

חומש עם רש"י • וזאת הברכה • רביעי

Complete Word-for-Word Interlinear • Navy & Gold Edition

V'ZOT HABERACHAH • 4TH ALIYAH

CHAPTER PREVIEW

In this aliyah, Moshe Rabbeinu continues his holy brachos to the shevatim before his histalkus, focusing here on the special partnership of Zevulun and Yissachar, and the strength of Gad. We see the beautiful connection between those who go out to the business world and those who sit and learn Torah, showing how both are essential in the eyes of Hashem.

All introductions, summaries, and contextual notes are the editor's commentary and are not part of the original text.

פסוק א

Pasuk 1

וְלִזְבוּלֹן אָמַר שְׂמַח זְבוּלֹן בְּצֵאתָהּ וַיִּשְׁשָׁכֶר בְּאֹהֶלֶיָּהּ:

in your tents and Yissachar in your going out Zevulun rejoice he said And of Zevulun

רש"י

וְלִזְבוּלֹן אָמַר. אֵלֹהֵי חֲמִשָּׁה שְׁבָטִים שִׁפְּרָהּ בְּאַחֲרֹנָה — זְבוּלֹן גָּד דָּן וְנַפְתָּלִי

and Naphtali Dan Gad Zebulun at the end whom he blessed tribes five these he said And of Zebulun

וְאָשֶׁר — כָּפַל שְׁמוֹתֵיהֶם לְחַזְקָתָם וּלְהַגְבִּירָם, לְפִי שֶׁהָיוּ חֲלָשִׁים שְׂבָכָל

of all the weak ones that they were because and to empower them to strengthen them their names he repeated and Asher

הַשְּׁבָטִים, הֵם הֵם שֶׁהוֹלִיךְ יוֹסֵף לִפְנֵי פַרְעֹה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בְּרֹאשִׁית מ"ז "וּמִקְצָה

And from the least 47 Bereishis as it is said Pharaoh before Yosef whom he brought are they they the tribes

אָחִיו לָקַח חֲמִשָּׁה אֲנָשִׁים, לְפִי שֶׁנִּרְאִים חֲלָשִׁים וְלֹא יָשִׁים אוֹתָם לוֹ

for himself them he would appoint so that not weak they appeared because men five he took of his brothers

שָׂרֵי מִלְחָמָתוֹ:

his war officers of

רש"י

שְׂמַח זְבוּלֹן בְּצֵאתָהּ וַיִּשְׁשָׁכֶר בְּאֹהֶלֶיָּהּ. זְבוּלֹן וַיִּשְׁשָׁכֶר עָשׂוּ שְׁתָּפוּת, זְבוּלֹן לְחוּף

at the shore of Zevulun a partnership made and Yissachar Zevulun in your tents and Yissachar in your going out Zevulun Rejoice

יָמִים יִשְׁכְּנוּ וַיֵּצְאוּ לְפָרָק־מִטָּא בְּסִפִּינֹת וּמִשְׁתַּכְּרוּ וְנוֹתְנוּ לְתוֹךְ פִּי שֶׁל יִשְׁשָׁכֶר,

Yissachar the mouth of into and give and earn profit in ships for merchandise and go out would dwell seas

וְהֵם יוֹשְׁבִים וְעוֹסְקִים בְּתוֹרָה, לְפִיכָּהּ הִקְדִּים זְבוּלֹן לְיִשְׁשָׁכֶר

before Yissachar Zevulun He mentioned first therefore with the Torah and occupy themselves sit and they

שֶׁתּוֹרָתוֹ שֶׁל יִשְׁשָׁכֶר עַל יְדֵי זְבוּלֹן הִיָּתָה בְּרֹאשִׁית רַבָּה צ"ט:

99 Rabbah Bereishis was Zevulun means of by Yissachar because the Torah of

רש"י

שְׂמַח זְבוּלֹן בְּצֵאתָהּ. הִצְלַח בְּצֵאתָהּ לְסִחוּרָה:

for merchandise in your going out be successful in your going out Zevulun Rejoice

רש"י

ויששכר. הצלח בישבת אהל־יה לתורה, לישב ולעבד שנים ולקבץ חדשים, כמו
just as months and to fix years and to intercalate to sit for Torah your tents in the sitting of succeed And Issachar
שנאמר דהי"א י"ב "ומבני יששכר יודעי בינה לעתים.. ראשיהם
their heads for the times understanding knowers of Issachar and of the sons of twelve Divrei HaYamim Alef that it is said
מאתים", ראשי סנהדרין היו עוסקים בכה, ועל פי קביעות עתיהם
their times the fixings of the mouth of and according to with this busying themselves they were Sanhedrin heads of two hundred
ועבוריהם —
and their intercalations

פסוק ב

Pasuk 2

עמים הר יקראו שם יזבחו זבחי צדק כי שפע ימים
seas the abundance of for righteousness sacrifices of they shall offer there they shall invite to the mountain Nations
ייןקו ושפוני טמוני חול:
the sand hidden in and the treasures they shall suck

רש"י

עמים. של שבטי ישראל:
Yisrael the tribes of of peoples

רש"י

הר יקראו. להר המוריה יאספו, כל אסיפה על ידי קריאה היא,
it is a summons means of by assembly every they will assemble Moriah to the mountain of they shall call Mountain
ושם יזבחו ברגלים זבחי צדק :
righteousness sacrifices of on the Festivals they shall sacrifice and there

רש"י

כי שפע ימים ייןקו. יששכר וזבולן, ויהא להם פנאי לעסוק בתורה:
in the Torah to engage leisure to them and there will be and Zevulun Yissachar they shall suck seas abundance of for

רש"י

ושפני טמוני חול. פסויי טמוני חול, טרית וחלזון וזכוכית לבנה
white and glass and chilazon tuna fish in the sand hidden coverings of the sand concealed And the hidden treasures
היוצאים מן הים ומן החול, ובחלקו של יששכר וזבולן הנה כמו שאמור
that is said just as it was and Zevulun Yissachar of and in the portion the sand and from the sea from that come out
במסכת מגלה דף ו' "זבולן עם חרף נפשו למות" שופטים ה' משום ד"נפתלי
that Naftali because 5 Shoftim to die its life that jeopardized is a people Zevulun 6a page Megillah in Tractate
על מרומי שדה" שם, הנה מתרעם זבולן על חלקו — לאחי נתת שדות
fields You gave to my brother his portion about Zevulun complaining was there the field the high places of was on
וכרמים וכו' ספרי :
Sifrei etc and vineyards

רש"י

ושפני. לשון כסוי, כמו שנאמר מלכים א ו' "ויספן את הבית",

the house — and he covered 6 I Kings it is said as covering an expression of and the hidden treasures

