Haveri Nevarekh: Blessing the Spirit of All- ברכת המזון which-Lives after Eating and Feeling Satiated, a Birkon by (Aharon Varady (v.1.01

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Torah to Review Before Eating Preparing for the MealBorei Nefashot Al Hamiḥyah Birkat

haMazonAbbreviated Birkat haMazonTorah to Review After Eating

Some Torah to Review Before Eating	לימודי תורה לפני המזון
You need only ask the domesticated animals and they will teach you; The birds of the sky and they will tell you; Or speak with the Earth and it will teach you; And the fish of the sea, they will tell you. [1]	

All of life lives by virtue of every creature satisfying another creature's needs. We rely on each other and we depend upon one another. Not one of us was created so self-sufficient that we could live independently without one another. Only the plants (including the trees) and some bacteria can make their own food out of the combination of soil minerals, water, sunlight, and atmospheric gases available on our planet. All of life on Earth (including human beings) depends on plants and bacteria for their life. We were all created lacking, with *hesronan*^[2] — and through fulfilling each other's needs, all the diverse multiplicity of living creatures on Earth becomes interconnected in a living Oneness. While we are obligated not to lay waste or to be callously wasteful, our bodies create the breath and food for other lifeforms to live and our choices in diet, settlement, transportation, and recreation create opportunities for other lifeforms to flourish.

What do you think is the relationship between your feeling satiated (*sova*) and being created with *ḥesronan*?

What is the connection between not being wasteful and being mindful about what we are lacking?

In the first blessing of the Birkat haMazon, in Borei Nefashot, and in the blessing on flowering fruit trees, the idea of *ḥesronan* is explicit. Why do these blessings all speak of our *ḥesronan* — our dependence?

And Elohim exclaimed: 'Behold, I have given you every herb yielding seed that is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed — to you it shall be for food; and to every wild creature of the land, and to every bird in the sky, and to everything that creeps upon the ground wherein there is a living soul, [I have given] every green herb for food.' And it was so. [3]

™ווייט אַשֿרויים ווייט מּשֿרויים ווייט ווייט אַשֿר פּרי 🛮 עִלי 🖺 דע שותע כלפם שוושה

Rav Yehudah said in the name of Rav: The first Earthling (Adam haRishon) was not permitted to eat flesh, for it is written, "[Behold I have given you all the herbs, etc.] to you it shall be for food, and to all the domesticated animals of the earth, [4] implying, but the wild creatures of the earth shall not be for you. [5]

אמר רב יהודה אמר רב אדם הראשון לא הותר לו בשר לאכילה דכתיב יהיה ככם יהיה מככל מעכלה וככל אינט ולא חית הארץ לכם לכם מנהדרין (תלמוד בבלי סנהדרין נט ב)

Rivi Yosi ben Rivi Bun said, "It is forbidden to live in a town in which there is no vegetable garden." $^{[6]}$

אָמַר רָבִי וּדּסִי בֵן רָבִי בּוּן: אָף אָסוּר לְדוֹר בַעִיר שֶׁאֵין בַּה גִינוֹנִיתָא שֶׁל יָרַק. (תלמוד ירושלמי קידושין דיא)

When Rav Huna began to eat bread, he would open the doors of his house and and proclaim, "Whoever is in need of food may come in and eat at my table." [7]

כי הוה כרך ריפתא הוה פתח לבביה ואמר כל מאן דצריך ליתי וליכול אמר "רבא כולהו מצינא מקיימנא" (תלמוד בבלי תענית כ:ב)

You shall worship haShem Eloheikhem and G?D shall bless your bread and your water, and remove illness from your midst [8].

העברתם צת פ צמלכים הבתך צת מלחם הצת מימיך הכלחתי מחלה מקחבר

MISHNAH What blessing do we say over fruit? Over the fruit of trees, one says, "[Blessed are you, YHVH Eloheinu, cosmic majesty] Who forms the fruit of the tree," except over wine; for over wine one says, "...Who forms the fruit of the vine." Over the fruits of the Earth one says: "...Who forms the fruit of the ground," except over bread; for over bread one says, "...Who brings forth bread from the Earth." Over vegetables one says, "...Who forms the fruit of the ground"; but Rebbi Yehuda declares: "...Who forms diverse kinds of herbs (desha'im)." [9]

תלמוד בבלי ברכות כה א - ברכות כה ב מתניי כיצד מברכין ?הפירות פירות האילן הוא בורא אומר העץ, חוץ מן היין; שעל היין הוא אומר בורא פרי הגפן. ועל פירות הארץ הוא בורא האדמה, חוץ מן הפת: שעל הפת הוא אומר המוציא לחם הארץ. הירקות הוא אומר בורא פרי האדמה. רבי יהודה אומר בורא מיני דשאים:

Rabbi David Seidenberg: The Talmud (Brakhot 35a-b) teaches that eating food without saying a *brakhah* (a blessing) beforehand is like stealing. A lot of people know that teaching, and it's pretty deep. But here's an even deeper part: the Talmud doesn't call it "stealing", but "me'ilah"), which means taking from sacred property that belongs to the Temple. So that means that everything in the world is sacred and this Creation is like a HOLY TEMPLE.

If *me'ilah* means that you can't use property that's sanctified, that's because sanctified property must be used for a sacred purpose and it must be used by the priests. So if saying a *brakhah* changes the status of something so that you can now eat it, what status is the *brakhah* changing? Is it turning the food into something that's no longer sacred and can therefore be used by an ordinary person (a הָדיוֹט "hedyot")? OR, is it turning the person from a hedyot into a priest?

I think it means that by saying a blessing before we eat-or before we take in any pleasure that has a *brakhah*-we become like priests administering to Creation, which means we take on an awesome responsibility: that we should act not just for our own sake but for the sake of all people and all beings. That's the role of the priest in the Temple.

I bless us that we all merit to really see the world through such eyes, and that our every act of eating, of taking, from this world, be an act of sanctification and blessing — meaning, not just blessing God, but bringing blessing, to all the creatures that we share this planet with. Or, in Rabbi Moshe Cordovero's words, שַּלְּאִים בְּלֶּלָ, הַּחֶּמְלָה עַל כָּל הַנִּמְצָאִים — may we live and work and act so that our actions "cause life to stream forth, to all beings".

Then ascended Moshe and Aharon, Nadav and Avihu, and the seventy elders of Israel; and they saw Elohei Yisrael; and there was under G?D's feet, something like a dais of sapphire, the color of pure sky. And G?D's hand did not lay upon the nobles of the children of Yisrael; they beheld G? D and ate and drank. [10]

R' Yeshayahu Horowitz (d. 1630) taught, "While you are eating, think of how you are eating before G!D, and how there is no veil between you and the Holy One." We remind ourselves that we too are responsible to provide for others, and that we have some will over how to direct our desires when we say, פּוֹתֵחַ אֶּת יֵדֶבְ וֹמֵשְׂבִּיעַ לְכֹל חֵי כָצוֹן, "Open your hand and satisfy all that Life desires!" When we open our hand, we are expressing lovingkindness and walking in the ways of G!D, as expressed in this midrash aggadah from Bavli Ta'anit 20b:

Not only through satisfying each other's needs with tsedakah, but also in satisfying your own needs with consideration and thoughtfulness can you better yourself and the world. When you buy fruits, grains and vegetables tended with care by farmers who love the Earth, and who are conscious to minimize the harm and suffering of all living creatures, you are helping to heal this world. By fulfilling each other's needs with lovingkindness we help to express a more loving Nature. This is an important lesson. Through an esoteric reading of the Rambam (d. 1204), both R' Avraham Abulafia (d. after 1291) and R' Yosef Gikatalia (d. 1310) independently taught that the underlying meaning of the divine name Elohim (אלהים) is ha-Teva (הטבע) – Nature, "for Nature exhibits the Divine will" [11]. The Nature of this world can seem cruel and disturbing, but by cultivating the earth with love and with consideration for all of its creatures, we can bring about a more peaceful world.

And the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. And the nursing child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the basilisk's den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all My holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of haShem, as the waters cover the sea. [12]

חלב תהעינור מלהיתן מארטה מבון ושעשע יונק ישעיהו יא: ^{(ישעיהו יא:} (บ-1 Not like this world (*olam hazeh*) is the world to come (*olam haba*). In the world to come there is neither eating nor drinking; no procreation of children or business transactions; no envy or hatred or rivalry; but the righteous sit enthroned, their crowns on their heads, and enjoy the lustre of the Shekhinah; as it is said, "And they beheld Elohim, and did eat and drink."^[13]

מרגלא בפומיה דרב כעולם [לא הזה העולם הבא] העולם הבא אין בו לא אכילה ולא שתיה ולא פריה ורביה ולא ולא ומתן משא שנאה ולא קנאה ולא תחרות אלא יושבין צדיקים ועטרותיהם ונהנים בראשיהם השכינה מזיו שנאמר "ויחזו את האלהים ויאכלו וישתו: " (שמות כד, יא) (תלמוד בבלי ברכות

Rav Yehudah said: Where do we find that blessing the food afterward is obligated from the Torah? Where it says ^[14]: "When you will eat and feel satisfied you will bless [haShem Elohekha for the good Earth G?D has given you]" ^[15]

אָמַר רַב יְהוּדָה מִנַּיִן לְבִרְכַּת הַשְּׁתֹּן לְאַחֲכִיהָ מִן הַשּּׁתֹּרָ שֶׁנֶעֱמַר: וְאָכַלְתָּ וְשֶׂבָעְתָּ וּבַרְכְתָּ. (תלמוד בבלי ברכות כא:א)

...As it is with a single individual so is it in general, that exile derives from forgetfulness and from recollection comes redemption. And the words of the wise are gracious. $^{[16]}$

תוכמו שהוא בפרטות אדם א' כך בפרטות אדם א' כך הוא בכללות שנמשך הגלות מהשכחה ומהזכירה בא הגאולה ודפח"ח

The essential idea of blessing after eating is this: in feeling satisfied (שֹבֵע), we can become forgetful (שַׁבַח). Through blessing (בְּרָכָה), we cultivate a mindful awareness so that we may never forget all of that which our lives depend, the Earth and the interconnected Oneness of all life. As it says in Tehillim 16:8, בּרָרָ וֹבוּר בּּרִי בּרֹר בּרִי בּרֹר בּרִי בּרֹר בּרִי בּרֹר בּרִי בּרֹר בּרִי בּרִר בּרִי בּרִר בּרִי בּרִר בּרְר בּרִר בּרְר בּר בּרְר בּר בּרְר בּרְר בּרְר בּרְר בּרְר בּר בּרְר בּרְר בּרְר בּרְר בּר בּרְר בּר בּרְר בּרְ

Binyamin the Shepherd made a sandwich and [afterward] said, "Blessed is the Source of this Food." Rav says, "He has satisfied his obligation!" Rav also said, it is not a *brakha* if one fails to remember to include the divine Name. [Therefore say] "Blessed is haRaḥaman, the Compassionate Womb [Cosmic Majesty] Source of this Food." [17]

בְּנְיָּתְּן וַעְּגָא בְּוַןְ תִיפְתָּא, וְאָמֵר: בְּּרִיךְ מָרֵיה דְהַאִי פִּיתָא. אָמֵר רַב כָּל בְּרָכָה שָׁאֵין בָּה הַזְּכָּרַת שָׁאֵין בָּה הַזְּכָּרַת הַשֵּׁם אֵינָה בְּרָכָה דְּאָמֵר בְּרָכָה דְאָמֵר בְּרָכָה

יַ יִּיבוּנְא [מַלְכָּא דְעָלְמַא] מַבִיה דְהַאי

פִיתַא . ""

בבלי ברכות מ:ב)

Blessed are you, YHVH Elohenu, who made us holy through mitsvot and commanded us to take [responsibility for]^[18] our hands.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם אֲשֶׁר קִּדְשֵׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו וְצוֵּנוּ עַל נְטִילַת יָדֵיִם:

Blessings After Eating and Feeling Satiated

Blessing the Creator of All Beings

The Three-Faceted Blessing

the fruit of the Vine.

ברכת בורא נפשות

After eating all meals not containing wheat, barley, or grape ingredients, say this blessing.

Blessed are you, haShem Eloheinu, Cosmic Majesty, who creates a diverse multitude of creatures, each with a dependency (lit. absence) through which it is enlivened with the Spirit of Life. Blessed is the Life of the Worlds. barukh 'attah 'adonai 'eloheinu melekh ha'olam borei' nefashot rabot yeḥesronan 'al kol mah shebara'ta lehaḥayot bahem nefesh kol ḥay barukh hey ha'olamim

for the Vine (of the Tree of Knowledge), and for

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא נְפָשוֹת רַבּוֹת וְחֶסְרוֹנָן עַל כָּל מַה שֵּבְּרָאתָ לְהַחֲיוֹת בָּהֶם נֶפֶשׁ כָּל חָי: בְּרוּךְ חַי הָעוֹלָמִים:

מעין שלוש

הַמָּחָיָה וְעַל הַכַּלְכַּלָה

על היין: (וִ)עַל הַגָּפֶן וְעַל פְּרִי

After eating all meals containing grapes, wine, or wheat and barley (except for bread), say this blessing.	
Blessed are you haShem Eloheinu, cosmic majesty,	בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם
for the sustenance and nourishment,	על אחד מחמשת מיני דגן: עַל

תַגַּפַן

for the Tree (of Life) and for the fruit of the Tree,	^{על פירות:} (ןְ)עַל הָעֵץ וְעַל פְּרִי הָעֵץ
and for the produce of the field, for the desirable, good and spacious Earth that You were pleased to give our ancestors as a heritage, to eat of its bounty and to be satiated with its excellence.	וְעַל תְּנוּבַת הַשְּׂדֶה וְעַל אֶרֶץ חֶמְדָּה טוֹבָה וּרְחָבָה שֶׁרְצִיתָ וְהִנְחַלְתָּ לַאֲבוֹתֵינוּ לֶאֱכֹל מִפִּרְיָה וְלִשְׂבְּע מִטוּבָה:
Have compassion, haShem Eloheinu, on Yisrael your people, and on your City of Peace, Yerushalayim, and on Tsiyon, the dwelling of your Radiance, and on your altar, and on your Sanctuary. Rebuild your holy City of Peace, Yerushalyim, speedily in our days. Lift us into her and gladden us with her renovation, and let us eat from her fruit and be satiated with her excellence, and bless you upon her in holiness and purity.	רַחֶם יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ עַל־יִשְּׂרָאֵל עַמֶּדְ וְעַל יְרְוּשְׁלַם עִינֶדְ וְעַל צִיוֹן מִשְׁכַּן כְּבוֹבֶדְ וְעַל מִוְבַּחֲדְ וְעַל הֵיכָלֶדְ: וּבְנֵה יְרְוּשְׁלַם עִיר הַקְּבֶש בְּמְהַרָה בְיָמֵינוּ וְהַעְלֵנוּ לְתוֹכָה וְשַׁמְחֵנוּ בְּבִנְיָנָה וְנֹאכַל מִפְּרְיָה וְנִשְׂבַע מִטוּבָה וּנְבֶּרֶרְךְ עָלֶיהָ בִּקְדָשָּׁה וּבְטָהֲרָה:
And be pleased to let us rest on this Shabbat day	לשבת: (וּרְצֵה וְהַחֲלִיצֵנוּ) בְּיוֹם הַשַּׂבָּת הַוֶּה:
And remember us for the good on this Rosh Ḥodesh	לראש חודש: (וְזָכְרֵנוּ לְּטוֹבָה) בְּיוֹם ראש הַחְׂדֶש הַגֶּה:
And gladden us on this day of Festival of Matzot	לפסח: (וְשַּׁמְחֵנוּ) בְּיוֹם חַג הַמַצוֹת הַזֶּה:
And gladden us on this day of Shavuot	לשבועות: (וְשַּׁמְחֵנוּ) בְּיוֹם חַג הַשְּׂבָעוֹת הַזֶּה:

And remember us for the good on this Day of Rememberance	לראש השנה: (וְזָכְרֵנוּ לְטוֹבָה) בְּיוֹם חַוּּכָּרוֹן הַוֶּה:
And on this Day of Atonement	לילדים ולחולים האוכלים ביום ^{כפור:} בְּיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים הַזֶּה:
And gladden us on the day of Sukot	^{לסוכות:} (וְשַּמְחֲנוּ) בְּיוֹם חַג הַסָּכּוֹת הַזֶּה:
And gladden us on the day of Shemini Atzeret	לשמיני עצרת ושמחת תורה: (וְשַּמְחֵנוּ) בְּיוֹם שְמִינִי חַג הָעֲצֶרֶת הַזֶּה:
For you haShem are good and do good for all and we tthank you for the Earth	כִּי אַתָּה (אֵל) טוֹב וּמֵטִיב לַכֹּל וְנְוֹדָה לְךָּ עַל הָאֵבֶץ
and for its sustenance,	ָוְעַל הַמִּחְיָה
and for its fruit,	ָוְעַל הַפֵּרוֹת
and for its fruit of the Vine,	ָוְעַל פְּרִי הַגֶּפָן:
Blessed are you haShem for the Earth,	בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ עַל הָאֶרֶץ
and for its sustenance,	ָוְעַל הַמִּחְיָה
and for its fruit,	ן עַל הַפֵּרוֹת (ועל פרות א״י: פֵרוֹתֶיה)

and for its fruit of the Vine.

