





(2022 בֶּרֶץ 12־6) מֶרֶר וֹלְצֶּרֶ וֹ מַשְּׁכֶּת חֲגִיגֶה כ״ה־מַּשְּׁכֶּת יְבְמוֹת ה׳ וֹ שֶּׁבְּת פְּרְשַׁת וַיְּכְרָא וֹ ג׳׳ט׳ אֲדֶר ב׳ תשפ״ב (12־6) <u>Seder Moed | Masechet Chagigah 25-Masechet Yevamot 5 | Par</u>ashat VaYikra | 3-9 Adar II (Mar. 6-12)

### Daf 25: PRODUCTION OF WINE IN A RITUALLY PURE STATE

דף כ״ה: עַשִּׂיַת יַיִּן בְּטְהָרֶה

On this *daf*, we learn that [people in ancient times] were meticulously careful to see that foodstuffs did not take on *tum'ah* (ritual impurity). For example, they did so when stomping grapes. **What is meant by the term "stomp"?** Some time ago, wine was prepared by placing grapes in a deep pit in which people would stomp, or press, the grapes with their clean feet to squeeze the juice from them.

In this process, it was necessary to remain exceedingly cautious that the grapes did not take on *tum'ah* (ritual impurity). Why? Because it is required to set aside a portion of wine for *terumot u'ma'asrot* (priestly gifts), and if the grapes, and therefore the wine, had become *tmai'im* (ritually impure), then the *kohanim* would

be unable to drink it as it is assur (prohibited) for them to eat or drink impure *terumah*. Furthermore, a person who wished to bring wine to the *Beit HaMikdash* must be painstakingly strict to ensure that wine was tahor (ritually pure).

The *Gemara* relates that people in ancient times would begin to ritually purify the utensils into which they placed the grapes and wine 70 days before they started pressing the grapes. In the *Gemara* we learn that even many years after the *Beit HaMikdash* was destroyed, people who resided in the Galilee (Northern Israel) impatiently waited and anticipated the reconstruction of the Temple, every single day. Therefore, they prepared wine and oil while in a ritually pure state, as if the *Beit* 

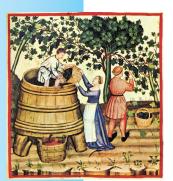
HaMikdash existed, because they expected the Beit HaMikdash would swiftly be rebuilt and that they would be privileged to bring wine to the Beit HaMikdash.

כשבית המקדש היה קיים הָיוּ מַקְפִּידִים לְהִזָּהֵר שָׁמַּאֲכָלִים לֹא יְקַבְּלוּ שֻׁמְאָה, לְמָשָׁל, בְּשֶׁהָיוּ דוֹרְכִים אֶת הָעֲנָבִים. מַה בֵּּרוּשׁ "דּוֹרְכִים" אֶת הָעֲנָבִים? פַּעַם הָיוּ מְכִינִים יַיִּו עַל יְדֵי הַכְנָסַת הָעֲנָבִים לְבוֹר עָמֹק, וַאֲנָשִׁים הָיוּ דוֹרְכִים בְּרָגְלַיִם נְקִיּוֹת עַל הָעֲנָבִים בְּדֵי לסחֹט אוֹתם.

- צָרִיךְּ לְהָזָּהֵר בְּיוֹתֵר שֶׁלֹּא יְקַבְּלוּ טֻמְאָה

מְפְּנֵי שָׁמָן הַיַּיִן יֵשׁ לְהַפְּרִישׁ הְרוּמוֹת וּמַעְשְׂרוֹת, וְאָם הָעֲנָבִים וְהַיַּיִן יִהְיוּ טְמֵאִים, הַבֹּהֵן לֹא יוּכַל לִשְׁתּוֹת אֶת הַיִּין, כִּי אָסוּר לֶאֶבל תְּרוּמָה טְמֵאָה. זֹאת וָעוֹד, אִם מִישָׁהוּ רוֹצֶה לְהָבִיא יַיִן לְבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, הוּא צָרִיךְ לְהַקְפִּיד מְאֹד שֶׁהַיַּין יִהְיֶה שָהוֹר. הַתלמוד מְסַפֶּר, שֶׁבְּבָר שִׁבְּעִים יוֹם לפני שַׁהַתחילוּ לְסִחֹט אַת

הָעֲנָבִים, הָיוּ מְטַהֲרִים אֶת הַבֵּלִים שֶׁלְתוֹכָם מַכְנִיסִים אֶת הָעַנָבִים וְאֶת הַיָּיִן.



