַיִּסְעוּ מִסֵּכֹּת וַיַּחֲנוּ בְאֵתָם בִּקְצֵה הַמִּדְבָּר", וּבִפְּרָט לְאַחֲרֵי קְרִיעַת־יַם־סוּף, "וַיַּסָע גוֹ' וַיַּצְאוּ אֶל מִדְבַּר שׁוּר", "וַיִּסְעוּ גּוֹ' וַיָּבֹאוּ גּוֹ' אֶל מִדְבַּר סִין", "וַיִּסְעוּ גּוֹ" "מִמְּדְבַּר סִין לְמַסְעֵיהֶם וְגוֹ".

the sparks of holiness that had fallen into the	יָדוּעַ שֶׁתַּכְלִית הַכַּוּנָה בַּהֲלִיכַת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּמִּדְבָּר הִיא כְּדֵי לְבָרֵר נִיצוֹצוֹת הַקְּדְשָׁה שֶׁנָּפְלוּ בְּמִדְבַּר הָעַמִּים".
These sparks originate from an exceedingly lofty realm—the World of Tohu (chaos), which is higher than the World of Tikkun (rectification).	שֶׁשָּׁרְשָׁם מִדַּרְגָּא נַעֲלֵית בְּיוֹתֵר (עוֹלֵם הַתּּהוּ שָׁלְמַעְלָה מֵעוֹלָם הַתִּקּוּן).
By refining these sparks and elevating them to their root and source, Israel draws down and reveals this exalted level within themselves.	וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה שֶׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל מְבָּרְרִים נִיצוֹצוֹת הַקְדְשָׁה וּמַעֲלִים אוֹתָם לְשָׁרְשָׁם וּמְקוֹרָם, נִמְשֶׁכֶּת וּמִתְגַּלָּה אֶצְלָם דַּרְגָּא נַעֲלֵית זוֹ.

And the concept in this is that the sparks of holiness that fell into the "wilderness of the nations" originate from the level of "Eleven" (Aḥad Asar), which is beyond the order of hishtalshelut (the chain of spiritual descent). This is the level of the encompassing light (makif), from which the nurture of the "Eleven Crowns of L'umat Zeh" (the opposing forces) derives.	וְהָעִנְיָן בָּזֶה – שֶׁנִּיצוֹצוֹת הַקְדְשָׁה שֶׁנָּפְלוּ בְּמִדְבַּר הָעַמִּים" שָׁרְשָׁם מִבְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר" שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, בְּחִינַת הַמַּקִיף שָׁמִּמֶּנּוּ נַעֲשִׂית הַיְנִיקָה דִּי"א כָּתְרִין דְּלְעָמַת זֶה.
This is hinted at in the verse, "Eleven days from Horeb, by way of Mount Seir," meaning that "Eleven days" can serve as a pathway toward Mount Seir (Heaven forbid).	פַּמְרְמָּז בִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב "אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם מֵחֹרֵב דֶּרֶךְ הַר שֵּׁעִיר", שֶׁ"אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם" הַם דֶּרֶךְ (לְהַר שֵׂעִיר (חַס וְשָׁלוֹם).
However, through the service of Israel in refining and elevating these sparks to their root and source within "Eleven" of Kedushah, the level of "Eleven" is drawn into Israel.	וְעַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּבֵרוּר הַנִּיצוֹצוֹת וְהַעֲלָאָתָם לְשָׁרְשָׁם וּמְקוֹרֶם בִּבְחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר" דִּקְדְשָׁה, נִמְשֶׁכֶת וּמִתְנַּלָּה בְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר" בִּיִשְׂרָאֵל.
This means that the encompassing light is drawn into an inner revelation, ensuring that its descent occurs in the appropriate place.	הַמְשָׁכַת הַמַּקִיף בִּפְנִימִיּוּת, שֶׁהַהַמְשָׁכָה הִיא). לַמָּקוֹם הָרָאוּי דַּוְקָא).
As a result, they attain an even greater elevation regarding their service in Torah and mitzvot, corresponding to the Ten Commandments that are aligned with the ten sefirot, achieving the ultimate	וְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נִתְוַסֵּף אָצְלָם עִלוּי גָּדוֹל יוֹתֵר לְגַבֵּי עֲבוֹדָתָם בְּעִנְיְנֵי הַתּוֹרָה וּמִצְווֹת, עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת הַקְשׁוּרִים עם עֶשֶׁר סְפִירוֹת, שְׁלֵמוּת הַקְדְשָׁה בִּמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה.

perfection of holiness in a measured and structured	
manner.	

And an additional explanation can be given regarding the distinction between the eleven journeys ("eleven days") and the journey through the wilderness (forty-two journeys over forty years).	וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף בַּאוּר בְּהַחִלּוּק שֶׁבֵּין "י"א מַסָּעוֹת" ("י"א יוֹם") לְהַהֲלִיכָה בַּמִּדְבָּר (מ"ב מַסָּעוֹת) בְּמֶשֶׁךְ אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה.
Had the Holy One, blessed be He, led them solely through eleven journeys (in eleven days), the refinement would have taken place only through drawing down and revealing a lofty light (Aḥad Asar) from above to below. However, such a revelation would not fully impact the lower reality.	שָׁאִלוּ הָיָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא מוֹלִיכָם בְּי"א מַסָּעוֹת (בְּי"א יוֹם), הָיָה הַבֵּרוּר (רַק) עַל־יְדֵי הַמְשָׁכַת וְגִלּוּי אוֹר עֶלְיוֹן (בְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר") מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַשָּׁה, שָׁאֵינוֹ פּוֹעֵל כָּל־כָּךְ בִּמְצִיאוּת הַתַּחְתּוֹן.
Therefore, the Holy One, blessed be He, led them through the wilderness for forty years, so that the refinement would also occur through their own service, from below to above, ensuring a complete transformation within the lower realm.	וְלָכֵן נְשָׂאָם הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּרְ־הוּא דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר מ' שָׁנָה", שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי זֶה יִהְיֶה הַבֵּרוּר (גַּם) עַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּדֶרֶךְ מִלְמַשָּׁה לְמַעְלָה, שֶׁהַפְּעָלָה בְּהַתַּחְתּוֹן הִיא בִּשְׁלֵמוּתָהּ.
At the same time, this journey retained the advantage of drawing down and revealing the lofty light of "Aḥad Asar" (Eleven), from above to below—something unattainable solely through human effort, as such efforts are bound by limitation and measure.	וּבְיַחַד עִם זֶה, יֶשְׁנוֹ גַּם הָעָלוּי דְּהַמְשָׁכַת וְגִלוּי אוֹר עֶלְיוֹן, בְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר", מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה שָׁאִי אֶפְשָׁר לְהַגִּיעַ אֵלָיו עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה (שָׁאִי אֶפְשָׁר לְהַגִּיעַ אֵלָיו עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה מְלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה שֶׁהִיא בִּמְדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה.
Thus, "Eleven journeys He led them through the wilderness for forty years" reflects the fusion of two elevations—the revelation from above to below and the refinement through effort from below to above—both occurring together.	י"א מַסָּעוֹת נְשָּׁאָם הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא דֶּרֶךְ" הַמִּדְבָּר מ' שָׁנָה" – שֶׁהַבֵּרוּר בְּדֶרֶךְ מִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה (בָּאַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה) חָדוּר וְנַעֲשָׂה בְּכֹחַ הַגְּלוּי דִּבְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר" מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה הַבּוּר ב' הַמַּעֲלוֹת דְּמִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה וּמִלְמַטָּה (לְמַעְלָה גַּם יַחַד).

And in a similar manner regarding the war against Amalek at the end of the parashah: "For the hand is on the throne of Hashem, Hashem will have war with Amalek..."—"The Name is not complete... until the name of Amalek is erased."

וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ־זֶּה בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְמִלְחֶמֶת עֲמָלֵק שֶׁבְּסִיוּם הַפָּרָשָׁה – "כִּי יָד עַל כֵּס יָהּ מִלְחָמָה לַה' בַּעֲמָלֵק גּוֹ", "אֵין הַשֵּׁם שָׁלֵם כוּ' עַד שָׁיִּמָּחֶה שְׁמוֹ שֶׁל גַּמְלֵק".

Amalek descends from the lineage of Esau (Seir), representing the negative aspect of "Eleven" (Aḥad Asar), as alluded to in "Eleven days Mount Seir."	שֶׁ"עֲמֶלֵק" הוּא מִזַרְעוֹ שֶׁל עֵשָׂו (שֵׂעִיר), בְּחִינַת "י"א דְּלְעֻמַּת־זֶה" ("אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם גּוֹ' הַר" שִׁעִיר).
Through the refinement and obliteration of Amalek—["I shall surely erase" (by Hashem) and "You shall erase" (by Israel), whose initials spell Emet (Truth)—Erase, Macho, Timcheh]—	ְוְעַל־יְדֵי (בֵּרוּר וּמְחִיַּת עֲמָלֵק ["מָחה אֶמְחָה" (עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּרְ־הוּא) וְ"תִמְחָה" (עַל־יְדֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל), רָאשִׁי־תֵבוֹת "אֶמֶת", אֶמְחָה מָחָה [תִּמְחָה],

This draws down and reveals within Israel the level of "Eleven in holiness," which is the concept of "the Name being complete"—not just Y-H ("For the hand is on the throne of Y-H"), but also V-H, which has a numerical value of eleven.	ָנִמְשֶׁכֶת וּמִתְגַּלָּה בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל בְּחִינַת "י"א דִּקְדְשָׁה", שָׁזֶהוּ־עִנְיָן "דְּהַשֵּׁם שָׁלֵם", לֹא רַק "י"ה" ("כִּי יָד עַל כֵּס יָהּ"), אֶלָא גַּם "ו"ה", בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא י"א.
This alludes to the revelation of Aḥad Asar (Eleven) in all aspects of divine service, both in the concealed dimensions of the soul (corresponding to Y-H) and the revealed dimensions (corresponding to V-H).	שֶׁרוֹמֵז עַל הַמְשָׁכַת וְגִלוּי בְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר" בְּכָל פְּרָטֵי עִנְיָנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה, שָׁמְצַד עֶשֶׂר כֹּחוֹת "הַנָּפֶשׁ שֶׁנָּחֲלָקִים לְהַנִּסְתָּרוֹת ("י"ה") וְהַנִּגְלֹת ("ו"ה נְגְלוֹת).
Similarly, this applies to Yitro's acknowledgment of Hashem and his coming to Moshe (at the beginning of Parashat Yitro).	וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ־זֶה בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְהוֹדָאַת יִתְרוֹ וּבִיאָתוֹ לְמשֶׁה (בְּהַתְחָלַת פָּרָשַׁת יִתְרוֹ).
The conversion of Yitro represents the refinement of sparks of holiness that had fallen below, whose root is in the level of "Eleven in holiness." Through their refinement and elevation back to their source, an additional light (yitron) is brought into Israel.	שֶׁהַגִּיּוּר דְּיִתְרוֹ הוּא־עִנְיַן בֵּרוּר נִיצוֹצוֹת הַקְדֻּשָּׁה שֶׁנָּפְלוּ לְמַטָּה, שֶׁשָּׁרְשָׁם בִּבְחִינַת "י"א דִּקְדְשָׁה", וְעַל־יְדֵי בֵּרוּרָם וְהַעֲלָאָתָם לְשָׁרְשָׁם וּמְקוֹרָם נַעֲשָּׁה הוֹסְפָּה וְיִתְרוֹן אַצֶל יִשְׂרָאֵל.
This is the idea that Yitro "added a section to the Torah," which alludes to the Aḥad Asar (Eleven) aspect of "Eleven days from Horeb," a level higher than the Ten Commandments that were given at Horeb.	שֶׁזֶּהוּ־עִנְיַן "יִתֵּר פָּרָשָׁה אַחַת בַּתּוֹרָה", שֶׁרוֹמֵז עַל הַהוֹסָפָּה דְּבְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשֶׂר יוֹם מֵחֹרֵב", שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵעֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת שֶׁנְתְּנוּ מֵחֹרֵב".

(ה)

Based on this, we can explain that the specific details in Parashat Beshalach and Parashat Yitro serve as a preparation for the ultimate completion of the giving of the Torah in the future.

עַל־פִי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר שֶׁפְרָטִי הָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁבְּפָּרָשִׁיּוֹת בְּשַׁלֵּח וְיִתְרוֹ הֵם הֲכָנָה לְהַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּמַתַּוּ תּוֹרָה לָעָתִיד לָבוֹא.

It is known that the giving of the Torah was a one-time event, since at that moment, not only were all aspects of Torah that would later be innovated through scholars given, but even the aspects of Torah that will be revealed in the future by the Holy One, blessed be He, were included.	יָדוּעַ שְׁמַתַּן תּוֹרָה הוּא־עִנְיָן חַד־פַּעֲמִי, כִּיוָן שֶׁבּוֹ נִתְּנוּ (לֹא רַק כָּל עִנְיְנֵי הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁמִתְחַדְּשִׁים עַל־יְדֵי תַּלְמִיד וָתִיק, אֶלָּא) גַּם עִנְיְנֵי הַתּוֹרָה שָׁיִתְגַּלוּ לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא.
Nevertheless, it is stated: "A new Torah will go forth from Me"—a genuine novelty—because at the time of the giving of the Torah, these aspects were in a state of absolute concealment.	וְאַף־עַל־פִּי־כֵן נֶאֱמֵר "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא", חִדּוּשׁ מַמָּשׁ,
So much so, that their revelation will be considered a true innovation.	פִּיוָן שֶׁבְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה הָיוּ עִנְיָנִים אֵלוּ בְּתַכְלִית הַהֶּעְלֵם לְגַמְרֵי, עַד כְּדֵי כָּךְ, שֶׁהִתְגַּלּוּתָם הִיא חִדּוּשׁ מַמָּשׁ.

One of the explanations regarding this is that at the giving of the Torah, the Ten Commandments were revealed, corresponding to the ten utterances of creation and the ten sefirot—a level of divinity that has a connection and relevance to the world (as emphasized in the revealed dimension of Torah, which includes laws that regulate human conduct within the world).

וּמֵהַבַּאוּרִים בָּזֶה שֶׁבְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה נִתְּנוּ בְּגֶלוּי עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת, כְּנֶגֶד עֲשֶׂרָה מַאֲמָרוֹת וְעֶשֶׁר סְפִירוֹת, דַּרְגַת הָאֱלֹקוּת שֶׁיֵּשׁ לָהּ עֵרֶךְ וְשַׁיָּכוּת לְעוֹלָם (כַּמָּדְגָשׁ בְּנִגְלָה דְּתוֹרָה, הֲלָכוֹת בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְהַנָּהָגַת הַאַדָם בַּעוֹלַם).

However, the level of divinity that is entirely beyond any connection to the world remained concealed. In the future, this transcendent level will be revealed within the Torah—divinity that is absolutely beyond the world (as emphasized in the inner dimension of the Torah, which contains the secrets of its meanings and hidden mysteries, the knowledge of divinity).

וְאִלּוּ דַּרְגַּת הָאֱלֹקוּת שָׁאֵין לָהּ עֵרֶךְ וְשַׁיָּכוּת לְעוֹלָם לֹא בָּאָה בְּגִלּוּי אֶלָּא בְּהָעְלֵם; וְלָעָתִיד לָבוֹא תִּתְגַּלָּה בַּתּוֹרָה דַּרְגַּת הָאֱלֹקוּת שֶׁבְּאֵין־עֲרֹךְ לְגַמְרֵי לָעוֹלָם (כַּמָּדְגָּשׁ בִּפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, סוֹד טְעָמֶיהָ וּמִסְתַּר צְפוּנוֹתֶיהָ, יְדִיעַת הַתּוֹרָה, ().

