HAGGADAH NIGHT 5780 8:00 PM WEDNESDAY MARCH 18TH

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with

Rabbi Sammy Bergman

Ezer Diena

Rabbi Alex Hecht

Rabbi Mordechai Torczyner

This program is dedicated by Raquel and Jason Goldberg in memory of their daughter Temima a"h

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שערי שמים ווווווו SHAAREI SHOMAYIM















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As the Seder Begins...

Ezer Diena, ediena@torontotorah.com

1. Shulchan Aruch, Orach Chaim 472:1 (modified Sefaria Community Translation)

יהיה שלחנו ערוך **מבעוד יום** כדי לאכול מיד **כשתחשך** ואף אם הוא בבית המדרש יקום מפני **שמצוה למהר** ולאכול בשביל התינוקו' שלא ישנו אבל **לא יאמר קידוש עד שתחשך**:

His table should be set from the **daytime**, in order to eat right away when it becomes **dark**; And even if he is in the Beit Midrash, he should leave because it is a **commandment to hurry** and eat (at the Seder) so that the children not fall asleep, but **he should not recite Kiddush until it gets dark**.

2. Mishnah Berurah, Orach Chaim 472:3-4

(ג) שמצוה למהר ולאכול וכו' - ר"ל לזרז לעשות הסדר כדי שלא יישנו התינוקות כשידעו שלא ישתהה הרבה עד האכילה וממילא ישאלו מה נשתנה וישיב להם ויקיים מה שכתוב והגדת לבנך ביום ההוא:

(ד) אבל לא יאמר קידוש - ר"ל **דלא תימא כיון שמצוה למהר יתחיל הקידוש וההגדה מבעוד יום** כמו שמצינו בשבת ויו"ט שיכול להוסיף מחול על הקודש ולקדש ולאכול מבעוד יום וכנ"ל בסימן רס"ז קמ"ל דלגבי פסח אינו כן לפי שאכילת מצה הוקשה לפסח שנאמר על מצות ומרורים יאכלוהו ופסח אינו נאכל אלא בלילה והקידוש צריך להיות בשעה הראויה למצה ועוד דכוס של קידוש הוא אחד מארבע כוסות וכולהו בתר הגדה ומצה ומרור גרירי:

"Because it is a commandment to hurry and eat" – meaning, **one should hurry through the Seder** so that the children should not fall asleep [since] they know that there is not a long wait until the meal, and they will then be able to ask "Mah Nishtanah", and he will answer them, and [therefore] fulfill what is written "and you should tell your child on that day...".

"But he should not recite Kiddush" – meaning, one should not say that since there is a Mitzvah to hurry, one should begin the Kiddush and Haggadah while it is still day, as we find about Shabbat and Yom Tov, that one may add from the mundane to the holy, and recite Kiddush and eat while it is still day, as was mentioned earlier in Siman 267. This comes to teach that Pesach is not the same, since the eating of Matzah is compared [in its halachic details] to [the Korban] Pesach, as it says "on Matzot and Merorim he shall eat it [i.e. the Korban Pesach]", and [the Korban] Pesach is only eaten at night, and Kiddush needs to be at a time which is appropriate for Matzah. Furthermore, the cup of Kiddush is one of the Four Cups, and all of them [must follow the rules of the] Haggadah, Matzah and Maror.

3. Shemot 12:31, 33 (Alhatorah translation)

:וַּקְרָא לְמֹשֶׁה וְּלְאַהֶרֹן לַיְּלָה נִיּאמֶר קּוּמוּ צָּאוֹ מִתְּוֹךְ עַמִּׁי גַּם־אַהֶּם גַּם־בְּגֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וּלְכֶּוּ עִבְדוּ אֶת־י״׳ כְּדַבֶּרְכֶם: He called for Moses and Aaron by night, and said, "Rise up, get out from among my people, both you and the children of Israel; and go, serve Hashem, as you have said!

ַנַתָּחָזַק מִצְרַיִם עַל־הָעָָם לְמַהֶּר לְשַׁלְחָם מִן־הָאָרֵץ כִּי אָמְרָוּ כַּלֵּנוּ מֵתִים:

The Egyptians were urgent with the people, to send them out of the land in haste, for they said, "We are all dead men."