### Daf 26: LECHEM HAPNIM, SHOWBREAD

On this *daf*, we learn about *lechem hapnim* (showbread). A *shulchan zahav* (golden table) stood in the *Beit HaMikdash* on which the *kohanim* would arrange 12 loaves of bread each Shabbat. Those 12 loaves of bread remained on the table for an entire week. The following Shabbat, these loaves were replaced with new, fresh loaves, and then the older loaves were divided among the *kohanim* for eating.

Perhaps you are thinking that the showbread would be stale and taste terrible after

an entire week? The *Gemara* relates that a great miracle took place with the loaves of *lechem hapnim*! The loaves remained fresh and warm for the entire week.

On the Shalosh Regalim (three festivals) when Am Yisrael ascended to the Beit HaMikdash, the kohanim would raise the table high up so that everyone could see it. The kohanim would say to the nation: "See how much God loves us. The bread from last week is still fresh." Everyone looked and saw steam rising from the loaves as if they had just come out of the oven (Ritb"a Yoma).

דַף כ״ר: לֶחֶם הַפְּגִים 🖊

בְּבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הָיָה מֻצְּב שְׁלְחֵן זָהָב. עַל שְׁלְחַן הַזָּהָב הָיוּ הַבּּהֲנִים עוֹרְכִים בְּכֶל שַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ שְׁנִים עָשָׁר לְחָמִים. שְׁנִים עָשָׂר הַלְּחָמִים הָיוּ מֻנְּחִים עַל הַשְּׂלְחָן בְּמֶשֶׁךְ שְׁבוּעַ יָמִים,וּבַשַּׁבָּת הַבָּאָה הֶחְלִיפוּ אוֹתֶם בִּלְחָמִים חֲדָשִׁים, וְאֶת הַלְּחָמִים הַיְשָׁנִים חִלְקוּ לַאַכִילָה לַבּהֵנִים.

נֵס גָּדוֹל הָיָה עִם הַלְּחָמִים שָׁל לֶחֶם הַפְּנִים הָם נִשְׁאֲרוּ טְרְיִּים וְחַמִּים כָּל בָּפָּנִים הָם נִשְׁאֲרוּ טְרְיִּים וְחַמִּים כָּל הַשְּׁבוּצִ. בִּשְׁלשֶׁת הָרְגָלִים, בְּשֶׁעֵם יִשְׂרָאֵל עֻלָּה לְבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, הָיוּ הַבּּהְנִים מְרִימִים אֶת הַשְּׁלְחָן גָּבוֹהַ גָּבוֹהַ, שֶׁהַכּּל יִרְאוּ אוֹתוֹ וְאוֹמְרִים לְעָם: "תִּרְאוּ אֵיךְ הַקָּבָּ"ה אוֹהֵב אוֹתְנוּ. הַלֶּחֶם מִהַשְּׁבוּעַ שֶׁעֲבַר עוֹדֶנוּ טָּרִי". אוֹתָנוּ. הַלֶּחֶם מִהַשְּׁבוּעַ שֶׁצְבַר עוֹדֶנוּ טָרִי". וְהַבּל הִסְתַּבְּלוּ וְרָאוּ שַׁאֲפִלּוּ אֵדִים עוֹלִים מִן הַבּּנוּר. הַלְּחָמִים בְּאָלוּ עֵּיִצְאוּ עַבְשָׁיו מִן הַתְּבּוּוּר.

The mizbe'ach hazahav had three names:



this altar.

