# מגיד

#### הקדמה - Introduction

ָהָא לַחְמָא עַנְגָא דִי אֲכָלוּ אַבְהָתָנָא בְאַרְעָא דְמִצְרָיִם. כָל דִכְמַין יֵיתֵי וְיֵיכֹל, כָל דִצְרִידְ יֵיתֵי וְיִפְסַח. הָשַתָּא הָכָא, לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בְאַרְעָא דִישָׁרָאֵל. הָשַׁתָּא עַבְדֵי, לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בְנֵי חוֹרִין.

This is the bread of affliction that our fathers ate in the land of Egypt. Whoever is hungry, let him come and eat; whoever is in need, let him come and conduct the Seder of Passover. This year [we are] here; next year in the land of Israel. This year [we are] slaves; next year [we will be] free people.

### <u> Part 1 - Physical Redemption - הלק 1 – גאולה פיזית</u>

# 1:1 <u>שאלה</u> : מה משתנה?

מַה נִשְׁתַנָה הַלַיְלָה הַזֶּה מִכָּל הַלֵילוֹת?

שֶׁבְכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין חָמֵץ וּמַצָּה, הַלַיְלָה הַזֶּה - כֵּלוֹ מַצָּה! שֶׁבְכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין שְׁאָר יְרָקוֹת, - הַלַיְלָה הַזֶּה מָרוֹר! שֶׁבְכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אֵין אָנוּ מַּטְבִילין אֲפִילוּ פַעֵם אֶחָת, - הַלַיְלָה הַזֶּה שְׁתֵי פְעָמִים! שֶׁבְכָל הַלֵּילוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין בֵין יוֹשְׁבִין וּבֵין מְסֵבִין, - הַלַיְלָה הַזֶּה כֻּלָנוּ מְסֵבִין! מַנִיחַ אֶת הַקְעָרָה עַל הַשֶׁלְחָן. הַמַצוֹת תִהְיֶינָה מְגֵלוֹת בִשְׁעַת אֲמִירַת הַהָּגָדָה.

What makes this night different from all [other] nights? On all nights we need not dip even once, on this night we do so twice! On all nights we eat chametz or matzah, and on this night only matzah. On all nights we eat any kind of vegetables, and on this night maror! On all nights we eat sitting upright or reclining, and on this night we all recline!

#### 1:2 תשובה וסיפור: עבדים היינו

אֲבָדִים הָיִינוּ לְפַרְעה בְמִצְרִים, וַיּוּצִיאֵנוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מִשָּם בְיָד חֲזָקָה וּבִזְרוּעַ נְטוּיָה. וְאִלּוּ לֹא הוֹצִיא הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָרוּדְ הוּא אֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ מִמִצְרָים, הֲרֵי אָנוּ וּבָנֵינוּ וּבְנֵינוּ מְשֻּעְבָדִים הָיִינוּ לְפַרְעה בְמִצְרָים. וַאֲפִילוּ כֵּלָנוּ חֲכָמִים, כֵּלָנוּ נְבוֹנִים, כֵּלְנוּ זְקֵנִים, כֵּלָנוּ יוֹדְעִים אֶת הַתּוֹרָה, מִצְוֶה עָלֵינוּ לְסַפֵּר בִיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם. וְיָל הַמַרְיָה לְסַפֵּר בִיצִיאַת מִצְרִים הֲרֵיז, זֶה מְשֶבָּח.

ַמַעֲשֶׁה בְּרַבִי אֱלִיעֶזֶר וְרַבִי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ וְרַבִי אֶלְעָזֶר בֶּן עֲזַרְיָה וְרַבְי עֲקִיבָּא וְרַבִי טַרְפוֹן שֶׁהָיוּ מְסֵבִין בִבְנֵי בְרַק, וְהָיוּ מְסַפְרִים בִיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם כָּל אוֹתוֹ הַלַיְלָה עַד שֶׁבָאוּ תַלְמִידֵיהֶם וְאָמְרוּ לָהֶם: רַבּוֹתֵינוּ, הִגִיעַ זְמַן קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע שֶׁל שַחַרִית.

דרשה לסיום: אַמַר רַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר בֶּן עַזַרְיָהּ הֲרֵי אֲנִי כְבֶן שְׁבְעִים שָׁנָה, וְלֹא זָכִיתִי שֶׁתֵאָמֵר יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם בַּלֵילוֹת עַד שֶׁדְרָשָּה בֶן זוֹמָא: שֶׁנֶאֱמַר, לְמַעַן תַזְכֹר אֶת יוֹם צֵאתְךָ מֵאֶרָץ מִצְרַיִם כֹל יְמֵי חֵיֶידָ, יְמֵי הַלֵּילוֹת. וַחֲכָמִים אוֹמְרִים: יְמֵי חֵיֶידָ - הָעוֹלָם הַזֶה, כֹל יְמֵי חֵיֶידָ - לְהָבִיא לִימוֹת הַמָּשִיח We were slaves to Pharaoh in Egypt, and the L-rd, our G-d, took us out from there with a strong hand and with an outstretched arm. If the Holy One, blessed be He, had not taken our fathers out of Egypt, then we, our children and our children's children would have remained enslaved to Pharaoh in Egypt. Even if all of us were wise, all of us understanding, all of us knowing the Torah, we would still be obligated to discuss the exodus from Egypt; and everyone who discusses the exodus from Egypt at length is praiseworthy.

It happened that Rabbi Eliezer, Rabbi Yehoshua, Rabbi Elazar ben Azaryah, Rabbi Akiva and Rabbi Tarphon were reclining [at a seder] in B'nei Berak. They were discussing the exodus from Egypt all that night, until their students came and told them: "Our Masters! The time has come for reciting the morning Shema!"

Rabbi Eleazar ben Azaryah said: "I am like a man of seventy years old, yet I did not succeed in proving that the exodus from Egypt must be mentioned at night-until Ben Zoma explained it: "It is said, `That you may remember the day you left Egypt all the days of your life;' now `the days of your life' refers to the days, [and the additional word] `all' indicates the inclusion of the nights!"

The sages, however, said: "`The days of your life' refers to the present-day world; and `all' indicates the inclusion of the days of Mashiach."

#### 1:3 הודאה ושבח: ברוך המקום

ַבָּרוּדְ הַמָּקוֹם, בָרוּדְ הוּא. בָרוּדְ שֶׁנָתַן תּוֹרָה לְעַמּוֹ יִשְׁרָאֵל, בָרוּדְ הוּא.

Blessed is the Omnipresent One, blessed be He! Blessed is He who gave the Torah to His people Israel, blessed be He!

