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DAY-TO-DAY HALACHIC GUIDE

for the Month of Tishrei 5786

Part I

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Under the auspices of Horav Yosef Yeshaya Braun, shlita
Member of the Badatz of Crown Heights

B"H

DAY-TO-DAY HALACHIC GUIDE

**Laws & Customs
for the Month of Tishrei 5786**

**Part I
from 20 Elul 5785 - until 13 Tishrei 5786**

By
Horav Yosef Yeshaya Braun, shlita
member of the Badatz of Crown Heights

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FOREWORD

Presented here is comprehensive guidance for the laws and customs associated with the days from 20 Elul through 13 Tishrei. The details are derived from multiple sources. Due to a dearth of space only some references and halachic notes have been added. Primary sources include: the Alter Rebbe's *Shulchan Aruch*, *Mateh Ephraim*, *Kitzur Shulchan Aruch*, *Sefer Haminhagim Chabad*, *Luach Colel Chabad*, various *sichos*, *maamarim* and *Igros Kodesh*. Please see the footnotes in the Hebrew section for more halachic discussion of the topics mentioned.

The details are derived from multiple sources, revised by **Rabbi M.M. Rotenberg**.

The intention of this summary is to inform you of some of the relevant laws, not to replace each person's obligation to review the halachos comprehensively.

Please note: Specific laws are usually mentioned only the first time that they become relevant, though they may apply to subsequent dates as well.

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* * *

TIME TO PREPARE

In a *sichah* on the second day of Rosh Hashanah 5752, the Rebbe states:

"We need to focus on studying the laws that apply to this time of year, during which many changes are made to the standard prayers and there are numerous customs that apply. We should make certain to study these laws in the Code of Jewish Law.

"Recently, yearly calendars have begun to include many of the laws that apply to the relevant time of the year and that are necessary to know. This is particularly useful for those who, for whatever reason, do not have *sefarim* or do not know how to find what they are looking for in the *sefarim* that they own. Now they can simply examine such calendars and easily find the relevant laws.

"It is therefore extremely appropriate for every single person to peruse the contents of these calendars, such as the Kollel Chabad calendar (available both in wall size and pocket size formats) in such a manner that the laws that apply to this time of year will become fixed in his memory. After all, it sometimes happens that a halachic question arises precisely at a point during which it is forbidden to interrupt and ask for someone's guidance—or when there is nobody around to ask. Furthermore [not having familiarized oneself with the relevant laws beforehand], it can happen that one does not even realize that there is a problem to begin with."

* * *

This guide incorporates several reminders about laws that will only be applicable

during the Era of Redemption, with the hope that Moshiach will come speedily, allowing us to implement these laws in practice. The concept of studying these halachos is based on several *sichos*, some of which are quoted below:

TO REALIZE REDEMPTION

“Hashem **begs** the Jewish people,” the Rebbe passionately stated,¹ “to occupy themselves with the study of the laws of the sacrificial orders ... which [as our Sages state], is considered as if we had actually offered the sacrifices. This study will bring about the actual offerings because it brings [to quote Rambam], ‘King Moshiach [who] will build the *Beis Hamikdash* ... and restore the laws of the Torah ... so that the Jewish people will again offer the sacrifices ... in accordance with all the mitzvos that are stated in the Torah,’ speedily, in our time—literally! [Then, to quote the festival liturgy], ‘We will offer before You there the offerings of our obligations ... in accordance with the commandments of Your will.’”

“We must experience greater longing and yearning for the Redemption,” the Rebbe demanded.² “One of the ways this is accomplished is through studying more Torah on the subjects of the Redemption and the *Beis Hamikdash*. Studying these topics greatly hastens their actual realization, to the extent that we will go directly from studying these subjects to greet our righteous Moshiach. We will inform him, ‘We have just completed studying the laws associated with your coming!’ An additional motivation to study these laws is that we must expect Moshiach’s arrival each and every day. In that case, these laws [concerning the Redemption and the *Beis Hamikdash*] are matters that every Jew—men and women alike—must know, in order to put them into practical use on a daily basis, such as many of the laws of the offerings.”

* * *

General Note: The times listed below are for Crown Heights only. Since one can never achieve complete precision, and many factors may influence the accuracy of these times, it is recommended to begin earlier than the time listed and not wait until the last minute (e.g., for the start of Shabbos), or to wait extra time, when that is the appropriate precaution (e.g., at the close of Shabbos).

With blessings for **כתיבה וחתימה טובה ולשנה טובה ומתוקה**

The Editors

Rosh Chodesh Elul 5785

¹ *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 18, p. 341—*Emphasis in the original*

² From a *sichah* addressed to N'shei u'B'nos Chabad—*Sefer HaSichos* 5750, vol. 2, p. 485.

MONTH OF ELUL

Elul is called a **Month of Mercy**, for the thirteen attributes of Hashem's *Rachamim* shine especially during this time. During this month, the heavenly gates of mercy are wide open to anyone who is spiritually attenuated, serving the Creator, Blessed is He, with *teshuvah*, *tefillah* and *tzedakah*.

Elul is also a time for doing an internal audit; as the last month of the year, it is a **Month of Accounting** when we contemplate everything that occurred in the past year that has affected our Divine service. We must feel true regret for our previous wrongdoings and accept upon ourselves good resolutions to fulfill the mitzvos more perfectly, to pay more attention to Torah learning and prayer, and to make our positive traits more ingrained.

Elul also serves as a **Month of Preparation** for the new year—may it be heralded with only positivity and blessing in material and spiritual matters.

KING IN THE FIELD

The Alter Rebbe presents³ the following parable to explain the Divine service of Elul: As the king approaches his capital, the city's inhabitants leave their homes and enter the fields beyond the city limits in order to greet the king and escort him in. While the king is still in the field, all who wish are able to personally greet him. He, in turn, greets them in a friendly manner and shows a smiling countenance to all.

Likewise, concludes the Alter Rebbe, we go forth during Elul to greet the light of Hashem's countenance in the 'field'...

This subject is expounded upon in numerous *sichos* and *maamorim* of this season.

FIVE ACRONYMS OF ELUL

These are the five acronyms of the name Elul (אלול) that are based on Torah verses. Each of the verses represents another aspect of Divine service that we should emphasize throughout the month:

- 1) אנה לידו ושמת ליך "[Hashem] caused it to come to his hand, and [He] will provide for you [a place to flee]"⁴—this corresponds to **Torah study**.
- 2) אני לדודי ודודי לי "I am to my Beloved (Hashem) and my Beloved is to me"⁵—this corresponds to the **service of prayer**.
- 3) איש לרעהו ומתנות לאביונים "[Sending delicacies] each to the other and gifts to the poor"⁶—this corresponds to **acts of charity**.
- 4) את לבבך ואת לבב [Hashem, your G-d, will circumcise] your heart and the heart of your offspring [to love Hashem, your G-d, with all your heart and with all your

3) *Likkutei Torah*, Devarim 32a

4) Shemos 21:13, regarding the Cities of Refuge

5) Shir Hashirim 6:3

6) Esther 9:22

soul, that you may live!”⁷—this corresponds to **teshuvah**.

5) ‘ויאמרו לאמר אשירה לה’ “[Then Moshe and the Children of Israel sang this song to Hashem] and they declared saying: I will sing to Hashem”⁸—this corresponds to **Geulah**.

ELUL FIVE

We should publicize and promote the spiritual tasks of Elul that are alluded to by its five acronyms everywhere. These are: Torah-study, prayer, acts of kindness, penitence and Redemption. Immersing ourselves completely with the theme of the *Geulah*—and especially through studying those areas of Torah that discuss Redemption, Moshiach and the *Beis Hamikdash*—amidst expectant yearning and an absolute certainty that we will literally and immediately see with our corporeal eyes that “Behold! The King Moshiach comes!”

We should lay special emphasis on the Redemption, for which the acronym of Elul is found in the verse, “I will sing to Hashem; and they declared saying”⁹—in a manner that results in Redemption permeating *every* aspect of our Divine service.

GREETINGS

Concerning the customs of Elul, the Rebbe said¹⁰: Each person should bless others (and be blessed in return) with the wish of *kesivah vachasimah tovah, leshanah tovah umesukah* (“May you be inscribed and sealed for a good, sweet year”). It is appropriate that men bless men, women bless women, boys bless boys, and girls bless girls. This blessing should be extended to each individual Jew as well as to the entire Jewish nation as a whole. It should be expressed directly and in writing—as noted by latter-day halachic authorities, “It is customary when one pens a letter to send regards to a friend, from Rosh Chodesh Elul until Yom Kippur, that he add a prayerful wish that his friend merit to be judged favorably in the approaching days of judgment and to be inscribed and sealed in the Book of Good Life.” The blessing of a Jew, especially at an auspicious time—during the month of mercy when “the King is in the field ... and displays a benevolent countenance to all, and fulfills their requests”—serves to increase Hashem’s blessings in fulfillment of the requests of each and every Jew for all they need, both materially and spiritually!

CHECKING STAM

(Additionally) halachic authorities record, “The scrupulous are accustomed to have their *tefillin* and *mezuzos* checked during Elul, as well as seeing to the repair of

7) Devarim 30:6

8) Shemos 15:1

9) From the opening verses of *Az Yashir* (the Song of the Sea) that was sung by Moshe and the Jewish people as they passed through the split Red Sea.

10) *Parshas Re'eh* 5748

all other aspects that concern the performance of mitzvos; this is a fine custom.”¹¹ Indeed, this is a way to increase the blessings we receive from Hashem—especially the blessing to be inscribed and sealed for a good, sweet year!

It is worthwhile and highly appropriate that besides having our own *tefillin* and *mezuzos* checked, we also make an effort to publicize this practice wherever we can and to whomever we can.

Prayer: “It is more preferable to increase in *Selichos* and supplications during these days than to learn more,” writes the *Birchei Yosef*.¹² “I have personally observed this with some Rabbonim who are habitually occupied with halachic analysis and compedia, but in Elul, slightly alter their schedules to learn more superficially and (spend time) in prayer.”

ELUL PRACTICES

L'DOVID HASHEM ORI

From the first day of Rosh Chodesh Elul until Hoshana Rabbah, we add Chapter 27 of Tehillim (beginning *L'Dovid Hashem Ori*, with allusions to all three Tishrei holidays) to our davening—in Shacharis, after *Shir shel Yom*; in Minchah, before *Aleinu*.

SHOFAR BLOWING

Ten blasts are blown every day of Elul following Shacharis. They are:

Tekiah, shevarim-teruah, tekiah. Tekiah, shevarim, tekiah. Tekiah, teruah, tekiah.

It is customary to stand while the shofar is being blown.

Although there is no halachic imperative as to how the shofar is blown each day of Elul, the common custom is to be attentive to blow the combination *Shevarim-teruah* sound in a single breath.¹³

If someone failed to blow shofar at the end of the Shacharis, it would be proper to sound it directly following Minchah.¹⁴

THREE TEHILLIM CHAPTERS

When the Tzemach Tzedek was nine years old, the Alter Rebbe told him: I received (an instruction) from my teacher (the Maggid of Mezritch), who received it from his teacher (the Baal Shem Tov) in the name of his famous teacher (*Achiyah Hashiloni*) that every day, starting on the second day of Rosh Chodesh

11) see *Match Efraim, Orach Chaim*, 581:10.

12) 581; In the name of the Tur Borekes, as quoted in various *sichos*.

13) See www.asktherav.com #1061

14) However, do not blow shofar at night. See Hebrew footnote on this section for a lengthy discussion.

Elul until Yom Kippur, we recite three chapters of Tehillim every day (completing 114 chapters in 38 days). On Yom Kippur, we recite nine additional chapters before *Kol Nidrei*; nine before going to sleep; nine after davening Musaf; and nine after Neilah (thus completing all 150 chapters of Tehillim).¹⁵ If you did not begin on time, or skipped some days, start with the current three chapters of that day and fill in the missing chapters whenever possible.

TEHILLIM SEASON

The story is told of how once, during Elul, the Rebbe Rashab sent Reb Avraham Pariz to Vitebsk to collect funds for redeeming captive Jews. “While you are there,” the Rebbe told Reb Avraham, “buy me a Tehillim—it is the season for it.”

The tradition of not saying Tehillim between nightfall and halachic midnight applies throughout Elul in the same way as does throughout the year.

SHUL DUES

Maaser money should not be used to purchase seats in a shul, except in cases where there are plenty of available seats, and the act of purchasing a seat is done simply to support the shul.

When purchasing *Aliyos* for the High Holidays, *maaser* may be used if that was the donor’s intention when initially making the pledge.¹⁶

SHABBOS PARSHAS KI SAVO, 20 ELUL—SHABBOS SELICHOS

LAW OF REDEMPTION: WOOD OFFERING

There are nine days of the year celebrated by *Kohanim* of specific families who in the days of Ezra had undertaken to supply vast quantities of firewood for the Altar. Each of these families received a date to bring wood and they would offer a special sacrifice and treat the day as a personal Yom Tov. The 20th of Elul is celebrated by the descendants of Adin ben Yehudah. According to Rabbi Yehudah, these are descendants of *Dovid Hamelech*, from the tribe of Yehudah. According to Rabbi Meir, these are descendants of Yoav ben Tzeruyah.¹⁷

SPECIAL SHABBOS

The Shabbos that precedes the beginning of the *Selichos* prayers prior to Rosh Hashanah is called *Shabbos Selichos*.¹⁸

¹⁵ They are listed in the back of *Tehillim Ohel Yosef Yitzchak*.

¹⁶ Some are stringent not to use *maaser* in this manner, and allow it only for the difference added to the first bid for that particular *kibbud*. Practically, *maaser* may be used if it was purchased only because of *maaser* money available to the winner, or the original (outbidded) bidder planned to use *maaser* himself. See also [#1143](http://www.asktherav.com).

¹⁷ The Rebbe explains this occurrence in a deeper sense in *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 4 (pp. 1104 ff.) and in vol. 9 (pp. 86 ff.). See especially fn. 16 in the latter volume, where the Rebbe clarifies the superiority of the wood donation on the twentieth of Elul over the wood donation on the twentieth of Av.

¹⁸ The significance of the name “*Shabbos Selichos*” is explained in *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 24, p. 647, as well as in

The Frierdiker Rebbe recalls¹⁹: Every day brought you nearer to the Shabbos before *Selichos*. The *Chassidus* that was delivered that Shabbos was listened to with a special degree of concentration. On that Friday night, people slept less than usual. Quite spontaneously, you woke up early, a little restless, and went to the *mikveh* before dawn.

Arriving there, you found quite a number who had come before you, and all of them seemed to be in a hurry. You could see it on their faces: this Shabbos was different from all others. This was the Shabbos before *Selichos*!

All kinds of ideas are running around in your own head, too. One thought that suddenly presents itself is a clarion call: *Lecha Hashem hatzedakah*—“Righteousness belongs to You.” But more insistently than that, you are now reminded of the continuation of that verse: *...vilanu boshes hapanim*—“And we are marked by shamefacedness.” With a contrite heart, you immerse in the *mikveh*, asking yourself meanwhile whether this *tevilah* is a real immersion of *teshuvah*, accompanied by remorse over the past and a resolve for the future, or whether it is perhaps (G-d forbid) an instance of *tovel vishretz biyado*—one who immerses in the *mikveh*, but while still grasping a(n impure) critter in their hand.

...The way people read their Tehillim on this Shabbos was also different from the way they read Tehillim throughout the year...

At the table of my father, the Rebbe (Rashab), the midday meal of the Shabbos preceding *Selichos* was much shorter than that of any other Shabbos.

The latest time for reciting *Shema* is **9:41 am**.

Shacharis: *Parshas Ki Savo* is read from the Torah. The reader raises his voice for the verse *Hashkifah min hashamayim* (“Gaze from the Heavens and bless Your people, Yisrael...”). For the sixth *aliyah*, which mentions the *Tochachah* (rebuke), the *ba’al korei* himself takes the *aliyah* without being summoned, and recites the blessings before and after. These passages are read in a slightly lowered voice, but in a manner that the crowd can hear it properly.

Today’s *haftorah* begins *Kumi Ori*.

Minchah: We read from *Parshas Nitzavim*. For the third *aliyah*, the final verse, *Hanistaros* (“The hidden things are for Hashem our G-d, and the revealed things are for us and our children forever to perform all the words of this Torah”), is read in a louder voice.

Recite *Tzidkasecha*.

Study chapters 3 and 4 of *Pirkei Avos* following Minchah.²⁰

the *sichos* delivered on *Shabbos Selichos* in the years 5728, 5734, 5745, 5748, and elsewhere.

19) *Sichah* of Pesach 5694 [1934], Warsaw. This is an excerpt from the English version of *Likkutei Dibburim* (p. 244).

20) The Rebbe often mentions the debate whether to recite the passages of *Kol Yisrael* and *Rabbi Chananya* twice, before and after each chapter when two chapters are read together. See *Sefer Hasichos* 5750 (vol. 2, p. 681, fm. 104); *Sefer Hasichos* 5751 (p. 797, fn. 15); as well as the following *sichos*: *Ki Teitzei* 5741; *Ki Teitzei* 5745;

MOTZOEI SHABBOS

Shabbos ends at 7:49 pm.

A *melaveh malka* (“the meal of Dovid, King Moshiach”) is held as usual.

SELICHOS

PERSONAL PETITIONS

The arrival of the month of Elul, as mentioned previously, is a general preparation for the Days of Awe to follow in the month of Tishrei. Additionally, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur each have their own specific manner of priming. We prepare for Rosh Hashanah during the days of Selichos, when each individual makes personal petitions and begs Hashem for mercy, as servants who entreat their master for forgiveness, with the understanding of the universal truth that, “Righteousness belongs to You, and we have (merely) shamefacedness.” Following Rosh Hashanah, we brace ourselves for Yom Kippur during *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*.

The Or Hatorah states²¹ that Hashem’s Thirteen Attributes of Mercy shine especially during the days of Selichos, for it is a propitious time for forgiveness from on High.

PARDONING DUES

“What is even more special about the time of *Selichos* over the rest of the month of Elul,” the Rebbe says,²² “is as the Baal Shem Tov explains: In this month, Hashem gives all the good things to every one of us ‘on credit’, and throughout the year we must ‘pay’ through our Torah learning, *teshuvah*, and good deeds. But what happens if the year passes, and we have not ‘paid up’ all that we owe? So Elul arrives, the time when we focus on the service of *teshuvah*, and we thus ‘settle our debt’. But what if our *teshuvah* is not perfect? So the days of *Selichos* arrive, and Hashem sees how sincere we are in working to balance our account, and he forgives us for whatever is left in the red. This is what *Selichos* is all about—that Hashem should forgive our debt in total.

“This is an idea alluded to in the Midrash, and also brought in the Tur (regarding the custom to fast on *erev Rosh Hashanah*). It concerns a parable of a region that owes the royal tax—the king pardons one third on *erev Rosh Hashanah* and another third during *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*. Although the source references a practice related only to *erev Rosh Hashanah*, it also talks about fasting in the four days prior to ‘make up’ for the two days of Rosh Hashanah and the following Shabbos—so it follows that the days during which we say *Selichos* are also a time for the remission of debts, and not only *erev Rosh Hashanah* itself.

“While there is a tradition of the Ge’onim with regard to saying *Selichos* only during *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*—mentioned there in the Tur in the name of Rav Hai Gaon—

Nitzavim-Veyeilech 5746; Ki Savo 5747; Nitzavim-Veyeilech 5747; Ki Teitzei 5749.

21) Nitzavim, p.1197 (as brought in *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 29, p. 534 in a footnote)

22) from *Roshei Devarim* of a *sichah* of *Shabbos Selichos* 5734

nowadays most congregations say *Selichos* before Rosh Hashanah as well. This can be understood in the context of what the Alter Rebbe says with regard to prayer in general, how in the time of *Beis Hamikdash*, the concept of *tefillah* included only the *Shema* and other short liturgy, and the time to make preparations for *davening* were also scarce. Not so today, we must prepare for *tefillah* at length. Why? In the Temple days, people were generally on a higher spiritual level without the need for a protracted warm-up in order to be ready to face Hashem, or lengthy prayers to connect with Him. But today, when the generations have become weaker in holiness, we are in need of greater conditioning to be able to properly *daven*. The same applies to saying *Selichos*—unlike in the days of the Ge'onim when the *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* sufficed to accomplish all that was needed, subsequent generations have become less and less spiritually inclined. Hashem sees how we are incapable of such intense *avodah*, and therefore we say *Selichos* before Rosh Hashanah as well, as a spiritual preparation for Rosh Hashanah.

“However, in these times, even when we make small efforts, we have greater effect and draw (G-dly blessing) even more readily than in previous generations. So we actually have two (opposing) points here: On the one hand, we are needy of more intensive mindfulness before Rosh Hashanah, unlike in the days of Ge'onim; on the other hand—and to the contrary—through saying *Selichos* before Rosh Hashanah, we are able to cancel our debt—obtaining forgiveness even before the Day of Judgment. So although in the past, there was a more concentrated 10-day period in which a spiritual pardon was sustained (eight days post-Rosh Hashanah following Rosh Hashanah itself), today we have the advantage of securing a clean slate in the days of *Selichos* before Rosh Hashanah even begins.”

HOW TO PREPARE

The Rebbe recounts²³ that the *Chassidim* “once arrived to recite *Selichos*—*vakeldikerheit* (wobbling unsteadily).” He explains that “since a *Chassidishe farbrengen* was held that Shabbos, at which the *Chassidim* drank *mashkeh*, it had an effect on their heads, which in turn had an effect on their feet, and so off they went to *Selichos*—*vakeldik!*”²⁴

During *Shabbos Selichos*,²⁵ the Rebbe declared: “It would be beneficial to combine the recital of *Selichos*—which is a prayer service—with Torah study. Since public study would delay the congregation unnecessarily if it were conducted after *Selichos*, it would be better to study before *Selichos*. The same is true of giving *tzedakah*. Some refrain from giving *tzedakah* at night, but after *chatzos* (halachic midnight, tonight at **12:52 am**) it is unquestionably permissible. In fact, it is possible to delay the beginning of *Selichos* by a few minutes past *chatzos* so the congregants can give

23) *Shabbos Parshas Nitzavim-Vayeilech* 5743

24) On *Chai Elul* 5741, the Rebbe identified an alternative catalyst—“since they heard a *maamar* of *Chassidus* from the Rebbe that Shabbos...” On *Shabbos Parshas Nitzavim-Vayeilech* 5742, the Rebbe referred to yet another cause—the nature of the Shabbos preceding Rosh Hashanah, when the *Haftorah* beginning *Sosasis* (“I will greatly rejoice in Hashem...” is read, and a joy similar to *Zman Simchaseinu* prevails. (For a source for this in Gemara, see *Sichas Chai Elul* 5741. See also below, entries for the night of *erev Rosh Hashanah*.)

25) in 5734

tzedakah beforehand. Torah study, obviously, can be studied before midnight.

The Rebbe goes on: “The association of *Selichos* with both Torah study and *tzedakah* should continue throughout the week of *Selichos*. The topics chosen for study should conclude with practical laws, lending the superiority of having just studied Halachah to the *Selichos* service.

“At the beginning of the book of *Selichos*, there is a *maamar* of the Alter Rebbe entitled *Lecha Hashem Hatzedakah*. That discourse includes teachings from both the Written and Oral Torah, as well as a practical halachic conclusion.

“It is worthwhile to publicize in every possible location that before *Selichos*, everyone should learn Torah and give *tzedakah*. And it is therefore worth studying that *maamar*, or at least its start and conclusion.

“In short, practical terms: Before *Selichos*, study a halachic topic. The learning should be preceded by *tzedakah* so as to enhance the understanding of the Torah as well as the prayers that will follow. This sequence will enhance the requests for forgiveness (*selichos*) as well as that which is elicited as a result.”

TIME FOR SELICHOS

Selichos begins soon after midnight for one of the hymns begins with the words *b'motzoei menuchah*—“at the termination of [the Day of] Rest,” but *Selichos* and the *Yud-Gimmel Middos* (Thirteen Attributes) are not recited before midnight.

If pressing circumstances do not allow for the post-*chatzos* recital of *Selichos*, they may be said after “the tenth hour from (daytime) *chatzos*”, but without *Vidui* and *Tachanun*.²⁶

Went to Sleep? If you went to bed post-Shabbos and awoke before *chatzos* to say *Selichos*, you must wash *negel vasser* without a brachah and recite *Elokai neshamah* up to, but not including, the conclusion. The remainder of morning brachos and *birchas hatorah* are not recited now.²⁷

In 770, *Selichos* is called for **1:00 am**.

DRESS FOR SELICHOS

The one who leads the *Selichos* service wears a *tallis*, but he does not recite a blessing over the *tallis*. If a *bachur* serves as *chazzan*, he should nevertheless wear a *tallis* on this occasion, because *Selichos* is centered on the recital of the *Yud-Gimmel Middos Harachamim*, and the Gemara states that Hashem wrapped Himself in a *tallis* like a *chazzan* when teaching Moshe to recite these attributes for forgiveness.

It is customary to say *Selichos* tonight while still wearing Shabbos clothing.

²⁶) See [#1069](http://www.asktherav.com)

²⁷) See [#11556](http://www.asktherav.com) with accompanying notes.

SAYING SELICHOS

It is appropriate to review the *Selichos* liturgy in advance, so as to understand the meaning of its less familiar sections and poetic paragraphs.

If reciting *Selichos* at a measured pace does not enable you to keep up with the congregation, you should interrupt your own recital whenever the *minyan* reaches the *Yud-Gimmel Middos Harachamim* (i.e., *Hashem, Hashem, Keil Rachum Vechanun*, etc.), even if you are in the middle of a paragraph. Join the congregation in this recital and then resume *Selichos* from the point of interruption.²⁸

If reciting *Selichos* without a *minyan*, omit the *Yud-Gimmel Middos Harachamim*.

Preferably, you should stand when reciting *Selichos*. If this is difficult, ensure to stand at least while reciting *Keil Melech yoshev*, the *Yud-Gimmel Middos Harachamim*, and when saying *Vidui*.

The Open Aron: When the *aron* is open for special prayers, but the *sifrei Torah* remain in place, it is not an essential **requirement** to stand, though this is the common practice in order to give extra respect, and there are opinions that are *machmir*, and state it is necessary for those who can view the Torahs at this time. Practically, someone who feels weak, or the elderly, can be lenient here.²⁹

Bedtime Shema: When reciting *krias Shema she'al hamitah* after *Selichos* (post-*chatzos*), you **do** recite *Tachanun*.

SUNDAY, 21 ELUL

Today is the anniversary of the *chanukas habayis* (inauguration) of 770, the central shul and *beis midrash* of Lubavitch (referred to as *Lubavitch sheb'Lubavitch*), which occurred in the year 5700 (1940).

In 5750, in honor of the (then) fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration, the Rebbe had a special booklet published, entitled, *Kuntres Chof-Alef Elul Tof-Shin-Nun*. It included a *maamar* (*Al Shloshah Devarim* 5714).³⁰

In that discourse, the Rebbe explains an earlier *maamar* (with the identical title) that was delivered by the Frierdiker Rebbe during the actual inauguration of 770.³¹

28) See more details and sources concerning when and how to join the *minyan* in its recital while saying *Selichos* at a different pace at [#23657](http://www.asktherav.com)

29) See more details at [#22483](http://www.asktherav.com)

30) The *maamar* is printed in *Sefer Hamaamorim Melukat*, vol. 4, p. 383.

31) In *Sichas Rosh Chodesh Sivan* 5710, while discussing paying up the mortgage for 770, the Rebbe described the Frierdiker Rebbe's initial entry into the newly acquired 770, which occurred on a Sunday, 19 Elul, 5700:

"When my holy father-in-law, the (Frierdiker) Rebbe, entered his home for the first time, he entered the *Beis Knesses* and *Beis Midrash*, and he proclaimed (see *Sefer Hasichos Kayitz* 5700, p. 175): '*Yehi ratzon az der tefilos zol zein mit ah penimius un es zol zich davenen mit dem emes avodah penimiusdiker geshmak!*' (May it be Hashem's will that the prayers be recited with innermost sincerity and [that the attendees] should pray with delight inspired by truth, inner toil in Divine worship, and inner sincerity!) We might wonder at the association of prayers with the purchase of a new home. The explanation is that this house was to serve as a *bayis klali*, an inclusive home, for the entire Jewish nation! The one entering the building at that very moment was a

This week, the *Chumash/Rashi* studied daily as part of *Chitas* is for *Parshas Nitzavim*.