### Daf 27: THE GOLDEN ALTAR—THE INNER ALTAR

### דף כ"ז: מזבח הזהב - מזבח הפנימי 🦠



On this daf, we learn about the mizbe'ach hazahav (golden altar) that stood in the Beit HaMikdash. Where was this altar positioned? The mizbe'ach hazahav was situated in the Heichal (Sanctuary), in front of the Kodesh HaKodashim (Holy of Holies). Every morning and evening the kohanim took glowing embers, placed them on the mizbe'ach hazahav, and burned incense on them.

1) "Mizbe'ach hazahav" - because this altar was covered in gold.

3) "Mizbe'ach haketoret" - because incense was burned on

2) "Mizbe'ach hapnimi" - because this altar was in the Heichal, and

not in the azarah (courtyard) where the external altar was located.



קֹדֵשׁ הַקַּדַשִּׁים. בְּכַל בּקֵר וַעֻרֵב הַיוּ בּהַנִים נוֹטַלִים גַּחַלִים, מִנִיחִים אוֹתַם עַל מִזבַּח הַזַּהַב וּמַקטִירִים עַלֵיהָם קטרת.

מִזְבַּח הַזָּהָב בְּבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ. הָיָה בַּהֵיכָל שֶׁלְיַד

שָׁלשַׁה שֲמוֹת יֵשׁ לְמִזְבַּח הַזָּהָב:

א. "מִזְבַּח הַזָּהָב" - כִּי הָיָה מְצֻפֶּה בְּזָהָב.

ב. "הַמִּזְבֵּחַ הַפְּנִימִי" – כִּי הַיָה בְתוֹךְ הַהֵיכַל וְלֹא בֵחָצֵר, בַּעַזַרַה, שַׁם הַיַה הַמִּזבָּחַ הַחָּצוֹן.

ג. "מִזְבַּח הַקְּטֹרֶת" - כִּי הִקְטִירוּ עֻלָיו קְטֹרֶת.

שַׁהַקַּבָּ"ה אָמַר לִמשֵׁה רַבֵּנוּ לִבְנוֹת אֵת

מַזַבַּח הַזַהַב, משָה רַבֵּנוּ הַתְּפַּלָא

בִּיוֹתֵר, אֵיךְ יָתַּכֶן שַׁיַּנִּיחוּ גַחַלִּים

בַּעֵלֵי הַתּוֹסַפּוֹת מִבִּיאִים מִדְרַשׁ, שֵׁבִּשַׁעַה

The Ba'alei HaTosafot bring a midrash which teaches that when God told Moshe Rabbeinu to build the mizbe'ach hazahav, Moshe Rabbeinu was astounded: How was it possible to place embers on gold? Indeed, the golden coating on the mizbe'ach was exceptionally thin, and would certainly melt from the embers; the wood underneath it would burn, as well! However, God

replied: There is fire that has no power! And indeed, the fire burned on the mizbe'ach hazahav over the course of

many years, yet the altar was never damaged.

chet Moed Katan we have learned from you and we will return to learn from you again At a good time, we begin

בּוֹעֵרוֹת עַל הַזַּהַב? הַרֵי צְּפּוּי הַזַּהַב שׁל הַמַּזבֶּחַ הַיָּה דַק בִּיוֹתֵר, וּבְוַדַּאי הוּא יָמַס מֵהַגַּחַלִּים, וְהַעֵץ שֶׁתַּחְתַּיו יַשַּׂרֶף, אַךְ הַקַּבַּ"ה אַמַר לוֹ: יֵשׁ אֵשׁ שָׁאֵינַהּ שוֹרֵפֶת, וְאָכֵן בִּמֵשֵׁךְ

שַׁנִים רַבּוֹת בַּעֵרַה אֵשׁ עַל מִזְבַּח הַזָּהָב, וְהוּא לֹא נִזּוֹק.