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## <u> Part 2 - Spiritual Redemption - הלק 2 – גאולה רוחנית</u>

# 2:1 שאלה : הכם, רשע, תם, אי׳ל – מה הוא אומר?

ָכְנֶגֶד אַרְבָעָה בָנִים דִבְרָה תּוֹרָה. אֶחָד חָכָם, וְאֶחָד רָשָע, וְאֶחָד תָם, וְאֶחָד שֶאֵינוֹ יוֹדֵעַ לִשְאוֹל.

**חָכָם** מָה הוּא אוֹמֵרי מַה הָעֵדוֹת וְהַחֵקִים וְהַמִשְׁפָטִים אֲשֶׁר צִוָה יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֶתְכֶםיּ וְאַף אַתָּה אֱמָר לו כְּהָלְכוֹת הַפֵּסֵח: אֵין מַפָּטִירִין אַחַר הַפֵּסֵח אֲפִיקוֹמָן.

**רָשָע** מָה הוּא אוֹמֵרי מָה הָעֲבֹדָה הַזֹּאת לָכֶםי לָכֶם - וְלֹא לוֹ. וּלְפִי שֶׁהוֹצִיא אֶת עַצְמוֹ מֵן הַכְלָל כָפַר בְעָקָר. וְאַף אַתָּה הַקְהֵה אֶת שִׁנִיו וֶאֱמֹר לוֹ: בַעֲבוּר זֶה עָשָׁה יְיָ לִי בְצֵאתִי מִמִצְרָיִם. לִי - וְלֹא לוֹ. אִילוּ הָזָה שָׁם, לֹא הָזָה נְגָאָל.

ָ**תָּם** מָה הוּא אוֹמֵרי מַה זֹאתי וְאָמַרְתָ אֵלָיוּ: בְּחֹזֶק יָד הוֹצִיאָנוּ יָיָ מִמִצְרָיִם, מִבֵית עֲבָדִים.

ָ**וְשֶׁאֵינוֹ יוֹדֵעַ לִשְׁאוֹל** - אַתְ פְתַח לוֹ, שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: וְהִגַּדְתָ לְבִנְדְ בַיוֹם הַהוּא לֵאמֹר, בַעֲבוּר זֶה עָשָה יְיָ לִי בְצֵאתִי מִמִצְרָיִם.

דרשה לסיום: יָכוֹל מֵרֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ, תַלְמוּד לוֹמֵר בַיוֹם הַהוּא, אִי בַיוֹם הַהוּא יָכוֹל מִבְעוֹד יוֹם, תַלְמוּד לוֹמַר בַעֲבוּר זֶה - בַעֲבוּר זֶה לא אָמַרְתִי אֶלָא בְשָעָה שֶׁיֵשׁ מַצָה וּמָרוֹר מֵנָחִים לְפָנֶידָ.

The Torah speaks of four children: One is wise, one is wicked, one is simple and one does not know how to ask.

**The wise one,** what does he say? "What are the testimonies, the statutes and the laws which the L-rd, our G-d, has commanded you?" You, in turn, shall instruct him in the laws of Passover, [up to] `one is not to eat any dessert after the Passover-lamb.'

**The wicked one**, what does he say? "What is this service to you?!" He says `to you,' but not to him! By thus excluding himself from the community he has denied that which is fundamental. You, therefore, blunt his teeth and say to him: "It is because of this that the L-rd did for me when I left Egypt"; `for me' - but not for him! If he had been there, he would not have been redeemed!"

**The simpleton,** what does he say? "What is this?" Thus you shall say to him: "With a strong hand the L-rd took us out of Egypt, from the house of slaves."

As for the one who does not know how to ask, you must initiate him, as it is said: "You shall tell your child on that day, `It is because of this that the L-rd did for me when I left Egypt."

One may think that [the discussion of the exodus] must be from the first of the month. The Torah therefore says, `On that day.' `On that day,' however, could mean while it is yet daytime; the Torah therefore says, `It is because of this.' The expression `because of this' can only be said when matzah and maror are placed before you.

# 2:2 תשובה וסיפור: מתחילה עובדי ע׳ז היינו אבותינו

מִתְחִלָּה עוֹבְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה הָיוּ אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, וְעַרְשָׁיו קֵרְבָנוּ הַמָּקוּם לַעֲבדָתוּ, שֶׁנֶאֲמַרּ וַיֹאמֶר יְהוֹשֵׁעַ אֶל כָל הָעָם, כֹה אָמַר יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׁרָאֵלּ: בְעֵבֶר הַנָּהָר יָשְׁבוּ אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם מַעוֹלָם, תֶרַח אֲבִי אַבְרָהָם וַאֲבִי נָחוֹר, וַיַעַבְדוּ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים. וָאֶקַח אֶת אֲבִיכֶם אֶת אַבְרָהָם מֵעֵבֶר הַנָּהָר וָאוֹלַדְ אוֹתוֹ בְכָל אֶרֶץ כְנָעַו, וָאַרְבָה אֶת זַרְעוֹ וָאֶתֵן לוֹ אֶת יִצְחָק, וָאֶתֵן לִיצְקַם אֶת אֲבִיכֶם אֶת אַבְרָהָם מֵעֵבֶר הַנָּהָר וָאוֹלַדְ אוֹתוֹ בְכָל אֶרֶץ כְנָעַן, וָאַרְבָה אֶת זַרְעוֹ

In the beginning our fathers served idols; but now the Omnipresent One has brought us close to His service, as it is said: "Joshua said to all the people: Thus said the L-rd, the G-d of Israel, 'Your fathers used to live on the other side of the river - Terach, the father of Abraham and the father of Nachor, and they served other gods.

"And I took your father Abraham from beyond the river, and I led him throughout the whole land of Canaan. I increased his seed and gave him Isaac, and to Isaac I gave Jacob and Esau. To Esau I gave Mount Seir to possess it, and Jacob and his sons went down to Egypt."

#### 2:3 הודאה ושבח: ברוך שומר הבטחתן

ַבָּרוּדְּ שׁוֹמֵר הַבְּטָחָתוֹ לְיִשְרָאֵל, בָרוּדְ הוּא. שֶהַקָּדוֹשׁ בָרוּדְ הוּא חִשַּב אֶת הַקֵּץ, לַעֲשׁוֹת כְמַה שֶׁאַמֵר לְאַבְרָהָם אָבִינוּ בִבְרִית בֵין הַבְתָרִים, שֶׁנֶאֲמֵר: וַיֹאמֶר לְאַבְרָם, יָדֹע תַדַע כִי גֵר יִהְיֶה זַרְעַדְ בְאֶרֶץ לֹא לָהֶם, וַעֲבָדוּם וְעִנּוּ אתָם אַרְבַע מֵאוֹת שֶׁנַה. וְגַם אֵת הַגּוֹי אֵשֵׁר יַעֵבדוּ דֵן אָנֹכִי וְאַחֵרֵי כֵן יֵצָאוּ בִרְכֵשׁ גַדוֹל.