Ultimately, this revelation will extend even to the level of Hashem's very essence—"Mahuto V'Atzmuto Yitbarach"—as implied in the phrase, "A new Torah will go forth from Me," (Yeshayahu 51:4) specifically from Me, and as it is written: "For they shall all know Me."

– וְעַד לְהַגָּלוּי דְּמַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ מַפֶּשׁ כְּדִיוּק הַלָּשׁוֹן "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא", מֵאָתִּי" דַּיְקָא, וּכְמוֹ־שָׁכָּתוּב "כִּי כוּלָם יֵדְעוּ". אוֹתי".

This corresponds to "Aḥad Asar Yom" ("Eleven days")—a level beyond the Ten Commandments given at Horeb—"Ant Hu Chad V'la B'Chushban" ("You are One but not in a numerical count").	- בְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם" (שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מַעֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת שֶׁנָּתְּנוּ) "מֵחֹרֵב", "אַנְתְּ הוּא חָד וְלָא בְחַשְׁבָּן".
It can be said that this concept is also alluded to in the preparation for the giving of the Torah (since the preparation must also reflect, to some extent, the future completion that was concealed at the time of Matan Torah).	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שֶׁענְיֶן זֶה מְרְמָּז גַּם בַּהְכָנָה לְמַתַּו תּוֹרָה (שָׁצְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת גַּם מֵעֵין וְדָגְמַת הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּלָעָתִיד לָבוֹא שֶׁנִּתְנָה בְּהֶעֶלַם הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּלָעָתִיד לָבוֹא שֶׁנִּתְנָה בְּהֶעֶלַם.
This is reflected in the journeys in the wilderness, the war against Amalek, and Yitro's acknowledgment—all of which involve refining and elevating the sparks of holiness back to their source in the level of "Aḥad Asar," as mentioned above.	בְּהַמַּסָּעוֹת בַּמִּדְבָּר, בְּמִלְחֶמֶת עֲמָלֵק וּבְהוֹדָאַת יִתְרוֹ, שֶׁתָּכְנָם הוּא בֵּרוּר וְהַעֲלָאַת נִיצוֹצוֹת הַקְדֵשָּׁה לְשָׁרְשָׁם וּמְקוֹרָם בִּבְּחִינַת "אַחַד עֶשָּׂר", כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל.

However, at that time, it was only the beginning of the preparation for the ultimate completion of the giving of the Torah in the future.	אֶלָא, שֶׁאָז הָיְתָה רַק הַתְּחָלַת הַהְּכָנָה לְהַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה דְלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא.
Its primary fulfillment and completion depend on our deeds and service throughout the duration of exile—"in the wilderness of the nations"—as is known, the entire duration of exile is hinted at in the forty-two journeys in the wilderness.	וְעָקֶּרָהּ וּשְׁלֵמוּתָהּ הִיא עַל־יְדֵי מַעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ כָּל זְמַן מֶשֶׁךְ הַגָּלוּת "בְּמִדְבַּר הָעַמִּים" (כַּיָּדוּעַ שָׁכָּל זְמַן מָשֶׁךְ הַגָּלוּת נִרְמַז בְּמ"ב הַמַּסָּעוֹת שָׁבַּמִּדְבָּר).
The purpose is to refine and elevate the sparks of holiness, as explained in our sages' statement: "The Holy One, blessed be He, exiled Israel among the nations only so that converts would be added to them."	לְבָרֵר וּלְהַעֲלוֹת נִיצוֹצוֹת הַקְּדֵשָׁה, כַּיָּדוּעַ הַפֵּרוּשׁ בְּמַאָמֵר רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זַ"ל "לֹא הִגְּלָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל לְבֵין הָאֻמּוֹת אֶלָּא רְבִי שָׁיִתְוַסְפוּ עֲלֵיהֶם גֵּרִים".
This refers to the process of refining and elevating the sparks of holiness, which will ultimately reach its completion when the prophecy is fulfilled: "I will remove the spirit of impurity from the earth."	שֶׁהוּא־עִנְיָן בֵּרוּר וְהַעֲלָאַת נִיצוֹצוֹת הַקְּדֻשָּׁה, וְעַד לְגְמַר וּשְׁלֵמוּת הַבֵּרוּר כְּשֶׁיִקְיֵם הַיָּעוּד "אֶת רוּחַ הַשַּמְאָה אַעְבִיר מִן הָאָרֶץ".
This is the concept of "I will utterly erase the memory of Amalek," which represents the final eradication of impurity.	שֶׁיָּהוּ־עִנְיָן "מָחה אֶמְחֶה אֶת זֵכֶר עַמָלֵק".

And from this, we immediately arrive at the ultimate completion of the giving of the Torah in the manner of "A new Torah will go forth from Me."	וּמִזֶּה בָּאִים תֵּכֶף לְהַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּמַתֵּן תּוֹרָה בְּאֹפֶן שְׁ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא".
Likewise, this leads to the ultimate completion of entering "a good and spacious land"—through the true and complete redemption.	וְכֵן לְהַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְּהַכְּנִיסָה לְאֶרֶץ טוֹבָה וּרְחָבָה בַּגְּאוּלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה.
This refers to the expansion of the land to include ten nations, since in addition to the seven nations (corresponding to the refinement of the seven emotional attributes of Tohu), there will also be the conquest of the three lands of Keini, Kenizi, and Kadmoni (corresponding to the refinement of Keter, Chochmah, and Binah of Tohu).	- אָרֶץ עֶשֶׂר אֻמּוֹת, כִּיוָן שֶׁנּוֹסֶף עַל "אָרֶץ שֶׁבַע אֵמּוֹת" (בַּרוּר ז' מִדּוֹת דְּתֹהוּ) יִהְיֶה גַּם הַכִּיבּוּשׁ דְּג' הָאֲרָצוֹת דְּקֵינִי, קְנִזִּי וְקַדְמֹנִי (בַּרוּר נֶכֶּתֶר־חָכְמָה־בִּינָה דְּתֹהוּ.
Ultimately, the Land of Israel will expand to encompass all lands, so that the entire world will attain the level of the Land of Israel.	וְעַד שֶּׁעֲתִידָה אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁתִּתְפַּשֵּׁט בְּכָל הָאֲרָצוֹת, שֶׁכָּל הָעוֹלָם יִהְיֶה בִּבְּחִינַת "אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל".
This represents the fulfillment of creating a dwelling place for Him in the lower worlds, resembling the way a home reveals the very essence of the one dwelling in it—"Gilui HaAtzmut" (the revelation of the Divine Essence), "Ant Hu Chad."	- דִּירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים, בְּדָגְמַת הַדִּירָה שֶׁבָּהּ מִתְגַּלָּה עַצְמוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַדָּר בְּהַדִּירָה, גִּלוּי הָעַצְמוּת, "אַנְתְּ הוּא חָד".
(1)	
Additionally, it can be said that the above is also emphasized in the name of this holy Shabbat, which is called Shabbat Shirah because of the Song at the Sea.	ו. וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁהָאָמוּר לְעֵיל מִדְגָּשׁ גַּם בְּהַשֵּׁם דְּשַׁבָּת קֹדֶשׁ זֶה, עַל־שֵׁם שִׁירַת הַיָּם - "שַׁבָּת שִׁירָה".
On Shabbat Shirah, all the spiritual ascents that take place through song are included, for "all those who sing emerge through song and are drawn through song" (as mentioned above in section I).	בְּ"שַׁבָּת שִׁירָה" נִכְלָלִים כָּל עִנְיְנֵי עֲלִיּוֹת שֶׁנַּעֲשִּׁים עַל־יְדֵי שִׁיר, "כָּל בַּעֲלֵי הַשִּׁיר יוֹצְאִין בְּשִׁיר וְנִמְשָׁכִין בְּשִׁיר" (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף א).
It is known that all ascents are included within the divine Name Mem-Bet (Ana BeKoach), which contains forty-two words. Similarly, the forty-two journeys in the wilderness correspond to this Name, representing an ascent from level to level.	וְעַל־פִּי הַיָּדוּעַ, שֶׁכָּל הָעֲלִיּוֹת נִכְלָלִים בְּשֵׁם מ"ב" דְּ"אָנָּא בְּכֹחַ" (שֶׁיֵשׁ בּוֹ מ"ב הַּבּוֹת), וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ־זֶה הָיוּ כָּל מ"ב הַמַּסְעוֹת, שֶׁהֵם כְּנֶגֶד שֵׁם מ"ב, הוּא בְּחִינַת עֲלִיָּה מִמַּדְרֵגָה לְמַדְרֵגָה.