— "ויספן בארז" ירמיהו כב, יד ותרגומו "ומטלל בכיורי ארזא". ד"א

another explanation cedar with panels of and ceiled and its Targum 14 22 Yirmeyahu with cedar and covered

עמים הר יקראו על ידי פרקמטיא של זבולן תגרי אמות העולם

the world the nations of merchants of Zevulun of the commerce means of by they shall call to the mountain peoples

באים אל ארצו, והוא עומד על הספר והם אומרים הואיל ונצטערנו עד כאן

here until we troubled ourselves since say and they the border at dwells and he his land to come

נלה עד ירושלים ונראה מה יראתה של אמה זו ומה מעשיה, והם רואים

see and they are its practices and what this a nation of is the deity what and let us see Yerushalayim until let us go

כל ישראל עובדים לאלוה אחד ואוכלים מאכל אחד — לפי שהגוים אלוהו של

of the god the non-Jews because one food and eating one God serving Israel all of

זה לא באלוהו של זה ומאכלו של זה לא כמאכלו של זה — והם

and they that one of like the food is not this one of and the food that one of like the god is not this one

אומרים אין אמה כשרה כזו ומתגירין שם, שנאמר שם יזבחו זבחי

sacrifices of they shall offer there as it is said there and they convert as this one as worthy nation there is no say

צדק ספרי :

Sifrei righteousness

רש"י

כי שפע ימים יינקו. זבולן ויטשכר הים נותן להם ממון בשפע:

in abundance wealth to them gives the sea and Yissachar Zevulun they shall suck seas the abundance of for

פסוק ג

Pasuk 3

ולגד אמר ברוך מרחיב גד בלביא שכן וטרף זרוע אף

also the arm and he tears he dwells like a lion Gad the One who enlarges Blessed is he said And of Gad

קדקד:

the crown of head

רש"י

ברוך מרחיב גד. מלמד שהיה תחומו של גד מרחיב והולך כלפי מזרח שם :

there the east toward and going expanding Gad of his territory that was this teaches Gad He Who enlarges Blessed is

רש"י

כלביא שכן. לפי שהיה סמוך לספר, לפיכך נמשל באריות, שכל הסמוכים

who are near for all to lions he is compared therefore to the border near that he was because he dwelleth as a lioness

לספר צריכים להיות גבורים שם :

there strong to be must to the border

רש"י

וטרף זרוע אף קדקד. הרוגיהן היו נפרין, חותכים הראש עם הזרוע במכה

in a blow the arm with the head they would cut recognizable were their slain ones the crown of head also the arm and he tears

וַיֵּרָא רֹאשִׁית לּוֹ כִּי שָׁם חִלְקֵת מַחֲקֵק סָפוֹן וַיֵּיתָא רֹאשִׁי

at the head of and he came is hidden the lawgiver the portion of there for for himself the best And he saw

עַם צְדָקָת יְהוָה עָשָׂה וּמִשְׁפָּטָיו עִם יִשְׂרָאֵל:

Yisrael with and His ordinances he executed Hashem the righteousness of the people

רש"י

וירא ראשית לו. ראה לטל לו חלק בארץ סיחון ועוג, שהיא ראשית

the beginning of which is and Og Sichon in the land of a portion for himself to take He saw for himself the first part And he saw

כבוש הארץ:

the Land the conquest of

רש"י

כי שם חלקת. כי ידע אשר שם בנחלתו חלקת שדה קבורת מחקק

the lawgiver the burial of the field of the portion of in his inheritance there that he knew because the portion of there Because

, והוא משה עי' ספרי; סוטה י"ג :

13 Sotah Sifrei see Moshe and he

רש"י

ספון. אותה חלקה ספונה וסמונה מפל ברעה, שנאמר דברים ל"ד "ולא ידע איש

any man knew and not 34 Devarim as it is said creature from every and concealed was hidden portion that Hidden

את קברתו":

his burial place —

רש"י

ויתא. גד:

Gad and he came

רש"י

ראשי עם. הם היו הולכין לפני החלוצ בכוש הארץ, לפי שהיו

that they were because the Land at the conquest of the armed force before marching were they the people at the head of

גבורים, וכן הוא אומר "ואתם תעברו חמושים לפני אחיכם וגו'" יהושע א :

chapter 1 Yehoshua etc. your brothers before armed shall pass over and you says it and so mighty men

רש"י

צדקת ה' עשה. שהאמינו דבריהם ושמרו הבטחתם לעבר את הירדן

the Jordan — to cross their promise and they kept their words because they verified he did Hashem the righteousness of

עד שפכשו וחקלו; ד"א — ויתא משה ראשי עם,

the people at the head of Moshe and he came another explanation and they divided that they conquered until

צדקת ה' עשה על משה אומר עי' ספרי :

Sifrei see it is said Moshe about he did Hashem the righteousness of

CHAPTER SUMMARY

The aliyah begins with the famous bracha to Zevulun and Yissachar, praising Zevulun's success in his seafaring business journeys and Yissachar's dedication in his tents of Torah, noting how they bring the nations to recognize Hashem through their honest dealings and the abundance of the seas. Moshe then blesses Gad, comparing his strength to a fierce lion that tears its prey, and praises Gad for choosing his portion of land on the east side of the Yarden where Moshe's own burial place was hidden, while still leading the chalutzim to fight for the rest of Klal Yisrael and executing Hashem's righteous judgments.

למעשה WHAT TO TAKE HOME

The Torah is mechadesh a beautiful yesod here in the partnership of Zevulun and Yissachar. Lichoira, we might have thought that only Yissachar, who sits and learns Torah in his tent all day, has a reason to rejoice, while Zevulun, who has to go out to the ports and deal with the business world, is just a helper. But Moshe Rabbeinu tells us, "Rejoice, O Zevulun, on your journeys." The Torah is telling us that when you support Torah, your work itself becomes an avodah, and you share equally in the simchah of the learning.

This is a major chiddush for our daily lives. Sometimes a Yid feels down because he has to spend his day running after a parnasah instead of sitting in the bais medrash. The yetzer hara tries to make him feel like his day is wasted. But the truth is, if you are working to support Torah, to pay yeshiva tuition, and to enable others to learn, your business trips and your office hours are kadosh. You are a full partner in the Torah being learned.

Today, when you go about your work or handle your finances, remember that you are Zevulun. Have in mind that your parnasah is there to support Torah and mitzvos, and do your business with joy, knowing that your work is an integral part of Hashem's plan.

דף יומי • בכורות • דף ה'

Daf Yomi • The Full Daf • Elucidated Talmud • Navy & Gold Edition • with Rashi

THE SUGYA

We begin the daf with a deep dive into the machlokes between Rabbi Yoḥanan and Reish Lakish regarding whether the firstborn of Bnei Yisrael were sanctified in the wilderness. The Gemara seeks the source for Rabbi Yoḥanan's shitta that they indeed remained holy, bringing a beautiful chiddush from Rabbi Elazar who saw Rabbi Yoḥanan in a dream, confirming the limud from the pasuk "Mine they shall be." We also explore a second version of this machlokes brought by Rav Mordekhai, which leads to an important yesod about the chiyuv to teach a dabar in the precise lashon of one's rebbe.