MONDAY, 22 ELUL

From today onward, *Selichos* are recited early in the morning, though they may be recited at night following *chatzos*. When reciting *Selichos* earlier than the time of *misheyakir* (“when one recognizes”; shortly after daybreak, today at **5:47 am**), the *chazzan* dons a borrowed *tallis* without a brachah.

Selichos in 770 from today on is at **7:00 am**. In a written reply to Rabbi S.Z. Gurary, the Rebbe decried the practice of those who “recite *Selichos* close to the latest time for reciting *Shema*.”

It is important to remember to recite the morning *Brachos*, and at least *birchas hatorah*, before starting *Selichos*.

SELICHOS DAYS

The Frierdiker Rebbe relates: “I personally remember that when, as an eight-year-old, I experienced such Elul *farbrengens*, it affected me to improve my conduct during my childhood days. As the *Selichos* days approached, the atmosphere of sincerity strengthened and the awe-inspiring days began to move in.”³²

TUESDAY, 23 ELUL—3RD DAY OF SELICHOS

Today is the *yahrtzeit* of the Rebbe’s maternal grandfather—“My grandfather, the Rav, *Gaon*, and *Chassid*, Rabbi Meir Shlomo *Halevi* Yanovsky, one of the close disciples of the Rebbe Maharash and the Rav of Nikolayev.”³³

DAY THREE

The Rebbe writes the following in a public letter, printed in the introduction to *Kuntres Chai Elul*³⁴:

Concerning the third day of *Selichos*, my revered father-in-law, the (Frierdiker) Rebbe once recounted that this day was “the day set aside by the Alter Rebbe for the private delivery of a *maamar* in the presence of his illustrious son, the Mittler Rebbe (and when my great-great-grandfather, the *Tzemach Tzedek*, was about ten years old, he delivered it for him, too), with the instruction that no one was to know of it. On the third day of *Selichos*, the *Tzemach Tzedek* used to deliver a *maamar* of the Alter Rebbe in the presence of the Rebbe Maharash, with the instruction that no one was to know of it. On the third day of *Selichos*, the Rebbe

neshamah klalis, an inclusive soul. Such a soul is occupied with *tefillah*, meaning ‘connection’ (as in *hatofel*), whose goal was to connect all Jews with their Father in Heaven.”

32) *Sefer Hasichos*, Summer 5700, p. 10.

33) *Sefer Hasichos* 5749, vol. 2, p. 713, fn. 83. See also *Shabbos Parshas Nitzavim-Vayeilech* (23 Elul) 5746 & 5749.

34) dated 13 Elul 5710. Translation is excerpted from *Proceeding Together* pp. 147 ff. by **Sichos in English**

Maharash used to deliver a *maamar* in the presence of my father, the Rebbe (Rashab), and on the third day of *Selichos*, 5655 [1895], my father delivered this *maamar* for me, instructing me to keep this a secret until he told me otherwise.”

...For many years, the significance of both *Chai Elul* and the third day of *Selichos* were hidden away. Now permission has been granted by the (Frierdiker) Rebbe, who has made them known in all corners of the earth. One might well ask, “But is this generation worthy?” The response will be that for this very reason, these things should be made public, because there is such increasing obscurity of spiritual light in this generation (that can hear the approaching) footsteps of *Moshiach*, so even the store-houses of precious treasures that (until now) were hidden and locked away from all eyes are revealed.

Learn the Maamorim

The Frierdiker Rebbe revealed many deep concepts in *Chassidus* in *maamorim* that were delivered on the third day of *Selichos*, many of which were published and widely distributed, as the Rebbe relates.³⁵ “The practical implication of speaking about the multitude and scope of these *maamorim* is that each individual should take the time during these days to learn from these *maamorim*, each according to his ability and his particular interests.”

Farbreng

The Rebbe continues: “Certainly it will be decided that tonight, already, a *shturemdike farbrengen* should be held, with unique joy but with limitations, since it is not actually Purim.... Nonetheless, Purim is connected with Yom Kippur which concludes the Ten Days of Repentance, and therefore is associated also with its beginning—Rosh Hashanah—including the days when *Selichos* are recited.”

In another *sichah* on the third day of *Selichos*, the Rebbe says³⁶: “The unique significance of the third day of *Selichos* was explained by the (Frierdiker) Rebbe. On that day, he also recited a *maamar* and asked that it be printed and publicized. Significantly, the (Frierdiker) Rebbe did not reveal this concept until the later years, after moving to America.

“Since the (Frierdiker) Rebbe did not provide an explanation for the significance of this day, we can each try to understand its meaning according to our individual capacity.” (On another occasion, the Rebbe suggests³⁷ that the significance of this day is associated with the number three itself.) Whether or not we discover the true reasons that made the third day of *Selichos* unique, the main point is that each of us further increases in Torah, in proper conduct and the like. For every addition in Torah, mitzvos and *Chassidus* is in itself the ultimate truth.

THURSDAY, 25 ELUL

This day has been established as the *yahrtzeit* of Reb Dov Ber Schneerson, the

³⁵) in 5751

³⁶) in 5749

³⁷) *Sichah* of the third day of *Selichos* 5748

Rebbe's brother, who was murdered by the Nazis toward the end of 5701. May Hashem avenge his blood!

DAY ONE

On this day, the world was created. *Chassidim* of early generations would study the first portion of *Bereishis* on this day, the second portion on 26 Elul, and so forth. The intention behind this practice is as follows: the creation of the world—described in the abovementioned text—was an uninitiated *isarusa dil'eila* (awakening from Above), spurred solely by Divine desire. We study these portions in order to achieve the unique advantage of *avodah*, man's effort from below (which is far greater in many ways than what is accomplished from Above). This *isarusa dil'sata* (awakening from below) on days which represent *isarusa dil'eila* effect a fusion between these two methods of relationship which the Jewish people have with their Creator.³⁸

FRIDAY, 26 ELUL, EREV SHABBOS PARSHAS NITZAVIM

HIGHEST RETURN

"We are now concluding the Divine service of the month of Elul," the Rebbe states.³⁹ "We are preparing to recite *Selichos* for the sixth time already! By now, it is certain that not only is there no trace of all undesirable matters, but that such matters have been transformed into good. And not only are they now similar to merits, but they have become merits in actuality!

"As a result, the service of *teshuvah* that is required from us at present is not for the sake of achieving atonement—meaning that not a hint of an undesirable matter is raised on the Day of Judgment—for that would be stating the obvious. No, the novelty of *teshuvah* is not merely to spare a Jew from concern regarding a day of judgment! Especially after all that the Jewish people have gone through, and on the heels of their (accumulated) deeds and Divine service performed over thousands of years, and after—and this is the main factor—the diligent study of *Chassidus*, there is absolutely no novelty in the fact that a Jew is no longer associated with judgment, and not even a hint of it. Rather, the service of *teshuvah* that is required from us now and for which we recite *Selichos* is *teshuvah ila'ah*, the higher form of *teshuvah*—and the loftiest form of *teshuvah ila'ah* itself. ...Furthermore, since *teshuvah ila'ah* is performed with tremendous joy, our current Divine service must be done with great joy!

"The message for each and every Jew is as follows: There is no point in thinking about judgment, or even a hint of it, since you already received a *kesivah vachasimah tovah* (to be inscribed and sealed for the good) from Rosh Chodesh Elul—and even earlier, from *Shabbos Mevorchim Elul*, and even from the 15th of Av, regarding which our Sages state, 'The Jewish people had no greater festivals than the 15th of

38) *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 16, p. 488, fn. 54.

39) *Sichah* of 27 Elul, 5751

Av and Yom Kippur.’ That date is compared to Yom Kippur, the most unique date in the annual calendar. The Divine service of Yom Kippur is the innermost form of *teshuvah* and *teshuvah ila’ah*. Within *teshuvah ila’ah* itself, Yom Kippur is the time for the *pnimiyus* of the *pnimiyus*, the deepest dimension of the innermost form of supernal *teshuvah*...

“The main point is that today’s Divine service of *selichos* and *teshuvah*, meaning, *teshuvah ila’ah*, must be carried out with the very greatest joy, in the spirit of *kiflayim lesoshiyah*, a redoubled joy that outranks even the joy of Purim that is referred to as *ad d’lo yada* (beyond all reasoning).

“You may wonder how any joy can supersede the already transcendent joy of *ad d’lo yada*, but that’s what a Jew is all about! They have the power and ability to ascend from the state of *ad d’lo yada* to an even higher state of *ad d’lo yada*, just as the joy of Purim in the year of *Tinaseh* (תִּנְשֵׂה)—be uplifted and exalted, corresponding to the year 5751) was even greater than the joy of Purim, *shnas Nissim* (an acronym for תִּשְׁנֵי—the year of miracles, i.e. 5750), in the spirit of *ma’alin bakodesh*, a constant ascent in all matters of sanctity. ... Not only that, but because a Jew is given control of the occurrence of time itself, they cause the *kesivah* and *gmar chasimah tovah* and *piska tova* (good note from Above) to be accomplished immediately, right now. In fact, they immediately celebrate Simchas Torah, including its preceding celebrations of *Simchas Beis Hasho’eivah*—‘And you shall draw waters with joy from the wellsprings of the salvation!’ Moreover, they experience these with greater intensity because the result of celebrating these occasions outside of their usual timing is that the joy is also infinitely greater than at their regular times!”⁴⁰

EREV SHABBOS

Shulchan Aruch states that although a person hears the entire Torah read in shul on Shabbos morning, he also needs to read it himself every week. We recite *shnayim mikra v’echad targum*, i.e., we read each verse of the *parshah* twice and the commentary of *Onkelos* once. It is customary to do this on Friday after *chatzos* (midday). If someone is unable to do it on Friday, the best way to fulfill this obligation is to finish it before eating the Shabbos day meal, and even better if completed before Shacharis. Today, we read *shnayim mikra* for *Parshas Nitzavim*. Candle lighting is at **6:39 pm**.

SHABBOS PARSHAS NITZAVIM, 27 ELUL—SHABBOS SELICHOS II

MORNING TEHILLIM

Recite the entire Tehillim in the morning before Shacharis.⁴¹

The latest time for reciting *Shema* is **9:43 am**.

⁴⁰) *Sichas Ohr Leyom v'Erev Shabbos Kodesh Parshas Nitzavim, Zach (27) Elul, 5751*

⁴¹) The Rebbe explains this practice—despite the fact that we do not actually bless the new month—as well as the custom to *farbreng* on this Shabbos, in *Kovetz Michtavim* (published at the back of the Tehillim) fn. 5, as well as in *Likkutei Sichos* (vol. 4, p. 184, fn. 8), and elsewhere.

Shacharis: We read from *Parshas Nitzavim*. For the third *aliyah*, the final verse, *Hanistaros* (“The hidden things are for Hashem our G-d, and the revealed things are for us and our children forever to perform all the words of this Torah.”), is read in a louder voice.

The *Haftorah* beginning *Sosasis* is read; it is the seventh and final *Haftorah* offering comfort and consolation for the *Beis Hamikdash*, in which Hashem promises to bring the final and ultimate Redemption.

Do not recite *Birchas Hachodesh*, as Hashem personally blesses the month of Tishrei.⁴²

The *molad* (new moon) will occur on Monday afternoon, **12:10 pm**, plus 7/18 of a minute.

Recite *Av Harachamim* before Musaf.

As on every *Shabbos Mevarchim*, conduct a *farbrengen*.

HEIGHT OF HAPPINESS

“There is a wondrous quality (to this Shabbos),” the Rebbe says, “apparent in the *parshah*, (though many may be unaware). On Simchas Torah we celebrate the end of the yearly Torah cycle—this concept is also connected with *Parshas Vayelech*, the Torah portion that narrates the completion of the Torah.

“So, now, in *Parshas Vayelech* we can already sample the *simchah* of Simchas Torah—which is the ultimate joy of all of the Yom Tov called ‘the Time of our Rejoicing’, higher than the joy that permeates all seven days of Sukkos (representing the weekly, world-focused cycle), ostensibly even higher than the joy of Shemini Atzeres (which is greater than the cyclical seven)—a joy that is greater than all limitations and metrics.”

(In a footnote, the Rebbe indicates that we may, in fact, experience an even more intense *simchah* this Shabbos than Simchas Torah itself—in a spiritual sense. For while Simchas Torah is the time that we **practically** finish the Torah, this Shabbos is associated with the **source** for it **in Torah**, which is much higher than the physical reality.)

THREE PREPARATORY DAYS

The *Shelah* states⁴³ that the one leading the prayers and blowing the shofar on Rosh Hashanah must separate themselves from all matters that lead to impurity three days in advance, and they should study the *kavonos* (intentions) behind the prayers and the sounding of the shofar. This directive is based on the Zohar.

⁴²) *Hayom Yom*, entry for Elul 25. This insight was given by the Alter Rebbe, who heard it from the Maggid, who received it from the Baal Shem Tov. For elaboration, see *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 4, p. 1139; *Ibid.*, vol. 9, p. 184; *Ibid.*, vol. 29, p. 173, as well as many *sichos* delivered on this Shabbos. It is also not recited in order to confuse the Satan, who will be left unaware of the approach of Rosh Hashanah. (See *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 24, p. 222.)

⁴³) in Tractate Rosh Hashanah, brought by the *Magen Avraham* 581:9.

Study the festival prayer service in advance in order to familiarize yourself with the *nusach* and the meaning of the words. It is critical for a *chazzan* to know the translation of the prayers, particularly on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. He must know **all** of the prayers, including the many liturgical poems that are difficult to understand without prior study because they are based on *midrashim* and similar sources. The Rebbeim have instructed that every *chazzan* should know at least the literal meaning of what he recites, and that he should review the material afresh each year before leading the congregation in prayer.

Minchah: The first passage is read from *Parshas Vayelech*. Recite *Tzidkascha*.

Study Chapters 5 and 6 of *Pirkei Avos* following Minchah. This completes the fourth—and final—cycle of *Pirkei Avos* for the year 5785.

MOTZOEI SHABBOS

Shabbos ends at **7:37 pm**.

Do not recite *Vihi no'am* and *Ve'atah Kadosh* following Maariv.

A *melaveh malka* (“the meal of Dovid, King Moshiach”) is held as usual.

SUNDAY, 28 ELUL

This week, the *Chumash/Rashi* studied daily as part of *Chitas* is for *Parshas Vayelech*.

Minchah: On the afternoon prior to *erev Rosh Hashanah*, Tachanun **is** recited.

SUNDAY NIGHT, EVE OF ROSH HASHANAH—DAY OF ZECHOR BRIS

Today is often referred to as *Zechor Bris*, after the opening words of today's *Selichos*. Nevertheless, it is not Chabad custom to recite this particular section of *Selichos*.⁴⁴

Today marks the anniversary of the birth of the Tzemach Tzedek in 5549 (1789)—*erev Rosh Hashanah* 5550.

A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

The Frierdiker Rebbe says: “The night preceding the eve of Rosh Hashanah was a *vach nacht*—a night to remain awake. Since my sixth year of life, I do not recall sleeping on this night as on usual nights. Each person according to their level prepared for the approaching Rosh Hashanah and the following days of judgment.”⁴⁵

“*Chassidim* would dance even on the first night of Rosh Hashanah, but primarily at their private accommodations. The same happened after *Selichos*. It once happened that as they approached *Selichos* on the eve of Rosh Hashanah, they were tottering on their feet (after farbrenging the entire night).”⁴⁶

44) This is explained in the *sichah* of *Erev Rosh Hashanah* 5723.

45) *Sefer Hasichos*, Summer 5700, p. 10.

46) *Sichah* of the Frierdiker Rebbe, Elul 5694. See also the *sichos* of *Chai Elul* 5711 and *Shabbos Parshas*

AND A BIG SEUDAH

The Rebbe states⁴⁷ that “a great *seudah* (festive meal) is held on *erev Rosh Hashanah*, and this was undoubtedly done on this *erev Rosh Hashanah* as well—at least on the preceding night or during the twenty-four hour period.” As a basis for this, the Rebbe refers to the halachic ruling of the Tur,⁴⁸ who in turn quotes the Midrash [which we will quote in full further below]: “...not so the Jewish people! They don white clothing and enwrap themselves in (more) white ... and they eat and drink and rejoice ... for they know that the Holy One blessed be He will perform a miracle for them!” Earlier the Rebbe says⁴⁹ that our preparation for the eating and drinking on Rosh Hashanah itself takes place on *erev Rosh Hashanah*.

MONDAY, 29 ELUL, EREV ROSH HASHANAH

MORNING PRAYERS

Recite the lengthy *Selichos* service for *erev Rosh Hashanah*. Include *Tachanun* (*Vayomer Dovid el Gad*) even if the sky has already grown light.

During *Shacharis*, however, do not recite *Tachanun*, *Lamnatze'ach ya'anacha*, or *Tefillah l'Dovid*.

No Shofar: Do not blow the shofar. This applies throughout the entire day.⁵⁰

The *Pri Chadash* records⁵¹ a personal custom of sending gifts of food to poor people on *erev Rosh Hashanah*.

HATARAS NEDARIM

Recite *Hataras Nedarim* (prayer for annulment of vows) **before chatzos (12:47 pm)**. According to the letter of the law, this must be done in the presence of three men. However, the custom is to do it with a *minyan*. If the Hebrew text is not understood by the one reciting it, it must be said in a language that he understands.

An individual may be *matir* many vows with one petition, and a number of people may be *matir* together. But performing *Hataras Nedarim* with the entire congregation (where everyone says the liturgy and all answer at once) in order to save time is not allowed.

Nitzavim-Vayelech of the years 5713 & 5716.

47) *Sichas Tzom Gedaliah* 5752

48) *Orach Chayim* 581

49) See *Roshei Devarim* to *Sichas Erev Rosh Hashanah* 5752, as well as the edited version in *Sefer Hasichos* 5752, p. 6

50) This applies even on the night of *erev Rosh Hashanah*; as mentioned regarding Elul blowing in general—we don't blow any other night either. If necessary, one may blow privately, behind closed doors, in order to practice. See *Magen Avraham* (581:14) and *Pri Megadim*, *ibid.*, as well as *Hashlamah l'Shulchan Aruch Admur Hazaken* (end of 581). See more notes in the Hebrew section.

51) at the end of #581. Various *sichos* mention this custom—e.g. *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 14, p. 371, fn. 22; vol. 24, p. 314, fn. 18. *Sefer Hasichos* 5751, vol. 2, p. 771, fn. 49. *Sichas Parshas Teitzei* 5745.

It is not a widely accepted custom for a child to recite *Hataras Nedarim*, even one who is old and mature enough for his vows to be binding.⁵²

Women also do not perform *Hataras Nedarim*. It has never been a custom for wives to appoint their husbands as their emissaries to seek annulment of vows on their behalf. Rather, they rely on the proclamation to annul vows recited in *Kol Nidrei*.⁵³

It is customary that the one requesting the annulment of their vows stands, while everyone else sits.

Hataras Nedarim recited on *erev Rosh Hashanah* only annuls vows that you no longer recall having made (because there is no other option in nullifying them). Similarly, the concluding statement regarding any future vows is valid for only extremely pressing circumstances.

SAY BLI NEDER

In general, if you make a vow at any point in the year and still recall its existence; if you observe a positive practice and intend to continue observing it forever; or even if you observed a positive practice three times without specifying that you are not binding yourself to continue observing it forever, then you are fully obligated to fulfill your vow or continue observing that practice. It is therefore crucial, when making a decision or performing an action, to state that it should **not** assume the force of a vow. Always remember to specify that you are performing an action *bli neder*.

If you realize that you have made a vow that you cannot keep, or if you find yourself unable to maintain a positive practice that you took upon yourself, you must visit a *Beis Din* whose members are fluent in the laws of vows. You will need to tell the Rav your vow and explain the circumstances under which it was made. He will then ask two men to join him in formally annulling the vow (any two men can join the Rav for this purpose).

If circumstances did not allow an individual to perform *Hataras Nedarim* on *erev Rosh Hashanah*, he should do so during *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* (or even afterward, when the opportunity arises).⁵⁴ However, if someone is aware beforehand that he will be unable to do so on time, he should make a time for *Hataras Nedarim* in the days **preceding** *erev Rosh Hashanah*.⁵⁵

⁵²) This is because the **biblical** prohibition against breaking his word does not yet apply to him (*Rambam Hilchos Nedarim*, 11:4), and according to many opinions, his vows cannot be undone. He is not afforded the opportunity of reciting *Hataras Nedarim* in order to discourage him from making vows in the first place. (See *Rema*, *Yoreh De'ah* 233:1. See *Sha'alos Uteshuvos Divrei Moshe*, 66.)

⁵³) This can be understood according to a number of halachic factors, which are beyond the scope of this publication.

⁵⁴) see [#1291](http://www.asktherav.com)

⁵⁵) see [#37721](http://www.asktherav.com)

EREV YOM TOV

Bloodwork: Try to avoid blood tests. This restriction stems from the statement of *Chazal* that bloodletting performed on *erev Shavuot* has an element of danger. (In former times, this practice was a standard form of improving the body's health.) They therefore forbade bloodletting procedures, and on *erev Pesach* and *erev Sukkos* as well, as a precaution, and many apply it to every *erev Yom Tov*.⁵⁶

PIDYON NEFESH

Write a *pan* to the Rebbe on your behalf and on behalf of your entire household.

Pay a visit to the cemetery, recite many supplications there, and give *tzedakah* to the poor. It is customary for those who are within a reachable distance to pay a visit to the Ohel. Do not eat before visiting the cemetery, but you should drink.

LAW OF REDEMPTION: MAASER OF ANIMALS

We do not separate *maaser beheimah* (the animal tithe) one year from animals born in a different year. All those born between 1 Tishrei and 29 Elul in a particular year may be combined, and we separate *maaser* from these for those.

The Sages established three dates annually for tithing animals. Once such a date arrives, no animal may be sold or slaughtered before *maaser* has been taken. These dates are referred to as the “harvest time” of *maaser beheimah*. (If an animal was slaughtered despite *maaser* not having been taken, it is still permissible.) One of these dates is fifteen days before Sukkos, i.e. the final day of Elul. All three dates precede the major festivals so that many animals will be made available at that time to the advantage of the Jews who ascend to Yerushalayim for the three festivals.

Terumas Halishkah

At the start of Tishrei, before or after Rosh Hashanah, silver coins are removed from three giant coffers that sit in one of the side chambers of the *Beis Hamikdash*. The money is placed into smaller containers so that it is accessible for the *Kohanim* to purchase sacrifices as necessary, until the next scheduled date for removing the next enormous sum from the three giant coffers. The Sages deliberately timed this removal at the start of Tishrei, well in advance of Sukkos, so that it would receive much public attention. This way, those who live at a distance from Yerushalayim will hear about it, and they will make certain to bring their contributions with them when they travel to Yerushalayim and deliver them to the *Beis Hamikdash* before Sukkos.

YOM TOV PREP

Launder your clothes, take haircuts, clip your fingernails, shower, and immerse in a *mikveh*. Then dress in Shabbos clothes to indicate trust that Hashem will vindicate us in judgment.

⁵⁶ Regarding bloodletting on *erev Rosh Hashanah* and *erev Yom Kippur*, see *Sha'alos Uteshuvas Rivavos Efraim*, vol. 1, 340 in the name of my grandfather *zt"l*. I found the same concept explicitly mentioned in *Noheig Katzon Yosef*, p. 262.

IN A CELEBRATING MOOD

The Rebbe's *sichos* are replete with the following halachic statement of the Tur⁵⁷:

“We wash ourselves and take haircuts, in accordance with the following teaching of the Midrash,⁵⁸ ‘It is stated, “For what great nation is there that has Hashem so near to it...?”’⁵⁹ Indeed, which nation is like this (Jewish) nation that is familiar with the ways of Hashem, meaning, His customs and His judgments! For according to natural proceedings, one who has a court case cannot know in advance how he will fare in the final judgment. Not so the Jewish people! They don white clothing, and so on, and they eat and drink and rejoice on Rosh Hashanah, for they know that the Holy One blessed be He will perform a miracle for them! (“And that He will decide the judgment in their favor and He will shred (negative) decrees against them”⁶⁰)’ It is therefore customary to take haircuts and to launder clothes on *erev Rosh Hashanah*, and to send gifts for Rosh Hashanah.”

LAW OF REDEMPTION: RITUALLY PURE

Rambam states⁶¹: “All Jews are cautioned to be ritually pure at each *regel* (festival) so that they are ready to enter the *Beis Hamikdash* and partake of the sacred offerings.” This refers specifically to Pesach, Shavuot and Sukkot, when there is an obligation to ascend to the *Beis Hamikdash*. For how this also applies to Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, see references in footnote.⁶²

FOODSTUFFS

Bake or buy round challahs for Rosh Hashanah. Assemble sweet apples, honey, pomegranates, fish, a head of ram (or head of another creature such as a lamb or a fish) and a new fruit to be used for *Shehechyanu* over Yom Tov. Any seasonal fruit (a fruit which grows only at a certain time every year or twice a year) which has not been eaten yet this season qualifies as a “new fruit.”

Honey: Take care to buy filtered honey, since unfiltered varieties can have bee segments mixed in, which are unkosher. In general, purchase bottled honey only with a reliable *hechsher*, since the bottling process itself may cause *kashrus* concerns (if they are heated for sealing in a non-kosher facility). Avoid these non-*hechshered* honey products in particular: Forest honey, beechtree honey—and other tree varieties like pine, spruce and oak—as well as royal jelly and bee pollen (products made from actual bee parts).

57) *Orach Chayim* 581

58) *Talmud Yerushalmi, Rosh Hashanah*, 1:3; *Yalkut Shimoni, Va'eschanan, Remez* 825

59) *Devarim* 4:7

60) *Yalkut Shimoni*

61) This is explained at length in *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 32, *Parshas Shemini*.

62) See *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 32, p. 64. See references quoted there. (For additional sources, see *Shivlei Haleket* 283; *Rosh to Yoma*, 8:24 [quoted in *Likkutei Sichos, ibid.*, p. 62, fn. 31]; *Tur, Orach Chayim* 603; *Sha'agas Aryeh* 67 [quoted in same *Likkutei Sichos*]; *Shoel Umaishiv*, vol. 3, 123.)

AVOIDANCES

Refrain from using vinegar when preparing food for Rosh Hashanah. Other ingredients that give the food a particularly bitter or sour taste, such as when lemon is used as a primary flavor, should similarly be avoided. The *minhag* is to avoid hot and spicy foods as well. However, there is no concern with using garlic.

We also avoid walnuts, pecans, hazelnuts and almonds in all our Rosh Hashanah dishes (even those that will be eaten when davening has concluded).⁶³

There are those who have the custom to continue these restrictions throughout the *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*; others, merely on *erev Yom Kippur* as well; and some do so all the way until *Hoshana Rabbah*.⁶⁴

SPIRITUAL PREP

Resolve to pay greater attention to specific aspects of your observance during the coming year.

Shofar: If a new shofar bears a sticker from the manufacturer, it should be removed before Yom Tov—a shofar must be inspected for cracks and a sticker may cover an imperfection. As well, anything layered over the shofar body can affect its pure sound.⁶⁵

EREV YOM TOV AFTERNOON

From approximately an hour before Minchah until the conclusion of Rosh Hashanah, use every available moment of the day and night to recite Tehillim. Avoid mundane conversation to the extreme, trim your sleeping hours and increase your concentration in prayer from the depths of your heart and soul.

THE ACCOUNTING

The Frierdiker Rebbe enjoins us⁶⁶ to prepare for Minchah of *erev Rosh Hashanah* by taking a spiritual accounting of the past year's endeavors in positive and negative mitzvos, character improvement and *yiras Hashem*, and all matters of our relationship with both Hashem and our fellows. This reckoning should be acutely personal and truthful, without exaggerating or minimizing our actions. Thus analyzing our spiritual service vis-a-vis our life circumstances will reveal the excess of Hashem's kindnesses to us and our families that are not at all proportionate to our efforts. With further introspection into our past, we come to recognize Hashem's direct guidance in our lives, rousing our conscience to reject our pettiness and indifference toward mitzvos, attending *minyanim* and all holy matters ...this lengthy meditation of our sins during this last prayer of the year will awaken a deep

63) There is room for leniency regarding finely ground almonds (or butters/pastes) that are not discernable. For more details, see www.asktherav.com #1080; #1154; #5659; #5686.

