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סדור

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לב שלם

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Siddur

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Lev Shalem

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לשבת ויום טוב

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FOR SHABBAT  
& FESTIVALS

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THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY

Siddur Lev Shalem for Shabbat and Festivals

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### The Song of Shabbat

Rabbi Levi taught: Adam was created on the sixth day, the eve of Shabbat. In the first hour, he came into being as a thought; in the second hour, God consulted the ministering angels; in the third, God gathered the dust; in the fourth, God kneaded the dust; in the fifth, God made the form; in the sixth, God joined the parts; in the seventh, God blew breath into him; in the eighth, God stood him on his feet; in the ninth, God commanded him; in the tenth, he sinned; in the eleventh, he was brought to judgment; in the twelfth, he was driven out and condemned to death. Shabbat arrived and became Adam's advocate, saying to the Holy One: "During the six days of creation, no one suffered punishment. Would you begin it with me? Is this my holiness? Is this my rest?" And so Adam was saved from destruction that day by Shabbat's plea.

When Adam saw the power of Shabbat, he was about to sing a hymn in her honor. But Shabbat said to Adam: "Would you sing a hymn to me? Let us—you and I—sing a hymn to the Holy One." Hence it is said, "The Song of the Day of Shabbat: It is good to thank You, Adonai" (Psalm 92:1-2); Shabbat sings and we sing.

—MIDRASH ON PSALMS  
(translated by  
William G. Braude)

### From the Book of Psalms

A PSALM: THE SONG OF THE DAY OF SHABBAT

It is good to thank You, ADONAI,  
and sing to Your name, Most High;  
to proclaim Your love at daybreak,  
Your faithfulness each night.

*Finger the lute, pluck the harp,  
let the sound of the lyre rise up.*

You gladdened me with Your deeds, ADONAI,  
and I shall sing of Your handiwork.

*How wonderful are Your works, ADONAI,  
how subtle Your designs!*

The arrogant do not understand,  
the fool does not comprehend this:  
the wicked flourish like grass  
and every evildoer blossoms,  
only to be destroyed forever—

*but You, ADONAI, are exalted for all time.*

*continued*

Mizmor shir l'yom ha-shabbat.

Tov l'hodot ladonai, u-l'zamer l'shimkha elyon.

L'hagid ba-boker hasdekha, ve-emunat'kha baleilot.

Alei asor va-alei na-vel, alei higayon b'kchinor.

Ki simahtani Adonai b'fo-olekha,

b'ma-asei yadekha aranen.

Mah gadlu ma-asekha Adonai, me'od amku mahsh'votekha.

Ish ba-ar lo yeida, u-kh'sil lo yavin et zot.

Bifro-ah r'sha-im k'mo esev va-yatzitzu kol po-alei aven,

l'hishamdani adei ad.

V'atah marom l'olam Adonai.

### מְזֻמֹּר שִׁיר יְהוָה לְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת

מְזֻמֹּר שִׁיר יְהוָה לְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת,  
טוֹב לְהַדוֹת לַיהוָה,  
וּלְזַמֵּר לְשִׁמְךָ עֲלֵינוּ,  
לְהַגִּיד בַּבֹּקֶר חֲסִדְךָ,  
וְאֶמְוִנְתְּךָ בַּלַּיְלוֹת.  
עָלִי עֲשׂוֹר וְעָלִי נָבֶל,  
עָלִי הִגְיֹן בְּכִנּוֹר.  
כִּי שִׁמְחַתְנִי יְהוָה בְּפִעֲלֶיךָ,  
בְּמַעֲשֵׂי יְדִידֶךָ אֲרַנֶּנּוּ.  
מַה גָּדְלוֹ מַעֲשֵׂיךָ יְהוָה,  
מֵאֵד עֲמָקוֹ מִחֲשַׁבְתֶּיךָ.  
אִישׁ בְּעַר לֹא יָדַע,  
וּכְסִיל לֹא יָבִין אֶת־זֹאת.  
בְּפִרוֹחַ רְשָׁעִים כְּמוֹ עֵשֶׂב  
וַיִּצְיָצוּ כָּל־פְּעָלֵי אֲנוֹן,  
לְהַשְׁמָדֵם עַד־יָעַד,  
וְאַתָּה מְרוֹם לְעֵלָם יְהוָה.

*continued*

PSALM 92 begins by contemplating the wonder of creation and ends with a vision of the righteous flourishing in God's house. It thus celebrates two themes of Shabbat: Shabbat as the day of appreciating creation and Shabbat as a taste of the time of redemption.

IT IS GOOD TO THANK YOU טוב ללהדות. Appropriately, the song of Shabbat begins with a reminder of the human need to express gratitude. As Abraham Joshua Heschel taught, "the soul is endowed with a sense of indebtedness," which we "unlock" through our sense of wonder and awe. Thus, as the psalmist asks us to heighten our appreciation of the wonders of creation, we may feel how "good" it is to have the opportunity to express gratitude.

FINGER THE LUTE, PLUCK THE HARP, LET THE SOUND

OF THE LYRE RISE UP עלי הגיין נבל, עלי עשור ועלי נבל. Rather than an actual line in the poem, some scholars maintain that this is an instruction to the orchestra, and that the conductor's notes—originally written in the margin—were copied into the body of the text.

THE ARROGANT איש בער. In the Book of Proverbs (12:1), this term is used for one who does not accept anyone else's instruction or criticism.

*In Old Age They  
Remain Fruitful*

One who lives with a sense for the Presence knows that to get older does not mean to lose time but rather to gain time. And, also, that in all of one's deeds, a person's chief task is to sanctify time. All it takes to sanctify time is *God, a soul, and a moment. And the three are always here.*

—ABRAHAM JOSHUA  
HESCHEL (*adapted*)

Surely Your enemies, ADONAI,  
surely Your enemies will perish;  
all who commit evil will be scattered.

*As a wild bull raises up its horn,  
You raised my head high,  
anointed it with fresh oil.*

As my enemies gather against me,  
my gaze remains steady,  
for my ears listen and hear:

► *The righteous flourish like the date palm,  
thrive like a cedar in Lebanon;  
planted in the house of ADONAI,  
they flourish in our God's courtyards.*

In old age they remain fruitful,  
still fresh and bountiful,  
proclaiming: ADONAI is upright,  
my rock in whom there is no flaw.

Ki hineih oyvekha Adonai,  
ki hineih oyvekha yoveidu,  
yitpardu kol po-alei aven.  
Va-tarem kireim karni,  
baloti b'shemen ra-anan.  
Va-tabeit eini b'shurai,  
bakamim alai m'rei-im tishmanah oznai.  
► Tzadik katamar yifrah,  
k'erez balvanon yisgeh.  
Sh'tulim b'veit Adonai,  
b'hatzrot eloheinu yafrihu.  
Od y'nuvun b'seivah,  
d'sheinim v'ra-ananim yihyu.  
L'hagid ki yashar Adonai,  
tzuri v'lo avlatah bo.

Psalms 92

כִּי הִנֵּה אֵיבֶיךָ יְהוָה,  
כִּי הִנֵּה אֵיבֶיךָ יֵאבְדוּ,  
יִתְפָּרְדוּ כָּל-פְּעֻלֵי אָוֶן.  
וְתָרֵם בְּרָאִים קַרְנֵי,  
בְּלַתִּי בְּשֶׁמֶן רֵעֵנָה.  
וְתַבֵּט עֵינַי בְּשׂוּרֵי,  
בְּקַמִּים עָלַי מִרְעִים תִּשְׁמַעֲנָה אָזְנִי,  
צְדִיק כְּתֹמֵר יִפְרָח,  
כְּאֶרֶז בְּלִבְנוֹן יִשְׁגָה,  
שְׂתוּלִים בְּבֵית יְהוָה,  
בְּחֲצֵרוֹת אֶלְהֵינוּ יִפְרִיחוּ.  
עוֹד יִנּוּבוּן בְּשִׂיבָה,  
דְּשָׁנִים וְרֵעֲנָנִים יִהְיוּ,  
לְהַגִּיד כִּי יֵשֶׁר יְהוָה,  
צוּרֵי, וְלֹא עוֹלָתָהּ בּוֹ.

תהלים צב

ALL WHO COMMIT EVIL  
WILL BE SCATTERED יִתְפָּרְדוּ  
כָּל-פְּעֻלֵי אָוֶן. In this pacific  
vision of the end-time,  
those who commit evil are  
not destroyed, but simply  
made ineffective.

WILD BULL כְּרָאִים. Through-  
out the Bible, the raising up  
of the horn of this animal  
is a metaphoric symbol  
of strength and honor.  
Scholars, though, have had  
difficulty identifying the  
animal intended in the  
Hebrew. Because the psalm  
refers to a single horn, early  
translators identified it with  
the mythical unicorn. Some  
modern commentators  
maintain that the animal  
referred to is the aurochs, a  
wild bovine considered to  
be the ancestor of all cattle.  
The aurochs had elongated  
horns and long legs. It was  
both more agile and more  
dangerous than modern

bovines. The last aurochs was seen in Europe in the 17th century.

ANointed IT WITH FRESH OIL בְּלַתִּי בְּשֶׁמֶן רֵעֵנָה. The Hebrew may  
be translated "You anointed *me* with fresh oil," but Radak (David  
Kimhi, 1160–1235, Provence) suggests that the object of the verb  
is specifically the speaker's head mentioned in the first part of the  
verse; the anointing is ceremonial, giving the speaker a divinely  
ordained function and blessing.

STEADY בְּשׂוּרֵי. From the root meaning "row" or "straight." Thus,  
some understand this word as a noun and translate it as the  
phalanx of an army, row upon row of soldiers. Others see it, as we  
do here, as a modifier of the verb, meaning that the gaze is focused  
straight ahead.

DATE PALM . . . CEDAR כְּאֶרֶז . . . כְּתֹמֵר. The righteous are compared  
to both date palms and cedars. Palm trees grow in the Jericho  
Valley, one of the lowest places on earth; cedars grow on the  
mountaintops of Lebanon, the highest peaks in the Middle East.  
Palm trees grow straight up, losing their leaves each year; cedars  
grow wide and are evergreens. Palms yield dates, one of the most  
nutritious fruits, but their fibrous wood is almost useless. Cedars  
bear no fruit, though their wood is precious; Solomon built the  
Temple out of the cedars of Lebanon. Both will be planted in God's  
house, for all difference is united in the one God. Righteousness  
manifests itself in many forms.

*Psalm 93:*  
*An Interpretive Translation*

Entwined in worlds,  
enwrapped in glory,  
You are.  
So has it been,  
and so it is—eternally  
You are.  
Waves pounding  
out their  
song reach up to God  
from their depths,  
for the song of the sea,  
beaten to the sound of the  
breakers, tells of  
God within.

These are proof enough  
for the faithful  
that You are the lord of  
time.

—EDWARD FELD  
and ARTHUR GOULD

ADONAI is sovereign, robed in splendor, girded in strength;  
the earth stands firm, not to be dislodged.  
From earliest time You were enthroned; You are eternal.

*The rivers rise up, ADONAI,  
the rivers raise up their roar,  
the rivers raise up their waves.*

► *Above the roar of the vast sea and the majestic  
breakers of the ocean,  
ADONAI stands supreme in the heavens.*

In Your house, beautiful in its holiness,  
Your testimonies endure, ADONAI,  
for all time.

*Adonai malakh gei-ut lavesh*

*lavesh Adonai oz hitazar,  
af tikon teiviel bal timot.*

*Nakhon kisakha mei-az, mei-olam atah.*

*Nasu n'harot Adonai,*

*nasu n'harot kolam,  
yisu n'harot dokh-yam.*

► *Mi-kolot mayim rabim*

*adirim mishb'rei yam,  
adir ba-marom Adonai.*

*Eidotekha ne-emnu me'od,*

*l'veit'kha na-avah kodesh,*

*Adonai, l'orekh yamim.*

Psalm 93

*To conclude Kabbalat Shabbat, some congregations recite Mourner's  
Kaddish (page 30). Others continue with a study text (pages 31–37),  
while others continue with Arvit on page 39.*

יהוה מלך גאות לבש  
לבש יהוה עז התאזר,  
אף תכון תבל בל תמוט.  
נכון כסאך מאז, מעולם אתה.  
נשאנו נהרות יהוה,  
נשאנו נהרות קולם,  
ישאנו נהרות דכּים.  
◀ מקלות מים רבים,  
אדירים משפּרי ים,  
אדיר במרום יהוה.  
עדתיך נאמנו מאד  
לביתיך נאווה קדש יהוה,  
לארץ ימים.  
תהלים צג

*To conclude Kabbalat Shabbat, some congregations recite Mourner's  
Kaddish (page 30). Others continue with a study text (pages 31–37),  
while others continue with Arvit on page 39.*

**PSALM 93.** Having entered Shabbat with the recitation of Psalm 92, creation is now seen as complete. It is with rest, peace, and this sense of completion that God can be seen as sovereign.

**THE EARTH STANDS FIRM**  
אף תכון תבל. In biblical poetry, God's supremacy over the elements of creation, especially the primal waters that preceded the formation of land, is an expression of God's ultimate rule.

**YOUR TESTIMONIES** עֲדוֹתֶיךָ. The reference is ambiguous. It may refer to the works of creation mentioned previously in the poem. More generally in the Bible, the reference is to the tablets of the covenant, contained in the ark. Indeed, sometimes the sanctuary itself is called the “sanctuary of testimony,” *mishkan ha-eidut*. In this reading, just as God's sovereignty is eternal, so too are God's teaching and God's relationship with those gathered in the Temple.

תְּפִילָּה בְּמִקוּם קָדִישׁ

Prayer in Place of Mourner's Kaddish When a Minyan Is Not Present

Mourners and those observing Yahrzeit recite aloud:

רְבוּנוּ שֵׁל עוֹלָם, אֱלֹהֵי הָרוּחוֹת לְכָל־בָּשָׂר

Ribbono shel olam, elohei ha-ruhot l'khol basar —

Master of the world, God of the spirit of all flesh, it is revealed and known before You that it is my fervent desire to praise Your name, and to remember and honor my beloved:

father/mother/son/daughter/ husband/wife/partner/ brother/sister/\_\_\_\_\_

[the name and relation of the person may be inserted]

by reciting the Mourner's Kaddish in the company of a minyan. May my presence here today with my community find favor in Your eyes, and be accepted and received before You as if I had prayed the Kaddish. May Your name, Adonai, be elevated and sanctified everywhere on earth and may peace reign everywhere.

