

BH

Ma'amar Ani Lidodi 5712

- 1) What is the basic 'style' of the Rebbe's Ma'amarim in the early years?
- 2) In what two ways are they unique and outstanding?
  - A.
  - B.
- 3) What is this Ma'amar about?
- 4) The Ma'amar involves two ideas which we repeated in three different ways, what are they?
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
- 5) What is the upside and downside of 'organized religion'?
- 6) What is the upside and downside of 'personal religion'?
- 7) Realistically how should we be and live?
- 8) What is the **אני לדודי ודודי לי** of **ראשי תיבות**?
- 9) What does it mean?]
- 10) What is the **אני לדודי ודודי לי** of **סופי תיבות**?
- 11) What is it alluding to?
- 12) Teshuva is a Mitzvah to be done, when?
- 13) What is special about Elul Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur?
- 14) Who says this?
- 15) Why does the King come to the field?
- 16) How does the King come to the field?
- 17) In what way are we affected by the King coming to the field?
- 18) Explain peasants in the Palace.
- 19) What happens after Yom Kippur to the peasants in the palace and why?
- 20) What do they do?
- 21) What does it mean?
- 22) The opposite of **אני לדודי ודודי לי** is?

- 23) When is that applicable?
- 24) What is the literal meaning of הרועה בשושנים?
- 25) What is the basic question on **these** words in **this** Possuk?
- 26) What is the broad answer (always)?
- 27) How would it be described in this Ma'amar?
- 28) And what is the specific answer as it relates to this particular Ma'amar?
- 29) What do the numbers 10 and 13 represent?
- 30) How is this in Davening?
- 31) How is this demonstrated in the story of Chana?
- 32) How is this in learning Torah?
- 33) How does this play out in the difference between the Torah learned in the time of Nevua (1<sup>st</sup> Beis Hamikdosh) and the time of the Tanaim when the Ruach HaKodesh was much reduced?
- 34) So! There's הרועה בשושנים in Tefilla, how do you understand that?
- 35) This connects to which words in the Possuk?
- 36) And! There's הרועה בשושנים in Torah, how do you understand that?
- 37) This connects to which words in the Possuk?
- 38) When examining what we learned here (above) and knowing that this Ma'amar is about מציגה נכונה (perfect blend) what must we say about the two halves of the blend of the "מזג"?
- 39) So, what are the three מציגות נכונות regarding Tefilla and Torah
- 40) And, what are the three מציגות נכונות regarding the Possuk הרועה בשושנים לי דודי ודודי לי?
- 41) And, what are the three מציגות נכונות regarding Elul and the 10 days of Teshuva?
- 42) How does Chapter 2 begin?
- 43) What is the difference between Torah and Tefilla?
- 44) How is Torah "from the top down"?
- 45) What famous quote of the Rabbeim did we bring up to argue this?
- 46) Why can't the Torah be given in "parts"?
- 47) What is the meaning of the idea that Torah is a gift?
- 48) What does this mean practically?
- 49) What does the RaMbaM say about the design of the Torah?

- 50) How does this affect how intellectuals view the Torah?
- 51) How is this connected to the idea that Torah is a gift?
- 52) What Mashal does the Alter Rebbe use in Tanya that is consistent with this point?
- 53) Is the Torah a history book, yes, or no?
- 54) In what way is it a history book?
- 55) Why does this (2<sup>nd</sup> idea) necessitate that Torah be a gift?
- 56) In any study we first know the \_\_\_\_\_ and only then we know the \_\_\_\_\_
- 57) The transition from the what to the why requires what?
- 58) How is this in Torah?
- 59) What two levels in the “why” are there?
- 60) What are they?
- 61) What is the difference between them?
- 62) What two ideas in the secular world support the first of the two whys?
- 63) In Torah what is it?
- 64) And who represents it?
- 65) To repeat (in short) what are the two reasons (we discussed) for why Torah MUST be a gift?
- 66) What status (in Halacha) did the Jewish people have in Mitzrayim?
- 67) What could have been their status when they left after 210 years?
- 68) Had they been on the level you just described, what would have been their level (in relationship with Hashem)?
- 69) In fact, what were they like when they left Mitzrayim?
- 70) What does that speak to (in this Ma’amar)?
- 71) The Yidden prepared to get the Torah a little, tell me three things about this (2 are in the Ma’amar the third I added).
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
- 72) Bottom line: were they or were they not prepared to get the Torah? And what was the consequence?
- 73) How does this play out in “the story” of Matan Torah?