64) see www.asktherav.com #5673

65) See www.asktherav.com #5524. Regarding shellac finishes on a shofar, see *ibid.* #5474.

66) *Sefer Hamaamorim* 5703

regret for the past so we may return and reconnect to accept Hashem's Kingship this Rosh Hashanah.

MINCHAH TIME

Spend extra time and concentration while praying the final Minchah service of the year 5785. Schedule it earlier in the afternoon, so that you are able to daven with the extra *kavanah* appropriate for *erev Rosh Hashanah*.

The Rebbeim would make a point of conversing with their wives on *erev Rosh Hashanah*, close to the onset of the festival. In his *sichos*, the Rebbe directs every husband to adopt this practice.

Provide the needy with ample Yom Tov supplies.

Give *tzedakah* in advance for both days of Yom Tov, and donate to the *Keren Hashanah* fund⁶⁷ in multiples of **354** (the number of days in 5786).

BEFORE LIGHTING CANDLES

It is forbidden to generate a new flame on Yom Tov because creating something new is akin to performing a *melachah* (prohibited activity), and since you could have easily prepared a flame in advance of Yom Tov, you are forbidden to do so during Yom Tov itself.⁶⁸ You must prepare a flame today that will remain lit long enough to provide fire for candle lighting on the second night of Yom Tov. You may keep a gas burner lit for this purpose.

Someone who observes a *yahrtzeit* on Yom Tov should light the *yahrtzeit* light on *erev Yom Tov* using a 48-hour candle.⁶⁹

A word of caution: Fire safety organizations recommend that if you leave a gas burner lit over Yom Tov, make sure that a nearby window is open at least four inches, and another window is open on the other side of the house, to allow proper ventilation. Also, make sure that smoke detectors and a carbon monoxide detector are present and in order.

If you use Neironim wax candles that are inserted into glass holders, it is advisable to place a little water or oil into the glass before inserting the candle. Do this today, on *erev Yom Tov*, so that the metal tab that supports the wick will not stick to the bottom of the glass, which would cause a halachic issue on the second night of Yom Tov. (See details below in the entry for the second night of Rosh Hashanah.)

If you use floating wicks with disks that need to be punctured by the wick, preassemble all you need for both days on *erev Yom Tov*, so you do not create a hole on Yom Tov.

⁶⁷) *Keren Hashanah* is a project whereby *tzedakah* is given every day on behalf of all participants. Participants usually contribute according to the days of the year; this way, we are assured of the merit of giving *tzedakah* every day of the year. This is a practice that the Rebbe strongly encouraged.

⁶⁸) Alter Rebbe's *Shulchan Aruch* 502:1

⁶⁹) If this was not done in advance, or the light went out, there is room to be lenient to do so on Yom Tov, if it is lit together with the candles in the area where the meal will be eaten.

Those who regularly make use of Shabbos timers should plan ahead for both days of Yom Tov when setting their timers.

Check your pockets before sunset to avoid carrying any *muktzah*.

CANDLE LIGHTING

Candle lighting is at **6:34 pm**, eighteen minutes before sunset.

Two blessings are recited on the candles: (1) *lehadlik ner shel yom hazikaron* and (2) *Shehechyanu*. If a man lights the candles, he should reserve the blessing of *Shehechyanu* for the *Kiddush* he will recite later tonight.

If you accidentally did not recite the appropriate brachah or if you forgot to recite *Shehechyanu*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

If someone is running late, they may light the candles after Yom Tov has begun provided that the fire is taken from a pre-existing flame. Someone who forgot to light the gas burner or the like before the start of Yom Tov is permitted to ask a non-Jew to light it now.

5786 STATS

This year's *siman* (mnemonic for the calendar's setup) is *gimmel-kaf-hey* (גכ"ה), indicating that Rosh Hashanah begins on Tuesday (represented by *gimmel* for the third day of the week); the months follow a perfect pattern of 30/29/30 days, called *k'sidrah* (first letter, *kaf*)⁷⁰; and that Rosh Chodesh Nissan will occur on Thursday (*hey*, the fifth day).

This year is an ordinary year (not a leap year) containing 354 days and 50 *Shabbosim*.

Recent years with this setup were: 5715, 5735 and 5742. The Rebbe speaks of the significance of Rosh Hashanah beginning on Tuesday in various places.⁷¹ This year, Yud-Tes Kislev is also on Tuesday.

It is the fourth year into the current *Shemitah* cycle. The *ma'asros* for this year are: *Ma'aser Rishon* and *Sheni*.

In Nissan this year, the eighteenth year of the *machzor gadol* (the twenty-eight-year cycle of the sun) begins. It is the tenth year of the *machzor katan* (the nineteen-year-cycle of the moon).

It is 3337 years from the redemption from *Mitzrayim* and the giving of the Torah at Har Sinai and 1957 years since the destruction of the second *Beis Hamikdash*.

On legal documents, we count 2337 years.

⁷⁰ Ten months of the year have fixed lengths; only Cheshvan and Kislev fluctuate.

⁷¹ See *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 20, p. 289; *Ibid.*, vol. 15, p. 594; *Ibid.*, vol. 38, p. 138. Also *Roshei Devarim* of *Sichas Yom Beis D'Rosh Hashanah* 5735 & 5738; *Shabbos Shuvah* 5735; *Leil Erev Rosh Hashanah* 5737; *Erev Yom Kippur* 5742, and more.

MILESTONE DATES THIS YEAR:

160 years from the passing of the Tzemach Tzedek, on 13 Nisan, 5626

140 years from the famous series of *maamarim* of the Rebbe Rashab known as *Samech-Vav*, which began with the *maamar* entitled *Yom Tov shel Rosh Hashanah* 5666 (*Tof-Reish-Samech-Vav*).⁷²

75 years from the Rebbe accepting leadership of Chabad on 10 Shvat, 5711 (1951).

MONDAY NIGHT—1ST NIGHT OF ROSH HASHANAH

Don't Smoke! Even if you are accustomed to smoking during Yom Tov, refrain from doing so throughout Rosh Hashanah, even in private. Try your best to influence others to refrain from smoking during Rosh Hashanah as well.

Recite Tehillim before Maariv. It is common practice to sing the *niggun* of *Avinu Malkeinu* before Maariv (as is done most years in the Rebbe's shul).

MAARIV

It has been the custom of the Rebbeim to daven this Maariv at length. On some level, at least, this practice is applicable to all *Chassidim*.

TO PRAY & TO BOW

The Frierdiker Rebbe describes⁷³ our status on the first night of Rosh Hashanah by way of explaining the meaning of our petition from the davening: we ask that Hashem forgive us, “either as children or as servants.” A child who fails in honoring his parents and later expresses regret and resolves to do better immediately receives his father’s merciful forgiveness. In contrast, a servant who is foolishly rebellious will not only ask forgiveness from his master, but must bow down and beg at his feet that he be allowed to resume serving him. So, as in the liturgy, the act of “turning our eyes to [the Master]” is accomplished by this *tefillah* on the eve of Rosh Hashanah, when we implore Hashem with tears and supplication from the depths of our hearts that He take us as His servants today to fulfill His Torah and mitzvos via our ardent acceptance of Hashem’s kingship, in a way that moves us to the very core of our being.

When answering *Amen* to the *chazzan*, take care to wait until he has actually concluded the blessing, especially if he is wont to draw out the last words tunefully. (The exception is if the *chazzan* takes a lot of time to conclude “*v'imru Amen*” in *Kaddish*. In that case, the congregation should respond along with him). Once the brachah has concluded, “*Amen*” should be uttered immediately, seamlessly, and quickly⁷⁴; avoid elongating the syllables to form two distinct words.

⁷² In the *sichah* of *Acharon Shel Pesach* 5730 (*Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 7, p.209), the Rebbe states: Not only has this *maamar* series revealed *Chassidus* to much greater degree and made it even more accessible to the masses, but it has shown the intrinsic connection of ‘this wisdom’ (*Chassidus*) to the future redemption much more apparent (than before).

⁷³ *Sefer Hamaamarim* 5703

⁷⁴ Within *k'dei dibbur* (the time it would take someone to greet their teacher, “*Shalom alecha, Rav*”) of the

Remember to include the numerous additions to the *Amidah* for the *Yamim Noraim* and *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*. These are: (1) *Zachreinu*; (2) *Mi chamocha* (on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur: *l'dor vador*); (3) *Hamelech hakadosh*; (4) *Ukesov*; (5) *Uv'sefer*; (6) *Oseh hashalom* (remember this one in *Kaddish* as well).

If you made—or think you may have made—a mistake in reciting these phrases, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

The congregation recites *L'Dovid mizmor* with deep concentration following the *Amidah* of Maariv. This is an aid to merit an adequate supply of livelihood throughout the coming year and serves as a *keili* (tool) to receive blessings for material needs for the entire year. This is followed by *Kaddish Shalem* and *Aleinu*.

AFTER MAARIV

We wish each other *L'shanah tovah tikaseiv veseichaseim*—using the Hebrew singular. Women and girls greet each other with the feminine, singular form of the blessing: *L'shanah tovah tikaseivi vesechaseimi*.

We also wish each other, “*Gut Yom Tov!*”

CARRYING ON YOM TOV

Someone who will not be using a particular item (such as a *machzor*) at home during Yom Tov may nevertheless carry it from shul on Yom Tov, if the purpose in doing so is to prevent its theft or misplacement. However, if they own a shul locker or have an established location in shul where to keep such items, they may not bring it home unnecessarily. Naturally, if they intend to use it at home on the same day, they may certainly bring it home.

According to some authorities, an individual would be required to remove the keys that are not needed during Yom Tov before carrying a keyring on Yom Tov.

Meal Prep: The laws pertaining to food preparation differ on Yom Tov to Shabbos. It is permissible to finely dice vegetables that must be prepped before eating (if chopping them in advance on *erev Yom Tov* would affect their taste negatively). Most halachic authorities permit a chopper or peeler to be used for this purpose, although some say that in the case of a dedicated utensil, a *shinui* (irregular method) is required.⁷⁵

KIDDUSH

For *Kiddush*, recite (1) *borei pri hagafen* (2) *mekadesh Yisrael veyom hazikaron* (3) *Shehechiyanu*. If the pomegranate that is customarily eaten at the start of the meal

chazzan's conclusion, although it can still be said at the tail end of the congregants' reply to the *chazzan*, as long as *k'dei dibbur* has not passed since most finished responding; the complete enunciation of the word *Amen* should be no longer than it would take to say the three words it represents: *Kel Melech Neeman*. For more discussion and details, specifically regarding *Kaddish Amens*, see Hebrew footnotes.

⁷⁵) see www.asktherav.com #41879

is considered a new fruit for you, have it in mind while reciting this blessing of *Shehechyanu*.

A woman who recites *Kiddush* does not repeat the blessing of *Shehechyanu*, since she recited it earlier over the candles.

If you made a mistake in *Kiddush*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

CHALLAH IN HONEY

Dip your slice of challah into honey. This custom carries on from Rosh Hashanah until Hoshana Rabbah.⁷⁶

It is stated in numerous sources that salt should be present on the table in addition to honey. In fact, the Rebbe's custom is to actually dip the *challah* in salt as well.⁷⁷

APPLE IN HONEY

After eating a *kezayis*⁷⁸ of the challah, take a piece of a sweet apple, dip it in honey, recite (1) *borei pri ha'eitz* and (2) *Yehi ratzon milfanecha shetichadeish aleinu shanah tova umesukah*—and then eat it.⁷⁹ The purpose of this extra recitation is to arouse a person to *teshuvah*; it should be uttered as a prayer with all your heart.⁸⁰

If you recited *borei pri ha'eitz* on the apple, but you failed to bear in mind the pomegranate that was **already** placed on the table, then you should not recite the same blessing again over the pomegranate. However, if the pomegranate was not on the table, and you failed to have it in mind, then you should indeed recite *borei pri ha'eitz* when you later eat the pomegranate.

A guest, however, does not make an additional brachah on the pomegranate—even if it was not before them nor did they have it specifically in mind when making *borei pri ha'eitz*. They are considered to have had intent to eat whatever is served.

Regarding the brachah recited over dessert (if the dessert would normally require *borei pri ha'eitz*), the Rebbe would leave some of the apple for the end of the meal. In this way, he would have in mind when originally reciting *borei pri ha'eitz* at the start of the meal that this brachah includes the dessert eaten at the end of the meal. That way, the same blessing is not recited twice.⁸¹

76) For further details, see *Sefer Hasichos* 5704, p. 24; *Sefer Haminhagim Chabad*, p. 67; and *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 14, p. 372, fn. 27.

77) However, see *Sefer Hasichos* referenced in the previous footnote.

78) This is the volume of challah that would fit into a small matchbox.

79) For insight into this custom, see *Igros Kodesh*, vol. 3, p. 146.

80) It is brought in the name of the Shelah: The fruit itself serves no purpose but to be a physical reminder to every person to arouse their hearts to *teshuvah* and pray for a good year, while the act of eating creates an impression for its fulfillment. See full discussion, alternate opinions, and sources in the Hebrew footnotes.

81) This directive appears in many places. However, see *Sefer Haminhagim*, p. 56—the significance which is unclear and subject to much debate; note that the source of that quote discusses the new fruit eaten on the

IT'S ALL ABOUT THE TIMING

“We have a *minhag* to eat a pomegranate on the first night of Yom Tov,” says the Rebbe.⁸² “In order to avoid the halachic questions with regard to making a brachah on the pomegranate before eating it, as well as an after-brachah if eating a full portion (and who would not? It is Rosh Hashanah, when we are meant to eat delicacies!)—so to circumvent all possible issues, it should be consumed according to the guidelines stated by the (Frierdiker) Rebbe with regard to the sweet, honey-dipped apple: In the *siddur*, it says to eat the apple at ‘the beginning of the meal’. We have no choice but to interpret that time as the point where we have already consumed *Hamotzi* (after, of course, its associated *netilas yadayim*—which now also allows us to avoid any issue of eating a wet fruit), in which circumstances we make a brachah of *Ha’eitz* on the fruit, but the after-brachah would be a non-issue, as everything within the meal is included in *Birchas Hamazon*. We have already spoken many times about the halachic back-and-forth on this matter.”

SEUDAH & SIMANIM

It is a *mitzvah* to eat, drink and rejoice on Rosh Hashanah.

It is customary to eat fish, symbolic of the blessing for offspring.

We also eat a pomegranate, which has a wealth of seeds that is symbolic of a multiplicity of merits, as well as the head of a ram to recall *akeidas Yitzchak*. If that is not an option, the head of a lamb can be used. If that is similarly unavailable, the head of another creature—fish heads are common—is used as a symbol that “we should be at the head and not the tail” during the coming year. In any case, we do not recite a *Yehi ratzon* over these items.

Regarding the foods to avoid throughout Rosh Hashanah, see the entry above for *erev Yom Tov* food preparations.

The Rebbe gave a directive concerning saying *L’chaim* on spirits during the meals of Rosh Hashanah. (See footnote.)⁸³

second night of Rosh Hashanah.

82) *Sichah* of 25 Elul, 5751; transcribed from audio.

83) It is recorded in the notes on what occurred during the second night of Rosh Hashanah, 5731: The *Chassidim* present asked the Rebbe to say *L’chaim*. The Rebbe replied that he will do so at the *farbrengen*, but concerning the present time, “This is the table of my father-in-law (the Frierdiker Rebbe), and I do not want to veer from his custom of not saying *L’chaim* on Rosh Hashanah. (On the second day of Pesach, 5730, the Rebbe mentioned this custom too, and specified that his father-in-law wouldn’t say *L’chaim* on the first night of Rosh Hashanah). Subsequently, on *motzoei Yom Kippur*, 5731, the Rebbe asked to say *L’chaim* to ‘make up’ for Rosh Hashanah. At the meal of the second day of Rosh Hashanah, 5727, (the Rebbe allowed for *L’chaim* and) stated, “In this regard, we are already past the major judgment.” On the first day of Rosh Hashanah, 5729, one of the participants at the Rebbe’s meal made a sort-of *L’chaim*, explaining that while he wouldn’t do so explicitly, we might take some liberties after blowing the shofar, when the more lenient form of judgment has already been passed. The Rebbe responded, “It says in *Shulchan Aruch* that on Rosh Hashanah we act in a way that is explicit, avoiding any ambiguity.”

The communal form of *L’chaim* regularly occurred at *farbrengens* on Rosh Hashanah. See also *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 19, pp.283 ff. It is recorded that the Rebbe said, at the *farbrengen* of Rosh Hashanah 5746, “Everyone should say *L’chaim* with joy and good feeling, and sing a happy song—a *niggun* appropriate for Simchas Torah!”

During *Birchas Hamazon*, add *ya'aleh veyavo, Harachaman* for Yom Tov as well as *Harachaman hu yechadesh...hashanah hazos... Oseh shalom* is said, not *hashalom*.

If you forgot either addition to *Birchas Hamazon*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

BLESSINGS OUT LOUD

At a meal on the second day of Rosh Hashanah 5716 (1956), the Rebbe recited *Harachaman* for Rosh Hashanah aloud, and after *bentching* commented: "When we were printing the (*Tehillas Hashem-Kehos*) *siddur*, I asked the (Friediker) Rebbe whether to include the *Harachaman* on Rosh Hashanah, because the *Shaar Hakollel* brings proofs that it should not be said. The Rebbe answered (in the affirmative), 'We usually say it quietly.' In the end, the printer used large lettering⁸⁴ for this line, whether it was because he did not have a smaller type set or some other reason, so from then on (the practice was altered)...may it be 'a good and sweet year, meritorious and blessed.'"

CLEAN UP

May garbage be put out to the curb on Yom Tov? A full bag of kitchen trash is generally not considered *muktzah* (on account of it being offensive and ruining the *simchah* of Yom Tov if left around). Nonetheless, there are those who are halachically stringent on account of carrying on Yom Tov,⁸⁵ given that there are generally ways to store the trash until after Yom Tov in a hygienic manner, and the purpose in taking it out is primarily to remove it from your property. Practically, if the stench in any way inhibits your Yom Tov, or if there is insufficient storage for all the garbage that accumulates, it may be put to the curb. However, if it is already in bins out in the yard (assuming you don't establish your dwelling place in the yard, i.e., it isn't a lived-in space) and you merely want to take it out to the street to be collected, it is forbidden to do so on Yom Tov.⁸⁶

TUESDAY, 1 TISHREI—1ST DAY OF ROSH HASHANAH

Rise early in the morning. *Neitz hachamah* (sunrise), is at approximately **6:45 am**.

Poskim write that we must take care to rise early, before dawn, or at least before sunrise. Practically, this means waking much earlier than usual.⁸⁷ Children above the age of *chinuch* should also be encouraged to wake earlier than they usually do.

It was an ancient tradition that on Rosh Hashanah morning, the *shamesh* of the

⁸⁴) In the original: "with big, *Kiddush-Levanah*-sized letters..."

⁸⁵) The dispensation for carrying on Yom Tov applies primarily to foodstuffs and other items necessary for personal use.

⁸⁶) See [#21569](http://www.asktherav.com)

⁸⁷) Someone who is prone to headaches or other maladies from lack of sleep should still wake early and then find time to rest in the afternoon.

shul would come around calling while it was still dark—an hour or so before dawn—so that once it turned light, everyone would already be in shul.

The latter-day *poskim* give all sorts of justifications as to why this *minhag* is no longer popular, pointing out that our body constitution has become weaker, and the like, and (instead, they encourage people to stay awake and avoid napping later in the day, as will be discussed). However, at whatever time you do awake, you should certainly get up immediately from bed (“Conquer [your *yetzer*] and rise like a lion”, as the *Shulchan Aruch* directs) and not fall back asleep.

START RIGHT

As recorded in the writings of Rav Yehudah Hachassid, Rav Hai Gaon, and Rav Sherira Gaon, any individual who recites *Adon olam* with full concentration is assured that their entire davening will be heard on High, without any interceptions by the *Satan*—no harm at all will befall their *tefillos* on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, and all enemies will fall before them. On these Days of Awe, at the very least, take these words to heart.

Shema can be recited until **9:44 am**.

Individuals in good health should not eat before hearing the shofar. Strictly according to the letter of the law, snacking on non-*mezonos* foods (or less than a *k’beitzah*⁸⁸ of *mezonos*) is allowed if there is a pressing need. Many practice leniency with regard to drinking. Many women are lenient as they are not formally obligated to hear shofar.

Do not blow the shofar or recite Musaf privately during the first three hours of the day (i.e., before the final time to recite *Shema*) unless it will be impossible for you to do so later in the day.⁸⁹

The one who blows the shofar for the congregation (or on *mitzoi’m*) prepares in the morning by studying the *maamar* entitled *L’havin Inyan Teki’as Shofar* that is printed in the *Siddur im Dach* (and now also printed in many *machzorim*). Needless to say, he must also have familiarized himself with all of the laws of shofar blowing.

Before Shacharis, the congregation sings *Avinu Malkeinu*.

SHACHARIS

During Shacharis, add *Shir hama’alos mima’amakim*. If you forgot the *Shir hama’alos*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

When opening the *Aron* in a crowded shul in the midst of the *chazzan*’s repetition, the prohibition of crossing within four *amos* (about 6 feet) of any individual who is

⁸⁸ The size of the *k’beitzah* is the volume of an egg, or two *kezeisim* (olives)—each *kezayis* is the amount of food that fits into a small matchbox.

⁸⁹ Under the most pressing circumstances, it is permissible to blow shofar from *alos hashachar* (dawn)—if it would be impossible to blow after sunrise. See www.asktherav.com #17141

yet davening the *Amidah*, and thus possibly breaking his concentration, remains in force. Some permit passing or standing alongside them, but not to the point that you are standing face to face. The Zohar states that even passing alongside within four *amos* is prohibited. It is better to forgo opening the *Aron* at the appropriate times than to pass opposite a *davener*.⁹⁰

While the *aron* is open, it is proper to stand out of respect. If it is difficult to remain standing, however, you may be lenient when the *sifrei Torah* remain inside. (See the entry for *Selichos* earlier for more details.)

After *chazaras hashatz*, recite *Avinu Malkeinu*. This is continued throughout *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*.

While reciting *Avinu Malkeinu*, take care to recite *ro'a gezar* ("evil [aspect] of the decree") in one breath.

Hallel is not recited on Rosh Hashanah. Some authorities state that in the Era of Redemption, *Hallel* will indeed be recited on Rosh Hashanah.⁹¹

Upon the opening of the *Aron Hakodesh*, recite *Hashem, Hashem, Keil Rachum* etc. three times, followed by *Ribono shel olam*.

Two *sifrei Torah* are used today. In the first, the story of Yitzchok's birth is read, since it begins with Hashem remembering Sarah on Rosh Hashanah. In the second Torah, *Maftir* is read from *Parshas Pinchas* (*Uvachodesh hashevi'i*). The *Haftorah* is from the start of the book of Shmuel (until *veyaraim keren meshicho*) because Chana's inability to conceive was similarly remedied on Rosh Hashanah. The honor of reading the *Haftorah* is granted to a person worthy of reverence.

In the blessings that follow the *Haftorah*, *Yom Hazikaron* is mentioned. If the one reading errs, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

SHOFAR PREPARATIONS

Before the shofar is blown, prepare yourself spiritually, mentally and emotionally; consciously intend to fulfill the obligation of hearing the shofar.

Prepare yourself during this time to serve Hashem throughout the entire coming year. This intention is an overall readiness to fulfill Hashem's will rather than the thought of specific acts.⁹²

ON YOUR MIND

The Baal Shem Tov once wrote the following instruction to his *talmid*, the Maggid of Mezritch: "During both of the sacred days of Rosh Hashanah, prior to sounding

90) However, it is standing practice to do this during *chazaras hashatz* even as the *chazzan* continues to pray regardless of whether the *Aron* is within his space or doing so necessitates passing right in front of him. There is halachic discourse that justifies this. See Hebrew footnotes.

91) See Hebrew section for references.

92) See at length, *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 39, pp. 43 ff.

the shofar, you should picture my image in your mind, as well as the sacred image of my famed teacher (*Achyiah Hashiloni*) whom you once merited to see.”

SOUNDING THE SHOFAR

Before sounding the shofar, the one blowing—the *baal toke’a*—recites two blessings (1) *lishmoa kol shofar* and (2) *Shehechiyanu*.

Do not respond *Baruch hu uvaruch shemo* to the blessings recited by the *baal toke’a*.

It is best that the *baal toke’a* should blow the shofar from the right side of his mouth (if he can do so).⁹³ The mouth of the shofar should face upward and not tilt sideways.

LISTENING TO THE SHOFAR

At a minimum, listen to thirty complete blasts of the shofar.

A child who has reached the age of *chinuch* is obligated to hear the shofar.

It is customary to bring children to hear the sounding of the shofar. Do not bring young children to the men’s section of the shul if they might disturb the adults around them during the blowing of the shofar.

Those who require hearing aids may not use them to listen to the shofar. They should remove the hearing aids prior to the blowing of the shofar and move as close to the *baal toke’a* as possible, or have the shofar blown privately, and loud enough, to hear it without the use of hearing aids.

If it is not possible to hear the shofar even with the above, they should blow the shofar **on their own**. If they can hear their own blowing unassisted by electronic aids, they should say the brachos. If they cannot, they should still blow, but not say the brachos.

Someone with cochlear implants should likewise blow the shofar for themselves without a brachah.

The *shevarim-teruah* combinations in the first batch of thirty sounds (this set is referred to as *tekiyos meyushav*) are sounded in one breath, but with a slight pause between them. Chabad *minhag* calls for three-and-a-half *shevarim*.

Do not speak until the conclusion of all one hundred blasts (towards the end of Musaf), unless it is critical to the prayers or the blowing of the shofar.

LATECOMERS TO SHOFAR

An individual who arrives too late to hear the brachos on shofar from the *baal toke’a* should recite the brachos to themselves in the break between the blasts. If they did not do so at that time, they should make the brachos before the first set

⁹³) A lefty should blow from the left side.

of *tekios* of the *chazzan*'s repetition of the *Amidah*. They should **not** recite the brachos on the shofar in the middle of the silent *Amidah*.

Someone who arrived too late to hear the first *tekios*, or missed any of the *tekios meyushav*, should have in mind to fulfill their obligation of hearing 30 blasts with the set of 30 that is blown at the end of Musaf, after the final *Kaddish*. If they did not hear the brachos, they should recite them themselves before hearing the shofar-blowing.

SILENT EXCHANGE

"During the sounding of the shofar, *teshuvah* wells from the very depths of the heart," the Frierdiker Rebbe says.⁹⁴ "The pause between the sets of blasts, at which point one is instructed to engage in *vidui b'lachash* (silent confession),⁹⁵ is the stage at which one experiences an internal change from their present state of being to become something entirely different. Those who are unable to achieve this alone, through their own efforts in Divine service, should beg Hashem to make the change occur in them.

"The silent confession is the *b'chein*, the tangible results of the entire Divine service of *teshuvah* that began on Rosh Chodesh Elul and which led to an elaborate system of advance in *teshuvah*, stage after stage ... That is what the *vidui b'lachash* is all about. It is a highly advanced stage of *teshuvah* that expresses itself in desperate yearning, akin to that experienced by a child towards a parent for whom they desperately long. The non-silent form of *teshuvah* that is expressed in a tumult is the regret over the not-positive things that a person has done. But the silent confession is an innermost yearning for our Father."

THE LAST BLAST

It is a long-established *minhag* that the shofar-blower shores up all his energy to extend the last blast, the big *tekiah* as long as possible, to his utmost limit.

Look at the individual blowing shofar after he concludes blowing.

MUSAF

Once the shofar blowing has concluded, we recite the verses of *Ashrei ha'am, B'shimcha y'gilun, Ki siferes*—followed by *Ashrei yoshvei veisechah* and *Yehallelu*, and then return the Torahs to the Aron.

