

ב"ה

צדקת רבי מאיר בעל הנס
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לעילוי נשמת מלכה בת דוד

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MALKA



משנה
בשמה For

MISHNA For NESHAMA



Mem

is the thirteenth letter of the aleph-bet and has a numerical value of 'forty'. The word mem stands for mayim, which means water. A human being cannot survive without water.

Torah, the most vital element in our spiritual lives, is referred to as water, as it states: "Water refers to Torah." Just as a human being cannot survive without water, a Jew cannot survive without Torah. By studying the mishnayot in this booklet, you will receive spiritual sustenance.

ברכות ג:א

מי שְׁמֵתוֹ מְטַל לְפָנָיו פְּטוּר מִקְרִיאַת שְׁמַע, וּמִן הַתְּפִלָּה, וּמִן הַתְּפִלִּין. נוֹשְׂאֵי הַמֶּטֶה וְחַלּוּפֵיהֶן וְחַלּוּפֵי חַלּוּפֵיהֶן, אֶת שְׁלֹפְנֵי הַמֶּטֶה, וְאֶת שְׁלֹאֲחֵי הַמֶּטֶה: אֶת שְׁלֹמֶטָה צָרָךְ בְּהֵן פְּטוּרִין, וְאֶת שְׂאִין לַמֶּטֶה צָרָךְ בְּהֵן חִיבִין. אֵלּוּ וְאֵלּוּ פְּטוּרִין מִן הַתְּפִלָּה

Berachot 3:1

One whose deceased relative is not yet buried is exempt from reading the Shema and the Amida prayer, and from the mitzvah to wear tefillin, until the deceased has been buried. Concerning the pallbearers and their replacements and the replacements of their replacements, those located before the coffin who have not yet carried the deceased and those located after the coffin: Those who are needed to carry the coffin are exempt from reciting Shema; while those who are not needed to carry the coffin, are obligated to recite Shema. However, both are exempt from reciting the Amida prayer.

Insights

Caring for the dead is referred to as Chesed Shel Emmes – genuine kindness. When our forefather Yaacov was on his death bed, he instructed his son Yoseph to ensure that he would be transported from Egypt and buried in Israel. Yaacov said to Yoseph, "If you fulfill my request, you will have performed an act of kindness and truth."

It is called genuine kindness because when you do a favor for a living person, in the back of your mind, there is always the thought that perhaps the recipient of my favor will repay me later. However, when doing something for the deceased there is no expectation of ever receiving anything in return.

Why do we observe "kavod ha-met", respect for the dead?

When a person passes away, the neshama (the soul) still feels a connection to its body and stays near it until the burial. During this time period, the soul is aware of how its body is being treated and derives comfort knowing that its body is being given the ultimate respect.

Another reason is the very core of existence and why G-d created the universe.

G-d wanted a home in the physical world. According to the Chassidic masters, this is why the soul descended from heaven and partnered with its physical body. Only the combined effort of body and soul can reveal G-d's presence in this material world. Therefore, when the soul returns home to its Maker, we must offer the greatest level of respect to the soul's worldly partner.

It is worth mentioning that even after the burial, a part of the soul resides permanently at the gravesite. This explains why we visit our loved ones at the cemetery. We are not just visiting a slab of marble and lifeless remains, but rather, part of the eternal spirit of our beloved departed relative.

ל

Lamed

is the twelfth letter of the aleph-bet and has a numerical value of 'thirty'. Lamed means 'to learn' and 'to teach'. A great teacher is someone whose influence bears fruit even after the students leave the classroom. Our time on earth is limited, yet our influence can be eternal. We teach by what we do and not by what we say. How we lead our lives will go a long way in defining our legacy. The day of the yahrtzeit is an opportune time to ask ourselves how we want to be remembered after 120.

סוכה ד:א

לולב וערבה וששה ושבעה; ההלל
 והשמחה שמונה; ספה ונסוד המים שבעה;
 והחליל חמשה וששה.