- 74) When one Davens why is it easier for the Kavana to be right?
- 75) Why when learning Torah is it harder for the Kavana to be correct?
- 76) For whom is this the hardest?
- 77) What is the solution to this problem?
- 78) How does this play out in Chassidus?
- 79) When was Torah everything, and when not?
- 80) Why?
- 81) What example (person) did we give for this?
- 82) How is it explained in Tanya?
- 83) When does Torah affect Bittul.
- 84) Translate (Bittul) HaYesh, (Bittul) Atzmi.
- 85) Why is it so hard to explain Bittul?
- 86) What is the Mashal for this?
- 87) Why is this a "bad" thing?
- 88) What is the "Stockholm Syndrome"?
- 89) How is Bittul to Hashem different?
- 90) What is an example of slavery which is consistent with Bittul in the optimal sense?
- 91) What is the limitation of ביטול היש?
- 92) So, how can ביטול עצמי possible?
- 93) Practically, how do we achieve ביטול עצמי?
- 94) What are the four fancy Kabbalah terms that explain the process of the Manna coming down?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

95) The Manna came down here just as it was on high, give me the various aspects of the miracles associated with the Manna

- A. How it physically appeared
- B. It's quantity

C. When you ate it.

96) To eat food, it must be prepared once twice or three times, give an example for each.

A. Once:

B. Twice:

C. Three times:

97) How was the Manna different?

98) Explain in short what is unique about the Manna?

99) When one ate the Manna what happened to them?

100) What did the Manna and the water from Miriam's well qualify Yidden to do?

101) Why?

102) What exactly did Yidden do with the Torah?

### **Tefilla**

103) How would you compare Tefilla to Torah? In other words, what is the basic difference between them?

104) So, Tefilla's maximum Bittul is what?

105) Why?

106) What biblical term denotes Tefilla?

107) What does the Gemarah say about Avoda?

108) And what does the Alter Rebbe say in Tanya Perek 41 about this?

109) What two meshalim does the Alter Rebbe use to represent these two levels?

110) So, two very different ideas associated with the same (basic) word, what is their constant?

111) What are the two Pesukim associated with Avoda?

112) What form is used to explain what Avoda means?

113) And what does that connote?

114) Which people represent Bittul BiMtzius?

115) And which people represent Bittul HaYesh?

116) What advantage is there in Bittul HaYesh over Bittul Atzmi?

117) How will this play out when Moshiach comes?

118) When we daven, we climb a ladder and gradually ascend from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

119) Shmone Esrei is called what?

120) But even Shmone Esrei, is really only \_\_\_\_\_.

121) Why?

122) What are the four types of Neshamos?

123) Two of the above are obviously in one category, which ones are they? And why is it easy to understand their level?

124) Of other two which is higher and which is lower?

125) What separates them from the highest level of Neshamos?

126) Why is there a difference between someone who starts out as a Neshama of Atzilus, and one who works until he reaches there?

127) How did we illustrate this using Moshe and Aharon and Miriam as an example?

### **Perek 3**

128) How do we understand the ladder in Yaakov's dream?

Yaakov is...

The Ladder is...

And Hashem is...

129) How does this compare to the Keruvim?

130) But... the point is that he travels step by step from lower to higher,

Why

This is in what category?

131) What does יהודה mean?

Literal translation

Real translation

132) How do we raise our children?

133) Why did the Soviets object?

134) Why are they -the Soviets- wrong? How did the Rebbe explain this?

135) How is the story with Mr. Lasky a support for this idea?

IOW this is not a "children thing" but a "human being" thing.

136) What did Yidden say hundreds of years ago when they woke up in the morning, while still in bed?

137) At some point it was decided that we can no longer say it, why?

138) What did they introduce instead?

139) Why is it okay (according to **Halacha**) to say this in bed?

140) What does **Chassidus** say about saying this?

141) What does it say in תורת החסידות של קונטרס ענינה about that?

142) What did the Rebbe correct in 5752?

143) What two ideas did he divide מודה אני in to?

144) Explain this in our Ma'amar.

145) What is the advantage of simple?

146) What is the advantage of sophisticated?

147) How we join the two together in relationships (to make them work)?

148) How does this tie in to Mode Ani vs what comes later in Davening?

149) What word is used for simple in the Ma'amar?

150) And what word is used for sophistication?

151) So, what's the takeaway message?

152) When we are saying Mode Ani, we are using our עצם הנשמה

A. Please explain what that means.

B. Please translate the עצם.

152) How is Mode Ani different than the ברכת השחר we say afterwards?