Each individual should make the proper preparations—both extensively and deeply—before beginning Musaf and innervate their senses to every word they utter. Each heart should be uplifted and all eyes downcast throughout the

⁹⁴) *Sefer Hasichos* 5704, pp. 31, 41. See more sources in the Hebrew section.

⁹⁵) It is implied from the Alter Rebbe's *Shulchan Aruch* (584:2) that the instruction regarding silent confession applies only to the one sounding the shofar. For more on the debate regarding this issue, see *Roshei Devarim* of *Yom Alef D'Rosh Hashanah* 5729, and *Leil Beis D'Rosh Hashanah* 5731 (see there for another debate: whether the confession is to be verbalized or to remain in one's thoughts). See *Sichas Shabbos Parshas Ha'azinu* 5733.

silent *Amidah* and its repetition out loud, concentrating without distraction⁹⁶ or wandering gazes, following along with a Machzor in hand.

During Musaf, recite *Mi chamocha av harachamim* and not *harachaman*. This follows the opinion of the Arizal and applies to every Musaf of *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*, as well as Minchah of Shabbos and *Ne'ilah*.

See the chart at the back of the booklet for the laws that apply if you err in the *Amidah*.

LAW OF REDEMPTION: TODAY'S SACRIFICES

The following are the *musaf* offerings in the *Beis Hamikdash* in honor of Rosh Chodesh: two bulls, one ram, seven lambs as burnt-offerings, and one goat for a sin-offering, and the following in honor of Rosh Hashanah: one bull, one ram, seven lambs as burnt-offerings, and one goat for a sin-offering.

SHOFAR OF MUSAF

During Musaf, we sound another seventy blasts of the shofar, bringing the total to one hundred. These additional blasts are sounded during the silent *Amidah* (30), during the *chazzan's* repetition (30) and during the *Kaddish shaleim* that follows (10).

During these additional seventy blasts (referred to as *tekiyos me'umad*), we sound the *shevarim* and *teru'ah* in two separate breaths.

During the silent *Amidah*, the *chazzan* does not complete the brachos out loud. Rather, at the end of each section, just prior to the shofar sounding, he bangs on his *shtender* to alert the congregation.

Someone who reaches the end of the section earlier than the *chazzan* should wait until the shofar-blowing and only continue with the next section along with everyone else. (If this is a regular occurrence, that your pace is much faster than that of the *chazzan*, the proper thing to do would be to delay starting the silent *Amidah* until which time you would reach the end of the *Malchiyos* section together, and fill the interim with Tehillim or learning, which would not be possible if you were waiting for *tekios* in middle of the *Amidah*.)

An individual who is prone to a slower pace than the *chazzan* should stop at whatever point they have reached in the section and listen to the shofar being blown before continuing.

LAW OF REDEMPTION: NEW ORDER

In the Era of Redemption, we will no longer follow the current order of sounding the shofar, which calls for a set of blasts to be sounded after reciting verses that express *Malchiyos*, Hashem's kingship, and then again after *Zichronos*, Hashem's acts of

⁹⁶ Specifically during the recitation of the brachah accepting Hashem's kingship during Musaf, some authorities maintain that one who does not say it with proper intention is not *yotze*. See Hebrew footnotes.

remembrance, and finally, after *Shofros*, verses that mention the sounding of the shofar. Rather, we will recite *Shofros* alone.⁹⁷ (There may be other differences, see footnote.⁹⁸)

CHAZARAS HASHATZ

We bow on the floor in the recital of *Aleinu* during the *chazzan's* repetition. If the floor is made of stone or stone tiles, place a cloth or something similar on the floor before bowing on it.

The Rebbe points out, “it is customary that when the *chazzan* reaches the words, *Teka b’shofar gadol l’cheiroseinu* (‘Sound the great shofar for our freedom’), which refers to the great shofar of the Redemption, he raises his voice with particular effort—beyond the raised pitch at which he recites the blessings of *Malchiyos* and *Zichronos*, and even beyond the way he read the blessings of *Shofros* until reaching this verse.”⁹⁹

BIRCHAS KOHANIM

The *Kohanim* recite *Birchas Kohanim*. Listen with intention, and only say “*Amen*” once **all** the *Kohanim* have concluded each brachah.¹⁰⁰ You must face the *duchan* (stage or area where the *Kohanim* stand)—do not turn sideways or back. Someone who stands behind the *duchan* is not included in their blessing. While they recite it, the congregation should move their heads in the following sequence: *Yivarechaha*—head erect, *Hashem*—lean head to the right, *v’yishmerecha*—head erect; *Ya’eir*—lean head to left, and so on until *shalom* when the head is erect.

Recite the *Ribono shel olam* prayer only while the *Kohanim* are singing, but not when they pronounce the actual words. At that point, you must remain silent and listen carefully. The prayer is split into three parts: While the *Kohanim* sing before *v’yaseim*, recite from *Ribono* until *hatzaddik*. While they sing before *lecha*, recite from *Ve'im* until *Elisha*. While they sing before *shalom*, recite from *Uk’sheim* until *l’tovah*. Then, as they pronounce *shalom*, recite the three final words *v’sishmereini*, etc. Once the *Kohanim* conclude *shalom*, say “*amen*” followed by *Adir bamarom*, while still covered by the *tallis*.

Those who have the custom of saying “*Yasher koach*” to the *Kohanim* should not do so until the end of the *Kaddish tiskabel* following *Birchas Kohanim*. Where this custom is prevalent, the *Kohanim* should not step down from the *duchan* until *Kaddish* is concluded, so they can properly respond.

⁹⁷) *Likkutei Torah*

⁹⁸) The shofar sounding itself may also be carried out rather differently. It could well be that since we will clarify the precise sounds that are required by Torah law, we will be able to dispense with the vast majority of the blasts we sound nowadays, which are done only out of doubt. However, the Zohar and the *mekubalim* state that, in fact, all of the sounds are necessary. Also, the trumpet blasts will then be sounded as well. For other differences, as well as references and a range of views on this topic, see the footnote in the Hebrew section.

⁹⁹) *Sichas Yom Beis D'Rosh Hashanah* 5752.

¹⁰⁰) The continuity of the singing accounts for inclusion of each *Kohen's* blessing in your *amen* in this case. However, if a single *Kohen* is singing beyond the others' conclusion, do not wait for him, but say *amen* immediately.

CONCLUDING DAVENING

After the prayers have concluded, it is our custom to sound another thirty shofar blasts to “confuse the *Satan*.”

Sheish Zechiros (the daily Six Remembrances) are recited.

SEUDAH

For daytime *Kiddush* recite: (1) *Tiku bachodesh... ki chok hu...* and (2) *Savri maranan... borei pri hagafen*. We do not recite *Askinu seudasa*.

If you forgot to recite *Shehechyanu* last night during *Kiddush*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

It is a mitzvah to eat, drink, and rejoice on Rosh Hashanah, nevertheless, we should not eat to complete satiation to avoid lightheadedness and to preserve our awe of Hashem throughout the day. In fact, the Frierdiker Rebbe cautions “to reduce the quantity of food and drink.”¹⁰¹

On Rosh Hashanah, it is the Jewish custom to eat a large meal including meat, because at the beginning of the year it is a good omen to eat a large meal.¹⁰²

If you forgot to recite *Retzei* or *ya’aleh veyavo* during *Birchas Hamazon* for the **daytime seudah**, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

ROSH HASHANAH AFTERNOON

It is customary to refrain from napping throughout the day. Idling time is equivalent to napping.

It is an ancient custom, on each Rosh Chodesh, to study one verse of the chapter of Tehillim that corresponds with the current years of a person’s life. The verse should be studied with the commentary of Rashi, and additional commentaries may be added as well. If the current chapter contains less than twelve verses, or in a leap year, when there are more than twelve months, verses that have been studied on a previous Rosh Chodesh should be studied a second time. Similarly, if the current chapter contains many verses, then two or three verses should be studied at once on each Rosh Chodesh of the year.

Regarding the above directive and Rosh Hashanah: On the one hand, it is a Rosh Chodesh custom, whereas we pointedly refrain from referring to Rosh Hashanah as a Rosh Chodesh and do not mention Rosh Chodesh in the prayers of the day. On the other hand, it would appear that Rosh Hashanah is included in this monthly study, since the custom speaks of twelve verses to be divided between every month of the year. There does not appear to be an explicit directive in this regard.

101) The Frierdiker Rebbe’s *Igros Kodesh*, vol. 4, p. 416.

102) As stated in halachic sources: “...for on this day we cannot do without meat, and everyone purchases it in honor of Yom Tov”; “Therefore, the Sages relied on the original law of the Torah on *erev Yom Tov*, that by paying the money one legally acquires the meat, without needing to take physical possession”; and “someone who sells an animal to another on *erev Yom Tov* must inform him if he has sold its mother or its child to be slaughtered (so that the second animal will not be slaughtered the same day).”

MIVTZA SHOFAR

We reach out to Jews who have not had the opportunity to hear the shofar. Preferably, the listener—who is fulfilling their obligation—should make the *brachos*, not the one who is blowing (who already heard the shofar earlier). If there is a group of people, one participant should make the *brachos* for all of them. If the listener does not know how to make the *brachah*, the one blowing can make the *brachos*, provided that there is at least one man who needs to hear the shofar; a man blowing should not make the *brachos* solely for women.

Regarding *bochurim* going on *mitvzo'im* and sounding the shofar: It is preferable to be stringent and to not allow a boy who is not an adult according to Torah law (by having sprouted two pubic hairs) to perform this mitzvah on behalf of others.¹⁰³

On each occasion that we blow shofar for a fellow Jew, we must sound a complete set of thirty blasts, even if by doing so, extra time is spent that could potentially be used to seek out others. These are:

Tekiah; shevarim-teruah; tekiah

tekiah; shevarim-teruah; tekiah

tekiah; shevarim-teruah; tekiah.

Tekiah; shevarim; tekiah

tekiah; shevarim; tekiah

tekiah; shevarim; tekiah.

Tekiah; teruah; tekiah

tekiah; teruah; tekiah

tekiah; teruah; tekiah gedolah.

It is entirely unacceptable to merely sound *tekiah, shevarim-teruah, tekiah* three times, with the stipulation that whichever notes are not required according to the strict letter of the law will be considered mere musical entertainment. This is not satisfactory for a large variety of reasons.¹⁰⁴

If it is absolutely impossible to sound thirty blasts in a particular instance, ten blasts may be sounded, but without reciting a blessing. These are:

Tekiah; shevarim-teruah; tekiah.

tekiah; shevarim; tekiah

tekiah; teruah; tekiah gedolah.

The mitzvah of sounding the shofar is fulfilled at any time during the day, from

¹⁰³) *Mateh Efraim*, 589:7. Whether a child younger than that, but over bar mitzvah, could sound the shofar on behalf of others on the second day of Rosh Hashanah, when the requirement of shofar is Rabbinical in nature, is a matter of debate.

¹⁰⁴) See the Hebrew section of this publication for detailed references.

sunrise (*neitz hachamah*) until nightfall (*tzeis hakochavim*). However, someone who does so after sunset (*shki'ah*, today at **6:50 pm**) should not recite the blessings.

MINCHAH & TASHLICH

We recite *Korbanos*, *Ashrei* and *Uva l'Tziyon*; *Amidah* for Rosh Hashanah; *Aveinu Malkeinu*; *L'Dovid Hashem Ori*; and *Aleinu*. Information on when and how to rectify any errors during davening can be found in the chart at the end of the booklet.

After Minchah—but before sunset—go to a spring or other natural source of water that contains live fish in order to recite *Tashlich*. The fish should be visible. Following *Tashlich*, shake the corners of your *tallis katan*.

A number of halachic authorities caution that women should not perform *Tashlich* where men are assembled.

UP & OUT

On the first day of Rosh Hashanah in the year 5507 (1746), the Baal Shem Tov experienced an ascent of soul into the highest Heavenly realms. He entered the palace of Moshiach and asked him, “When will the Master come?” King Moshiach replied, “When your teachings will become known and revealed throughout the world; when your wellsprings, what I have taught you and you have understood, will have spread outward.”

LATE AFTERNOON

It is forbidden to prepare anything on the first day of Rosh Hashanah for the second day of Rosh Hashanah **until nightfall—at 7:32 pm**. According to the Alter Rebbe, we may not request a non-Jew to perform such activities either.¹⁰⁵

Cooked meat or other foods should not be removed from the freezer today for the sake of having them defrost in time to use on the second day of Rosh Hashanah.¹⁰⁶ If cooking for today, ensure that the food is ready for consumption before *shki'ah* (**6:50 pm**).

If an animal was milked or an egg was laid on the first day of Rosh Hashanah, the milk or egg cannot be consumed on Rosh Hashanah—neither on the first nor on the second day of the holiday.

TUESDAY NIGHT—2ND NIGHT OF ROSH HASHANAH

Today is the *yahrtzeit* of Rebbetzin Sheina Horenstein, daughter of the Frieddiker Rebbe, who was led to the gas chambers in Treblinka on this day in 5703 (1942). The Rebbe would say *Kaddish* for her on this day.

¹⁰⁵) See Hebrew halachos for extensive references on this topic.

¹⁰⁶) It is permitted to remove it from the freezer early enough in the day that it will have time to defrost and could technically be used that same day.

CONTINUOUS DAY

The two days of Rosh Hashanah are considered *yoma arichta*—“one long day” and are uniform in holiness, unlike other two-day *yomim tovim*.¹⁰⁷ This has halachic consequence: An egg that was laid on the first day—likewise vegetation detached from its root or an animal that has become entrapped—is equally prohibited on the second day as the first by the law of *nolad* (something that is *muktzah* on account of having come into being or changed in function on Yom Tov).¹⁰⁸

Chassidic sources explain that the nighttime of Rosh Hashanah also takes on the character of the “long day” in a manner of “night is illuminated like daytime” and darkness and concealment are altogether purged. This is similar to the circumstances of the first Rosh Hashanah, the day that *Adam Harishon* was created, after which the world remained bright for thirty-six hours (until *motzoei Shabbos*).¹⁰⁹ This is why it is the custom to sleep less than usual on Rosh Hashanah.

“One long day” also manifests in the way Rosh Hashanah introduces a force that is higher than time and its fluctuations by taking the continuance of two and making it one. This creates a reality that supersedes time while still existing within time. A parallel aspect, *Chassidus* explains, is found in Rosh Hashanah’s quality as a quantitatively short span (just forty-eight hours) of what is truly a much greater scope (for Rosh Hashanah contains the potential for the entire year). This expresses itself also superficially, that Rosh Hashanah expands temporally into one long day. This demonstrates the great value we must put into every moment of Rosh Hashanah.

“Rosh Hashanah is one whole year long,” the Friediker Rebbe says.¹¹⁰ “We must utilize this ‘prolonged day’ of the two days of Rosh Hashanah to be completely occupied with *tefillah* and the words of Torah. The *avodah* of the forty-eight hours of Rosh Hashanah nullify the evil *Cham* (חם—‘hot,’ numerically 48) and transposes the passion of *kelipah* and a person’s natural excitement into a fervor for Torah, davening, and good character.”

MAARIV

We recite Tehillim before Maariv. It is common to sing the *niggun* of *Avinu Malkeinu* before Maariv, as has been the usual practice in 770 over the years.

107) For an explanation of why it is still forbidden to cook on the first day for the second, see the Hebrew footnote.

108) *Roshei Devarim* of *Sichas Yom Beis D'Rosh Hashanah* 5712: Rosh Hashanah is the “*rosh*” (head) of the year for it gives life to all its days as a whole. However, each day has its explicit lifeforce, and in this count, Rosh Hashanah’s two days are included (as the head is also its own organ); it is in this aspect that the second day of Rosh Hashanah has its distinct identity as an independent day. When we awake that morning, we say the morning brachos as on any day—we don’t consider the sleep of the first night as a “nap” in the middle of “one long day”.

109) At which time “light and dark existed in a muddle”, so that we can contain both affirmative and negative emotions simultaneously: love/awe; joy/bitterness etc. This is because Rosh Hashanah reveals our character on its deepest, most essential level where the divisive qualities of the distinct traits do not exist.

110) *Sefer Hasichos* 5701, p. 26

“Perhaps we should wish each other *l’shanah tova tikaseiv v’seichaseim* on the second night of Rosh Hashanah as well,” the Rebbe has said.¹¹¹

It is permissible to carry a shofar outside at night (even though it cannot be blown for the mitzvah).¹¹²

CANDLE LIGHTING

Light the Yom Tov candles **after**—not before— **7:32 pm**, taking a flame from a fire source that was lit before the onset of Rosh Hashanah.

Note that tonight (unlike the second day of a regular Yom Tov) candles should be lit immediately before *Kiddush*, so the new fruit can be eaten as close as possible to the recitation of *Shehecheyanu*.

PREPARING TO LIGHT

When setting up candles on Yom Tov, do not warm the base of a candle to stick it in its holder. This is prohibited as a precaution, so that you will not come to directly smooth out or straighten the bottom of the wax candle, transgressing the prohibition of *memareach* (spreading). Similarly, do not trim the bottom of a candle to insert it more easily into its holder. This would violate the prohibition of *mechateich* (cutting to shape or size). However, you may firmly press a candle into its position in the holder, even if this will cause its base to erode somewhat to fit the holder—this action is not considered *mechateich*.

Technically, you may clean out a used candle holder on Yom Tov without fear of violating the prohibition of *mesken kli* (fixing an article) on Yom Tov. Similarly, if using Neironim, you may clean a used glass holder from the metal tab that held the used wick in order to insert a new candle in its place. There is an issue, however, of *muktzah* with the remnants of used wax, charred wicks, or spent tabs.¹¹³

The solution, if you are using wax candles, is to suspend the holder over to the garbage (since the glass holder is not *muktzah*¹¹⁴), and shake it out so that the remnants of wax and wick fall directly into the garbage can. If it cannot be removed through shaking, or if the spent tab has become stuck to the base of the glass holder so that it cannot be removed without prying it out with a pointy object, you may not do so during Yom Tov in a normal fashion. There is no difference in this case between using a knife and using your fingers—the issue of

111) *Sefer Hasichos* 5751

112) See the Day-to-Day Guide for Sukkos clarifying why it is permissible to carry a Lulav on Sukkos night—an item whose usefulness is even more doubtful.

113) This is especially an issue nowadays, when such items are considered disposable and will not be reused. Even in pre-modern times, when such materials were indeed reused, moving them was somewhat problematic. As the Alter Rebbe explains, “Although according to the strict letter of the law these items are not *muktzah*, it is appropriate to be careful not to move them unless for great need.” It is prohibited to move them even for the sake of food preparation.

114) for reasons beyond the scope of this publication.

muktzah remains. You may however remove it with a *shinui* (change), using an item which is not normally used in this way. The preferred solution is to think ahead (as mentioned earlier) and pour a small quantity of water or oil into the holder on *erev Yom Tov*, which will prevent the tab from sticking to the glass in the first place. This would enable you to take the holder to the garbage can during Yom Tov and to empty its contents directly into the garbage.

NO PRE-EXISTING FLAME?

Someone who forgot to light the gas burner or a long-lasting candle before the start of Yom Tov is permitted to ask a non-Jew to light it now.

If obtaining a flame for lighting from a neighbor, these precautions apply: Carry burning liquid paraffin (or an oil lamp) in a steady hand and walk slowly to prevent it from lashing out. Do not carry any open flame outdoors, since a sudden breeze can put it out; protect the flame by placing the candle in an appropriate vessel with tall sides and enough air circulation for it to remain lit in transport.¹¹⁵

Some are careful to avoid using a Yom Tov candle to light the gas burner or another flame that is not specifically for Yom Tov.

If using a match to light from the pre-existing flame, be sure to lay it down where it can burn out safely on its own; remember not to extinguish it on Yom Tov.

Recite two blessings over the candles: (1) *l'hadlik ner shel yom hazikaron* and (2) *Shehechianu*.

If you accidentally did not recite the appropriate brachah or If you forgot to recite *Shehechianu*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

During the recitation of *Shehechianu*, either wear a new garment or gaze at a new fruit that will be eaten immediately after *Kiddush*. If neither of these are available, *Shehechianu* is nevertheless recited.

KIDDUSH

Recite the same *Kiddush* as last night of Rosh Hashanah, including *Shehechianu*.

During the recital of *Shehechianu*, gaze at a new fruit. *Shehechianu* is recited even if no such fruit is present.

Immediately after *Kiddush*, before washing your hands for *Hamotzi*, eat the new fruit. Remember to recite *ha'eitz* before eating the fruit. Eat enough to recite the *brachah acharonah* for the fruit (but do not recite the *brachah acharonah* on the wine of *Kiddush*).

Women and girls who already recited *Shehechianu* during candle lighting should not repeat the blessing now over the new fruit. This is true only if they intended to include the new fruit while reciting *Shehechianu* during candle

¹¹⁵ See more (in Hebrew): www.asktherav.com #28604.

lighting **and** that the new fruit was actually present before them at the time of that blessing. If these two conditions were not met, they should recite *Shehechyanu* again now over the new fruit.

It is a universal practice that those who listen to someone reciting *Kiddush* on their behalf do not rely on that person's recital of *Shehechyanu* during *Kiddush* as far as the new fruit is concerned. Rather, each individual recites their own *Shehechyanu* over the new fruit (along with the appropriate blessing for that species). This is done as a good *siman* (sign) for the new year.

Bentching: *Birchas Hamazon* is recited as on the first day of Rosh Hashanah.

WEDNESDAY, 2 TISHREI—2ND DAY OF ROSH HASHANAH

Shema can be recited until **9:44 am**.

DAVENING

Shacharis is the same as that of the first day of Rosh Hashanah.

If you made any errors in any of the *tefillot*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

The Torah portion of the *Akeidah* is read in order to invoke its merit in our favor. Today's *Maftir* is identical to yesterday's. The *Haftorah* is from Yirmiyahu (*Ko amar... haben yakir...*), due to the obligation to recite verses of remembrances today (in this case: "*Is Ephraim not My beloved son ... whenever I speak of him, I recall him even more....*").

The *minhag* of our Rebbeim is to silently and discreetly recite *Yizkor* on the second day of Rosh Hashanah. Each person can decide for themselves whether to follow suit.

To the Baal Toke'a: Ideally, the one blowing (and reciting *Shehechyanu*) should wear a new garment.¹¹⁶

Musaf is the same as that of the first day of Rosh Hashanah.

YOM TOV AFTERNOON

Kiddush, the meal, and *Birchas Hamazon* is the same as on the first day of Rosh Hashanah.

If you forgot to recite *Shehechyanu* last night during *Kiddush*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

Mivtza Shofar: We reach out to Jews who have not had the opportunity to hear the shofar. See the details regarding how to recite the brachos and which sounds to blow in the entry for the afternoon of the first day of Rosh Hashanah.

¹¹⁶) Even a new *tallis katan* suffices—see [#23564](http://www.asktherav.com) for discussion and sources.

MINCHAH

Minchah is the same as that of the first day of Rosh Hashanah.

FARBRENGEN & SEUDAH

It is recorded in *Sefer Haminhagim*: “Before nightfall on the second day of Rosh Hashanah, it is the custom of the Rebbe *shlita* to wash his hands for a meal, in the course of which he delivers a *maamar*. This is followed by *Birchas Hamazon*, Maariv, *Havdalah*, and the distribution of wine to all those present from *kos shel brachah*, the cup over which the blessings of *Birchas Hamazon* were recited.”

Following Minchah, a farbrengen is conducted at which the niggunim of all the Rebbeim are sung—making mention of each of them before singing their respective *niggun*.

It is customary to wash for bread before *shki'ah* today, eating a meal that includes at least a *k'beitzah* of bread. It is worthy to do so on two loaves (following the stricter halachic opinion requiring *lechem mishneh* on *Yom Tov*, regardless of how many times you eat a meal). If you do not have two, make the *brachah* on at least one complete loaf or roll.

Birchas Hamazon for a meal that extends into night time (even by many hours) on *motzoei Yom Tov* includes the recital of *ya'aleh veyavo*, for the status of the *seudah* depends on when it began, not when it ends. However, if you said *Shema* or *Havdalah* (in Maariv or on a cup of wine), you may not recite it. If you forgot to mention Rosh Hashana in *bentching* in this unique circumstance, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

DRAWN IN

The Rebbe writes: “My revered father-in-law, the (Friediker) Rebbe, once related the following: ‘On the second day of Rosh Hashanah, my father (the Rebbe Rashab) would continue delivering his *maamar* until it was night. The reason: he wanted to draw down into the material world, represented by the onset of *motzoei Yom Tov*, all [the influx of spiritual light] that had been brought down during the forty-eight hours of Rosh Hashanah—so that the light of *Chassidus* should illuminate the world in all its aspects, and be perceptible within it.’

“And I, for my part, would like to suggest that each and every individual should do likewise, fusing the hours of Rosh Hashanah with the following weekday hours through the study of *Chassidus*. Then, by virtue of—**and through**—the path that our Rebbeim have paved for us, the light of *Chassidus* will be drawn down for us, too, all the way down into the most material of our activities.”

It is customary to join the final moments of Rosh Hashanah and the initial moments of *motzoei Rosh Hashanah* in the study of *Chassidus*.

As previously disseminated in a public announcement by the Badatz, the *farbrengen* should not be digitally recorded (audio, video or photos) until **after** Maariv is recited.

LAW OF REDEMPTION: PREPARATIONS START NOW

Towards evening¹¹⁷ (according to some opinions—the following morning), the *Kohen Gadol* leaves his house and does not return until after completing his Yom Kippur service. From this point on, he remains in the *Lishkas Parhedrin* in the *Beis Hamikdash*, undertaking *haza'ah* (sprinkling) ceremonies associated with his purity process on the third and seventh days of his isolation.

MOTZOEI ROSH HASHANA, 3 TISHREI

Today is the *yahrtzeit* of Rebbetzin Devorah Leah, daughter of the Alter Rebbe, mother of the Tzemach Tzedek. She passed away in the year 5553 (1792).

Yom Tov ends at **7:30 pm**.

In Maariv, the additions for the *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* are said, as well as *Atah chonantanu* and (for the first time) *hamelech hamishpat*. For the laws about someone who forgets these additions, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

Recite *Havdalah* over wine. Spices and a flame are not used tonight. *Veyiten lecha* is not recited.

Before any fast day when we are permitted to eat on the night preceding the fast, such as tonight—the eve of *Tzom Gedaliah*—an individual may eat and drink all the way until the crack of dawn, as long as they have not retired for the night (even if they do take a brief nap). Someone who wishes to go to sleep for the night and then rise before dawn to eat or drink must make that condition before retiring. However, anyone who usually follows such a schedule on an ordinary day—rising before dawn to eat or drink—does not need to stipulate before going to sleep tonight.

WAIVED!

On the eve of the 10th of Teves 5752, the Rebbe explains that the suspension of the fast until morning symbolizes the power that is granted to reverse the negative events that the fast day commemorates. It is an auspicious time for *teshuvah* that will bring the Redemption, and a night of opportunity to forever nullify the fast before it ever begins. The Rebbe pointed out that the night stretches for a number of hours, which offers ample time for *teshuvah*.

ASERES YEMEI TESHUVAH

ONE WEEK, A YEAR

In numerous *sichos*, the Rebbe mentions that each of the seven days between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur directly correspond to the seven days of every week. In

¹¹⁷ In a year such as this one, when Rosh Hashanah falls on Tuesday and Wednesday, the *Kohen Gadol* would be required to leave a while before *shki'ah* today, for if not, his third day of separation would fall on Shabbos, when the sprinkling ceremony is forbidden.

other words, these seven days function as the most opportune time to correct and/or complete that which demands repair or requires improvement from each of the seven days of the week of the outgoing year. It is simultaneously the time to prepare for every one of the seven days of the week of the year that has just begun.

Throughout the *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*, every person scrutinizes their conduct over the past year and amends their ways in the spirit of *teshuvah*. When privately recounting our actions, we can learn from the laws of the relative value of sacrifices¹¹⁸: “the suspicion of sin requires more *teshuvah* than a definite sin.”

During this time, we should be punctilious to observe extra stringencies, even if these stringencies are not observed throughout the year, being especially careful regarding *kashrus*.

Someone who has not arranged for the annulment of his vows on *erev Rosh Hashanah* should do so during these days.