4. Pesach Haggadah, Sefaria Edition

צְבָדִים הָיִינוּ לְפַרְעֹה בְּמִצְרָיִם, וַיּוֹצִיאֵנוּ ה' אֱלֹקינוּ מִשָּׁם בְּיָד חֲזָקָה וּבִזְרֹעַ נְטוּיָה. וְאִלּוּ לֹא הוֹצִיא הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא אֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ מִמְּצְרָיִם, הְרֵי אָנוּ וּבָנִינוּ וּבְנֵי בָנִינוּ מְשֵׁעְבָּדִים הָיִינוּ לְפַרְעֹה בְּמִצְרָיִם...

We were slaves to Pharaoh in the land of Egypt. And the Lord, our G-d, took us out from there with a strong hand and an outstretched forearm. And if the Holy One, blessed be He, had not taken our ancestors from Egypt, behold we and our children and our children's children would [all] be enslaved to Pharaoh in Egypt...

בָּרוּךְ שׁוֹמֵר הַבְטָחָתוֹ לְיִשְׂרָאֵל, בָּרוּךְ הוּא. **שֶׁהַקֵּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא חִשַּׁב אֶת־הַקּץ**, לַעֲשׁוֹת כְּמוֹ שֶׁאָמֵר לְאַבְרָהָם אָבִינוּ בִּבְרִית בֵּין הַבְּּתָרִים, שֶׁנֶּאֲמֵר: נִיּאמֶר לְאַבְרָם, יָדֹעַ תַּדַע כִּי־גֵר יִהְיֶה זַרְעֲךְ בְּאֶרֶץ לֹא לָהֶם, וַעֲבָדוּם וְעִנּוּ אֹתָם אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה. וְגַם אֶת־הַגּוֹי אֲשֶׁר יַעֲבֹדוּ דָּן אָנֹכִי וְאַחְרֵי־כֵן יֵצְאוּ בּרכשׁ גִּדוֹל.

Blessed be the One who keeps His promise to Israel, blessed be He; **since the Holy One, blessed be He, calculated the end [of the exile,]** to do as He said to Avraham, our father, in the Covenant between the Pieces, as it is stated (Genesis 15:13-14), "And He said to Avram, 'you should surely know that your seed will be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and they will enslave them and afflict them four hundred years. And also that nation for which they shall toil will I judge, and afterwards they will go out with much property.""

V'he She'amdah: The Secret of Jewish Survival

Alex Hecht - ahecht@torontotorah.com

1. Cecil Roth, "The History of the Jews" [Schocken 1961, pp. 423-424]

Today, the Jewish people has in it still those elements of strength and of endurance which enabled it to surmount all the crises of its past, surviving thus the most powerful empires of antiquity.

From a reading of Jewish history, one factor emerges which may perhaps help us in our decision. The preservation of the Jew was certainly not casual. He has endured through the power of a certain ideal, based upon the recognition of the influence of a Higher Power in human affairs. Time after time in his history, moreover, he has been saved from disaster in a manner which cannot be described excepting as "providential."

2. Pesach Haggadah

ְוָהָיאַ שֶׁעֶמְדָה לַאֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְלָנוּ. שֶׁלֹא אֶחָד בִּלְבָד עָמֵד עָלֵינוּ לְכַלּוֹתֵנוּ, אֶלָּא שֶׁבְּכָל דּוֹר וָדוֹר עוֹמְדִים עָלֵינוּ לְכַלוֹתֵנוּ, וְהַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּף הוּא מַצִּילֵנוּ מִיָּדָם.

And it is this which has stood by our ancestors and for us; since it is not [only] one that has stood [against] us to destroy us; rather, in each generation, they stand [against] us to destroy us, but the Holy One, blessed be He, rescues us from their hands.

What is "this" (הִיא)?

The Divine Presence

3. Rabbi Yehudah Tiah Weil (18th century Western Europe), Haggadah HaMarbeh L'Saper

והיא שעמדה לאבותינו - כלו' באשר <u>שהשכינה</u> עמנו בגלות כמו שנ' עמו אנכי בצרה. ולכך כח הטומאה רצה לשלוט בנו ולכלותינו בכל דור ודור אבל הקב"ה מצילינו מידם.

And it is this which has stood by our ancestors - Meaning that the <u>Shechinah (Divine Presence)</u> is with us in exile, as it says "I am with him in distress" (Tehillim 91:15). And so, the force of impurity desires to rule over us and destroy us in every generation. However, G-d saves us from their hands.

