



PUTTING THINGS IN PERSPECTIVE



Did you ever get an expensive present or precious gift? What was it?

What was your reaction when you received the gift? How did you treat and care for the gift? What did you do to protect it?

The משנה ברורה) quotes a cryptic tradition that although this ברכה is not found in the גמרא, it was established by the פתק when a שנשי כנסת הגדולה (note) came down from Heaven with this ברכה that has 87 words. This is hinted to in the ראשו כתם פז" – "His opening words were the finest gold." We cannot understand the depths of what this means but it certainly demonstrates the importance and loftiness of this prayer which is why we stand when saying it.



FROM THE HEART; TO THE HEART

I grew up across the street from Rav Yaakov Jofen, Rosh Yeshiva of Yeshivas Beis Yosef and heir to the prestigious Novardok dynasty. In his later years, I would always notice him sitting and learning Torah by the front window of his home. There was a lamp on and the windows were open for additional sunlight. Seeing him learning every time I passed by the house made a deep impression on me.

ברוך שאמר



FROM THE HEART; TO THE HEART

When he passed away in 2003, his son told me the following story: One day during shiva a non-Jewish man entered the home. Somewhat surprised, the family looked up and the man said, "I am sorry to hear that the old man passed away." The family members nodded their heads in appreciation, wondering how the man knew their father.

"Tell me, was your father a jeweler?" the man asked. The family, again surprised, said no and asked why. The man responded, "Every day, I would walk by the house and noticed that your father was studying something very intently under a lamp. I figured he must be a jeweler examining precious stones." The family members smiled and responded, "Indeed, he was a jeweler. Every word of Torah was precious to him like jewels. יקרה היא - the words of Torah are more precious than pearls!"



Every word of ברוך שאמר is more precious than gold and we have struck it rich! Let us learn these very special words on the next page.



? DID YOU KNOW?

שאמר serves as the start of פסוקי דזמרה which begins and ends with a ברכה and therefore one should not talk during פסוקי דזמרה in between these two שולחן ערוך נא:ד). ברכות



MAKING IT MEANINGFUL

בָּרוּךְ שֵׁאָמֵר וְהָיָה הָעוֹלָם, בָּרוּךְ הוּא. בָּרוּךְ עוֹשֵה בְרֵאשִׁית. בַּרוּך אוֹמֵר וִעוֹשֶׂה. בַּרוּך גוֹזֶר וּמְקַיֵּם. בַּרוּך מִרַחֶם עַל הַאָּרֵץ. בָּרוּךְ מְרַחֵם עַל הַבָּרִיוֹת. בַּרוּ<mark>ךְ מְשַׁלֶם</mark> שַׂכַר טוֹב לִירָאַיו. בַּרוּ<mark>ךְ</mark> חי לעד וְקַיָם לָנָצֵח. בַּרוּךְ פוֹדָה וּמַצִּיל. בַרוּךְ שְׁמוֹ.

בַּרוּךְ אַתַה ה' אֵלקִינוּ מֶלֶךְ הַעוֹלָם. הָאֵל הָאַב הַרַחַמַן הַמְהַלְּל בפי עמו. משבח ומפאר בלשון חסידיו ועבדיו. ובשירי דוד עַבָדֶר. נָהַלֶּלֶךְ ה' אֵלְקִינוּ בִשְבַחוֹת ובוְמִירוֹת. נְגַדְלַךְ וּנְשְבַחַר וּנְפָּאֶרְדְ וְנַזְכִּיר שִׁמְדְ וְנַמְלִיכְ<mark>דְ מַלְכֵּנוּ אֱלֹקֵינוּ. יָחִיד חֵי</mark> העוֹלַמִים. מֵלֶך מִשָבָח ומִפֹּאַר עֲדֵי עָד שָמוֹ הַגַּדוֹל. בַּרוּך אָתַה ה' מֶלֶךְ מְהַלֵּל בַּתְשְׁבַּחוֹת.



ברוך שאמר begins with ten praises of 'ה where we describe why He is ברוך.

Number the ten descriptions above (note that ברוך הוא is part of the first description).

Let us analyze some of the descriptions.

בָּרוּךְ שֶׁאָמֵר וְהָיָה הָעוֹלָם, בָּרוּךְ הוּא.

Have you ever built something? What was it?	
What materials did you use?	
	_
What tools did you use?	

Did you ever create something from nothing? Did you ever create something by just speaking or willing it to exist? Of course not. Yet, 'ה was able to simply speak or desire that this intricately complex world would exist from nothing!

ית.	WX	בר	עושה	ברוך

In what tense is the word עושה?	
When did 'ה create the world?	

If so, why does it say that 'ה currently creates the world?



O TYING OUR TEFILLA TOGETHER

ln ברכות קריאת שמע every morning, we say that 'ה is ה' What does it mean that מחדש בטובו בכל יום תמיד מעשה בראשית. "renews the creations" every day? ה' did not leave the world after creation. He "recreates" it every day. (א:ב) נפש החיים explains that 'ה constantly wills for the world to exist. If 'ה would stop doing so for even an instant, the world would cease to exist. His will is what keeps the world in place.