LULAV & ESROG

Those who are eager to perform mitzvos use this earliest opportunity to purchase their set of *arba minim*—unless they are able to acquire better quality *minim* by waiting until after Yom Kippur.

Make certain that the *minim* you buy are entirely kosher and also *mehudar*; buy an *esrog* that has not been grafted, without a doubt. **Buy your *minim* only from reputable vendors who are known to be scrupulous in their observance of mitzvos.** The *minim* to be used on the first day of Sukkos, including *aravos*, may not be purchased from a minor.¹¹⁹ See the entry for Sukkos Prep in Part Two of this guide.

FASTING SHAALOS

If you are unsure whether you are obligated in the Yom Kippur fast (due to illness, giving birth, or any other reason) ask a Rav well in advance.

As a matter of principle, a person who is weak and cannot fast the entire day unless they remain in bed throughout Yom Kippur, should not attempt to attend the Yom Kippur services in shul, or even to pray at home, if this will result in needing to eat or drink (even if eating or drinking *shiurim*, very small amounts at a time, as prescribed for patients who must break the fast due to danger). What Hashem asks of them is to lay in bed and fast! Indeed, Hashem prefers that an individual spend Yom Kippur at home in an air-conditioned room and in a comfortable bed and to fast the entire day, rather than push themselves to attend shul, thereby exhausting themselves and increasing hunger to a medically

¹¹⁸) The cost of an *asham tolui* (offered when a person is not certain of having sinned) is double that of a regular sin-offering.

¹¹⁹) The detailed laws are recorded in the Alter Rebbe's *Shulchan Aruch* (645-9).

harmful degree that requires food or drink to correct (even once and in a minimal quantity). Attending shul and praying with a *minyan* is secondary to the *mitzvah min hatorah* (biblical commandment) to fast for the full duration of Yom Kippur.

A **new mother**: A woman within the first three days of giving birth need not fast on Yom Kippur. Within seven days of birth, a Rav must be consulted. After this period, a woman must fast as normal, even though she is particularly likely to be severely weak.

An **expectant or nursing mother** is only exempt from fasting under life-threatening conditions. In a low-risk pregnancy, fast as normal unless it starts to cause intense headaches, dehydration, extreme dizziness or the like. Great care should be taken to avoid situations where the fast may need to be broken, even to the extent of staying in bed all day at the expense of davening or other holy pursuits.

A husband should stay home from shul to assist his wife, should this practically make a difference to her ability to consummate her fast. If, even with all these precautions, a woman feels her health has deteriorated to the point of danger—and certainly if she may faint from lack of fluids or nutrition—she breaks her fast (making the assessment of her well-being on her own in the moment, without consulting a Rav) by using *shiurim*—minute quantities of food and drink imbibed at prescribed intervals (see details below in the footnote at the beginning of the Yom Kippur section).

A **woman in active labor** may eat and drink, if allowed to do so by her doctor. All expectant women should consult their health practitioners ahead of the fast for guidance concerning potential issues.

If you require **daily medication**, it is advisable to schedule your dosages in the days leading up to Yom Kippur in such a manner that will allow you to ingest a dose immediately before the onset of the fast—and to then take the next dose immediately after the conclusion of the fast.

If this cannot be done and you must take the medication on the actual day of Yom Kippur, consult a Rav ahead of time as to the appropriate method.

THURSDAY, 3 TISHREI, TZOM GEDALIAH—DAY OF REJOICING-TO-BE

The third of Tishrei is *Tzom Gedaliah*, a fast day marking the assassination of Gedaliah ben Achikam. *Chazal* consider his assassination a tragedy equal to the destruction of the *Beis Hamikdash*.

The *nevi'im* established fasts on the days that tragedies occurred to our nation. *Poskim* write that these fast days require each person to examine their (negative) deeds and repent—for the purpose of the fast is to sensitize our hearts and lead to *teshuvah*, and not the mere act of fasting alone. Taking trips or wiling away the fast day in frivolous activity misses the point, for it prioritizes a minor aspect over

the true meaning of the day (though to engage in *teshuvah* and skip the fast is also not sanctioned, as fasting is a positive command of *divrei nevi'im*, as mentioned).

The Rambam says that a fast day should not be accompanied by self-indulgence or light-heartedness but by a feeling of distress and mourning, as the *possuk* (in Eichah) says, “What does a living man have to complain? For his own sins...” The Sheloh adds: Someone who does not follow this path (and fasts gratuitously) is pointlessly torturing themselves. Fasting is meant as a vehicle to sublimate the physical and heighten the power of the mind. It is a model of the World to Come, where we will not eat nor drink, but will only take pleasure in the radiance of the *Shechinah*. Today too, your enjoyment should come from spending the day in your bond with Hashem, with *teshuvah*, *tefillah*, and *tzedakah*—and the study of Torah, which is equal to them all.

FASTING EXEMPTIONS

Those who are ill, and pregnant or nursing women for whom fasting causes pain, do not need to fast.

A *chosson* and *kallah* during their *sheva yemei mishteh*, the week following their wedding, **do** fast today.

When a *bris* takes place on *Tzom Gedaliah*, the father, the *mohel* and *sandek* still fast. A minor child is given the wine to drink and the *seudah* takes place that night.

Someone who is exempt from fasting should refrain from eating delicacies and should suffice with only as much food as is necessary; when they eat, they should do so away from the public eye.

LAW OF REDEMPTION: A MATTER OF LAW

All of the fast days (except Yom Kippur) will be canceled in the era of Moshiach. In fact, they will become “*yomim tovim* and days of feasting and gladness.”¹²⁰

The conclusion of the laws of fasting in *Shulchan Aruch* states: “Hashem will transform these days to feasting and gladness.” In *Likkutei Sichos*, the Rebbe explains¹²¹ that since this statement appears in a compendium of life-rules, it has a practical application even today: our acts of *teshuvah* today are on a level that they can be so effective as to actually cause the transformation of the fast day to a day of rejoicing.

MOST TRANSFORMATIVE

In 5751, the Rebbe says¹²²: *Tzom Gedaliah* was **established** in the first place as a **deferred** fast.¹²³ This fact lends itself to an even more powerful impetus **to have**

120) This is further discussed in *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 15, p. 412. (For the concept of holding a festive meal in the era of Redemption, see *Magen Avraham*, *Tisha b'Av*, 552:11 and *Sichas Beis d'Rosh Hashanah* 5752.)

121) vol. 15, p. 416. See fn. 38 there.

122) *Sefer Hasichos* 5751, vol. 1, pp. 22 ff. Further details are brought there. See also *ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 832.

123) It commemorates the assassination of the Jewish leader, Gedaliah, whose actual passing occurred on Rosh Hashanah.

the fast uprooted forever—in the days of Moshiach all fasts will be transformed to days of rejoicing and festivals. In our times, there is an additional attribute in this day that applies, *Tzom Gedaliah* having been established within the time period that is already in the festive season, as the days of *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* are referred to as “*mo’ed*”.

In fact, particular details of Gedaliah’s tragedy, for which the fast was originally established, also contain a transformative concept that relates to the permanent deferment that will occur in the days of Moshiach. Gedaliah ben Achikom was assassinated by Yishmael ben Netanya, **a descendent of the House of King David**—a detail that is emphasized in the original telling of the story. This, in fact, was the motivation in this nefarious act, as he felt that he was more worthy of the leadership than Gedaliah, who he thought¹²⁴ lacked royal blood.

Now, the assassination of a righteous leader of *Bnei Yisrael* is a true calamity (and accomplished nothing positive), especially considering that his passing snuffed out the last embers of Jewish settlement under the authority of *Malchus Beis Dovid* during the Babylonian Exile. Nevertheless, the **catalyst** for this (negative) event, Yishmael’s jealousy and self-righteousness in deserving the governor’s role over Gedaliah contains within it the most deeply-seated inkling of positivity—a **desire** for not only a Davidic settlement in the Holy Land, but the reinstitution of the kingship of *Beis Dovid* with a leader who is of the Davidic line.

In this point, *Tzom Gedaliah* emphasizes the transformative power of a fast day—the desire for a leader of the House of David for the remnants of settlers (the very reason for the fast). This should have the opposite effect than the historical one (Gedaliah’s assassination) as an injection of **Gedaliah’s life**, represented by the immortal quality of the Jewish people, especially as will be expressed in the descendent of Dovid (in a **powerful** manner, as indicated by the name “Gedaliah” [containing the word “great”]). May it take place now, with the actual arrival of the complete and final Redemption through *Melech Hamoshiach*, who (as the Rambam states), “will arise and reinstate the kingdom of Dovid...and will build the *Beis Hamikdash*, and gather in the forsaken of Israel.”

FASTING

The fast begins at the break of dawn (*alos hashachar*), at **5:25 am**.

Someone who travels to a different time zone during the fast continues to fast until nightfall (*tzeis hakochovim*) of the place that they are at that time.¹²⁵

We do not rinse our mouths on a fast day.

124) It seems that he was, indeed, from *Beis Dovid*, see the *sichos* and earlier sources brought in the Hebrew footnote. However, in a note to the editors of the *sichah* of *Tzom Gedaliah*, 5747, the Rebbe did not want them to emphasize this point.

125) If extremely weak, and fasting is causing great difficulty, there is room for leniency to break the fast at the time the fast is over in the location of origin.

EATING BY MISTAKE

Someone who accidentally eats today is nevertheless obligated to complete the fast. In such a case, there is no obligation to compensate by fasting on a subsequent day. Nevertheless, they may choose to do so as an atonement for breaking a fast.

If only a small amount of food was eaten accidentally (less than the size of *koseves*¹²⁶, eaten within the time frame of *k'dei achilas pras*¹²⁷), or a small quantity of liquid was drunk (less than a *revi'is*¹²⁸), it is still considered fasting and the *Aneinu* prayer in the *Amidah* of Minchah may be recited. If, however, these limits were exceeded, the *Aneinu* text should be amended to read: *Aneinu b'yom tzom ta'anis haze*^h (“Answer us on this fast day”), rather than *ta'aniseinu* (“our fasting”).

Someone who is not fasting should not be given an *aliyah*. However, after the fact, a non-faster¹²⁹ who was called up to the Torah and is embarrassed (and concerned of *chillul Hashem*) to decline, may continue with the *aliyah*. (This holds true even though this year the fast falls on a Thursday, when the Torah would be read in shul regardless.¹³⁰)

COOKING, LAUNDRY, HYGIENE

On *Tzom Gedaliah*, there are no restrictions on washing clothes or the body.

If you are cooking today in advance of Shabbos, and need to taste the food for salt and spice, you may rely on the leniency to use a “spitting” technique, where the food is put in the mouth to test the flavor, but not swallowed.

TZEDAKAH

It is customary to give an abundance of *tzedakah* on public fasts. Calculate the cost of the food that you would have eaten were it not a fast day—and give that amount to the poor during the evening of the fast.

SELICHOS

Our custom is to say *Selichos* only on *Tzom Gedaliah* (on account of the fast), but not throughout *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*.

In 5750, the Rebbe mentions¹³¹ a saying of the Frierdiker Rebbe, who repeated in

126) a large date

127) 4 minutes

128) 2.9 oz.

129) This applies to someone who broke their fast by mistake as well. See [#29087](http://www.asktherav.com)

130) The only difference is that once a non-faster is called up for a **Shacharis** *aliyah*, he continues with the *aliyah* without any qualifications. For Minchah, the practice mirrors that of any other *k'vius*.

131) *Sefer Hasichos*, p. 351, fn. 132. See also *Igros Kodesh*, vol. 2, p. 253 (from the *sichos* of Tishrei 5708, printed in *Sefer Hasichos* 5708, p. 164). The Tzemach Tzedek's wording is as follows: “There is a time when we have to say, and a time when we have to do.” [See also the *Roshei Devarim* of the *seudah* of *motzoei Yom Kippur* 5730, an alternate quoting the Tzemach Tzedek's words: “Until Rosh Hashanah, the *avodah* is in speech, and from Rosh

the name of the Tzemach Tzedek the reason it is the Chabad *minhag* to say *Selichos* before Rosh Hashanah but not during *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* (though many Jewish communities do so then): “Up to that point (until Rosh Hashanah), it is a mitzvah to **say**, but from now on, it is the mitzvah to **do**.”

ALREADY PARDONED

The *minhag* regarding the timing of our *Selichos* prayers—in Elul, but not now, in *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*, hearkens to the previous discussion,¹³² which compares the practices of modern generations to the days of the *Ge'onim*. While we make smaller efforts and require more lead-up, we yield greater results—by saying *Selichos* prior to Rosh Hashanah instead of during *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*, we enact a pardon for our spiritual debts even before the Day of Judgment arrives.

SHACHARIS

Only the *chazzan* says *Aneinu*, and only during the repetition of the *Amidah*. In both Shacharis and Minchah, *Aneinu* is said between the blessings of *go'al Yisrael* and *Refa'einu*. If a *chazzan* mistakenly omits *Aneinu*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

WHEN TO SAY SELICHOS

Selichos (found in the book of *Selichos*) are recited as part of Shacharis, not earlier. The order for Shacharis is as follows: The *chazzan's* repetition is followed by *Tachanun* and *nefilas apayim*; *Vehu Rachum* (until before *shomer yisroel*), *Selichos*, the long *Avinu Malkeinu* (the *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* version), and then *Va'anachnu lo nedah*; half-*Kaddish*, *Keil erech apayim*. Then the *sefer Torah* is brought out and three *aliyos* are read from the section *Vayechal Moshe*.

According to Chabad custom, when *Selichos* is recited after the *Amidah* as part of the Shacharis service, and not as a pre-Shacharis prayer service of its own, then the following introductory sections are omitted from *Selichos*: *Ashrei*, *Kaddish*, *Lecha Hashem*, *Shomei'a tefillah*, and *Selach lanu*. The section that begins *Az terem*, intended as an introduction to the main body of *Selichos*, is also omitted, along with *Keil Erech Apayim*, and the *vidui* of *Ashamnu* following *Shema koleinu* (for *Tachanun* has already been recited immediately after the *Amidah*).

SELICHOS: WHAT TO SAY

Therefore, *Selichos* begins today with *Dirshu*. We also skip the paragraphs *Vayomer Dovid* and *Rachum Vechanun* towards the end of *Selichos*.¹³³

Hashanah to Yom Kippur, the *avodah* is in thought.”

132) See the entry for *motzoei Shabbos Selichos* earlier for details and quotes.

133) See *Yoman Tzom Gedaliah* 575l.

SELICHOS HOW-TOS

It is appropriate to review the *Selichos* liturgy in advance, so as to understand the meaning of its less familiar sections and poetic paragraphs.

Preferably, you should stand when reciting *Selichos*. If this is difficult, ensure to stand at least while reciting *Keil Melech yoshev*, the *Yud-Gimmel Middos Harachamim*.

At any time when the *aron* is open, it is proper to stand out of respect; however, if standing throughout is difficult, you may be lenient when the *sifrei Torah* remain inside.

If reciting *Selichos* at a measured pace does not enable you to keep up with the congregation, you should interrupt your own recital whenever the *minyan* reaches the *Yud-Gimmel Middos Harachamim* (i.e., *Hashem, Hashem, Keil Rachum Vechanun*, etc.), even if you are in the middle of a paragraph. Join the congregation in this recital and then resume *Selichos* from the point of interruption.¹³⁴

If reciting *Selichos* without a *minyan*, omit the *Yud-Gimmel Middos Harachamim*.

POST-SELICHOS

After *Selichos*, the lengthy *Avinu Malkeinu* is recited, We recite the *nusach* for *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* (i.e., *Avinu Malkeinu kasveinu*) followed by *chatzi-Kaddish*, and **not** full *Kaddish*.

The *minhag* in 770 is that when there is a *chosson*, a *bris* was held, or the like, the congregation (aside for the *chosson* or the baby's father) say *Selichos*, but omit *Tachanun*, *nefilas apayim* and *Avinu Malkeinu*. In this situation, the full *Selichos* are said, starting with *Selach lanu* and continuing without omitting anything—*vidui* of *Ashamnu* is said.

KRIAS HATORAH

During the reading, before the words, *shuv mecharon apecha* ("remand Your anger") are recited, the congregation calls out these words. As well, the Thirteen Attributes ("Hashem, Hashem..." until "venakeh," also "vesolachta...venichaltanu") are chanted aloud.

The *baal koreh* (Torah reader) and the person called up are quiet as everyone recites these words, and only repeat the words when they are done: the reader in his usual chant, and the one receiving the *aliyah* quietly along with him. He must wait until everyone is done, so no one misses out on the actual reading.

When the Rebbe would receive this *aliyah*, he would start with the congregation and finish with the *baal koreh*.¹³⁵

¹³⁴) See more details and sources concerning when and how to join the *minyan* in its recital while saying *Selichos* at a different pace at [#23657](http://www.asktherav.com)

¹³⁵) See more at [#38277](http://www.asktherav.com)

LAW OF REDEMPTION: SEVEN PREPARATORY DAYS

For seven days (starting today), the *Kohen Gadol* is personally involved in sprinkling the blood of the daily *karbanos*, offering incense, trimming the lamps and burning the parts of the daily *tamid* offerings in order to become accustomed to the Yom Kippur service. Each day, the elders of *Beis Din* read to him and teach him the order of the Yom Kippur service. They would say to him: “Read yourself with your own mouth; perhaps you have forgotten.”

Havdalah: If you forgot to recite *Havdalah* on *motzoei Rosh Hashanah*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

MINCHAH

Daven Minchah earlier so that it does not run into *bein hashmoshos* (twilight); finish davening before *shki'ah* (6:47 pm).

The Torah reading of Shacharis is repeated for Minchah with the addition of *Maftir* for a fast day: *Dirshu Hashem*.

During the *Amidah*, *Aneinu* is recited by all (fasting) congregants during the blessing of *Shema Koleinu*. If it is mistakenly omitted, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

The *chazzan* recites *Aneinu* following the blessing of *go'el Yisrael*. The *chazzan* also adds the *nusach* of *Birchas Kohanim* as he regularly does during Shacharis.

The order for Minchah is as follows: (1) *Vayedaber* (*Korbanos* for Minchah) (2) *Ashrei* (3) half-*Kaddish* (4) *Vayehi binsoa* and *Krias Hatorah*, then *Maftir* and its blessings (5) *Yehalelu* (6) half-*Kaddish* (7) *Amidah* (including *Anieinu*) and the *chazzan's* repetition (8) *Tachanun*, the long *Avinu Malkeinu* (the *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* version), (9) *Kaddish tiskabel* (10) *L'Dovid Hashem Ori* (11) *Aleinu* and mourner's *Kaddish*.

Following Minchah, it is traditional to attend a lecture aimed at inspiring us to improve ourselves and enhance our mitzvah observance.

LAW OF REDEMPTION: CHANGE OF PLANS

“Today may be the day Moshiach arrives,” the Rebbe said on a fast day.¹³⁶ “In that case we won't be saying the fast-day liturgy in Minchah, but adding happy remarks, for in the middle of the brachah of *Shema Koleinu* we are permitted to add any personal *tefillos*.”

During that same *sichah*, the Rebbe added, “When Moshiach comes today, Minchah will be prayed without a Torah reading”¹³⁷

136) 18 Tammuz (17 Tammuz *Nidcheh*), 5751

137) And not Shacharis? Perhaps the Rebbe spoke thus because it was Minchah time. Would we still read the Torah at Shacharis if we are no longer fasting? See Hebrew footnotes for a comprehensive discussion on these topics.

MAARIV

The end of the fast, and the time for Maariv, is **7:15 pm**.

There are various methods of calculating the time of nightfall (called *tzeis hakochavim*, when three stars are observable). Following the Alter Rebbe's opinion to account for "smaller stars", we generally wait some minutes after this time to say the nighttime *Shema*. But for the purpose of breaking the fast, you may daven earlier, at the time detailed above, and then repeat the *Shema* sometime later.

Regarding the permissibility of marital intimacy following a fast, see the footnote.¹³⁸

FRIDAY, 4 TISHREI, EREV SHABBOS SHUVA

Review *Parshas Vayelech* with *shnayim mikra v'echad targum* in the afternoon, together with the *Haftorah* for *Shabbos Shuvah*.

Law of Redemption: The Kohen Gadol is sprinkled with the ashes of the Red Heifer on the third day of his isolation. While in other years, this may occur on the 5th of Tishrei, to be ready for Yom Kippur after seven days of quarantine, this year it must take place today, *erev Shabbos*, because the *haza'ah* may not be performed on Shabbos.

AFTERNOON

Do not recite *Avinu Malkeinu* during Minchah.

It is the custom in the household of the Rebbeim to light a *teshuvah licht* in honor of *Shabbos Teshuvah*.¹³⁹

It is a mitzvah to check your pockets before Shabbos to make sure that you will not inadvertently carry in the public domain on Shabbos. This is especially important when you have worn your Shabbos clothing on Rosh Hashanah, when carrying was permitted.

Candle lighting is at **6:27 pm**.

SHABBOS SHUVAH (TESHUVAH), PARSHAS VAYELECH, 5 TISHREI

HEAD A-HEAD

What is so special about this Shabbos? There are many sources explaining the unique qualities of this first Shabbos of the year. The days between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur comprise a full week, and we learn that each specific day has the potential to atone for the past year's day and to affect all the days of the coming year. When it comes to Shabbos, which in itself is cumulative of the week past (as it says in the *possuk*: *Veyechulu*—and it was completed) and a boon for the week ahead ('from Shabbos, all the days are blessed', the Zohar says), it is a day that can influence

¹³⁸) Permitted in the case where there is no lingering weakness from the fast. See www.asktherav.com #39259

¹³⁹) See *Sichas Shabbos Shuvah* 5721 for the Rebbe's directive to the public regarding this practice. In *Sichas Vav Tishrei* 5742, the Rebbe states that it is the Chabad custom to kindle three *teshuvah* lights.

the entire year! In other words: This is the “head” Shabbos of all the Shabbosim of the year, and every Shabbos is the head of the week, so today is the “head’s head”!

Shabbos Shuvah, in fact, has an advantage over the High Holidays. For if Shabbos blesses the entire past week and the coming week as well, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur are included in that sphere of influence. Even the potential for *teshuvah* on the holiest day of the year is sourced in the *teshuvah* of *Shabbos Shuvah*!

SOLID TESHUVAH

You might say, Yom Kippur is called *Shabbos Shabbason*—the utmost perfection of Shabbos. How can today be greater? *Chassidus* explains that the light of Hashem that shines on Yom Kippur is sourced in the inner dimension of *Atik*, which manifests in the attribute of *Ta’anug*—pleasure, so Yom Kippur is *p’nimius hata’anug* (the inner aspect of pleasure). Now, in the halachic sense, only Shabbos is connected in any way to pleasure, as it says, “you shall call Shabbos *oneg*”—but despite its seeming elevated hierarchy, the same is not said about Yom Kippur. In fact, it is Purim, deemed higher than Yom Kippur itself (it is named *Yom Hakippurim*—“the day that is like Purim”), when it is the ultimate mitzvah to partake in “feasting and joy” and all sorts of physical enjoyment (“you are required to become inebriated on Purim...”). Yom Kippur is the direct opposite—a Jew stands higher than physicality, expressly denying themselves food and drink and pleasures of the flesh.

It is this difference—the actual partaking of physical delights that elevates the *teshuvah* of *Shabbos Shuvah* even over Yom Kippur. On Yom Kippur, we are compared to the Heavenly angels, far removed from the vicissitudes of the corporeal, and on *Shabbos Shuvah* we are engaged with the pleasures of the physical world in all the forms that are forbidden on Yom Kippur. Even during the rest of *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*, there are those who fast. On Rosh Hashanah, though we are forbidden from fasting, there is a specific way that it is permitted (refrain during the day, only eating at night). But on Shabbos, we are commanded to take pleasure with rich meat and vintage wines! So on *Shabbos Shuvah*, unlike Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah, or even the rest of the days in between them, we are able to extend our *avodah* of *teshuvah* to all aspects of the physical world.

Shabbos, in general, is described as a time of *teshuvah ila’ah*—not mere repentance for wrongdoing, connected with our character and actions—but even absent any sin, we are motivated to “return” and have our soul become closer to our G-dly source. So another aspect of the advantage of *Shabbos Shuvah* is that it is the source from which we obtain the potential to practice *teshuvah ila’ah* on every other Shabbos of the year. More specifically: although the entire period of *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* is connected with this lofty level of *teshuvah ila’ah*, the weekdays primarily deal with **weekdays** of the past year and the new year, and therefore this is not the true and complete expression of *teshuvah ila’ah*. For the epitome of the soul-level *teshuvah*, we must tap into the energy of the **Shabbos** within *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*—*Shabbos Shuvah*.

MAARIV

Remember to include the additions for *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* in the *Amidah*. *Hamelech Hakadosh* is recited in the blessing of *Magen avos* that is recited after the Maariv *Amidah*.

If any errors were made during Maariv (including the *chazzan's* brachah) see the chart at the end of the booklet.

SHACHARIS

Avinu Malkeinu is not recited because requests for personal needs are forbidden on Shabbos.

LIKE SIMCHAS TORAH

“Here we observe something wondrous that not many pay attention to!” the Rebbe remarks.¹⁴⁰ “The theme of Simchas Torah, meaning the joy at having completed the entire Torah, is also relevant to *Parshas Vayelech*. Indeed, the concept of completing the Torah is clearly stated in this week’s *parshah*! In a way, it is emphasized to a greater extent that the actual conclusion of the Torah—the end of *Parshas Berachah*—for that is merely the Torah’s practical conclusion (where its words draw to an end). By contrast, in *Parshas Vayelech*, the Torah itself describes its own completion, and [as a rule] the Torah’s explicit description of a matter is far greater than the reality of that same matter.

“As a result, we already have now, in *Parshas Vayelech*, (something similar to) the joy of Simchas Torah, which is itself the climax of *zman simchaseinu*, the season of our rejoicing. Its joy is greater than the rejoicing of the seven days of Sukkos (that include the entire set of days of the week, the natural cycle), and we can even suggest that it is higher than the joy of Shemini Atzeres (that represents the Divinity that transcends the natural cycle and ensures its existence). Rather, it is an entirely unlimited joy!”

KRIAS HATORAH & MUSAF

It is reported that when the *sefer Torah* was removed from the *Aron Hakodesh* during Shacharis on *Shabbos Shuvah*, the Rebbe would recite the *Yamim Nora'im* phrase of “*Kadosh Venora Shemo*.”

Some make a point of only calling an esteemed individual to *Maftir* on this Shabbos.

Recite *Av harachamim* following the reading of the Torah.

During Musaf, recite *Mi chamocha av harachamim* and not *harachaman*. This follows the opinion of the Arizal and applies in Minchah of Shabbos as well.

140) Shabbos *Parshas Vayelech*, 6 Tishrei, 5749—in *Sefer Hasichos* 5749, vol. 1 p. 6, with footnote

SHABBOS AFTERNOON

If you forgot *Retzei* in *bentching*, or made any other errors in today's *tefillos*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

During Minchah, the Torah portion of *Ha'azinu* is read. Recite *Tzidkasecha* following the *Amidah* of Minchah.

Beginning this week, *Pirkei Avos* is no longer said.

In 770, the *Shabbos Shuvah drashah* will be held at **6:45 pm**.

MOTZOEI SHABBOS SHUVAH, 6 TISHREI

Today marks the *yahrtzeit* of Rebbetzin Chanah, the mother of the Rebbe, who passed away in 5725 (1964).

Shabbos ends at **7:25 pm**.

In Maariv, the additions for the *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* are said, as well as *Atah chonantanu*. For the laws about someone who forgets these additions, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

Do not recite *Vihi no'am* or *V'atah kadosh* on this *motzoei Shabbos*.

Recite *Havdalah* over wine, spices, and a flame, followed by *Veyiten lecha*.

Even if you usually make do with fruit or other light refreshment on *motzoei Shabbos*, you should nevertheless spread a tablecloth and eat at least a *kezayis* of bread for *melaveh malka* tonight. This should indeed be done every *motzoei Shabbos* but especially during *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*, a time to put extra effort into each mitzvah.