All who are present respond:

בָּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מְלָכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

Barukh shem k'vod malkhuto l'olam va-ed.

Praised be the name of the one whose glorious sovereignty is forever and ever.

Together:

עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמִרוּמָיו הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְעַל כָּל־יְשׁוּבֵי תִבְלָה]. וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

Oseh shalom bimromav hu ya-aseh shalom aleinu v'al kol yisrael [v'al kol yosh'vei teiveil], v'imru amen.

Mourner's Kaddish

Mourners and those observing Yahrzeit:

May God's great name be exalted and hallowed throughout the created world, as is God's wish. May God's sovereignty soon be established, in your lifetime and in your days, and in the days of all the house of Israel. And we say: Amen.

Congregation and mourners:

May God's great name be acknowledged forever and ever!

Mourners:

May the name of the Holy One be acknowledged and celebrated, lauded and worshipped, exalted and honored, extolled and acclaimed—though God, who is blessed, b'rikh hu, is truly [on Shabbat Shuvah we add: far] beyond all acknowledgment and praise, or any expressions of gratitude or consolation ever spoken in the world.

And we say: Amen.

May heaven bestow on us, and on all Israel, life and abundant and lasting peace. And we say: Amen.

May the one who creates peace on high bring peace to us and to all Israel [and to all who dwell on earth].

And we say: Amen.

Mourners and those observing Yahrzeit:

Yitgadal v'yitkadash sh'meih raba, b'alma di v'ra, kiruteih, v'yamlikh malkhuteih b'hayeikhon u-v'yomeikhon u-v'hayei d'khol beit yisrael, ba-agala u-vizman kariv, v'imru amen.

Congregation and mourners:

Y'hei sh'meih raba m'varakh l'alam u-l'almei almaya.

Mourners:

Yitbarakh v'ysishtabah v'yitpa-ar v'yitromam v'yitnasei v'yit-hadar v'yitaleh v'yit-halal sh'meih d'kudsha, b'rikh hu, l'eila min kol [on Shabbat Shuvah we substitute: l'eila l'eila mikol] birkhata v'shirata tushb'hata v'nehamata da-amiran b'alma, v'imru amen.

Y'hei sh'lama raba min sh'maya v'hayim aleinu v'al kol yisrael, v'imru amen.

Oseh shalom bimromav hu ya-aseh shalom aleinu v'al kol yisrael [v'al kol yosh'vei teiveil], v'imru amen.

Arvit begins on page 39a or 39b.

קָדִישׁ יְתוּם

Mourners and those observing Yahrzeit:

יִתְגַּדֵּל וְיִתְקַדַּשׁ שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא, בְּעוֹלָמָא דִּי בְּרָא, בְּרַעוּתָהּ, וְיִמְלִיךְ מַלְכוּתָהּ בְּחַיֵּינוּ וּבְיוֹמֵינוּ וּבְחַיֵּי דְכָל־בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל, בְּעָגְלָא וּבְזַמְן קָרִיב, וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

Congregation and mourners:

יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ לְעָלְמַי וּלְעָלְמֵי עָלְמַיָּא.

Mourners:

יִתְבָּרַךְ וְיִשְׁתַּבַּח וְיִתְפָּאֵר וְיִתְרוֹמֵם וְיִתְנַשֵּׂא וְיִתְהַדָּר וְיִתְעַלֶּה וְיִתְהַלָּל שְׁמֵהּ דְּקַדְשָׁא, בְּרִיךְ הוּא, לְעָלְמָא מִן כָּל־[לְעָלְמָא לְעָלְמָא מְכָל־] בְּרַכְתָּא וְשִׁירְתָּא וְנִשְׁבַּחְתָּא וְנִחְמַתָּא דְּאִמְרוּן בְּעוֹלָמָא, וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

יְהִי שְׁלָמָא רַבָּא מִן שְׁמַיָּא וְחַיִּים עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמִרוּמָיו הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְעַל כָּל־יְשׁוּבֵי תִבְלָה]. וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

Arvit begins on page 39a or 39b.

KADDISH קָדִישׁ. Each section of the service is concluded by the recitation of a Kaddish. Kabbalat Shabbat has come to an end and so the community is called upon to recite God's praise, "May God's great name be exalted. . . ."

# Evening Service: The Sh'ma and Its Blessings

## The Community and Prayer

Prayer does not depend on “religion” in an institutional sense, nor on dogma or creed, but rather on true heartfelt feelings that arise when a person recognizes that one’s surroundings and one’s friends are not there solely for one’s own happiness, but instead, these relationships give rise to an obligation whose source is in life itself.

—ELIEZER SCHWEID

## God and Nature: An Interpretive Translation

Beloved are You, eternal God,  
by whose design the evening falls,  
by whose command dimensions open up  
and eons pass away and stars spin in their orbits.

*You set the rhythms of day and night;  
the alternation of light and darkness  
sings Your creating word.*

In rising sun and in spreading dusk,  
Creator of all, You are made manifest.

*Eternal, everlasting God, may we always be aware of Your dominion.*

Beloved are You, Adonai,  
for this hour of nightfall.

—ANDRÉ UNGAR

## Bar'khu: The Call to Worship Together

We rise as we are called by the leader’s words of invitation to prayer. The leader bows when saying the word “Bar’khu” (“praise”) and stands up straight when pronouncing “Adonai.” Similarly, the congregation bows at the word “barukh” (“praise”) and straightens to full height at “Adonai.”

An alternate version of this b'rakhah may be found on the following page.

Leader:

Praise ADONAI, to whom all praise is directed.

Congregation, then the leader repeats:

פָּרְסֵי אֲדֹנָי, לְפָנֶיךָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

Barukh Adonai ha-m'vorakh l'olam va-ed.

We are seated.

## First B'rakhah before the Sh'ma: The Coming of Evening Light

Barukh atah ADONAI, our God, sovereign of time and space,  
whose word brings the evening dusk,  
whose wisdom opens the gates of dawn,  
whose understanding changes the day’s division,  
whose will sets the succession of seasons  
and arranges the stars in their places in the sky,  
who creates day and night,  
who rolls light before darkness and darkness from light,

▶ who makes day pass into night,  
who distinguishes day from night;  
Adonai Tz'va-ot is Your name.

Living and ever-present God,  
may Your rule be with us, forever and ever.

Barukh atah ADONAI, who brings each evening’s dusk.

We continue with the Second B'rakhah on page 40.

# ערבית: קריאת שמע וברכותיה

We rise as we are called by the leader’s words of invitation to prayer. The leader bows when saying the word בָּרַכְךָ (“praise”) and stands up straight when pronouncing יהוה (Adonai). Similarly, the congregation bows at the word בְּרוּךְ (“praise”) and straightens to full height at יהוה (Adonai).

An alternate version of this b'rakhah may be found on the following page.

Leader:

בָּרַכְנוּ אֶת־יְהוָה הַמְּבַרְךָ.

Congregation, then the leader repeats:

פָּרְסֵי יְהוָה הַמְּבַרְךָ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

We are seated.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,  
אֲשֶׁר בְּדָבָרוֹ מַעְרִיב עֲרָבִים,  
בְּחֻכְמָה פּוֹתֵחַ שְׁעָרִים,  
וּבְתַבּוּנָה מְשַׁנֵּה עֵתִים,  
וּמַחְלִיף אֶת־הַיָּמִינִים,

וּמַסְדִּיר אֶת־הַכּוֹכָבִים בְּמִשְׁמְרוֹתֵיהֶם בְּרַקִּיעַ כְּרִצּוֹנוֹ.  
בוֹרֵא יוֹם וָלַיְלָה,

גּוֹלֵל אוֹר מִפְּנֵי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ מִפְּנֵי אוֹר.  
◀ וּמַעְבִּיר יוֹם וּמַבִּיא לַיְלָה,  
וּמַבְדִּיל בֵּין יוֹם וּבֵין לַיְלָה,  
יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.

אֵל חַי וְקַיִם, תְּמִיד יְמַלֵּךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַמַּעְרִיב עֲרָבִים.

We continue with the Second B'rakhah on page 40.

response is their indication that they are ready to follow the service leader and participate in the service.

WHOSE WISDOM OPENS THE GATES OF DAWN שְׁעָרִים פּוֹתֵחַ שְׁעָרִים. Some liturgical texts, such as this one, reflect ancient understandings of how the heavenly bodies operate—for instance, this depiction of the sun exiting the sky through gates in the west. Although contemporary science provides us with different understandings, we can still feel an underlying sense of wonder and awe as we too gaze at the setting sun and the star-filled sky. These liturgical images, then, become metaphors for our own understanding of the passage of time, reminding us of the uniqueness of each moment.

THE SH'MA AND ITS BLESSINGS קריאת שמע וברכותיה. Every evening service (Arvit) includes two climactic moments: the Sh'ma (page 41) and the Amidah (page 47). The Sh'ma, the affirmation of faith in the one God, has often been called Judaism's essential creed.

Two b'rakhot precede the Sh'ma: the first reflects on God's presence in the passage of time, while the second acknowledges God's love, represented by the gift of Torah, divine instruction as to how we should live. Two b'rakhot also follow the Sh'ma: the first acknowledges the exodus from Egypt, the signal event that has formed us as a people and set us on the path of freedom and responsibility; the second speaks to our concrete concerns for safety in the darkness of night. The Amidah, the silent personal prayer, then follows.

PRAISE בָּרַכְנוּ. The formal synagogue evening service begins with the leader's call, signalling to the congregation that the moment of communal prayer has arrived. The congregation's

### Twilight

Twilight is purple  
the blood of our labor  
meeting and mixing  
with the infinite sky.

The darkness comes later  
the distant stars  
shining  
knowing the secret of the night  
the promise of death  
and rebirth.

—EDWARD FELD

### The Moon Sings to the Stream

I am the unity on high,  
I am multiple in the pond,  
looking up to me from the  
stream  
my image, my double.

I am the truth on high,  
I am the fabrication in the  
pond  
looking up to me from the  
stream  
my image, in its fated decep-  
tion.

Above—I am enwrapped in  
silence,  
whispering, singing, in the  
pond.  
On high I am divine,  
in the stream, I am the prayer.

—LEA GOLDBERG

### AN ALTERNATE

## Bar'khu: The Call to Worship Together

We rise as we are called by the leader's words of invitation to prayer. The leader bows when saying the word "Bar'khu" ("praise") and stands up straight when pronouncing "Adonai." Similarly, the congregation bows at the word "barukh" ("praise") and straightens to full height at "Adonai."

Leader:

Praise ADONAI, to whom all praise is directed.

Congregation, then the leader repeats:

🕊 Praise ADONAI, to whom all praise is directed forever  
and ever.

Barukh Adonai ha-m'vorakh l'olam va-ed.

We are seated.

## Alternate First B'rakhah before the Sh'ma according to the Ancient Rite of the Land of Israel

Barukh atah ADONAI, our God,  
sovereign of time and space,  
You completed Your work of creation on the seventh day,  
calling this day—from one evening to the next—  
the Holy Shabbat,  
and gave this day of rest in all its holiness  
to Your people Israel.

Creator of day and night,  
rolling light before darkness  
and darkness from light,  
▶ making day pass, and bringing on the evening,  
distinguishing day from night,  
Adonai Tz'va·ot is Your name.  
Living and ever-present God,  
may Your rule be with us, forever and ever.  
Barukh atah ADONAI, who brings each evening's dusk.

### AN ALTERNATE

We rise as we are called by the leader's words of invitation to prayer. The leader bows when saying the word בָּרַכְוּ ("praise") and stands up straight when pronouncing יהוה (Adonai). Similarly, the congregation bows at the word בָּרוּךְ ("praise") and straightens to full height at יהוה (Adonai).

Leader:

בָּרַכְוּ אֶת־יְהוָה הַמְּבָרָךְ.

Congregation, then the leader repeats:

🕊 בָּרוּךְ יְהוָה הַמְּבָרָךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

We are seated.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,  
אֲשֶׁר בָּלָא מַעֲשָׂיו בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי  
וַיִּקְרָאָהוּ שַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ מֵעַרְב וְעַד עֶרֶב,  
וַנִּתְּנוּ מְנוּחָה לְעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּקִדְשָׁתוֹ.  
בוֹרֵא יוֹם וְלַיְלָה,

גּוֹלֵל אוֹר מִפְּנֵי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ מִפְּנֵי אוֹר.  
◀ וּמַעֲבִיר יוֹם וּמַבִּיא לַיְלָה,  
וּמַבְדִּיל בֵּין יוֹם וּבֵין לַיְלָה,  
יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ.

אֵל חַי וְקַיִם, תְּמִיד יְמִלְךָ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.  
בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַמַּעֲרִיב עַרְבִים.

ALTERNATE BLESSING. The Italian rite preserves a version of Arvit that reflects the practice of the Land of Israel during the 1st millennium. It is a version also found in one of the earliest authoritative prayerbooks: that of Saadiah Gaon (10th century). This liturgy changes the wording of the weekday prayer to reflect themes of Shabbat. For example, the remark on the changing time that evening brings introduces a meditation on the beginning of Shabbat and the restfulness ushered in by this particular sunset. Later Ashkenazic authorities worried that worshippers might confuse the Shabbat and weekday liturgies, and therefore they instituted the recitation of the weekday version of the prayer even on Shabbat.

CREATOR בּוֹרֵא. The evening prayer remarks on the constantly changing universe. The word borei, "creates" (translated by some as "divides"), is used as a verb in the Bible only when the subject is God, preserving the sense of the mystery of

God's activity in the biblical creation narrative.

ADONAI TZ'VA·OT יהוה צבאות. In the ancient world, the sun, moon, and stars were all seen as divine powers. Biblical monotheism deposed these ancient gods, which were then depicted as mere handmaidens of God—God's army, as it were. Thus this phrase, which has sometimes been translated as "Lord of hosts," alludes to God's mastery of all the forces at work in nature.

### Loving Humanity

Before reciting the Sh'ma, we may choose to think about how we need to prepare ourselves to make room for the listening that the Sh'ma demands.