Sukkah 4:1

The altar is encircled with the lulav and willow branch for six or seven days. The altar is encircled with the lulav and willow branch for six or seven days. The obligation to recite the entire Hallel and the mitzvah of rejoicing, i.e., eating the meat of the peace-offering, is in effect for eight days - seven days of Sukkot and Shmini Atzeret (the eighth day of Assembly).

The mitzvah of Sukkah and the water libation ritual on the altar are in effect for seven days. The flute is played in the Temple for five or six days.

Insights

The festival of Sukkot is celebrated soon after Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. We are commanded to leave our warm, secure homes on Sukkot and dwell for seven days in a Sukkah, a temporary hut with a roof of foliage. The word 'sukkah' literally means a shaded booth.

What is the underlying message of the festival?

Faith: The Sages stated in the Tractate of Sukkah, 'Go out from your permanent dwellings and live in a sukka (a temporary dwelling)' to teach us that a man must not put his trust in the size, strength, or conveniences of his house, even though it may be filled with the best of everything; nor should he rely upon the help of any man, even though he may be the lord of the land. But he should put his trust in Him Whose word created the universe, for He alone is mighty and faithful, and He does not retract His promises. (Menorat Hamaor)

Humility: The festival of Sukkot occurs during the harvest season. A person may delude himself into believing that the bounty

crop results from his hard work and ingenuity. Therefore, we are instructed to live in a humble sukka. A flimsy hut through which we can see the stars is to remind us that everything we possess comes from the One Above. (Rashbam)

Gratitude: When we became a nation at Mount Sinai, we lived in simple huts. This puts our lives in perspective and gives us reason to thank the Almighty for all He bestows upon us. (Rambam)

The Chasidic Masters reflect that the mitzvah of Sukkah is unique since it encompasses the whole person. Other mitzvot are done with part of our body, such as tefillin which involves only the hand and the head.

Furthermore, all mundane activities, such as eating or drinking, are considered a holy and spiritual experience when performed within the four walls of the Sukkah.

ברכות ו,א

כַּיֵּצֵד מְבָרְכִין עַל הַפְּרוֹת? עַל פְּרוֹת הָאֵילָן אוֹמֵר "בוֹרָא פְּרֵי הָעֵץ", חוּץ מִן הַיַּיִן; שְׁעַל הַיַּיִן אוֹמֵר "בוֹרָא פְּרֵי הַגֶּפֶן". וְעַל פְּרוֹת הָאָרֶץ אוֹמֵר "בוֹרָא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה", חוּץ מִן הַפֶּת; שְׁעַל הַפֶּת הוּא אוֹמֵר "הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ". וְעַל הַיִּרְקוֹת אוֹמֵר "בוֹרָא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה". רַבִּי יְהוּדָה אוֹמֵר: "בוֹרָא מִיְּנֵי דְשָׂאִים."

Berachot 6:1

What blessing does one make on fruits? On fruits that grow on trees one says: "Who creates the fruit of the tree", except wine. Although wine is produced from a fruit of the tree, due to its significance, its blessing differs from other fruits of the tree. Over wine one recites: "Who creates the fruit of the vine." On fruits that grow from the earth, one says: "Who creates the fruit of the ground", except for bread; on bread one recites: "Who brings forth bread from the earth." Bread, too, is significant and its blessing differs from other fruits of the ground. Over herbs and vegetables, one says: "Who creates the fruit of the ground." Rabbi Yehuda says: "Who creates various kinds of herbs."

Insights

Why do we make a blessing before eating?

King David writes in Psalms, "The earth is G-d's." Our Sages infer that before benefitting from G-d's world, we must ask permission by reciting a blessing; otherwise, it would be tantamount to stealing.

Chassidic teachings explain that all food contains a Gdly spark of holiness. When we say a blessing before eating and eat with the intention to serve Gd, we actually elevate the physical substance of the food into holiness and reunite it with its Divine source.

Every blessing begins with "Blessed are you G-d". How can we, a mere mortal and a finite being, bless G-d, the Creator of the universe who lacks nothing?