153) translate these three words, and explain how each of them is the opposite of what we accomplish in saying Mode ani:

השגה

התחלקות

פנימיות

154) Why is Mode Ani "surrounding us" from our head to our feet equally?

155) What is the second aspect of Mode Ani and נשמה?

156) What's the story with President Shazar and the Rebbe about the Yidden from Russia?

157) How does this relate to the second point the Rebbe makes here?

158) Explain עצמות.

159) We now have two different (opposite) definitions for the word פנימיות, what are they?

First One:

Second One:

160) Translate פנימיות אין סוף

161) Translate דלא אתרמיז בשם אות וקוץ כלל

162) What does this mean?

163) What is better simple or complex? Explain each response:

A. Simple.

B. Complex.

C. No one asked you.

[D. Both or Neither]

164) What is the reality of the interface between simple and complex in our **human** relationships?

165) What is the reality of the interface between simple and complex in our relationship with **God**?

166) How does it play out each morning?

166) How did we describe the difference between Mode Ani and Hodu LaHavaya?

167) Mode Ani is not part of the four-rungged ladder of Davening, it is only a stage setter, what does the Rebbe call it?

168) Where does the ladder of Davening start?

169) How is this seen in the words יהודו להוי' קראו בשמו?

170) Translate the words פסוקי דזימרא please.

171) Give me an alternate meaning of the word זמירות.

172) How does this second translation align with the simple meaning of פסוקי דזימרא?

173) What are the two expressions that describe פסוקי דזימרא?

174) What is the difference between them and what is the strength and weakness of each.

175) translate the word התפעלות.

176) What does the word התפעלות entail and what is the word 'missing'?

177) Practically what is פסוקי דזימרא mean and what does it do for us?



178) Explain (if you remember) הילול, ברכה, הודאה what is the difference between each of these three ideas.

179) Translate the words יש מאין.

180) Explain the term "quantum leap".

181) What are the three broad categories of התבוננות?

182) [If you can] give an example for each.

183) What is the problem with the התבוננות of יש מאין?

184) Explain each of the three התבוננות associated with יש מאין?

185) How we resolve this dilemma?

186) Which one is most relevant to us here (פסוקי דזימרא)?

187) Now, the story we tell, is in the siddur- what story is that?

188) What is 'the problem' with this story?

189) What story of Rabbi JJ Hecht did I share with you?

190) What point did we extract from the story?

191) Do we want to understand the story?

192) Why not?

193) What were to happen to us if we understood Yesh MeAyin?

194) In a few words Pesukei DiZimra is \_\_\_\_\_

195) What is the source of Chassidus' explanation of the word טבע?

196) What three explanations does he give?

197) Altogether how do we understand טבע? Is it a good thing or a bad thing?

198) In Kabbalah language you can even call it \_\_\_\_\_? Why?

199) What is the biological example I used to explain it?

200) And how is this connected to Pesukei DiZimra?

201) Pesukei DiZimra tells stories, and gets what out of us?

202) What is the difference between שיר and זמר?

203) In what way is שיר advantageous over זמר?

204) And in what way is זמר advantageous over שיר?

205) So, Pesukei DiZimra is זמר and not שיר- why?

- 206) Translate חקיקה מבחוץ and חקיקה מבפנים.
- 207) Why is Pesukei DiZimra 'only' מבחוץ חקיקה and not מבפנים?
- 208) What does לזמר עריצים mean?
- 209) What is the connection between פסוקי דזימרא and לזמר עריצים beyond the mere word corollary?
- 210) What us Pesukei DiZimra cutting off and how? Use the form that we used to explain it.
- 211) The Godly Soul has one disadvantage: that it is \_\_\_\_\_ and it is therefore \_\_\_\_\_?
- 212) So Pesukei DiZimra helps her- how?
- 213) What word does the Rebbe use for a garden? and why?
- 214) What do weeds and thorns do to hurt a crop of fruit or vegetables in a garden?
- 215) What is the Nimshal for weeds and thorns?
- 216) When is something a תאוה and when is it simply substance-less?
- 217) So why and how is it harmful?
- 218) What is the difference between תאוה and וליצנות בטלים דברים?
- 219) What does the Alter Rebbe do in Tanya to the יום בכל מהם ניצול אדם שלש עבירות אין?
- 220) How does the Rebbe explain this?
- 221) How does this tie into OUR conversation here about וליצנות בטלים דברים here?
- 222) What other (all told 4) examples does the Rebbe give for the same?
- 223) Explain the words סרסורי דחטאה - are these sins?
- 224) What is the difference between פסוקי דזימרא שמע and ברכות קריאת שמע?
- 225) What are we understanding in the first Bracha?
- 226) What aren't we attempting to understand Hashem directly?
- 227) So, instead we're understanding Malachim. What two types of Malachim are there?
- 228) What are the differences between the types of Malachim?
- 229) What is the argument between the RaMbaN and the RaMbaM about Malachim?
- 230) What word in Chazal is used to denote ספירות?
- 231) What does this mean?
- 232) What word in Chazal is used to denote מלאכים?
- 233) What does this mean?