Teach me, Lord, teach me how to deal with people to show them how to convert the evil within the good.

And if human beings are only wild animals, may I be able to turn them toward mildness and humility.

At the circus, I saw a man tame a tiger, defang a snake; would You make me so skilled?

Bless me with patience, make me strong as steel. that I might demonstrate to humanity the same such wonders.

—ABRAHAM REISEN

### To Love the World

When we act with love, Franz Rosenzweig remarks, “the neighbor represents all the world and thus distorts the eye’s view. Prayer, however, pleads for enlightenment and thereby, without overlooking the neighbor, sees beyond the neighbor, sees the whole world . . .”

### Second B'rakhah before the Sh'ma: Torah and God's Love

With timeless love, You have loved Your people, the house of Israel:

You have taught us Torah and mitzvot, statutes and laws.

Therefore, ADONAI our God, as we lie down and as we rise up, we shall speak of Your laws, rejoicing in the words of Your Torah and in Your mitzvot forever and ever.

For they are our life and the fullness of our days, and on them we shall meditate day and night.

► Do not ever withdraw Your love from us.

*Barukh atah ADONAI*, who loves the people Israel.

*Ahavat olam beit yisrael am'kha ahavta, torah u-mitzvot, hukim u-mishpatim otanu limadta.*

*Al ken Adonai eloheinu, b'shokhveinu u-v'kumeinu nasi-ah b'hukekha,*

*v'nismah b'divrei toratekha u-v'mitzvotekha l'olam va-ed.*

*Ki hem hayeinu v'orekh yameinu, u-vahem nehgeh yomam va-lailah.*

► *V'ahavat'kha al tasir mimenu l'olamim.*

*Barukh atah Adonai, ohev amo yisrael.*

אַהֲבַת עוֹלָם בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל  
עִמָּךְ אַהֲבַת,  
תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת, חֻקִּים וּמִשְׁפָּטִים  
אוֹתָנוּ לְמַדְתָּ.  
עַל כֵּן יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ,  
בְּשִׂכְבְּנוּ וּבְקוּמָנוּ,  
נְשִׂיחַ בְּחֻקֶיךָ,  
וְנִשְׂמַח בְּדַבְרֵי תוֹרָתְךָ וּבְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ  
לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.  
כִּי הֵם חַיֵּינוּ  
וְאַרְךָ יָמֵינוּ,  
וּבְהֵם נִהְגָּה יוֹמָם וְלַיְלָה,  
◀ וְאַהֲבַתְךָ אֶל תִּסִּיר מִמֶּנּוּ לְעוֹלָמִים.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, אוֹהֵב עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל.

**TORAH AND GOD'S LOVE.** The second verse of the Sh'ma, which we are about to recite, speaks of our love of God: “You shall love Adonai your God. . . .” The ancient rabbis chose to precede that statement with a *b'rakhah* that emphasizes God's love for us. The rabbis understood love as the essential quality of the divine-human relationship, and they understood love to be primarily defined by behavior. God's love is expressed in giving the Torah, instruction on how to live; our love is expressed in the performance of mitzvot, our behavior in the world. In this way, the human and the Divine are bound together.

**AS WE LIE DOWN AND AS WE RISE UP, WE SHALL SPEAK OF YOUR LAWS** בְּשִׂכְבְּנוּ וּבְקוּמָנוּ נְשִׂיחַ בְּחֻקֶיךָ. This phrase anticipates the instruction in the Sh'ma to “speak of [these words] . . . when you lie down and when you rise up.” This prayer expands the biblical command and speaks of the need to integrate Torah into our lives throughout the day.

**FOR THEY ARE OUR LIFE** כִּי הֵם חַיֵּינוּ. By living a life in accord with divine teaching (Torah), we elevate our days from mere existence to a life filled with meaning.

### Sh'ma: A Re-creation

Loving life and its mysterious source with all our heart and all our spirit, all our senses and strength, we take upon ourselves and into ourselves these promises: to care for the earth and those who live upon it, to pursue justice and peace, to love kindness and compassion. We will teach this to our children throughout the passage of the day—as we dwell in our homes and as we go on our journeys, from the time we rise until we fall asleep. And may our actions be faithful to our words that our children’s children may live to know: Truth and kindness have embraced, peace and justice have kissed and are one.

—MARCIA FALK

### Love

Judaism commands love, for its goal is to teach human beings to love.

—ERIC L. FRIEDLAND

### You Shall Love

“You shall love Adonai your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all that is yours.” You shall love—what a paradox this embraces! Can love then be commanded? . . . Yes of course, love cannot be commanded. No third party can command it or extort it. No third party can, but the One can. The commandment to love can only proceed from the mouth of the lover.

—FRANZ ROSENZWEIG

### Recitation of the Sh'ma

*Some people may wish to pause here for a moment. Some may close their eyes; others may place a hand over their eyes. The intention is to concentrate on our relationship with God's oneness. In the absence of a minyan, we add the following:* God is a faithful sovereign.

Hear, O Israel, ADONAI is our God, ADONAI is one.

*Sh'ma yisrael, Adonai eloheinu, Adonai ehad.*

*Recited quietly:* Praised be the name of the one whose glorious sovereignty is forever and ever.

You shall love ADONAI your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all that is yours.

These words that I command you this day shall be taken to heart.

Teach them again and again to your children; speak of them when you sit in your home, when you walk on your way, when you lie down, and when you rise up.

Bind them as a sign upon your hand and as a symbol above your eyes; inscribe them upon the doorposts of your home and on your gates.

Deuteronomy 6:4–9

*V'ahavta et Adonai elohekha b'khol l'vav'kha u-v'khol nafsh'kha u-v'khol me'odekha. V'hayu ha-d'varim ha-eileh asher anokhi m'tzav'kha hayom al l'avvekha. V'shinantam l'vanekha v'dibarta bam, b'shivt'kha b'veitekha u-v'lekht'kha va-derekh u-v'shokhb'kha u-v'kumekha. U-k'shartam l'ot al yadekha v'hayu l'totafot bein einekha. U-kh'tavtam al mezuzot beitekha u-visharekha.*

### קריאת שְׁמַע

*Some people may wish to pause here for a moment. Some may close their eyes; others may place a hand over their eyes. The intention is to concentrate on our relationship with God's oneness. In the absence of a minyan, we add the following:* אל מֶלֶךְ נְאֻמָּן.

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד.

*Recited quietly:* שְׁמַע כְּבוֹד מְלֻכוֹתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל-לְבָבְךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ: וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי מְצַוְךָ הַיּוֹם עַל-לְבָבְךָ: וְשָׁנַנְתָּם לְבְנֶיךָ וְדִבַּרְתָּ בָם בְּשַׁבְּתֶךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ וּבְלֶכְתְּךָ בְּדֶרֶךְ וּבְשֹׁכְבְךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ: וְקִשַּׁרְתָּם לְאוֹת עַל-יָדֶיךָ וְהָיוּ לְטֹטְפֹת בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ: וְכָתַבְתָּם עַל-מְזוּזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ:

דברים ו:ד-ט

words, the Sh'ma is recited twice daily, in both the evening and in the morning.

**HEAR** שְׁמַע. Seeing emphasizes the external; hearing, the internal. We are asked to internalize our experience of God. The point is emphasized by the custom of covering one's eyes during the recitation of the Sh'ma.

**ONE** אֶחָד. As an affirmation about God, the word *ehad* can be understood in multiple ways. This translation emphasizes the unity of God. Some translate *ehad* as “unique,” emphasizing God's otherness and singularity. Still others translate it as “alone,” emphasizing Judaism's monotheistic claim.

Mystic commentators expand the meaning of “one,” interpreting it as describing the unity of heaven and earth, saying that we are ultimately all part of the One. In a similar vein, some rabbinic authorities recommended that when reciting the Sh'ma, one should meditate on all four directions, as well as above and below, in acknowledgment that God is everywhere (Babylonian Talmud, Berakhot 13b).

**PRAISED BE THE NAME** שְׁמַע כְּבוֹד. According to the Mishnah, when God's name was pronounced by the High Priest on Yom Kippur, the people would respond, “Praised be the name . . .” (Yoma 3:8). Since this is a response but not part of the biblical text, it is normally not recited out loud, in order not to interrupt the flow of biblical verses—though the memory of how it was recited in the Temple remains with us in a whisper.

**YOU SHALL LOVE** וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ. Repeatedly the Torah instructs us to love: to love God, to love our neighbor, and to love the stranger. We might well take the word “love” to imply an intense inner emotion, but the ancient rabbis frequently understood the biblical injunction to “love” in a more concrete and behavioral sense: love consists of acts of empathy, care, and kindness as well as behavior toward others that is just and righteous. To love God is certainly to recognize our conscious relationship to God. Equally, it may mean that we behave in ways that are pleasing to God—acting morally and fulfilling what God desires of us, to walk through life lovingly.

**THE SH'MA.** The Sh'ma comprises three paragraphs from the Torah, selected because they express basic Jewish beliefs and behaviors. According to the ancient rabbis, the first of the three paragraphs proclaims recognition of the sovereignty of heaven, עוֹלָם מְלֻכוֹת שְׁמַיִם (*ol malkhut shamayim*); the second speaks to our behavior, עוֹלָם מִצְוֹת (*ol mitzvot*); and the third reminds us of the exodus, יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם (*y'tzi-at mitzrayim*), our primary sacred story.

Because the first paragraph itself commands us to speak these words when we lie down and when we arise, and the second paragraph repeats these very

*“If You Will Hear”*: An Interpretive Translation

If you faithfully obey My laws today, and love Me, I shall give you your livelihood in good time and in full measure. You shall work and reap the results of your labor, satisfied with what you have achieved. Be careful, however. Let not your heart be seduced, lured after false goals, seeking alien ideals, lest God’s image depart from you and you sink, becoming desolute, and lose your joyous, God-given heritage.

—ANDRÉ UNGAR

*God’s Anger*

The prophets never thought that God’s anger is something that cannot be accounted for, unpredictable, irrational. It is never a spontaneous outburst, but a reaction occasioned by the conduct of man... Man’s sense of injustice is a poor analogy to God’s sense of injustice. The exploitation of the poor is to God, it is a disaster. Our reaction is disapproval; God’s reaction is something no language can convey. Is it a sign of cruelty that God’s anger is aroused when the rights of the poor are violated, when widows and orphans are oppressed? . . . There is an evil which most of us condone and are even guilty of: indifference to evil. We remain neutral, impartial, and not easily moved by the wrongs done unto other people. Indifference to evil is more insidious than evil itself.

—ABRAHAM JOSHUA HESCHEL

*A Thread of Blue*

A thread of blue—blue like the sea, blue like the sky, blue like the color of the divine throne.

—SIFREI NUMBERS

If you will hear and obey the mitzvot that I command you this day, to love and serve ADONAI your God with all your heart and all your soul, then I will grant the rain for your land in season, rain in autumn and rain in spring. You shall gather in your grain and wine and oil; I will provide grass in your fields for your cattle and you shall eat and be satisfied. Take care lest your heart be tempted, and you stray and serve other gods and bow to them. Then ADONAI’s anger will flare up against you, and God will close up the sky so that there will be no rain and the earth will not yield its produce. You will quickly disappear from the good land that ADONAI is giving you. Therefore, impress these words of mine upon your heart and upon your soul. Bind them as a sign upon your hand and as a symbol above your eyes; teach them to your children, by speaking of them when you sit in your home, when you walk on your way, when you lie down, and when you rise up. Inscribe them upon the doorposts of your home and on your gates. Then your days and the days of your children, on the land that ADONAI swore to your ancestors to give them, will be as many as the days that the heavens are above the earth.

Deuteronomy 11:13–21

ADONAI said to Moses: Speak to the people Israel, and instruct them that in every generation they shall put *tzitzit* on the corners of their garments, placing a thread of blue on the *tzitzit*, the fringe of each corner. That shall be your *tzitzit*; you shall look at it and remember all the mitzvot of ADONAI, and fulfill them, and not be seduced by your eyes and heart as they lead you astray. Then you will remember and fulfill all My mitzvot, and be holy before your God. I am ADONAI

your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt to be your God. I am ADONAI your God—

Numbers 15:37–41

*Truly*

*When there is a minyan, the leader adds:*

► ADONAI your God—truly—

וְהָיָה אִם-שָׁמַעַתְּ אֶת-שְׁמִיעוֹתַי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי מְצַוֶּה אֶתְכֶם הַיּוֹם לְאַהֲבָה אֶת-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם וּלְעַבְדּוֹ בְּכָל-לְבַבְכֶם וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁכֶם: וְנָתַתִּי מִטְר-אֲרָצְכֶם בְּעֵתוֹ יוֹרֵה וּמִלְקוֹשׁ וְאֶסְפַּת דְּגָנְךָ וְתִירְשָׁךָ וְיִצְהַרְךָ: וְנָתַתִּי עֵשֶׂב בְּשָׂדֶךָ לְבְהִמְתָּךְ וְאֶכְלֵת וּשְׂבַעְתָּ: הֲשִׁמְרוּ לָכֶם פְּנֵי-פִתְחֵי לְבַבְכֶם וְסוּרְתֵם וְעַבַדְתֶּם אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים וְהִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתֶם לָהֶם: וְחָרָה אַפִּי-יְהוָה בְּכֶם וְעֶצֶר אֶת-הַשָּׁמַיִם וְלֹא-יִהְיֶה מָטָר וְהִיאַדְמָה לֹא תִתֵּן אֶת-יְבוּלָהּ וְאֶבַדְתֶּם מְהֵרָה מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ הַטֹּבָה אֲשֶׁר יְהוָה נָתַן לָכֶם: וּשְׂמַתֶּם אֶת-דְּבָרֵי אֱלֹהַ עַל-לְבַבְכֶם וְעַל-נַפְשְׁכֶם וּקְשַׁרְתֶּם אֹתָם לְאוֹת עַל-יְדֵיכֶם וְהָיוּ לְטוֹטְפֹת בֵּין עֵינֵיכֶם: וּלְמַדְתֶּם אֹתָם אֶת-בְּנֵיכֶם לְדַבֵּר בָּם בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ וּבְלִכְתְּךָ בְּדֶרֶךְ וּבְשִׁבְבְּךָ וּבְקוֹמְךָ: וְכִתַּבְתֶּם עַל-מְזוּזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ: לְמַעַן יִרְבּוּ יְמֵיכֶם וְיָמֵי בְנֵיכֶם עַל הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר נָשַׁעַתְּ יְהוָה לְאַבְתֵּיכֶם לְתַת לָהֶם כִּימֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