MONDAY, 7 TISHREI

SEVENFUL

"The 7th of Tishrei," the Rebbe says on this day in 5751,¹⁴¹ "is the seventh consecutive day from Rosh Hashanah (and a full week into the new year). Having experienced each day of the week, which corresponds to and encapsulates that day of the week for the entire year (Sunday for all Sundays, etc.), we have reached a pinnacle of the weekly cycle and are receptacles for even greater brachos from Hashem."

Yom Kippur Preparations: The *chazzan* must isolate himself from any possible source of tumah three days prior to Yom Kippur. He should spend this time learning about the meaning of the davening.

¹⁴¹) *Sefer Hasichos* 5751, vol. 1, p. 31

TUESDAY, 8 TISHREI

Today, the 8th of Tishrei, began the *Chanukas Habayis* (dedication) of the first *Beis Hamikdash*.¹⁴²

Today marks the *yahrtzeit* of the *tzaddik* Reb Baruch, the father of the Alter Rebbe, in 5552 (1791).

Whoever was unable to perform *Tashlich* on Rosh Hashanah should do so on this day, which is referred to as “the day of the Thirteen Attributes of Mercy”.

Law of Redemption: The Kohen Gadol is sprinkled with the ashes of the Red Heifer on the seventh day of his isolation. This year, it would occur a day earlier than absolutely necessary, for the first sprinkling of the third day cannot fall on Shabbos, as mentioned earlier.

WEDNESDAY, 9 TISHREI, EREV YOM KIPPUR

From the 9th of Tishrei until the second day of Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan, do not recite *Tachanun*, *Lamnatze'ach ya'ancha*, or *Tefillah l'Dovid*. This includes *krias Shema* on the night of *erev Yom Kippur*.¹⁴³

KAPPOROS

If you go to sleep in bed and then awaken **after** *chatzos* (halachic midnight) for *Kapparos*, you must recite the morning brachos, including *birchas hatorah*, immediately (excluding the brachah of *hanosen lasechvi binah*—this can be recited when hearing a rooster at *Kapparos* crow, even if it is not yet daybreak¹⁴⁴).

If you go to bed and awake **before** *chatzos*, wash *negel vasser* without a brachah, and recite *Elokei neshamah* without its concluding brachah. You do not recite morning brachos, nor *birchas hatorah*, at this point.¹⁴⁵

WHEN SHOULD I DO KAPPOROS?

We *shecht* the *kapporos* chickens at the last quarter of the night hours, after approximately **3:00 am**. (The significance of this is explained in the *siddur*.)

The most opportune time to do *Kapporos* is *ashmores haboker* (the last quarter of the night hours) of *erev Yom Kippur*.¹⁴⁶ The second period that is preferred is the early morning hours of *erev Yom Kippur*. This was the Rebbe's *minhag* many years (at times, even after sunrise).

¹⁴²) See Hebrew footnote for sources. The Rebbe speaks of the lessons for this particular occasion in the *sichah* of *Shabbos Parshas Haazinu*, 5737. See also *Sefer Hasichos*, 5750, vol. 1, pg. 20, fn. 56.

¹⁴³) Based on the Alter Rebbe's *psak* in his *Shulchan Aruch*. For sources and a discussion on the topic, see the Hebrew footnote.

¹⁴⁴) if there is no crowing, you must wait for this brachah until full dawn. See [#1957](http://www.asktherav.com)

¹⁴⁵) see [#11556](http://www.asktherav.com)

¹⁴⁶) see [#5817](http://www.asktherav.com)

If *Kapporos* cannot be done then, you may do so any other time during the night or day of *erev Yom Kippur*.

If these times are not practical, any time on the 8th of Tishrei is optimal, though it may actually be performed at any time during *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*—the closer to Yom Kippur the better.¹⁴⁷

WHAT SHOULD I USE FOR KAPPOROS?

A chicken is the best way to practice *Kapporos*. *Kapporos* on a chicken earlier in *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah* is a preferable option than waiting for *erev Yom Kippur* and using money.

We use one fowl per household member: a hen for a female and a rooster for a male.

A pregnant woman (starting from forty days after conception) uses two hens and one rooster. She uses the plural form to refer to all the fowl at once. (See footnote on the next paragraph for the exact wording.)

HOW DO I DO KAPPOROS?

The order of the *Kapporos* liturgy and rotations are as follows: Say the entire paragraph of *B'nei adam*, then swing the chicken three times as you say “Zeh...”¹⁴⁸ Say *B'nei adam* again and then swing another three times. Then repeat the sequence once more for a total of three recitals and nine rotations.

Do not say the *pesukim* above (nor the *brachah* on covering the blood during the slaughter) where it reeks from the livestock present. Stand at least four amos (six feet) further than the area affected by the offensive smell and face the opposite direction.

HOW SHOULD I HANDLE THE CHICKEN?

Carry the chicken gently with your right hand, and avoid grabbing it by its wings, as it may cause damage to the bones or joints, which would render it *treif*. If the chicken falls while you are holding it, let the *shochet* know, so it can be checked carefully.

If a line forms while waiting to have your chicken slaughtered, stand back and position yourself so the *shochet* is not in the (live) chicken's line of sight—it is possible that such trauma can cause damage to its lungs, which would render the

¹⁴⁷ see www.asktherav.com #16850

¹⁴⁸ Women say: *Zos chalifasi, zos timurasi, zos kaparasi, zos hatarnigoles telech l'misah, va'ani eilech l'chaim tovim aruchim ul'shalom*.

An expectant mother using two hens and one rooster says: *Eilu chalifaseinu, eilu temuraseinu, eilu kaparaseinu, eilu hatarnegolim yeilchu l'misah, va'anachnu neiliech l'chaim tovim aruchim ul'shalom*.

A woman who is *niddah* and is being assisted by her husband should be careful that he swing the chicken to the side or very high above her head, so that it should not inadvertently touch her.

chicken unkosher. This is all in addition to the general prohibition of *tzaar baalei chaim*—causing pain to a living creature.

HOW IS KISUI HADAM PERFORMED?

It is a *hiddur* to personally cover the blood of the *kapporos* chicken after it has been *shechted* and to recite the blessing of *al kisui hadam b'afar*. However, the primary obligation to fulfill this mitzvah is on the *shochet*—who, in turn, may share the honor with a Torah scholar.¹⁴⁹

It is proper to compensate the *shochet* for this honor.¹⁵⁰

Before saying the brachah, wash *netilas yadayim*. You do not say *Shehechiyanu*, even if it is the first time ever that you are performing this mitzvah. The mitzvah is to cover “the lifeblood”, so do not cover the first few drops, but of the blood that spurts afterward. Prepare dry dirt (sawdust is generally used) beneath the spot where the blood lands. Cover the blood from above using your right hand (—no gloves) or with tools but not with your foot—while standing. Cover at least one blood splatter completely so it is no longer visible (though not all the pooled blood needs to be covered). If there is a lineup of *shochtim*, make sure that you are covering the blood from your own chicken, and not your neighbor’s, or another chicken upon which the mitzvah was already performed, so as not to make a brachah in vain.¹⁵¹

WHY DO WE DO KAPPOROS?

The word *kapporos* means “atonements”, but it is not the swinging action, the liturgical utterances, or even the slaughter of the chicken that redress our wrongdoings. The inner purpose of this act is to awaken our hearts to *teshuvah*; to recognize our sole accountability to Hashem; to contemplate the fate of the chicken and, comparable to the *korbanos* we will bring again in the *Beis Hamikdash*, its death atones for the fact that through our sins we may be *chayav misah* (worthy of the death penalty) ourselves. We must then repent for our wrongdoing, return to Hashem with our full hearts, and ask the Merciful G-d to accept our *teshuvah*.

We donate the monetary equivalent of the *kapporos* to the poor, for the true *kapparah* is by giving up what is ours to another.

WHAT IF I CAN'T GET A CHICKEN?

If there are no chickens available, use another living creature, such as a fish. If this is not an option, use money, and adapt the formula to read: *eilu hama'os teilachnah litzedakah*. Alternatively, you can request that someone who does have a chicken available to perform *kapporos* on your behalf.

149) A woman may be given this honor as well, and any male who is bar mitzvah and showing signs of puberty. However, the mitzvah may not be transferred to a child.

150) though it is forbidden for the *shochet* to actually charge money for a mitzvah.

151) This might even apply to a newly slaughtered chicken's blood that is spilled on top of blood upon which the mitzvah was already performed.

EREV YOM KIPPUR CUSTOMS

It is forbidden to fast today.

It is a mitzvah to increase the number of meals eaten on this day so that we eat the equivalent of two days' worth of meals. According to some opinions, the obligation to eat more than usual begins the night before.

TWO-HANDED!

“There is an exceptional spiritual quality to the act of eating and drinking on *erev Yom Kippur*!” the Rebbe once exclaimed during his annual *erev Yom Kippur* blessing.¹⁵² “To the extent that it has been observed that those exalted individuals who are careful throughout the year to use only one hand while eating, now—at the festive meal on *erev Yom Kippur*—deliberately use both of their hands to eat. I personally witnessed this in my own father’s conduct. The reason he expressed for this change was that ‘this is the meal of *erev Yom Kippur*, the ninth of the month!’”

Many are accustomed to wearing Yom Tov clothing on *erev Yom Kippur*. The Rebbeim wore silk garments (as on Shabbos and Yom Tov) in the morning following *Kapporos*.

Immerse in a *mikveh* before Shacharis.

Do not spend a great time in prayer during Shacharis. Do not recite *Mizmor l’sodah*, *Tachanun*, *Avinu Malkeinu*, *Lamnatze’ach*, and *Tefillah l’Dovid*.

LEKACH

Request a piece of *lekach* (honey cake) from another person and partake from what you receive.

“On *erev Yom Kippur*, the Rebbe is accustomed to distribute *lekach* while wearing his silk Shabbos *kapota* and his *gartel*. He wishes each individual *shanah tovah umesukah*, ‘a good and sweet year.’”

LAW OF REDEMPTION: DAY 7 TO PURITY

The *Kohen Gadol* is sprinkled with the ashes of the Red Heifer on the seventh day of his isolation. The *Kohen Gadol* stands in the Eastern Gate of the *Beis Hamikdash*. We parade bulls, rams, and lambs in front of the *Kohen Gadol* so that he is familiar with them for the sake of the following day’s service.

In the daily morning prayers, when discussing how the incense was prepared, we mention as follows: “and the other three *manim* from which the *Kohen Gadol* took two handfuls [into the Holy of Holies] on Yom Kippur. These [three *manim*] were put back into the mortar on the day before Yom Kippur and ground again very thoroughly so as to make the incense extremely fine.”

¹⁵² in 5745. See *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 29, p. 319.

THE FIRST MEAL

Eat the *erev Yom Kippur* meal **before** *chatzos* (midday) today at **12:44 pm**. Dip challah in honey, and eat fish.

Even for breakfast, you should only eat foods that are easily digestible, such as fish and fowl. Do not eat sesame seeds. Men should avoid foods that cause the body to produce sperm, such as garlic and eggs. Restrict milk products to the morning meal; they should not be eaten during the final meal before the fast.

SECOND HALF, WHOLLY DIFFERENT

“*Erev Yom Kippur*...in Lubavitch...” the Friediker Rebbe recalls.¹⁵³ “In one and the same day you experienced a huge shift in atmosphere from the first half of the day to the second. *Chatzos* split the two with such a divide, it was as if the parts of the day were from two completely separate times of year. Right after the morning meal, the cheerful mood changed; minutes after twelve o’clock, Father would already start making his *hachanos* for davening Minchah...those few hours from *chatzos* until after Kol Nidrei, there existed a heightened level of anguish—*erev Yom Kippur*’s first half was a joyful *Yom Tov*, and the second, a time of melancholy, filled with *avodah* and distinct awe.”¹⁵⁴

Erev Yom Kippur is the time to regret our past actions. On *Yom Kippur* itself, we make good resolutions for the future.

BEFORE MINCHAH

Before immersing in a *mikveh* and praying Minchah, ask someone to administer thirty-nine *malkos* (lashes) to your back while you are bent over, facing north. They should strike lightly, preferably with a leather strip or belt, although any kind of material can be used. Begin with one strike to the right shoulder, a second to the left shoulder and a third slightly lower, in the center of the back. This counter-clockwise pattern is repeated thirteen times for a total of thirty-nine. Both you and the one administering the lashes should together recite the verse *Vehu Rachum* three times over—one word per strike.

וְהוּא רַחוּם יִכְפֹּר עוֹן וְלֹא יִשְׁחִית וְהִרְבָּה לְהַשִּׁיב אָפּוֹ וְלֹא יַעֲיִר כָּל חַמָּתוֹ.

Following the lashes, immerse in a *mikveh* to achieve purity and *teshuvah*.

Immerse three times. Be careful to avoid any adhering substance that could be considered a *chatzitzah*.

¹⁵³) *Sichas Chag Hapesach* 5694, printed in *Likkutei Dibburim* (Yiddish), vol. 1, pp. 264 ff.

¹⁵⁴) See also *Sefer Hasichos* of Summer 5700, at the end of p. 10, regarding Reb Zalman Szerbiner’s words to the Rebbe Rashab: “Rebbe, we are soldiers. Hashem commands us to make a joyous *Yom Tov* of the first half of *erev Yom Kippur* and then the second half we must daven Minchah, reciting *Al cheit* and immersing ourselves in *teshuvah*.” The Friediker Rebbe says there, “My father was very happy with Reb Zalman’s remarks.” See also *Sefer Hasichos* 5689, p. 26: “Reb Zalman’s words were simple, but choice, ones that we repeated for years after. (There, Reb Zalman’s words read: “A Jew is a soldier, whatever he is told to do, he does. He is ordered to be joyous, he is happy. He is charged with crying, he weeps. Now (in the morning of *erev Yom Kippur*) it is *Yom Tov*, so we imbibe a bit of drink. In around three or four hours will be Minchah, and *rachmanah litzlan*, “the world has turned dark for him” [from *Maseches Beitzah*]).

Give a lot of *tzedakah*. It is our custom to drop many coins into *tzedakah* boxes and plates as we make our way to Minchah.

HOLY CLINKING

The Baal Shem Tov taught that the sound of clanging coins in the plates (or *tzedakah* boxes) causes the forces of *kelipah* to be splintered apart!

RECITING VIDUI

Recite *Vidui* and *Al cheit* during Minchah, following the first *Yiheyu l'ratzon*. (If you forgot, see the chart at the end of the booklet.) Pray at length, with profound feelings of *teshuvah* from the depths of your heart and soul. Do not recite *Avinu Malkeinu*.

Recite *Vidui* while standing upright; do not lean heavily on anything. It is preferable to bow slightly during *Vidui*, as when reciting *Modim*. Lightly strike your chest with your fist while saying *Ashamnu*, etc., as well as *Al cheit shechatanu*, and *V'al chata'im she'anu chayavim* and *selach lanu*, etc. (All the above is also true for each time that *Vidui* is recited.)

If you are reciting *Vidui* during the silent *Amidah* and the *chazzan* begins the repetition, you should respond *amen* after the *chazzan's* recital of *Hamelech Hakadosh* and *shomei'a tefillah*. If the *chazzan* begins *Kedushah*, you may respond for *Kadosh*, *Baruch* and *Yimloch*. When the *chazzan* reaches *Modim*, bow and recite only the three words '*Modim anachnu lach*.' You may also answer *amen yehei shmei rabba* and *amen* after *d'amiran b'alma*.

ASKING FORGIVENESS

Yom Kippur does not atone for wrongs done to others, unless the wronged parties express their forgiveness. We should each make an effort to appease whomever we hurt—even if it was “only” a matter of spoken words. When requesting forgiveness, specify the wrong that you performed unless it would embarrass the injured person. The wronged party should forgive immediately. The laws of forgiveness are detailed in *Shulchan Aruch*.¹⁵⁵

LAW OF REDEMPTION: SPECIAL ACCOMODATION

The elders of *Beis Din* hand the *Kohen Gadol* over to the elders of the priesthood and they in turn would take him up to the upper chamber of the House of Avtinas to teach him the particulars of scooping the incense. An oath is administered to him that he does not alter the service.

FINAL MEAL

For the *seudah hamafsek*, wash your hands for *Hamotzi* and eat at least a *kebeitzah*, dipping the challah in honey. Avoid salt in foods during this meal.

¹⁵⁵) Alter Rebbe's *Shulchan Aruch* 606

Avoid fish and dairy products, sharp spices and any food that causes the body temperature to rise.

“It is stated¹⁵⁶ that we should eat soup three times on *erev Yom Kippur*.” the Rebbe tells.¹⁵⁷ “My father-in-law the (Friediker) Rebbe never had sufficient time on *erev Yom Kippur* to eat soup three times. He would take a spoonful and they would pour a little more soup into his bowl. This was considered a second plate. He ate a second spoonful of soup. Then they added more soup; this was considered a third plate....”

On *erev Yom Kippur*, is it customary to eat *kreplach* (pastry pockets filled with meat¹⁵⁸ or chicken and boiled in soup). For insight into this practice, see *Sefer Haminhagim Chabad*.

If you intend to eat after reciting *Birchas Hamazon* at the conclusion of the *seudah hamafsekes*, it is best to state so explicitly before concluding your meal. If you did not, you may still eat.

BEFORE YOM TOV

Some are accustomed to immersing in the *mikveh* following the *seudah hamafsekes* in proximity to the onset of Yom Kippur. Only do so if there is **ample time** to conclude before sunset.

Wear clean clothes in honor of Yom Kippur. Spread a tablecloth as you do for Shabbos and Yom Tov.

Nowadays, universal custom prohibits preparing food on Yom Kippur that is to be eaten after the fast (even though there is room for leniency in halachah on a weekday because of *agmas nefesh*). Therefore, extra care should be taken that all preparations should be completed before the fast.

We are stringent to avoid *hatmanah*, setting up food today to be kept warm throughout Yom Kippur to be used after the fast, unless it is needed by those who are weak.

Each married man should light a *lebidike licht*, a candle for the living in shul. A *ner neshamah* (*yahrtzeit* candle) is lit for departed parents at home.

Prepare a candle that will be used on *motzoei Yom Kippur* at home, besides the *ner neshamah* (see below in connection to *Havdalah*).

¹⁵⁶) *Sefer Hasichos* 5697, end of p. 156

¹⁵⁷) *Sichas Shabbos Parshas Kedoshim* 5717

¹⁵⁸) This is a matter of debate, since we generally avoid beef on *erev Yom Kippur*, choosing lighter fare like fish or fowl over red meat. However, some permit meat *kreplach*, which contain only a small amount of beef, similar to the dispensation for wine-soaked bread or *caffé-latte*, despite an avoidance of alcoholic drink and milk, respectively. See Hebrew halachos for sources.

CANDLE LIGHTING

Candle lighting is at **6:19 pm**. Recite two blessings: (1) *l'hadlik ner shel yom hakippurim* and (2) *Shehechiyanu*. For the laws that apply in case of error, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

The candles should burn long enough so that they are still lit when you return home from shul after Maariv, unless you stay home and enjoy the candles immediately.

Married couples should also leave a light on in the bedroom. An electric lamp is sufficient for this purpose.

SHKI'AH TIME

Men should stop eating and observe the other restrictions of Yom Kippur in advance, no later than **6:37 pm**. Women accept Yom Kippur at candle-lighting time.

Married men wear a *kittel*, unless they are in their first year of marriage and wore a *kittel* for their *chuppah*. Do not enter a bathroom while wearing a *kittel*.

Put on your *tallis* with a blessing before sunset (*shki'ah*). If you only did so after sunset, do not recite the blessing.

Check your pockets in advance of nightfall—you have been wearing your Shabbos clothes today and may not remember that you are carrying something.

Bless your children with *birchas habanim* before leaving your home for *Kol Nidrei*. It is customary to recite the text of *Birchas Kohanim*.

When you notice nightfall approaching, (a bit before *shki'ah*) stand and recite *Vidui* (*Ashamnu* and *Al cheit*). Men and women are equally obligated in the mitzvah of *vidui*.

EVE OF YOM KIPPUR

“There are no greater festivals for the Jewish people than ... Yom Kippur.”¹⁵⁹

FIVE INUYIM

It is a Torah obligation (*d'oraisa*) to commence Yom Kippur a little early, to add from the mundane and to sanctify it—at least from the time of visible sunset, **6:37 pm**.

There are five Yom Kippur restrictions:

(1) **Eating or drinking** are forbidden even the slightest quantity, although food may be handled. Children from the age of nine or ten are trained to fast an age-appropriate number of hours. Children under that age must not be allowed to fast even if they so desire.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁹) Taanis 5:8

¹⁶⁰) There is halachic discussion whether it is permissible to give children sweets and desserts today. The

Someone suffering from a life-threatening illness eats and drinks; if medically permissible, they should restrict themselves to *shiurim* (specific quantities with prescribed intervals). See details in the footnote.¹⁶¹ Obviously, this should be under the direct guidance of a Rav, as mentioned earlier. Those who break their fast do not recite *Kiddush*, nor do they use *lechem mishneh*. If they will be eating bread, they should wash their hands first; if they eat *shiurim*, they do not recite the blessing of *al netilas yadayim*. If they eat a *kezayis* in the amount of time known as *k'dei achilas pras* (four minutes) they must recite *Birchas Hamazon* including *ya'aleh veyavo* with the phrase: *b'yom hakippurim hazeh, b'yom selichas he'avon hazeh, b'yom mikra kodesh hazeh*.

(2) **Washing the body** is forbidden in any way, whether in cold or hot, even to immerse your finger in water, and even to remove sweat. For the morning *netilas yadayim*, wash three times until the end of your knuckles¹⁶²—be careful to use only the amount of water necessary so as not to surpass this area¹⁶³. Then recite the brachah of *al netilas yadayim*.

Once you dry your hands on the towel you can use it to wipe your eyes. (If eyes are crusty, and you usually rinse to remove the buildup, you may do so, sparingly, today.) Rinsing the mouth is prohibited.

If a person becomes sullied with dirt or excrement, wash the sullied area only. If you touch a part of the body that is normally kept covered, wash your fingers until the knuckles. When visiting the bathroom, touch the normally-covered area of the body in such a way that you can wash your hands as described. If you are about to pray, wash your hands in this manner even if you did not touch a covered area. If you enter the bathroom but do not use the facilities, you should not wash your hands.¹⁶⁴

general consensus is that we are lenient and may do so. See Hebrew footnote for more details and references.

161) Eating or drinking on Yom Kippur is forbidden by biblical decree, even in minute amounts. However, to be culpable (punishable) for breaking the fast, a person must eat or drink more than a certain amount (*shiur*) within a limited timeframe. So when fasting is dangerous to a person's life and breaking the fast is necessary, they must still, if possible, consume less than this *shiur* at one time. This entails eating less than two-thirds of a *k'beitzah* (the volume of an egg) and drinking less than a mouthful of water over a timespan that exceeds *k'dei achilas pras* (the normal interval to consume a portion of bread).

Practically, **drink only half of one mouthful** at once. Measure this amount before Yom Kippur by filling your mouth to the limit (using all available cheek space) and emptying it into a measuring cup, then divide the volume in half. If **food** is necessary, **up to 30cc (cubic centimeters; this is about 1 fluid ounce)** may be eaten at a time. This is the volume of food that would fill a small matchbox.

Ideally, these quantities should be consumed with at least a nine-minute wait between morsels. However, if that is not feasible, you can be lenient with intervals as short as seven, six, or even four minutes. If circumstances require eating or drinking even more often, one may be lenient.

Eating and drinking can be simultaneous.

162) Despite the fact that throughout the year we are required to wash until our wrists, as the entire hand is susceptible to *tum'ah*. It is explained in *Igros Kodesh* that the forces of impurity don't have as much power on Yom Kippur—any harm that may come from evil spirits is dormant, and the *Satan* and his henchmen are inoperative.

163) For more details on hand-washing on Yom Kippur see the notes (in Hebrew) on www.asktherav.com #10415.

164) You can rub them off on some surface (like a stone or wall) if you are going back to davening--this is even

An ill person washes in their ordinary manner.

(3) **Anointing**—applying oils or lotions on the skin is prohibited, even in the tiniest amount and even for the sake of removing sweat. But it is permissible to anoint for medical reasons, though you must keep in mind the limitations for *melachah* on Yom Tov by not smearing into the skin.

(4) **Leather footwear** may not be worn, even if only the outer layer is made of leather. It is preferable not to use wooden footwear either. Chabad *minhag* does not follow the opinion that bans rubber galoshes and the like.

A woman within thirty days of childbirth, someone who is ill or with a foot injury—and one who finds cold floors particularly uncomfortable—are permitted to wear regular footwear. However, they still should invite some discomfort such as switching the right shoe for the left, if feasible. Nowadays, non-leather shoes are very commonplace and comfortable, and a person should not seek to be lenient in this regard.

Backless slippers may be worn outdoors, even where there is no *eiruv*, provided that they are secure and don't slip off the soles of the feet. As well, walking around with broken clog straps that hang off only one side of the shoe collar is not considered carrying on Yom Kippur, as long as the strap will not be reused, either by reattaching it or for another purpose altogether.¹⁶⁵

(5) Married couples must observe all of the *harchakos* by night and by day.

INUYIM FOR KIDS

It is forbidden to dress children in leather shoes, even if they are under the age of *chinuch*. They should not be bathed, and creams or oils should not be applied on them. If they do so of their own accord, their father need not stop them. Once they reach the age of *chinuch* and they are fasting an appropriate number of hours, it is forbidden to give them food and drink during that time; if they take it themselves, their father must stop them.

Gold: Some refrain from wearing gold jewelry on Yom Kippur.¹⁶⁶

LAST LICKS

“Toward the evening of Yom Kippur, many feel trembling and tearful,” says Kesser *Shem Tov*. “This is on account of the close of *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*. On Yom Kippur itself, the *Satan* has no permission to act, so in these last moments before it begins, he comes with his greatest powers to attempt to besmear each person. Each individual can sense this intense effort, and men, women, and children are all affected.”

In *Machzor Vitri* it is recorded: “I have heard that the *Satan* has no power over a

if you are usually stringent about washing for the prohibition of washing on Yom Kippur is overly stringent.

165) However, if you plan to fix the slipper after Yom Tov, you may not leave the hanging strap while walking in an *eiruv*-less area, despite the fact that this is common, and some halachic sources excuse the practice.

166) See www.asktherav.com #11282.

person on Yom Kippur, unlike every other day. The name *Hasatan* (השטן) has a numeric value of 364, indicating that there is this one day of the solar year that is free of his influence. This is what is stated in the Navi,¹⁶⁷ that Hashem invites the *Satan* to “visit the judgment”, for Yom Kippur has arrived, and he can see us all dressed in white and standing without shoes like angels, winged and draped (in *taleisim*) and he is given no permission to speak.”

FREED

The *Shita Mekubetzes* writes that *Kol Nidrei* was established to avoid a common pitfall where some people make vows and then forget those promises and neglect to annul them before the Rav, and consequently, transgress inadvertently. Now, at the start of Yom Kippur, this public annulment of vows will aid those of us who tend to be forgetful to remember.

As the Zohar states: On this day of Yom Kippur which is called *kadosh*—holy, “the living tree” is dominant; it is completely dissociated with the power of the *Satan* and his harmful ways. From this perspective, there is only good, no evil, which is why it is the time, in the year of *Yovel*, that all slaves are set free. It is also the time that those who are sentenced with the power of promises and vows are vindicated, as is indicated by the institution to recite then the *Kol Nidrei* prayer, listing all types of *nedarim* and the varied ways in which they are nullified.

In *Likkutei Torah* it explains how it is Hashem Who is the true annuler of vows, just as a father annuls his daughter’s vows, for it is the all-consuming love of our Father that overrides all bonds and entanglements in which we *Yidden* are caught. “He who is bound cannot untie himself”. So it is the overwhelming love from the Divine Father that must free us. From what are we freed? It is the general state of weakness in which the *neshamah* finds herself when tied up in the materialism, bodily constraints, and animalistic instincts we encounter every day. These bonds, which are called *sirchos*, surround the soul to the point that it cannot escape. But then, with the cancellation of vows that we read on Yom Kippur, and our sincere *teshuvah*, we are able to arouse the “annulment” and with it the soul’s true freedom through the revelation of Hashem’s all-consuming love within our *neshamos*.