These are forty-two ascents, achieved through the refinement process in the wilderness of the nations. Thus, Shabbat Shirah, which includes all ascents accomplished through song, also incorporates all ascents attained through the forty-two journeys in the wilderness—representing the entirety of our efforts and divine service throughout exile.	מ"ב עֲלִיּוֹת שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדַת הַבֵּרוּרִים שֶׁבְּמִדְבַּר הָעַמִּים. נִמְצָא, שֶׁבְּ"שַׁבָּת שִׁירָה" (שָׁכּוֹלֵל כָּל הָעֲלִיּוֹת שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי שִׁיר), נִכְלָלִים כָּל הָעֲלִיּוֹת שָׁנַעְשִׂים עַל־יְדֵי מ"ב הַמַּסָעוֹת שֶׁבְּמִדְבַּר הָעַמִּים – כְּלָלוּת מַעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ כָּל זְמַן מֶשֶׁרְ
After the completion of the refinement process in all the individual ascents of the forty-two journeys in the wilderness of the nations, which are included in Shabbat Shirah, we arrive at the new song (Shir Chadash) of the future redemption.	וּלְאַחֲרֵי גְּמַר עֲבוֹדַת הַבֵּרוּרִים בְּכָל פְּרָטֵי הָעֲלִיּוֹת דְּמ"ב הַמַּסָּעוֹת שֶׁבְּמִדְבַּר הָעַמִּים, "שֶׁכְּלוּלִים בְּ"שַׁבָּת שִׁירָה" – בָּאִים לְ"שִׁיר חָדָשׁ" דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא.

It is stated in the Mechilta: "There are ten songs: the first was sung in Egypt the second at the sea, as it is written, 'Then Moshe sang' The sixth was sung by Devorah and Barak, as it is written, 'Then Devorah and Barak son of Avinoam sang' The tenth will be in the future, as it is written, 'Sing to Hashem a new song"	אִיתָא בַּמְּכִּילְתָּא: "עֶשֶׂר שִׁירוֹת הֵן, הָרְאשׁוֹנָה שָׁנֶּאֶמְרָה בְּמִצְרַיִם הַשְּׁנִיָּה עַל הַיָּם, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר אָז יָשִׁיר מֹשֶׁה' הַשִּׁשִּׁית שֶׁאָמְרָה דְּבוֹרָה וּבָרָק, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר 'וַתָּשַׁר דְּבוֹרָה וּבָרָק כֶּן אֲבִינֹעַם' הָעֲשִׂירִית לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר אֵבִינֹעַם' הָעֲשִׂירִית לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר"
All the previous songs are written in feminine form (shirah), because just as a woman gives birth, so too, past salvations were followed by new exiles and struggles.	כָּל הַשִּׁירוֹת כֻּלָּן קְרוּאוֹת בִּלְשׁוֹן נְקֵבָה, כְּשֵׁם שֶׁהַנְּקֵבָה יוֹלֶדֶת, כָּךְ הַתְּשׁוּעוֹת שֶׁעָבְרוּ הָיָה אַחֲרֵיהֶן שִׁעְבּוּד.
However, the future salvation will be permanent, without any subsequent exile, and therefore, it is written in the masculine form (shir chadash).	אֲבָל הַתְּשׁוּעָה הָעֲתִידָה לִהְיוֹת אֵין אַחֲרֶיהָ שְׁעְבּוּד, לְכָךְ קְרוּאָה בִּלְשׁוֹן זָכָר".
One of the differences between them is that in songs written in feminine form, the emphasis is primarily on an ascent from below to above. The recipient (comparable to the feminine aspect) yearns and longs to rise beyond their level and be included in a higher state.	וּמֵהַחִלּוּקִים שֶׁבֵּינֵיהֶם: שֶׁבְּשִׁירָה בִּלְשׁוֹן נְזֵבָה נְרְגָּשֶׁת בְּעִקֶּר הָעֲלִיָּה מִלְּמַשָּׁה לְמַעְלָה, שֶׁהַמְּקַבֵּל (נְקֵבָה) מִשְׁתוֹקֵק וּמִתְגַּעְגַּע לָצֵאת מִמַּדְרֵגָתוֹ וּלְהִכָּלֵל בְּדַרְגָּה נַעֲלֵית יוֹתֵר.
In contrast, in a song written in masculine form, the emphasis is primarily on the revelation and influence of divine light from above to below, which creates a	מַה־שָּׁאֵין כֵּן בְּשִׁיר בִּלְשׁוֹן זָכָר, נִרְגָּשֶׁת בְּעִקְּר הַשְּׁפָּעַת וְגִלּוּי אוֹר הָעֶלְיוֹן מִלְּמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה,

state of attachment and inclusion within the higher reality.	שָׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נַעֲשִּׂית הַדְּבֵקוּת וְהִתְּכַּלְלוּת בָּעֶלְיוֹן.
This means that even though a shir (song) inherently involves an ascent from below to above, in the future shir chadash, the primary experience will not be yearning and longing but rather attachment and inclusion in the revelation of the divine.	כְּלוֹמַר, עִם הֱיוֹתוֹ "שִׁיר", שֶׁענְיָנוֹ אֲלִיָּה מִלְּמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה, הֲרֵי־זֶה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁנִּרְגָּשׁ בּוֹ (לֹא כָּל־כָּךְ גַּעְגּוּעִים, אֶלָּא בְּעָקָר) הַדְּבֵקוּת וְהַהִּתְכַּלְּלוּת בְּהַגִּלוּי דְּהָעֶלְיוֹן.
Through this, it will combine the two advantages—both the ascent from below to above and the drawing down of revelation from above to below.	וְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה יֵשׁ בּוֹ ב' הַמַּעֲלוֹת, דְּמִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה וּמִלְּמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה, גַּם יַחַד.

It can be said that on Shabbat Shirah (which is also connected with the tenth song—"Shir Chadash"—written in the masculine form), there is a completion of all the songs, in a manner that includes both the ascent from below to above, as well as the experience of attachment and inclusion from the revelation of a level beyond the ten—Aḥad Asar ("Eleven"), as expressed in Ant Hu Chad V'la B'Chushban ("You are One but not in a count").	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבְּ"שַׁבָּת שִׁירָה" (הַקְשׁוּרָה גַּם עִם הָעֲשִׂירִית "שִׁיר חָדָשׁ" בִּלְשׁוֹן זָכָר") יָשְׁנָהּ הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּכָל הַשִּׁירוֹת, בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל עֲלִיָּה מִלְמַשָּׁה - לְמַעְלָה, וְנוֹסָף לָזֶה נִרְגָּשֶׁת הַדְּבֵקוּת - וְהַהִתְכַּלְלוּת מִצַּד הַגִּלוּי שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵעֶשֶׂר - אָחַד עָשָׂר", "אַנְתְּ הוּא חָד וְלָא בְּחַשְׁבֶּן
(This is similar to the concept of the Eleven Journeys, which Hashem led them through the wilderness for forty years, as mentioned above in section IV.)	עַל־דֶּרֶךְ "י"א מַסָּעוֹת נְשָׂאָם הַקָּדוֹשׁ) בָּרוּרְ־הוּא דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר מ' שָׁנָה", כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף ד.(סְעִיף ד.
This can be connected to the idea of Shir HaShirim, which is called Kodesh Kodashim ("Holy of Holies"), as explained by the Maharsha: "There were ten songs in the world, and this one is above them all."	וְיֵשׁ לְקַשֵּׁר זֶה עִם הָעִנְיָן דְּ"שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים" שֶׁהוּא קָדָשִׁים" – כְּפֵרוּשׁ הַמַּהַרְשָׁ"א שֶׁ"עֲשָּׂרָה" שִׁירוֹת הָיוּ בָּעוֹלָם, וְזוֹ לְמַעְלָה מִכֻּלָּם".
Since all of these songs are holy, the tenth is considered holiest of all, as it is written in the Targum.	וְכֵיוַן שָׁכֻּלָּם קֹדֶשׁ, הֲרֵי הָעֲשִׂירִי שֶׁהוּא קֹדֶשׁ בְּכָל מָקוֹם, לְמַעְלָה מִכֻּלָּם, "הָכָא נַמִּי קֹדֶשׁ קָדָשִׁים".
The connection between Shir HaShirim (which was said in our time) and the tenth song of the future is that Shir HaShirim represents the completion of all	שֶׁהַשַּיָּכוּת דְּ"שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים" (שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בִּזְמַן הַזֶּה) לַשִּׁיר הָעֲשִׂירִי דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, הִיא, לְפִי שָׁבּוֹ נַעֲשִׂית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְּכָל הַשִּׁירִים שֶׁבִּזְמַן הַזֶּה