דברים יא:יג-כא

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר: דַּבֵּר אֶל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם וְעָשׂוּ לָהֶם צִיצִית עַל-פְּנֵי בְגָדֵיהֶם לְדֹרֹתָם וְנָתַנּוּ עַל-צִיצִית הַפָּנֶף פְּתִיל תְּכֵלֶת: וְהָיָה לָכֶם לְצִיצִית וּרְאִיתֶם אֹתוֹ וּזְכַרְתֶּם אֶת-כָּל-מִצְוֹת יְהוָה וְעָשִׂיתֶם אֹתָם וְלֹא תִתּוּרוּ אַחֲרַי לְבַבְכֶם וְאַחֲרַי עֵינֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר-אַתֶּם זִנִּים אַחֲרֵיהֶם: לְמַעַן תִּזְכְּרוּ וְעָשִׂיתֶם אֶת-כָּל-מִצְוֹתַי וְהִייתֶם קְדוֹשִׁים לְאֱלֹהֵיכֶם: אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִי אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם לְהָיוֹת לָכֶם לְאֱלֹהִים אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם:

במדבר טו:לו-מא

*אמת*

*When there is a minyan, the leader adds:*

◀ יהוה אלהיכם – אמת –

IF YOU WILL HEAR אִם תִּשְׁמַע. This description of reward and punishment has been a source of theological struggle for every Jewish generation, including those of the biblical era itself, and many Reform and some Reconstructionist congregations omit this paragraph. While our life experience often belies a belief in direct and immediate reward and punishment, in reciting this passage we may open ourselves to the suggestion that the consequences of our moral and immoral behavior resound in the world—though in ways that we may not grasp and that are beyond our comprehension. Jews, who have seen empires come and go, are witnesses to the inner decay wrought by corruption, injustice, and unbounded power.

ADONAI SAID TO MOSES וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל מֹשֶׁה. The ancient rabbis emphasized that the last words of this paragraph, about remembering the exodus from Egypt, are the prime reason for its inclusion in the Sh'ma. In Jewish theology, the exodus anticipates the redemption in the future: true freedom. The means of achieving redemption, we are taught here, is remembering our responsibility to live lives that are holy.

NOT BE SEDUCED BY YOUR EYES AND HEART וְלֹא תִתּוּרוּ. The sages comment that it is the heart that directs the eyes. What we see depends on our perspective, our point of view.

BE HOLY וְהִייתֶם קְדוֹשִׁים. This is the essence of the Torah: to lead a holy life.

### Mitzrayim

*Mitzrayim* [Egypt] is derived from the word meaning “strait,” referring to the narrow strips of fertile land along the Nile, hemmed in by the desert. When we speak today about “coming out of Egypt” or the liberation we are to seek on Pesah, those “straits” are usually reapplied to our own spiritual situation. What is it that is closing us in? In what places in our lives are we too tight, too constricted, unable to see or experience life broadly and open-handedly? Our *Mitzrayim* is an “Egypt” of the mind or soul from which we need to make the long trek to freedom.

*Mitzrayim* also means the place of oppression. Jews far from Egypt lived in *Mitzrayim* for many centuries, whether it was called Spain, Germany, Morocco, or Russia. As the tale of Exodus has become the property of all humanity, we see that such “Egyptian” bondage exists everywhere, including our own country. We just-liberated slaves are supposed to know what to do when we see it. Even when we are on the other side of the master-slave relationship, we cannot be blind to the familiar reality.

—ARTHUR GREEN

An alternate version of this b'rakhah may be found on page 43b.

### First B'rakhah after the Sh'ma

This is our enduring affirmation, binding on us: that ADONAI is our God and there is none other, and we, Israel, are God's people.

God is our sovereign, redeeming us from earthly rulers, delivering us from the hand of all tyrants, bringing judgment upon our oppressors and just retribution upon all our mortal enemies, performing wonders beyond understanding and marvels beyond all reckoning.

God places us among the living, not allowing our steps to falter, and leads us past the false altars of our enemies, exalting us above all those who hate us.

ADONAI avenged us with miracles before Pharaoh, offered signs and wonders in the land of Egypt.

God [*some omit on Shabbat*: smote, in anger, all of Egypt's firstborn,] brought Israel from its midst to lasting freedom, and led them through the divided water of the Sea of Reeds.

As their pursuers and enemies drowned in the depths, God's children beheld the power of the Divine; they praised and acknowledged God's name,

Ha-ma-avir banav bein gizrei yam suf,  
et rodfeihem v'et soneihem bi-t'homot tiba.  
V'ra-u vanav g'vurato, shibhu v'hodu lishmo,

*We continue on page 44.*

An alternate version of this b'rakhah may be found on page 43b.

וְאִמּוֹנָה כְּלִזְאֵת, וְקִיָּם עָלֵינוּ,  
כִּי הוּא יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֵין זוּלָתוֹ,  
וְאִנְחָנוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמּוֹ.

הַפּוֹדֵנוּ מִיַּד מְלָכִים,  
מִלִּפְנֵי הַגּוֹאֲלֵנוּ מִכַּף כָּל־הָעֲרִיצִים.  
הַיֵּל הַנִּפְרָע לָנוּ מִצָּרֵינוּ,  
וְהַמְשַׁלֵּם גְּמוּלָה לְכָל־אוֹיְבֵי נַפְשֵׁנוּ,  
הַעֲשֶׂה גְדוּלוֹת עַד אֵין חֶקֶה  
וְנִפְלְאוֹת עַד אֵין מִסְפָּר.

הַשֵּׁם נִפְשָׁנוּ בְּחַיִּים,  
וְלֹא נָתַן לְמוֹט רַגְלֵנוּ.

הַמְדַּרְיֵכֵנוּ עַל כַּמּוֹת אוֹיְבֵינוּ,  
וַיָּרֵם קַרְנֵנוּ עַל כַּל־שׁוֹנְאֵינוּ.

הַעֲשֶׂה לָנוּ נִסִּים וּנְקָמָה בְּפָרְעָה,  
אוֹתוֹת וּמוֹפְתִים בְּאֲדַמַּת בְּנֵי חָם.

[*some omit on Shabbat*: הַמְכֶּה בְּעֶבְרָתוֹ כָּל־בְּכוֹרֵי מִצְרָיִם,  
וַיּוֹצֵא אֶת־עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִתּוֹכָם לְחֵרוֹת עוֹלָם.

הַמְעַבִּיר בְּנֵיו בֵּין גְּזְרֵי יַם סוּף,  
אֶת־רוֹדְפֵיהֶם וְאֶת־שׁוֹנְאֵיהֶם בְּתַהוֹמוֹת טַבַּע.

וְרָאוּ בְנֵיו גְּבוּרָתוֹ,  
שִׁבְּחוּ וְהוֹדוּ לְשִׁמּוֹ,

*We continue on page 44.*

**THIS IS OUR ENDURING AFFIRMATION** וְאִמּוֹנָה. So closely was the Sh'ma linked with this *b'rakhah*, the blessing of redemption, that the rabbis insisted that its first word—“truly”—be recited along with the very last words of the Sh'ma, so the leader reads them together upon completion of the Sh'ma: *Adonai eloheikhem emet*. Thus we affirm that God is true, or truth itself.

**GOD SMOTE** הַמְכֶּה. As the biblical account of the exodus from Egypt exemplifies, it is an unfortunate reality that sometimes freedom from oppression is only attained through violence. While we nevertheless celebrate the liberation from oppression, the very violence of the process is a reminder that the world is still in need of healing, and that the redemption we celebrate is yet incomplete. Since Shabbat is a vision of a world at peace, some omit this phrase on Shabbat and reserve it only for the weekday liturgy.

### The Gift of Shabbat

Sovereign of all creation, God  
most high,  
Your power is manifest in  
the destiny of peoples and  
nations.

You delivered Israel from  
bondage in Egypt,  
for it is Your will that we  
should be free.

You have given us Shabbat to  
commemorate that freedom,  
to teach us that no one shall  
be master and no one a slave.

Help us to break every shackle  
asunder,  
hastening the day when the  
strong will be just  
and the weak will no longer  
know fear.

You, our creator, are mindful  
of Your handiwork;  
Your ordinances are all con-  
ceived in wisdom.

You commanded us to cease  
from our labor,  
that we may find joy and peace  
in Shabbat.

For we were not made only to  
labor;  
we must rest and reflect, that  
we may sense Your presence.

We thank You, our creator, for  
the gift of Shabbat,  
Your gift to Israel that blesses  
all of humanity.

—MORRIS AND ALTHEA  
SILVERMAN (adapted)

### AN ALTERNATE

### First B'rakhah after the Sh'ma according to the Ancient Rite of the Land of Israel

You proclaimed the covenant on the seventh day;  
*You declared it and decreed it, we listened and heard it.*

You loved this day we inherited, delighting in its  
remembrance,  
*and began its command with the word "remember, zakhor."*

From the time You bestowed it, joy filled  
the hearts of Jeshurun, the people You redeemed.

*Securing the cause of righteousness,*  
You exalted Shabbat as a sign between us forever.  
In six days Your world was formed, on the seventh day  
You rested,

*and on this day Israel, Your people, rest.*  
To honor Your name, they sing songs of praise to the  
one deserving of praise,

Olamakh tikanta uva-sh'vi-i nahta  
l'ma-an she-tani-ah l'am'kha yisrael,  
v'likhvod shimkha shibhu v'zimru barukh hu,

*We continue on page 44.*

### AN ALTERNATE

וְאִמּוֹנָה בְּשָׁבִיעֵי קִיּוּמָהּ  
גְּזֹרֶת דְּבַרְתָּ הַקְּשִׁבְנוּ וְשָׁמְעֵנוּ,  
זְכוֹר חֲמֻדָּת טְהוֹרִים יִירָשׁוּהָ  
בְּתוֹבָה הִיא לְרֹאשׁ אֲרָבְעָה.  
מֵעַת נִתְּנָה שְׁמִחַ בָּהּ  
לֵב יִשְׂרָאֵל  
עֲדָה פְּדִיתָ,  
צְדָקָה קִנִּיתָ,  
רוֹמְמָת שַׁבַּת תִּמְדִּד  
בֵּינָךְ וּבֵינֵינוּ אוֹת הִיא לְעוֹלָם  
כִּי שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים  
עוֹלָמְךָ תִּקְנִיתָ וּבְשָׁבִיעֵי נַחֲתָ  
לְמַעַן שְׁתַּנְּיַח לְעַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל,  
וְלִכְבוֹד שְׁמֶךָ שְׁבַחוּ וְזָמְרוּ בְּרוּךְ הוּא,

*We continue on page 44.*

**ALTERNATE BLESSING.** This poetic version of the blessing following the Sh'ma is recited to this day in the Italian rite. It is found in the 10th-century siddur of Saadiah Gaon and reflects the practice of the Land of Israel in the 1st millennium (as does page 39b). Instead of emphasizing the fight against the Egyptians, as the weekday prayer does, it talks of the gift of Shabbat and the rest that the day affords: Shabbat itself becomes a harbinger of redemption, the subject of this *b'rakhah*.

**YOU PROCLAIMED THE COVENANT ON THE SEVENTH DAY** וְאִמּוֹנָה בְּשָׁבִיעֵי קִיּוּמָהּ. According to the Babylonian Talmud, the revelation on Mount Sinai took place on Shabbat (Shabbat 86b). The opening lines of this prayer allude to the fourth commandment of the Decalogue, Shabbat, which in the version in Exodus begins with the word "Remember."

**JESHURUN** יִשְׂרָאֵל. This name is sometimes used in the Bible as an appellation of the people Israel. It is a noun formed from the root *y-sh-r*, meaning "straight" or "upright."

**SECURING THE CAUSE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS** צְדָקָה קִנִּיתָ. The overthrow of the Egyptian system of slavery and the institution of a day of rest was a signal act of righteousness. Deuteronomy emphasizes that Shabbat was instituted "so that your manservant and your maidservant may rest as you do" (5:14).

- ▶ willingly accepting God's sovereignty.

Then Moses, Miriam, and the people Israel joyfully sang to You:

- ▶ U-malkhuto b'ratzon kiblu aleihem, moshe u-miryam u-v'nei yisrael l'kha anu shirah, b'simḥah rabah v'amru khulam:

“Who is like You, ADONAI, among the mighty!  
Who is like You, adorned in holiness,  
revered in praise, working wonders!”

*Mi khamokha ba-eilim Adonai, mi kamokha nedar bakodesh, nora t'hilot, oseh feleh.*

Your children recognized Your sovereignty, as You split the sea before Moses. “This is my God,” they responded, and said:

“ADONAI will reign forever and ever.”

*Malkhut'kha ra'u vanekha, bokei-a yam lifnei moshe, zeh eili anu v'amru: Adonai yimlokh l'olam va-ed.*

- ▶ And so it is written: “ADONAI has rescued Jacob and redeemed him from the hand of those more powerful than he.”

*Barukh atah ADONAI, who redeemed the people Israel.*

◀ ומלכותו ברצון קבלו עליהם,  
משנה ומרים ובני ישראל לה ענו שירה  
בשמחה רבה, ואמרו כלם:

מי כמכה באלם יהוה,  
מי כמכה נאדר בקדש,  
נורא תהלת, עשה פלא.

מלכותך ראו בניה, בוקע ים לפני משה,  
זה אלי ענו ואמרו:

יהוה ימלך לעלם ועד.

◀ ונאמר: כי פדה יהוה את יעקב,  
וגאלו מיד חזק ממנו.  
ברוך אתה יהוה, גאל ישראל.

ענו ואמרו JOYFULLY SANG. Literally, “they responded and said.” Basing himself on the 1st-century report of Philo of Alexandria, the modern scholar Reuven Kimelman argues that the verb *anu*, “responded,” refers to the antiphonal male and female choruses in the ancient synagogue. Thus, the men would say *Adonai yimlokh*, “Adonai will reign”; the women would respond: *l'olam va-ed*, “forever and ever.”