- 234) To be physical you must be comprised of?
- 235) What about the שדים?
- 236) ...And Malachim?
- A. According to the Rambam?
  - B. According to the RaMbaN? How do we understand his opinion?
- 237) What are the two types of 'Soul' to sustain physical bodies? [hint: is there a dog-heaven?]
- 238) The Malachim (and the human Soul) are absolutely alive, what is their identity?
- 239) What is unique about the 'second' Soul we have?
- 240) Try and explain what is the identity of the Malachim.
- 241) What are the two ways to try and understand Hashem?
- 242) What is the advantage of each of the two?
- 243) Serafim are in which category?
- 244) What did the Ba'al Shem Tov say?
- 245) What Possuk did he use to support his idea?
- 246) How did we understand the Possuk?
- 247) What is the direct source of the Serafim?
- 248) What is the indirect (higher than the) source of the Serafim?
- 249) What do they burn up?
- 250) How do Ophanim understand Hashem?
- 251) So, what are they actually understanding?
- 252) How is this connected to the Possuk ממוקומו הוי' כבוד הוי' ממוקומו?
- 253) What does the עוזיאל בן יונתן say about הוי' כבוד הוי'?
- 254) What are the three parts of the first Bracha of Kriyas Shema?
- 255) Explain
- A. לא-ל ברוך נעימות יתנו
  - B. למלך א-ל חי וקיים זמירות יאמרו ותשבחות חשמיעו
  - C. כי הוא לבדו מרום וקדוש
  - D. פועל גבורות עושה חדשות etc.
- 256) What is the second Bracha of Kriyas Shema about?

- 257) What is special about Jewish Souls?
- 258) What do we study (intellectually) in Kriyas Shema, and how is it different than the second Bracha of Kriyas Shema?
- 259) What is the difference in terms of the Soul that does the studying between what we study before Kriyas Shema and in Kriyas Shema?
- 260) What is ביטול דהשגה?
- 261) Why is ביטול דהשגה always היש ביטול היש?
- 262) The opposite of היש ביטול היש is \_\_\_\_\_ ביטול or \_\_\_\_\_.
- 263) How are they different than היש ביטול היש?
- 264) Can you study God directly? So, what are we doing in Kriyas Shema?
- 265) Emunah is not a Mitzvah, why?
- 266) The first Mitzvah is השם אלוקיך what does it mean?
- 267) The second Mitzvah is שמע ישראל וגו' אחד what does this mean?
- 268) How did we suggest that this is linked to the meaning of שמע ישראל to study the source of the Jewish Soul?
- 269) In spite of the degree of Achdus התבוננות will only bring us to ביטול היש, why?
- 270) How many words do we want קריאת שמע to have?
- 271) How many does it have in fact?
- 272) How is this remedied?
- A. In Chabad if you are the Chazan with a Inyan?
  - B. In Chabad if you are a member of the Minyan?
  - C. In Chabad if you daven without a Minyan?
  - D. Outside Chabad?
- 273) When do we not have that number of words?
- 274) What is the reason (I made up) for this?
- 275) So, what new understanding of קריאת שמע do we now have?
- 276) How does this tie into the entire discussion of תורתנו אומנתו?
- 277) What are the different levels (based on Ma'amar of the Rebbe) of תורתנו אומנתו?
- 278) And, what remains constant in all of them? Why?
- 279) Where (did I say) is the division in Kriyas Shema?