ּוְעַל פְּרִי הַגָּפֶן (^{ועל יין א״י} : גַּפְנָה):

The Order of Blessing After Meals

סדר לברכת המזון

After eating all meals in which bread was eaten, begin here.

Song of Ascents

שִׁיר הַמַּעְלוֹת

On Shabbat and Yom Tov: A Song of Ascending Terraces. When haShem returns us to Her dwelling place, Tzion, we will be like dreamers: our mouths filled with laughter, our tongues with ululations! All the other peoples of the world will say: "haShem does amazing things for Her people." haShem does awesome things for us – we are ecstatic! Return our lost tribes, haShem, like (water fills) desert streams. Those who plant with tears shall reap with joy. Though one may go to their field weeping, carrying a pail full of seeds, they shall return home with joy, bearing a mighty harvest. [19]

בשבת וביום טוב: שיר מיבת צחון המים בחלמים מיבת בחלמים: שחבר עב מלמר מיבת בחלמים: שחבר עב מלמר מיבת בחלמים: שחבר בחלמים מיבת בחלמים בחלמים: שחבר בחלמים מיבת בחלמים בחלמים בחלמים מיבת בחלמים בחלמי

Verses of Torah to Elevate the Meal

פסוקים למזון

Rabbi Shimon exclaimed: If three have eaten at one table and have not spoken over it words of Torah, it is as though they had eaten of the sacrifices of the dead, for it is written [20] "All tables are covered with filthy vomit; no place is clean." But if three have eaten at one table and have spoken over it words of Torah, it is as if they had eaten from the Blessed Holy One's table space for it is written [21] "He said to me, "This is the table that stands before haShem." [22]

רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן אוֹמֵר, שִׁלֹשָה שֶאָכְלוּ עַל שַלְחָן אֵחָד וִלא אָמָרוּ עָלָיו דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה, כִּאִלּוּ אָכְלוַ מִזִּבְחֵי מֵתִים, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר 🖦 של שלמשת בלא פיא שאה שלי מּקוֹם (ישעיה כח:ח). אֲבָל שְלשָה שְאַכִלוּ עַל שְלְחָן אֱחָד וְאַמְרוּ עֶלְיו דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה, כְּאִלּוּ אָכְלוּ מָשֶּלְחָנוֹ שֶל מְקוֹם בָּרוּךְ_{חְ}הוֹא, שֶׁנֶאֱמַר שתבר אָלּי וּה תּשׁלמּן

משנה בֹּבוֹ מּלֹבוֹ מּלֹבוֹ מּלֹבוֹ מיתוקאל מא:כב). (משנה

My mouth shall speak the praise of haShem and all creatures shall bless G?D's holy name forever [23].

ששר שם קדשו משומם ועד (תהלים קמה:כא)

We will bless Yah now and forever, Halleluyah! [24]

الهنائنة الحصل الط حاضطت الخب עוולם, המכוחה (תהלים קטו:יח)

Thank haShem for haShem is good, always kind and loving. [25]

न्याना सील वार जान वार संजातिक (תהלים קלו:א)

Who can tell of the mighty acts of haShem and make all of divine praise be heard? [26] שי מממכ משורות מו משמיע שכ (תהלים קו:ב)

Beckoning everyone to bless the meal

זימון לברכת המזון When three or more people with understanding eat together, initiate the blessing with the following invitation. If there are more than ten present, add the divine name Eloheinu in parentheses. The leader enjoins: Friends, let us Bless! חַבַרי נָבָרְדְּ! Everyone then says and the leader repeats after them: May the name haShem be blessed from here to the ends of the world! [27] The leader then gives respect to all of those in attendance: בִרשות חברי With the permission of my friends, let us bless (Eloheinu) from whose bounty we have eaten. שָאָכַלְנוּ משלו. Everyone then says and the leader repeats after them:

Blessed is (Eloheinu) the One whose food we have eaten, and through whose goodness our life depends!

בָּרוּךְ (אַלּהִישׁ) שֶׁאָכַלְנוּ מִשֵּׁלוּ וּבְטוּבוּ חָיִינוּ!

Together, everyone says:

Blessed is G?D and blessed is G?D's Ineffable Name.

בָרוּךְ הוּא ובָרוּךְ שִׁמוֹ.

Blessing the Source

ברכת המקור של השפע

Blessed are you, haShem Eloheinu, Protector of the World, who feeds the whole world with goodness, with grace, with lovingkindness, and with compassion. You feed all creatures because your lovingkindness is everywhere and always [28]. Through your great goodness we have never been lacking for food: May we never ever be lacking – for the sake of your great name – because you nourish and sustain all beings, you are so good to everything, and you provide food for all your creatures. As it is written, "You open your hand, and satisfy the desires of all living creatures" [29]. Blessed are you haShem, who feeds everything.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶּךְ
הָעוֹלָם הַזָּן אֶת הָעוֹלָם כָּלּוֹ
בְּטוֹבוֹ בְּחֵן בְּחֶטֶד וּבְרַחֲמִים
בּּטוֹבוֹ בְּחֵן בְּחֶטֶד וּבְרַחֲמִים
בּּטוֹבוֹ הַגְּדוֹל תְּמִיד לֹא
חָסֵר לֵנוּ וְאֵל יֶחְסַר לֵנוּ מְזוֹן
חָסֵר לֵנוּ וְאֵל יֶחְסַר לֵנוּ מְזוֹן
לְעוֹלָם וְעֶד בַּעֲבוּר שְׁמוֹ
לַכֹּל וּמֵטִיב לַכֹּל וּמֵכִין מְזוֹן
לְכֵל בְּרִיוֹתִיו אֲשֶׁר בְּרָא.
בְּאָמְוֹר: בַּתְּהַיֹּי אֲשֶׁר בְּרָא.
בְּאָמְוֹר: בַּתְּהַיֹּ אֲתְּהֹיִי בְּיִוֹן
מְחֹבוֹן אַתְּהֹיִי בַּרָא.
מְתְהַבוֹּן אַתְּהֹיִי בְּוֹלְ

Thankfulness

מודים

We thank you, haShem Eloheinu, for the lovely, good and expansive world you gave to our ancestors; and for our liberation, haShem Eloheinu, from a land of constrictions, redeeming us from a house of slavery; and for the promise we made with each other — a promise you made part of our very being; and for your Torah that you teach us, and for your mysteries which you reveal to us, and for the life, grace and lovingkindness that you bestow on us, and for the food with which you constantly nourish and sustain us — every day, in every season, and in every moment...

נוֹדֶה לְּךְ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ עַל שֶׁהְנְחַלְתָּ לַאֲבוֹתִינוּ אֱרֶץ שֶׁהוֹצֵאתֶנוּ יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרֵים וּפְדִיתֵנוּ מִבֵּית שֶׁלְּמַדְתֵנוּ וְעַל תִּוֹרֶתְךְּ שֶׁלְמַדְתֵנוּ וְעַל תִוֹרֶתְךְּ שֶׁלְמַדְתֵנוּ וְעַל תִוֹרֶתְךְּ שֶׁהוֹדַעְתֵנוּ וְעַל תִוֹרֶתְךְּ שֶׁהוֹדַעְתֵנוּ וְעַל תִוֹרֶתְךְּ מְזוֹן שָׁאַתָּנוּ וְעַל תִוֹרֶתְּ מְזוֹן שָׁאַתָּנוּ וְעַל הִוֹרֶתְּ מְזוֹן שָׁאַתָּנוּ וְעַל הַנְבְל עת וּבְכָל שָּעָה.

We thank you also for the miracles, for the redemption, for your mighty deeds, rescuing acts, and wonders, you made for our ancestors in days of old, in this season:

וְעַל הַנָּפִּים וְעַל הַפָּרְקָן וְעַל הַגְּבוּרוֹת וְעַל הַתְּשוּעוֹת וְעַל הַנְפְלָאוֹת שֶעְשִׁיתָ לַאֲבוֹתֵינוּ בַּיָמִים הַהֶם בִּוּמַן הַזָּה: On Ḥanukkah: In the days of the Ḥashmonai, Mattityahu ben Yohanan, the Kohen Gadol, and his sons (ca. 164BCE) when the wicked Seleucid Empire rose against your people Yisrael to make them forgetful of your Torah, and to force them to transgress the statutes you commanded them. Then, in your abundant mercy, you rose up for them in their time of trouble; you plead their cause, you judged their complaint, you avenged their wrong; you delivered the strong into the hands of the weak, the many into the hands of the few, the impure into the hands of the pure, the wicked into the hands of the righteous, and the arrogant into the hands of those who occupied themselves in your Torah. For yourself you made a great and holy name in your world, and for your people Yisrael you didst work a great deliverance and redemption as at this day. And thereupon your children came into the innermost of your house, cleansed your temple, purified your sanctuary, kindled lights in your holy courts, and appointed these eight days of Hanukkah (house warming) in order to give thanks and praises unto your great name.

בחנוכה: בִּימֵי מַתְּתְיֵהוּ בֵּן יוֹחָנֶן כֹהֵן נָדוֹל, חַשְּׁמֹנֵי וּבַנֵיו, כִּשֶעמִדָה מַלְכוּת יַוַן ָּהְרְשָׁעָה, עַל עַמִּדְ יִשִּׂרָאֵל, הַשְׁכִּיחַם תוֹרַתֶּדְ וּלְהַעֲבִירַם מַחְקֵי רְצוֹנֵךְ: וְאַתָּה בָּרַחֲמֵיךּ הָרַבִּים, עַמַדתַּ לַהָם בִּעָת צַרַתם. רַבָּתַ אֵת רִיבָם, דַנָתַ אֵת דינֶם, נָקַמְתָּ אֱת נִקְמָתָם: ַמַסַרַתַּ גָבוֹרִים בְּיַד חַלֵּשִׁים, וְרַבִּים בְּיַד מְעַטִּים, וּטְמֵאִים בַּיַד טְהוֹרִים, וֹרְשַעִים בִּיַד צַדִיקִים, ווֻדִים בְּיֵד עוֹסְקֵי תורתד: ולך עשית שם גדול ָקָדוֹשׁ בִּעוֹלְמֵךָ, וּלְעַמִּדְ. ישראל עשית תשועה גדולה ופָרָקוֹ כְּהַיוֹם הַוֵּה: וְאַחַר כַּךְ בָּאוּ בָנֵיךְ לִדְבִיר יתֶד, וּפִנוּ אֶת הֵיכְלֶדְ, וטהרו את מקדשד, והדליקו נרות בְּחַצְרוֹת קְדְשֶׁדְּ. וְקָבְעוּ שְמוֹנַת יְמֵי חֲנֻכָּה אֱלּוּ, לְהוֹדוֹת לְהַלֶּל לְשִׁמְךְ הַגַּדוֹל.

On Purim: In the days of Mordeḥai and Esther (ca. 486 BCE), in Shushan the capital (of the Persian empire), when the wicked Haman rose up against them, and sought to destroy, to slay, and to cause all the Jews to perish, both young and old, little children and women, on one day, on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, which is the month of Adar, and to prey upon their belongings [30]. Then in your abundant mercy you brought his counsel to nought, frustrated his design, and returned his evil upon his own head; and they hung him and his sons upon the tree.

בפורים: בִּימֵי מְרְדֵּכֵי וְאֶסְתֵּר בְּשׁוּשֵׁן הַבִּירָה, בְּשֶׁעְמֵד עֲלֵיהֶם הָמָן הָרָשָׁע, בִּקְשׁ מַלְיהָם הָמָן הָרָשָׁע, בִּקְשׁ מֹרְים מּשִּׁרְ שִּׁלְּבִיה מַּלְּבּה מִּלְּרָ מַלְילָר הֹא מְשֹּׁר מַשְּׁרְ שִׁלְּבּר מַּלְּבּר מִּעְּרְ שִׁים בְּיִב הַאַמִּר בִּים הַפְּרְתָּ אֶת בְרִתְּמֶיךְ הָרַבִּים הַפְּרְתָּ אֶת בְרִאשוֹ, וְקִלְקַלְתָ אֶת בְרִאשוֹ, וְתָלוּ אוֹתוֹ וְאֶת בָּנִיו עַל הָעץ. On secular & national days of thanksgiving: For whom is the Garden to seize and occupy? Speak to the Earth and she will teach you!^[31] Yours, HaShem, is the Earth, and the fullness thereof.^[32] Just as Adam and Ḥava were knit together in the womb, within the innermost depths of Adamah (the Earth),^[33] so too were we born as children of the Earth with compassion to cultivate and preserve her Garden.^[34] As immigrants in a foreign land, we saw ourselves as grasshoppers in the eyes of predatory overlords.^[35]

"Not by their own sword did they seize land and possess it, nor did their own arm save them." [36] "Through your own hand, HaShem, were the nations driven out and planted in; you separated the peoples and spread them abroad." [37] Consequently, the Earth screams silently from the blood of humanity which it cannot help but soak up, [38]

while we cry with gratitude for the bounty and sanctuary we have found in her.^[39] Blessed is the One who preserves the Earth for those who share in her bounty.