ְוְהִיא שֶׁעָמְדָה לַאֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְלָנוּי שֶׁלֹא אֶחָד בִלְבָד עָמַד עָלֵינוּ לְכַלּוֹתֵנוּ, אֶלָא שֶׁבְכָל דּוֹר וָדוֹר עוֹמְדִים עָלֵינוּ לְכַלּוֹתֵנוּ, וְהַקָּדוֹשׁ בָרוּדְ הוּא מַצִילֵנוּ מִיָדָם.

Blessed is He who kept His promise to the Jewish people, Blessed is He. For the Holy One, blessed be He, calculated the end so as to do what he said to Avraham our father at the Brit Bein Habetarim. As it says: "And He said to Avram - You must surely know that your offspring will be strangers in land that is not theirs. They will enslave and afflict them for 400 years. But I will judge the nation which afflicts them and afterwards they will come out with great wealth."

This is what has stood by our fathers and us! For not just one alone has risen against us to destroy us, but in every generation they rise against us to destroy us; and the Holy One, blessed be He, saves us from their hand!

## <u> Part 3 - Redemption through Torah - הלק 3 – לימוד התורה – דרשות הפסוקים</u>

3:1 שאלה : מה בקש לבן?

צא וּלְמַד מַה בִקֵש לָבָן הָאֲרַמִי לַעֲשׂוֹת לְיַעֲקֹב אָבִינוּ. שָפַרְעֹה לֹא גָזָר אֶלָא עַל הַזְכָרִים וְלָבָן בִקֵשׁ לַעֲקוֹר אֶת הַכֹל

Go forth and learn what Laban the Aramean wanted to do to our father Jacob. Pharaoh had issued a decree against the male children only, but Laban wanted to uproot everyone.

#### 3:2 תשובה וסיפור: מקרא ביכורים

ָשֶׁגֶאֱמַר: אֲ<u>ר</u>מִי אֹבֵׁד אָבִי, וַיֵּרֶד מִצְרַיְמָה וַיָּגָר שָׁם בִמְתֵי מְעָט, וַיְהִי שָׁם לְגוֹי גָדוֹל, עָצוּם וָרָב.

<u>וַיֵּרֶד מִצְרַיְמָה</u> - אָנוּס עַל פִי הַדְבּוּר.

**וַיָּגָר שָׁם** - מְלַמֵד שֶׁלֹא יָרַד יַעֲקֹב אָבִינוּ לְהִשְׁתַקֵעַ בְּמִצְרַיִם אֶלָא לָגוּר שָם, שֶׁנְאֶמַרּ: וַיֹאמְרוּ אֶל פַרְעֹה, לָגוּר בָאָרֶץ בָּאנוּ, כִי אֵין מִרְעָה לַצֹאן אֲשֶׁר לַעֲבָדֶיוּ, כִי כָבֵד הָרָעָב בְאֶרֶץ כְנָעַן. וְעַתָּה יֵשְׁבוּ נָא עֲבָדֶיוּ בְאֶרֶץ גֹשֶׁן. **בִמְתֵּי מְעָט** - כְמַה שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: בְשָבְעִים נֶפֶשׁ יָרִדוּ אֲבוֹתֶיוּ מִצְרַיְמָה, וְעַתָּה שַמְוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיוּ כְכוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם לָרֹב. וַזְתָּ**תִי שְׁעָט** - מְלֵמִד שֶׁהָיוּ יִשְׁרָאֵל מְצֵנָיִם שָּם.

גָּדּוֹל, עָצוּם - כְּמה שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: וּבְנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל פָרוּ וַיִשְׁרְצוּ וַיִרְבּוּ וַיַעַצְמוּ בִמְאֹד מְאֹד, וַתִּמָלֵא הָאָרֶץ אֹתָם. וָרָב - כְמַה שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: רְבָבָה כְצֶמַח הַשָּׁדֶה נְתַתִיךָ, וַתִרְבִי וַתִגְדְלי וַתָּבאִי בַעֲדִי עֲדָיִים, שָׁדַיִם נָכֹנוּ וּשְׁעָרֵדְ צִמֵחַ, וְאַתְ

ַערֹם וְעֶרְיָה. וָאֶעֶבֹר עָלַיִדְ וָאֶרְאֵדְ מִתְבּוֹסֶסֶת בְדָמָיִדְ, וָאֹמַר לָדְ בְדָמַיִדְ חֵיִי, וָאֹמַר לָדְ בְדָמַיִדְ חֵיִי.

<u>וַיְר</u>עוּ אֹתָנוּ הַמִצְרִים וַיְעַנּוּנוּ, וַיִתְנוּ עָלֵינוּ עֲבדָה קָשָה.

**וַיָּרֵעוּ אֹתָנוּ הַמִצְרִים** - כְמָה שֶּנֶאֱמַרּ: הָבָה נִתְּחַכְמָה לוֹ פֶּן יִרְבָה, וְהָיָה כִי תִקְרָאנָה מִלְחָמָה וְנוֹסַף גַם הוּא עַל שֹׁנְאֵינוּ וְנִלְחַם בָנוּ, וְעָלָה מִן הָאֶרֶץ.

**וַיְעַנּוּנוּ** - כְמָה שֶׁנֶאֱמַרּ: וַיָּשִימוּ עָלָיו שָׁרֵי מִסִים לְמַעַן עַנֹתוֹ בְסִבְלֹתָם. וַיִבֶן עָרֵי מִסְכְנוֹת לְפַרְעֹה. אֶת פִּתֹם וְאֶת רַעַמְסֵס.

<u>וּיִתְנוּ עָלֵינוּ עֲבֹדָה קָשָה</u> - כְמָה שֶנֶאֱמַר: וַיַעַבִדוּ מִצְרַיִם אֶת בְנֵי יִשְרָאֵל בְפָרֶךָ.

ַוַנִצְעַק אֶל יִיָ אֱלהֵי אֲבתִינוּ, וַיִשְׁמַע יִיָ אֶת קלֵנוּ, וַיִרָא אֶת עְנֵינוּ וְאֶת עֲמָלֵנוּ וְאֶת ל<u>ח</u>ְצַנוּ.