MIRIAM מרים. The Torah tells us that after the deliverance at the Sea, Moses led the men in song; Miriam, in response, led the women in joyous singing.

WHO IS LIKE YOU מי כמכה יהוה. Exodus 15:11.

ADONAI WILL REIGN יהוה ימלך. Exodus 15:18.

ADONAI HAS RESCUED יהוה פדה. Jeremiah 31:11.

REDEEMED גאל. The verb is in the past tense, unlike all the other *b'rakhot* of the Sh'ma, which are in the present tense. It is as if a community that truly is able to recite the Sh'ma together must already have been redeemed. (based on Franz Rosenzweig)

*Shelter Me in a Leaf*

Shelter me in a leaf,  
Shelter me in a stone,  
I envy them their sure peace.  
Shelter me, God,  
Protect and conceal me.  
Enclose me in your fences.

Pick me up from the dust  
That turns me gray.  
Embrace me with your  
eternity  
Like a leaf and a stone  
Nourished with dew.

Make me a path of  
permanence,  
My heart is shadowed.  
Anoint me with your dazzle  
Which I feel in my breath.

Wash away my trembling.  
Wash away doubt.  
The nights are ephemeral,  
The days, filled with pain. . . .  
Send Your help, God . . .

—KADYA MOLODOWSKY  
(translated by  
Kathryn Hellerstein)

*The Canopy of Peace, the Sukkan of Peace*

Peace comes to us in the recognition that when we allow ourselves to be vulnerable, when we recognize that we cannot control everything, redemption can be achieved. The central image in this prayer is the “*sukkan* of peace.” The *sukkan* is a fragile structure, open to the elements. Peace is pictured not as a temple, solidly built, gilded, perhaps ornate, but rather as created out of the most fragmentary of materials, leaving us vulnerable and at risk.

*Second B'rakhah after the Sh'ma: Peace in the Night*

Allow us, ADONAI our God, to sleep peacefully;  
awaken us to life, O sovereign.  
Spread over us Your canopy of peace,  
restore us with Your good counsel,  
and save us for the sake of Your name.  
Shield us.

*Some omit on Shabbat:*

Remove from us enemies, pestilence, sword, starvation,  
and sorrow; remove the evil forces that surround us.

Shelter us in the shadow of Your wings,  
for You, God, watch over and deliver us,  
and You, God, are sovereign, merciful, and compassionate.

► Ensure our going and coming for life and peace,  
now and forever.

May You spread over us Your canopy of peace.  
*Barukh atah ADONAI*, who spreads the canopy of peace  
over us, over all the people Israel, and over Jerusalem.

Hashkiveinu Adonai eloheinu l'shalom,  
v'ha-amideinu malkeinu l'hayim.  
U-fros aleinu sukkat sh'lomekha,  
v'takneinu b'eitzah tovah milfanekha,  
v'hoshi-einu l'ma-an sh'mekha.

V'hagein ba-adeinu,

*Some omit on Shabbat:*

v'haseir mei-aleinu oyev, dever, v'herev, v'ra-av, v'yagon,  
v'haseir satan mi-l'faneinu u-mei-ahareinu,

u-v'tzeil k'nafekha tastireinu,

ki El shomreinu u-matzileinu atah,

ki El melekh hanun v'rahum atah,

► u-sh'mor tzeiteinu u-vo-einu l'hayim u-l'shalom,  
mei-atah v'ad olam.

U-fros aleinu sukkat sh'lomekha.

Barukh atah Adonai, ha-poreis sukkat shalom aleinu

v'al kol amo yisrael, v'al yerushalayim.

הַשְּׂכִיבֵנוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ לְשָׁלוֹם,  
וְהַעֲמִידֵנוּ מִלִּפְנֵי לְחַיִּים,  
וּפְרוֹשׁ עָלֵינוּ סֶפֶת שְׁלוֹמְךָ,  
וּתְקַנְנֵנוּ בְּעֵצָה טוֹבָה מִלִּפְנֵיךָ,  
וְהוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ לְמַעַן שְׁמֶךָ.  
וְהִגֵּן בְּעַדֵּנוּ,

*Some omit on Shabbat:*

וְהִסֵּר מֵעָלֵינוּ אוֹיֵב, דָּבָר, וְחָרֵב, וְרָעַב, וְיָגוֹן,  
וְהִסֵּר שָׂטָן מִלִּפְנֵינוּ וּמֵאַחֲרֵינוּ,

וּבְצַל כְּנָפֶיךָ תִּסְתֵּינֵנוּ,  
כִּי אֵל שׁוֹמְרֵנוּ וּמַצִּילֵנוּ אַתָּה,  
כִּי אֵל מֶלֶךְ חַנוּן וְרַחוּם אַתָּה,  
◀ וּשְׁמוֹר צְאִתָּנוּ וּבוֹאֲנוּ, לְחַיִּים וּלְשָׁלוֹם,  
מֵעַתָּה וְעַד עוֹלָם.

וּפְרוֹשׁ עָלֵינוּ סֶפֶת שְׁלוֹמְךָ.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַפּוֹרֵשׁ סֶפֶת שְׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ  
וְעַל כָּל־עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל וְעַל יְרוּשָׁלָּיִם.

ALLOW US . . . TO SLEEP  
הַשְּׂכִיבֵנוּ. Nighttime may  
provoke fear: What may  
happen to us when we are  
asleep? Will we wake up?  
Each phrase in the opening  
of this prayer begins not  
with a noun as a subject,  
but rather with a verb,  
creating a powerful drama  
of motion and movement,  
an expression of the will  
to live.

וְהִסֵּר מֵעָלֵינוּ. Some Sephardic  
rites follow the custom  
of changing the weekday  
liturgy to accord with the  
spirit of Shabbat. Accord-  
ingly they remove the line  
“Remove from us enemies,  
pestilence, sword, starva-  
tion . . .”—not wanting to  
even mention on Shabbat  
sources of evil that might  
direct our attention away  
from the peacefulness that  
Shabbat accords. Ashke-  
nazic authorities, however,  
feared that if the liturgy

changed on Shabbat, congregants would be confused as to the proper language of this blessing and would cease to include the passage on weekdays. In a society that depended on memorization, this may have been a reasonable fear.

EVIL FORCES שָׂטָן. Literally “Satan.” In the Bible, this term is generally used to refer either to evil impulses or to a celestial adversary, but never to a fallen angel.

YOUR CANOPY OF PEACE שְׁלוֹמְךָ. The weekday version of this *b'rakhah* ends with the words *shomer amo yisrael la-ad*, “eternal guardian of Your people Israel.” Medieval commentators quote the Talmud of the Land of Israel to the effect that Shabbat itself guards the people Israel, and so the prayer is changed on Shabbat. (Oddly, however, the extant versions of the Talmud of the Land of Israel do not contain this passage.)

The phrase *sukkat shalom*, “canopy (*sukkan*) of peace,” is seemingly original to this prayer. It is not found in the Bible but may allude to Amos 9:11, where the prophet sees the rebuilding of the fallen *sukkan* of David as an image of redemption; or to Psalm 27:5, where the poet prays to be hidden in God’s *sukkan*, protected from enemies, while gazing peacefully at God’s countenance.

JERUSALEM יְרוּשָׁלָּיִם. In Jewish thought, the peace of Jerusalem symbolizes univer-  
sal peace.

## Vayinafash

Do not read *shavat* as a verb, but as the subject: the day of Shabbat. And do not construe the verb *vayinafash* as “rested,” but rather as “refreshing souls.” Thus, the phrase may be read as: “Shabbat refreshes all souls.” What is Shabbat compared to? It is like a fountain in the midst of a garden: when the fountain flows, the entire garden flourishes.

—SEFER HABAHIR

## N’shamah Y’tairah

Our tradition speaks of a very interesting phenomenon concerning Shabbat. During the week everyone has a *n’shamah*, a soul. But on Shabbat we receive a *n’shamah y’tairah*, an “additional soul.” This suggests that there is some kind of undeveloped facet of personality, a spiritual dimension, of which we remain unaware in the normal course of events. On Shabbat we are given the time to enrich ourselves by developing or creating this extra spiritual dimension.

—PINCHAS PELI

## Biblical Sanctification of the Day

*We recite the following biblical passages while standing.*

*On Shabbat:*

The people Israel shall observe Shabbat, maintaining it as an everlasting covenant throughout all generations. It is a sign between Me and the people Israel for all time, that in six days ADONAI made the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh day, ceased from work and rested.

V’shamru v’nei yisrael et ha-shabbat, la-asot et ha-shabbat l’dorotam b’rit olam.

Beini u-vein b’nei yisrael ot hi l’olam, ki sheishet yamim asah Adonai et ha-shamayim v’et ha-aretz, u-vayom ha-sh’vi-i shavat vayinafash.

*On Festivals:*

Thus Moses proclaimed the festivals of ADONAI to the people Israel.

## Hatzi Kaddish

*Leader:*

May God’s great name be exalted and hallowed throughout the created world, as is God’s wish. May God’s sovereignty soon be established, in your lifetime and in your days, and in the days of all the house of Israel. And we say: *Amen*.

*Congregation and Leader:*

May God’s great name be acknowledged forever and ever! Y’hei sh’meih raba m’varakh l’alam u-l’almei almaya.

*Leader:*

May the name of the Holy One be acknowledged and celebrated, lauded and worshipped, exalted and honored, extolled and acclaimed—though God, who is blessed, *b’rikh hu*, is truly [on Shabbat Shuvah we add: far] beyond all acknowledgment and praise, or any expressions of gratitude or consolation ever spoken in the world. And we say: *Amen*.

*On Shabbat, we continue with the Amidah on the next page.  
On Festivals, we continue with the Amidah on page 306.*

*We recite the following biblical passages while standing.*

*On Shabbat:*

וְשָׁמְרוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־הַשַּׁבָּת,  
לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת־הַשַּׁבָּת לְדֹרֹתָם בְּרִית עוֹלָם.  
בְּיַמֵּינוּ וּבְיַמֵּי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אוֹת הִיא לְעוֹלָם,  
כִּי שִׁשַּׁת יָמִים עָשָׂה יְהוָה אֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת־הָאָרֶץ,  
וּבְיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שָׁבַת וַיִּנְפֹשׁ.

*On Festivals:*

וַיְדַבֵּר מֹשֶׁה אֶת־מוֹעֲדֵי יְהוָה, אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל.

## חֲצִי קַדִּישׁ

*Leader:*

יִתְגַּדֵּל וְיִתְקַדַּשׁ שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא,  
בְּעֻלְמָא דֵּי בְרָא, בְּרַעוּתָהּ,  
וְיִמְלִיךְ מַלְכוּתָהּ בְּחַיֵּינוּ וּבְיוֹמֵינוּ,  
וּבְחַיֵּי דְכָל־בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל,  
בְּעֻגְלָא וּבְזַמַּן קָרִיב, וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

*Congregation and Leader:*

יְהִיא שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ לְעָלְמָא וּלְעָלְמֵי עָלְמֵיָא.

*Leader:*

יִתְבָּרַךְ וְיִשְׁתַּבַּח וְיִתְפָּאֵר וְיִתְרוֹמַם וְיִתְנַשֵּׂא  
וְיִתְהַדָּר וְיִתְעַלֶּה וְיִתְהַלַּל שְׁמֵהּ דְקַדְשָׁא, בְּרִיךְ הוּא,  
לְעָלְמָא מִן כָּל־ [לְעָלְמָא לְעָלְמָא מְכָל־] *[on Shabbat Shuvah we substitute:*  
בְּרַכְתָּא וְשִׁירְתָּא וְנִשְׁבַּחְתָּא וְנִחַמְתָּא דְאֲמִירָן בְּעֻלְמָא,  
וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

*On Shabbat, we continue with the Amidah on the next page.  
On Festivals, we continue with the Amidah on page 306.*

THE PEOPLE ISRAEL SHALL OBSERVE בני ישראל וְשָׁמְרוּ Exodus 31:16–17.

THUS MOSES PROCLAIMED וַיְדַבֵּר מֹשֶׁה Leviticus 23:44.

AND RESTED וַיִּנְפֹשׁ. Or: “was refreshed.” The basic root meaning of this verb is “to breathe”; it is related to the noun *nefesh*, meaning “person” (i.e., the species in whom God has blown the breath of life). When one rests, one infuses oneself with a new breath of life. The peculiarity of the phrasing of this verse gave birth to the idea of the *n’shamah y’tairah*, the “additional soul” granted us on Shabbat. (Reuven Hammer, adapted)

HATZI KADDISH. As remarked upon earlier, the evening service consists of two central moments: the recitation of the Sh’ma, and the Amidah (the silent personal prayer). The Hatzi Kaddish separates the two sections. Its central line, *y’hei sh’meih raba m’varakh*, “May God’s great name be acknowledged,” expresses the same thought as the call to worship, *Bar’khu*, with which the evening service began. It is as if the leader is calling us to a new service of personal prayer that begins here.

# The Friday Night Amidah

## Pronounce the Divine Holy Name

Midnight at the Rabbi's door the Creator listens intently to know by which of His names will He be called tonight.

—RIVKA MIRIAM  
(translated by  
Linda Stern Zisquit)

## The Silent Amidah

On Shabbat the Amidah includes seven blessings, just as seven blessings are recited at a wedding.

—JACOB EMDEN

## Cartographies of Silence, no. 3

The technology of silence  
The rituals, etiquette

the blurring of terms  
silence not absence

of words or music or even  
raw sounds

Silence can be a plan  
rigorously executed

the blueprint to a life

It is a presence  
it has a history a form

Do not confuse it  
with any kind of absence

—ADRIENNE RICH

Before the Amidah begins, it is customary to take three steps forward, symbolic of approaching God's presence. If there is no room, we first take three steps backward. The sign ¶ indicates the places to bow. The Amidah concludes on page 52.

ADONAI, open my lips that my mouth may speak Your praise.

## First B'rakhah: Our Ancestors

With Patriarchs:

¶ *Barukh atah ADONAI,*  
our God and God of our  
ancestors,  
God of Abraham, God of  
Isaac, and God of Jacob,  
great, mighty, awe-inspiring,  
transcendent God,  
who acts with kindness  
and love, and creates all,  
who remembers the loving  
deeds of our ancestors,  
and who will lovingly bring a  
redeemer to their children's  
children for the sake of  
divine honor.