בימים חילונים של הודיה: למי הָאָרֵץ לָרֵשֶׁת וּלְכְבּוֹשׁ? שֵׁיַח לְדֵּ וְתֹּרֶדְ! (איוב יב:ח) לְדְּ הַאָרֵץ ומַלואָה תַבַל וִישָבֵי בָה (תהילים כד:א). כָּפִי שָאַדָם וְחַנָּה נוֹצְרוּ בְּבֵטֶן, בָּרֵחֵם בָּתַחְתִּיוֹת הָאֱדָמָה, (תהילים קלט:יא-טו) כַּךְ גָם נוֹלַדְנוּ בְּנֵי אַדַמַה עם רַחַמִים לעבדה וּלְשָׁמֵר אֵת גַנָּה (בראשית ב:טו). בִּמְהַגְּרִים בְאֶרֶץ נָכְרִיָּה נִהִי בעינינוּ כַּחַגָּבִים בִּעִינֵי בְּנֵי עַנָק (בַמדבר יֲג:לג). 🖷 🏗 ם מד:ד **שבו שויעה שבו (**תהילים מד:ד וווישועם תוחע מאמים תהילים מד:ג), הָאֲדְמָה (תהילים מד:ג), הָאֲדְמָה אַפוא זועקת בשקט מדמי אַחִינוּ אֵשֶר הִיא סוֹפֶגת (בראשית ד:י) וְאָלוֹ אֲנוֹ בּוֹכִים חַרִישִית דְּמָעוֹת שֵל תוֹדָה עַל הַשֶּׁפַע וְהַמִּקְלָט שֵׁמָּצָאנוּ בַה (תהילים קכו). בַרוּךְ הַמְּשׁמֵר את האַרץ עבור החולקים בשפעה.

For all this, haShem Eloheinu we thank and bless you. May your name be blessed by all life, by each creature in its own way, continually and for all time. As it is written, "and eat and be satisfied and bless haShem your Elo'ah for the good Earth given you" [40]. Blessed are you haShem for the Earth and for its food.

וְעַל הַכּּל יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֲנַחְנוּ מוֹדִים לָךְ וּמְבָרֵכִים אוֹתָךְ יִתְבָּרַךְ שִׁמְךְ בְּפִי כָל חֵי תָּמִיד לְעֹוֹלֶם וָעֶד: כַּכָּתְוּב: מּפֹרם שׁבּיה שִּבּרוּב מְּתָּה יְיָ עַל הָאֶרֶץ וְעַל מַתָּה יְיָ עַל הָאֶרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּזוֹן.

Request for a Just and Peaceful World

בקשה לעולם של צדק ושלום

Have compassion, haShem Eloheinu, on us and upon Yisrael your people, on the City of Peace (Yerushalayim) and upon Tzion the place upon which your Kavod – your Radiance – dwells, on the kingdom of the house of David your chosen servant and upon the great and holy house wherein your Ineffable Name was pronounced. Eloheinu – our Protector, refresh us, nourish us, sustain, support and relieve us. Speedily, haShem Eloheinu, relieve us from all our troubles. We beg you, haShem Eloheinu let our bodies never be indebted to others. Rather, may we only ever rely on your helping hand that is full, open, holy and ample, so that we may never be ashamed nor ever be put to shame.

רַחָם יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ וִעַל ישָרָאֵל עַמֵּך וְעַל יִרוּשָׁלֵם עיבר ועל ציון משכן כבובד ועל מַלְכוּת בֵּית דַּוִד מִשִּיחֵדְ ועל הַבַּיִת הַגַּדוֹל וְהַקַּדוֹשׁ שנקרא שמד עליו: אלהינו אַבִינוּ רְעֵנוּ [בשבת: רוענוּ] זוּנֵנוּ פַרנִקֵנוּ וְכַלְּכְּלֵנוּ וַהַרוִיחֵנוּ וִהַרוַח לֵנוּ יִיָּ אַלהֵינוּ מְהַרָה מִכַּל צַרוֹתֵינוּ ונָא אַל תַּצְרִיבֵנוּ יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ לא לידי מתנת בשר ודם וְלֹא לִידֵי הַלְוָאָתָם כִּי אִם לִיָדְדְ הַמְּלֵאָה הַפְּתוּחָה הַקְּדוֹשָה וְהָרְחָבָה שֵׁלֹא נָבוֹשׁ וְלֹא נָכָּלֵם לְעוֹלָם וַעֶד. On Shabbat: Take pleasure, haShem Eloheinu to nurture us through your mitzvot, and especially through the mitzvah of the seventh day, this great and holy Shabbat, since this day is great and holy before you, that we may relax and nap thereon in love in accordance with the command of your will. In your favor, haShem Eloheinu, grant us such relief that there be no trouble, grief or mourning on the day of our rest. Let us, haShem Eloheinu, witness the comfort of Tzion, your city, and the rebuilding of your holy City of Peace, Yerushalayim, for you are the Master of rescue and of comfort.

בשבת: רצה וְהַחֵלִיצֵנוּ יִיַ אַלהֵינוּ בִּמְצִוֹתֵיךּ וּבְמְצְוַת יום השביעי השבת הגדול וָהַקָּרוֹשׁ הַוָה. כִּי יוֹם וֵה נָּדוֹל וִקָּדוֹשׁ הוּא לְפָנֵיךְ לְשָבָת בוֹ וְלֶנְוֹחַ בוֹ בְאַהֵבָה כָּמִצְוַת רְצוֹנֶךְ. בִּרְצוֹנְךְ הָנְיַח לֵנוֹ יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוֹ שֵׁלֹא תִהָא צַרָה וְיַגוֹן וַאֱנַחַה בִּיוֹם קנוּחָתֵנוּ וְהַרְאֵנוּ יְיָ אֱלֹֹהֵינוּ בנחמות ציון עירד ובבנין יְרוּשָׁלַם עִיר קָדְשֶׁךְ כִּי אַתָּה הוא בַעל הַישועות ובַעַל הַנַחַמוֹת.

On Yom Tov: Eloheinu — Elohei of our Ancestors! May we rise and come before you and be accepted with the memory of our holy ancestors, with the memory of the Moshiah the child of David your servant, of the your holy City of Peace, Yerushalayim, and of all your people – the community called Yisrael. (Please) save us with goodness, with grace and lovingkindness, with compassion, with life, and with peace, on this day of...

ביום טוב: אלהינו ואלהי אַבותינו, יַעַלֶה וְיַבא וְיַגִּיע וַיַרָאַה וְיַרָּצָה וְיִשְּׁמַע וִיּפָּקַד ויזַכֶר זכרוננו ופקדוננו ווֹכְרוֹן אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, ווֹכְרוֹן מְשִׁיחַ בֶּן דָּוִד עַבְדֶּדְ, וְזִכְרוֹן יְרוּשָׁלַם עִיר קָדְשֶׁדְּ, וְזִכְרוֹן בָּל עַמִּך בִּית יִשִּׂרָאֵל לְפָנֵיךָ, לְפָלֵיטָה וּלְטוֹבָה וּלְחֵן וּלְחֵסֶד וּלְרַחֲמִים וּלְחַיִּים וּלְשַׁלוֹם...

ביום ראש החדש הזה:

the New Moon (Rosh Ḥodesh)	בְּיוֹם ראש הַחֹבֶש הַנֶּה:	
Rememberance (Rosh Has	hanah)	בְּיוֹם הַזִּבָּרוֹן הַגֶּה:

בִּיוֹם קִיפּוּרִים הַזֶּה: Atonement (Yom Kippur)

the Festival of Matzot/Liberation (Pesaḥ)	בְּיוֹם חַג הַמַּצוֹת הַזֶּה:
the Festival of the Sukkot	בְיוֹם חַג הַסָּכּוֹת הַוֶּה:
the Festival of the Weeks [of the Barley Harvest] (Shavuot)	:בְּיוֹם חַג הַשֶּׁבָעוֹת הַזֶּה
the Eighth Gathering (Shemini Atzeret)	בְּיוֹם שְׁמִינִי עֲצֶרֶת הַחַג הַזֶּה:
Remember us, haShem Eloheinu, for our wellbeing, (Amen) and (please) keep us in mind for a blessing. (Amen.) Save our lives as you promised to save us with compassion. (Amen.) Spare us and be gracious to us; have mercy on us and save us; for our eyes look to you, because you are a loving and compassionate protector.	זָכְרֵנּוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ בּוֹ לְטוֹבָה (אָמֵן). וּפָּקְדֵנוּ בּוֹ לִבְרָכָה (אָמֵן). וְהוֹשִיעֵנוּ בּוֹ לְחַיִּים טוֹבִים (אָמֵן). וּבִדְבַר יְשוּעָה וְרַחַמִים חוּס וְחָנֵנוּ וְרַחֵם עֶלֵינוּ וְהוֹשִיעֵנוּ, כִּי אֵלֶיךְ עִינֵינוּ, כִּי אֵל מֶלֶךְ חַנּוּן וְרַחוּם אֲתָּה.
And rebuild the holy City of Peace, Yerushalayim, speedily in our days. Blessed are you haShem who with compassion (and with peace) builds the City of Peace. Amen.	וּבְנֵה יְרוּשָׁלֵם עִיר הַקְּדֶשׁ בִּמְהֵרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ בְּנֶה בְרַחֲמָיו [וּבְשָׁלוֹם] יְרוּשָׁלֶם. אָמֵן.
Supplementary Blessing: For Goodness Sake	ברכת המשלים: טוב והמטיב

Blessed are you hashem Eloheinu Cosmic
Majesty, the god that is our Guide, our Majesty,
our Mighty One, our Creator, our Redeemer, our
Maker, our Holy One, the Holy One of Yaakov,
our Shepherd, the Shepherd of Yisrael. O King
who is kind and acts kindly with all creation,
day by day you act kindly, are kind, and will be
kind with us. You brought, you bring, and you
will always bring goodness to us – with grace,
lovingkindness, compassion and relief,
deliverance and prosperity, blessing and
salvation, with comfort and food, compassion,
life, and peace – you bring everything that is
really really good. For everything good that we
need let us never be needy.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יִי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם הָאֵל אָבְינוּ מַלְבֵּנוּ אַדִּירֵנוּ בּוֹרְאֵנוּ גֹאֲלֵנוּ יוֹצְרֵנוּ קְדוֹשֵנוּ קְדוֹש יַעֲקֹב רוֹעֵנוּ רוֹעָה יִשְׂרָאֵל הַמֶּלֶךְ הַטּוֹב וְהַמֵּטִיב לַכֹּל שֶּבְּכֶל יוֹם וְיוֹם הוּא הֵטִיב הוּא גְמֶלֵנוּ הוּא יִיטִיב לֵנוּ: הוּא גְמֶלֵנוּ לְעַד לְחֵן גוֹמְלֵנוּ הוּא יִגְמְלֵנוּ לְעַד לְחֵן לְחֶסֶד וּלְרָחֲמִים וּלְרֶוַח הַצְּלָה וְהַצְלָחָה בְּרָכָה וִשְׁלוֹם וְכָל טוֹב וּמִכָּל טוֹב וְשָלוֹם וְכָל טוֹב וּמִכָּל טוֹב אֵל יִחַסְּרֵנוּ.

Additional Requests

בקשות נוספות

Share your own requests here, using the formula, "May haRaḥaman (the Compassionate One)." Everyone participating affirms the request by saying, Amen, afterward.

May the Compassionate Womb's majesty watch over us for ever and ever. (Amen)

הָרַחֲמָן. הוא יִמְלֹךְ עָלֵינוּ לִעוֹלֵם וַעֵּד:

May the Compassionate Womb be blessed throughout the cosmos and on this Earth. (Amen)

הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יִתְבָּרַךְ בַּשְּׁמִים וּבָאֵרִץ: May the Compassionate Womb be praised throughout all generations, glorified among us at all times, and honored among us in every age and in every world. (Amen) הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יִשְתַבַּח לְדוֹר דּוֹרִים וְיִתְבָּאַר בֵּנוּ לָעַד לָנֵצַח נְצָחִים וְיִתְהַדֵּר בֵּנוּ לָעַד וּלְעוֹלְמֵי עוֹלָמִים:

May the Compassionate Womb grant us an honorable livelihood. (Amen)

הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יְפַרְנְמֵנוּ בְּכְבוֹד:

May the Compassionate Womb remove the yoke of alienation from our necks, reconnecting us with the Earth we rely upon. (Amen)

הָרַחֲמָן. הוא יִשְבור על גָלוּת מעל צַנָארֵנוּ וְהוּא יוֹלִיכֵנוּ קוֹמֵמִיוּת לָאַרְצֵנוּ:

May the Compassionate Womb send a plentiful blessing upon this dwelling place and upon this table at which we have eaten. (Amen) הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יִשְׁלַח בְּרָכָה מְרָבָּה בְּבִית הַזֶּה וְעַל שֻׁלְחָן זָה שֵאַכֵּלנוּ עַלֵיו:

May the Compassionate Womb send us Eliyah the prophet – may he be remembered for good – who will bring us good news, salvation, and comfort. (Amen)

הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יִשְלַח לֵנוּ אֶת אֵלְיֵה הַנְּבִיא זְכוּר לַטוֹב, וִיבַשֵּׁר לָנוּ [בִּמְהֵרָה] בְּשוֹרוֹת טוֹבוֹת יְשוּעוֹת וְנַחֲמוֹת:

Quietly: May the Compassionate Womb bless each and every one of those here (especially those honored...), their families, the seeds they carry, and all that is theirs...

בלחש: הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יְבָרֵךְ (אֶת....וְ)אֶת כָּל בַמְסָבִּין כָּאן, אוֹתָם וְאֶת בֵּיתָם וְאֶת זַרְעָם וְאֶת כָּל אַשֶּׁר לָהֶם... (and also bless) us and all that is ours: just as our ancestral mothers Sarah, Rivkah, Raḥel and Bilhah, Leah and Zilpah were [each] blessed:

well ^[42], goodly ^[43],

better [44],

Amen!

and good [45],

אוֹתָנוּ וְאֶת כָּל אַשֶּׁר לֵנוּ, כְּמוֹ שֶׁנִּתְבָּרֵכוּ אִמּוֹתֵינוּ שָּׂרָה רִבְקָה רָחֵל וְבִּלְהָה, לֵיאָה וְזִלְפָּה:

(בראשית יב:טז) 🗖 🗖

(בראשית כד:טז) 📆🍱

(בראשית כט:יט)

(בראשית ל:כ)

and our ancestral fathers, Avraham, Yitsḥak, Yaakov, [were each blessed] in all ^[46], from all ^[47], and with all things ^[48] so may the Compassionate Womb bless us all as one with a perfect blessing – and let us say,

וְאֲבוֹתֵינוּ אַבְרָהָם יִצְחָק יַצְקֹב: בּּבְרַבָר אוֹתֵנוּ כָּלְנוּ יַחַד בּבְרַבָר אוֹתֵנוּ כָּלְנוּ יַחַד בּבָרַבָר אַמְלֵמַר. וְנֹאמֵר אָמֵן.

May the merit of our blessed ancestors advocate in Heaven on our behalf and bring us a lasting peace on Earth. May we receive a blessing from haShem and justice from the god that intervenes at times of danger. May we be considered graceful and thoughtful in the vision of Elohim and in the perception of our fellow earthlings.

בַּמְרוֹם [נ״א: מִמְּרוֹם] יְלַמְּדוּ עֲלֵיהֶם וְעָלֵינוּ זְכוּת, שֶּהְהֵא לְמִשְמֶרֶת שָׁלוֹם, וְנִשָּא בְרָכָה מֵאֵת יְיָ וּצְדָקָה מֵאֱלֹהֵי יִשְעֵנוּ. וְנִמְצָא חֵן וְשֵּׁכֶל טוֹב בְּעֵינֵי אֱלֹהִים וְאָדָם.

On Shabbat: May the Compassionate Womb grant us a complete Shabbat, a gift to life everlasting.