Next, the Gemara brings a fascinating shakla v'tarya involving the Roman officer Kontrokos and Rabban Yoḥanan ben Zakkai. The officer asks several tough kashas on the numbers in the Torah, including why the individual count of the Levi'im doesn't match the total sum, and a serious challenge on the accounting of the silver collected for the Mishkan. Rabban Yoḥanan ben Zakkai defends the integrity of Moshe Rabbeinu, showing how the math works out perfectly once we understand the unique weight of the Sanctuary's currency.

All introductions, summaries, and contextual notes are the editor's commentary and are not part of the original text.

עמוד א' DAF 5A

STATEMENT

ופסקו.

And then their sanctity **ceased** following the census in the wilderness.

QUESTION

בשלא ייש לקיש, כדאמר טעם,

The Gemara asks: **Granted, according to Reish Lakish**, it is **as he said** the **reason** for his view, that they were not sanctified in the wilderness, based on the pesukim,

QUESTION

אלא לרבי יוחנן — מאי טעמא?

but according to Rabbi Yoḥanan, who holds that they did continue to be sanctified, **what is the reason** and source for his opinion?

ANSWER

אמר רבי אלעזר: רבי יוחנן חזאי בחילמא דמילתא מעלייתא אמינא,

Rabbi Elazar said: I saw Rabbi Yoḥanan in a dream, which is a sign that I am saying a proper matter in explaining his opinion.

ANSWER

אָמַר קָרָא "לִי יְהִיו" — בְּהִיטֵן יְהוּ.

The verse states: "Mine they shall be" (Bamidbar 3:13), which teaches that in their current state of sanctity they shall remain for all generations.

QUESTION

וְרַבִּי יוֹחָנָן, "וְהָיָה כִּי יְבִיאֲהֶ... וְהַעֲבַרְתָּ" מֵאִי עֲבִיד לִיָּה?

The Gemara asks: And as for Rabbi Yoḥanan, the verse "And it shall be when He shall bring you... and you shall set apart" (Shemos 13:11-12), which Reish Lakish used to prove that the mitzvah only started in Eretz Yisrael, what does he do with it?

ANSWER

הָהוּא מִיִּבְעֵי לִיָּה לְכַדְתָּנָא דְּבִי רַבִּי יִשְׁמַעֵאל: עֲשֵׂה מִצְוָה זוֹ שְׁפָשְׁבִילָהּ תִּיכְנִס לְאַרְצָא.

The Gemara answers: That verse is necessary for him for that which the Tanna of the school of Rabbi Yishmael taught: Perform this mitzvah of firstborns now, because on account of it you will merit to enter the Land of Eretz Yisrael.

STATEMENT

אָמַר לִיָּה רַב מְרִידְכִי לְרַב אָשִׁי: אַתּוֹן הָכִי מִתְנִיתוֹ לָהּ, אֲנִן אֵיפְכָא מִתְנִינָא לָהּ,

Rav Mordekhai said to Rav Ashi: You teach it this way, but we teach it the opposite way:

STATEMENT

רַבִּי יוֹחָנָן אָמַר: לֹא קִדְּשׁוּ בְּכוֹרוֹת בְּמִדְבָּר, וְרִישׁ לְקִישׁ אָמַר: קִדְּשׁוּ בְּכוֹרוֹת בְּמִדְבָּר.

Rabbi Yoḥanan says: The firstborn were not sanctified in the wilderness; and Reish Lakish says: The firstborn were sanctified in the wilderness.

QUESTION

אָמַר לִיָּה: וְאַפְכִית נָמִי תִּיּוֹבָתָא, וְאַפְכִיתוֹ לָהּ לְהָא דְּרַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר?

Rav Ashi said to him: And do you also reverse the objections raised between them, and do you also reverse that which Rabbi Elazar said about his dream, applying it to Reish Lakish instead?

ANSWER

אָמַר לִיָּה: לֹא קִדְּשׁוּ לָהּ — לֹא הוּצָרְכוּ לִיקְדָּשׁ.

Rav Mordekhai said to him: No, when Rabbi Yoḥanan said "they were not sanctified," he meant they did not need to be consecrated by mouth, because they were already holy from the womb. But they certainly had sanctity.

QUESTION

אִי הָכִי, הֵיִינוּ דִּידָן!

The Gemara asks: If so, that is the same as our version of the dispute, that according to Rabbi Yoḥanan they were indeed holy! Why did you present it as a different version?

ANSWER

קָא מִשְׁמַע לָן: חֵיִיב אָדָם לומר בְּלִשׁוֹן רַבּוֹ.

The Gemara answers: This comes to teach us that a person is obligated to say a teaching in the precise language of his teacher, even if the ultimate meaning is the same.

STATEMENT

שאל קונטריוקוס השר את רבן יוחנן בן זכאי: בפרטן של לויים אתה מוצא עשרים ושנים אלה ושלוש מאות.

The Gemara relates: Kontrokos the officer asked Rabban Yohanan ben Zakkai: In the individual count of the families of the Levites, you find twenty-two thousand and three hundred,

QUESTION

בכללן אתה מוצא עשרים ושנים אלה, ושלוש מאות להיכן הלקו?

yet in their collective count, you find only twenty-two thousand. Where did the other three hundred go?

ANSWER

אמר לו: אותן שלש מאות בכורות הן, ואין בכור מפקיע בכור.

Rabban Yohanan ben Zakkai said to him: Those three hundred extra Levites were firstborns themselves, and a firstborn Levite cannot abrogate the sanctity of an Israelite firstborn because he himself needs redemption.

EXPLANATION

מאי טעמא? אמר אביי: דיו לבכור שיפקיע קדושת עצמו.

The Gemara asks: What is the reason? Abaye said: It is sufficient for the Levite firstborn that he should abrogate his own firstborn sanctity and exempt himself from redemption.

QUESTION

ועוד שאלו: בגיבוי כסף אתה מוצא מאתיים ואחת כפר ואחת עשרה מנה,

And he further asked him: In the collection of the silver, you find two hundred and one talents and eleven maneh,

PROOF

דכתיב: "פקע לגלגלת מחצית השקל בשקל הקדש וגו'",

as it is written: "A beka a head, half a shekel, by the shekel of the Sanctuary, etc." for 603,550 men, which totals 301,775 shekels,

PROOF

ובנתינת הכסף אתה מוצא מאת כפר, דכתיב: "ויהי מאת כפר הכסף לצקת וגו'".

but in the giving of the silver for the sockets, you find only one hundred talents, as it is written: "And the hundred talents of silver were for casting, etc."