Repentance

4. Rabbi Yehudah Tiah Weil (18th century Western Europe), Haggadah HaMarbeh L'Saper

והיא ר"ל <u>התשובה</u> שעמדה לאבותינו ולנו...שלא אחד בלבד עומד עלינו לכלותינו אלא שבכל דור ודור עומדי' רבי' וקמי' עלינו לכלותינו אבל כשישראל צועקי' בתשובה אל ה' אז הקב"ה מצילינו מידם

may refer to <u>repentance</u>, which has sustained our ancestors and us... For not only once have they stood against us to destroy us; rather, in every generation, many rise against us to destroy us. But when Israel cries out in repentance to G-d, then the Holy One, Blessed is He, saves them from their enemies.

Torah

5. Rabbi Tevele Bondi (19th century Germany), Haggadah Maarechet Heidenheim

והיא וכו' קאי לפי הפשט על מאי דסליק מיני' היינו על ברכוש גדול שהכוונה על התורה <u>וזכות התורה</u> עמדה לאבותינו ולנו וגם לנו בזה הגלות כי אין לנו שיור רק התורה.

According to the literal meaning of this expression, היא refers to the previous statement in the Haggadah: "They shall go forth with great abundance" (Bereishit 15:14). It refers to the Torah - the merit of Torah sustained our ancestors and us in exile. For nothing remains for us (of the great wealth with which we left Egypt) except for the Torah.

The Story of the Exodus

6. Rabbi Binyamin David Rabinowitz (19th century Poland), Haggadah Ephod Bad

... ר"ל היציאה ממצרים עמדה לאבותינו ולנו, שלא נזוז מאמונתנו בהקב"ה ית"ש. והיא שעמדה לאבותינו ולנו כו'. ר"ל היציאה ממצרים עמדה לאבותינו ולנו, שלא נזוז מאמונתנו בהקב"ה ית"ש. It is this which has stood by our ancestors and us: Meaning, [the story of] the exodus from Egypt has sustained our ancestors and us - that our faith in G-d has not been shaken.

Perech: Psychological Warfare

R' Mordechai Torczyner – torczyner@torontotorah.com

1. Haggadah, building from Devarim 26:5-9

"ויתנו עלינו עבודה קשה" כמה שנאמר "ויעבדו מצרים את בני ישראל בפרך."

"And they placed harsh labour upon us." As it says, "And Egypt made the Children of Israel labour in perech."

2. Shemot 1:11-15, JPS 1985 translation (sefaria.org)

(יא) וַיָּשִׂימוּ עָלָיו שָׁבִי מִּסִּים לְמַעַן עַנֹּתוֹ בְּסְבְלֹתָם וַיָּכָן עָבִי מִסְכְּנוֹת לְפַרְעֹה אֶת פָּתֹם וְאֶת רַעַמְסֶס: (יב) וְכַאֲשֶׁר יְעַנּוּ אֹתוֹ כֵּן יִרְבֶּה וְכֵן יִפְרֹץ וַיָּקְצוּ מָפְּנֵי בְּנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל: (יג) וַיַּעֲבִדוּ מִצְרִים אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל בָּפְרָדֵּ: (יד) וַיְמָרְרוּ אֶת חַיֵּיהֶם בַּעֲבֹדָה קַשָּׁה בְּחֹמֶר וּבִלְבִים וּבְכָל עֲבֹדָה אֵת כָּל עֲבֹדְת אֵשֶׁר עַבִדוּ בָהֶם בַּפַרַדֵּ: (טוֹ) וַיֹּאמֶר מֶלֶךְ מִצְרִים לַמְיַלְדֹת הָעִבְריֹת...

So they set taskmasters over them to oppress them with forced labor; and they built garrison cities for Pharaoh: Pithom and Raamses. But the more they were oppressed, the more they increased and spread out, so that the [Egyptians] came to dread the Israelites. The Egyptians <u>ruthlessly</u> imposed upon the Israelites the various labors that they made them perform. <u>Ruthlessly</u> they made life bitter for them with harsh labor at mortar and bricks and with all sorts of tasks in the field. The king of Egypt spoke to the Hebrew midwives...