**וַנִּצְעַק אֶל יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵינוּ** - כְמָה שֶׁנֶאֱמַרּ: וַיְהִי בַּיָמִים הָרַבִּים הָהֵם וַיָּמָת מֶלֶךְ מִצְרַיִם, וַיֵּאָנְחוּ בְנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל מִן הְעֵבוֹדָה וַיִּזְעָקוּ, וַתַּעַל שַׁוְעָתָם אֶל הָאֱלֹהִים מִן הָעַבדָה.

**וַיִּשְׁמַע יְיָ אֶת קֹלֵנוּ** - כְמָה שֶׁנֶאֶמַרּ: וַיִשְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים אֶת נַאֲקָתָם, וַיִּזְכּוֹר אֱלֹהִים אֶת בְרִיתוֹ אֶת אַבְרָהָם, אֶת יִצְחָק וְאֶת יַעַקֹב.

<u>וַיַּרְא אֶת עָנְיֵנוּ</u> - זוֹ פְרִישׁוּת דֶרֶדְ אֶרֶץ, כְמָה שֶנֶאֱמַרי וַיַרְא אֱלהִים אֶת בְני יִשְׁרָאֵל וַיִדַע אֱלהִים.

ָ**וְאֶת עֵמְלֵנוּ** - אֵלּוּ הַבָּנִים. כְּמָה שֶׁנֶאֱמֵרי כָּל הַבֵּן הַיִּלוֹד הַיְאֹרָה תַשְלִיכָהוּ וְכָל הַבַת תְחַיּוּן.

**ַוְאֶת לַחֲצֵנוּ** - זֶה הַדְחַק, כְמָה שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: וְגַם רָאִיתִי אֶת הַלַחַץ אֲשֶׁר מִצְרַיִם לֹחֲצִים אֹתָם.

ַוַיּוֹצָאֵנוּ יְיָ מִמִצְרַיִם בְּיָד חֲזָקָה וּבִזְרֹעַ נְטוּיָה, וּבְמֹרָא גָדל, וּבְאֹתוֹת וּבְמֹפְתִים.

וּיִּנְאַמָּנוּ יְיָ מָמָצְרָיִם - לא עַל יְדֵי מֵלְאָדָּ, וְלֹא עַל יְדֵי שָׁרָף, וְלֹא עַל יְדֵי שָׁלִיחַ, אֶלָא הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָרוּדָ הוּא בִכְבוֹדו וּבְעַצְמוֹ, שֶׁנֶאֲמַרּ: וְעָבַרְתַי בְאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם בַלַיְלָה הַזֶּה, וְהִכֵּיתִי כָל בְכוֹר בְאֶרֶץ מִצְרַים מֵאָדָם וְעַד בְהֵמָה, וּבְכָל אֱלֹהֵי מִצְרַים אֶעֲשֶׁה שְׁבָּטִים. אֲנִי יְיָ, וְעָבַרְתַי בְאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם בַלַיְלָה הַזֶּה, וְהִכֵיתִי כָל בְכוֹר אַנִי וְלֹא מַלְאָדָּ. וְהָכֵיתִי כָל בְכוֹר בְאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם בַלַיְלָה מָזֶה, וְהִכֵיתִי כָל בְכוֹר בְאֶרָץ - אֲנִי וְלֹא שָרָף. וּבְכָל אֱלֹהֵי מִצְרַים אָעֲשֶׁה שְׁבָּטִים - אֲנִי ווֹא הַשָּלִיחַ. אֲנִי יְיָ - הְעִי וְלֹא שָרָף. וּבְכָל אֱלֹהֵי מִצְרַים אָעֲשֶׁה שְׁבָּטִים - אֲנִי וֹלא הַשָּלִיחַ. אֲנִי יְיָ וּבִזְרֹעַ נְטוּיָה - זו הַחֶרֶב, כְמָה שֶנֶאֱמַר: וְחַרְבּוֹ שְׁלוּפָה בְיָדוֹ, נְטוּיָה עַל יְרוּשָׁלַיֵם.

**וּדְמֹרָא גָדֹל** - זוֹ גַלּוּי שְׁכִינָה, כְמָה שֶׁגָאֱמַרּ: אוֹ הֲנִסָּה אֱלֹהִים לָבֹא לְקַחַת לוֹ גוֹי מִקֶרֶב גוֹי בְמַסֹת בְאֹתֹת וּבְמוֹפְתִים, וּבְמִלְחָמָה וּבְיָד חֲזָקָה וּבִזְרוֹעַ נְטוּיָה, וּבְמוֹרָאִים גְדֹלִים, כְכֹל אֲשֶׁר עָשָה לֶכֶם יְיָ אֱלֹהֵיכֶם בְמִצְרַיִם לְעֵינֵידָ.

> ּוּבְאֹתוֹת - זֶה הַמַּטֶה, כְּמָה שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: וְאֶת הַמַּטֶה הַזֶּה תִקַח בְיָדְדָ, אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׁה בּוֹ אֶת הָאֹתֹת. וּבְמֹפְתֵים - זֶה הַדָּם, כְמָה שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: וְנָתַתִי מוֹפְתִים בַשַּמַיִם וּבָאָרֶץ, דָם וָאֵשׁ וְתִימְרוֹת עַשָן.

דָבָר אַתֵר: בְיָד חֲזָקָה - שְתַיִם, וּבִזְרֹעַ נְטוּיָה - שְתַיִם, וּבְמֹרָא גָדל - שְתַיִם, וּבְאֹתוֹת - שְתַיִם, וּבְמֹפְתַים - שְתַיִם. אַלוּ עֶשֶׁר מַכּוֹת שֶהַבִיא הַקָדוֹש בָרוּדְ הוּא עַל הַמִצְרִים בְמִצְרַים, וְאֵלּוּ הֵן:

ַדָם, צְפַרְדֵעַ, כִנִים, עָרוֹב, דֶבֶר, שְׁחִין, בָרָד, אַרְבֶה, חֹשֶׁדְ, מַכַת בְכוֹרוֹת.

ַרִבִּי יְהוּדָה הָיָה נוֹתֵן בָהֶם סִמְנִים: דְצַ"ךְ עַדַ"ש בְאַחַ"ב.