QUESTION

משה רבכם גנב היתה, או קוביוסטוס היתה, או אינו פקי בחשבונות?

Was Moshe your teacher a thief, or was he a gambler, or was he not expert in accounting?

QUESTION

נתן מחצה ונטל מחצה, ומחצה שלם לא החזיר.

For he gave half of the money and took half for himself, and he did not even return a complete half to the Tabernacle!

ANSWER

אמר לו: משה רבינו גיזר נאמן היה, ובקי בחשבונות היה, ומנה של קודש כפול היה.

Rabban Yohanan ben Zakkai said to him: Moshe our teacher was a trustworthy treasurer, and he was expert in accounting, but the maneh of the Sanctuary was double the value of a standard maneh.

QUESTION

הוי ביה רב אחאי: מאי קא קשיא ליה, "וייהי מאת כפר הכסף לצקת וגו'?"

Rav Achai discussed it: What was difficult for him that forced him to give this answer? Was it the verse "And the hundred talents of silver were for casting, etc."?

QUESTION

הנה לצקת, ואינה בי גזא!

But **these** one hundred talents were designated **for casting** the sockets, and the **other** hundred talents were placed in the **treasury**! Why did he assume they were missing?

ANSWER

כתב קרא אחרינא: "וכסף פקודי העדה מאת כפר וגו'".

The Gemara answers: **Another verse is written** regarding the total sum collected: "And the silver of those that were numbered of the congregation was a hundred talents, etc." which shows that only one hundred talents were collected in total.

QUESTION

ודקאמר ליה: מנה של קודש כפול היה, מנא ליה?

The Gemara asks: And that which he said to him, that the maneh of the Sanctuary was double, from where does he derive this?

ANSWER

אלימא מיניה, שהרי כאן שבועים ואחד מנה — "וְיָאֵת הָאֶלֶף וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת וַחֲמִשָּׁה וּשְׁבַעִים עֶשְׂרֵה וָיִם לַעֲמֻדִים",

If we say it is derived from the verse itself, for there are seventy-one maneh here in the remaining silver: "And of the thousand seven hundred and seventy-five shekels he made hooks for the pillars,"

ANSWER

ולא מנאן הכתוב אלא בפרוטרוט, ואם איתא — מאה ואחד כפר ואחת עשרה מנה מיבעי ליה!

and the verse only counted them in detail as shekels, and not as talents. And if it were so that a Sanctuary maneh was standard, it should have written one hundred and one talents and eleven maneh!

ANSWER

אֵלָא, מִדְּלֵא מִנָּאָן הִכְתּוּב אֵלָא בְּפִרְטוּט, שְׁמַע מִינָּה: מָנָה שֶׁל קוֹדֶשׁ כְּפוּל הִיָּה.

Rather, since the verse only counted them in detail, learn from this that the maneh of the Sanctuary was double, making 1,775 shekels less than a full talent.

OBJECTION

וְדִילְמָא כְּלָלִי קִחְשִׁיב בְּכַכְרִי, פְּרָטִי לָא קָא חֲשִׁיב בְּכַכְרִי!

The Gemara objects: **But perhaps** the Torah counts whole talents in talents, but fractions of a talent it does not count in talents, even if they add up to more than a talent!

ANSWER

אֵלָא מִהֲכָא: "וַיִּנְחֹשֶׁת הַתְּנוּפָה שִׁבְעִים כֶּכֶר וְאַלְפִים וְאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת שֶׁקֶל",

Rather, the proof is from here: "And the copper of the wave-offering was seventy talents and two thousand and four hundred shekels" (Shemos 38:29).

ANSWER

שְׁהָרִי כָּאן תִּשְׁעִים וְשֵׁשָׁה מָנָה, וְלֹא מִנָּאָן הִכְתּוּב אֵלָא בְּפִרְטוּט, שְׁמַע מִינָּה: מָנָה שֶׁל קוֹדֶשׁ כְּפוּל הִיָּה.

For there are ninety-six maneh here in the remaining copper, and the verse only counted them in detail as shekels, and not as a talent. Learn from this that the maneh of the Sanctuary was double, so ninety-six maneh is less than a double-value talent.

OBJECTION

וְדִילְמָא פְּרָטָא רַבָּה קָא חֲשִׁיב בְּכַכְרִי, פְּרָטָא זוּטָא לָא קִחְשִׁיב בְּכַכְרִי!

The Gemara objects: **But perhaps** a large fraction like ninety-six maneh it would count in talents, but a small fraction like seventy-one maneh it does not count in talents!

ANSWER

אֵלָא אָמַר רַב חֲסִידָא: מִהֲכָא, "וְהַשֶּׁקֶל עֶשְׂרִים גֵּרָה עֶשְׂרִים שֶׁקֶלִים חֲמִשָּׁה וְעֶשְׂרִים שֶׁקֶלִים עֶשְׂרֶה וַחֲמִשָּׁה שֶׁקֶל הַמָּנָה יִהְיֶה לָכֶם".

Rather, Rav Chisda said: The proof is from here: "And the shekel shall be twenty gerah; twenty shekels, twenty-five shekels, fifteen shekels, shall be your maneh" (Yechezkel 45:12), which totals sixty shekels, showing the Sanctuary maneh was indeed double.

עמוד ב' DAF 5B

OBJECTION

וְהָא מֵאֵתוּ וְאַרְבַּעִין הִוְיִין!

The Gemara objects: **But** sixty shekels of four dinars each are two hundred and forty dinars, which is still not a maneh of one hundred dinars! So how does Yechezkel's verse equate sixty shekels to a maneh?

ANSWER

אֵלָא שְׁמַע מִינָּה: מָנָה שֶׁל קוֹדֶשׁ מָנָה כָּפוּל הָיָה.

Rather, learn from this verse a number of things: First, learn that the **maneh** of the Sanctuary was a **double maneh**, meaning it was worth fifty holy shekels, which equal two hundred dinars.

INFERENCE

וּשְׁמַע מִינָּה, מוֹסִיפִין עַל הַמְדוּת, וְאֵין מוֹסִיפִין יֵתֵר עַל שְׁתוּת,

And learn from this as well that the court **may increase the measures** and weights, **but they may not increase** them by **more than one-sixth** of the final total.

INFERENCE

וּשְׁמַע מִינָּה שְׁתוּתָא מְלָכָר.

And learn from this that the **one-sixth** increase is calculated **from the outside**, meaning it is one-sixth of the new total, which is equivalent to adding one-fifth to the original fifty shekels, bringing it to sixty.

STATEMENT

אָמַר רַבִּי חֲנִינָא: שָׁאֲלָתִי אֶת רַבִּי אֱלִיעֶזֶר בְּבֵית מוֹתְבָא רַבָּא, מָה נִשְׁתַּנוּ פְּטוּרֵי חֲמוּרִים מִפְּטוּרֵי סוּסִים וְגַמְלִים?