songs sung in this world—ascending from below to above—by linking them with the Shir Chadash of the future.	ָכָּל הָעֲלִיּוֹת מִלְּמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה), כְּפִי שֶׁמִּתְקַשְּׁרִים) וּמִתְחַבְּּרִים עִם הַ"שִּׁיר חָדָשׁ" דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא.
In the future, not only will there be ascent, but also attachment and inclusion in the divine, leading to the Shir Chadash in the masculine form, which surpasses all ten previous songs.	שֶׁשֶּנְרְגֶשֶׁת גַּם הַדְּבֵקוּת וְהַהִּתְכַּלְלוּת בָּעֶלְיוֹן),) וְעַל־יְדִי־זֶה בָּאִים לַ"שִּׁיר חָדָשׁ" (לְשׁוֹן זָכֶר) דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא עַצְמוֹ, שֶׁהוּא לְמַעְלָה מִכָּל הָעֲשָׂרָה שִׁירוֹת.
This song is entirely about attachment and inclusion in Hashem's very essence—"Aḥad Asar"—"Ant Hu Chad V'la B'Chushban" ("You are One but not in a count").	- שָׁיר" שֶׁכָּל עִנְיָנוֹ הוּא הַדְּבֵקוּת וְהַהִּתְּכַּלְּלוּת" עם מַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ, בְּחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָּׁר", "אַנְתְּ הוּא חָד וְלָא בְּחַשְׁבֶּן".
(τ)	
Based on the above, we can also explain the connection and relevance of the Torah portions Beshalach and Yitro to the time period in which they are read—close to the tenth of Shevat.	ז. עַל־פִּי הָאָמוּר לְעֵיל, יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר גַּם הַקֶּשֶׁר וְהַשַּיָכוּת דְּפָּרָשִׁיּוֹת בְּשַׁלַּח וְיִתְרוֹ לְתוֹכֶן הַזְּמֵן שֶׁבּוֹ קוֹרִין פָּרָשִׁיּוֹת אֵלּוּ - בִּסְמִיכוּת לְהַעֲשִׂירִי בִּשְׁבָט.
The month of Shevat is the eleventh month (when counting the months from Nissan). The twelfth month is Adar, which has a special connection to the final and complete redemption.	חֹדֶשׁ שְׁבָט הוּא חֹדֶשׁ הָאַחַד עָשָׂר (לְהַתְּחָלַת מִנְיַן הַחֲדָשִׁים מִנִּיסָן) – "עַשְׁתַּי עָשָׂר חֹדֶשׁ הוּא חֹדֶשׁ שְׁבָט".
At that time, there will be a revelation of the level of "Aḥad Asar" (Eleven)—Ant Hu Ḥad (You are One).	שָׁיַּךְ בִּמְיֻחָד לְהַגְּאוּלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה, שָׁאָז יִהְיֶה הַגִּלּוּי דְּבְחִינַת "אַחַד עָשָׂר", "אַנְתְּ הוּא חָד".
For this reason, from the month of Shevat, we transition into the month of Adar—the month of Purim, which was a redemption that still occurred while the Jewish people were technically "still servants of Achashverosh."	שֶׁלֶכֵן, מֵחֹדֶשׁ שְׁבָט בָּאִים לְחֹדֶשׁ אָדָר, שֶׁבּוֹ הָיְתָה הַגְּאוּלָה דְּפוּרִים, גְּאוּלָה בְּמַעֲמָד וּמַצָּב דְּ"אַכַּתֵּינוּ עַבְדֵי אֲחַשְׁוֵרוֹשׁ אֲנַן" [=עֲדַיִן עַבְדֵי אָחַשְׁוֵרוֹשׁ אָנוּ].
This redemption is then followed by another redemption, aligning with the concept of linking one redemption to another: Purim to Pesach.	"וּמִיסְמַךְ גָּאוּלָה לְגָּאוּלָה" – פּוּרִים לְפֶּסַח.
Pesach, the month of Nissan, is when Israel was redeemed from Egypt and when they are destined to be redeemed in the future.	ּבָּחֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן, שָׁבּוֹ נִגְּאֲלוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרַיִם, וּבוֹ עַתִידִין לְגָאֵל.

As it is written: "As in the days of your Exodus from Egypt, I will show you wonders."	ּשֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: "כִּימֵי צֵאתְךָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם אַרְאֶנּוּ נְפְּלָאוֹת.
And in the month of Shevat (the twelfth month) itself, one transitions from the tenth day to the eleventh day ("eleven days from Horeb")—eleven within the eleventh.	וּבְחֹדֶשׁ שְׁבָט (חֹדֶשׁ עַשְׁתִּי עָשָׂר) עַצְמוֹ בָּאִים מִיּוֹם הָעֲשִּׂירִי לִיוֹם אַחַד עָשָׂר (אַחַד עָשָּׂר יוֹם מִחֹרֵב") – אַחַד עָשָׂר שֶׁבְּאַחַד עָשָׂר.
And one can add in explaining the advantage and addition of eleven days concerning the generality of the eleventh month—(a) that the aspect of eleven is in the form of a day ("eleven days") in reference to light and revelation (as it is written, "And G-d called the light 'day'"), (b) the distinction between a month and a day is that a month is connected with the cycle of the moon, and a day is connected with the cycle of the sun.	וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף בְּבַאוּר הָעִלוּי וְהַהוֹסָפָּה דְאַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם לְגַבֵּי כְּלָלוּת חֹדֶשׁ הָאַחַד עָשָׂר - (א) שֶׁבְּחִינַת אַחַד עָשָׂר הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל יוֹם" (אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם") עַל־שָׁם הָאוֹר וְגַלוּי (כְּמוֹ־שָׁכָּתוּבייי וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹקִים לָאוֹר יוֹם"), (ב) הַחַלּוּק שָׁבֵּין חָדָשׁ לִיוֹם הוּא שֶׁחֹדֶשׁ קָשׁוּר עִם מַהְלַךְ הַלְבָנָה,
From this, it is understood that the eleventh month signifies the aspect of eleven as it extends and is revealed to the recipient (the moon), whereas the eleventh day signifies the aspect of eleven as it is with the source (the sun), eleven in its purity.	וּמָזֶּה מוּבָן, שֶׁחֹדֶשׁ הָאַחַד עָשָׂר מוֹרָה עַל בְּחִינַת אַחַד עָשָׂר כְּפִי שָׁנִּמְשָׁךְ וּמִתְגַּלָּה אֶל הַמְקַבֵּל (לְבָנָה), וְיוֹם הָאַחַד עָשָׂר מוֹרָה עַל בְּחִינַת אַחַד עָשָׂר כְּפִי שָׁהוּא אֵצֶל הַמֵּשְׁפִּיעַ (חַמָּה), אַחַד עָשֶׂר בְּטָהֶרָתוֹ).
And from the eleventh day (of the eleventh month), one transitions to the first day (which in Gematria equals thirteen). And particularly in this year's fixed calendar, where the thirteenth of the month falls on Shabbat Kodesh, from which one immediately transitions to the first day of the week—"one day," when the Holy One, blessed be He, was alone in His world.	וּמִיּוֹם אַחַד עָשָׂר (בְּחֹדֶשׁ אַחַד עָשָׂר) בָּאִים לִיוֹם אֶחָ"ד (בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא י"ג)י', וּבְהַדְגָשָׁה בִּקְבִיעוּת שָׁנָה זוֹ שֶׁיּוֹם הַיִּ"ג בַּחֹדֶשׁ חָל בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ, שֶׁמְּמָנּוּ בָּאִים תַּכֶף לְיוֹם רָאשׁוֹך בַּשָּׁבוּעַ, יוֹם אֶחָד", שֶׁהָיָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ הוּא יָחִיד בְּעוֹלָמוֹ
This indicates the revelation of the aspect of "You are One" even within the world—"alone in His world."	"120 – שָׁמּוֹרָה עַל הַגִּלּוּי דְּבְחִינַר אַנְתְּ הוּא ("חָד" גַּם בָּעוֹלֶם (יָחִיד בְּעוֹלֶמוֹ)