Our Sages offer more sublime and profound explanations. Each time we make a blessing, we do not bless G-d; we acknowledge that G-d is the source of all our successes and prosperity.

Another explanation: The translation of the Hebrew word for blessing, 'Bracha', can be a 'wellspring'. Each time we make a blessing we request G-d that His spiritual energy flow upon us.

Expressing our gratitude to G-d is not only when we partake of food. A great Rabbi once explained that one of the responses to death and mourning is silence; when we lose a loved one, we need to offer G-d a silent prayer of thanks. We need to recognize how our loved ones enriched our lives by being such an integral part of it, and we realize how our lives would have been lacking without their presence.

As you mark the yahrtzeit of your loved one, take a moment to reflect on the blessings you received by their presence in your life.

Kaf



is the eleventh letter of the aleph-bet and has a numerical value of 'twenty'. The kaf represents a 'crown'. In Ethics of our Fathers it states, "There are three types of crowns: The crown of the Torah, the crown of Priesthood, and the crown of Kingship. However, the crown of possessing a good name stands higher than the previous three". To become a great Torah scholar you need to be blessed with superior intellect and have the opportunity to devote your life to studying Torah. A Cohen is an inherited right. Likewise, you are born into a royal family. However, the crown of a good name is accessible to all.



Hay

is the fifth letter of the aleph-bet and has a numerical value of 'five'. The soul has five levels: nefesh, ruach, neshama, and yechidah Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi, the first Chabad Rebbe and the founder of Colel Chabad, writes that the soul is 'truly a part of G-d above'. Therefore, there is no such thing as a distant Jew as our souls are always bound and one with G-d.

ברכות ט,א

הַרוּאָה מְקוֹם שֶׁנִּעְשׂוּ בוֹ נִסִּים לְיִשְׂרָאֵל, אֹמֵר
 "בְּרוּךְ שֶׁעָשָׂה נִסִּים לְאַבוֹתֵינוּ בַּמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה". מְקוֹם
 שֶׁנִּעְקְרָה מִמֶּנּוּ עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה, אֹמֵר "בְּרוּךְ שֶׁעָקַר
 "עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה מֵאַרְצֵנוּ".

Berachot 9,1

One who sees a place where miracles occurred on Israel's behalf recites: "Blessed... Who performed miracles for our forefathers in this place." When in a place where idolatry was eradicated, one recites: "Blessed... Who eradicated idolatry from our land."

Insights

What is the secret of Jewish survival? Throughout our history we have lived through pogroms, the crusades, the inquisition, and the holocaust, and somehow, we have survived. And not only have we survived, but we have also flourished.

There is only one explanation we can offer, and that is Divine intervention. Our existence is truly miraculous.

In truth, our very beginning was miraculous. The first Jew to be born was Yitzchak, the son of Abraham and Sarah. Both were of an age where they could no longer bear children. G-d performed a miracle and they were blessed with the first Jewish child. From that moment on, our survival has been nothing short of miraculous.

A great Rabbi who lived in the middle-ages wrote: Every time I wake up in the morning and see myself in the mirror, I am witnessing a miracle far greater than the splitting of the sea. I see a Jew who has lived through the destruction of Two Temples. I

see a Jew who has been dispersed to the four corners of the globe and has been exiled for over 1500 years. I see a Jew who has lived through the crusades, the inquisition, and the pogroms.

We can add that when we look in the mirror, we see a Jew who lived through the holocaust and lost 6 million family members. And yet, we are still here. Is this then not the greatest miracle of all? People often say that if we saw miracles like the Jews who left Egypt, we would believe.

If you saw freedom for 8 million Jews from the Former Soviet Union, then know you saw the freedom of 3 million Jews from Egypt.

If you saw our soldiers at the Western Wall on June 7, 1967, then know you have seen a shepherd boy slaying the mighty giant Goliath.

And if you saw the whispering embers rebuild the Jewish world, then know you saw the dry bones of Ezekiel come back to life.