The Gemara returns to the topic of firstborn donkeys: **Rabbi Chanina said: I asked Rabbi Eliezer in the great study hall: In what way are the firstborn of donkeys different from the firstborn of horses and camels**, which do not require redemption?

ANSWER

אָמַר לִי: גְזֵירַת הַכָּתוּב הִיא,

He said to me: It is a decree of the Scripture, a chok that we cannot fully understand.

EXPLANATION

וְעוֹד שְׁפִייעוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשַׁעַת יְצִיאָתָם מִמִּצְרַיִם, שָׁאֵין לָהּ כָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁלֹּא הָיוּ עִמּוֹ תִּשְׁעִים חֲמוּרִים לוֹבִים טְעוּנִים מִכֶּסֶּפֶה וְזָהָבָה שֶׁל מִצְרַיִם.

And furthermore, there is a historical reason: **because they assisted Bnei Yisrael at the time of their exodus from Mitzrayim**, as there was not a single one of Israel who did not have ninety Libyan donkeys with him, laden with the silver and gold of Mitzrayim.

STATEMENT

וְעוֹד שָׁאֲלָתִיו: מָאי לְשׁוֹן "רִפְדִּים"?

Rabbi Chanina continues: **And furthermore, I asked him: What is the meaning of the name 'Rephidim' in the verse where Amalek attacked?**

ANSWER

וְאָמַר לִי: רִפְדִּים שְׁמָהּ.

And he said to me: Rephidim is simply its name, a literal place name.

EXPLANATION

בְּתַנָּאִי: רַבִּי אֶלְיעֶזֶר אוֹמֵר: רִפְדִּים שְׁמָה,

The Gemara notes: This is **like** a dispute between **Tannaim**, as it is taught in a beraisa: **Rabbi Eliezer** says: Rephidim is its **name**.

EXPLANATION

רַבִּי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אוֹמֵר: שָׂרִיפוּ עֲצָמָן מִדְּבַר־י תּוֹרָה, וְכֵן הוּא אוֹמֵר: "לֹא הִפְנוּ אָבוֹת אֶל בָּנִים מִרְפִּיּוֹן יָדִים".

But **Rabbi Yehoshua** says: It is called Rephidim because **they weakened themselves from the words of Torah**, and so it says in Yirmiyahu: '**Fathers did not turn back to their children because of weakness of hands**'.

STATEMENT

וְעוֹד שָׁאֵלְתִּיו: מַאי לְשׁוֹן "שְׁטִים"?

Rabbi Chanina continues: **And furthermore**, I asked him: What is the meaning of the name 'Shittim'?

ANSWER

וְאָמַר לִי: שְׁטִים שְׁמָה.

And he said to me: Shittim is its name.

EXPLANATION

בְּתַנָּאִי: רַבִּי אֶלְיעֶזֶר אוֹמֵר: שְׁטִים שְׁמָה, רַבִּי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אוֹמֵר: שְׁנַתְעִסְקוּ בְּדַבְרֵי שְׁטוּת.

The Gemara notes: This is **like** a dispute between **Tannaim**: **Rabbi Eliezer** says: Shittim is its name. **Rabbi Yehoshua** says: It was called Shittim because **they engaged in matters of nonsense** and immorality.

EXPLANATION

"וַתִּקְרָאֵן לָעָם לְזִבְחֵי אֱלֹהֵיהֶן" — רַבִּי אֶלְיעֶזֶר אוֹמֵר: עֲרוּמוֹת פָּגְעוּ בָהֶן, רַבִּי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אוֹמֵר: שְׁנַעְשׂוּ כוֹלָן בְּעַלֵּי קְרִיּוֹן.

Regarding the verse, '**And they called the people to the sacrifices of their gods**,' **Rabbi Eliezer** says: **Naked women met them** and enticed them. **Rabbi Yehoshua** says: **They all became baalei keri** from the intense lust.

מִשְׁנָה MISHNAH

MISHNAH

מִתְנִי פָּרָה שֶׁיָּלְדָה מִיֵּן חֲמוֹר, וְחֲמוֹר שֶׁיָּלְדָה כְּמִין סוֹס — פְּטוּרָה מִן הַבְּכוּרָה,

MISHNAH: A cow that gave birth to a donkey-like offspring, and a donkey that gave birth to a horse-like offspring, are both **exempt** from the law of the firstborn.

MISHNAH

שנאמר: "פטר חמור" "פטר חמור" שני פעמים, עד שיהא היולד חמור והנולד חמור.

As it is said: 'The firstborn of a donkey' in one verse, and 'the firstborn of a donkey' in another verse, written two times, to teach that there is no obligation until the mother giving birth is a donkey and the offspring born is a donkey.

MISHNAH

ומה הם באכילה?

And what is their status regarding eating them?

MISHNAH

בהמה טהורה שילדה במין בהמה טמאה — מותר באכילה,

A kosher animal that gave birth to a non-kosher-like offspring—the offspring is permitted for eating.

MISHNAH

וטמאה שילדה במין בהמה טהורה — אסור באכילה,

And a non-kosher animal that gave birth to a kosher-like offspring—the offspring is forbidden for eating.

MISHNAH

שהיוצא מן הטמא — טמא, והיוצא מן הטהור — טהור.

Because that which emerges from the non-kosher is non-kosher, and that which emerges from the kosher is kosher.

גמרא GEMARA

GEMARA

גמ' תנן התם: רחל שילדה מין עז, ועז שילדה מין רחל — פטור מן הפכורה, ואם יש בו מקצת סימנין — חייב.

GEMARA: We learned in a Mishnah over there in Chullin: A ewe that gave birth to a goat-like offspring, and a goat that gave birth to a ewe-like offspring, are exempt from the law of the firstborn. But if the offspring has some of the characteristics of its mother, it is obligated.

QUESTION

מנא הני מילי?

The Gemara asks: From where are these words derived?

ANSWER

אמר רב יהודה, דאמר קרא: "אך בכור שור" — שיהא הוא שור ובכורו שור,

Rav Yehuda said: As the verse states: 'But the firstborn of an ox'—teaching that it must be an ox and its firstborn must be an ox.

ANSWER

”בְּכוֹר כֶּשֶׁב” — שִׁיָּהּ הוּא כֶּשֶׁב וּבְכוֹרוֹ כֶּשֶׁב, ”בְּכוֹר עֵז” — שִׁיָּהּ הוּא עֵז וּבְכוֹרוֹ עֵז.

‘The firstborn of a sheep’—that it must be a sheep and its firstborn must be a sheep. ‘The firstborn of a goat’—that it must be a goat and its firstborn must be a goat.