THINK ABOUT IT

Imagine a table that was created by a furniture manufacturer. When the creator of the table walks away from the table, the table continues to stand on four legs. However, the world would not survive if 'a walked away from it. If 'a walked away from the "table" it would fall apart and cease to exist. It is as if 'a is constantly holding the "table" together.

How can knowing that '\pi remains involved in "creating" the world inspire your every day?

בַרוּך אוֹמֵר וִעוֹשֵׂה. בַּרוּך גוֹזֵר וּמְקַיֵּם

Why is it praiseworthy that 'ה keeps His promises. If 'ה was גוזר and decreed, shouldn't it be a given that he is מקיים and keeps his promise? Moreover, a decree is generally a punishment. Why are we thanking 'ה for upholding His punishments?

The Skulener Rebbe explained that 'ה is not only גוזר; He gives strength and is מקיים the person to make it through any difficult ordeal that is decreed.



FROM THE HEART; TO THE HEART



When the Skulener Rebbe was imprisoned in Rumania, he determined to use his time wisely. He began to review all the daily prayers, to ensure that when he would pray he would do so knowing the full meaning and intent of every word. When he reached a certain phrase, "Baruch

gozer u'mekayem" ("Blessed is He who decrees and fulfills), he was a bit puzzled. Generally, when we talk about a decree, we are referring to what we perceive of as a negative, seemingly evil phenomenon. Why then do we thank Him for carrying out evil decrees? "I will not leave this prison cell, even if I am freed, until I uncover the meaning behind this phrase."

The Skulener pondered this phrase for days and days, attempting to ascertain exactly what was the intent of this prayer. He even announced, "I will not leave this prison cell, even if I am freed, until I uncover the meaning behind this phrase." Finally, insight came; revelation dawned upon him. The word "fulfills" does not refer to the Al-mighty who issues the decrees — the subject of the verse. It refers to mankind, the object. G-d enacts the decree and also gives (or has given) us the strength to endure it, to withstand the trial. In understanding this verse, we must read it, "Blessed is He who decrees and enables us to fulfill."



FROM THE HEART; TO THE HEART

After months of tremendous international efforts, including the intervention of United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold (and the influence at the behest of the Lubavitcher Rebbe of a prominent, non-Hasidic rabbi in Cincinnati, Rav Eliezer Silver, to intervene at the U.S. State Department and with the Romanian ambassador on behalf of the Skulener), the Skulener Rebbe was freed. He emigrated immediately. Finally, in the spring of 1960, he was able to settle in the United States. He chose America over Israel so he could better help those who remained in Rumania.

https://www.chabad.org/kabbalah/article_cdo/aid/3026119/jewish/The-Father-of-Orphans.htm

Did you ever experience a challenge (big or small)? How did 'ה help you

endure through that challenge?
בָרוּך מְרַחֵם עַל הָאָרֶץ. בָּרוּךְ מְרַחֵם עַל הַבְּרִיוֹת
What two things does 'ה have mercy on?
1.

2.

How does 'ה have mercy on the land? Rav Schwab explains that 'ה created the world in a perfect way that would allow life to exist. For example, the sun is 92,960,000 miles from Earth. That is warm enough for the Earth to function, but not too hot to burn us to a crisp.

ה has mercy on creations by making sure that every creature in the world has what it needs in order to exist.













Rav Schwab adds that 'ה had mercy on people by giving them the opportunity to do תשובה!

Fill in the chart below. Can you think of other ways that 'ה had mercy on הארץ and on הבריות?

בָּרוּךְ מְרַחֵם עַל הַבְּרִיוֹת	בָּרוּךְ מְרַחֵם עַל הָאָרֶץ

בַרוּךְ מִשׁלָם שַכַר טוֹב לִירָאֵיוּ

asks why we praise 'ה for giving us reward. Is it not due to us? He answers that we really do not deserve anything considering that our entire existence is a חסד from 'ה. Anything we do does not come close to paying ה' back for all the good we have been given.

וּבְשִׁירֵי דָוָד עַבְדֵּךָ. נָהַלֵּלְדָ ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ בְּשָׁבָחוֹת וּכִוּמִירוֹת.

With these words, we introduce everything we are about to do with פסוקי דזמרה. We are going to use the שירי דוד - the songs that דומרה wrote in תהלים and elsewhere to praise 'ה.

ּנְגַדֶּלְדְּ וּנְשַׁבֵּחַדְ וּנְפָּאֶרְדְ וְנַוְכִּיר שִׁמְדְ וְנַמְלִיכְדְ מַלְבֵּנוּ אֶלֹקִינוּ.

Look at the words above. There are five descriptions of what we will do to praise 'ה. List each one below. Can you translate them? Can you think of differences between them?

ּנְגַדֶּלְךּ	
ڹڔ۠ۻٙۊٙڷڵؙؙ	
וּנְפָאֶרְךּ	
ּןְנַזְכִּיר שִׁמְךְּ	
ַנַמְלִיכְךּ	

Rav Schwab explains that these five phrases organize and set up the entire פסוקי דזמרה, as each phrase refers to another section. As we learn פסוקי תפילה we can refer back to this list to think about how each תפילה accomplishes what we are trying to do with it.