With Patriarchs and Matriarchs:

¶ *Barukh atah ADONAI,*  
our God and God of our  
ancestors,  
God of Abraham, God of  
Isaac, and God of Jacob,  
God of Sarah, God of  
Rebecca, God of Rachel,  
and God of Leah,  
great, mighty, awe-inspiring,  
transcendent God,  
who acts with kindness  
and love, and creates all,  
who remembers the loving  
deeds of our ancestors,  
and who will lovingly bring a  
redeemer to their children's  
children for the sake of  
divine honor.

# תפילת העמידה לערבית לשבת

Before the Amidah begins, it is customary to take three steps forward, symbolic of approaching God's presence. If there is no room, we first take three steps backward. The sign ¶ indicates the places to bow. The Amidah concludes on page 52.

אֲדַנִּי שְׁפָתַי תִּפְתָּח, וּפִי יִגִּיד תְּהִלָּתְךָ.

With Patriarchs and Matriarchs:

¶ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה,  
אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ,  
[וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ], אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם,  
אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב,  
אֱלֹהֵי שָׂרָה, אֱלֹהֵי רָבֵקָה,  
אֱלֹהֵי רַחֵל וְאֱלֹהֵי לֵאָה,  
הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא,  
אֵל עֲלִיוֹן, גּוֹמֵל חַסְדִּים  
טוֹבִים, וְקוֹנֵה הַכֹּל,  
וְזוֹכֵר חַסְדֵי אֲבוֹת,  
[וְאִמָּהוֹת], וּמְבִיא גּוֹאֵל  
לְבָנֵי בְנֵיהֶם לְמַעַן שְׁמוֹ  
בְּאַהֲבָה.

With Patriarchs:

¶ בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה,  
אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ,  
אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם, אֱלֹהֵי  
יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב, הָאֵל  
הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא,  
אֵל עֲלִיוֹן, גּוֹמֵל חַסְדִּים  
טוֹבִים, וְקוֹנֵה הַכֹּל,  
וְזוֹכֵר חַסְדֵי אֲבוֹת, וּמְבִיא  
גּוֹאֵל לְבָנֵי בְנֵיהֶם לְמַעַן  
שְׁמוֹ בְּאַהֲבָה.

middle *b'rakhah* focuses on distinctive themes of the day. While the Amidah in the morning and afternoon is repeated aloud by the service leader, the evening Amidah is only recited silently—a practice originating in ancient times, perhaps so that congregants would not be unduly delayed in getting home after dark.

ADONAI, OPEN MY LIPS תִּפְתָּח אֶדְנִי שְׁפָתַי תִּפְתָּח. The Amidah begins with a personal prayer taken from Psalm 51:17, where prayer is exalted over sacrifice.

BENDING THE KNEES AND BOWING. The Babylonian Talmud confined bowing to the beginning and end of this first *b'rakhah*, as well as to the beginning and end of the next-to-last *b'rakhah*, which thanks God for the gift of life (Berakhot 34a). We stand up straight when we reach God's name. In bowing, we recognize God's majesty; when we address God directly, we do so face to face (Berakhot 12a).

OUR GOD AND GOD OF OUR ANCESTORS [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ] אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ. Most blessings refer to God as *melekh ha-olam*, "sovereign of time and space." The Amidah, the "service of the heart," is an exception, thereby setting the stage for personal prayer. Here, God is not "sovereign of time and space," a being transcendent, abstract, or remote, but rather utterly immanent, intimate, particular, and proximate, relating to individuals. And with this opening, we pray, imply, and perhaps quite brazenly demand, that just as God was for our patriarchs and matriarchs—comforting, caring, and close—so will God be for us. (Michelle Dardashti)

AMIDAH. The Amidah, literally "the prayer said while standing," is a moment of personal meditation and is also known as the "Silent Prayer." It always contains three introductory *b'rakhot*. The first recalls our ancestors and their relationship to God and God's continuing relationship to us, their descendants. The second describes God's presence in the world, emphasizing God's caring relationship. The third speaks of God's uniqueness and the path to God: holiness. Similarly, every Amidah ends with three *b'rakhot*. The first asks that our prayers be accepted and looks toward the restoration of God's presence in Zion, when we will stand in an ideal relationship with God. The next thanks God for the gifts we experience in life. The concluding blessing of the Amidah ends with a prayer for peace. On Shabbat and festivals, the



### Holiness

The holy is the mystery of being that cannot be apprehended by the senses.

—YEHUDAH HALEVI

### Shabbat moment

... Untie the knots of the will. Loosen your clenched grip, barren hills of bone. Here, no edges to hone, only the palm fallen open as a rose about to toss its petals.

—MARGE PIERCY

### To Serve You Truly

The Ḥasidic master Yehudah Aryeh Leib of Gur remarked that it is only on Shabbat that we can truly experience God's presence. An artist has to step back from the canvas in order to see if the brushwork captures the artistic conception that inspired it. Sometimes we get so involved with the work we do that we can no longer see what we have done. On Shabbat, we have the opportunity to step back from what we have been preoccupied with in daily life, see what we do in a new perspective, and recover the inner truths that inspire us and that should animate our going out to the world again.

### Shabbat: The Culmination of Creation

A Ḥasidic teaching: We build a house in order to live in it. Until we live in it, it is not really a home. So, too, it is with creation: God formed the world in six days, but on Shabbat, God came to dwell within it. And on each Shabbat, the world once again becomes God's home.

### Third B'rakhah: God's Holiness

Holy are You and holy is Your name; holy ones praise You each day. *Barukh atah ADONAI*, the Holy God.

*On Shabbat Shuvah we substitute:*

*Barukh atah ADONAI*, the Holy Sovereign.

### Fourth B'rakhah: The Holiness of Shabbat

You dedicated the seventh day to Your name, the culmination of the creation of heaven and earth, blessing it above all other days, sanctifying it beyond other times, as it is written in Your Torah:

The heavens and the earth, and all they contain, were completed.

On the seventh day God finished the work, ceasing from all work on the seventh day. Then God blessed the seventh day, making it holy—for on it, God ceased from all the work of creation.

Our God and God of our ancestors, embrace our rest.

Make us holy through Your mitzvot and let the Torah be our portion.

Fill our lives with Your goodness and gladden us with Your deliverance.

Purify our hearts to serve You truly.

ADONAI our God, lovingly and willingly grant that we inherit Your holy Shabbat, that the people Israel, who make Your name holy, may find rest on this day.

*Barukh atah ADONAI*, who makes Shabbat holy.

אַתָּה קָדוֹשׁ וְשִׁמְךָ קָדוֹשׁ,  
וְקָדוֹשִׁים בְּכָל־יוֹם יִהְיֶה לְלוֹךְ סֵלָה.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הָאֵל הַקָּדוֹשׁ.

*On Shabbat Shuvah we substitute:*

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַמְלִיךְ הַקָּדוֹשׁ.

אַתָּה קָדְשָׁתְּ אֶת־יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי לְשִׁמְךָ,  
תְּכַלִּית מַעֲשֵׂה שָׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ,  
וּבְרַכְתּוֹ מִכָּל־הַיָּמִים,  
וְקָדְשָׁתּוֹ מִכָּל־הַיָּמִינִים,  
וְכֵן כָּתוּב בְּתוֹרָתְךָ:

וַיְכַלּוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל־צְבָאָם.

וַיְכַל אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה,

וַיִּשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי, מִכָּל־מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה.

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת־יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ,

כִּי בּוֹ שָׁבַת מִכָּל־מְלַאכְתּוֹ,

אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשׂוֹת.

אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ],

רְצֵה בְּמִנוּחֵינוּ,

קַדְּשֵׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ,

וְתֵן חֶלְקֵנוּ בְּתוֹרָתְךָ,

שִׁבְעֵנוּ מִטּוֹבֶךָ,

וְשִׁמְחֵנוּ בִּישׁוּעָתְךָ,

וְטַהַר לִבֵּנוּ לְעִבְדֶּךָ בְּאַמֶּת,

וְהִנְחִילֵנוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרַצוֹן

שַׁבַּת קְדֻשָּׁה,

וַיְנוּחוּ בָּהּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִקְדָּשֵׁי שְׁמֶךָ.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, מְקַדֵּשׁ הַשַּׁבָּת.

from those moments when we sense God's presence in the world.

**PURIFY OUR HEARTS** וְטַהַר לִבֵּנוּ. The Ḥasidic master Zadok Hakohen of Lublin remarks that on Shabbat, in the central prayer of the Amidah, we pray for our souls.

HOLY קָדוֹשׁ. Each of us is created in the very image of God and has the capacity to incorporate holiness into our life. The tradition maintains that we do so when we imitate God's qualities: "As God is called 'merciful,' so should you be merciful; as God is called 'righteous' and 'loving,' so should you be righteous and loving" (Lekah Tov, *Re'ei*h).

**SANCTIFYING IT BEYOND OTHER TIMES** וְקָדְשָׁתּוֹ מִכָּל־הַיָּמִינִים. For instance, according to rabbinic law, while cooking and carrying are permitted on the festival, they are restricted on Shabbat.

**THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH** וַיְכַלּוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ. Genesis 2:1–3. This passage appears in the Torah as the culmination of the account of the creation of the universe.

**FILL OUR LIVES... GLADDEN US** שִׁבְעֵנוּ... וְשִׁמְחֵנוּ. It is possible to think of this prayer as focusing on our needs: enough physical bounty to satisfy our physical needs. In another sense, though, we might understand these words to be addressed to our internal response to experiencing the Divine in our lives. That is, we pray to in fact be fully satisfied by whatever goodness and blessing we have, without constantly craving more. The prayer then continues: may our greatest joy be derived

### Fifth B'rakhah: The Restoration of Zion

ADONAI our God, embrace Your people Israel and their prayer. Restore worship to Your sanctuary. May the prayers of the people Israel be lovingly accepted by You, and may our service always be pleasing.

*On Rosh Hodesh and Hol Ha-mo-ed we add:*

Our God and God of our ancestors, may the thought of us rise up and reach You. Attend to us and accept us; hear us and respond to us. Keep us in mind, and keep in mind the thought of our ancestors, as well as the Messiah, the descendant of David; Jerusalem, Your holy city; and all Your people, the house of Israel. Respond to us with deliverance, goodness, compassion, love, life, and peace, on this

*On Rosh Hodesh:* Rosh Hodesh. *On Pesah:* Festival of Matzot. *On Sukkot:* Festival of Sukkot.

Remember us for good; respond to us with blessing; redeem us with life. Show us compassion and care with words of kindness and deliverance; have mercy on us and redeem us. Our eyes are turned to You, for You are a compassionate and caring sovereign.

May our eyes behold Your compassionate return to Zion.  
*Barukh atah ADONAI, who restores Your Divine Presence to Zion.*

### Sixth B'rakhah:

#### Gratitude for Life and Its Blessings

† We thank You, for You are ever our God and the God of our ancestors; You are the bedrock of our lives, the shield that protects us in every generation.

We thank You and sing Your praises—for our lives that are in Your hands, for our souls that are under Your care, for Your miracles that accompany us each day, and for Your wonders and Your gifts that are with us each moment—evening, morning, and noon.

You are the one who is good, whose mercy is never-ending; the one who is compassionate, whose love is unceasing. We have always placed our hope in You.

*On Hanukkah we add Al Hanissim on page 430.*

רצה, יהוה אלהינו, בעמך ישראל ובתפלתם, והשב אתה עבודה לדביר ביתך, ותפלתם באהבה תקבל ברצון, ותהי לרצון תמיד עבודת ישראל עמך.

*On Rosh Hodesh and Hol Ha-mo-ed we add:*

אלהינו ואלהי אבותינו [ואמותינו], יעלה ויבא, ויגיע ויראה, וירצה וישמע, ויפקד ויזכר זכרוננו ופקדוננו, וזכרון אבותינו [ואמותינו], וזכרון משיח בן דוד עבדך, וזכרון ירושלים עיר קדשך, וזכרון כל עמך בית ישראל לפניך, לפליטה, לטובה, לחן ולחסד ולרחמים, לחיים ולשלום, ביום

*On Sukkot:* חג הסוכות *On Pesah:* חג המצות *On Rosh Hodesh:* ראש החודש

הזה. וזכרנו, יהוה אלהינו, בו לטובה, ופקדנו בו לברכה, והושיענו בו לחיים. ובדבר ישועה ורחמים, חוס וחסנו, ורחם עלינו והושיענו, פי אליך עינינו, פי אל מלך חנון ורחום אתה.

ותחזינה עינינו בשובך לציון ברחמים. ברוך אתה יהוה, המחזיר שכינתו לציון.

† מודים אנחנו לך, שאתה הוא יהוה אלהינו ואלהי אבותינו [ואמותינו] לעולם ועד. צור חיינו, מגן ישענו, אתה הוא לדור ודור. נודה לך וגספר תהלתך, על חיינו המסורים בידך, ועל נשמותינו הפקודות לך, ועל נסיה שבכל יום עמנו, ועל נפלאותיך וטובותיך שבכל עת, ערב ובקר וצהרים. הטוב, פי לא כלו רחמיה, והמרחם, פי לא תמו חסדיך, מעולם קוינו לך.

*On Hanukkah we add Al Hanissim on page 430.*

RESTORE WORSHIP TO YOUR SANCTUARY והשב את העבודה לדביר ביתך. The destruction of the Temples in Jerusalem, first by the Babylonians in 587/586 B.C.E. and then by the Romans in 70 C.E., were cataclysmic events in early Jewish history. The prayer for restoring the Temple service expresses our longing to recover the sense of immediate connection with God that is believed to have characterized the Temple service.

WHO RESTORES YOUR DIVINE PRESENCE TO ZION המחזיר שכינתו לציון. In the Land of Israel in the 1st millennium, this blessing ended with the words שאותך לבדך ביראה נעבד, "You alone shall we worship in awe."

FOR YOUR MIRACLES ועל נסיהך. Miracles need not be supernatural events. Natural events—sunrise and sunset, the morning dew, life itself—may all be experienced with a sense of wonder.