### **Daf 2: MITZVAT YIBBUM, LEVIRATE MARRIAGE**

Masechet Yevamot is the first masechet in "Seder Nashim." In

מַסֶבֶת יִבַמוֹת

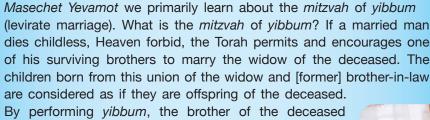
פַרַק א' – חֲמֵשׁ עֵשִׂרֵה נָשִים NOT: Ch. 1 — FIFTEEN [CATEGORIES דף ב': מצות לבום



מסכת יבמות היא המסכת הראשונה ב"סדר נשים". במסכת יבמות לומדים בעקר על מצות יבום - מהי מצות יבום? החורה מְצַנַּה, שֵׁאָם אָדָם נִפָּטַר, חָלִילָה, וְאֵין לוֹ יִלָדִים, אַחַד הַאַחִים שֵׁל הַנִּפְטַר יִיבֶּם - יִתְחַתַּן - עם הַאַלְמַנַה, וְהַיִּלְדִים ָשָׁיָּוַלְדוּ לַהֶם יֶחַשָּׁבוּ כִּאָלוּ שֵׁהֶם הַבַּנִים שֵׁל הַנְּפְטֵר.

בָּמִצְוַת הַיִּבּוּם, הַאַחִים שֵׁל הַמֵּת

מַקַיִּמִים אָתּוֹ חֵסֶד גַּדוֹל, כִּי הָם מַשָּׁאֵירִים לוֹ זַכֵּר בַּעוֹלַם. לאלמנה שׁל המת קוֹראים "יִבמַה" שַׁל ולַאַח שמיבם אותה קוראים "יבם". מַאַחַר שַׁבַּמַסְּבַת זוֹ לוֹמַדִים על מצות הַיִּבּוּם, הִיא נַקראת מַּסֶּבֶת יָבַמוֹת.



undertakes an exceptional kindness on behalf of his sibling, by retaining a remnant, or trace of him in this world.

The widow of the deceased is referred to as a "vevamah," and the brother of the deceased who performs yibbum is known as a "yavam." Since we learn about the mitzvah of vibbum in this tractate, is appropriately named "Masechet Yevamot."





# Daf 3: POSITIVE COMMANDMENTS AND PROHIBITIVE COMMANDMENTS

### דַּף ג׳: מִצְווֹת עֲשֵׂה וּמִצְווֹת לֹא תַעֲשֵׂה

On this daf, we learn about mitzvot aseh (positive, action-based commandments) and mitzvot lo ta'aseh (negative, prohibitive commandments). What is the difference between them? The Torah contains 613 (ג' taryag in gematria) mitzvot. These mitzvot are divided into two categories. There are "mitzvot"

aseh"- mitzvot that require action, e.g., eating matzah on Pesach, or sounding the shofar on Rosh HaShanah. The mitzvot aseh total 248 (n"rama"ch in gematria).

The second category is "mitzvot lo ta'aseh," acts prohibited by the Torah — e.g., desecrating Shabbat, eating a ritually unclean animal, and speaking lashon hara (gossip or slander). The latter are among the actions the Torah instructs us not to do. The mitzvot lo ta'aseh total 365 (מיס" Shes"ah in gematria).

בְּדַף זֶה לוֹמְדִים עַל מִּצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה וְעַל מִצְוֹת לֹא תַּצְשֶׂה. מַה הַהָּבְדֵּל בֵּינֵיהֶן? בַּ**תּוֹרָה יֵשׁ תרי"ג – 613 – מִּצְוֹת**. הַמִּצְוֹת הַלָּלוּ נֶחְלָקוֹת לִשְׁנֵי סוּגִים. יֵשׁ "מִ**צְוֹת עֲשֵׂה"** – מִצְוֹת שָׁצָּרִיךְ לַעֲשׁוֹת, לְמָשָׁל, לָאֱכֹל מַצְּה בְּפֶסַח, וְלִתְקֹעַ בַּשׁוֹפְר בְּרֹאשׁ לַעֲשׁוֹת, מְנִיּיְן מִצְוֹת הָ"עֲשָׂה" הוּא 248 = רמ"ח.

הַפּוּג הַשֵּׂנִי הוּא "מִצְוּוֹת לֹא תַצְשָׂה", מַצְשִׂים שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה הוֹרְתָה שֶׁאָסוּר לַצְשׁוֹת אוֹתָם, לְמָשָׁל, חִלוּל שַׁבָּת, אֲכִילַת בְּהֵמָה טְמֵאָה וְדִבּוּר לָשׁוֹן הָרֶע. אֵלֶה מַצְשִׂים שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה הוֹרְתָה לֹא לַצְשׁוֹת אוֹתָם. מִבְּיָן מִצְוּוֹת הַ"לֹא תַצְשֶׂה" הוּא 236 = שס"ה.