Immediately following the fifteenth day—which alludes to what is written at the end of our Torah תַּכַף לִיוֹם ט"ו – שֵׁרוֹמֵז עַל מַה־שַׁכַּתוּב בִּסִיוּם portion: "For the hand (י"ד) is upon the throne of G-d ֿפַרַשָּׁתֵנוּ כִּי יָד (י"ד) עַל כַּס יָ־הּ" (ט"ו), שֶׁהוּא־ (ט"ו), which is the clear matter of the obliteration|,י-ה)" אָנָיַן בַּרוּר וּמְחִיַּת עֲמֶלֶק כָּדֵי שָׁיָהְיֶה הַשֶּׁם שָׁלֶם", of Amalek so that the Divine Name may be ַגָּם ו"ה (י"א), בָּחִינַת אַחַד עָשָׂר (כַּנִּזְכַּר־ לְעֵיל complete," also with "11) (ו"ה, the aspect of eleven סעיף־ד(). (as mentioned above in section 4). There is an additional advantage to the fifteenth of וּמַעַלַה יִתַרָה בָּט"ו בַּשָּבַט שֵהוּא ראש הַשַּנַה Shevat, as it is the "New Year for Trees," regarding ָלַאִילַן", לְעָנִיַן מַעֲשֵׂר"122 בָּאֶרֶץ יִשְּׂרָאֶל, tithes in the Land of Israel. This is emphasized in the ּוְכַמַּדְגֶשׁ בִּמִנָהַג יִשְׂרָאֵל לֶאֱכֹל בִּט"ו בִּשְׁבַט פּרוֹת Jewish custom of eating fruits on the fifteenth of וּבִפָּרָט פּרוֹת) שֵׁנִּשְׁתַּבְּחָה בַּהֶם אֱרֵץ (וּבִפָּרָט Shevat, especially the fruits with which the Land of Israel is praised: "A land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig trees יִשְׂרַאַל, אָרֵץ חִטָה וּשְּעֹרָה וְגֵפֵן וּתָאַנַה וְרמּוֹן and pomegranates; a land of olive oil and אַרץ זַית שָׁמֵן וּדָבַשׁ"125 - שֶׁתַּכְלִית הַשָּׁלֵמוּת honey"—the ultimate completion of this will be when בַּזֶה תַּהָיֵה בְּהַכְּנִיסָה לַארֵץ לֵעַתִיד לַבוֹא, הַן entering the Land in the future redemption. This בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְפַרוֹת כָּפְשׁוּטַם126 (כּוֹלֵל וּבְמִיחַד applies both to the fruits in their literal sense ָרוֹת שֶׁבָּאֶרֵץ־הַקֹּדֵשׁ וְשֶׁבְּבֵית־ הַמִּקְדַשׁ"י, (including and especially the fruits of the Holy Land and the Beis HaMikdash), and primarily to the inner meaning of fruits in Torah, ּוְהֶן (וּבָעִקָּר) בִּנוֹגֵעַ לְתָכֶן עָנָיַן הַפַּרוֹת בַּתּוֹרָה, which alludes to the delight in Torah, the reasoning ָשֶׁמוֹרָה עַל הַתַּעֲנוּג שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה, טַעֲמֵי תּוֹרַה, of Torah, the inner dimension of Torah (especially פָּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה (כַּמָּדְגֶשׁ בִּמְיָחָד בַּדְּבַשׁ "128 emphasized in "honey," which alludes to the inner שָׁרוֹמַז עַל פָּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה"), שָׁעַקַר הִתְגַּלוּתָהּ dimension of Torah), whose primary revelation will בַּתּוֹרָה חֲדַשַּׁה מַאָתִּי תֵצֵא" לֵעַתִיד לַבוֹא. be in the future era with "A new Torah will emerge

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from Me."

And all this is especially emphasized on the tenth and	ח. וְכָל זֶה מִדְגָשׁ בְּיוֹתֵר בַּיּוֹם הָעֲשִׂירִי וְיוֹם אַחַד
eleventh day of the eleventh month in our generation,	עָשָׂר בְּחֹדֶשׁ אַחַד עָשָׂר בְּדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה, וּבִפְרָט
particularly in this year:	וֹבְּשָׁנָה זוֹ:
The tenth day of the eleventh month in our	יוֹם הָעֲשִׂירִי בַּחֹדֶשׁ הָאַחַד עָשָׂר בְּדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה הוּא
generation is the Yahrzeit (Hilula) of my father-in-law,	יוֹם הַהָּלוּלָא שֶׁל כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי-וְחָמִי
the Rebbe, leader of our generation, on which there	אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִּׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ, שֶׁבּוֹ נַעֲשִׂית הָעֲלִיָּה דְכָל
	מַעֲשָׂיו וְתוֹרָתוֹ וַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָבַד כָּל יְמֵי חַיָּיו

is an elevation of all his deeds, Torah, and service throughout his life, to an infinitely higher level.	ן לְדַרְנָּא נַעֲלֵית יוֹתֵר, וְעַד לְעַלוּי 130" ֶשֶׁבָּאֵין־עָרֹךְ,
This elevation begins with the ascension of the leader of our generation (the one whose Hilula is observed), and through him, the entire generation is elevated ("As the head goes, so follows the body"), as emphasized in the following days:	ָהָחַל מֵהָעֲלִיָּה שֶׁל נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ (בַּעַל הַהָּלוּלָא), וְעַל יָדוֹ גַּם הָעֲלִיָּה דְכָל הַדּוֹר (בְּתֵר רֵישָׁא גּוּפָא 131" [-אַחַר הָרֹאשׁ – הוֹלֵךְ הַגּוּף] -
From the tenth day (the Hilula) comes the eleventh day of the eleventh month.	כַּמָדְגָּשׁ בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ הַיָּמִים, שֶׁמִּיּוֹם הָעֲשִׂירִי (יוֹם הַהָּלּוּלָא) בָּאִים לְיוֹם הָאַחַד עָשָׂר132 לַחֹדֶשׁ הָאַחַד עָשָׂר.
This concept is especially emphasized when the tenth of Shevat falls on Wednesday, the day when the luminaries were suspended, "the two great luminaries," alluding to the elevation that occurs following the passing, from the eleventh of the eleventh month onward.	וְעִנְיֶן זֶה מַדְגָּשׁ בְּיוֹתֵר בְּהַקְבִיעוּת דְּהָעֲשִּׂירִי בּשְׁבָט חָל בַּיּוֹם הָרְבִיעִי שָׁבּוֹ נִתְלוּ133 הַמְּאוֹרוֹת, שְׁנֵי הַמָּארֹת הַגְּדלִים" – שֶׁבָּזֶה מְרְמָז תִּכֶן הָעֲלִיָּה שֶׁנַעֲשִׂית לְאַחֲרֵי הַהַסְתַּלְקוּת בִּיּוֹם הַי"א לַחֹדֶשׁ הַי"א,
In addition to the perfection of eleven from the perspective of the month (the moon, the lesser luminary), there is also the perfection of eleven from the perspective of the day (the sun, the greater luminary), "eleven in its purity."	שֶׁנּוֹסֶף עַל הַשְּׁלֵמוּת דִּי"א מִצַד הַחֹדֶשׁ (לְבָנָה, מָאוֹר הַקְטן) נַעֲשִּׂית גַּם הַשְׁלֵמוּת דִּי"א מִצַד הַיּוֹם (חַמָּה, מָאוֹר הַגָּדוֹל)134, אַחַד עָשָׂר (בְּנָזְכָּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ז).