בשבת: הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יַנְחִילֵנוּ לְיוֹם שֶׁכָּלוֹ שַׁבָּת וּמְנוּחָה לְחַיֵּי הָעוֹלֶמִים: On Rosh Ḥodesh: May the Compassionate Womb renew upon us this month for goodness and bounty.

בראש חודש: הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יְחַדֵּשׁ עָלֵינוּ אֶת הַחְׂדֶשׁ הַזֶּה לְטוֹבָה וְלִבְרָכָה:

On Pesaḥ, Shavuot, and Sukkot: May the Compassionate Womb grant to us the day that is completely excellent!

בשלש רגלים: הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יַנְחִילֵנוּ לְיוֹם שֶׁכֻּלּוֹ טוֹב:

On Rosh Hashsanah: May the Compassionate Womb renew this year for goodness and blessing.

בראש השנה: הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יְחַדֵּשׁ עָלֵינוּ אֶת־הַשְּנָה הַזֹּאת לְטוֹבָה וְלִבְרָכָה:

On Sukkot: May the Compassionate Womb restore for us the fallen sukkah of David. [49]

בסוכות: הָרַחֲמָן. הוא וּקּים פֹּנוּ אַתוּפֿשת שוּיד הּוּפַפֿת (עמוס

ט:יא)

During the Shmita Year: May the Compassionate Womb turn our hearts toward the land, so that together we may dwell with her, in her sabbath-rest, the entire Shmita year.^[50]

בשנת השמיטה: הָרַחֲמָן הוּא יָשִׁיב לִבִּינוּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ, לְמַעַן נַשַב יָחַד עִמְה, בְּשָׁבְתָה, כָּל שְׁנַת הַשְּמִיטָה:

May the Compassionate Womb make us worthy of the days of the moshiaḥ and of a life in the next Age.

הָרַחֲמָן. הוּא יְזַבֵּנוּ לִימוֹת הַמָּשִׂיח וּלְחַיֵּי עוֹלָם הַבָּא: She intervenes for Her king, [On Shabbat, Rosh Ḥodesh, and Yontov: She is a tower for Her king, [51]] bringing lovingkindness to Her chosen servant, to David and to his descendants, throughout the world [52]. The One who makes peace in lofty places, may He make peace here below for us and for all Yisrael (and for everyone in the world) – and let us say, Amen!

בּשׁבּיכ (בשבת וביום טוב:

בּשׁבּיכ (שמואל ב׳ כב:נא) בּשׁבּיבּיב
בּשׂבּיב (שמואל ב׳ כב:נא) בּשׁבּיבּיב
בּשׂבּיב (שִּבִּיב שִבּיב שִבּיב (וְעַל בָּל יִשְּרָאֵל (וְעַל בָּל יִשְרָאֵל (וְעַל בַּל יִשְׁרָאֵל וּעַל בָּל יִשְׁרָאֵל (וְעַל בַּל יִשְׁרָב וּתְבָּל).

Auspicious Final Verses

פסוקים קסומים סופיים

Be in awe of haShem you holy ones; for those in awe suffer no want. Young lions will suffer the pangs of hunger: but those who seek haShem shall not lack anything good [53].

מראו את מו פרטיו בי אין ביטשור ביתאיו: בפיטים משו מרשור ביתאיו: בפיטים משו מרשב משורשי ב באמומספו ברושוב משורט (תהלים לד:י-יא)

Give thanks to haShem for goodness is G?D's unconditional ceaseless lovingkindness [54].

רוח מו מי מומוב מי מימולם מים מה: מו)

You open your hand, and satisfy the desire of every living thing $^{[55]}$.

ַ **פּוּתּטֿ אַתּשׁלּךְ וּפּּשׁבּיעַ** ב**ּבֿברׄטמי פּענו**ן (תהלים קמה:טז)

Blessed is the one that trusts in haShem and whose trust is haShem ^[56].

I have been young and now I am old; yet have I not seen a righteous person forsaken, nor their children begging for bread ^[57].

haShem will give strength to people; haShem will bless his people with peace ^[58].

Abbreviated Blessing after the Meal

ברכת המזון בקצרה

השפחות והנשים שמלאכתן בתבשיל ואינן יכולות בהמ"ז הכוונה מוטב שיברכו אותה בקצור ובכוונה, וזה נוסחה:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם הַזָּן אֶת הָעוֹלָם כֻּלּוֹ בְּטוּבוֹ בְּחֵן
בְּחֶפֶּד וּבְרַחֲמִים הוּא נוֹתֵן לֶחֶם לְכָל בָּשֶּׁר כִּי לְעוֹלָם חַסְדּוֹ: וּבְטוּבוֹ
הַגְּדוֹל תִּמִיד לֹא חָסַר לֵנוּ וְאַל יָחְסַר לֵנוּ מְזוֹן לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד: בַּעֲבוּר שְמוֹ
הַגְּדוֹל כִּי הוּא זָן וּמְפַרְנֵס לַכֹּל וּמֵטִיב לַכֹּל וּמֵכִין מְזוֹן לְכָל בְּרִיוֹתִיו
אֲשֶׁר בְּרָא: בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ הַזָּן אֶת הַכֹּל:

נוֹדָה לְּךּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ עַל שֶהְנְחֵלְתָּ לַאֲבוֹתֵינוּ אֱרֶץ חֶמְדָּה טוֹבָה וּרְחָבָה: וְנָתַתָּ לֵנוּ בְּרִית וְתּוֹרַת חַיִּים וּמְזוֹן: בָּרוּךְ אֵתָּה יְיָ עַל הָאֱרֶץ וְעַל הַמְזוֹן:

רַחֵם יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ עַל יִשְּׂרָאֵל עַמֶּךּ וְעַל יְרוּשָׁלֵם עִירֶךְּ וְעַל מַלְכוּת בִּית דְּוִד מְשִׁיחֶךְ וּתְגַדֵּל מְהֵרָה כְּבוֹד הַבַּיִת וּתְנַחֲמֵנוּ בְּכִפְלַיִם: בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ בּוֹנֶה בְרַחֲמָיו יְרוּשָׁלֵם: אָמֵן:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם הַמֶּלֶךְ הַטּוֹב וְהַמֵּטִיב לָנוּ הוּא הַטִּיב הוּא יִגְמוֹל הַטִיב הוּא מֵטִיב הוּא יֵיטִיב לֵנוּ: הוּא גְמְלֵנוּ הוּא גוֹמְלֵינוּ הוּא יִגְמוֹל בַּעֲדִינוּ לָעַד לְחֵן לְחֶסֶד וּלְרַחָמִים וְיְזַבֵּנוּ לִימוֹת הַמְּשִיחַ: עֹשֶׁה שָׁלוֹם בִּמְרוֹמִיו הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל יִשְּׁרָאֵל וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן:

Some more Torah after the Birkat Hamazon

עוד לימודי תורה על ברכת המזון Rebbi Yoḥanan said: If we had not received the Torah, we would have learned modesty from watching a cat, honesty from the ant, and loyalty from the dove. [59]

אמר רבי יוחנן: אילמלא לא ניתנה תורה

– היינו למידין צניעות מחתול, וגזל
מנמלה, ועריות מיונה, דרך ארץ
מתרנגול שמפייס ואחר כך בועל.

The Maggid of Mezeritch was a great Rabbi and an even greater storyteller. People would come from far and wide to sit and hear his stories. But every morning at dawn, before any of his students were awake, the Maggid would begin his day by going alone to a pond on the edge of town. The Maggid's students often wondered about the Rabbi's strange habits, but no one dared to ask him and he never mentioned it. One day a new student asked the Maggid about his daily trips. The Master replied, "I go there daily to learn the song that frogs use to praise the Holy One. Even as a Rabbi and a storyteller, it takes a very long time to learn that song." [60]

Even though you may think them superfluous in this world, creatures such as flies, bugs and gnats, have their allotted task in the scheme of creation, as it says 'And G!D saw everything that G!D had made, and behold, it was very good'. [61]

רבנן אמרי: אפי' דברים שאתה רואה אותן שהן יתירה בעולם כגון זבובין ופרעושין ויתושין אף הן בכלל ברייתו של עולם הן, ובכל הקדוש ברוך הוא עושה שליחותו: Upon considering all the work of creation, G!D said: These human beings have life, and those other creatures have life. These have breath and those have breath; these have desire for food and drink, and those have desire for food and drink. Human beings ought to be deemed as important as cattle, as beasts, at least as important as the variety of lizards, amphibians, and other creeping things which I created upon the Earth. At once the Blessed Holy One felt some measure of contentment and resolved not to annihilate humanity. And so you see that reptiles, creeping things, and all of life was created in the world dependent on one another, and so too sustains humanity on Earth [62]

כשהוא חוזר ומסתכל בכל מעשה ידיו שברא בעולמו אמר. לאילו חיים ולאילו חיים לאילו נשמות ולאילו נשמות לאילו אכילה ושתייה ולאילו אכילה ושתייה. הרי הן חשובין כבהמה ובחייה וכשאר שקצים ורמשים שברא הקב״ה על פני האדמה. מיד נתקררה דעתו ואין מכלה אותם. הא למדת שלא נבראו שקצים ורמשים בעולם אלא רפואה לבני אדם על הארץ:

Blessed are you YHVH Elohenu Cosmic Majesty who diversified the creatures. (Blessing upon seeing strange or unusual creatures) בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֶלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הַעוֹלֶם, מִשְׂנה הַבִּרִיוֹת:

Blessed are you YHVH Elohenu Cosmic Majesty who has such things in the cosmos. (Blessing upon seeing beautiful creatures) בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יִיָ אֶלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, שֶבָּכָה לוֹ בָּעוֹלָמוֹ:

Let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof; Let the field exult, and all that is therein; Then shall the trees of the wood sing for joy, Before YHVH for G!D is come to judge the earth.... [63]

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If not for the trees, human life could not exist. [64]

[כי האדם עץ השדה]. שחייו של אדם (אינו אלא) מן האילן. ר' ישמעאל אומר, מכאן חס המקום על פירות האילן, ק"ו מאילן. ומה אילן שעושה פירות, הזהירך הכתוב עליו; פירות עצמם, על אחת כמה וכמה. [ד"א,] [הא אם מעכבך] לבא מפניך במצור – קצצהו.

Blessed are you YHVH Elohenu Cosmic Majesty, for in your cosmos there lacks nothing, and you have fashioned goodly creatures and trees that give people pleasure.

(The Blessing on Flowering Fruit Trees, said only at the outset of the spring season on two or more flowering fruit trees)

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֶלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלְם, שֶלוֹ חִפַּר בָּעוֹלְמוֹ דְּבָר, וּבָרָא בוֹ בְּרִיוֹת טוֹבוֹת וְאִילְנוֹת טוֹבִים, לְהַנוֹת בָּהֵם בִּנֵי אַדָם:

When you besiege a city for many days to wage war against it to capture it, do not destroy its trees, for from them will you eat, do not cut them down; for is the tree of the field an earthling that can run away from you? [65]

מינת מור אלים המים המים מהמור אלים לתפשת מאו השירה את מעל מתפשת מאו השירה את מעל משה עליי וה מחוד מינת משו האבל ואתי מא הפשה מי האדם עץ השהה ממא מפניך Tseno Ureno on Deuteronomy 20:19 (Rabbi Yaakov ben Yitsḥak Ashkenazi (1550-1625) "Is the tree of the field the Adam (earthling)"?^[66]. The Torah says: You shall not chop down a tree which bears fruit, for you can eat from it. Particularly when you come to do battle with a city, and there are trees in front of the city, those you shall most certainly not chop down, so that you can eat from them. You may not cut off even a twig.

Why does the verse liken a tree to a person? Just as the person has within him the power to grow, so the tree has the power to grow. Just as the person has children, so the tree bears fruits.

The Sages say that when one chops down a

The Sages say that when one chops down a fruit-bearing tree, the tree cries out and its voice is heard from one end of the world to the other.

כּי הָאָדָם עֵץ הַשְּׁדָה – דִי תּוֹרָה זָאגְט:
דוֹא זָאלְסְט נִיט אָפּ הַאִקִין אַיין בּוֹים
נִוֹאשׁ ווַאַקְסְט אּוֹיף אִים פִּיבוֹת דָען דוּ
קָאנְסְט פוּן אִים עֶסִין. וּבִּפְרַט ווָען דוּ
קוּמְשְׁט פַּאר אַיין שְטָאט צוּ מִלְחָמָה
הַאלְטִין אוּנ עֶשׁ שְׁטֵיעֶן בּוֹימֶער פַער
דָער שְׁטָאט זָאלְסְטוּ זֵיי בְּווַדַאי נִיט אָפּ
הַאקִין כְּדֵי דוּ זָאלְסְט פוּן זֵיי קָענֶעו עָסִין,
אוּנ דוּא טָארְשְׂט נִיט אָפּ הַאקִין פוּן אִים
קיין צְווִייג.

אוּג דְרוּם גְלַייכְט דֶר פָּסוּק דֶעם בּוֹים צוּ אַיין מֶענְטְשִׁין? דֶען אַזוּ וויא דֶער מָענְטְשִׁין? דֶען אַזוּ וויא דֶער מֶענְטְשׁ הָאט אִין זִיךְ אַיין כֹּחַ צוּא וואקְסְן אַזוֹ הָט אּוֹיךְ דֶר בּוֹים כּּחַ צוּ וואקְסִן אוּג אַזוֹ וויא דֶער מֶענְטְשׁ הָאט וואקְסִן אוּג אַזוֹ וויא דֶער מֶענְטְשׁ הָאט קִר בּוֹים פַּיבּוֹת.

דִי חֲכָמִים זָאגִין ווֶען מֶען הַאקְט אָפּ אַיין בּוֹים ווָאשׁ ווַאקְסְט אּוֹיף אִים פִּיבּוֹת שְׁרַייט דֶר בּוֹים אוּנ מֶען הֶערְט זַיין קּוֹל פוּן אֵיין עֶק ווֶעלְט צוּ דֶר אַנְדֶערֶער אוּנ דִי תּוֹרָה הָאט אַן גִישְׁרִיבִּין. Rebbe Naḥman of Bratzlav was once traveling with his ḥasidim by carriage, and as it grew dark they came to an inn, where they spent the night. During the night Rebbe Naḥman began to cry out loudly in his sleep, waking everyone up in the inn. Everyone came running to see what happened. When he awoke, the first thing Rebbe Naḥman did was to take out a book he had brought with him. Then he closed his eyes and opened the book and pointed to a passage. And there it was written "Cutting down a tree before its time is like killing a soul."

Then Rebbe Naḥman asked the innkeeper if the walls of that inn had been built out of saplings cut down before their time. The innkeeper admitted that this was true, but how did the rabbi know?

Rebbe Naḥman said: "All night I dreamed I was surrounded by the bodies of those who had been murdered. I was very frightened.