Defining perech

What is Perech פֿרך?				
Category	Definition	Linguistic connection	Source	
Mechanism	Persuasion	פרך=פה רך	Sotah 11b	
Physical Pain	Crushing (beyond 1:11-12)	crushing=פריכה	Sotah 11b, Rashi, Rashbam, etc.	
Psychological Pain	Non-customary types of work	surprising=פירכא crushing=פריכה	Sotah 11b	
	Busywork	crushing=פריכה	Sifra Behar 6:7, Hilchot Avadim 1:6	
	Set the Jews apart	separation = פרוכת	R' Shimshon Raphael Hirsch	
	Interrupted tasks	? separation = פרוכת	HaKtav v'haKabbalah	

3. Talmud, Sotah 11b

"ויעבידו מצרים את בני ישראל בפרך" רבי אלעזר אמר בפה רך. רבי שמואל בר נחמני אמר בפריכה...

"את כל עבודתם אשר עבדו בהם בפרך" אמר רבי שמואל בר נחמני אמר רבי יונתן שהיו מחליפין מלאכת אנשים לנשים ומלאכת נשים לאנשים. ולמ"ד נמי התם בפה רך, הכא ודאי בפריכה.

"And Egypt made the Children of Israel Israel labour in *perech*." Rabbi Eliezer said: With soft speech [*peh rach*]. Rabbi Shemuel bar Nachmeni said: Crushing...

"All of their labour, which they made them labour in *perech*." Rabbi Shemuel bar Nachmeni cited Rabbi Yochanan: They would switch the tasks of men to women and the tasks of women to men. And within the view that the earlier *perech* reference was to soft speech, this one certainly referred to crushing.

4. Midrash, Sifra Behar 6:7:2

"לא תרדה בו בפרך," שלא תאמר בו "החם את הכוס הזה" והוא אינו צריך, "הצין לי את הכוס" והוא אינו צריך, "עדור תחת הגפן עד שאבוא."
"You shall not rule over him with perech" – You shall not tell him, "Heat this cup" unnecessarily, "Cool this cup" unnecessarily, or "Hoe under the grapevine until I arrive."

5. Commentary of Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch to Shemot 1:13

כדרך שהפרוכת הבדילה בין קודש - הקדשים ובין הקודש, כן הבדילו את היהודים מתוך שאר בעלי הזכויות שבאומה, הפכום לעבדים משוללי זכויות ועל ידי כך הקימו חיץ מוחלט, שהפריד ביניהם לבין היהודים. הללו הוכרזו כאינם שייכים לגזע האנושי.

As a curtain [parochet] divides between the Holy of Holies and the Sanctuary, so they divided the Jews from the nation's citizens. They made them slaves, without rights, and so they established a clear division separating them from the Jews. These were declared inhuman.

6. Rabbi Yaakov Zvi Mecklenburg, HaKtav v'HaKabbalah to Shemot 1:13

להפסיקו מאותה מלאכה שהוא עוסק בה כדי להתחיל מלאכה אחרת. שהוא מעבודות הקשות, שאין אדם יכול לסבול שיהיה מופסק תמיד ממלאכה שעוסק בה ולא השלימה עדיין כדי לעסוק שוב במלאכה אחרת. והוא לעבד יותר ענוי נפש ממה שיעבוד עבודה כבדה, כי עבודה כבדה מחליש רק את הגוף, והפסקה ממלאכה למלאכה מחליש גם את הנפש, וזהו ענין אמרו "את כל עבודתם אשר עבדו בהם בפרך," והיינו ששתים רעות עשו עמהם, כי זה שמררו את חייהם בעבודה קשה בחומר ולבנים היה מצורף לו שאר עבודתם, כי אעפ"י שלא היו כבדות הנה היו בפרך, והיינו שתי רעות, עבודה קשה ועבודת פרך ששייך גם בעבודות קלות.

To interrupt the task he is performing, to begin another task. This is among the hardest labour, for one cannot bear being perpetually interrupted from the task he is involved in, without completing it, to become involved in another task. This is greater suffering for a slave than performing heavy labour, for hard labour only weakens the body, and interruption from one task to another weakens the spirit as well. Thus it said, "all of their laours, which they made them laour in *perech*," for their did two evils to them, for making their lives bitter with hard labour in clay and bricks was joined with their other labour, which may not have been heavy but were *perech*. These are two evils – hard labour, and *perech* labour which also relates to light labour.