In the act of annulling vows, *Ohr Hatorah* states, we transform the negative aspects of *klipah* to positivity and light. This is why the act of *hataras nedarim* generally requires the presence of a *Chachom*, who is able to awaken the higher levels of G-dly emanation—through a revelation of *Kesser* (representing *Ratzon*, the Divine Will) that is higher than *Chochmah*, we turn transgressions into merits, and dark into light. What is this process? Unfulfilled vows (and by extension, all transgressions) emanate from a person’s power of speech. Therefore to cancel this negative aspect, it necessitates a course of correction from an attribute higher than speech, which is a faculty of a “*chocham*” and the parallel Divine attribute for the source of speech on High. But this is not enough, as mentioned. The person who takes a vow must regret it—which, essentially means that he is changing his *ratzon* (a desire he has had), and only then, the *chocham* can come and set him free.

¹⁶⁷) Yirmiyahu 21:12

The parallel process occurs Above in the spiritual realm. All things that are forbidden are a result of the Torah's words (speech), thus: "Speak to the Children of Israel," etc. So, when, on the level of Hashem's *Chochmah*, we have transgressed, we must reach higher to *Kesser* and *Ratzon*, levels that remain completely unaffected. How? Here comes the holy day of Yom Kippur, a day which enables us to reach a higher level where we can be forgiven for those transgressions initiated by our power of speech. Of course, this requires that the person who has transgressed regret their actions (as is required in the case of annulling an actual vow), but once we have achieved true remorse and do *teshuvah*, our sins are transformed to merits through a revelation of Divine Light higher than the source of speech, and even loftier than the Torah. In this manner, the opening prayer of Yom Kippur, *Kol Nidrei*, epitomizes our process of forgiveness through the means of vow annulment, where *ratzon* overpowers speech.

YOM KIPPUR NIGHT

Before *Kol Nidrei*, *Avinu Malkeinu* is sung. Recite Chapters 115 to 123 of Tehillim, open the *aron*, and recite *Kol Nidrei* followed by the blessing of *Shehechyanu*.

The congregation recites *Shehechyanu* quietly, making a point of concluding before the *chazzan* so that they can respond "Amen" to his blessing. It is a mitzvah to publicize that whoever recited *Shehechyanu* earlier over the candles should not do so now.

During the *Shema* of Maariv, recite "*Baruch shem...*" in a loud voice.

A HIGHER PLANE

In a *maamar*,¹⁶⁸ the Rebbe explains that the verse, *Baruch shem kevod malchuso le'olam va'ed* alludes to the three worlds of *Beriah*, *Yetzirah*, and *Asiyah* (which are that spiritual worlds that are given to being expressed). Throughout the year, we want our meditation on the words of *Shema Yisrael* (Hashem's unity with us and our physical world) to have a direct effect on our intention of *Ve'ahavta* (invoke our love for Hashem) so we utter this verse quietly so it should not serve as an interruption. However, on Yom Kippur a special light shines, and reveals how within those spiritual worlds are contained three "heads of heads" that is above even the ephemeral world of *Atzilus*. On this day, we say "*Baruch shem...*" out loud.

MAARIV

If you erred in the *Amidah*, or omitted any of the additions for Yom Kippur or *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

After *Aleinu* and *Kaddish Yasom*, recite Chapters 1 to 4 of Tehillim, followed by another *Kaddish Yasom*. Then read the entire book of Tehillim with a *minyan*, starting from the first *kapitel*.

Recite *Krias shema she'al hamitah* as on every Shabbos and Yom Tov. Recite *Baruch shem* out loud. Do not recite *Tachanun* or *Al cheit*. Before going to sleep,

¹⁶⁸) *Beha'aloscha* 5748

recite Chapters 124 to 132 of Tehillim. Do not wrap snugly in blankets and covers; at the very least, leave your feet uncovered.

THURSDAY, 10 TISHREI, YOM KIPPUR

MORNING

Rise early in the morning. Wash your fingers until your knuckles only. Do not intend to derive personal pleasure from the washing. *Kohanim* wash in the morning upon rising, and again before *Birchas Kohanim*, in the regular manner—until the wrist. Dry your hands and pass the damp towel over your eyes in order to remove the sleep from your eyes. If your eyes are sullied, you may clean them. Do not rinse your mouth.

Do not recite the morning brachah of *she'asah li kol tzarki* at all on Yom Kippur.

Morning *Shema* can be recited until **9:47 am**.

The verse of *Baruch shem kevod malchuso le'olam va'ed* is recited aloud when reading the *Shema* as a private individual in the morning, and again while reciting *Shema* together with the congregation during *Shacharis*.

SHACHARIS

On Yom Kippur, the *tallis* is worn for all *tefillos*. If you remove your *tallis* for a few hours during the course of the day, you must repeat the blessing on the *tallis* whenever you put it back on. If you removed it with the intention to leave it off for a few hours, but then changed your mind and put it on immediately (i.e. before a few hours elapsed), you do not repeat the blessing on the *tallis*, provided you are wearing a *tallis katan*.

Recite *Avinu Malkeinu* after the conclusion of the *chazzan's* repetition.

Avinu Malkeinu zechor Rachamecha is recited during each *tefillah* of Yom Kippur daytime.

While the *aron* is open during the *chazzan's* repetition, it is proper to stand out of respect. If it is difficult to remain standing, however, you may be lenient when the *sifrei Torah* remain inside. (See the entry for *Selichos* earlier for more details.)

KRIAS HATORAH

Upon opening the *Aron Hakodesh*, recite *Hashem, Hashem Keil Rachum* etc. three times, followed by *Ribono shel olam*.

Two *sifrei Torah* are removed. In the first, six *aliyos* in *Parshas Acharei Mos* are read, from its start until *vaya'as ka'asher tzivah Hashem*. For *Maftir*, the second *Torah* is used to read *Uv'asor lachodesh* (from *Parshas Pinchas*). The *Haftorah* is from *Yeshayahu* (from *Solu solu*, until *ki pi Hashem diber*), a selection that discusses *teshuvah* and fasting.

In order to complete the daily quota of one hundred *brachos*, concentrate on the blessings that are recited over the *aliyos* and *Maftir*. If possible, recite a *brachah* over spices. You may recite the blessing upon smelling spices repeatedly throughout the day, as long as you focused your attention on something else and forgot about the spices in the interim.

YIZKOR

Krias Hatorah and *Haftorah* are followed by *Yizkor*. A person praying alone without a *minyan* may nevertheless recite *Yizkor*.

The handles of the *sifrei Torah* should be held when reciting *Yizkor*.¹⁶⁹

It is customary to pledge *tzedakah* while saying *Yizkor*, whether as a general pledge or actually specifying the amount—both are legitimate practices.¹⁷⁰

This pledge, with specific intention to be a merit for the soul of the departed, is especially relevant on Yom Kippur. This day acts as an atonement even for those no longer among the living,¹⁷¹ a process that is aided by the act of *tzedakah* on their behalf—that Hashem will surely recognize (as He is aware of all intentions) that they would have given it themselves, if possible.

Anyone who has two living parents must exit the shul and close the door during *Yizkor*. During the year of mourning, the mourner remains inside the shul, but does not recite *Yizkor*.

During *Yizkor* the name of the departed is mentioned with their mother's name.¹⁷²

DOUBLE BENEFIT

“We say *Yizkor* even for those (lofty) *neshamos* that are not needy of any rectification,” the Rebbe says.¹⁷³ “We can derive this from the well-known custom of *Chassidim* to mention my father-in-law, the (Friediker) Rebbe, and also the previous Rebbeim they were personally connected to. So this *Yizkor* has an effect on the one reciting it. However, we must say that the holy *neshamah* mentioned is also uplifted, as the liturgy of *Yizkor* states clearly.”

Recite *Av harachamim*.

“Whether those who are not saying *Yizkor* should say *Av harachamim*: they should do as they wish. This is a public *hazkaras neshamos*, and so it is omitted on days when *Tachanun* is not said; but on Yom Kippur, when we say individual *hazkaras neshamos*, we may also include this *tefillah*.”

169) though we are not meticulous that each person who is reciting *Yizkor* should have received an *aliyah* that day.

170) See *Roshei Devarim* of the *sichah* of the second day of Shavuot, 5748

171) This is one meaning of the name *Yom Hakippurim*, in the plural—atonements for both the living and the departed.

172) This is the instruction in the Alter Rebbe's *siddur* and many other more recent sources. See Hebrew footnotes for a comprehensive list.

173) *Roshei Devarim* of *Sichas Acharon shel Pesach* 5726

MUSAF & AVODAH

Kneel¹⁷⁴ on the floor four times during Musaf—during *Aleinu* and the *Avodah*. While reciting *Vidui* as part of the account of the *Avodah*, strike your chest in the usual manner.

The *Kohanim* recite *Birchas Kohanim*. While they do so, the congregation should move their heads in the following sequence: *Yivarechaha*—head erect, *Hashem*—lean head to the right, *v'yishmerecha*—head erect; *Ya'eir*—lean head to left, and so on until *shalom* when the head is erect.

Recite the *Ribono shel olam* prayer only while the *Kohanim* are singing, but not when they pronounce the actual words. At that point, you must remain silent and listen carefully. The prayer is split into three parts: While the *Kohanim* sing before *v'yaseim*, recite from *Ribono* until *hatzaddik*. While they sing before *lecha*, recite from *Ve'im* until *Elisha*. While they sing before *shalom*, recite from *Ukesheim* until *l'tovah*. Then, as they pronounce *shalom*, recite the three final words *v'sishmereini*, etc. Once the *kohanim* conclude *shalom*, say *amen* followed by *Adir bamarom*, while still covered by the *tallis*.

Do not say *Ein K'Elokeinu*. It is postponed until after the conclusion of *Ne'ilah*.

Recite the daily portion of Tehillim followed by Chapters 133 to 141 and *Kaddish Yasom*.

Sheish zechiros is recited after Musaf.

There is a break between Musaf and Minchah. If possible, it should last at least three-quarters of an hour.

LAW OF REDEMPTION: ALL THE KORBANOS

We offer two lambs as *temidim*, as we do each day of the year. For the *musaf* offering (described in *Parshas Pinchas*): an ox, a ram (also known as the communal ram), and seven lambs as burnt-offerings, and a goat for a sin-offering (performed outside and eaten in the evening). For the Yom Kippur service (described in *Parshas Acharei*): the *Kohen Gadol's* ox and ram, as well as a sin-offering goat offered “for Hashem” (performed in the Temple building and burnt). This brings us to a total of fifteen sacrifices, in addition to the goat dispatched “to *azazel*.” The Yom Kippur Temple service is described in all its details in the *Avodah* section in the *machzor*.

All the above offerings and *korbanos* are offered specifically by the *Kohen Gadol*.

Food Prep: With the passage of time, all Jewry have adopted the practice of prohibiting the preparation of food on Yom Kippur that will be eaten at the conclusion of the fast. There is room for leniency in the case of weak health, but it must be done only after the time of *minchah ketanah* (earliest Minchah, approximately 4:10 pm). In that case, it is best to give some of the food to a child (so that it can be considered preparing food for the same day).

¹⁷⁴) **How to bow?** See earlier, in the instructions in the entry for Musaf on the first day of Rosh Hashanah; see extra details and discussion in the Hebrew footnotes.

MINCHAH

Recite *Vayedaber* and *Ketores* before Minchah as usual. Do not recite *Ashrei*, *Uva l'tzion*, nor *Va'ani tefillasi*. *Va'ani tefillasi* is recited in praise of the Jewish people who return to shul to daven and read from the Torah after their Shabbos meal, and this reasoning does not apply to Yom Kippur.

The end of the Torah portion of *Acharei Mos* is read, followed by *Maftir Yonah*.

The *Maftir aliyah* is a *segulah* (good omen) for wealth, and increases the individual's power to do *teshuvah*.¹⁷⁵

Minchah is concluded with *Avinu Malkeinu*, *Kaddish tiskabel*, *L'Dovid Hashem Ori*, and *Kaddish Yasom*. Do not recite *Aleinu* at the conclusion of Minchah.

Mourners who would customarily say *Mishnayos* and *Kaddish D'Rabbanan* should wait until *Ne'ilah* is concluded.

If someone realizes during *Ne'ilah* that they have forgotten Minchah, they do not make up their *tefillah* at this time (by davening a second *Amidah*), but wait for Maariv. If they fell asleep and woke up close to nightfall (*tzeis hakochavim*), they must daven Minchah first, even though they will miss *Ne'ilah* as a result. (*Ne'ilah* cannot be compensated by Maariv—once it is *tzeis*, it cannot be made up at all.)

We begin *Ne'ilah* in proximity to *shki'ah* (sunset). “Now is the concluding time of the sealing [of the decisions for the entire year] and we need to request mercy. If not now—when?”¹⁷⁶

NE'ILAH

AT THE GATE

This *tefillah*, which means “locking”, is named for the gates of the *Beis Hamikdash* that were locked on a fast day after the lighting of the Menorah in the evening. It is like the king's faithful servant departing from his master, but before he takes leave, has a final request. Once granted, he leaves and locks the gate behind him.

Another interpretation invokes the Heavenly gates that are being locked at the conclusion of all prayers—now, toward the end of the day—we make one final, culminating effort for *teshuvah*.

“The five *tefillos* of Yom Kippur mirror the five levels of the soul,” the Rebbe states in a *maamar*.¹⁷⁷ They are *Nefesh*, *Ruach*, *Neshamah*, *Chayah*, and *Yechidah*. The three major *tefillos* (Maariv, Shacharis, Minchah) relate to the first three, revealed levels (called *Naran*—נֶרֶן), while Musaf represents the less relatable *Chayah*. The revelation of the soul's essence, *Yechidah*, comes primarily at *Ne'ilah*. This

175) See www.asktherav.com #5583, including: “Can we buy the honor as a group and appoint one representative to have the *aliyah*?”

176) Alter Rebbe's *Shulchan Aruch*

177) *Sefer Haamaamorim Melukat*, vol. 5, p. 22. See also *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 4, p. 1154 (quoting this *maamar*) and other places.

is (another) reason it is called “*Ne’ilah*”, for all the gates to the inner Chamber are locked; even the loftiest, most ephemeral of Hashem’s spiritual creations are denied access—the King and Yisrael remain alone.

Open the *aron* before reciting *Ashrei*. During *Kaddish*, recite *l’eila ul’eila*.

Replace all mention of “inscribing” with “sealing”—***chasmeinu b’sefar hachayim... vachasom l’chaim tovim... nizacheir v’neichaseim lifanecha***. In *Avinu Malkeinu*, say ***chasmeinu b’sefar***. Recite *Mi chamocha av harachamim* and not *harachaman*.

SEALED!

Torah Ohr explains that the concept of ‘sealing’ is analogous to the wax seal on the outside of an important letter. The function of the seal is to prevent a stranger from reading private correspondence and learning what might be secret information. This time, then, is the ‘seal’ that all the blessing and emanation should be directed only to the one addressed and not any stranger on the outside. This occurs at the *Ne’ilah* prayer of Yom Kippur, at a time when we have reached an even higher spiritual plane than is accessible through the normal route of G-dly revelation through the name *Havayah*.

WHAT’S GOOD?

In *Likkutei Sichos*,¹⁷⁸ the Rebbe points out that we recite the prayer *Sha’arei shamayim* (“Open the gates of Heaven and open Your storehouse of that which is good for us”), while taking care to read *hatov lanu* as a single phrase so that it means “that which is good for us.” Otherwise, if these words are split up, the phrase can be understood as “...open Your good storehouse for us.”¹⁷⁹

AS ONE

From a *maamar Chassidus*¹⁸⁰: Throughout Yom Kippur we can advance through the stages required halachically for *teshuvah*: by saying the *vidui* at Minchah of *erev Yom Kippur*, we fulfill the first step of “regretting the past”; the second step of “accepting to do better in the future” comes through the *tefillot* of the day. However, our *teshuvah* reaches an entirely new, lofty plane with the *avodah* of *Ne’ilah*, which concludes with a revelation of our inner essence of *Yiddishkeit* and our identity as a Jew—when we say: *Shema Yisrael Hashem Elokeinu Hashem Echad!* which is fundamentally a declaration of actual *mesiras nefesh*—the willingness to sacrifice

178) vol. 29, p. 526

179) The difference is that we ask not for the kind of goodness that is appreciated only in the Heavens, but rather, for “specific kindness that is good for us in a revealed manner, so that we can appreciate its goodness in a most literal and practical sense.” See the \ *maamar* entitled *Anochi Anochi* 5687 (*Sefer Haminhagim* 5687, pp. 21ff).”

[For further information on this, see *Likkutei Dibburim*, vol. 1, p. 59; *maamar* entitled *Basi l’Gani* 5722; *Shemu’os v’Sippurim* (ed. 5750, vol. 1, p. 159), reporting on the conduct of the Rebbe Rashab when he served as *chazzan* during Sukkos in the year 5679.]

180) *Vayaged Lecha* 5691

our very lives for Hashem. This is followed by *Hashem Hu HaElokim!*, representing the total unity of G-dly emanation (a lofty level that is able to bring together the names *Havayah* and *Elokim*, which represent opposing expressions of His relationship with this world). We say this *possuk* seven times, imbuing each of seven major character traits with this truth—so that this inner, soul-level knowledge of Hashem’s Oneness is acknowledged by our corporeal bodies. This engenders a firm resolution that, going forward, every action will be for a G-dly purpose exclusively. This decision brings a person to a feeling of immense joy, with a mighty passion and great bonding with Hashem, an outpouring from the depths of the heart that expresses itself with song and celebration. This can be compared to the happiness a child feels when he basks in his father’s complete attention, for there is no greater joy than knowing a parent’s focused, unconditional devotion, which stems from an intrinsic connection rather than any particular need or want, or even a more general kinship that is external to his true essence. It is a bonding of child and father on the level of essential connection—they are one a part of the other. This is a description of the source of joy following the *avodah* of the entire Yom Kippur, after declaring our allegiance with Hashem and His essential Oneness with us.

(Further in the *maamar*, the Frieddiker Rebbe explains how this feeling is heightened even more by the fact that the “father” and “son” had been previously lost to each other:)

JOY, JOY, JOY!

At that point (after breaking out in joy and dance), we say “*L’shanah haba’ah B’Yerushalayim*”. The name “Yerushalayim” is a compound of the expression *yirah sheleimah*—complete awe. The fact is that every Jew is potentially G-d-fearing, but their awe of Hashem is sometimes hidden. **Complete** awe is when the hidden aspect is revealed in a practical, mitzvah-observing awe. So, “Next year in Yerushalayim”—we are in the next (new) year and from here on, complete awe will be the paramount impetus in all our actions.

So we come to “the time of our rejoicing” following Yom Kippur, and it is a doubled and tripled joy that is comprised of—in addition to our happiness on account of the inner, essential connection—a rebonding after a long separation, of Hashem’s joy in each one of us, as a king rejoices when his only son is released from captivity and reunited with him in their essential oneness. In addition there is our joy, which is in itself threefold: we have been released from captivity; we have re-established our inner, essential connection with our Father and King; and despite the fact that we were originally sullied with sin, we are now full of mitzvos and increased merit.

THE ACME

In another *maamar*,¹⁸¹ the Rebbe elaborates on special qualities of *Aseres Yemei Teshuvah*, which culminate in the absolute loftiness of Yom Kippur. And within Yom Kippur, we reach the height of absolute loftiness at the end of the day when we

181) B’yom Hashmini Atzeres 5740 in *Sefer Hamaamrim Melukat*, vol. 1, p. 372

daven *Ne'ilah*. And within *Ne'ilah* itself, the peak of the height of absolute loftiness is reached at its conclusion when saying the verses of *Shema*—and each of us, as the Sheloh writes, meditates on our readiness to give our entire lives to sanctify Hashem's name, and are considered to have done so in actuality. (As the Baal Shem Tov is known to say: The place where a person's thoughts go, that is where they are found.)

SHEMA YISRAEL

At the conclusion of *Ne'ilah*, after proclaiming *Shema Yisrael*, *Baruch shem*, and *Hashem Hu HaElokim*, the *chazzan* recites *Kaddish tiskabel* as far as *da'amiran b'al'ma v'imru amen*. Then Napoleon's March is sung, followed by a single blast of the shofar. The shofar should not be sounded until after nightfall. Then "*L'shanah haba'ah*" is called out, and the *chazzan* completes *Kaddish tiskabel*.

Once the shofar blast has ended, the *aron* is closed.

Recite *Kavei*, *Ein K'Elokeinu*, *Pitum haketores*, *Kaddish D'Rabanan* (le'eila just one time), *Aleinu*, and *Kaddish Yasom*, followed by Chapters 142 to 150 of *Tehillim*.

The Remah writes that it is essential to say *Pitum haketoras* from inside, as in saying it by heart, one of the spices can be skipped by mistake. There is even a practice is brought in the name of the Arizal to actually use a finger-counting method for the ingredients, so as not, G-d forbid to omit one. *Acharonim* caution against reciting *Pitum haketores* in haste, or from memory, as in doing so, an individual sets themselves on a path toward ineffective prayer. The reason for all these warnings is quite simple: Without the ability to actually offer sacrifices, prayers were instituted in their stead. What was the procedure with this actual *Korban*? Should the *Kohen* offering the *ketores* forget even one ingredient, they are punishable by death...

After nightfall, do not perform any *melachah* until you have recited *Atah chonantanu* in Maariv or *Baruch hamavdil bein kodesh lechol*.

All the restrictions of Yom Kippur are lifted immediately upon its conclusion, which extends a brief time into the night. Eating remains forbidden until after *Havdalah*.

Recite Maariv and *Havdalah* while dressed in your *kittel* and *tallis*. Make sure that your *tallis* is only over your shoulders, not your head. Wear a hat (and not just a *yarmulke*) for Maariv and *Havdalah*. Remember to add *Atah chonantanu* during Maariv.

If you said *Hamelech Hakadosh*, *Hamelech Hamishpat* or *Zachreinu l'chaim*, etc. in Maariv by mistake, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

MOTZOEI YOM KIPPUR

The fast ends—after *Havdalah*—at 7:17 pm. "Yom Kippur entails," the Frierdiker

Rebbe says, “a fast of twenty-six hours.”¹⁸² We can, however, be lenient here, in that we begin the fast with the tail end of the first hour and conclude the fast at the beginning of the twenty-sixth, so that it is practically no longer than twenty-five hours.¹⁸³

After Yom Kippur, we wish each other “*Gut Yom Tov!*”

Before reciting *Havdalah*, wash your hands until the wrist, three times each, but without a blessing. *Kohanim* must do so as well, despite having washed in this manner in the afternoon before *Birchas Kohanim*. Wash your face and rinse your mouth.

HAVDALAH

Recite *Havdalah* as usual, and include a candle. For the flame, use a source of fire that has remained lit from before the onset of Yom Kippur—or light a candle from such a source. Customarily, we use both: light a second candle from the original candle that remained lit in the home throughout Yom Kippur and then use the two of them together for the blessing.

The Frierdiker Rebbe would be particular to personally perform *Havdalah* on *motzoei Yom Kippur*.

On every *motzoei Shabbos*, if you have no flame, you need not expend effort to obtain it to the same degree as you would pursue other mitzvos. However, on *motzoei Yom Kippur*, some hold that you must seek out a lit flame to recite the brachah on fire, because it emphasizes the distinction between Yom Kippur and other festivals when handling fire is permitted. In this aspect it is equal to the brachah of *Havdalah* when we bless Hashem who is “*mavdil*”—make a distinction (between holy and mundane days).

If you make *Havdalah* without a flame, and then fail to make the brachah on the candle at some point at night, you cannot make it up the next day or anytime afterward.

HAVDALAH ISSUES

A woman should recite her own *Havdalah* before eating if she is unable to wait for her husband to return from *shul*. She may use wine or grape juice, or *chamar hamedinah*, such as tea or coffee.

If she is unable to recite *Havdalah*, she may drink water in the interim (although this is not our custom regarding an ordinary *Havdalah* of *motzoei Shabbos*). If truly

¹⁸² quoted in *Sefer Hasichos* 5691, p. 147; *Ibid.*, 5705, p. 21; also *sichah* of *Parshas Ha'azinu* 5725. The significance of 26 hours is that this total is the *gematria* of the special name of Hashem called *Havayeh* (*Yud* [10], *Hey* [5], *Vav* [6], and *Hey* [5])

¹⁸³ *Igros Kodesh*, vol. 13, p. 297. See there how this applies to *Shabbos*. More details appear in the *sichah* of *Parshas Miketz*, 5743. (In the quote from *Likkutei Dibburim*, which states, “a full twenty-six”; it is assumed that this is not literal.)

necessary, she may drink seltzer, and even plain tea or coffee without sugar or milk.

If you forgot to recite *Havdalah* before eating, or at any point in the evening thereafter, see the chart at the end of the booklet for the correct way to do so.

A man who has previously recited *Havdalah* may not repeat it for the sake of a woman who has not heard *Havdalah*. If he plans to return home after shul and recite *Havdalah* for his wife, he should have in mind not to fulfill his obligation with the *Havdalah* that he is presently hearing in shul.

MEAL FOLLOWING HAVDALAH

If you intend to eat bread or *mezonos* immediately after *Havdalah*, and these items are on the table at which you recite *Havdalah*, you should cover them until you have concluded *Havdalah*.

The blessing you recite over the *Havdalah* wine (*borei pri hagafen*) also covers all other drinks you partake of immediately afterwards. This applies only if the other drinks were either on the table at which you recited *Havdalah* or if you had intended to drink them, even if you didn't consciously intend to include them in the blessing of *borei pri hagafen*. In either case, you can then drink them without reciting a blessing before or after. However, if the drinks were not present on the table or on your mind, they require their own *brachah rishonah* (*shehakol*), but they do not require a *brachah acharonah* (*borei nefashos*), because they will be included in the subsequent after-blessing of *al hagefen*.

If you intend to wash your hands for a meal immediately after reciting *Havdalah* and do not intend to drink additional wine during that meal, you must recite *al hagefen* before your meal. If you forgot to recite *al hagefen* before starting your meal, you should interrupt your meal to recite it. If you remember only after reciting *birchas hamazon*, do not recite *al hagefen*.

Kiddush Levanah: After *Havdalah*, we recite *Kiddush Levanah*, while wearing a *gartel*, and inside the *siddur*.¹⁸⁴

WHY EAT?

The Rebbe states,¹⁸⁵ "We have only just prayed *Ne'ilah* ... until its conclusion, *Avinu Malkeinu* and *Shema Yisrael*, etc., including *L'shanah haba'ah b'Yerushalayim* with the *tekiah gedolah* that precedes this proclamation...Coming from such an elevated spiritual position such as this, what is the frantic rush to eat?!...We should work and toil on ourselves until we are in such a position...that upon the conclusion of the holy

¹⁸⁴) Regarding eating before *Kiddush Levanah*: In *Sefer Haminhagim*, it seems to support the opinion that you should eat before reciting *Kiddush Levanah*. See also *Roshei Devarim* of the *sichah* of the first day of Sukkos, 5730. This is what the Rebbe did in 5731. But in later years, this has not been the Rebbe's practice. See also *Igros Kodesh* of the Frierdiker Rebbe, vol. 3, p. 228.

¹⁸⁵) *Sichah* of Simchas Torah 5750

day, we do not think about food and drink...Rather, we eat *lishmah*—for the sake of fulfilling the Torah’s instruction, ‘Go eat your bread in joy,’ and without mixing in the material enjoyment derived from consuming physical food!”

Upon the conclusion of Yom Kippur, a *bas kol* proclaims, “Go eat your bread in joy.” Eat and rejoice; it is considered a partial Yom Tov. Partake of a large and plentiful meal and dip your challah in honey.

PREPARING FOR SUKKOS

On *motzoei Yom Kippur*, occupy yourself in building a sukkah. Most people do not observe this in actuality, but instead fulfill their obligation by discussing the construction of a sukkah (and studying the laws of the sukkah). However, in the spirit of, “If a mitzvah is available to you, do not defer it,” it is ideal that the Sukkah-building be completed directly after Yom Kippur.

It is an obligation to be joyful and in a positive state of mind throughout all nine days of the coming festival. This is a biblical obligation that extends to a person’s wife, children, and all those associated with his family. A husband causes his wife to rejoice by purchasing clothing or jewelry for her, according to his means.