**דרשה לסיום:** רַבִּי יוֹסֵי הַגְלִילִי אוֹמֵר: מִנַיֵן אַתָּה אוֹמֵר שֶׁלָקוּ הַמִצְרִים בְמִצְרַים בְמִצְרַים עָשֶׁר מַכּוֹת וְעַל הַיָּם לָקוּ חַמִשִּים מַכּּוֹת: בְמִצְרַים מָה הוּא אוֹמֵר: וַיֹּאמְרוּ הַחַרְטַמִים אֶל פַּרְעֹה: אֶצְבַע אֱלהִים הִוּא, וְעַל הַיָם מָה הוּא אוֹמֵר: וַזַרְא יִשְׁרָאֵל אֶת הַיָּד הַגְדֹלָה אֲשֶׁר עָשָה יְיָ בְמִצְרַיִם, וַיִּיְרְאוּ הָעָם אֶת יְיָ, וַיַאֲמִינוּ בַיְי עֶשֶׁר מַכּוֹת. אֱמוֹר מֵעַתָּה: בְמִצְרַים לָקוּ עֶשֶׁר מַפּרות וְעַל הַיָם לָקוּ חֲמִשִים

ַרַבִּי אֶלִיעֶזֶר אוֹמֵר: מִנַיָן שֶׁכָל מַכָּה וּמַכָּה שֶׁהִבִיא הַקָּדוֹש בָרוּדְ הוּא עַל הַמִצְרִים בְמִצְרַים הָיְתָה שֶׁל אַרְבַע מַכּוֹת! שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: יְשַלַח בָם חֲרוֹן אַפּוֹ, עֶבְרָה וָזַעֵם וְצָרָה, מִשְׁלַחַת מַלְאֲבֵי רָעִים. עֶבְרָה - אַחַת, וָזַעַם - שְׁתַיִם, וְצָרָה - שָׁלשׁ, מִשְׁלַחַת מַלְאֲבֵי רָעִים - אַרְבַע. אֱמור מֵעַתָה: בְמִצְרַיִם לָקוּ אַרְבָעִים מַכּוֹת וְעַל הַיָם לָקוּ מָאתַיִם מַכּוֹת.

ַרִבִּי עֲקִיבָּא אוֹמֵר: מִנַיִן שֶׁכָל מַכָה וּמַכָה שֶׁהַבִיא הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָרוּדְ הוּא עַל הַמִצְרִים בְמִצְרִים הָיְתָה שֶׁל חָמֵשׁ מַכּּוֹתי שֶּגֶאֱמַר: יְשַלַח בָם חֲרוֹן אַפּוֹ, עֶבְרָה וָזַעַם וְצָרָה, מִשְלַחַת מַלְאֲכֵי רָעִים. חֲרוֹן אַפּוֹ- אַחַת, עֶבְרָה - שְׁתַיָם, וָזַעַם -שָלש, וְצָרָה - אַרְבַע, מִשְׁלַחַת מַלְאֲכֵי רָעִים - חָמֵשׁ. אֱמוֹר מֵעַתָה: בְמִצְרַים לָקוּ חֲמִשִים מַכּוֹת וְעַל הַיָם לָקוּ חֲמָשִים וּמָאתַים מַכּוֹת

As it is said: "The Aramean wished to destroy my father; and he went down to Egypt and sojourned there, few in number; and he became there a nation - great and mighty and numerous."

"And he went down to Egypt" forced by Divine decree. "And he sojourned there" - this teaches that our father Jacob did not go down to Egypt to settle, but only to live there temporarily. Thus it is said, "They said to Pharaoh, We have come to sojourn in the land, for there is no pasture for your servants' flocks because the hunger is severe in the land of Canaan; and now, please, let your servants dwell in the land of Goshen."

**"Few in number"** as it is said: "Your fathers went down to Egypt with seventy persons, and now, the L-rd, your G-d, has made you as numerous as the stars of heaven."

"And he became there a nation" this teaches that Israel was distinctive there.

**"Great, mighty,"** as it is said: "And the children of Israel were fruitful and increased abundantly, and multiplied and became very, very mighty, and the land became filled with them."

"And numerous," as it is said: "I passed over you and saw you wallowing in your bloods, and I said to you `By your blood you shall live,' and I said to you `By your blood you shall live!' I caused you to thrive like the plants of the field, and you increased and grew and became very beautiful your bosom fashioned and your hair grown long, but you were naked and bare."

"The Egyptians treated us badly and they made us suffer, and they put hard work upon us."

"The Egyptians treated us badly," as it is said: Come, let us act cunningly with [the people] lest they multiply and, if there should be a war against us, they will join our enemies, fight against us and leave the land."

"And they made us suffer," as it is said: "They set taskmasters over [the people of Israel] to make them suffer with their burdens, and they built storage cities for Pharaoh, Pitom and Ramses."

"And they put hard work upon us," as it is said: "The Egyptians made the children of Israel work with rigor. And they made their lives bitter with hard work, with mortar and with bricks and all manner of service in the field, all their work which they made them work with rigor." And we cried out to the L-rd, the G-d of our fathers, and the L-rd heard our voice and saw our suffering, our labor and our oppression.

"And we cried out to the L-rd, the G-d of our fathers," as it is said: "During that long period, the king of Egypt died; and the children of Israel groaned because of the servitude, and they cried out. And their cry for help from their servitude rose up to G-d."

"And the L-rd heard our voice" as it said: "And G-d heard their groaning, and G-d remembered His covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob."

"And he saw our suffering," this refers to the separation of husband and wife, as it is said: "G-d saw the children of Israel and G-d took note."

"**Our labor**," this refers to the "children," as it is said: "Every boy that is born, you shall throw into the river and every girl you shall keep alive."

"And our oppression," this refers to the pressure, as it is said: "I have seen the oppression with which the Egyptians oppress them."

"The L-rd took as out of Egypt with a strong hand and an outstretched arm, and with a great manifestation, and with signs and wonders."

"The L-rd took us out of Egypt," not through an angel, not through a seraph and not through a messenger. The Holy One, blessed be He, did it in His glory by Himself!

Thus it is said: "In that night I will pass through the land of Egypt, and I will smite every first-born in the land of Egypt, from man to beast, and I will carry out judgments against all the gods of Egypt, I the L-rd." "I will pass through the land of Egypt," I and not an angel; "And I will smite every first-born in the land of Egypt," I and not a seraph; "And I will carry out judgments against all the gods of Egypt," I and not a messenger; "I- the L-rd," it is I, and none other!

"With a strong hand," this refers to the dever (pestilence) as it is said: "Behold, the hand of the L-rd will be upon your livestock in the field, upon the horses, the donkeys, the camels, the herds and the flocks, a very severe pestilence."

"And with an outstretched arm," this refers to the sword, as it is said: "His sword was drawn, in his hand, stretched out over Jerusalem."

"And with a great manifestation," this refers to the revelation of the Shechinah (Divine Presence), as it is said: "Has any G-d ever tried to take for himself a nation from the midst of another nation, with trials, signs and wonders, with war and with a strong hand and an outstretched arm, and with great manifestations, like all that the L-rd your G-d, did for you in Egypt before your eyes!"