Psychological Warfare

7. Midrash, Bereishit Rabbah 31:5b

א"ר חנינא: חמס אינו שוה פרוטה, וגזל ששוה פרוטה. וכך היו אנשי המבול עושים: היה אחד מהם מוציא קופתו מליאה תורמוסים, והיה זה בא ונוטל פחות משוה פרוטה וזה בא ונוטל פחות משוה פרוטה, עד מקום שאינו יכול להוציאו ממנו בדין.

Rabbi Chanina said: *Chamas* is taking something that is not worth a *perutah*, *gezel* is taking something that is worth a *perutah*. And so the generation of the Flood did: One of them would put out his box filled with beans, and another would come take less than a *perutah*'s worth, and another would come and take less than a *perutah*'s worth, to the point that the owner could not claim it from him in court.

8. Rabbeinu Yonah, Shaarei Teshuvah 3:60

לא ישתעבד אדם בחבריו. ואם אימתו עליהם או שהם בושים להחל דברו, לא יצוה אותם לעשות קטנה או גדולה, אלא לרצונם ותועלתם, ואפילו להחם צפחת מים או לצאת בשליחותו אל רחוב העיר לקנות עד ככר לחם...

One may not enslave others. And if they fear him or would be ashamed not to fulfill his words, he may not instruct them to do anything small or great, but only in line with their desire and benefit. Even heating a cup of water, or going on a mission for him to the city's [main] street to buy even a loaf of bread...

Chad Gadya: The Cycle of History Rabbi Sammy Bergman-sbergman@torontotorah.com

Chad Gadya (Sefaria Edition)	חד גדיא
One kid, one kid that my father bought for two zuz,	ַחַד גַּדְיָא, חַד גַּדְיָא דְּזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי, חַד גַּדְיָא, חַד גַּדְיָא.
one kid, one kid.	
Then came a cat and ate the kid that my father bought	וְאָתָא שׁוּנְרָא וְאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא, דְזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדְיָא,
for two zuz, one kid, one kid.	ַחַד גַּדְיָא.
Then came a dog and bit the cat, that ate the kid that	וְאָתָא כַלְבָּא וְנָשַׁדְּ לְשׁוּנְרָא, דְאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא, דְזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי
my father bought for two zuz, one kid, one kid.	זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדְיָא, חַד גַּדְיָא.
Then came a stick and hit the dog, that bit the cat, that	וְאָתָא חוּטָרָא וְהַכָּה לְכַלְבָּא, דְנָשַׁדְּ לְשׁוּנְרָא, דְאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא,
ate the kid that my father bought for two zuz, one kid,	ָדְזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדְיָא, חַד גַּדְיָא.
one kid.	
Then came fire and burnt the stick, that hit the dog,	ָוְאָתָא נוּרָא וְשָׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא, דְהַכָּה לְכַלְבָּא, דְנָשַׁךְּ לְשׁוּנְרָא,
that bit the cat, that ate the kid that my father bought	דְאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא, דְזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַדְיָא, חַד גַּדְיָא.
for two zuz, one kid, one kid.	
Then came water and extinguished the fire, that burnt	וְאָתָא מַיָּא וְכָבָה לְנוּרָא, דְשָׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא, דְהַכָּה לְכַלְבָּא,
the stick, that hit the dog, that bit the cat, that ate the	דְנָשַׁדְּ לְשׁוּנְרָא, דְאָכְלָה לְנַדְיָא, דְזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד
kid that my father bought for two zuz, one kid, one	ַנּדְנָא, חַד נַּדְנָא.
kid.	
Then came a bull and drank the water, that	ָוְאָתָא תוֹרָא וְשָׁתָה לְמַיָּא, דְּכָבָה לְנוּרָא, דְשָׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא,
extinguished the fire, that burnt the stick, that hit the	דְהַכָּה לְכַלְבָּא, דְנָשַׁךּ לְשׁוּנְרָא, דְאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא, דְזַבִּין אַבָּא
dog, that bit the cat, that ate the kid that my father	בָּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדְיָא, חַד גַּדְיָא.
bought for two zuz, one kid, one kid.	
Then came the schochet and slaughtered the bull, that	ָוְאָתָא הַשׁוֹחֵט וְשָׁחַט לְתוֹרָא, דְשָׁתָה לְמַיָּא, דְכָבָה לְנוּרָא,
drank the water, that extinguished the fire, that burnt	דְשָׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא, דְהִכָּה לְכַלְבָּא, דְנָשַׁדּ לְשׁוּנְרָא, דְאָכְלָה
the stick, that hit the dog, that bit the cat, that ate the	ַלְגַדְיָא, דְזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדְיָא, חַד גַּדְיָא.
kid that my father bought for two zuz, one kid, one	
kid.	
Then came the angel of death and slaughtered the	וְאָתָא מַלְאָדְ הַפָּנֶת וְשָׁחַט לְשוֹחֵט, דְשָׁחַט לְתוֹרָא, דְשָׁתָה
schochet, who slaughtered the bull, that drank the	לְמַיָּא, דְכָבָה לְנוּרָא, דְשָׂרַף לְחוּטְרָא, דְהִכָּה לְכַלְבָּא, דְנָשַׁדְּ
water, that extinguished the fire, that burnt the stick,	לְשׁוּנְרָא, דְאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא, דְזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד גַּדְיָא, חַד
that hit the dog, that bit the cat, that ate the kid that my	נַּדְנָא.
father bought for two zuz, one kid, one kid.	
Then came the Holy One, blessed be He and	
slaughtered the angel of death, who slaughtered the	לְשׁוֹחֵט, דְּשָׁחֵט לְתוֹרָא, דְשָׁתָה לְמַיָּא, דְּכָבָה לְנוּרָא, דְשָּׁרַף
schochet, who slaughtered the bull, that drank the	לְחוּטְרָא, דְהַכָּה לְכַלְבָּא, דְנָשַׁדְּ לְשׁוּנְרָא, דְאָכְלָה לְגַדְיָא,
water, that extinguished the fire, that burnt the stick,	ָדְזַבִּין אַבָּא בִּתְרֵי זוּזֵי. חַד נַּדְיָא, חַד נַּדְיָא.
that hit the dog, that bit the cat, that ate the kid that my	
father bought for two zuz, one kid, one kid.	