# Daf 4: POSITIVE MITZVOT SUPERCEDE NEGATIVE MITZVOT אַמֶשָׁה דּוֹחָה לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה דּוֹחָה לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה אַ אַרַ ייַ

What is a Jew obligated to do when fulfillment of a *mitzvah min haTorah* (Torah-based positive commandment) requires violation of an *issur min haTorah* (Torah-based prohibition)? Here's an example: The Torah prohibits the wearing of "sha'atnez," i.e., garments made of both wool and linen. We know it is a *mitzvah min haTorah* to place a thread of *t'khelet* (blue-violet) among the threads of the *tzitzit* (knotted ritual fringes). The *t'kchelet* thread is woolen thread dyed *t'khelet* color.

Suppose Reuven has a linen garment with four corners, and therefore, Reuven wanted to fasten *tzizit* to its corners. A moment before Reuven was about to tie the knots of the *tzitzit*, his friend said to him: "*Tzitzit* are indeed made of wool. Do you want to wear a garment that contains both linen and wool?" In this case, "aseh do'cheh lo ta'aseh" (a positive, action-based commandment supersedes a negative prohibition). Meaning, the positive *mitzvah* [of wearing *tzitzit*] should be fulfilled because it overrides the *issur* [of sha'atnez].

מָה יַּצְשֶׂה יְהוּדִי שֶׁצָּרִיךְ לַעֲשׂוֹת מִצְּוָה מִן הַתּוֹרָה, אַךְ אִם יַּצְשֶׂה יְהוּדִי שֶׁצָּרִיךְ לַעֲשׂוֹת מִצְּוָה? הְנֵּה דֻגְמָא: אָסוּר יִּצְשֶׂה אוֹתָה יַצְבֹר עַל אִסוּר מִן הַתּוֹרָה? הְנֵּה דֻגְמָא: אָסוּר לְבִשׁ "שַׁעַשְנֵז"– בֶּגֶד שֶׁצְשׁוִּי מִצֶּמֶר וּמִפְּשְׁתָן. אָנוּ גַם יוֹדְ־עִים, שֶׁמְצְוָה מִן הַתּוֹרָה לָשִׁים חוּט "תְּבֵלֶת" בְּחוּטֵי הַצִּיצִית. חוּט הַ"תְּבֵלֶת" הוּא חוּט צֶמֶר צָבוּעַ בְּצֶבַע תְּבֵלֶת.

וְהִנֵּה, לִרְאוּבֵן יֵשׁ בָּגֶד מִפְּשְׁתָּן, וְלַבֶּגֶד יֵשׁ אַרְבַּע כְּנָפּוֹת וְלָבֵן הוּא רָצָה לִקְשֹׁר בּוֹ חוּטִים שֶׁל צִיצִית. רָגַע לִפְנֵי שָׁהוּא עָמַד לִקִשֹׁר אֵת חוּטֵי הַצִּיצִית אַמַר

> לוֹ חֲבֵרוֹ:" הֲבֵי חוּט הַתְּבֵלֶת עֲשׁוּי מִצֶּמֶר. אֵיךְּ אַתָּה רוֹצֶה לִלְבּשׁ בָּגֶד שָׁיֵשׁ בּוֹ גַם פִּשְׁתָּן וְגַם צֶמֶר?". בְּמִקְרֶה כָּזֶה "עֲשֵה דוֹחֶה לֹא תַצְשָׂה". בְּלוֹמֵר, יֵשׁ לְקַיֵּם אֶת הַמִּצְוָה, בִּי הִיא דוֹחָה אֶת הָאִסוּר.