"And with signs," this refers to the staff, as it is said: "Take into your hand this staff with which you shall perform the signs."

"And wonders," this refers to the blood, as it is said: "And I shall show wonders in heaven and on earth. Blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke Another explanation: "Strong hand" indicates two [plagues]; "Outstretched arm," another two; "Great manifestation," another two; "Signs," another two; and "Wonders," another two.

These are the Ten Plagues which the Holy One, blessed be He, brought upon the Egyptians, namely as follows: Blood. Frogs. Lice. Wild Beasts. Pestilence. Boils. Hail. Locust. Darkness. Slaying of the First-born.

Rabbi Yehudah referred to them by acronyms: DeTzaCh (blood, frogs, lice); ADaSh (beasts, pestilence, boils); BeAChaV (hail, locust, darkness, first-born).

Rabbi Yosi the Gallilean said: How do you know that the Egyptians were stricken by ten plagues in Egypt, and then were struck by fifty plagues at the sea? In Egypt it says of them, "The magicians said to Pharaoh `This is the finger of G-d.' At the sea it says, "Israel saw the great hand that the L-rd laid against Egypt; and the people feared the L-rd, and they believed in the L-rd and in His servant Moses." Now, how often were they smitten by `the finger'? Ten plagues! Thus you must conclude that in Egypt they were smitten by ten plagues, at the sea they were smitten by fifty plagues!

Rabbi Eliezer said: How do we know that each individual plague which the Holy One, blessed be He, brought upon the Egyptians in Egypt consisted of four plagues? For it is said: "He sent against them His fierce anger, fury, and indignation, and trouble, a discharge of messengers of evil": `Fury,' is one; `Indignation,' makes two; `Trouble,' makes three; `Discharge of messengers of evil,' makes four. Thus you must now say that in Egypt they were struck by forty plagues, and at the sea they were stricken by two hundred plagues.

Rabbi Akiva said: How do we know that each individual plague which the Holy One, blessed be He, brought upon the Egyptians in Egypt consisted of five plagues? For it is said: "He sent against them his fierce anger, fury, and indignation, and trouble, a discharge of messengers of evil": "His fierce anger," is one; "fury," makes two; "indignation," makes three; "trouble," makes four; "discharge of messengers of evil," makes five. Thus you must now say that in Egypt they were struck by fifty plagues, and at the sea they were stricken by two hundred and fifty plagues.

# דיינו – הודאה ושבח: כמה מעלות טובות – דיינו 3:3

כַמַה מַעֵלות טובות לַמַקום עַלִינו! אַלו הוציאַנו ממצרים ולא עשה בהם שפטים, דַיָינו. אָלּוּ עַשַה בַהֶם שְׁפַּטִים, וָלֹא עַשַה בֵאלהֵיהֵם, דַיֵינוּ. אַלוּ עַשָּה בָאלהֵיהֵם, וָלֹא הַרָג אֶת בְכוֹרֵיהֵם, דַיֵינוּ. אַלו הַרָג אֶת בְּכוֹרִיהֶם וָלֹא נַתַן לַנוּ אֶת מַמוֹנַם, דַיֵינוּ. אָלו נַתָן לַנו אֶת מַמוּנַם וָלֹא קָרַע לַנו אֶת הַיַם, דַיֵינו. אַלו קַרַע לַנו אֶת הַיַם וָלא הֵעָבִירַנו בְתוֹכו בֶחַרַבָה, דַיֵינו. אַלּו הֶעֶבִירַנו בְתוֹכוֹ בֶחַרַבָּה וָלֹא שָקַע צַרָנו בְתוֹכוֹ, דַיֵינוֹ. אַלּוּ שַקַע צָרַנוּ בְתוֹכוֹ וְלֹא סְפֵק צָרְכֵנוּ בַמִדְבָר אַרְבָעִים שָנָה, דַיֵינוּ. אַלו סְפֵק צַרְכָנו בַמִדְבַר אַרְבַעִים שַנָה ולא הֶאֵכִילַנוּ אֶת הַמַן, דַיֵינוּ. אַלּו הֶאֱכִילָנוּ אֶת הַמָן וְלֹא נָתַן לָנוּ אֶת הַשַּבָת, דַיֵינוּ. אָלּוּ נַתַן לַנוּ אֶת הַשַּבַת, וָלֹא קָרְבַנוּ לִפְנֵי הַר סִינֵי, דַיֵינוּ. אַלו קָרְבַנוּ לִפְנֵי הַר סִינֵי, וְלֹא נַתַן לַנוּ אֶת הַתּוֹרָה, דַיֵינוּ. אַלּוּ נָתַן לָנוּ אֶת הַתּוֹרָה וְלֹא הִכְנִיסָנוּ לְאֶרֶץ יִשְׁרָאֵל, דַיֵינוּ. אלו הכניסנו לארץ ישראל ולא בנה לנו את בית הבחירה, דיינו. על אַחַת, כַמַה וְכַמָה, טובה כְפוּלָה וּמְכַפֶּלֶת לַמַקום עַלִינוּ שָהוּצִיאַנו מִמְצָרִים, וְעַשָּה בָהֶם שְׁפַטִים, וְעַשָּה ַבאלהֵיהֶם, וְהָרַג אֶת בְכוֹרֵיהֶם, וְנָתַן לָנוּ אֶת מָמוֹנָם, וְקָרַע לָנוּ אֶת הַיָם, וְהֶעֵבִירָנוּ בְתוֹכוֹ בֶחָרָבָה, וְשָׁקַע צָרַנו

#### ַבְתוֹכוֹ, וְסִפֵּק צָרְכֵנוּ בַמִדְבָר אַרְבָעִים שָנָה, וְהָאֶכִילְנוּ אֶת הַמָן, וְנָתַן לָנוּ אֶת הַשַּבָת, וְקַרְבָנוּ לִפְנֵי הַר סִינֵי, וְנָתַן לָנוּ אֶת הַתּוֹרָה, וְהִכְנִיסָנוּ לְאֶרֶץ יִשְׁרָאֵל, וּבָנָה לְנוּ אֶת בֵית הַבְחִירָה לְכַפֵּר עַל כָל עֵוֹנוֹתֵינו

How many levels of favors has the Omnipresent One bestowed upon us:

If He had brought us out from Egypt, and had not carried out judgments against them Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

If He had carried out judgments against them, and not against their idols Dayenu, it would have sufficed us! If He had destroyed their idols, and had not smitten their first-born Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

If He had smitten their first-born, and had not given us their wealth Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

If He had given us their wealth, and had not split the sea for us Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

If He had split the sea for us, and had not taken us through it on dry land Dayenu, it would have sufficed us! If He had taken us through the sea on dry land, and had not drowned our oppressors in it Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

If He had drowned our oppressors in it, and had not supplied our needs in the desert for forty years Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

If He had supplied our needs in the desert for forty years, and had not fed us the manna Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

If He had fed us the manna, and had not given us the Shabbat Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

If He had given us the Shabbat, and had not brought us before Mount Sinai Dayenu, it would have sufficed us! If He had brought us before Mount Sinai, and had not given us the Torah Dayenu, it would have sufficed us! If He had given us the Torah, and had not brought us into the land of Israel Dayenu, it would have sufficed us! If He had brought us into the land of Israel, and had not built for us the Beit Habechirah (Chosen House; the Beit Hamikdash) Dayenu, it would have sufficed us!