- 280) What is the first part talking about?
- 281) How can you prove this from the sequence of Pesukim?
- 282) What is the second part talking about?
- 283) How can you prove this from the sequence of these Pesukim?
- 284) Explain the words (as I explained them to you) פן השמרו לכם...
- 285) According to the above explain the Possuk למען ירבו ימיכם why do some Siddurim have this one Possuk in a separate paragraph?
- 286) Explain the לא תקיפו of לאו according to the RaMbam.
- 287) What are the four instances (I gave) where that idea plays out in?
- 288) Who questioned this in two areas?
- 289) Why was he wrong?
- 290) How does this play out in our lives?
- 291) In the Davening of Shabbos?
- 292) So, we say ויאמר to make what point?
- 293) Who needs to hear this?
- 294) If Tzitzits aren't worn at night (and therefore also) or by woman, why do they say ויאמר?
- 295) How is serving Hashem making you free?
- 296) What is my statement about freedom?
- 297) So, (in conclusion) we say ויאמר for two reasons, what are they?
- 298) What word (uniquely) dominates the last Bracha of Kriyas Shema (אמת ויציב)?
- 299) What does it mean?
- 300) Why is it here?
- 301) How many times is it mentioned?
- 302) How is it divided up (within the Bracha)?
- 303) What does it represent?
- 304) What word is unique to the first half of this Brach's?
- 305) How is it understood?
- 306) What story of Rabbi Even Yisroel and the Rebbe did I tell you to support this?
- 307) What story of Reb Yechiel (in Moscow) did I tell you about this?

308) Explain ביטול במציאות.

309) How is it different than ביטול היש?

310) What other expression did I use for ביטול במציאות?

311) How is Shmone Esrei במציאות?

312) What is יראה עילאה?

313) What Meshalim did I give you for this?

A. A lady...

B. A Shlucha...

314) How do we understand the idea of מרא קמי'?

315) Explain the Possuk תהלתוך ופי יגיד תפתח ופי יגיד תהלתוך.

316) What's the story of the three steps back and the three steps forward? And what is the answer?

317) What new idea of Tefilla did we introduce today?

A. What is the question?

B. What is the answer to this question?

318) Where in Tanya does the Alter Rebbe explore this?

319) What does he say there exactly? (This may be a repetitious question).

320) How would this be said in the language of Kabbalah?

321) How do we understand the Nekudos (vowels) according to Kabbalah?

322) How does this play out in the Kabbalistic approach to the 13 middle Brachos of Shmone Esrei?

323) How does that tie in to the idea of Shmone Esrei as we explained in the last class (the idea of ביטול במציאות)?

#### Perek 4

324) Do you remember the dual idea of Yiddishkeit this Ma'amar presents, and how WE labeled it.

325) Why do we need both? What would happen if we had one without the other?

A. Model 1 and it's flaw.

B. Model 2 and it's flaw.

326) They are Torah and Tefilla. Which is which and how?

327) This Ma'amar is based on the 'Ayin Bais' - what key phrase do we take from the Ayin Bais?

328) What is Adam?

- 329) How did we explain Adam?
- 330) How does this apply to Neshama and Guf?
- 331) What do we expect of Neshama?
- 332) What do we expect of the Guf?
- 333) When was Torah the most important thing?
- 334) How did WE explain what it would mean that Torah is the most important thing?
- 335) How is this connected to Rabba and the Tanya?
- 336) What does the Arizal say is the most important thing?
- 337) How did explain that?
- 338) What does the Alter Rebbe say is the most important thing?
- 339) How is it for most people most of the time?
- 340) What two Gemaros are quoted to argue this, and what do they mean?
- A.
- B.
- 341) What is the meaning of Torah being eternal life?
- 342) What is the meaning of the idea of Tefilla being momentary life?
- 343) What is the first example of a bad מזג?
- 344) Describe it as it as it relates to Hisbonenus.
- 345) Translate and explain התפעלות.
- 346) Who is especially vulnerable to this 'illness' of 'מזג בלתי נכון' model A'?
- 347) Why?
- 348) What is the solution (it is not here in this Ma'amar)?
- 349) What is the second example of a bad מזג?
- 350) In one thought what is the problem with this מזג?
- 351) How does the Rebbe describe what one does when he has a low body (strong Yetzer HaRa)?
- 352) And why does this not work for this person?
- 353) This second character (with מזג בלתי נכון) is influenced by the Neshama in what way?
- 354) What word does he use? And what clique that I often use is sourced in this?
- 355) Again: what is the "Kavana" and why is this person nit achieving that?

356) What is the third example of a bad אָמ?

357) A low Neshama means?

358) A low body means?

359) This combination means what practically?

360) Can you think of any solutions? We offered three what are they?

A. [Tanya]

B. [Pokeach Ivrim]

C.

361) For the third of these we offered stories

A. From the Gemarah

B. From the Ba'al Shem tov

C. The Alter Rebbe (continuation from A).

362) What does the Rebbe RaShaB say about our generations?

363) And what does the Rebbe say differently?

364) And how is this helpful?

365) Who arranges the אָמ?

366) Is He always fair?