ANSWER

יָכוֹל אֶפְיָלוּ יֵשׁ בּוֹ מְקַצֵּת סִמָּנִין? תִּלְמוּד לֹאֵמַר: ”אַךְ” — חֵלֶק.

I might have thought that even if it has some of the characteristics of the mother, it is still exempt? Therefore, the verse states: ‘But’—which divides and excludes this case, teaching that if it has some characteristics, it is obligated.

QUESTION

וְהָא תַּנָּא ”פֶּטֶר” פֶּטֶר קְנָסִיב לָהּ, לְפָרָה!

The Gemara asks: But doesn’t the Tanna of our Mishnah bring the verses of ‘firstborn’ and ‘firstborn’ for the cow that gave birth to a donkey-like offspring? Why does Rav Yehuda use a different verse?

ANSWER

הוּא דֹאֵמַר כְּרַבִּי יוֹסִי הַגְּלִילִי, דְּתַנָּא: רַבִּי יוֹסִי הַגְּלִילִי אָמַר: ”אַךְ בְּכוֹר שׁוֹר” — עַד שִׁיָּהּ הוּא שׁוֹר וּבְכוֹרוֹ שׁוֹר,

The Gemara answers: Rav Yehuda spoke in accordance with Rabbi Yosei HaGelili, as it is taught in a beraita: Rabbi Yosei HaGelili says: ‘But the firstborn of an ox’ teaches that it is not holy until it is an ox and its firstborn is an ox.

ANSWER

”בְּכוֹר כֶּשֶׁב” — עַד שִׁיָּהּ הוּא כֶּשֶׁב וּבְכוֹרוֹ כֶּשֶׁב, ”אוֹ בְּכוֹר עֵז” — עַד שִׁיָּהּ הוּא עֵז וּבְכוֹרוֹ עֵז.

‘The firstborn of a sheep’—until it is a sheep and its firstborn is a sheep. ‘Or the firstborn of a goat’—until it is a goat and its firstborn is a goat.

ANSWER

יָכוֹל אֶפְיָלוּ יֵשׁ בּוֹ מְקַצֵּת סִמָּנִין? תִּלְמוּד לֹאֵמַר: ”אַךְ” — חֵלֶק.

I might have thought that even if it has some of the characteristics of the mother, it is exempt? Therefore, the verse states: ‘But’—which divides and includes it.

QUESTION

בְּמַאי קָמִיפְלָגִי?

The Gemara asks: In what principle do they dispute—our Mishnah’s Tanna and Rabbi Yosei HaGelili?

EXPLANATION

תַּנָּא דִּידֵן סָבַר: גָּלִי רַחֲמָנָא בְּקִדּוּשַׁת דָּמִים, וְהוּא הִדִּין בְּקִדּוּשַׁת הַגּוֹף.

Our Tanna holds: The Torah revealed this rule of ‘until the mother and offspring are the same’ by non-kosher animals, which have sanctity of value, and the same law applies to animals with physical sanctity.

EXPLANATION

ורבי יוסי סבר: גלי רחמנא בקדושת הגוף, והוא הדין בקדושת דמים, וגמר קדושת דמים מקדושת הגוף.

And Rabbi Yosei holds: The Torah revealed this by physical sanctity, and the same law applies to sanctity of value, and he derives sanctity of value from physical sanctity.

QUESTION

ותנא דידן, האי "בכור" "בכור" מאי עביד ליה?

The Gemara asks: And our Tanna, what does he do with this repetition of 'firstborn' and 'firstborn' in the verse of the ox, sheep, and goat?

ANSWER

מיבעי ליה לכדרבי יוסי ברבי חנינא.

He requires it for that which Rabbi Yosei b'rabbi Chanina said.

EXPLANATION

דאמר רבי יוסי ברבי חנינא: למה נאמרו אימורין בבכור שור, אימורין בבכור כשב, אימורין בבכור עז?

For Rabbi Yosei b'rabbi Chanina said: Why were the sacrificial parts mentioned by the firstborn of an ox, the firstborn of a sheep, and the firstborn of a goat separately?

EXPLANATION

צריכא, דאי כתב רחמנא בבכור שור — שפן נתרפה בנסכים.

They are all necessary, because if the Torah had only written it by the firstborn of an ox, we would say it applies only there because it is accompanied by a large amount of libations.

EXPLANATION

כשב — שפן נתרפה בא ליה.

If it was only written by a sheep, we would say it applies only there because its fat tail is offered on the Altar.

EXPLANATION

עז — שפן נתרפה אצל עבודה זרה ביהיד.

And if it was only written by a goat, we would say it applies only there because a goat is brought as a sin offering for an individual's unintentional idol worship.

QUESTION

חדא מחדא לא אתיא, תיתי חדא מתרתי!

The Gemara asks: Granted one cannot be derived from another, but let one be derived from the other two!

QUESTION

בהי לא ליכתוב?

The Gemara analyzes: Which one should the Torah not write?

EXPLANATION

לא לִיְכָתוֹב רִחְמָנָא בְּשׁוֹר, וְתִיתִי מִהֶנָּה — מָה לְהֵנָּה, שְׁפָן נִתְּרָבוּ אֶצֶל פְּסָחִים!

Let the Torah not write it by an ox, and let it be derived from the others—sheep and goats! But we could refute this: What is unique about those two is that they are eligible for Pesach offerings, which an ox is not!

EXPLANATION

לא לִיְכָתוֹב בְּכֶשֶׁב, וְתִיתִי מִהֶנָּה — מָה לְהֵנָּה שְׁפָן נִתְּרָבוּ אֶצֶל עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה בְּצִיבוּר!

Let the Torah not write it by a sheep, and let it be derived from the others—ox and goat! But we could refute this: What is unique about those two is that they are brought for communal idol worship offerings, which a sheep is not!

EXPLANATION

לא נִיְכָתוֹב רִחְמָנָא בְּעִז, וְתִיתִי מִהֶנָּךְ — מָה לְהֵנָּה שְׁפָן יֵשׁ בָּהֶן צֵד רַבּוּי אֶצֶל מִזְבֵּחַ!

Let the Torah not write it by a goat, and let it be derived from the others—ox and sheep! But we could refute this: What is unique about those two is that they have aspects of extra offerings on the Altar—the ox has more libations, and the sheep has the fat tail!

RESOLUTION

הֵילָכָה צָרִיכִי.

Therefore, they are all necessary.

OBJECTION

וְרַבִּי יוֹסִי הַגָּלִילִי, אִם כֵּן לִיְכָתוֹב קָרָא "אֶה בְּכוֹר שׁוֹר כֶּשֶׁב וְעִז", "בְּכוֹר" "בְּכוֹר" לָמָּה לִי?

And Rabbi Yosei HaGelili argues: If so, let the verse write: 'But the firstborn of an ox, sheep, and goat.' Why do I need the repetition of 'firstborn' and 'firstborn' for each one?