Now I know that it was the souls of the

trees that cried out to me." [67]

לְזָכָּרוֹן לִרְשׁם הַפַּעֲשֶׂה שֶׁהָיָה בְּעֵת שֶׁהָיָה בַּדֶּכֶך שֶׁהָיָה יָשֵׁן בַּחוּץ עַל מִטָּה וְהִתְחִיל לְצָעק מָאד בָּתוֹך הַשֵּׁנָה וְרָצוּ כָּלָם אֵלָיו וָהֶקִיץ וָנְכָנס לבּיִת וּפַתח סֵפֵר וָאַמר שֶׁמֶצָא שָׁם מְבאָר אוֹתוֹ הָעִנְיָן. כִּי אוֹתוֹ הַבָּיִת הַיְנוּ [אַכְסַנְיָא] הָיָה בָּנוּי מֵחְדָשׁ מַעַצִים יוֹנְקִים שֶׁלֹא נִזְקְנוּ עֲדַיִן וְאָמַר שַׁפַּתח אַת אוֹתוֹ הסֵפֵר כִּמְדָמֵה שֵׁהָיָה מִדְרָשׁ וְהָיָה כָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם זֶה כְּשֶׁקוֹצְצִין אִילַן קדָם זִמנּוֹ כָּאָלוּ הוֹרְגִין נָפַשׁ. וּמַצַשָּה שֶׁהָיָה כָּךְ הָיָה שֶׁבְּשֶׁיִשֵׁן חָלַם לוֹ שֶׁמֶנַחִים סְבִיבַיוֹ הַרוּגִים, וְנִתִפּחֵד מִאד בְּתוֹךְ כָּדָ הִסְתַּכֵּל וְרָאָה שֶׁמֻנְּחִים אֶצְלוֹ וְכוּ' וְהָתְחִיל לִצְעק מְאד עַד שֶׁנְּתְקבְּצוּ בָּלָם אַלָיו. גַּם אָמַר שֶׁצְרִיכִין לְדַקִּדֵּק עַל אַיזֶה מָטָה לִישׁן. וְסִפֵּר מַעֲשֶׂה שֶׁאִמוֹ הָיָתָה עִמּוֹ בַּדֶּרֶך, וְנַתְנוּ לָהֶם שְׁנֵי מִטּוֹת לִישׁן. בּבּקר סְפֵּר לְאָמוֹ שֵׁחַלם לוֹ שָׁהוֹלִיכוּ אוֹתוֹ דֶּרֶךְ הַגֵּיהִנּוֹם. וְאָמֵר לוֹ אָמוֹ אַף אַנִי בּחַלוֹמִי שֶׁחַלם לִי שֵׁהוֹלִיכוּ אוֹתִי דֶּרֶךְ כָּל הַגַּן עֵדֶן. וְסִפֵּר לָהֶם הַמַּחַזִיק הַכְּפָר שֶׁהַמִּטָּה שֶׁהִיא הָיְתָה יָשֶׁנָה עָלֶיהָ אוֹתָהּ הַמִּטָּה הוּא מַחֲזִיק בָּשָׁבִיל אוֹרָחִים חֲשׁוּבִים וּכַבַר הַיוּ יְשֵׁנִים עָלֶיהָ כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה צַדִּיקִים גְּדוֹלִים וָהמִטַה השִׁנַיָּה הָיוּ יִשֵׁנִים עַלֵיהָ פַּרִיצִים. וגם כַּאן אוֹתַה המִטָּה הַיִּתַה יִשְׁנַה עַלֵיהַ וְכוּ' וּמוּבֶן פָּתִרוֹן החֵלוֹם מְמֵילָא

The root reason for this mitzvah (bal tashhit) is known (evident): it is in order to train our spirits to love what is good and beneficial and to cling to it; and as a result, good fortune will cling to us, and we will move well away from every evil thing and from every matter of destructiveness. This is the way of kindly pious people and the conscientiously observant; they love peace and are happy at the good fortune of people, and bring them near the Torah. They will not destroy even a mustard seed in the world and they are distressed at every ruination and spoilage they see; and if they are able to do any rescuing, they will save anything from destruction, with all their power. [68]

שורש המצוה ידוע, שהוא כדי ללמד נפשנו לאהוב הטוב והתועלת ולהדבק בו, ומתוך כך תדבק בנו הטובה ונרחיק מכל דבר רע ומכל דבר השחתה, וזהו דרך החסידים ואנשי מעשה אוהבים שלום ושמחים בטוב הבריות ומקרבים אותן לתורה, ולא יאבדו אפילו גרגר של חרדל בעולם, ויצר עליהם בכל אבדון והשחתה שיראו, ואם יוכלו להציל יצילו כל דבר מהשחית בכל כחם, ולא כן הרשעים אחיהם של מזיקין שמחים בהשחתת עולם והמה משחיתים, במדה שאדם מודד בה מודדין לו, כלומר בה הוא נדבק לעולם, וכענין שכתוב (משלי יז, ה): "שמח לאד לא ינקה רע, והחפץ בטוב ושמח בו נפשו בטוב תלין לעולם", זה ידוע ומפורסם.

In everything, even in the minutest circumstance which we created beings reckon as nothing and do not take at all into account, there is a Divine intention, a Divine will; and Divine Providence arranges the circumstances that will enable this intention to be realized in a certain way. One day in the summer of 5656 (1896 CE) I was strolling with my father in a field in the country resort of Bolivke, near Lubavitch. [73] The crops were almost ripe, and the grain and the grass were nodding in a gentle breeze.

"Behold Godliness!" said my father. "Each movement of every single ear of grain and בכל דבר, גם הפעוט ביותר, שבעינינו הנבראים אינו נקרא בשם, ואין אנו מתחשבים בו כלל — ישנה כוונה אלקית, רצון אלקי, וההשגחה העליונה מסבבת כמה טיבות, כיצד ואיך לבצע את הכוונה העליונה.

קיץ תרנ"ו ^[69], בלכתי עם אבי לטייל בשדה, התבואה כמעט והבשילה, רוח נעימה נשבה והשכלים התנענעו אנה ואנה — אומר לי אבי: ראה אלקות! כל ניד וניע של שבולת היה כלול במחשבה הקדומה של פרצוף אדם קדמון ^[70], במושג של צופה ומביט עד סוף כל הדורות, וההשגחה העליונה מבצעת זאת בגלל כוונה אלקית.

תוך כדי טיולנו, נכנסנו ליער ובהיותי שקוע במה ששמעתי אודות השגחה פרטית ונרגש מרצינות ההטברה, קטפתי בלי משים מזמן לזמן עלים מן האילנות, מוללם באצבעותי ומפזרם לרוח. blade of grass was included in the Primal
Thought of the *partzuf* of Adam Kadmon^[74]
– in Him Who watches and gazes until the
end of all the generations; and Divine
Providence brings this thought to
realization for the sake of a certain Divine
intention."

As we walked on, we found ourselves in a forest. Deep in contemplation of what I had just been told concerning Divine
Providence, and overwhelmed by the tenderness and the earnestness of my father's explanation, I plucked a leaf from a tree as I passed by and held it in my hand.
As people often do and without taking particular notice, I tore off little pieces from the leaf every so often as I walked on, ensconced in thought, and tossed them to the ground.

My father now said, "The Ari z"/says that not only is every leaf of a tree a creature with Divine vitality, which the Almighty created with a certain end as part of the ultimate purpose of creation; but, moreover, every leaf contains the spark of a soul that descends to this world for the sake of a tikkun – in order to attain restitution.

"Just see how 'man is always liable for damages, whether awake or asleep.' The difference between being awake or asleep is to be found in the inward faculties of seichel and middos, in the person's intellect and in his emotional attributes. The external faculties are to be found in a האר"י הקדוש — פונה אבי אלי — אומר, שלבד זאת שכל עלה של אילן הנו בריה בעלת חיות אלקית, שהשי"ת ברא לתועלת מסויימת בכוונת הבריאה — יש גם בכל עלה ניצוץ של נשמה היורדת לעולם לשם תיקון.

ראה עד כמה "אדם מועד לעולם בין ער ובין ישן" [71]. ההבדל בין ער לישן הוא בכוחות הפנימיים של שכל ומדות. הכוחות החיצוניים ישנם גם באדם ישן, ורק הכוחות הפנימיים מטושטשים בשעת השינה, ובגלל כך רואים בחלומות שני דברים הפכיים. בכוח הראיה ניכר אם האדם ער או ישן, אדם ישן אינו רואה ואילו אדם ער — רואה.

ההבדל בין ער וישן מתגלה בכוח הראיה. כשאדם ער הוא רואה אלקות ואילו כשהוא ישן אינו רואה אלקות.

ברם, אדם מועד לעולם בין ער ובין ישן. זה עתה שוחחנו בענין ההשגחה הפרטית, ומבלי משים קטפת עלה, מוללת אותו בידך, שיחקת אתו, קרעת אותו לגזרים ופזרת אותו במקומות שונים.

כיצד יכולים להיות שווה־נפש כל כך לגבי בריאתו של הקב״ה? את העלה ברא הקב״ה לשם כוונה מסויימת ויש בו חיות אלקית, יש לו גוף וחיות, ובמה ה״אני״ של העלה קטן יותר מה״אני״ שלך?!

אכן, ההבדל הוא גדול, העלה הוא צומח ואתה – "מדבר", ובין צומח למדבר קיים הבדל רב. ברם, יש הרי לזמר תמיד את התפקיד ואת הכוונה האלקית שבכל דבר, התפקיד המוטל על הצומח לבצע בעולם והתפקיד המוטל על המדבר לבצע.

אבי הקדיש את הדיבור לביאור המאמר [72] "יתוש קדמך", שקיים יתתן בדומם־צומח־חי לגבי ה"מדבר", בכך שהדומם־צומח־חי שומרים את תפקידם, כל אחד מהם ממלא ומבצע את הכוונה העליונה.

במשך כמה ימים בשעת הטיולים דיבר

sleeping person, too; only his inward faculties are confused – which explains the presence of the paradoxes to be found in dreams. And where does the difference between one who is awake and one who is asleep become apparent? In the faculty of vision. One who is asleep does not see; one who is awake can see.

"When a person is awake, he sees Godliness; when he is asleep, he does not. But 'man is liable for damages whether he is awake or asleep.' Just now we discussed the subject of Divine Providence – and quite without thinking, you plucked a leaf, held it in your hand, played around with it, turned it around, squashed it, tore it up in little pieces and scattered it in different places. How can a person be so light-minded in relation to a creature of the Almighty? This leaf is something created by the Almighty for a particular reason. It has a God-given vitality; it has a body, and it has life. In what way is the leaf's 'I' smaller than your 'I'?

"True, the difference is a big one. The leaf is *tzome'ach* (vegetation) and you are *medaber* (a human being), and there is a great difference between the two categories. Nevertheless, one must always remember the mission and the Divine intention of every created thing – what is the task that the *tzome'ach* has to fulfill in this world, and what is the task that the *medaber* has to fulfill in this world." [75]

אבי בנושא זה, עד שהגיע לענין של
ידיעה ובחירה, באמרו שהידיעה
שלמעלה מה שקמיה יתברך גלוי וידוע
כיצד יבחר האדם לעשות, ידיעה זו
איננה מכריחה את הבחירה.
האדם יש לו בחירה חפשית להיות בוחר
בטוב ומואס ברע.

For YHVH's is the Earth and the fullness thereof $^{[76]}$

And YHVH Elohim placed the Earthling in the Garden of Eden to cultivate and to protect it (*l'ovdah ul'shomrah*). [77]

שלי ש צלפים צרותצים שויה מון עלו לעבות ולשפרתו

Rav Simōn said: Every single blade of grass has a *mazal*^[78] in the *rakia* (heavenly firmament) which strikes it and says, 'Grow!' This is the meaning of the verse (Job 38:33), 'Do you know the laws of the heavens, and can you place their control (*mishtar*) over the earth?' *Mishtar* is an expression of *shoteir* (an enforcing officer).

א"ר סימון אין לך כל עשב ועשב, שאין לו מזל ברקיע שמכה אותו, ואומר לו גדל, הה"ד (איוב לח) הידעת חקות שמים אם תשים משטרו בארץ וגו', לשון שוטר

While the angels are the souls of stars reside in the *rakia*, human beings — the children of Adam born out of Adamah reside on the Earth. (Cf. Psalms 139 attributed to Adam, verse 13 — ភាធិក្ខា ការ៉ាងប៉ាង For you have made משני אפלין אַשּיים "For you have made my reins; you have knit me together in my mother's womb.") We have a special relationship to the earth and have a special responsibility in cultivating and preserving her, l'ovdah ul'shomrah. The mythic tale of the Nephilim — the angels who descend to Earth — is a cautious lesson for those who preceive creation as a natural resource to be exploited. It is essentially, an etiology of predation, the origin myth explaining how carnivorous predation entered into Nature through a cascading tragedy born of instatiable, untempered appetites.

And when the children of men began to multiply on the surface of the earth and daughters were born to them that the angels of YHVH saw in a certain year of that jubilee that they were good to look at. And they (the Nephilim) took wives for themselves from all of those whom they chose. And they bore children for them; and they were the giants. And injustice increased upon the earth, and all flesh corrupted its way; man and domesticated creatures and wild animals and birds and everything which walks on the earth. And they all corrupted their way and their ordinances, and they began to eat one another. And injustice grew upon the earth and every imagination of the thoughts of all mankind was thus continually evil. [80]

ወኮነ አመወጠኑ ደቂቀ እጓለ እመሕያው ይብዝኁ ዲበ ገጸ ኵላ ምድር ወአዋልድ ተወልዳሎሙ። ወርእይዎን መላእክተ እግዚአብሔር በአሐቲ ዘኢዮቤልዉ ዝንቱ እስመ ሠናያት ለርኢይ እማንቱ ወነሥእዎን ሎቶን ሎሙ አንስትያ እምኵሎን እለ ኀረዩ ወወለዳሎሙውሉደ ወእሙንቱ ረዓይት። ወልህቀት ዐመፃዲበ ምድር ወኵሉ ዘሥጋ አማሰነትፍኖታ እምሰብእ እስከ እንስሳ ወእስከ አራዊት ወእስከ አዕዋፍ ወእስከ ኵሉ ዘያንሶሱ ውስተ ምድር ኵሎሙ አማሰኑ ፍኖቶሙ ወሥርዓቶሙ። ወአጎዙ ይትባልዑ በበይናቲሆሙ ወዐመፃልህቀት ዲበ ምድር ወኵሉ ላሊና አእምሮ ለኵሎሙ እጓለ እመሕያው ከመዝ እኵይ ኵሎ መዋዕለ።

These (giants) consumed the produce of all the people until the people detested feeding them. So the giants turned against (the people) in order to eat them. And they began to sin against birds, wild beasts, reptiles, and fish. And their flesh was devoured the one by the other, and they drank blood, And then the earth brought an accusation against the oppressors.

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እሉ ፡ በልዑ ፡ ኵሎ ፡ ፃማ
    :ሰብእ :እስከ :
 ስእንዎሙ : ሴስዮተ
  ሰብእ ። ወተመይጡ
 ረዓይት ፡ ላዕሌሆሙ ፡
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 ። ወወጠኑ ፡የአብሱ
  በአዕዋፍ ፡ ወዲበ
         አራዊት
    ወበዘይትሐወስ
ወበዓሣት ፡ወሥጋሆሙ
     በበይናቲሆሙ ፡
  ይትባልዑ፡ወደመ፡
 ይስትዩ :እምኔሃ ።
     አሜሃ :ምድር
ሰከየቶሙ :ለዐማፅያን
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Aramaic fragments of I Enoch ch. 7:3-6 early pre-Maccabean "Fragments of the Book of Noah" [82].