הודו - יהי כבוד	ּנְגַדֶּלְּ
אשרי	<u> ਪੈ</u> ਹੰਡਜ਼੍ਹੀ
הללוקה	וּנְפָאֶרְךּ
ויברך דוד	ּןְנַזְּכִּיר שָׁמְךּ
שירת הים	נַמְלִיכָּף

"כל הלומד תורה ואינו חוזר עליה, דומה לאדם שזורע ואינו קוצר" (סנהדרין צט.)

REVIEWING AND REAPING	
Understand the Words:	
ַ שֶׁאָמַר ַ	בָּרוּן
ַ הָעוֹלָם ַ ַ ַ ַ הָעוֹלָם ַ ַ ַ ַ הַ יִּעוֹלָם ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ ַ	וְהָיָה
ַ הוא,	בָּרוּן
ַ עֹשֶׂה בְרֵאשִׁית	בָרוּן
ַ אוֹמֵר וְעֹשֶׂה	בָּרוּן
ַ גּוֹזֵר וּמְקַיֵם	בָּרוּן

ברוד שא	ברוך שאמו
ַבָּרוּךְ מְרַחֵם עַל הָאָרֶץ <u>בְּרוּךְ מְרַח</u> ם עַל הָאָבֶץ	
ַבַרוּךְ מְרַחֵם עַל הַבְּרִיּוֹת	
ַבָּרוּךְּ מְשַׁלֵּםַבָּרוּךְ מְשַׁלֵּם	
שַׂכָר טוֹב לִירֵאָיו	
ַלַעַדַ	
ַ לָנֶצַח לָנֶצַח לָנֶצַח יַנֶּיבָים בָּנֶצַח יַנָּיבָים בָּנֶצַח יַנָּיבָים בָּנֶבָים בָּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בַּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בַּנָבָים בָּנָבָים בַּנְבָּים בָּנָבָים בַּנְבָּים בָּנָבָים בַּנָבָים בַּנָבָים בַּנְבָּים בַּנָבָים בַּנְבָּים בְּנָבָים בַּנְבָּים בְּנָבָים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבִּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבִּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּנְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָּים בַּיְבָים בַּיְבָּים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּיְבָּים בַּבְּים בַּבְים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּבְים בַּבְּים בַּבְּים בַּבְיָם בַּבְּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בַּבְּים בְּבָּים בַּבְּים בַּבְים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בַּבְּים בְּבָּים בְיבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבְּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּבְים בְּבָּים בְּבָּבְים בְבָּבְים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְיבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבְים בְּיבָּים בְּיבָּים בְּיבְים בְיבָּים בְּיבְים בְּיבְים בְּיבָּים בְּיבְים בְּיבְים בְּיבְים בְי	
ָּבֶרוּךְ פּוֹדֶה וּמַצִּיל <u></u>	
בָּרוּךְ שְׁמוֹ	
בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם	
ָהָקֵל, אָב הָרַחֲמָן	
ַ הַמְהֻלָּל בְּפֶה עַמוֹ	
ַ מְשָׁבָּח וּמְפֹּאָר	
בָּלְשׁוֹן חֲסִידָיו וַעֲבָּדָיו_	
ַ נְהַפֶּלְךָּ ה׳ אֱלֹקֵינוּ	
ַ בִּיֹשְׁבָחוֹת וּבִיְזְמִירוֹת ַ בַּיִּ	
ַרָגַדָּלְךּ וּנְשַׁבֵּחֲךּ וּנְפָאֶרְךּ	
ַוְנַזְכִּיר שָׁמְך <u>ּ</u>	
ַּוְנַמְלִיכָךָ מַלְכֵּנוּ אֱלֹקֵינוּ וְנַמְלִיכָךָ מַלְכֵּנוּ אֱלֹקֵינוּ	
ַ יָחִיד, חֵי הָעוֹלָמִיםיַחִיד, חֵי הָעוֹלָמִים	

	שאמר
	עֲדֵי עַד שְׁמוֹ הַגָּדוֹל
	UNDERSTAND THE IDEAS
3	
1) V	What is the ברכה of ברוך שאמר an introduction to?
,	
-	
_	
-> -	
2) V	What are the פסוקי דזמרה? Why?
_	
3) V	Who established the ברוך שאמר of ברוך? Where did they get it from?
_	
_	
4) V	What does it mean that 'אומר ועושה? Why is that re markable?
<i>¬,</i> ∨	what does it mean that it is no by hint: why is that remarkable:
_	
_	

ברוך שאמר

) Why do we	e praise 'ה for being גוזר ומקיים?
7) Why do wo deserve?	e praise 'ה for being משלם שכר טוב if it is reward that we
3) What are t	that we will use to praise 'ה?
3) What are t	he שירי דוד that we will use to praise 'ה?
	that we will use to praise 'ה'? types of praise do we offer in פסוקי דזמרה?



E 3 S

MAKING IT PERSONAL