שבת כא,א

בוֹטֵל אָדָם אֶת בְּנוֹ וְהֶאֱבָן בְּיָדוֹ, וְכִלְכְּלָהּ וְהֶאֱבָן
 בְּתוֹכָהּ. וּמִטְּלָטְלִין תְּרוּמָה טְמֵאָה עִם הַטְּהוֹרָה וְעִם
 הַחֲלִין. רַבִּי יְהוּדָה אוֹמֵר: אֶף מֵעֲלִין אֶת הַמְדַמֵּעַ
 בְּאַחַד וּמֵאָה.

Shabbat 21:1

On Shabbos, one may take his son into the house, even though there is a stone, which is muktzeh (cannot be moved), in the child's hand. And it is permissible to take a basket with a stone inside on Shabbat. And one may move ritually impure teruma (food designated for the Cohen), which may not be eaten and is muktzeh (cannot be moved), with ritually pure teruma, as well as with non-sacred produce. Rabbi Yehuda says: One may even lift a measure of teruma that was nullified from a mixture of one hundred measures of non-sacred produce and one measure of teruma.

Insights

There are thirty-nine categories of work prohibited on Shabbat by Torah Law. Many have the misconception that Jewish law prohibits labor on the Shabbat and, therefore, they don't understand why we cannot turn on a light that takes no effort. Or driving a car to the synagogue, which takes less effort than walking.

The mistake lies in the inaccurate translation of one word in the Torah. When the Torah discusses the prohibition of not working on Shabbat, it does not use the word 'avodah' which is translated as work or labor. Instead, it uses the word 'melacha' which means a creative activity that demonstrates man's mastery over nature. By refraining from such actions, we acknowledge that G-d is the ultimate Creator and Master.

The Sages also enacted edicts whose purpose are to preserve the spirit of Shabbat as a day of rest and holiness. One such law is called muktzeh - certain objects must be set aside and not moved on Shabbat.

Some reasons for this law are: Since it is forbidden to work on Shabbat, one might utilize the free time to rearrange the items in their home and carry them from one place to another, in contrast to the spirit of Shabbat as a day of rest.

The Sages restricted the handling of items whose primary function is for an activity forbidden on Shabbat. Writing on the Shabbat is one of the thirty-nine Torah prohibitions. If we were permitted to hold a pen, inadvertently we may come to write with it. To safeguard this law, the Sages decreed that handling a pen is prohibited.



Nun

is the fourteenth letter of the aleph-bet and has a numerical value of 'fifty'. Nun means 'fish' in Aramaic, the language of the Talmud. When we stand by the sea and look down, all we see is water. Yet, we know beneath the surface there are thousands of different species of fish, coral, and vegetation. The fact that we can't see it does not negate its existence. Similarly, there is a spiritual world where the soul of the departed resides. Our inability to see it does not mean that it doesn't exist.



Mem

is the thirteenth letter of the aleph-bet and has a numerical value of 'forty'. The word mem stands for mayim, which means water. A human being cannot survive without water.

Torah, the most vital element in our spiritual lives, is referred to as water, as it states: "Water refers to Torah." Just as a human being cannot survive without water, a Jew cannot survive without Torah. By studying the mishnayot in this booklet, you will receive spiritual sustenance.

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מי שְׁמֵתוֹ מְטַל לְפָנָיו פְּטוּר מִקְרִיאַת שְׁמַע, וּמִן הַתְּפִלָּה, וּמִן הַתְּפִלִּין. נוֹשְׂאֵי הַמֶּטָה וְחַלּוּפֵיהֶן וְחַלּוּפֵי חַלּוּפֵיהֶן, אֶת שְׁלֹפְנֵי הַמֶּטָה, וְאֶת שְׁלֹאֲחֵי הַמֶּטָה: אֶת שְׁלֹמֶטָה צָרָךְ בְּהֵן פְּטוּרִין, וְאֶת שְׂאִין לַמֶּטָה צָרָךְ בְּהֵן חִיבִין. אֵלוֹ וְאֵלוֹ פְּטוּרִין מִן הַתְּפִלָּה

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