And the ultimate completion of this takes place on the tenth and eleventh days of the eleventh month in this וָהַשָּלֵמוּת הָעָקָרִית בָּזֶה נַעֲשִּׂיִת בָּעֲשָּׂירִי וָהָאַחַדן year—the forty-second year (5710–5752), which is עשר בַּחֹדֵשׁ אחד עשר בַּשׁנה זוֹ – שָׁנַת connected with the Name of 42, through which all הארבעים וּשַׁתִּים (תש"י תשנ"ב), שַׁקְשׁוּרה עם שָׁם מ"ב שֵׁעַל יַדוֹ נַעֲשִׂים כָּל עָנָיֵנֵי הַעֲליּוֹת שֶׁכְּבַר| ascents are achieved. Since all ascents have already been completed (as mentioned above in section ַנִשָּׁלְמוּ כַּל (כַּנַזְכַּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־וֹ) -הַעֲלִיּוֹת דִּמ"ב (נַשָּׁלְמוּ כַּל 6)—the ascents of the 42 days from the Hilula, as יָמֵי הַהְלּוּלָא, וְכָל הָעֵלְיּוֹת שָׁעַל־יִדֵי מַעֲשֵׂינוּ well as all the ascents through our actions and ַוַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ בִּמ"ב הַשָּׁנִים (בְּהוֹסָפָה עַל הַשְּׁלֵמוּת service during these 42 years (in addition to the דַוַיִהִי בָּאַרְבַּעִים שַׁנַה") completion of "And it was in the fortieth year"), which correspond to the 42 journeys in the שָׁהֵם בִּדָגִמַת מ"ב הַמַּסַעוֹת בִּמִּדְבֵּר הַעַמִּים wilderness of the nations in this generation (the final שַׁבָּדוֹר זֶה (דּוֹר הַאחֲרוֹן שֵׁל הַגַּלוּת וְדוֹר generation of exile and the first generation of הַרִאשׁוֹן שֵׁל הַגָּאלַה), redemption).

And immediately, without delay, the entry into a good and spacious land occurs with the true and complete redemption,	וְתַכֶּף וּמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ נַעֲשֵית הַכְּנִיסָה לְאֶרֶץ טוֹבָה וּרְחָבָה בַּגְאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה137,
when the ultimate revelation of the aspect of "eleven within eleven" will be realized—"You are One."	שֶׁאָז תִּהְיֶה שְׁלֵמוּת הַגִּלוּי דִּבְחִינַת אַחַד עָשָׂר שֶׁבְּאַחַד עָשָׂר, אַנְתְּ הוּא חָד".
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From the directives derived from the above regarding practical action:	ט. מֵהַהוֹרָאוֹת מֵהָאָמוּר לְעֵיל בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְמַעֲשֶׂה בְּפּעַל:
To increase and complete (from the term "perfection") in all matters related to the Hilula day: studying his Torah (in the manner of "ten sitting and engaging in Torah"), following his ways and paths in spreading Torah and the wellsprings outward, including and especially the continuation of the gatherings of the Hilula day with joy and song. This follows the directive and empowerment of Shabbat, in which the perfection of the Hilula day is achieved—Shabbat Shirah.	לְהוֹסִיף וּלְהַשְׁלִים (מִלְשׁוֹן שְׁלֵמוּת) בְּכָל הָעִנְיָנִים הַשַּׁיָכִים לְיוֹם הַהִּלּוּלָא, לִמוּד תּוֹרָתוֹ (וּבְאֹפֶן דַּעֲשָׂרָה שָׁיוֹשְׁבִים וְעוֹסְקִים בַּתְּלַרָה וְהַמֵּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה, כּוֹלֵל וּבִמְיָחָד הַמְשַׁךְ הַהִּתְוַעֲדִיּוֹת דִּיוֹם הַהְלוּלָא, מִתּוֹךְ שְׁמְחָה וְשִׁירָה, כְּהַהוֹרָאָה וְהַנְתִינַת כֹּחַ דִּיּוֹם שְׁמְחָה וְשִׁירָה, כְּהַהוֹרָאָה וְהַנְתִינַת כֹּחַ דִּיּוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת שָׁבּוֹ נַעֲשִׂית הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּיוֹם הַהִּלּוּלָא – שַׁבַּת שִׁירָה.
Another fundamental directive concerns song in relation to prayer, which is also called "Rinah" (song), and prayer should be in a manner of singing (as is known, the Alter Rebbe would pray aloud and with song).	וְהוֹרָאָה נוֹסֶפֶת וְגַם־כֵּן עִקָּרִית בְּעִנְיַן הַשִּׁירָה בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַעֲבוֹדַת הַתְּפָלָּה שֶׁנִקְרַאת גַּם בִּלְשׁוֹן רְנָה139 (שִׁירָה)) בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל שִׁירָה (כַּיָּדוּעַ הַשָּׁרֵבֵנוּ הַזָּקֵן הָיָה מִתְפַּלֵל בְּקוֹל וְשִׁירָה –
Beyond the song that accompanies ascension from below to above, now (after all the ascensions have been completed), there must also be the song that reflects attachment and inclusion in the Higher, as preparation and beginning for the "new song" of the future redemption (as mentioned above in section 6).	שָׁנּוֹסֶף עַל הַשִּׁירָה הַקְשׁוּרָה עִם הָעֲלִיָּה מִלְמַטָה לְמַעְלָה, צְרִיכָה־לִהְיוֹת עַכְשָׁו (לְאַחֲבִי גְמַר כָּל הָעֲלִיּוֹת) הַשִּׁירָה שָׁמִּצַד הַדְּבֵקוּת וְהַהְתִּכַּלְלוּת בְּהָעָלִיוֹן כַּהֲכָנָה וְהַתְחָלָה לַשִּׁיר (תָּדָשׁ" דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא (כַּנְזְכָּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ו.
Especially regarding prayer for the true and complete redemption (and particularly after "all the appointed times have passed" and all matters of service have been completed, as stated by my father-in-law, the Rebbe, leader of our generation).	וּבְמְיָחָד בְּנוֹגַעַ לְהַתְּפִּלֶּה עַל הַגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה140 (וּבִפְּרָט לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁכְּבָר כָּלוּ כָּל הַקְקִצִין", וְנִשְׁלְמוּ כָּל עִנְיָנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה, כְּדִבְרֵי הַלְבִוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ –

In addition to the longing, yearning, and desire for redemption (until now), now, there must primarily be a feeling of joy from the fact that the redemption is coming in actuality at this very moment.

שָׁנּוֹסֶף עַל רֶגֶשׁ הַכֹּסֶף וְהַתְּשׁוּקֶה וְהַגַּעְגּוּעִים לְהַגְּאָלָה (עַד עַתָּה), צָרִיךְ־לִהְיוֹת עַלְשָׁו גַּם וּבְעָקָר רֶגֶשׁ הַשִּׂמְחָה142 מִזֶּה שֶׁהַגְּאָלָה בָּאָה בִּפֹעַל מַמֵּשׁ בִּרֵגַע זֵה מַמֵּשׁ.