RESOLUTION

אָלָא לָאוּ שְׁמַע מִינָּה: עַד שְׂיֵהָא הוּא שׁוֹר וּבְכוֹרוֹ שׁוֹר.

Rather, is it not to be learned from this: that it is not holy until it is an ox and its firstborn is an ox?

QUESTION

וְרַבִּי יוֹסִי הַגָּלִילִי, הָאִי "פֶּטֶר חֲמוֹר" "פֶּטֶר חֲמוֹר" מָאִי עָבִיד לִיה?

The Gemara asks: And Rabbi Yosei HaGelili, what does he do with this repetition of 'the firstborn of a donkey' and 'the firstborn of a donkey' in the Torah?

ANSWER

מִיבְעֵי לִיה לְכַדְתֵּינָא: רַבִּי יוֹסִי הַגָּלִילִי אוֹמֵר, מִתּוֹךְ שְׁנַיִמָּר "אֶה פֶדָה תִּפְדֶּה אֶת בְּכוֹר הָאָדָם וְאֶת בְּכוֹר הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּמֵאָה תִּפְדֶּה",

He requires it for that which is taught in a beraisa: Rabbi Yosei HaGelili says: Since it is said, 'But you shall surely redeem the firstborn of man, and the firstborn of the non-kosher animal you shall redeem,'

ANSWER

שומע אני אפילו פטרי סוסים וגמלים?

I might hear that this includes even the firstborn of horses and camels?

ANSWER

תלמוד לומר "פטור חמור" — פטור חמור אמרתי לה, ולא פטרי סוסים וגמלים.

Therefore, the verse states: 'The firstborn of a donkey'—meaning, I told you the firstborn of a donkey, and not the firstborn of horses and camels.

ANSWER

ועדיין אני אומר: פטרי חמור בשוה, פטרי סוסים וגמלים בכל דבר.

And yet I might still say: The firstborn of a donkey is redeemed with a lamb, while the firstborn of horses and camels are redeemed with anything else.

SUMMARY

In this daf, the Gemara clarifies the dispute over the sanctity of the firstborn in the midbar, establishing that according to Rabbi Yohanan, their holiness was permanent across generations, while Reish Lakish holds it was paused until they entered Eretz Yisrael. We then address the questions of the officer Kontrokos; Rabban Yohanan ben Zakkai explains that the missing three hundred Levi'im were firstborns themselves, who could not redeem other firstborns. Regarding the silver accounting, the Gemara proves through a series of calculations and pesukim—culminating in a raaya from Yechezkel brought by Rav Chisda—that the holy shekel and maneh used for the Sanctuary were double the value of standard currency, vindicating the precise accounting of Moshe Rabbeinu.

The Gemara is bothered by a kasha on the accounting of the Mishkan's silver. The Roman officer Kontrokos challenged Rabban Yoḥanan ben Zakkai, claiming that Moshe Rabbeinu must have been a thief or terrible at math, because the total silver collected from the census did not seem to match what was actually used for the sockets. Rabban Yoḥanan ben Zakkai answered him clearly: Moshe Rabbeinu was a completely trustworthy treasurer, and the holy maneh of the Sanctuary was actually double the value of a standard maneh.

Lichoira, look at what is happening here. Moshe Rabbeinu, the leader of Klal Yisrael who spoke to Hashem face-to-face, was subjected to suspicion and accounting audits by outsiders. Even the greatest, most selfless leader can have his integrity questioned. Yet, the Torah goes out of its way to show that everything was accounted for down to the very last half-shekel. Moshe Rabbeinu did not rely on his reputation alone; he made sure the math was absolutely clear and transparent.

This teaches us a massive yesod in our own avodah. Sometimes we think, "As long as my intentions are pure and Hashem knows the truth, it doesn't matter how things look to others." But the Torah is telling us the exact opposite. We must be incredibly careful to act in a way that is completely clean, not just in the eyes of Hashem, but also in the eyes of people. Whether you are managing tzedakah funds, running a business, or just dealing with family members, you must go the extra mile to ensure there is no room for suspicion.

Today, make a point to practice absolute transparency in your financial dealings or commitments. If you owe someone money, manage a public project, or promised to take care of something, lay out the details clearly so there is no room for misunderstanding or doubt.

תהלים • חמשה קאפיטלער

The Five Daily Kapitlach

CHAPTER PREVIEW

These are the five kapitlach of Tehillim said every single day: 32, 43, 83, 121, and 130, each set word for word with its English meaning. They are gathered here as one section so the whole daily Tehillim can be said and downloaded together.

All introductions and contextual notes are the editor's commentary and are not part of the original text.

פֿאַרק ל"ב CHAPTER 32

לְדוֹד מִשְׁכִּיל אֲשֶׁרִי נָשׂוּי פֶשַׁע כָּסוּי חֲטָאָה:
אֲשֶׁרִי אָדָם לֹא יַחֲשֹׁב יְהוָה לֹא עֶזְרָא וְאִין בְּרוּחוֹ רַמְיָה:
כִּי הִחֲרַשְׁתִּי בְּלוּ עֲצָמַי בְּשֹׁאֲגָתִי כָּל הַיּוֹם:
כִּי יוֹמָם וְלַיְלָה תִּכְבֵּד עָלַי יְדָה נִהַפָּה לְשׁוֹדִי בַּחֲרֻבִּי קִיץ סָלָה:
חֲטָאתִי אוֹדִיעָה וְעוֹנִי לֹא כִסִּיתִי אִמְרָתִי אוֹדָה עָלַי פֶשַׁעִי לִיהוָה וְאַתָּה נִשְׂאֵת עֶזְרָא חֲטָאתִי סָלָה:
עַל זֹאת יִתְפַּלֵּל כָּל חֹסֶיד אֱלֹהִים לְעֵת מִצָּא רַק לְשֹׁטֶף מִיָּם רַבִּים אֱלֹהִים לֹא יִגִּיעוּ:
אַתָּה סֹתֵר לִי מִצָּר תִּצְרֵנִי רָנִי פִּלַּט תְּסוּבְּבֵנִי סָלָה:
אֲשַׁכִּילָה וְאוֹרָה בְּדֶרֶךְ זֶה תִּלְךָ אֵינִי עֹלָה עֲלִיָּה עֵינַי:
אֵל תִּהְיוּ כָּסוּס כְּפָרֵד אִין הִבִּין בְּמִתְגַּוֵּר וְרָסוֹן עֲדִיו לְבָלוֹם בַּל קָרַב אֱלֹהִים:
רַבִּים מִכְּאוֹבִים לָרָשָׁע וְהַבּוֹטֵחַ בִּיהוָה חֲסֵד יְסוּבְּבֵנוּ:
שִׁמְחוּ בִיהוָה וְגִילוּ צְדִיקִים וְהִרְנִינוּ כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל לֵב:

פֿאַרק מ"ג CHAPTER 43

שָׁפֹטֵנִי אֱלֹהִים וְרִיבָה רִיבִי מִגּוֹי לֹא חֲסִיד מֵאִישׁ מִרְמָה וְעוֹלָה תִּפְלֹטֵנִי:
כִּי אַתָּה אֱלֹהִים מְעוּזִי לָמָּה זִנְחִיתָנִי לָמָּה קִדֵּר אֶתְהַלֵּךְ בְּלַחֲץ אוֹיֵב:
שְׁלַח אוֹרָה וְאַמְתָּה הַמָּה יִנְחֹנֵנִי יְבִיאוּנִי אֶל הָר קוֹדֶשֶׁךָ וְאַל מִשְׁכְּנוֹתֶיךָ:
וְאַבּוֹאָה אֶל מִזְבֵּחַ אֱלֹהִים אֶל אֵל שְׁמֹחַת גִּילִי וְאוֹדָה בְּכִנּוּר אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים:
מִה תִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה נַפְשִׁי וּמִה תִּתְהַמֵּי עָלַי הוֹחִילִי לֵאלֹהִים כִּי עוֹד אוֹדְנִי יִשְׁוַעַת פָּנַי וְאַלְהִי:

שִׁיר מִזְמוֹר לְאַסָּף:

אֱלֹהִים אֵל דָּמִי לָךְ אֵל תַּחֲרַשׁ וְאֵל תִּשְׁקֹט אֵל:

כִּי הִנֵּה אוֹיְבֶיךָ יִהְיֶינָיִם וּמִשְׁנֵאֶיךָ נִשְׂאוּ רֹאשׁ:

עַל עֲמָךְ יַעֲרִימוּ סוֹד וַיִּתְּעֲצּוּ עַל צָפוֹנֶיךָ:

אָמְרוּ לָכֵן וְנִכְחֵידֶם מִגּוֹי וְלֹא יִזְכָּר שֵׁם יִשְׂרָאֵל עוֹד:

כִּי נִוָּעֲצוּ לֵב יַחֲדוּ עָלֶיךָ בְּרִית יִכְרֹתוּ:

אֱהִי אָדוֹם וַיִּשְׁמַעְאֲלִים מוֹאֵב וְהַגָּרִים:

גָּבַל וַעֲמֹן וַעֲמֶלֶק פָּלְשֶׁת עִם יִשְׁבִּי צוֹר:

גַּם אֲשׁוּר נִלְוָה עִמָּם הָיוּ זִרְעַ לִבְנֵי לוֹט סָלָה:

עָשָׂה לָהֶם כְּמִדְיָן כְּסִיסְרָא כְּיִבִּין בְּנַחַל קִישׁוֹן:

נִשְׁמְדוּ בְּעֵין דָּאֵר הָיוּ דָמָן לְאַדְמָה:

שִׁיתֵּמוּ נְדִיבֵמוֹ כְּעֶרֶב וְכִזְאָב וְכִזְבַּח וְכִצְלָמָנֶע כָּל גְּסִיכְמוֹ:

אֲשֶׁר אָמְרוּ נִירְשָׁה לָנוּ אֵת גְּאוֹת אֱלֹהִים:

אֱלֹהֵי שִׁיתֵּמוֹ כַּגִּלְגָּל כְּקֶשׁ לִפְנֵי רוּחַ:

כְּאֵשׁ תִּבְעֶר יָעַר וְכִלְהָבָה תִּלְהַט הָרִים:

כֵּן תִּרְדָּפֶם בְּסַעֲרָךְ וּבְסוּפָתְךָ תִּבְהַלֵּם:

מִלֵּא פְּנֵיהֶם קִלּוֹן וַיִּבְקְשׁוּ שְׁמֶךָ יְהוָה:

יִבְשׁוּ וַיִּבְהָלוּ עַדִּי עַד וַיִּחַפְּרוּ וַיֵּאבְדּוּ:

וַיִּדְעוּ כִּי אַתָּה שְׁמֶךָ יְהוָה לִבְדָּדָה עֲלִיוֹן עַל כָּל הָאָרֶץ:

שִׁיר לַמַּעֲלוֹת אֶשָּׂא עֵינֵי אֶל הַהָרִים מֵאֵין יָבֹא עֲזָרִי:

עֲזָרִי מֵעַם יְהוָה עֲשֵׂה שְׁמִים וְאָרֶץ:

אֵל יִתֵּן לַמוֹט רִגְלָךְ אֵל יָנוּם שְׁמֶרְךָ:

הִנֵּה לֹא יָנוּם וְלֹא יִישָׁן שׁוֹמֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל:

יְהוָה שְׁמֶרְךָ יְהוָה צִלָּה עַל יַד מִיָּנָה:

יוֹמָם הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ לֹא יִכָּכֶה וַיֵּרַח בִּלְיָלָהּ:

יְהוָה יִשְׁמְרֶךָ מִכָּל רָע יִשְׁמֹר אֶת נַפְשְׁךָ:

יְהוָה יִשְׁמֹר צַאתְךָ וּבֹאֶךָ מֵעַתָּה וְעַד עוֹלָם:

פָּרָק ק"ל CHAPTER 130

שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת מִמַּעַמְקִים קָרָאתִיהָ יְהוָה:

אֲדֹנִי שְׁמָעָה בְּקוֹלִי תַּהֲיֶינָה אָזְנֶיךָ קִשְׁבוּת לְקוֹל תַּחֲנוּנִי:

אִם עֲוֹנוֹת תִּשְׁמֹר יְהוָה אֲדֹנִי מִי יַעֲמֹד:

כִּי עָמָךְ הִסְלִיכָה לְמַעַן תִּגְוֹרָא:

קִוִּיתִי יְהוָה קִוְּתָה נַפְשִׁי וְלִדְבָרוֹ הוֹחֵלְתִּי:

נַפְשִׁי לֹאֲדֹנִי מִשְׁמָרִים לְבַקֵּר שֹׁמְרִים לְבַקֵּר:

יַחַל יִשְׂרָאֵל אֵל יְהוָה כִּי עִם יְהוָה הַחֲסֹד וְהַרְבֵּה עֲמוֹ פְּדוּת:

וְהוּא יַפְּדֶה אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּל עֲוֹנֹתָיו:

לְמַעֲשֶׂה WHAT TO TAKE HOME

When you feel weighed down by your mistakes, do not keep silent or try to hide them. Open your heart to Hashem in honest confession, and then immediately shift your focus to absolute trust in His forgiveness and constant protection, knowing that He never slumbers and is always guarding your steps.

Today, the moment you feel a heavy heart or a sense of spiritual distance, stop what you are doing, speak to Hashem in your own words to acknowledge your mistake, and then say out loud: 'My help is from Hashem, who forgives and guards my soul.'