Thus how much more so should we be grateful to the Omnipresent One for the doubled and redoubled goodness that He has bestowed upon us; for He has brought us out of Egypt, and carried out judgments against them, and against their idols, and smote their first-born, and gave us their wealth, and split the sea for us, and took us through it on dry land, and drowned our oppressors in it, and supplied our needs in the desert for forty years, and fed us the manna, and gave us the Shabbat, and brought us before Mount Sinai, and gave us the Torah, and brought us into the land of Israel and built for us the Beit Habechirah to atone for all our sins.

# <u>חלק 4 – מצוות הלילה - Part 4 - Redemption through Mitzvot</u>

# :4:1 שאלה : פסח, מצה, מרור – על שום מה

ַרַבָן גַמְלִיאֵל הָיָה אוֹמֵר: כָל שֶׁלֹא אָמַר שְׁלשָה דְבָרִים אֵלּוּ בַבֶּסַח, לֹא יָצָא יְדֵי חוֹבָתוֹ, וְאֵלּוּ הֵן: פֶּסַח, מַצָה, וּמָרוֹר. פֶּסַח שֶׁהָיוּ אֲבוֹתֵינוּ אוֹכְלִים בִזְמַן שֶׁבֵית הַמִקְדַשׁ הָיָה קַיָם, עַל שום מָה?

Rabban Gamliel used to say: Whoever does not discuss the following three things on Passover has not fulfilled his duty, namely: **Passover, Matzah, and Maror** 

Passover - the Passover-lamb that our fathers ate during the time of the Beit Hamikdash - for what reason [did they do so]?

4:2 תשובה וסיפור: רכן גמליאל היה אומר

עַל שׁוּם שֶׁפָסַח הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָרוּדְ הוּא עַל בָתֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ בְמִצְרַיִם, שֶׁנֶאֱמַרי וַאֲמַרְתֶם זֶבַח פָסַח הוּא לַיי, אֲשֶׁר פָסַח עַל בְתֵי בְנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל בְמִצְרַיִם בְנֶגְפוֹ אֶת מִצְרַיִם, וְאֶת בְתֵינוּ הִצִיל, וַיִקֹד הָעָם וַיִשְׁתַחווּ

מַצָּה זוֹ שֶׁאָנוּ אוֹכְלִים, עַל שׁוּם מָהיּ עַל שׁוּם שֶׁלֹא הִסְפִיק בְצָקָם שֶׁל אֲבוֹתֵינוּ לְהַחֲמִיץ עַד שֶׁנְגְלָה עַלֵיהֶם מֶלֶד מַלְבֵי הַמְלָבִים, הַקָּדוֹש בָרוּדְ הוּא, וּגְאָלָם, שֶׁנֶאֶמַרי וַיֹאפוּ אֶת הַבָּצֵק אֲשֶׁר הוּצִיאוּ מִמִצְרַיִם עַגֹת מַצוֹת, כִי לֹא חָמֵץ, כִי גֹרִשׁוּ מִמִצְרַיִם וְלֹא יָבְלוּ לְהַתְּמַהְמֵה, וְגַם צַדָה לֹא עַשׂו לָהֶם.

מָרוֹר זֶה שֶׁאָנוּ אוֹכְלִים, עַל שׁוּם מָהיּ עַל שׁוּם שֶׁמֵרְרוּ הַמִצְרִים אֶת חַיֵּי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ בְמִצְרִים, שֶׁנֶאֱמַרי וַיְמָרֵרוּ אֶת חַיֵּיהֶם בַעֲבֹדָה קַשָּה, בְחֹמֶר וּבַלְבַנִים וּבָכָל עֲבֹדָה בַשָּדֶה אֶת כָל עֲבֹדָתָם אֲשֶׁר עַבְדוּ בָהֶם בְפָרֵדְ.

דרשה לסיום: בְכָל דּוֹר וָדוֹר חַיָב אָדָם לְרְאוֹת אֶת עַצְמוֹ כְאִלּוּ הוּא יָצָא מִמִצְרַיִם, שֶׁנָאֶמַר: וְהַגַּדְתָ לְבִנְדָ בַיוֹם הַהוּא לֵאמֹר, בַעֲבוּר זֶה עָשָה יְיָ לִי בְצֵאתִי מִמִצְרָיִם. לֹא אֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ בִלְבָד גָאַל הַקָדוֹש בָרוּדָ הוּא, אֶלָא אַף אוֹתָנוּ גָאַל עִמָהֶם, שֶׁנֶאֱמַר: וְאוֹתָנוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּם, לְמַעַן הָבִיא אֹתָנוּ, לָתֶת לָנוּ אֶת הָאֶרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַע לַאֲבֹתֵנוּ.

Because the Omnipresent passed over our fathers' houses in Egypt, as it is said:

"You shall say, It is a Passover-offering to the L-rd, because He passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt when He struck the Egyptians with a plague, and He saved our houses. And the people bowed and prostrated themselves."

This Matzah that we eat for what reason? Because the dough of our fathers did not have time to become leavened before the King of the kings of kings, the Holy One, blessed be He, revealed Himself to them and redeemed them.

Thus it is said: "They baked Matzah-cakes from the dough that they had brought out of Egypt, because it was not leavened; for they had been driven out of Egypt and could not delay, and they had also not prepared any [other] provisions."

This maror that we eat for what reason? Because the Egyptians embittered our fathers' lives in Egypt, as it is said:

"They made their lives bitter with hard service, with mortar and with bricks, and with all manner of service in the field; all their service which they made them serve with rigor."

In every generation a person is obligated to regard himself as if he had come out of Egypt, as it is said: "You shall tell your child on that day, it is because of this that the L-rd did for me when I left Egypt."