#### Gratitude

My God, open my eyes and my heart that I might always merit to see the good in the world and the good that You have bestowed upon me, even as I experience difficulties and am troubled. May no physical ailment or spiritual despair cause me to forget the blessings You have granted me in life. May Your love and Your compassion ever be before me.

—based on a prayer of NAHMAN OF BRATZLAV

### Pursuing Peace

Hezekiah taught: Great is peace, for all other mitzvot of the Torah are conditional: “If you see...” (Exodus 23:5), “If you meet...” (Exodus 23:4), “If you happen upon...” (Deuteronomy 22:6). If the circumstance comes your way then you must perform the mitzvah, but if not, there is no obligation to fulfill it. But regarding peace it is written, “Seek peace and pursue it” (Psalm 34:15). Seek peace wherever you find yourself, and pursue it in other places, as well.

—TRACTATE  
DEREKH ERETZ

### Shalom Rav

Spread Your peace over us like a vast quilt crafted by strong and patient hands. Plant it deep within us like a million seeds claiming life in the heart’s moist soil.

Grant it now.  
To those born Your people,  
to those who have  
walked winding paths to  
become so;  
to those still burdened by  
history, to those with no  
memory of want or fear;  
grant a generous peace.  
To those who reach for it through  
the steady breath of the body;  
to those who grasp for it in a child  
home from the reserves;  
to those on the streets for the  
rights of others; to those on  
guard for the safety of their own;  
with abundant gentle blessing,  
Master of Peace,  
kiss all of us goodnight.

—TAMARA COHEN

For all these blessings may Your name be praised and exalted, our sovereign, always and forever.

*On Shabbat Shuvah we add:*

And inscribe all the people of Your covenant for a good life.

May all that lives thank You always, and faithfully praise Your name forever, God of our deliverance and help.

† *Barukh atah ADONAI*, Your name is goodness and praise of You is fitting.

### Seventh B'rakhah: Prayer for Peace

Grant abundant and lasting peace to Your people Israel and all who dwell on earth, for You are the sovereign master of all the ways of peace. May it please You to bless Your people Israel at all times with Your gift of peace.

*Shalom rav al yisrael am'kha v'al kol yosh'vei teiveil tasim l'olam, ki atah hu melekh adon l'khol ha-shalom. V'tov b'einekha l'varekh et am'kha yisrael b'khol eit u-v'khol sha-ah bishlomkha.*

*On Shabbat Shuvah we recite the following paragraph, in place of the line that follows it, and then continue on the next page:*

May we and the entire house of Israel be called to mind and inscribed for life, blessing, sustenance, and peace in the Book of Life.

*Barukh atah ADONAI*, who brings peace.

*Barukh atah ADONAI*, who blesses Your people Israel with peace.

וְעַל כָּלֵם יִתְבָּרַךְ וַיִּתְרוֹמַם שְׁמֶךָ מִלְּפָנֵינוּ תַּמִּיד לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

*On Shabbat Shuvah we add:*

וּבְכָתוּב לְחַיִּים טוֹבִים כָּל־בְּנֵי בְרִיתְךָ.

וְכָל הַחַיִּים יוֹדוּךָ סֵלָה,

וַיְהִלְלוּ אֶת־שְׁמֶךָ בְּאַמָּת,

הָאֵל יִשׁוּעַתָּנוּ וְעֲזָרְתָּנוּ סֵלָה.

† בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַטּוֹב שְׁמֶךָ וְלֵךְ נֶאֱדָה לְהוֹדוֹת.

שְׁלוֹם רַב עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמְּךָ וְעַל כָּל־יְשׁוּבֵי תֵיבַל תְּשִׁים לְעוֹלָם, כִּי אַתָּה הוּא מֶלֶךְ אֲדוֹן לְכָל־הַשְּׁלוֹם. וְטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ לְבָרַךְ אֶת־עַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּכָל־עֵת וּבְכָל־שָׁעָה בְּשְׁלוֹמְךָ.

*On Shabbat Shuvah we recite the following paragraph, in place of the line that follows it, and then continue on the next page:*

בְּסִפְרֵי חַיִּים, בְּרַכָּה, וְשְׁלוֹם, וּפְרִינָסָה טוֹבָה,  
נְדָבָר וְנִפְתָּב לְפָנֶיךָ, אֲנַחְנוּ וְכָל־עַמְּךָ בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל,  
לְחַיִּים טוֹבִים וְלְשְׁלוֹם.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, עוֹשֵׂה הַשְּׁלוֹם.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַמְּבָרַךְ אֶת־עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשְׁלוֹם.

MAY YOUR NAME BE PRAISED AND EXALTED *יִתְבָּרַךְ וַיִּתְרוֹמַם שְׁמֶךָ*. In the worldview of the Bible and the liturgy, when we say “God’s name is exalted,” we are acknowledging God, recognizing God’s goodness in creation, and acting to enable God’s justice and compassion to be visible in the world.

WHO BLESSES YOUR PEOPLE ISRAEL WITH PEACE *הַמְּבָרַךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשְׁלוֹם*. The midrash notes, “Great is peace, for all prayers conclude with pleas for peace” (Leviticus Rabbah 9:9). Just as the Amidah concludes with a prayer for peace, so too do the Grace After Meals, the Priestly Blessing, Kaddish Shalem, the Mourner’s Kaddish, and the evening Sh’ma and Its Blessings. Similarly, the entire Mishnah concludes with the word *shalom*, noting that God “could not find any vessel that could contain Israel, except that of peace” (Uktzin 3:12). Peace enables all blessings to be fully appreciated and enjoyed.

### Who Am I?

We do not step out of the world when we pray; we merely see the world in a different setting. The self is not the hub, but the spoke of the revolving wheel.

—ABRAHAM JOSHUA HESCHEL

### A Concluding Meditation

My God, have compassion on me and help me always to yearn to live a holy life, each day to find some sparks of holiness in the world. Help me as I turn inward to express my yearning for You, and help me in my going out to uncover Your presence in the world.

—based on a prayer of NAHMAN OF BRATZLAV

The silent recitation of the Amidah concludes with a personal prayer or one of the following:

א

My God, keep my tongue from evil, my lips from deceit.

Help me ignore those who would slander me.

Let me be humble before all.

Open my heart to Your Torah, that I may pursue Your mitzvot.

Frustrate the designs of those who plot evil against me;

nullify their schemes.

Act for the sake of Your name; act for the sake of Your triumph;

act for the sake of Your holiness; act for the sake of Your Torah.

Answer my prayer for the deliverance of Your people.

May the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart

be acceptable to You, ADONAI, my rock and my redeemer.

*Some have the custom of taking three steps backward and bowing at the conclusion of the Amidah, as if exiting the court of a sovereign.*

May the one who creates peace on high bring peace to us and to all Israel [and to all who dwell on earth]. And we say: *Amen*.

ב

Grant me the liberating joy of Shabbat, the ability to truly taste its delights. May my heart not be weighed down by sorrow on this holy Shabbat. Fill the soul of Your servant with gladness—for to You, ADONAI, I offer my entire being. Help me to increase the joys of Shabbat and to extend its joyful spirit to the other six days of the week. Show me the path of life, that I may be filled with the joy of being in Your presence, the delight of being close to You forever.

May the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable to You, ADONAI, my rock and my redeemer.

*Some have the custom of taking three steps backward and bowing at the conclusion of the Amidah, as if exiting the court of a sovereign.*

May the one who creates peace on high bring peace to us and to all Israel [and to all who dwell on earth]. And we say: *Amen*.

Yihyu l'ratzon imrei fi v'hegyon libi l'fanekha, Adonai tzuri v'go-ali.

Oseh shalom bimromav hu ya-aseh shalom aleinu v'al kol yisrael [v'al kol yosh'vei teiveil], v'imru amen.

The silent recitation of the Amidah concludes with a personal prayer or one of the following:

א

אֱלֹהֵי, נִצּוֹר לְשׁוֹנֵי מַרְעֵ, וּשְׁפָתֵי מִדְּבַר מַרְמָה, וְלִמְקַלְלֵי  
נַפְשֵׁי תַדָּם, וְנַפְשֵׁי בְּעַפְּרָ לְכָל תְּהִיָּה. פָּתַח לְבִי בְּתוֹרַתְךָ,  
וּבְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ תִּרְדּוּף נַפְשִׁי. וְכָל־הַחֹשְׁבִים עָלַי רָעָה,  
מִהֲרָה הִפֵּר עֲצָתָם וְקַלְקַל מַחְשַׁבְתָּם. עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן שְׁמֶךָ  
עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן יְמִינְךָ, עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן קִדְשֶׁךָ, עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן  
תּוֹרַתְךָ. לְמַעַן יַחְלִצוּן יְדִידֶיךָ, הוֹשִׁיעָה יְמִינְךָ וְעַנְנֵי.

יְהִיו לְרָצוֹן אִמְרֵי פִי וְהִגִּיוֹן לְבִי לְפָנֶיךָ, יְהוָה צוּרֵי וְגוֹאֲלֵי.

*Some have the custom of taking three steps backward and bowing at the conclusion of the Amidah, as if exiting the court of a sovereign.*

עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמִרְוּמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם עֲלֵינוּ  
וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְעַל כָּל־יְוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֵל], וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן.

ב

זַכְּנֵי לְשִׁמְחָה וְחִירוֹת שֶׁל שַׁבָּת, לְטָעַם טָעַם עֲנֹג שַׁבָּת  
בְּאַמְתָּ. זַכְּנֵי שְׁלֹא יַעֲלֶה עַל לְבִי עֲצָבוֹת בְּיוֹם שַׁבָּת  
קִדְשׁ. שִׁמְחַ נַפְשׁ מְשֻׁרְתְּךָ, כִּי אֵלֶיךָ אֲדַנֵּי נַפְשִׁי אֲשָׂא.  
עֲזֵרְנִי לְהַרְבוֹת בְּתַעֲנוּגֵי שַׁבָּת, וּלְהַמְשִׁיךְ הַשִּׁמְחָה שֶׁל  
שַׁבָּת לְשֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַחֹל. תוֹדִיעֵנִי אֶרְחַ חַיִּים, שִׁבְעַ  
שִׁמְחוֹת אֶת־פָּנֶיךָ, נְעִימוֹת בְּיַמִּינְךָ נִצַּח.

יְהִיו לְרָצוֹן אִמְרֵי פִי וְהִגִּיוֹן לְבִי לְפָנֶיךָ, יְהוָה צוּרֵי וְגוֹאֲלֵי.

*Some have the custom of taking three steps backward and bowing at the conclusion of the Amidah, as if exiting the court of a sovereign.*

עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמִרְוּמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם עֲלֵינוּ  
וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְעַל כָּל־יְוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֵל], וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן.

MY GOD אֱלֹהֵי. One opinion voiced in the Babylonian Talmud states that every Amidah must be accompanied by a personal prayer (Berakhot 29b). The prayer that is printed here is offered by the Babylonian Talmud (Berakhot 17a) as an example of such a personal prayer; it is attributed to Mar son of Ravina (4th century). Unlike the rest of the Amidah, these personal prayers are distinguished by the use of the first-person singular. Worshippers might use this time as a moment for prayers that express thoughts and concerns not articulated for them by the formal liturgy.

ACT FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR TRIUMPH יְמִינְךָ. Literally, “Your right hand.” God’s right hand is associated with redemption and with God’s ultimate triumph. The psalmist sings, “The right hand of Adonai is triumphant” (118:15–16).

MAY THE WORDS יְהִיו לְרָצוֹן. Psalm 19:15. The Amidah is preceded by a brief prayer to be able to pray, and it closes here with a prayer that our prayers—even those that remain in our hearts, unexpressed—have been heard. Bracketing the Amidah with these biblical quotations was suggested by Rabbi Yohanan (Talmud of the Land of Israel, Berakhot 4:4).

## Angels Accompany You

By reciting the passage describing God's relation to creation, one shares the partnership of God and the world.

Rabbi Hamnuna said: The Torah treats one who prays on the eve of Shabbat and recites *Va-y'khulu* ("the heavens and the earth, and all they contain, were completed") as though that person had become a partner with the Holy One in the creation.... Hisda said in Mar Ukba's name: When one prays on the eve of Shabbat and recites *Va-y'khulu*, the two ministering angels who accompany a person place their hands on that person's head and say, "Now that these words have touched your lips, your sins shall be wiped away, and your transgressions atoned" (Isaiah 6:7). *Having received Shabbat, we stand before God innocent and pure.*

—BABYLONIAN TALMUD

## Symbolic Repetition of the Amidah

The following biblical passage is recited while standing:

The heavens and the earth, and all they contain, were completed. On the seventh day God finished the work, ceasing from all work on the seventh day. Then God blessed the seventh day, making it holy—for on it, God ceased from all the work of creation.

*Va-y'khulu ha-shamayim v'ha-aretz v'khol tz'va-am. Va-y'khal Elohim bayom ha-sh'vi-i m'lakhto asher asah, vayishbot bayom ha-sh'vi-i mikol m'lakhto asher asah. Va-y'varekh Elohim et yom ha-sh'vi-i va-y'kadesh oto, ki vo shavat mikol m'lakhto, asher bara Elohim la-asot.*

The following passages are recited only with a minyan.

With Patriarchs:

*Barukh atah ADONAI,*  
our God and God of our  
ancestors, God of Abraham,  
God of Isaac, and God of  
Jacob, great, mighty, awe-  
inspiring, transcendent God,  
creator of heaven and earth.

With Patriarchs and Matriarchs:

*Barukh atah ADONAI,*  
our God and God of our  
ancestors, God of Abraham,  
God of Isaac, and God of  
Jacob, God of Sarah, God of  
Rebecca, God of Rachel, and  
God of Leah, great, mighty,  
awe-inspiring, transcendent  
God, creator of heaven and  
earth.

God, who promised protection to our ancestors and assures life to the dead, the incomparable holy God [*on Shabbat Shuvah we substitute: holy Sovereign*], desired to give rest to the people Israel and so provided them with the holy Shabbat. We worship in awe and reverence in God's presence and offer thanks to God's name, each day, always. The source of blessings, the master of peace, God, to whom all thanks are due, sanctifies Shabbat and blesses the seventh day, providing sacred rest to a people filled with joy, celebrating it as a symbol of the work of creation.