Therefore God, knowing that they were barbarized to brutality, and that the world was not sufficient to satisfy them (for it was created according to the proportion of men and human use), that they might not through want of food turn, contrary to nature, to the eating of animals, and yet seem to be blameless, as having ventured

ό οὖν θεὸς εἰδὼς αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸ θηριῶδες ἐξηγριωμένους καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτῶν πλησμονὴν τὸν κόσμον οὐκ ἔχοντας αὐτάρκη (πρὸς γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ἀναλογίαν ἐδημιουργήθη καὶ χρῆσιν ἀνθρωπίνην), ἵνα μὴ ἐνδείᾳ τροφῆς ἐπὶ τὴν παρὰ φύσιν τῶν ζώων βορὰν τρεπόμενοι ἀνεύθυνοι δοκῶσιν εἶναι, ὡς δι' ἀνάγκην τοῦτο τετολμηκότες, μάννα αὐτοῖς ὁ παντοδύναμος θεὸς ἐπώμβρισεν ἐκ ποικίλης ἐπιθυμίας, καὶ παντὸς οὖπερ ἐβούλοντο ἀπήλαυον· οἱ δ' ὑπὸ νόθου φύσεως τῷ καθαρῷ τῆς τροφῆς οὐκ ἀρεσκόμενοι, μόνης τῆς τῶν αἰμάτων γεύσεως ἐγλίχοντο. διὸ καὶ πρῶτοι σαρκῶν

upon this through necessity, the Almighty God rained manna upon them, suited to their various tastes; and they enjoyed all that they would. But they, on account of their bastard nature, not being pleased with purity of food, longed only after the taste of blood. Wherefore they first tasted flesh. And the men who were with them there for the first time were eager to do the like. Thus, although we are born neither good nor bad, we become one or the other; and having formed habits, we are with difficulty drawn from them. But when irrational animals fell short, these bastard men tasted also human flesh. For it was not a long step to the consumption of flesh like their own, having first tasted it in other forms. But by the shedding of much blood, the pure air being defiled with impure vapour, and sickening those who breathed it, rendered them liable to diseases, so that thenceforth men died prematurely. But the earth being by these means greatly defiled, these first teemed with poison-darting and deadly creatures.

All things, therefore, going from bad to worse, on account of these brutal demons, God wished to cast them away like an evil leaven, lest each generation from a wicked seed, being like to that before it, and equally impious, should empty the world to come of saved men.^[83]

έγεύσαντο. οἱ δὲ σὺν αὐτοῖς ἄνθρωποι τὸ ὅμοιον τότε πρῶτον ποιεῖν ἐζήλωσαν. οὕτως εἴτε ἀγαθοὶ εἴτε κακοὶ οὐ γεννώμεθα, άλλὰ γινόμεθα καὶ ἐθισθέντες δυσαποσπάστως ἔχομεν. τῶν δὲ ἀλόγων ζώων τότε ἐπιλιπόντων, οἱ νόθοι ἄνθρωποι καὶ ἀνθρωπίνων σαρκῶν ἐγεύσαντο· οὐκέτι γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἦν μακρὰν τὴν ἰδίαν διαφθεῖραι σάρκα, πρότερον ἐν ἑτέραις μορφαῖς αὐτῆς γευσαμένοις. ἐπὶ δὲ τῆ πολλῆ τῶν αἱμάτων ῥύσει ὁ καθαρὸς ἀἡρ ἀκαθάρτω ἀναθυμιάσει μιανθεὶς καὶ νοσήσας τοὺς ἀναπνέοντας αὐτὸν νοσώδεις ἀπειργάζετο, ὡς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους λοιπὸν ἀώρους ἀποθνήσκειν. ἡ δὲ γῆ ἐκ τούτων σφόδρα μιανθεῖσα πρῶτον τότε τὰ ἰοβόλα καὶ λυμαντικὰ ζῷα ἐξέβρασεν. τῶν οὖν πάντων πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον χωρησάντων διὰ τοὺς θηριώδεις δαίμονας, ὁ θεὸς αὐτοὺς ώσπερ κακήν ζύμην έξελεῖν έβουλεύετο, ἵνα μὴ ἀπὸ σπορᾶς κακῆς κατ' ἀκολουθίαν έκάστη γενεὰ τῆ πρὸ αὐτῆς ἐξομοιουμένη, όμοίως ἀσεβοῦσα τὸν ἐσόμενον αἰῶνα .σωζομένων ἀνδρῶν κενώση

Immediately Metatron [chief of the angels], sent a messenger to Shemḥazai (first of the Nephilim) and said to him: 'The Blessed Holy One is about to destroy His world and to bring a deluge (over) the world.' [Shemḥazai] began at once, weeping continually and grieved, because of the world and of his [giant] sons. What would his sons do? What would they eat should the world be destroyed? For every day each of them ate a thousand camels, a thousand horses, and a thousand oxen. [84]

מיד שגר מטטרון שליח לשמחזאי ואייל עתיד הקבייה להחריב עולמו ולהביא מבול לעולם. מיד עמד בבכי והיה מצטער על העולם ועל בניו. מה יעשו בניו ממה יאכלו אם העולם חרב? שכל אחד ואחד היה אוכל בכל יום אלף גמלים ואלף סוסים ואלף שורים.ילקוט שמעוני

Every moving thing that lives shall be for food for you; as the green herb have I given you all. Only flesh with its lifeblood [still flowing in it], you shall not eat.^[85]

\$\begin{align*}
\text{SCORTS & TAXACC!}
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Ray Yehudah said in Rab's name: the first Earthling (Adam haRishon) was not permitted to eat flesh, for it is written, "[Behold I have given you all the vegetation, etc.] to you it shall be for food, and to all the wild creatures of the earth,"[86] implying, but the wild creatures of the earth shall not be for you. But with the advent of the sons of Noah, it was permitted (as a concession), for it is said, [Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you;] even as the green herb have I given you all things.[87] Now one might think that ever min hahai (the prohibition against devouring living creaturea) does not apply to them [the Noahides]: therefore the Torah teaches, "But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, you shall not eat."[88] One might think that this prohibition applies even to reptiles; therefore it is stated — "but." How is this implied? — Rav Huna said "[But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof" — this shows that the prohibition applies only to those creatures whose flesh is distinct from their blood [in its prohibition]; excluding reptiles, whose flesh is not distinct from their blood. [89]

אמר רב יהודה אמר רב אדם הראשון לא הותר לו בשר לאכילה דכתיב כלכם יהיה כאכלה וכלכל וזית הארץ לכם (בראשית א:כט) ולא חית הארץ לכם וכשבאו בני נה התיר להם שנאמר כירק עשב בת כל יכול (בראשית ט, ג) לא יהא אבר מן החי נוהג בו ת"ל אך בשר בופשו דמו כא מאכלו (בראשית ט, ד) יכול אף לשרצים ת"ל אך ומאי תלמודא א"ר הונא דמו מי שדמו חלוק מבשרו יצאו שרצים שאין דמם חלוק מבשרם

An objection is raised.^[90] "And rule over the fish of the sea;"^[91] surely that means that they should serve as food? — No. It refers to toil. But can fish be made to work? — Yes, even as Raḥabah propounded: What if one drove [a waggon] with a goat and a *shibbuta* (fish)?^[92] Come and hear: and over the birds of the sky. Surely this is in respect of food? — No. It refers to toil. But can fowl be made to work? — Yes, even as Rabbah ben Rav Huna propounded: According to the ruling of Rebbi Yossi ben Rebbi Yehudah, what if one threshed [corn] with geese or chickens?^[93]

מיתיבי ורדו בדגת הים (בראשית א:כו) מאי לאו לאכילה לא למלאכה ודגים בני מלאכה נינהו אין כדרחבה דבעי רחבה הנהיג בעיזא ושיבוטא מאי ת"ש ובעוף השמים (בראשית א:כו) מאי לאו לאכילה לא למלאכה ועופות בני מלאכה נינהו אין כדבעי רבה בר בר הונא דש באווזין ותרנגולין לר' יוסי ברבי יהודה מאי

Come and hear: "And over every living creature that moveth upon the earth!" — That refers to the Naḥash (Edenic serpent). For it has been taught: — Rebbi Shimon ben Manassia said: Woe for the loss of a great servant. For had not the Naḥash been cursed, every Israelite would have had two valuable serpents, sending one to the north and one to the south to bring him costly gems, precious stones and pearls. Moreover, one would have fastened a thong under its tail, with which it would bring forth earth for his garden and waste land.

תא שמע ובכל זזיה הרומשת על הארץ (בראשית א, כח) ההוא לאתויי נחש הוא דאתא דתניא ר"ש בן מנסיא אומר חבל על שמש גדול שאבד מן העולם שאלמלא (לא) מישראל נחש כל אחד ואחד מישראל היו מזדמנין לו שני נחשים טובים אחד משגרו לצפון ואחד משגרו לדרום להביא לו סנדלבונים טובים ואבנים טובות ומרגליות ולא עוד אלא שמפשילין רצועה תחת זנבו ומוציא בה עפר לגנתו ולחורבתו

A [further] objection is raised: Rebbi Yehudah ben Tema said: the first Earthling (Adam haRishon) reclined in the Garden of Eden, whilst the ministering angels roasted flesh and strained wine for him. Thereupon the Naḥash looked in, saw the honor accorded him, and became envious? — The reference there is to flesh that descended from heaven. But does flesh descend from heaven? — Yes; as in the story of Rebbi Shimon ben Ḥalafta, who was walking on the road, when lions met him and roared at him. Thereupon he quoted: The young lions roar after their prey;[94] and two lumps of flesh descended [from heaven]. They ate one and left the other. This he brought to the schoolhouse and propounded: Is this clean [fit for food] or not? — They [sc. the scholars] answered: Nothing ritually impure descends from heaven. Rebbi Zera asked Rebbi Abbahu: What if something in the shape of an ass were to descend? — He replied: You howling *yorod*!:^[95] did they not answer him that no ritually impure thing descends from heaven?

מיתיבי היה ר' יהודה בן תימא אומר אדם הראשון מיסב בגן עדן היה והיו מלאכי השרת צולין לו בשר ומסננין לו יין הציץ בו נחש וראה בכבודו ונתקנא בו התם בבשר היורד מן השמים מי איכא בשר היורד מן השמים אין כי הא דר"ש בן חלפתא הוה קאזיל באורחא פגעו בו הנך אריותא דהוו קא נהמי לאפיה אמר הכפירים שואגים כשרף (תהלים קד, כא) נחיתו ליה תרתי אטמתא חדא אכלוה וחדא שבקוה אייתיה ואתא לבי מדרשא בעי עלה דבר טמא הוא זה או דבר טהור א"ל איז דבר טמא יורד מן השמים בעי מיניה ר' זירא מר' אבהו ירדה לו דמות חמור מהו א"ל יארוד נאלא הא אמרי ליה אין דבר טמא יורד מן :השמים

And the *Asafsuf*^[96] that were among them fell a lusting; and the children of Yisrael also wept on their part, and said: 'Would that we were given flesh to eat! We remember the fish, which we were wont to eat in Egypt for nought; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic; but now our soul is dried away; there is nothing at all; we have nought save this manna to look to.' [97]

And the people rose up all that day, and all the night, and all the next day, and gathered the quails; he that gathered least gathered ten heaps; and they spread them all abroad for themselves round about the camp. While the flesh was yet between their teeth, ere it was chewed, the anger of haShem was kindled against the people, and haShem smote the people with a very great plague. [98]

"Slaughter from your cattle...as I have commanded you": Not at all times, but only periodically, when the desire becomes strong. And what was said, "just as the gazelle and the deer are eaten, so may you eat them" [99], and as it said, "When one hunts game of an animal or bird" [100], and our Sages said, "the Torah taught proper behavior, that a person should eat meat only on this kind of occasional basis" [101]. The explanation of the matter is that if people accustom themselves to eating the animals present in the home, ox, sheep, or goat, then all day they will have desire and will accustom themselves to eat it on a daily basis, but they don't eat it until they hunt game of animals or birds in the forest or desert, where there is danger and great effort to hunt them, then their desire will be calmed, because the eating isn't worth the great pain and effort. [102]

"וזבחת מבקרך וגו' כאשר צויתיך" לא בכל עת כי אם לפרקים, בעת התגברות התאוה. וזה שאמר "אך כאשר יאכל את הצבי ואת האיל כן תאכלנו", וכמו שנאמר (ויקרא יז:יג) "כי יצוד ציד חיה או עוף", ואמרו חז"ל (חולין פד א) לימדך תורה דרך ארץ שלא יאכל אדם בשר כי אם בהזמנה הזאת. ביאור הדבר הוא שאם ירגיל האדם את עצמו לאכול מן הבהמות המצוין אתו בבית שור או כשב או עז אז כל היום יתאוה תאוה וירגיל עצמו באכילתו דבר יום ביומו, אבל אם לא יאכל עד אשר יצוד ביערות ובמדברות ציד חיה או עוף שיש לו סכנה וטורח גדול לצודם אז תשקוט תאוותו כי אין האכילה שוה בגודל ... הצער והטורח Rabbi Moshe Cordovero from Tomer
Devorah, ch. 2, circa 16th century:
G?D provides from the *re'eimim* [103] to the eggs of lice, despising no creature, for if G?
D were to despise His creatures because of their insignificance they could not exist even for one moment, so G?D shows compassion to them all. Just the same, a person should be good to all creatures, despising none, so that even the most insignificant assumes importance in their eyes and they be concerned with it. And they should do good to all in need of their goodness.

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁהוּא יוֹשֵׁב וְזָן מִקּרְנֵי רְאֵמִים וְעַד בּיצֵי כִנִּים וְאֵינוֹ מְבַזֶּה שׁוּם בְּרִיָּה, שֶׁאִלּוּ יְבַזֶּה הַבְּּרוּאִים מִפְּנֵי פְּחִיתוּתָם לֹא יִתְקַיְמוּ אֲפִלּוּ רֶגַע, אֶלֶּא מַשְׁגִּיחַ וְנוֹתֵן רַחֲמִים עַל כָּלָם, כָּךְ צָרִיךְ שֶׁיִּהְיֶה הָאָדָם מֵיטִיב לַכֹּל, וְלֹא יִתְבַּזֶּה שׁוּם נִבְרָא לְפָנָיו, אֲפָלּוּ בְּרִיָּה קַלֶּה שֶׁבַּקְלִּים תִּהְיֶה מְאֹד חֲשׁוּבָה בְּעִינִיו וְיִתֵּן דַּעְתּוֹ עָלֶיהָ, וְיֵי טִיב לְכָל הַמִּצְטָרֵך אֶל טוֹבָתוֹ.