	מים יחזקאל	אפוד בד
	Rabbi Ezekiel Katzenellenbogen	Rabbi Benjamin Rabinowitz
	Israel Through the Exiles	Spiritual Ruin and Repair
חד גדיא דזבין אבא	The Temple (the location) David	Adam was totally pure until he sinned
בתרי זוזי	purchased by collecting 2 gold coins from	and Hashem equalized the Good and
1 Kid my Father	each Tribe	Evil Inclinations
bought 2 coins		
שונרא	Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon	Jews in desert question G-d like a Cat
Cat	(referred to as שונא רע)	(Horayot 13a)
כלבא	Cyrus King of Persia	Amalek the Dog attacks the Jews
Dog	(See Rosh Hashana 4a)- Cyrus suckled	(See Rashi Exodus 17:8)
	from a Dog	
חוטרא	Kingdom of Greece	Moshe fends off Amalek with his Staff
Staff	Based on "Midrash"- Almond Staff	
	(Jeremiah 1:11)- Greece which rule with a	
	Staff	
נורא	Hasmoneans	Sin of Golden Calf made from the Fire
Fire	Kohanim lit Fire of the Menorah	
מיא	Roman Empire	Moshe burns Golden Calf and mixes
Water	"Mighty Waters" (Psalms 91) refers to	ashes with Water (Exodus 32:20)
	Edom	
תורא	Yishmael	Jeroboam ben Nebat constructs
Bull	Ox (Yalkut Shimoni 15: 9)	idolatrous Calves (See Kings 1:12)
שוחט	Moshiach ben Yosef	Ezra inspires Teshuva movement and
Slaughterer	Yosef says: "Prepare meat for the	Slaughters temptation for idolatry
	Slaughter" (Genesis 43: 17)	(Sanhedrin 64a)
מלאך המות	Angel of Death	Many Jews don't return with Ezra
Angel of Death Will kill Moshiach ben Yosef (Sukkah		resulting in the Second Temple's
	52a)	destruction
הקדוש ברוך הוא	The Holy One Blessed Be He	The Holy One Blessed Be He
The Holy One	Hashem kills the Yetzer Hara (Sukkah	Hashem kills the Yetzer Hara and
		eternally fixes the world