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It is appropriate to add and emphasize the importance of holding gatherings in every place, also on the fifteenth of Shevat:	י. וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף וּלְעוֹרֵר אוֹדוֹת עֲרִיכַת הִתְוַעֲדִיּוֹת בְּכָל מֶקוֹם וּמָקוֹם גַּם בַּחֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר בִּשְׁבָט:
The "New Year for Trees" is connected and relevant to man ("You are called 'Adam"—as in "I will resemble the Most High"), "A tree of the field," and especially to the trees with which the Land of Israel is praised (which is connected and named after Israel, "For you shall be a land of delight").	רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה לָאִילָן" קָשׁוּר וְשַּיָּךְ לְהָאָדָם (אַתָּתֶּם קרוּיִין אָדָם", עַל־שֵׁם אָדַמָּה לְעָלְיוֹן) עַץ הַשֶּׁדָה"146, וּבִפְּרָט הָאִילָנוֹת שֶׁנִּשְׁתַּבְּחָה בָּהֶם אֶרֶץ
Every man, woman, and child possesses within them all aspects of "A land of wheat and barley, vines and fig trees and pomegranates, a land of olive oil and honey," as explained in various places regarding their specific details.	שָׁשַּיָּכֶת וְנִקְרַאת עַל־שֵׁם יִשְׂרָאֵל, כִּי תִהְיוּ אַתֶּם) אֶרֶץ חֵפֶץ"146, וְיֵשׁ בְּכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מֵהֶם (הָאֲנָשִׁים וְהַנַּשִּׁים וְהַטַף) כָּל פְּרָטִי הָעִנְיָנִים דְּאָרֶץ חִטָה וּשְׁעֹרָה וְגֶפֶן וּתְאֵנָה וְרִמּוֹן אֶרֶץ זֵית שָׁמֶן וּדְבָשׁ", כַּמְבֹאָר בְּכַמָּה־מְקוֹמוֹת פְּרָטִי הָעִנְיִנִים בָּזֶה.
On the "New Year for Trees," there must be renewal and increase in all aspects of divine service mentioned above for every individual in Israel, each according to their level.	וּבְרֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה לָאִילָן" צָרִירְ־לִהְיוֹת חִדּוּשׁ וְהוֹסָפָה בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה הַנִּזְכָּרִים לְעֵיל אַצֶּל כָּל אֶחָד וְאַחַת מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל, כָּל חַד וְחַד לְפוּם כָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד לְפִי שִׁעוּרוֹ הוּא[=כָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד לְפִי שִׁעוּרוֹ הוּא].
Certainly, the gatherings of the "New Year for Trees" should be used as an opportunity to explain and inspire an increase and renewal in these aspects of divine service, including and especially to awaken the longing and yearning—and even the joy—stemming from the knowledge that immediately we will enter the Land of Israel.	וּבְוַדֵּאי יְנַצְלוּ הַהִּתְוַעֲדִיּוֹת דְּרֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה לָאִילָן" פְּדֵי לְבָאֵר וּלְעוֹרֵר עַל־דְּבַר הַהוֹסָפָּה וְהַחַדּוּשׁ בְּעִנְיָנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה הַנִּזְכָּרִים לְעֵיל, כּוֹלֵל וּבִמְיָחָד לְעוֹרֵר הַתְּשׁוּקָה וְהַגַּעְגוּעִים וְעַד לְרֶגֶשׁ הַשִּׁמְחָה בִּגְלַל הַיְדִיעָה שֶׁתֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד נִכְנָסִים לְאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל,
To eat of its fruit and be satisfied with its goodness, and to fulfill all the commandments dependent on it in absolute completeness, as per Your will.	לֶאֶכֹל מִפָּרְיָהּ וְלִשְׂבּעַ מְטוּבָהּ, וּלְקַיֵּם כָּל הַמִּצְווֹת הַתְּלוּיוֹת בָּהּ בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת, כְּמִצְוַת רְצוֹנָךְ 148"

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May it be G-d's will—and primarily—that even before the fifteenth of Shevat, there should be the completion and perfection of the flourishing of "a man יא. ויהי רֵצוֹן ועקַר - שַׁעוֹד לפני חַמשָּה עַשַּׂר whose name is Tzemach," about whom it is said: "A scepter (a ruling king) shall arise from Israel," and "A shoot shall emerge from the stump of Yishai, and a branch from his roots shall blossom"—that a king from the house of David shall arise (the appointment of the king)... and he shall fight the wars of G-d (the war against Amalek)... and he shall build the Temple in its place (the construction of the Beis HaBechirah).

בּשָׁבט יהַיֶה גִמר וּשַׁלמוּת הצָמיחה דָאישׁ צמח שָׁמוֹ", ועליו נָאָמר וִקם שַׁבָּט (מֵלֶךְ רוֹדה וּמוֹשׁל) מיִשְׂרָאֵל, וְיַצָא חֹטֶר מִגַּזַע יִשִׁי וְנַצֵר מִשְּׁרַשַׁיוּ ַיִּעַמֹּד מֶלֶךְ מְבֵּית דַּוִד (מְנוּי מֶלֶךְ) .. וְיָלֶחֶם מִלְחֲמוֹת ה' (מְלְחָמָה לַה' בַּעַמְלֵק").. וּבָנָה מָקְדָּשׁ בִּמְקוֹמוֹ"151 (בָּנָיַן בֵּית הַבִּחִירָה|.

And simply—immediately and without delay, as we come from the twelfth day of the twelfth month of the forty-second year, all the children of Israel (with our young and our old, with our sons and our daughters) shall leave the wilderness of the nations and ascend to our Holy Land, to Jerusalem, the Holy City, and to the Third Beis HaMikdash.

וּבְפַשָּטוּת – שֶׁתַּכֶף וּמיַד מַמַשׁ, בְּבוֹאֵנוּ מיוֹם-עָשָׁתִּי עַשֵּׁר בָּחֹדֵשׁ עַשָּׁתִּי עַשֵּׂר דּשָּׁנַת הַארְבַּעִים וּשָׁתַּיִם, יוֹצָאִים כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (בְּנָעַרֵינוּ וּבְזְקֵנֵינוּ גוֹ' בְּבָנֵינוּ וּבִבְנוֹתֵינוּ "153) מִמְּדְבַּר הַעַמִּים", וְעוֹלִים לְאַרְצֵנוּ הַקְדוֹשָׁה וְלִירוּשַׁלַיִם עיר הַקֹּדֵשׁ וּלְבֵית הַמִּקְדֵּשׁ הַשָּׁלִישִׁי -

Since "G-d shall once again stretch out His hand... and gather the dispersed of Israel," and we shall offer You a "new song," in a way that "our mouths will be filled with laughter," as alluded to in the two names of the leader of our generation, the Moshiach of our generation.

ּכִּיוַן שֵׁיּוֹסִיף אֲדֹנָי שֵׁנִית יָדוֹ גּוֹ' וְאַסַף נִדְחֵי יִשָּׂרַאֵל גּוֹ"154, וְנוֹדַה לְךְ שִׁיר חֲדַשׁ"155, בָּאֹפֶן שַׁ יַמַּלָא שָּׁחוֹק פַּינוּ "156 – כַּמִרְמַז בָּב' שָׁמוֹתֵיו של נשיא דורנו, משיח שבדורנו.

And in the words of the verse from the Song at the Sea: "You shall bring them and plant them on the mount of Your inheritance... The Sanctuary, O Lord, which Your hands have established—G-d shall reign forever and ever," and following this—in the Torah יום מֶחֹרֶב") שֶׁתַּתָגַלָּה בַּתּוֹרָה חֲדַשָּׁה מאתי| portion of the Giving of the Torah: "And G-d spoke all these words, saying," the completion of the Giving of the Torah ("eleven days from Horeb") that will be revealed in the "new Torah that will emerge from Me."

וֹבַלְשׁוֹן הַכַּתוּב בִּשִּׁירַת הַיַם: תִּבָאַמוֹ וְתַטְעֵמוֹ בָּהַר נַחֲלַתָּךְ גּוֹ' מִקְדֵשׁ אֲדֹנַ־י כּוֹנָנוּ יַדִיךְ ה' יִמְלֹרְ ַלְעוֹלָם וַעֶד", וּבָהֶמְשֵׁךְ לָזֶה – בַּפָּרָשָׁה דְמַתַּן תּוֹרָה: וַיִּדַבֵּר אֱלֹקִים אֱת כָּל הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶה ָלֵאמֹר "157, הַשָּׁלֵמוּת דְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה (אַחַד עַשַּׂר 'תצא".