### **Daf 5: HOW ARE TZIZIT THREADS KNOTTED?**

### דף ה׳: אַידְ קוֹשׁרִים חוּטִים שַׁזִּ



These are the components of the tzitzit:

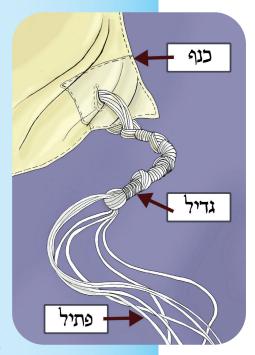
**Kanaf** — The corner of the garment. A garment onto which tzitzit is fastened possesses four corners.

Gadil - A look at the threads of the tzitzit indicates that the threads of the upper segment are wound like a coil, or tassel - "gadil," or in plural "g'dilim," as the Torah says (D'varim 22:12): "You shall make g'dilim (tassels) on the four corners of the garment with which you cover yourself."

**P'til** — A single *tzitzit* thread.

How are tzitziyot fastened onto a garment? Four long p'tilim are gathered and inserted through the hole on a corner of the garment. Then, the threads are made to form a "coil, or tassel" - one of the threads is grasped and wrapped around the remaining seven threads. That is how the threads become a "tassel."

In Masechet Menachot we learn that the gadil strand should be made one-third the length of the threads, and the rest remain p'tilim. For instance, in the case of 30-cm-long tzitziyot, the gadil should be made 10 cm and the p'tilim 20 cm.



אלו הם חֵלְקֵי הַצִּיצִית:

**בַּנַף** – פִּנַּה שֵׁל הַבֵּגֵד. לְבֵגֵד שֵׁמְּטִילִים בּוֹ ציצית ישׁ ארבּע כּנפּוֹת.

**גַּדִיל** – אָם נָסְתַּכֵּל עַל חוּטֵי הַצִּיצִית נָרְאֵה שַבַּחֵלֶק הַעַלִּיוֹן הֶם מִלְפַפִּים = מִסְבַּבִים יַחַד. הַחוּטִים הַמִּלְפַפִּים יַחַד מִבְנִים "גַּדִיל" וּבְלְשׁוֹן רַבִּים - "גַּדִילִים" כָּפִי שָׁהַתּוֹרָה אוֹמֵרַת (דברים) "גדלים תעשה לך על ארבע כנפות בסותק".

בּתִיל - חוּט צִיצִית בּוֹדֵד.

בַּיצַד מִטְילִים צִיצִיּוֹת בַּבֵּגַד? נוֹטְלִים ארבעה פתילים ארכים, מכניסים אותם לַחוֹר שַׁבִּכְנַף הַבָּגִד. עַכְשַׁיו עוֹשִׂים מֵהֶם "גַּדִיל" - נוֹטָלִים אֵת אַחַד הַפְּתִילִים וכורכים אותו סביב שבעת החוּטים הַנּוֹתַרִים, וְכַךְ נִהְיָה "גַּדִיל".

בַּמַסֶּכֵת מַנַחוֹת לוֹמַדִים כִּי אַת הַגַּדִיל עוֹשִים בָּאֹרֶךְ שֵׁל שָׁלִישׁ מֵהַחוּטִים וְהַשְּׁאַר יָשַׂאֵר פָּתִילִים. לְמַשַׁל, לָצִיצִיּוֹת בָּאֹרֶךְ

.ס3 ס"מ עוֹשִים 10 ס"מ גַּדִיל וְ-20 ס"מ פַּתִילִים

### D'VAR TORAH: PARASHAT VAYIKRA



# יבר תורה: פרשת ויקרא

A mistake that may occur in the practice of korbanot (sacrifices) is its evolution into an exclusively external and technical ceremony - without any change or internal transformation on the part of the person who offered the korban. Such was the case, for example, toward the end of the First Beit HaMikdash era. The prophets objected to B'nei Yisrael's continued offering of sacrifices and reliance on the enduring existence of the Temple [to provide an avenue for repentance]; while outside the Beit HaMikdash they led immoral lives, rebelled against God and oppressed their weaker brethren. To prevent this phenomenon, right at the beginning of the laws regarding korbanot, the Torah states (Sefer VaYikra 1:2) - "When any from [among] you bring an offering to God." Meaning, the individual offering a korban must also bring along with the offering his heart and mindful intentions - to return, change, as well as to undergo an internal process - and only in this way, will the sacred task of offering a korban be completed in its entirety.