The Holy One, blessed be He, redeemed not only our fathers from Egypt, but He redeemed also us with them, as it is said: "It was us that He brought out from there, so that He might bring us to give us the land that He swore to our fathers."

# 4:3 הודאה ושכח: לפיכך אנתנו חייכים להודות

לְּפִיכָדְ אֲנַחְנוּ חַיָבִים לְהוֹדוֹת, לְהַלֵל, לְשַבַחַ, לְפָאֵר, לְרוֹמֵם, לְהַדֵר, לְבָרַדְ, לְעַלֵה וּלְקַלֵס לְמִי שֶׁעָשָׁה לַאֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְלָנוּ אֶת כָל הַנִסִים הָאֵלוּ: הוֹצִיאָנוּ מֵעַבְדוּת לְחֵרוּת מִיָּגוֹן לְשְׁמְחָה, וּמֵאֵבֶל לְיוֹם טוֹב, וּמֵאֲפֵלָה לְאוֹר גָדוֹל, וּמִשִּעְבּוּד לְגָאֶלָה. וְנֹאמַר לְפָנָיו שִׁירֵה חֵדֶשָׁה: הַלָלוּיָהַ.

א הַלְלוּ יָה הַלְלוּ עַבְדֵי יְהוָה הַלְלוּ אֶת שֵׁם יְהוָה. ב יְהִי שֵׁם יְהוָה מְבֹרָדְ מֵעַתָּה וְעַד עוֹלָם. ג מִמִזְרַח שֶׁמֶשׁ עַד מְבוֹחוֹ מְהֻלְל שֵׁם יְהוָה. ד רָם עַל כָל גוּיִם יְהוֶה עַל הַשָּׁמַיִם כְבוֹדוֹ. ה מִי כַיהוֶה אֱלהֵינוּ הַמַגְבִיהִי לָשָבֶת. ו הַמַשְׁפִילִי לְרְאוֹת בַשְׁמַיִם וּבָאֶרֶץ. ז מְקִימִי מֵעָפָר דָל מֵאַשְׁפֹת יָרִים אֶבְיוֹן. ח לְהוֹשִיבִי עם נְדִיבִים עם נְדִיבֵי עַמוֹ. ט מושִיבִי עַקַרֵת הַבַּיִת אֵם הַבָּנִים שְׁמֵחָה הַלָלוּ יָה. (תהלים קיג) א בְצֵאת יִשְׁרָאֵל מִמִאְרָיִם בֵּית יַעֲקֹב מֵעַם לֹעֵז. ב הָיְתָה יְהוּדָה לְקָדְשׁוֹ יִשְׁרָאֵל מַמְשְלוֹתָיו. ג הַיָם רָאָה וַיָּנָס הַיַּרְדֵן יִסב לְאָחוֹר. ד הֶהָרִים רָקְדוּ כְאֵילִים גְבָעוֹת כִבְנֵי צֹאן. ה מַה לְדְ הַיָם כִי תָנוּס הַיַרְדֵן תִסב לְאָחוֹר. ו הֶהָרִים תִרְקְדוּ כְאֵילִים גְבָעוֹת כִבְנֵי צֹאן. ז מִלִפְנֵי אָדוֹן חוּלִי אָרֶץ מִלִפְנֵי אֱלוֹהַ יַעֲקֹב. ח הַהֹפְכִי הַצוּר אֲגַם מָיִם חַלָמִישׁ לְמַעְיְנוֹ מַיִם. (**תהלים קיד**)

בָרוּדְּ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶדְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר גְּאָלָנוּ וְגָאַל אֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ מִמִצְרַיִם, וְהִגִיעָנוּ לַלִיְלָה הַזֶּה לֶאֶכָל בּוֹ מַצָּה וּמָרוֹר. כֵּן יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וֵאלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ יַגִּיעֵנוּ לְמוֹעֲדִים וְלְרְגָלִים אֲחֵרִים הַבָּאִים לְקָרָאתֵנוּ לְשָׁלוֹם, שְׁמַחִים בְבִנְיַן עִירֶדְ וְשָׁשִׁים בַעֲבוֹדֶתֶך. וְנֹאכַל שָם מִן הַזְבָחִים וּמִן הַפְסָחִים אֲשֶׁר יַגִּיעַ דָּמָם עַל קִיר מִזְבַחֵדְ לְרָצוֹן, וְנוֹדֶה לְדְ חָדָש עַל גְאֵלָתֵנוּ וְעֵל פְדוּת נַפְשֵׁנוּ. בָרוּדְ אַתָה יִיָּ גָאַל יִשְׁרָאֵל

#### בָרוּדְ אַתָה יִיָ אֱלהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוּלָם בּוֹרֵא פְרִי הַגָּפֶן

Therefore, it is our duty to thank, praise, laud, glorify, exhalt, honor, bless, extol and adore Him who performed for our fathers and for us all of these wonders. He brought us forth from slavery to freedom, from sorrow to joy, from mourning to festivity, from darkness to a great light, from subjection to redemption. Therefore, let us recite a new song before Him, Halleluyah.

Halleluyah - Praise G-d! Offer praise, you servants of the L-rd; praise the Name of the L-rd. May the L-rd's Name be blessed from now and to all eternity. From the rising of the sun to its setting, the L-rd's Name is praised. The L-rd is high above all nations, His glory is over the heavens. Who is like the L-rd, our G-d, who dwells on high yet looks down so low upon heaven and earth! He raises the poor from the dust, He lifts the needy from the dunghill, to seat them with nobles, with the nobles of His people. He restores the barren woman to the house, into a joyful mother of children. Halleluyah - praise G-d.

When Israel went out of Egypt, the House of Jacob from a people of a foreign language, Judah became His holy one, Israel His dominion. The sea saw and fled, the Jordan turned backward. The mountains skipped like rams, the hills like young sheep. What is with you, O sea, that you flee; Jordan, that you turn backward? Mountains, why do you skip like rams; hills, like a pool of water, the flint-stone into a spring of water.

Blessed are You, G-d, our G-d, King of the universe, who has redeemed us and redeemed our fathers from Egypt, and enabled us to attain this night to eat matzah and maror. So too, G-d, our G-d and G-d of our fathers, enable us to attain other holidays and festivals that will come to us in peace with happiness in the rebuilding of Your city, and with rejoicing in Your service [in the Bet Hamikdash]. Then we shall eat of the sacrifices and of the Passover-offerings whose blood shall be sprinkled on the wall of Your altar for acceptance; and we shall thank You with a new song for our redemption and for the deliverance of our souls. Blessed are You, G-d, who redeemed Israel.