

# התוועדות י"ט כסלו תשמ"ב Comprehensive review sheet

#### שיחה א'

<ol> <li>It's a minhag that when there is a gathering for a specific occasion, even the first time, we speak it over. (7 min)</li> </ol>		ninhag that when there is a gathering for a specific occasion, even though it is not time, we speak it over. (7 min)
	a.	What is an apparent issue with this minhag, especially being that it involves speech?
2.	Purim,	d this minhag especially stressed by the holidays of Purim and Pesach. Regarding we find a posuk answering this puzzling minhag. It says "Hayomim hoeleh m v'nassim". (6 min)
	a.	What does this posuk mean?
	b.	How does this posuk answer why every year you should speak over the events of the occurring holiday?
3.		regarding the yom tov of Yud Tes Kislev; through recounting every year about the crifice of the Alter Rebbe, we too are inspired to follow and emulate in his actions.
	a.	What type of sacrifices did the Alter Rebbe make?
	b.	What actions will we be inspired to follow?

לזכות יעקב בן הרצלי'ה ומשפחתו שיחיו לחיזוק ההתקשרות לכ"ק אדמו"ר זי"ע









	שיחה ב'	
1.	In continuation to what we spoke about before that we have actions; seemingly there are many special things about the actions.	
	a. What is one special idea that The Alter Rebbe stress  ——————————————————————————————————	sed in his letter?
2.	<ol> <li>This one thing that the Alter Rebbe stressed is seemingly no should've quoted the posuk, "I am Hashem your G-d Who to would've been more appropriate.         On this posuk itself there is a question. The last part of the p Egypt", seemingly it should've said "who created the heaver     </li> <li>a. What is the contradiction between the first part of the God" to the end of the posuk "who took you out of Eg</li> </ol>	ook you out of Egypt;" this cosuk says "Who took you out of and the earth". (5 min) coposuk of "I am Hashem your
3.	3. The answer is that they are not two contradictory concepts; even the lowest place, so it should be closer to Hashem. Th completion. (2)	
4.	<ul> <li>The same question which we had about Mitzrayim, which was the general Exile, we have regarding every Jew - who is in a personal exile. Why did Hashem take a Jew, who was or the highest heights, and bring him into this low world. (3)</li> </ul>	
	a. Why, indeed, did Hashem do such a thing?	
5.	<ol> <li>This idea was brought out during Matan Torah, when Hashe world; to the point where there was no echo. (2)</li> </ol>	em became a real part of the
	a. What does the fact that there was no echo show?	









## שיחה ג'

		speaking about the release, the Alter Rebbe stresses that it was done wondrously traordinary throughout the whole land, even from the perspective of the nations and histers. (3 min)
	a.	Everything is an horaah. What lesson do we learn from this?
2.		also stressing the importance of a normal civilized society where people behave in lest and upright way, not because of fear, but because this is the right thing to do. (7
	a.	How is this accomplished?
	b.	In what way do the schools have to teach?
3.	There is also an additional thing in which has to be examined. To preface: just like there is sometimes a contraction between where a person finds himself during the six weekdays and where he finds himself on Shabbos, so too, there is a contradiction between where a child finds himself during school and where he finds himself after school hours. (4 min)	
	a.	What is the contradiction that a person finds in himself between Shabbos and the other days of the week?
	b.	What is the contradiction that a student finds between when he is in school and out of school?
4.		erefore the utmost priority and responsibility of the administration to prevent this from ning. (5 min)
	a.	What is the idea that the Rebbe gives that all schools should establish?











## שיחה ד'

1.	The founding of Tzvios Hashem: (6 min)		
	b.	Why was Tzivos Hashem established?	
	c.	How is a member of Tzivos Hashem compared to a soldier?	
2.		also connected to the fact that each child should have a letter in the Sefer Torah, h this, their connection with each other and with the Torah will be strengthened. (2	
		שיחה ה' – הדרן על מנין המצוות	
1.	The las	st mitzva in the Torah is that every individual should write a Sefer Torah. (3 min)	
	a.	What is the apparent question that is raised?	
2.	wrote sturned of a person	oove question is strengthened by the fact that we see that indeed, Gedolei Yisroel Sifrei Torah, but we don't find that they were careful to write it immediately when they Bar Mitzva. We then try to say that the mitzva is that at some point during the lifetime erson it should be done, just like the mivtza of Bris Mila is throughout the lifetime of a n, so therefore one needn't write a Sefer Torah right away. (6 min)  What is the difference between the mitzva of writing the Sefer Torah and the mitzva of Bris Mila, because of which they cannot be compared to each other?	
3.		sible answer is brought from editing a Sefer Torah, but we can't use it because we	
		find people being careful in this. (3 min)	
4.		nal answer we find from the fact that immediately when one becomes bar mivtza, he is to the communal Torah. (10 min)	
	b.	Explain how this answers the question of this hadran.	







## שיחה ו' – הדרן על מסכת ברכות

1.	In the end of Maseches Brachos there are many discrepancies between the Bavli and
	Yerushalmi. The Bavli ends by discussing about how talmidei chachomim don't have rest,
	and then how they increase in peace and then how they are called "builders," meaning that
	Torah study is their title, and then by stating many expressions of peace.
	The Yerushalmi speaks first about mitzvos, and how Torah scholars increase in peace in the
	world. (5 min)

	world.	(5 min)
2.	To beg	jin to explain: (7 min)
	a.	What are the two types of learning Torah?
	b.	Which one is like the Bavli and which one is like the Yerushalmi?
3.	Based min)	on this, we can now explain the differences between the Bavli and the Yerushalmi. (4
	a.	Why, does the Bavli say that builders (talmidei chachamim) is the actual title of people that learn, as opposed to the Yerushalmi, which does not?
4.	about t	so answers why the Bavli ends with many expressions of peace - because it's talking the level of talmidei chachomim that are higher than the world and therefore they have lity to affect and impact the world. (8 min)
	a.	Explain what the torah study of the yeroshalmi is considered, in comparison to all the other mivtzos?
5.		pove may also answer why the Yerushalmi stresses on the importance of mitzvos as ed to the Bavli. (5)
	a.	What is the reason?











## שיחה ז'

1.	Giving	out cards now for chalukas haShas: (1)
	b.	What should a person do if he knows that he will finish more than one masechta?
		שיחה ח'
1.	Chanu	should be gatherings arranged especially in connection with the upcoming holiday, kah, and a special emphasis should be placed on getting people a letter in the last Sefer Torah. (9)
	a.	What should the children be told at these gatherings?
	b.	Who should there be a special effort made to get them signed up in the Sefer Torah?
2.	throug	m gave us the Land of Israel, now, openly, we have most of the Promised Land, and hour following the Torah we will get the entire allotted portion and maintain peace fety. (7)
	a.	How can we stay strong in not giving in?
	b.	What does every single Yid say in yom tov davening that gives a reason for the fact that we do not yet have all of the Land of Israel?
3.		ca wanted peace, with or without Eretz Yisrael giving away land. They could've not away anything. (10)
	a.	What can't the Rebbe mention Camp David in Lashon Hakodesh?
	b.	What did Eretz Yisroel's giving away the oil show the other nations?











#### שיחה ט'

- 1. Strengthen the doing of the the ten mivtzoim, especially getting people a letter in the general Sefer Torah. (5)
  - c. When we make a strong resolution to be active in the above, what happens right away?