אַחַת הַטַעוּיוֹת שַעַלוּלַה לְהַתְרַחֵשׁ עם תְחַלַּת הַעְסוּק בָּתוֹרַת הַקַּרְבַּנוֹת, הִיא הַפִּיכַת עַנְיַנַם שֵׁל הַקָּרְבָּנוֹת לְטֶקֶס חִיצוֹנִי וְטֶרְנִי בִּלְבַד לְלֹא כָּל שְׂנוּי וּמַהַפַּךְ פִנִימִי מִצֵּד מֵבִיא הַקַּרְבַּן. כַּךְ קַרַה, לָמַשַל, לִקָרַאת סוֹפוֹ שֵל בֵּית הַמַקְדֵּשׁ הַרְאשׁוֹן, שַׂם מַחוּ הַנָּבִיאִים עַל כַּךְ שֻבְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מַמְשִׂיבִים לָהַבִיא קַרבַּנוֹת וּלָהַתַלוֹת בַּקִיוּמוֹ שֵל בִּית הַמְקָדָשׁ, לַמִרוֹת שֻמְחוּצָה לוֹ הֶם מְנַהַלִּים חַיִּים לֹא מוּסָרִיִים וּמוֹרְדִים בָהּ' וּבַאַחֵיהֵם הַחַלַּשִׂים. בַּנֵגֶד זֶה בַּאָה הַתּוֹרֵה, מַמַשׁ עם תַחַלַתוֹ שֵל חמש הַקָּרְבָּנוֹת, וָאוֹמֵרֶת- "אָדָם כִּי יַקְרִיב מִבֶּם קַרְבַּן לַה'". עַל מַקּרִיב הַקַּרְבַּן לִהַבִּיא עִם הַקַּרְבַּן גַּם אֶת לָבּוֹ וּמַחשַבְתּוֹ– לַשׁוּב, לָהְשְׁתַנּוֹת וְלַעֲבֹר תַהַלִּיךְ ַפְּנִימִי, וְרַק כָּךְ הַמְלָאכָה תֵעָשֶׂה בִּשְׂלֵמוּתָהּ.

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## ZALMAN SHAZAR, 3rd PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL



Zalman Shazar, the third president of Israel, was a politician, author, and poet. He was born "Shn'uer Zalman Rubashow" in Mir, Russia, and his family was Chabad-Lubavitch Chasidim. Shazar remained

involved with Chabad for the rest of his life, assisting Rabbi Yosef Yitzchok Schneersohn, the 6th Lubavitcher Rebbe, in founding the village of Kfar Chabad.

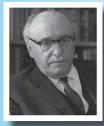
Shazar became involved in Zionist efforts during his teenage years through the Poale Zion Movement. He worked as a translator in a Zionist publishing house and made his first visit to Eretz Yisrael in 1911, returning to Russia for army service.



He completed his studies in history and philosophy at the University of Berlin in 1919. Shazar married Rachel Katznelson in 1920. The couple settled in *Eretz Yisrael* in 1924, when Shazar immediately become active in the Histadrut and the Jewish Agency.

In 1936 Shazar became editor of the newspaper DAVAR. In 1944, Shazar was appointed director of the AM OVED publishing house.





After the establishment of the State, Shazar was elected to the First, Second, and Third Israeli Parliaments. He served for a time as Minister of Education and Culture, became Chairman of the Jewish Agency in 1956, and was elected President of Israel in 1963.

In 1969, Shazar sent one of 73 Apollo 11 Goodwill Messages to NASA for the historic first lunar landing. The message still rests on the lunar surface today. It states, "From the President of Israel in Jerusalem with hope for

'abundance of peace so long as the Moon endureth' — יְבְּרַח־בְּיָטִיו צַּדִּיק; וְרֹב שָׁלוֹם, עֵּד־בְּלִי יֶרַחְ." (Psalms 72,7)."

In 1973, Shazar was succeeded as president by Ephraim Katzir. Shazar died on October 5, 1974, and was buried on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem.