Rabbi Moshe Cordovero from Tomer Devorah, ch. 3 (end):

In addition, Ḥokhmah (Wisdom) is the 'father' of all existence. As it is written: "How great are Your works, Hashem: You have made them all with Ḥokhmah." [104] Thus, everything lives and exists from there (from that source). Likewise, one should act as a father to all of the creatures of the Blessed Holy One, particularly to the Bnei Yisroel, for they are holy souls which emanate from there. One should constantly pray for mercy and blessing for the world, the same say that the Supernal 'Father' has mercy on all His beings. And they should constantly pray for the salvation of those

ּוְעוֹד, הַחָּכְמָה אָב לְכָל הַנִּמְצָאוֹת, בְּרָכְתִיב (תהילים קד כד) "מָה רַבּוּ מַעֲשֶׂיך ה׳ בָּלָם בְּחָכְמָה עָשִׂיתִ׳', וְהֵן חַיִּיםׁ וּמִתְקיָמִים מִשָּׁם. כַּך יִהְיֵה הוּא אָב לְכַל יְצוּרָיו שֶׁל הַקַּבָּ״ה, וֹלְיִשְׂרָאֵל עִקַּר, שֶׁהֵן הַנְשָׁמוֹת הַקְּדוֹשׁוֹת הָאֲצוּלוֹת מִשָּׁם. וִיבַקשׁ תָּמִיד רַחֲמִים וּבְרָכָה לָעוֹלָם, ּבָדֶרֶךְ שֶׁהָאָב הָעֶלְיוֹן רַחֲמֶן עַל בְּרוּאָיו, וְיִהְגֶה הָּמָיד מְתְפַּלֵּל בְּצָרַת הַמְּצרִים ּכָּאָלוּ הָיוּ בָּנָיו מַמָּשׁ וּכְאָלוּ הוּא יְצָרָם, . שׁזָהוּ רְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּבָּ״ה, כְּדֶרֶךְ שָׁאָמַר הַאַנֹּכִי "הַאַנֹּכִי הרוֹעָה הנָאַמַן (במדבר יא יבו הָרִיתִי אֶת כָּל הָעָם הַזֶּה וְגו' כִּי תֹאמֵר אַלַי שָׂאַהוּ בְּחֵיקַךִ", וּבָזֶה יִשְּׂא אָת כָּל צַם ה׳ "כַּאֲשֶׁר יִשָּׁא הָאוֹמֵן אֶת הַיּוֹנֵקְ״ ָנשם, בָּזְרוֹעוֹ יִקבֵץ טְלָאִים וּבְחֵיקוֹ יִשָּׂא, נשם, בּזָרוֹעוֹ יִקבּץ עָלוֹת יְנַהֵלֹי נִישׁעיה מ יאן הַנְּכְחָדוֹת יִפְלֹּד הַנְּעֲדָר יְבַקשׁ, הַנִּשְׁבֶּרֶת יְרַפֵּא, הַנִּצְרָכָה יְכַלְכֵּל, הָאוֹבְדוֹת יַחֲזִיר. וִירַחֵם עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְיִשָּׂא בְּסֵבֶר פַּנִים יָפוֹת מַשְּׂאָם, ּכְּאָב הָרַחֲמֶן הָעֶלְיוֹן הַסּוֹבֵל כֹּל, וְלֹא יִבֹּל וְלֹא יִתְעַלֵּם וְלֹא יָקוּץ, וִינַהֵל לְכָל אֶחָד

who are in distress, as if they were actually one's own children and they, themself, had formed them, for this is what the Blessed Holy One desires. As in the way the faithful shepherd Moshe said: "Did I conceive this nation...that You say to me, 'Carry it in your breast'?"^[105] In this way, a person should carry all of God's nation "as a nurse carries a nursing infant."[106] "They should gather the lambs in his arm, lifting them to his bosom, and lead the young nursing ones."[107] They should remember to recover the forgotten, look after the desolate, heal the broken, nourish the incapacitated, and return the lost. One should have mercy on Bnei Yisroel, bearing its burdens cheerfully, just as the Merciful Supernal Father bears all. One should not tire or look away or get disgusted; rather, they should lead each and every one according to their needs. These are the qualities of Hokhmah - to be like a merciful parent toward their children.

Furthermore, one's compassion should extend to all creatures and they should neither despise nor destroy them, for the Supernal Ḥokhmah spreads over all of creation: inanimate objects, plants, animals and humans. For this reason, we are warned by our Sages against treating food disrespectfully. This is a proper concept, for just as the Supernal Ḥokhmah does not despise anything that exists, since everything is created from it – as it is written, "You have made them all with Ḥokhmah," [108] so, too, a person's

כְּפִי צֶרְכּוֹ. אֵלוּ הֵן מִדּוֹת הַחָּכְמָה, אָב רחַמֵן על בַּנים.

עוֹד צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת רַחֲמֶיו פְּרוּסִים עֶל כֵּל הנְבַרָאִים, לֹא יִבֹוָם וְלֹא יִאַבְּדֵם. שֶׁהַרֵי הַחָכְמָה הָעֶלְיוֹנָה הִיא פְּרוּסָה עַל כָּל הנָבַרָאִים, דּוֹמֵם וָצוֹמֵח וָחִי וּמִדבֵּר. וּמִטַעַם זֶה הַזְהַרְנוּ מִבִּזוּי אֲכַלִים. וְעַל דַּבָר זֵה רַאוּי, שַׁכִּמוֹ שֵׁהחַכִמָה הַעֵּלִיוֹנַה אֵינָה מְבזָּה שׁוּם נִמְצָא וְהֹכֹּל נִעֲשָׂה מְשַׁם, דְּכָתִיב (תהילים קד כד) "כָּלָם בְּחָכְמָה עָשִׂיתִ", כֵּן יִהְיֶה רַחֲמֵי הָאָדָם עַל בַּל מַעֲשָׂיו יִתְבָּרֶך. וּמְטַעַם זֶה הָיָה עֹנֶשׁ רַבֵּנוּ הַקּדוֹשׁ, עַלֹ יְדֵי שֶׁלֹא חָס עַל בֶּן הַבָּקר שֶׁהָיָה מִתְחַבֵּא אֶצְלוֹ וְאָמֵר לוֹ ייִיל, לְכָך נוֹצַרְהָּ" (בבא מציעא פה), בָּאוּ לוֹ יִסוּרִין, שֶׁהֵם מִצַּד הַדִּין, שֶׁהְרֵי הָרַחֲמִים מְגִנִּים עַל הַדִּין, וְכַאֲשֶׁר רָחֵם עַל הַחֻלְדָה, וְאָמֵר "וְרַחֲמֵיו עַל כָּל מַעֲשָׂיו כְּתִיב'', נָצַל מָן הַדִּין, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁפֹּרֵשׁ אוֹר הַחָּכְמָה עָלָיו, וְנִסְתַּלְקוּ הַיִּסוּרִים.

ְוְעַל דֶּכֶךְ זֶה לֹא יְבַזֶּה שׁוּם נִמְצָא מִן הַנִּמְצָאִים, שֶׁכָּלָם בְּחָכְמָה, וְלֹא יַעֲלְּר הַצּוֹמֵחַ אֶּלָּא לְצֹׁכֶךְ, וְלֹא יָמִית הַבַּעַל חֵי אֶלָּא לְצֹׁכֶךְ, וְיִבְרֹר לָהֶם מִיתָה יָפָה בְּסַכִּין בְּדוּקָה, לְרַחֵם עַל כָּל מַה שֶׁאֶפְשָׁר.

זֶה הַכְּלֶל, הַחֶמְלָה עַל כָּל הַנִּמְצָאִים שֶׁלֹּא לְחַבְּלָם, תְּלוּיָה בְּחָרְמַה. compassion should be upon all the creations of the Blessed Holy One. For this reason, Rabbi Yehudah "the Holy One" was punished, because he did not have pity on a calf that hid by him under his cloak, in order to evade slaughter, and he said to it, "Go! You were created for this purpose."[109] Suffering – which derives from the aspect of strict judgment - came upon him. For only compassion shields against strict judgment. Thus, when he had mercy on a weasel, and said "His compassion is upon all His creations,"[110] he was delivered from strict judgment, for the light of Hokhmah spread over him, and his suffering was removed.[111]

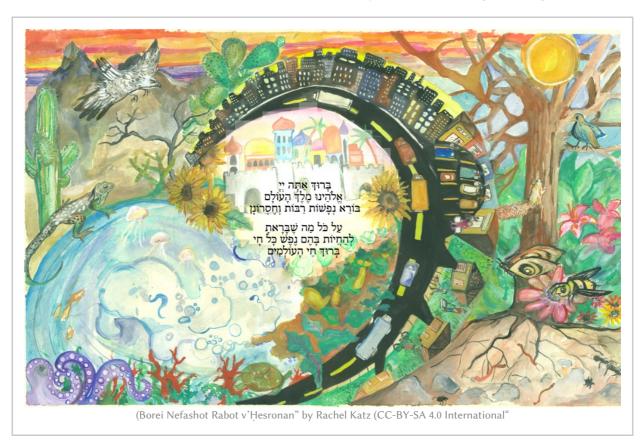
Similarly, one should not disparage any creature that exists, for all of them were created with Ḥokhmah. Nor should one uproot plants or kill animals unless they are needed. And one should choose a noble death for them, using a carefully inspected sharp knife, in order to be merciful as much as possible.

This is the general principle: Having pity on all beings not to hurt them, is contingent on Hokhmah.

Unlike most plant and bacterial life, we human beings cannot process our own food from the sun, soil, water, and air. And so, as with the other kingdoms of life on Earth, we are dependent on vegetation to live, either directly by consuming plants, or indirectly by predating on other creatures that consume vegetation. Being nourished and seeking nourishment is so basic to us, that our practical desperation for survival undergirds most of our ethics relating to non-human life. But Judaism demands that our human propensity towards predation be circumscribed. Indeed, it is my understanding that the ultimate goal of Torah is to circumscribe and temper our our predatory appetites, and to limit and discipline our predatory behavior. In this way, our predatory instinct may be redeemed as a force for goodness in the world, and we might become a

living example to others in how to live in peace and with kindness towards the other lifeforms we .share this planet with

In 2010, while working with Nili Simhai and the other Jewish environmental educators at the Teva Learning Center, I began working on a Birkon containing a translation of the birkat hamazon that emphasized the deep ecological wisdom contained within the Rabbinic Jewish tradition. I continued working on it over the next several years adding two additional sections of source texts to illuminate the concept of hesronan (lit. absence or lacking) and the mitzvah of lo tashhit (bal tashhit). I invite you to include these works into your birkon along with other work that I've helped to share through the Open Siddur — especially Perek Shirah and other prayers that express delight in the created world and our role in it, I'ovdah u'lshomrah — to cultivate and .preserve this living and magnificent Earth



$[\pm]$ Notes

lyov 12:7-8	4	.1
lit. "absence," — dependencies	4	.2
Bereishit 1:29-30	ب	.3
Genesis 1:29f	ب	.4
Talmud Bavli Sanhedrin 59b	٢	.5
Talmud Yerushalmi Kiddushin 4:12	ب	.6
Talmud Bavli Ta'anit 20b	ب	.7
Shemot 23:25	4	.8
Talmud Bavli Tractate Brakhot 35a-b	٢	.9
Exodus 24:9-11	ب	.10

R' Moshe Cordovero, Pardes Rimmonim, Shaar 12, ch. 2, f. 66a	4	.1
Yeshayahu 11:6-9	4	.12
Exodus 24:II	ب	.13
in Devarim 8:10	ب	.14
Talmud Bavli Berakhot 21a	4	.15
"A'akov Yosef of Polonoye, Zafnat Paneah (1st ed.) 77a. With gratitude to Elly Moseson for locating מורי למ"ל בשם כתבי הרמב"ם שהשיב תשובה למדינה א' שכפרו בתחיית המתים ותשובתו נוצחת להם. כי השכל נעשה מברירת הדמים כו' יעו"ש והנה ר" מקוצי דוולק על הרמב"ם ומנה בין הלאוין אזהרה לגטי הרוח כו'. כי נגלה אליו האלד"ים בחלום כי הזכירה מקוצי דוולק על הרמב"ם ומנה בין הלאוין אזהרה לגטי הרוח כו'. וההיפוך השכחה כו' יעו"ש וביאר הוא כי כאשר יש עכירות בדם אז האדם הוא בבחי' אחוריים גי' תשכ"ח כי הזכירה נמשך משמות זכו"ר. והשכחה מאחוריים דאו"א גי' תשכ"ח כמו שכתוב ביחודים. וכמו שהוא בפרטות אדם א' כך הוא בכללות שנמשך הגלות מהשכחה ומהזכירה בא הגאולה ודפח"ח — According to what I heard from my Master [the Baal Shem Tov] in the name of the writings of Maimonides who replied in a responsum to a particular country that had denied the resurrection and his reply defeated them. For the intellect is made from the refining of the blood etc. see there (Zafnat Paneah, 50a). And Rabbi Moses of Coucy disagrees with Maimonides and counts among the [365] prohibitions a prohibition for the haughty of spirit etc. for God revealed to him in a dream that recollection etc. and the opposite is the case with forgetfulness etc. see there (Smag, Prohibition 64). And he [the Baal Shem Tov] explained that when there is coagulation in the blood, then the person is in a state of the [divine] backside which is numerically equivalent to the word you will forget" (tishkaḥ = 728) for recollection derives from the masculine [divine] names [zahor = masculine = recollect] and forgetfulness from the backside [i.e. feminine] of the Father (the Sefirah of Hokhmah) and the Mother (the Sefirah of Binah) [the divine names associated with which] are numerically equivalent to the word "you will forget" [i.e. YVD YVD HY YVD HY VYV YVD HY VYV HY (Hokhmah) ALF ALF HY ALF HY YVD ALF HY YVD HY (Binah) = 728 = Tishkaḥ) as is written in [the Lurianic] Yiḥudim. And as it is with a single individual so is it in general, that exile derives from forgetfulness and from recollection comes re	4	.10
Talmud Bavli Berakhot 40b	٢	.17
".literally, "to take [water] for one's hands	4	.18
Tehilim 126	4	.19
Yishayahu 28:8	4	.20
Yeḥezkel 41:22	4	.2
	4	.2
Mishna Avot 3:3	4	.2
Mishna Avot 3:3 Tehilim 145:21		.2
Tehilim 145:21 Tehilim 115:18	4	
Tehilim 145:21	4	,2: .5
Tehilim 145:21 Tehilim 115:18		
Tehilim 145:21 Tehilim 115:18 Tehilim 136:1	4	.5
Tehilim 145:21 Tehilim 115:18 Tehilim 136:1 Tehilim 106:2	4	.54

Esther 3:13	4	.30
Job 12:8	ب	.31
ns 24:1, cf. Psalm 50:11, and Deuteronomy 10:14. This land is not yours, and it is not mine. The .land is the Garden of HaShem	Ų	.32
cf. Psalms 139:11-15	ب	.33
enesis 2:15, <i>l'ovdah ul'shomrah.</i> We are commanded to be responsible stewards of this Garden, .the earth's biosphere	Ų	.34
Numbers 13:33. Seeing oneself as an underling should not validate excuses for conquest or privilege. By grasshoppers, the verse suggests that the <i>Bnei Anak</i> , the giant children of the <i>ephilim</i> , see newcomers as fast food, i.e., easy pickings. The <i>Nephilim</i> first referenced in Genesis are the <i>bnei elohim</i> — children of G?D — who descend to Earth, take what they wish, and with eir children, introduce predation into nature. Thematically, the <i>Nephilim</i> and their children are .archetypal of any group or person who makes themselves into an oppressive bigshot	ť	.35
.(Psalms 44:4 (partial	4	.36
Ims 44:3. My central point here is that a humanity that is not acting as a proper steward of the th (as the Garden of Hashem) cedes the role of "gardener" to G?Δ who, as the one god of both affering and joy, drives out, spreads, and plants humanity in a manner that might seem just as pitrary and capricious to us as a human farmer ploughing and planting might seem to the wild creatures of the fields and forests	Ų.	.37
from Genesis 4:10. Either the <i>dahm</i> (blood) of Kayin's brother Abel cries out from <i>Adamah</i> (the h) or the <i>Adamah</i> itself cries out. HaShem loves the Earth, and the Earth is ever burdened with .the sins that humans cannot bear — and HaShem takes note	Ų	.38
cf. Psalms 126. As we should, but we need to reciprocate for our gratefulness by taking onsibility for our actions and the errors of the generations who came before us that acted with callous ignorance and neglect of the systems supporting life on earth and the welfare of the .creatures we share this world with	Ų	.39
Devarim 8:10	ب	.40