It is our duty to provide the needy with plentiful supplies for Yom Tov.

The laws for Sukkah and Lulav are detailed in Part Two of the Halachic Guide for Tishrei.

FRIDAY, 11 TISHREI

Today in the year 5553 (1792), the Tzemach Tzedek was brought to Cheder for the first time by his grandfather, the Alter Rebbe.

This day is known as *G-t’s Nomen* (the Name of Hashem). Go to *shul* early for Shacharis.

No fasting: The days between Yom Kippur and Sukkos are joyful days during which time the Jews inaugurated the *mizbei’ach* in the times of *Shlomo Hamelech*. Do not fast until after *Isru Chag*, with the exception of a *chosson* and *kallah* on their wedding day.

SUKKAH TODAY

When Shabbos falls between Yom Kippur and Sukkos, as occurs this year, some halachic authorities require that the sukkah be completed before Shabbos. On Shabbos, they argue, the sukkah cannot be built, and those who have delayed construction are considered as having come to a point of evading a mitzvah, *chas v’shalom*. However, many other *poskim* disagree, and consider the time before and after Shabbos as part of a single time continuum, and the current state of Shabbos as a temporary interruption in the process of fulfilling the mitzvah.

Regardless, it is best to avoid sukkah-building activities after *chatzos* on *erev Shabbos*.

If you forgot to recite *Havdalah* on *motzoei Yom Kippur*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

If you forgot to do *Kapporos* before Yom Kippur, see footnote.¹⁸⁶

Someone who pledged to give *tzedakah* during *Yizkor* should not delay fulfilling their pledge. In a number of his *Igros Kodesh*, the Alter Rebbe is unusually elaborate on the great importance of hurrying to pay *tzedakah* dues (in addition to the Torah's admonition of *bal te'acher*, not to delay our *tzedakah* dues).

We recite *shnayim mikra* of Parshas *Ha'azinu*.

Candle lighting is at **6:15 pm**, eighteen minutes before sunset.

SHABBOS, 12 TISHREI

Today is the *hilula* (anniversary of the passing) of the *tzaddik* Reb Avraham “the Malach,” the son of the Maggid of Mezritch, who passed away in 5537 (1776).

During Shacharis, the Torah portion of *Ha'azinu* is read according to the breaks located in the Chumash (known as “*haziv lach*”).

Do not recite *Av harachamim*.

During Minchah, the Torah portion of *Vezos Haberachah* is read. Do not recite *Tzidkasecha*.

MOTZOEI SHABBOS

Shabbos ends at **7:13 pm**.

Do not recite *Vihi no'am* or *V'atah kadosh*.

Recite *Veyiten lecha* as usual after *Havdalah*.

If you have not yet recited *Kiddush Levanah*, do so tonight.

SUNDAY, 13 TISHREI—L'CHATCHILA ARIBER

Today is the *yom hilula* (anniversary of the passing) of the Rebbe Maharash, who passed away in 5643 (1882).

This week, the Chumash/Rashi studied daily as part of *Chitas* is for Parshas *Vezos Ha'brachah*, for the first time. (It will be repeated next week.)

¹⁸⁶ see www.asktherav.com #11312

“Oops! I made a mistake...”

Rosh Hashanah Through Motzoei Yom Kippur 5786

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
Candle Lighting		
Rosh Hashanah		
said להדליק נר של יום טוב	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say להדליק נר של יום הזכרון
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	do nothing; I am <i>yotze</i>
said להדליק נר של שבת קודש ^{1*}	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say להדליק נר של יום הזכרון
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	make the brachah again ²
forgot שהחיינו	-	have in mind to be <i>yotze</i> at <i>Kiddush</i>
Shabbos Shuvah		
said להדליק נר של יום הזכרון	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say להדליק נר של שבת קודש
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	make the brachah again ²
said להדליק נר של שבת ושל יום הזכרון	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	say immediately קודש
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	do nothing; I am <i>yotze</i>
said שהחיינו	-	do nothing; I am <i>yotze</i> ³
Yom Kippur		
said להדליק נר של יום טוב	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say להדליק נר של יום הכפורים
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	do nothing; I am <i>yotze</i>
said להדליק נר של שבת קודש ^{1*}	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say להדליק נר של יום הכפורים
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	make the brachah again ²
forgot שהחיינו	-	say it after <i>Kol Nidrei</i>

1. the amount of time it would take to say “*Shalom alecha Mori v'Rabbi*”

1*. or if you said **יום טוב** ושל שבת ושל יום טוב

2. for as long as the candles remain lit

3. After viewing the candles, say: ברוך שם כבוד מלכותו לעולם ועד.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
Kiddush		
Rosh Hashanah		
recited Kiddush for Shabbos	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	go back to the words אשר בחר בנו
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	repeat the brachah of בורא פרי הגפן & say Kiddush again correctly
mentioned Shabbos additions	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	go back to the words אשר בחר בנו
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	conclude with the words מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון ⁴
concluded with מקדש השבת	within k'dei dibbur ⁴	conclude with the words מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון
	after k'dei dibbur ⁴	repeat the brachah of בורא פרי הגפן & say Kiddush again correctly
concluded with מקדש ישראל והזמנים	within k'dei dibbur ⁴	conclude with the words מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון
	after k'dei dibbur ⁴	repeat the brachah of בורא פרי הגפן & say Kiddush again correctly
skipped מלך על כל הארץ at the end	within k'dei dibbur ⁴	conclude with the words מלך על כל הארץ מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון
	after k'dei dibbur ⁴	do nothing; I am yotze
forgot to make שהחיינו ⁵	any time during the day	say it now, even without a cup of wine
said שהחיינו at candle lighting & again now	-	do nothing; I am yotze
Shabbos Shuvah		
forgot to say ויכלו	after beginning to say בורא פרי הגפן	say it on another cup of wine during the meal ⁶
recited Kiddush for Rosh Hashanah	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	go back to the words אשר קדשנו
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	repeat the brachah of בורא פרי הגפן & say Kiddush again correctly

4. If you concluded with מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון within k'dei dibbur, say the correct version immediately; if k'dei dibbur has passed, repeat בורא פרי הגפן and then say the brachah correctly.

5. Even if you forgot only the second night's brachah.

6. but do not repeat בורא פרי הגפן, unless you had specific intent **not** to drink extra wine during the meal.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
שהחיינו said	after saying ברוך אתה ה'	conclude with the words למדני חוקיך & repeat the brachah of בורא פרי הגפן
	אלקינו after saying	stop & repeat the brachah of בורא פרי הגפן
Birchas Hamazon		
Rosh Hashanah & Yom Kippur (for a child or one who is ill)		
רצה said	before saying Hashem's name in the brachah	return to רחם
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	do nothing. I am <i>yotze</i> ⁷
יעלה ויבוא forgot	before saying Hashem's name at the end of בונה ברחמינו ירושלים	say יעלה ויבוא now
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of בונה ברחמינו ירושלים	Rosh Hashanah: conclude the brachah and then say the brachah of אשר נתן ⁸
		second day after <i>shki-ah</i> and Yom Kippur: conclude the brachah & don't say the brachah of אשר נתן
	after saying ברוך in the brachah of הטוב והמטיב	on Rosh Hashanah night: <i>bentch</i> again from the beginning
		Rosh Hashanah day and Yom Kippur: don't repeat <i>bentching</i> ⁷
mentioned another Yom Tov	before saying Hashem's name at the end of בונה ברחמינו ירושלים	return to רחם
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of בונה ברחמינו ירושלים	Rosh Hashanah: conclude the brachah and then say the brachah of אשר נתן ⁸
		second day after <i>shki-ah</i> and Yom Kippur: conclude the brachah & don't say the brachah of אשר נתן
	after saying ברוך in the brachah of הטוב והמטיב	on Rosh Hashanah night: <i>bentch</i> again from the beginning
		Rosh Hashanah day and Yom Kippur: don't repeat <i>bentching</i> ⁷

7. If you err and begin *bentching* again, then realize your mistake, stop immediately—even in the middle of a brachah.

8. as it says in the Siddur:

ברוך אתה ה' אלקינו מלך העולם אשר נתן ימים טובים לעמו ישראל לזכרון את יום הזכרון הזה. ברוך אתה ה' מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
said ותחזינה עינינו after יעלה ויבא (as in davening)	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	start now ובנה ירושלים & continue as usual
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	ובנה ירושלים ⁹ then start למדני חקיקר say
	after concluding המחזיר שכינתו לציון	return to רחם
Shabbos Shuvah		
forgot רצה	before saying Hashem's name at the end of בונה ברחמינו ירושלים	return to רצה
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of בונה ברחמינו ירושלים	before shkiah: finish the brachah, then say שנתן שבתות ¹⁰ after shkiah: finish the brachah, and do not say שנתן שבתות ⁷
	after saying ברוך in the brachah הטוב והמטיב	Shabbos night: bentch again from the beginning Shabbos day: see note ¹¹ Se'udah Shlishis: do nothing ⁷
Me'ein Shalosh - Rosh Hashanah & Shabbos Shuvah		
forgot to say וזכרנו or רצה לטובה	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	return to say לטובה or וזכרנו & conclude as usual
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	do nothing; I am yotze ¹²
The Additions for Aseres Yemei Teshuvah		
I forgot שיר המעלות	before starting יוצר אור or answering ברכו	say שיר המעלות now
	after starting יוצר אור ¹³ or answering ברכו	don't interrupt; say it when you conclude davening
Chazzan forgot שיר המעלות	after Kaddish	don't interrupt; say it when davening concludes

9. If you already said בונה ברחמינו ירושלים, you are yotze.

10. as it says in the Siddur:

ברוך אתה ה' אלוקינו מלך העולם אשר נתן שבתות למנוחה לעמו ישראל באהבה לאות ולברית ברוך אתה ה' מקדש השבת.

11. Concerning the day meal of *Shabbos Shuvah*: There are sources stating that since it is permissible to fast on this Shabbos (for the purpose of *teshuvah*), *bentching* is not repeated if *Retzei* is omitted. What should be done if you started the *brachah* of הטוב והמטיב before recalling the need to say *Retzei* is not conclusive. However, if you remember after *Yerushalayim amen*, but before the following *Baruch*, the *brachah* of אשר נתן for Shabbos should certainly be said.

12. even when saying *Al Hamichya* on *mezonos*, except if the *mezonos* is eaten instead of bread (in which case you repeat *Al Hamichya*) on Shabbos and Yom Tov (and on the nights of Rosh Hashanah)

13. even if you only uttered "*Baruch*"

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
forgot זכרנו, מי כמוך, וכתוב, ובספר	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	say it now and continue as usual
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	don't say it
said האל	before saying הקדוש	say המלך הקדוש ¹⁴
said האל הקדוש	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say המלך הקדוש
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	start ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i> again ¹⁶
	after starting the next brachah ¹⁷	
unsure ¹⁸ if I said המלך הקדוש	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say המלך הקדוש
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	start ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i> again ¹⁶
	after starting the next brachah	
Rosh Hashanah & Yom Kippur		
forgot to say לדור ודור ... ובכן תן פחדך וכו'	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	say לדור ודור now and continue as usual
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	say המלך הקדוש now and then continue with אתה בחרתנו
Weekday		
said מלך אוהב צדקה ומשפט	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say המלך המשפט
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	do not say it now or start over ¹⁹

14. past the time of *k'dei dibbur* as well.

15. You must first wait *k'dei hiluch daled amos* (the time it takes to walk six feet) before restarting the *Amidah*.

16. The same applies to the *chazzan's* repetition. On Rosh Hashanah during Musaf, repeat the entire *Amidah* (including the extra three brachos). On *motzoei* Rosh Hashanah and *Shabbos Shuvah* repeat *Atah Chonantanu*. On *Tzom Gedaliah* during Minchah (and the same for *chazzan*, during Shacharis as well), repeat *Aneinu*. In Minchah of *erev Yom Kippur*, and all five *tefillas* of Yom Kippur itself, say *Vidui* again.

If you already removed your *tefillin* after Shacharis on a weekday, it's proper to don them again before repeating the *Amidah*.

If you remember after the time has arrived for the next *tefillah*, say the *Amidah*, and then repeat it to make up for the earlier one. However, if you err in Musaf, and night has already fallen, do not repeat the *Amidah* by Maariv. (The same applies to *Ne'ilah* after Yom Kippur; it cannot be compensated.)

If, on *motzoei Yom Kippur*, you realize that you made a mistake in Minchah that day, you may repeat the *Amidah* after Maariv, but only as a *tefillas nedavah* (a "bonus", i.e., non-obligatory).

The earlier *tefillah* can only be compensated as long as you are occupied with the following one; once you have moved on from davening, you are no longer able to make it up. See details (in Hebrew) on [#25750](http://www.asktherav.com)

17. This holds true for Shacharis as well, even if you remember after you davened Musaf.

18. However, if you know for certain that you said the entire section of *L'dor vador* (especially if davening from a *machzor*), you can assume you said the brachah correctly and do not have to repeat it. If you are uncertain, repeat it.

19. It is a good idea to repeat the *Amidah* as a *tefillas nedavah* after you've concluded it.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
Shabbos Shuvah or Yom Kippur		
הא-ל הקדוש in מגן אבות	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	return to המלך הקדוש and continue as usual
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	do nothing
Amidah Rosh Hashanah & Yom Kippur Maariv, Shacharis, Minchah & Ne'ilah		
יעלה ויבוא skipped	after concluding the brachah	do nothing
said weekday brachos	after saying just the word אתה חונן אתה ²⁰	say בחרתנו מכל העמים and continue as usual
	in middle of a brachah ²¹	finish the brachah you are saying then go to אתה בחרתנו ²²
	after starting רצה	interrupt and start אתה בחרתנו
	after המחזיר שכינתו לציון but before מודים	say יעלה ויבוא now and then continue with מודים ²³
	after starting מודים but before concluding ²⁴ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	Say אתה בחרתנו now and continue with the rest of the <i>Amidah</i>
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	start ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i> again ²⁷

20. Even once you've started the next word but did not finish it ("choi—" or "choin—") you may switch to the *Yom Tov* davening. However, if you are not sure whether you completed the word, you must conclude the brachah.

21. This applies to any of the weekday brachos in the *Amidah*.

22. If you mistakenly did not conclude a weekday brachah before starting *Atah B'chartanu* and you already concluded the brachah מלך על כל הארץ כי, do not go back and conclude that brachah.

23. This applies if you are certain that you said *Hamelech Hakadosh*. If not, or you are unsure, repeat the *Amidah*.

24. even if you already said Hashem's name, you should stop and go back to אתה בחרתנו

25. If you started אלקי נצור and the *chazzan* reached *Kedushah*, you should answer and then you can go back to אתה בחרתנו

26. and you have also made the decision not to lengthen your *tefillah* with extra requests and supplications

27. On Rosh Hashanah during Musaf, repeat the entire *Amidah* (including the extra three brachos).

On Yom Kippur, say *Vidui* again.

If you remember after the time has arrived for the next *tefillah*, say the *Amidah*, and then repeat it to make up for the earlier one.

If, on *motzoei Yom Kippur*, you realize that you made a mistake in Minchah that day, you may repeat the *Amidah* after Maariv, but only as a *tefillas nedavah* (a "bonus", i.e., non-obligatory).

However, if you err in Musaf, and night has already fallen, do not repeat the *Amidah* by Maariv. (The same applies to *Ne'ilah* after Yom Kippur; it cannot be compensated.)

The earlier *tefillah* can only be compensated as long as you are occupied with the following one; once you have moved on from davening, you are no longer able to make it up. See details (in Hebrew) on www.asktherav.com #25750

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
recited the weekday <i>Amidah</i> ²⁸	-	Mentioned Rosh Hashanah/Yom Kippur: I'm <i>yotze</i> ²³ Did not mention Rosh Hashanah/Yom Kippur: recite the correct <i>Amidah</i> Unsure if I mentioned Rosh Hashanah/Yom Kippur: recite the correct <i>Amidah</i>
	(for Shacharis) after already reciting Musaf	do nothing
recited the Shabbos <i>Amidah</i>	in middle of the brachah for Shabbos	interrupt and start אתה בחרתנו
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	say למדני חקין, then go to אתה בחרתנו
	after completing the brachah for Shabbos	say אתה בחרתנו again
	after starting רצה	interrupt and start אתה בחרתנו
	after המחזיר שכינתו לציון but before מודים	return to אתה בחרתנו
	after starting מודים but before concluding ²⁴ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	return to אתה בחרתנו
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	repeat ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i> ^{27 29}
mentioned Shabbos additions	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	interrupt & go back to אתה בחרתנו
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	say למדני חקין, then go back to אתה בחרתנו
	after concluding the brachah	I'm <i>yotze</i> ³⁰
recited Musaf	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	interrupt & return to אתה בחרתנו now
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	say למדני חקין, then return to אתה בחרתנו
	after concluding the brachah	Shacharis: finish Musaf (and it will be counted as Musaf) and daven another (correct) <i>Amidah</i> for Shacharis Maariv or Minchah: return to אתה בחרתנו

28. If you're unsure if you davened for weekday or *Yom Tov*, the halachah is inconclusive whether you should repeat the *Amidah*. Instead, listen to the *chazzan's* repetition with the intent to be *yotze* through him.

29. Even if you mentioned *Yom Tov* in *ya'aleh veyavo*, you are not *yotze*.

30. If you concluded in the correct way with מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון. Nevertheless, it is still best to listen to the *chazzan's* repetition with the intent to be *yotze* through him. If you concluded with מקדש השבת וישראל ויום הזכרון: within *k'dei dibbur*, say the correct version immediately. If *k'dei dibbur* has passed, go back to *Atah B'chartanu*.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
mentioned the wrong Yom Tov	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	interrupt and go back to ותתן לנו
	before concluding ²⁴ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	return to אתה בחרתנו and continue as usual
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	start ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i> again ²⁷
	(for Shacharis) after already reciting Musaf	I'm yotze
said ותחזינה עינינו after יעלה ויבוא	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	interrupt & go back to אלקינו ואלקי אבותינו מלוך/מחול
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	immediately say מלך וכו'
	after המחזיר שכינתו לציון but before concluding ²⁴ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	go back to אתה בחרתנו
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	start ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i> again ²⁷
can't remember if I said אלקינו ואלקי מחול or ותחזינה ³¹ skipped to	before concluding ²⁴ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	go back to אתה בחרתנו
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	repeat ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i> ²⁷
said ובנה ירושלים after יעלה ויבוא	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	interrupt & return to אלקינו ואלקי אבותינו מלוך/מחול
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	conclude the brachah with מלך וכו'
	after concluding בונה ברחמי	return to אתה בחרתנו
concluded with מקדש ישראל והזמנים	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	conclude the brachah with מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון/הכפורים
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	say the brachah again correctly
skipped מלך על כל הארץ at the end of the brachah	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say מלך על כל הארץ מקדש וכו'
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	do not start over
Musaf Amidah		
did not say the pessukim of Musaf	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	go to the beginning of the section and say it correctly
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	do not say it now nor start over

31. if you are davening by heart

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
said the <i>pessukim</i> for the wrong Yom Tov	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	go to the beginning of the section & say it correctly
	after concluding the middle brachah but before concluding ²⁴ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	return to אתה בחרתנו
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	repeat ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i>
concluded with מקדש ישראל והזמנים	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	conclude the brachah with מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון / הכפורים
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	say the brachah again correctly
מלך על כל הארץ skipped at the end	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	מלך על כל הארץ מקדש וכו' immediately say
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	I'm yotze
recited weekday or Shabbos brachos	in middle of the brachah	interrupt & go back to the beginning of the Rosh Hashanah/ Yom Kippur brachah
	before concluding ²⁴ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	return to אתה בחרתנו
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	start ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i> again
Rosh Hashanah: recited the regular Rosh Hashanah <i>Amidah</i> (not Musaf)	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	go to ומפני חטאינו
	after starting רצה	return to אתה בחרתנו However, if it is late enough for Minchah, complete the <i>Amidah</i> ³²
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of רצה before concluding ³³ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	return to אתה בחרתנו However, if it is late enough for Minchah, complete the <i>Amidah</i> ³²
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	start ¹⁵ the Musaf <i>Amidah</i> again ³⁴

32. This *tefillah* will then be considered Minchah; go back and daven *Musaf*.

33. even if you already said Hashem's name, you should stop and go back to the Musaf brachah of אתה בחרתנו (If it's not already possible to daven Minchah).

34. If it is already possible to daven Minchah, the first *Amidah* will be considered as such.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
Yom Kippur: recited the regular Yom Kippur <i>Amidah</i> (not Musaf)	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	go to ומפני חטאינו
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the middle brachah	before beginning רצה, say: ונעשה לפניך בתמידי היום וקרבן מוסף
	after starting רצה	והשב העבודה לדביר ביתך ונעשה לפניך בתמידי היום ובקרבן מוסף יום הכיפורים הזה
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of רצה, but before concluding ³³ the second יהיו לרצון ²⁵	return to אתה בחרתנו However, if it is late enough for Minchah, complete the <i>Amidah</i>³²
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	start the <i>Amidah</i> again ³⁴
Rosh Hashanah: said ואת מוסף	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the <i>malchiyos</i> brachah	interrupt & go back to say ואת מוסף, then continue as usual
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the <i>malchiyos</i> brachah	continue without correcting
Rosh Hashanah: skipped some <i>pessukim</i> of <i>malchiyos</i> , <i>zichronos</i> or <i>shofros</i>	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	start over from where I erred
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	start over from the beginning of that section
Rosh Hashanah: skipped all <i>pessukim</i> of <i>malchiyos</i> , <i>zichronos</i> , or <i>shofros</i>	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	return to the beginning of this section & say the <i>pessukim</i>
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	if the phrases beginning: ככתוב בתורתך; וכן כתוב בדברי קדשך; וכן נאמר על ידי עבדיך הנביאים; אלוקינו were not said , return to the beginning of this section if they were said ³⁵ , do not repeat this section
Rosh Hashanah: said <i>malchiyos</i> , <i>zichronos</i> , and <i>shofros</i> out of order	-	repeat them in order
Rosh Hashanah: Said the Musaf brachos, but not <i>malchiyos</i> , <i>zichronos</i> , or <i>shofros</i>	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	repeat ¹⁵ the <i>Amidah</i>

35. This may not be done initially.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
Haftorah		
Rosh Hashanah & Yom Kippur		
said the Shabbos brachah without mentioning Rosh Hashanah/ Yom Kippur	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	repeat the brachah from the beginning
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	say למדני חקיקר, then repeat the brachah from the beginning
	after concluding the brachah ³⁶	repeat the brachah from the beginning
Added ועל יום השבת הזה	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	repeat the brachah from the beginning
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	say מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון/הכיפורים and I'm yotze ³⁷
concluded with מקדש ישראל והזמנים	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	conclude the brachah with מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון/הכפורים
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	say the brachah again correctly
skipped מלך על כל הארץ at the end	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say מלך על כל הארץ מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון/הכפורים
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	do not start over
Havdalah		
forgot to make Havdalah	after washing hands for <i>Hamotzi</i>	make Havdalah immediately
	after saying <i>hamotzi</i> ³⁸	taste a bit of bread, then make Havdalah
	once I started eating	make Havdalah as soon as I remember
	the next day	Motzoei Rosh Hashanah/ Yom Kippur: do nothing Motzoei Shabbos: make Havdalah as soon as I remember (until Tuesday ³⁹)
said המבדיל בין קודש לקודש	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say המבדיל בין קודש לחול
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	be yotze with another's Havdalah ⁴⁰

36. if *k'dei dibbur* has passed. Within *k'dei dibbur*, say מקדש ישראל ויום הזכרון/הכפורים immediately.

37. If you concluded with השבת ישראל ויום הזכרון/הכפורים: within *k'dei dibbur*, say the correct version immediately. If *k'dei dibbur* has passed, repeat the brachah correctly.

38. or any brachah on food

39. Since it is Rosh Hashanah this week, there is an issue if you only remember once Yom Tov begins. In that case, you should be yotze through someone else's Kiddush then recite your own Havdalah before washing for *Hamotzi*.

40. If there is no other Havdalah to listen to, you should repeat Havdalah correctly yourself and make a בורא פרי הגפן again.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
Amidah for Maariv on Motzoei Rosh Hashanah Motzoei Shabbos & Motzoei Yom Kippur		
forgot to say אתה חוננתנו	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	say אתה חוננתנו now
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah	not say it again ⁴¹
		if I ate without <i>Havdalah</i>: daven again ¹⁵ if I did <i>melachah</i> without <i>Havdalah</i>: daven ¹⁵ a <i>tefillas nedavah</i>
Tzom Gedaliah		
The chazzan said עננו in the middle brachah of ראה and concluded העונה לעמו ישראל and not גואל ישראל	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	conclude with גואל ישראל, and we're <i>yotzei</i>
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹ but before concluding ⁴² the second יהיו לרצון	<i>chazzan</i> goes back to the beginning of the brachah of ראה
	after the second יהיו לרצון	<i>chazzan</i> goes back to the beginning of the repetition
The chazzan forgot עננו	before saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah of רפאנו	interrupt & say עננו, then start רפאנו from the beginning
	after saying Hashem's name at the end of the brachah of רפאנו	say שמע קולנו עננו (like in the silent <i>Amidah</i> of Minchah) and conclude with: העונה לעמו: ישראל בעת צרה ושומע תפלה ⁴³
	after saying Hashem's name for שומע תפלה	recite it as an independent brachah after שיום שלום
	after concluding the <i>chazzan's</i> repetition	he should not say it now nor repeat the <i>Amidah</i>
I forgot עננו	after saying Hashem's name for שומע תפלה	say it after אלקי נצור (before the second יהיו לרצון) but without the concluding brachah
	after the second יהיו לרצון ²⁶	not say it now nor repeat the <i>Amidah</i>
I did not continue after כי אתה שומע בכל עת צרה וצוקה	after saying Hashem's name	say שומע תפלה now, and I'm <i>yotze</i>
I concluded with ברוך אתה ה' העונה לעמו ישראל	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	say שומע תפלה
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	say שמע קולנו again

41. You are, however, still prohibited from work until you say קדש לחול בין קדש לחול.

42. even if you already said Hashem's name, you should stop and go back to ראה.

43. If you concluded with שומע תפילה, you are *yotze*.

What did I do?	When did I remember?	Now I should...
I said עננו in a separate ברכה after גואל ישראל (like a <i>chazzan</i>)	-	not repeat it again in שמע קולנו
did not daven Minchah	-	daven Maariv twice, the first is for Maariv & the second as compensation ⁴⁴
Krias Hatorah of Minchah		
recited <i>Kaddish</i> post-reading or post- <i>Haftorah</i>	-	skip the <i>Kaddish</i> before the <i>Amidah</i>
returned the Torah to the <i>aron</i> before saying the <i>Haftorah</i>	-	say the <i>Haftorah</i> now (with the Torah remaining inside)
Erev Yom Kippur Minchah & Yom Kippur Amidah		
forgot to say <i>vidui</i>	-	say it after concluding the <i>Amidah</i>
After Yom Kippur		
said המלך הקדוש or המלך המשפט	within <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	immediately say the correct words
	after <i>k'dei dibbur</i> ¹	do not say it now nor repeat the <i>Amidah</i>
said זכרנו לחיים	before saying וכתבנו	stop & continue the regular <i>Amidah</i>
	after saying וכתבנו	conclude the <i>Amidah</i> & then repeat it ¹⁵ as a <i>tefillas nedavah</i>
said מי כמוך	-	continue the regular <i>Amidah</i>
said וכתוב	-	conclude the <i>Amidah</i> & then repeat it ¹⁵ as a <i>tefillas nedavah</i>
said ובספר	before saying ונכתב	stop & continue the regular <i>Amidah</i>
	after saying ונכתב	conclude the <i>Amidah</i> & then repeat it ¹⁵ as a <i>tefillas nedavah</i>

44. don't say עננו in both

Answer **YES** to the **families of CH** before asking Hashem for what **you need**



**WE SHOULD ADD IN
THE PERFORMANCE OF
CHARITABLE DEEDS
PARTICULARLY IN THE
DRIVE TO PROVIDE THE
NEEDY WITH THEIR YOM
TOV REQUIREMENTS – IN
GENEROUS AND AMPLE
PROPORTIONS**



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