מתיליד ביתר הוו נהיגי כי הוה אשקא אדריספק אדריספק אשקא יFrom Talmud Bavli Gittin 57a ינוקא שתלי ארזא ינוקתא שתלי תורניתא וכי הוו מינסבי קייצי להו ועבדו גננא יומא חד הוה קא חלפא ברתיה דקיסר אתבר שקא דריספק קצו ארזא ועיילו לה אתו נפול עלייהו מחונהו אתו אמרו ליה לקיסר מרדו בך יהודאי אתא עלייהו: (Through the axle of a carriage Betar was destroyed. It was the custom when a boy was born to plant a cedar tree and when a girl was born to plant a pine tree, and when they married, the tree was cut down and a wedding canopy made of the branches. One day the daughter of the Emperor was passing when the axle of her carriage broke, so they lopped some branches off a cedar tree and brought it to her [to repair her carriage]. The Jews thereupon fell upon them and beat them. They reported to the Emperor that the Jews were rebelling, and he marched against them.) From Eikha Rabba 4 נורגים בהם עד ששקע הסוס בדם עד חוטמו והיה הדם מגלגל אבנים של ארבעים סאה והולך בים ארבעה מילין ואם תאמר שקרובה לים והלא רחוקה מן הים ארבעה מילין וכרם גדול היה לו לאדריאנוס שמונה עשר מיל על שמונה עשר מיל כמן טבריא לציפורי והקיפו גדר מהרוגי ביתר ולא גזר עליהם שיקברו עד שעמד מלך אחד וגזר עליהם וקברום ר' הונא אמר יום שניתנו הרוגי ביתר לקבורה נקבעה הטוב והמטיב הטוב שלא הסריחו והמטיב שנתנו They slew the inhabitants until the horses waded in blood up to their nostrils, and the) לקבורה blood rolled along stones of the size of forty se'ah and flowed into the sea, staining it for a distance of four mil. Should you say that Betar is close to the sea; was it not in fact four miles distant from it? Now Hadrian possessed a large vineyard eighteen mil square, as far as from Tiberias to Tzipori, and they surrounded it with a fence consisting of the slain of Betar. Nor was it decreed that they should be buried until a certain king arose and ordered their burial. Rabbi Huna said: On the day when the slain of Betar were allowed burial, the blessing, "hatov v'hameitiv | Who is kind and deals kindly" was instituted - "hatov - Who is kind" because the bodies did not rot, and "v'hameitiv -(.Who deals kindly" because they were allowed burial

← .42	Bereishit 12:16
← .43	Bereishit 24:16
4. ك	Bereishit 29:19
4. ك	Bereishit 30:20
← .40	Bereishit 24:1
← .47	Bereishit 27:33
← .48	Bereishit 33:11
← .49	Amos 9:11
5 ← .50	adapted from the formulation of Rabbi David Seidenberg
ح.5	II Shmuel 22:41
52. ب	Tehilim 18:51
53. ب	Tehilim 34:10-11
55. ب	Tehilim 145:16
.56 ب	Yirmiyahu 17:7
ح.5.	Tehilim 37:25
55. ب	Tehilim 29:11
و5. ب	Bavli Eruvin 100b
60. ك	The Alter Rebbe, Shneur Zalman of Liadi

.41

adapted from Tanna d'bei Eliyahu, end of Chapter 1 – disputation with Zorastrian priest in Clesiphon Divrei Hayamim 16:32-33 x + 6.5 Midrash Sifre on Devarim 20:19 + 6.6 Devarim 20:19 + 6.6 Deuteronomy 20:19 + 6.6 Deuteronomy 20:19 + 6.6 Sihot Moharan 535 in Hayei Moharan + 6.5 Sefer Habinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529 + 6.6 Sefer Habinuch: D'varim 20:19 n			
Divrei Hayamim 16:32-33 x + 6 .63 Midrash Sifre on Devarim 20:19 + 6 .64 Devarim 20:19 + 6 .65 Deuteronomy 20:19 + 6 .65 Deuteronomy 20:19 + 6 .65 Sihot Moharan 535 in Hayei Moharan + 6 .65 Sefer Habinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529 + 6 .6	.61	٢	Bereshit Rabbah 10:7
Midrash Sifre on Devarim 20:19 Devarim 20	.62	Ų	·
Devarim 20:19 ל .65 Deuteronomy 20:19 ל .65 Deuteronomy 20:19 ל .65 Sihot Moharan 535 in Hayei Moharan ל .67 Sefer Haḥinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529 ל .66 Sefer Haḥinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529 ל .66 LEAR THE ARCHITE HOTEL H	.63	Ų	Divrei Hayamim 16:32-33 ห
Deuteronomy 20:19 ל 66 Sihot Moharan 535 in Hayei Moharan ל 66 Sefer Haḥinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529 ל 68 Sefer Haḥinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529 ל 68 בנצאת דשא באליווקא הספורכה לליתבאוויטש. ל 67 ת ערונו ידוע ללומדי הסידות. In this story, retold by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Rabbi Yosef Yitzhok Schneerson ל 1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the (fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Sholom Dovber Schneersohn (1860-1920) Primordial Reality	.64	4	Midrash Sifre on Devarim 20:19
Sihot Moharan 535 in Hayei Moharan ליי .65 Sefer Haḥinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529 ליי בנאות דשת באליווקא הכמוכה לליובאויניש. ליי .66	.65	Ų	Devarim 20:19
Sefer Haḥinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529 ك 66.66 ביצות דשא באליווקא הסמוכה ללייבאוויטש. ל 66.66 עניני ידוע ללומדי הסידות. וח this story, retold by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Rabbi Yosef Yitzhok Schneerson ל 7.73 In this story, retold by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Rabbi Yosef Yitzhok Schneerson (1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the (flifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Sholom Dovber Schneersonn (1860-1920) Primordial Reality	.66	Ų	Deuteronomy 20:19
ל בנאות דשא באליווקא הסמונה לליובאוויטש. ל ענינו ידוע ללומדי הסידות. In this story, retold by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Rabbi Yosef Yitzḥok Schneerson (1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the .(fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Sholom Dovber Schneersohn (1860-1920) Primordial Reality ← 74 Likkutei Dibburim, Vol. I, 4a:4, p.112-113 (Hebrew), p.177 in English (1957-1958) trans. Rabbi Uri Kaploun Tehillim 24:1 ← 76 Bereishit 2:15 ← 77 it. constellation. Idiomatically, a numinous, angelic force. In Antiquity, a common belief had it that .angels were essentially the souls of stars. Cf. Job 38:7, Origen Bereishit Rabbah, 10:6, translation by Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner ← 75 Jubilees 5:1-2 ← 86 Enoch 7:3-6 1 ← 81 Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls ← 82 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← 83 Yalkut Shimoni ← 84 Bereishit 9:3-4 ← 85 Genesis 1:29f ← 86 Genesis 9:3 ← 85 Genesis 9:3 ← 85 Genesis 9:4 ← 85 Clemesis 9:4 ← 85	.67	Ų	Sihot Moharan 535 in Hayei Moharan
ענינו ידוע ללומדי חסידות. 1. בבא קמא גב. 1. In this story, retold by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Rabbi Yosef Yitzhok Schneerson (1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the .(fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Sholom Dovber Schneersohn (1860-1920) Primordial Reality ← .74 Likkutei Dibburim, Vol. I, 4a:4, p.112-113 (Hebrew), p.177 in English (1957-1958) trans. Rabbi Uri Kaploun Tehillim 24:1 ← .75 Bereishit 2:15 ← .77 Bereishit 2:15 ← .77 Bereishit Rabbah, 10:6, translation by Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner ← .75 Jubilees 5:1-2 ← .86 Receishit 9:3-4 ← .85 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← .85 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← .85 Genesis 1:29 ← .86 Genesis 9:3 ← .85 Genesis 9:3 ← .85 Clemesis 9:4 ← .86 Genesis 9:4 ← .86 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .86	.68	ب	Sefer Haḥinuch: D'varim 20:19 number 529
וn this story, retold by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Rabbi Yosef Yitzhok Schneerson (1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the (fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Sholom Dovber Schneersohn (1860-1920) Primordial Reality ← .75 Likkutei Dibburim, Vol. I, 4a:4, p.112-113 (Hebrew), p.177 in English (1957-1958) trans. Rabbi Uri Kaploun Tehillim 24:1 ← .76 Bereishit 2:15 ← .77 it. constellation. Idiomatically, a numinous, angelic force. In Antiquity, a common belief had it that angels were essentially the souls of stars. Cf. Job 38:7, Origen Bereishit Rabbah, 10:6, translation by Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner ← .75 Jubilees 5:1-2 ← .86 Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls ← .87 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← .85 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← .85 Genesis 1:29f ← .86 Genesis 1:29f ← .86 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .85	.69	Ų	בנאות דשא באליווקא הסמוכה לליובאוויטש.
In this story, retold by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Rabbi Yosef Yitzhok Schneerson (1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the (fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Sholom Dovber Schneersohn (1860-1920) Primordial Reality	.70	ب	ענינו ידוע ללומדי חסידות.
In this story, retold by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Rabbi Yosef Yitzhok Schneerson (1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the .(fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Sholom Dovber Schneersohn (1860-1920) Primordial Reality	.71	Ų	בבא קמא ג,ב.
(1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the .(fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Sholom Dovber Schneersohn (1860-1920) Primordial Reality	.72	ب	סנהדרין לח,א.
Likkutei Dibburim, Vol. I, 4a:4, p.112-113 (Hebrew), p.177 in English (1957-1958) trans. Rabbi Uri Kaploun Tehillim 24:1	.73	4	(1880-1950) recalls when he was a teenager walking in the fields near Bolivke with his father, the
Kaploun Tehillim 24:1 ← 7.6 Bereishit 2:15 ← 7.7 it. constellation. Idiomatically, a numinous, angelic force. In Antiquity, a common belief had it that angels were essentially the souls of stars. Cf. Job 38:7, Origen ← 7.8 Bereishit Rabbah, 10:6, translation by Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner ← 7.5 Jubilees 5:1-2 ← 8.6 Enoch 7:3-6 1 ← 8.7 Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls ← 8.7 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← 8.7 Bereishit 9:3-4 ← 9.8 Genesis 1:29f ← 9.8 Genesis 9:3 ← 9.8 Genesis 9:4 ← 9.8 7i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← 9.8	.74	4	Primordial Reality
Bereishit 2:15 + .77 it. constellation. Idiomatically, a numinous, angelic force. In Antiquity, a common belief had it that angels were essentially the souls of stars. Cf. Job 38:7, Origen Bereishit Rabbah, 10:6, translation by Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner75 Jubilees 5:1-2 + .80 Enoch 7:3-6 1 + .81 Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls82 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 + .83 Yalkut Shimoni + .84 Bereishit 9:3-4 + .85 Genesis 1:29f + .86 Genesis 9:3 + .87 Genesis 9:4 + .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures + .88	.75	٢	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
it. constellation. Idiomatically, a numinous, angelic force. In Antiquity, a common belief had it that .angels were essentially the souls of stars. Cf. Job 38:7, Origen Bereishit Rabbah, 10:6, translation by Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner Jubilees 5:1-2 Enoch 7:3-6 1 Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 Schemens 1:5-17 Bereishit 9:3-4 Genesis 1:29f Genesis 9:3 Genesis 9:3 Genesis 9:4 Schemens 1:29f Schemens 1:29f Schemes 1:29f Schemens 1:29f Scheme	.76	٢	Tehillim 24:1
angels were essentially the souls of stars. Cf. Job 38:7, Origen Bereishit Rabbah, 10:6, translation by Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner Jubilees 5:1-2 Enoch 7:3-6 1 Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 Yalkut Shimoni Bereishit 9:3-4 Genesis 1:29f Genesis 9:3 Genesis 9:4 8:5 Genesis 9:4 3:6 Genesis 9:4 3:7 Genesis 9:4 3:7 Genesis 9:4 3:8 Pi.e. cold-blooded creatures Angels 38:7, Origen Angels 38:7, Origen Angels 38:7, Origen Angels 38:7, Origen	.77	Ų	Bereishit 2:15
Jubilees 5:1-2 ← 86 Enoch 7:3-6 1 ← 81 Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls ← 82 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← 83 Yalkut Shimoni ← 84 Bereishit 9:3-4 ← 85 Genesis 1:29f ← 86 Genesis 9:3 ← 87 Genesis 9:4 ← 88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← 89	.78	٢	it. constellation. Idiomatically, a numinous, angelic force. In Antiquity, a common belief had it that angels were essentially the souls of stars. Cf. Job 38:7, Origen
Enoch 7:3-6 1 ← .81 Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls ← .82 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← .83 Yalkut Shimoni ← .84 Bereishit 9:3-4 ← .85 .Genesis 1:29f ← .86 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.79	4	Bereishit Rabbah, 10:6, translation by Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner
Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls ← .82 Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← .83 Yalkut Shimoni ← .84 Bereishit 9:3-4 ← .85 .Genesis 1:29f ← .86 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.80	Ų	Jubilees 5:1-2
Clementine Homilies 8:15-17 ← .83 Yalkut Shimoni ← .84 Bereishit 9:3-4 ← .85 .Genesis 1:29f ← .86 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.81	ب	Enoch 7:3-6 1
Yalkut Shimoni ← .84 Bereishit 9:3-4 ← .85 .Genesis 1:29f ← .86 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.82	Ų	Qumran Dead Sea Scrolls
Bereishit 9:3-4 ← .85 .Genesis 1:29f ← .86 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.83	ب	Clementine Homilies 8:15-17
.Genesis 1:29f ← .86 Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.84	Ų	Yalkut Shimoni
Genesis 9:3 ← .87 Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.85	٢	Bereishit 9:3-4
Genesis 9:4 ← .88 ?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.86	Ų	.Genesis 1:29f
?i.e. cold-blooded creatures ← .89	.87	4	Genesis 9:3
	.88	Ų	Genesis 9:4
Here, the idea of dominion is related to the practice of domestication for labor rather than for food 4 .90	.89	٢	?i.e. cold-blooded creatures
	.90	Ų	Here, the idea of dominion is related to the practice of domestication for labor rather than for food

Genesis 1:26 ←	.91
.Cf. Deuteronomy 22:10. A <i>shibbuta</i> may be a mullet ←	.92
Cf. Deuteroneomy 25:4. Bava Metsia 91b ←	.93
.Psalms 104:21 ←	.94
of solitary habits, or a jackal (Rashi). The meaning is: what a foolish question to ask	.95
.lit. mixed multitude, a gathering of people 🔑	.96
Numbers 11:3-4 ←	.97
Numbers 11:32-33 ←	.98
Deuteronomy 12:22 ←	.99
Leviticus 17:13 ←	.100
Talmud Bavli Chullin 84a:46 ←	.101
Kli Yakar on Deuteronomy 12:21 ←	.102
enormous myth-historical herd mammals 🔑	.103
Tehillim 104:24 ←	,104
D : II 44.40	.108
Bamidbar 11:12 ←	.105
.ibid ←	,106 .111
Isaiah 40:11 ←	.107
Bava Metzia 85a ←	.109
Tehillim 145:9 ←	.110

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Aharon N. Varady

Founding director of the Open Siddur Project, Aharon Varady is a community planner (M.C.P.) and Jewish educator (M.A. J.Ed.) working to improve stewardship of the Public Domain, be it the physical and natural commons of urban park systems or the creative and cultural commons of Torah study. His work on the adoption of <u>Open Source strategies in the Jewish community</u> has been written about in the <u>Atlantic Magazine</u>, <u>Tablet</u>, and <u>Haaretz</u>. Aharon Varady studied

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