*Magen avot bidvaro, m'hayeih meitim b'ma-amaro, ha-El [on Shabbat Shuvah we substitute: ha-melekh] ha-kadosh she-ein kamohu, ha-meini-ah l'amo b'yom shabbat kodsho, ki vam ratzah l'hani-ah lahem. L'fanav na-avod b'yirah vafahad, v'nodeh lishmo b'khol yom tamid. Me'on ha-b'rakhot, El ha-hoda-ot, adon ha-shalom, m'kadesh ha-shabbat u-m'varekh sh'vi-i, u-meini-ah bikdushah l'am m'dushnei oneg, zeikher l'ma-aseih v'reishit.*

## מעין שבע

The following biblical passage is recited while standing:

וַיְכַלּוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל-צְבָאָם.  
וַיְכַל אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה,  
וַיִּשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי, מִכָּל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה.  
וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ,  
כִּי בּו שְׁבֹת מְכַל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ, אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשׂוֹת.

The following passages are recited only with a minyan.

With Patriarchs and Matriarchs:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה,  
אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ  
[וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ], אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם,  
אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב,  
אֱלֹהֵי שָׂרָה, אֱלֹהֵי רַבֵּקָה,  
אֱלֹהֵי רַחֵל, וְאֱלֹהֵי לֵאָה,  
הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא,  
אֵל עֲלִיוֹן, קוֹנֵה שָׁמַיִם  
וְאָרֶץ.

With Patriarchs:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה,  
אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ,  
אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם, אֱלֹהֵי  
יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב, הָאֵל  
הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא,  
אֵל עֲלִיוֹן, קוֹנֵה שָׁמַיִם  
וְאָרֶץ.

מִגֵּן אֲבוֹת בְּדַבְּרוֹ, מְחִיָּה מֵתִים בְּמֵאֲמָרוֹ,

הָאֵל הַקְּדוֹשׁ [הַמְּלֹךְ הַקְּדוֹשׁ: *on Shabbat Shuvah we substitute:*  
שָׂאִין כְּמוֹהוּ, הַמְּנִיחַ לְעַמּוֹ בַּיּוֹם שְׁבֹת קְדָשׁוֹ,  
כִּי בָם רָצָה לְהַנִּיחַ לָהֶם. לְפָנָיו נַעֲבֹד בְּיִרְאָה וּפְחָה,  
וְנוֹדָה לְשֵׁמוֹ בְּכָל-יוֹם תָּמִיד. מֵעוֹן הַבְּרִכוֹת,  
אֵל הַהוֹדָאוֹת, אֲדוֹן הַשְּׁלוֹם, מְקַדֵּשׁ הַשְּׁבֹת וּמְבָרֵךְ  
שְׁבִיעִי, וּמְנִיחַ בְּקִדְשָׁהּ לְעַם מְדֻשְׁנֵי עֲנָג,  
זָכָר לְמַעֲשֵׂה בְּרֵאשִׁית.

**SYMBOLIC REPETITION.** The Amidah is never repeated aloud in any evening service, but on Shabbat we celebrate the day by including each of the themes of the Amidah in a single *b'rakhah*, which we chant or sing aloud after the conclusion of the silent Amidah.

**THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH** וַיְכַלּוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ. Genesis 2:1–3. The Babylonian Talmud recommends that this passage be recited as a testament to Shabbat and to God's creation (Shabbat 119b). It is traditionally recited while standing, for in a Jewish court one's testimony is offered while standing.

**PROTECTION TO OUR ANCESTORS** מִגֵּן אֲבוֹת. This paragraph is a poetic reworking of the seven blessings of the Amidah.

### Two Kinds of Peace

The Ḥasidic master Naḥman of Bratzlav distinguished between two kinds of peace. The first is peace within one's self, which arises out of a sense of awe and humility. The second kind of peace derives from prayer—a vision of universal peace, when there shall be peace in all the world.

### The Song

On your journey you will come to a time of waking.

The others may be asleep. Or you may be alone.

Immediacy of song moving the titled

Visions of children and the linking stars.

You will begin then to remember. You Hear the voice relating after late listening.

You remember even falling asleep, or a dream of sleep.

For now the song is given and you remember.

At every clear waking you have known this song The cities of this music identified

By the white springs of singing, and their fountains

Reflected in windows, in all the human eyes.

The wishes, the need growing. The song growing.

—MURIEL RUKEYSER

► Our God and God of our ancestors, embrace our rest. Make us holy through Your mitzvot and let the Torah be our portion. Fill our lives with Your goodness and gladden us with Your deliverance. Purify our hearts to serve You truly. ADONAI our God, lovingly and willingly grant that we inherit Your holy Shabbat, that the people Israel, who make Your name holy, may find rest on this day. *Barukh atah ADONAI*, who makes Shabbat holy.

*Kad'sheinu b'mitzvotekha v'ten ḥelkeinu b'toratekha, sabeinu mi-tuvekha v'samḥeinu bishuatekha, v'taher libeinu l'ovd'kha be-emet, v'hanḥileinu Adonai eloheinu b'ahavah u-v'ratzon shabbat kodshekha, v'yanuḥu vah yisrael m'kad'shei sh'mekha.*

### Kaddish Shalem

**Leader:**

May God's great name be exalted and hallowed throughout the created world, as is God's wish. May God's sovereignty soon be established, in your lifetime and in your days, and in the days of all the house of Israel. And we say: *Amen*.

**Congregation and Leader:**

May God's great name be acknowledged forever and ever!  
*Y'hei sh'meih raba m'varakh l'alam u-l'almei almaya.*

**Leader:**

May the name of the Holy One be acknowledged and celebrated, lauded and worshipped, exalted and honored, extolled and acclaimed—though God, who is blessed, *b'rikh hu*, is truly [on *Shabbat Shuvah* we add: far] beyond all acknowledgment and praise, or any expressions of gratitude or consolation ever spoken in the world. And we say: *Amen*.

May the prayers and pleas of all Israel be accepted by their creator in heaven. And we say: *Amen*.

May heaven bestow on us, and on all Israel, life and abundant and lasting peace. And we say: *Amen*.

May the one who creates peace on high bring peace to us and to all Israel [and to all who dwell on earth]. And we say: *Amen*.

*Oseh shalom bimromav hu ya-aseh shalom aleinu v'al kol yisrael [v'al kol yosh'vei teveil], v'imru amen.*

*On Festivals, Kiddush is recited, page 79.*

◀ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאֲמוֹתֵינוּ], רְצֵה בְּמִנוּחָתָנוּ.  
קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ, וְתֵן חֶלְקֵנוּ בְּתוֹרָתֶךָ,  
שְׂבַעְנוּ מְטוֹבָךָ, וְשִׂמְחָנוּ בִישׁוּעָתֶךָ,  
וְטַהַר לִבָּנוּ לְעִבְדֶּךָ בְּאֵמֶת,  
וְהַנְּחִילֵנוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרִצּוֹן שִׁבְתֵּךָ קִדְּשָׁךָ,  
וְיִנוּחוּ בָּהּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִקִּדְּשֵׁי שְׁמֶךָ.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, מִקִּדְּשֵׁי הַשַּׁבָּת.

### קִדְּשֵׁי שָׁלֵם

**Leader:**

יִתְגַּדֵּל וְיִתְקַדַּשׁ שְׁמֵךָ רַבָּא, בְּעֵלְמָא דִּי בְּרָא, בְּרַעוּתָהּ,  
וְיִמְלִיךָ מַלְכוּתָהּ בְּחַיִּיכוֹן וּבְיוֹמֵיכוֹן וּבְחַיֵּי דְכָל־בֵּית  
יִשְׂרָאֵל, בְּעַגְלָא וּבְזִמְן קָרִיב, וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן.

**Congregation and Leader:**

יְהֵא שְׁמֵךָ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ לְעָלְמָא וְלְעָלְמֵי עָלְמַיָּא.

**Leader:**

יִתְבָּרַךְ וְיִשְׂתַּבַּח וְיִתְפָּאֵר וְיִתְרוֹמַם וְיִתְנַשֵּׂא  
וְיִתְהַדָּר וְיִתְעַלֶּה וְיִתְהַלָּל שְׁמֵךָ דְקִדְּשָׁא, בְּרִיךְ הוּא,  
לְעֵלְמָא מִן כָּל־ [לְעֵלְמָא לְעֵלְמָא מְכַל־: *on Shabbat Shuvah* we substitute:  
בְּרַבְתָּא וְשִׁירְתָּא תְּשַׁבַּחְתָּא וְנַחֲמַתָּא דְאִמְרִין בְּעֵלְמָא,  
וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן.

תִּתְקַבֵּל צְלוֹתָהוֹן וּבְרַעוּתָהוֹן דְּכָל־יִשְׂרָאֵל קֳדָם אֲבוּהוֹן  
דִּי בְּשַׁמַּיָּא, וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן.

יְהֵא שְׁלָמָא רַבָּא מִן שְׁמַיָּא, וְחַיִּים עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל,  
וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן.

עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמִרוֹמָיו הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם  
עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְעַל כָּל־יּוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֵל], וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן.

*On Festivals, Kiddush is recited, page 79.*

In our prayers, we may move among various understandings of “Israel”: Israel as Jewish community, Israel as national home, and Israel as emblematic of all those who uphold an ethical universe.

**KADDISH SHALEM** קִדְּשֵׁי שָׁלֵם. In the ancient synagogue, Kaddish Shalem marked the conclusion of the service. The congregation responded to the leader's invitation to praise God's name at the beginning of the service, and it does so here as well, at the conclusion of the service.

The request that the prayers of all Israel be received favorably and that peace reign is an appropriate conclusion of the service. In the late Middle Ages, a more elaborate ending to the service was considered fitting and so the songs and prayers that follow were appended; to this day, some rites conclude here.

**AND TO ALL WHO DWELL ON EARTH** וְעַל כָּל־יּוֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֵל. The inclusion of these words follows the liturgical practice of many Conservative prayerbooks and congregations of including a universalist dimension to certain prayers for peace, which would otherwise mention only Israel. The prayer thus prompts us to envision an expanding peace, beginning with ourselves and radiating outward: first to all the people Israel, and then to all created beings.

The 20th-century philosopher Emmanuel Levinas asserts that the designation “Israel” includes most broadly all human beings who are committed to the ethical care of the stranger.

## Kiddush

God makes Shabbat holy,  
and in response Israel  
acknowledges Shabbat  
as holy.

—based on a  
TALMUDIC TEACHING

### I Lift My Cup

על אהבתך אשתה גביעי  
שלום לך שלום יום  
השביעי  
מה נעמה לי עת בין  
השמשות  
לראות פני שבת פנים  
החדשות  
באו בתפוחים הרבו  
אששות  
זה יום מנוחי זה דודי  
ירעי.

I lift my cup to celebrate  
my love for you,  
and say:  
shalom to you,  
shalom, seventh day.

How pleasing to me  
this moment of twilight,  
ushering in Shabbat,  
the world's new face,  
beginning tonight.  
Come, enter this orchard,  
eat of its fruit,  
for this is my companion,  
my friend,  
my time of quietude.

Al ahavatekha eshteh g'vi-i  
shalom l'kha shalom yom  
ha-sh'vi-i  
mah na-amah li eit bein  
ha-sh'mashot  
lirot p'nei shabbat panim  
hadashot  
bo-u v'tapuhim harbu ashishot  
zeh yom m'nuhi zeh dodi v'rei-i.

—YEHUDAH HALEVI

On Festivals, Kiddush is recited on page 79.

## Kiddush for Shabbat Evening

We rise.

With the assent of my friends:

Barukh atah ADONAI, our God, sovereign of time and space,  
who creates the fruit of the vine.

Barukh atah Adonai eloheinu melekh ha-olam, borei pri ha-gafen.

Barukh atah ADONAI, our God, sovereign of time and space,  
who has desired us and has provided us with a path to  
holiness through the observance of mitzvot,  
and who lovingly and willingly has bestowed on us Shabbat,  
a measure of God's holiness, a symbol of the work of creation.

For it is the first of sacred times,  
a symbol of the exodus from Egypt.

You have chosen us, and sanctified us among all peoples by  
lovingly and willingly bestowing on us Your holy Shabbat.

Barukh atah ADONAI, who makes Shabbat holy.

Barukh atah adonai eloheinu melekh ha-olam,  
asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'ratzah vanu,  
v'shabbat kodsho b'ahavah u-v'ratzon hinhilanu  
zikaron l'ma-aseih v'reishit,  
ki hu yom t'hilah l'mikra-ei kodesh,  
zeikher litziat mitzrayim,  
ki vanu vaharta v'otanu kidashta mikol ha-amim,  
v'shabbat kodsh'kha b'ahavah u-v'ratzon hinhaltanu.  
Barukh atah Adonai, m'kadeish ha-shabbat.

Between Pesah and Shavuot, we turn to page 63 for the Counting of the Omer.

On Festivals, Kiddush is recited on page 79.

## קידוש ליל שבת

We rise.

סברי חברי\חברותי:

ברוך אתה יהוה אלהינו מלך העולם, בורא פרי הגפן.

ברוך אתה יהוה אלהינו מלך העולם,

אשר קדשנו במצותיו ורצה בנו,

ושבת קדשו באהבה וברצון הנחילנו

זכרון למעשה בראשית,

כי הוא יום תחלה למקראי קדש,

זכר ליציאת מצרים,

כי בנו בחרת ואותנו קדשת מפל העמים,

ושבת קדשך באהבה וברצון הנחלתנו.

ברוך אתה יהוה, מקדש השבת.

Between Pesah and Shavuot, we turn to page 63 for the Counting of the Omer.

synagogue, since some of those present might not have had the opportunity to properly celebrate Shabbat at home. As we have just recited the biblical passage about God resting on Shabbat (Genesis 2:1–3, *Va-y'khulu*), the synagogue Kiddush does not include it, although the home ritual does (see page 76). If everyone is participating in a home or synagogue meal, then Kiddush is not recited at the service, but only at the dinner table.

LOVINGLY . . . LOVINGLY באהבה . . . באהבה. The words of Kiddush emphasize that Shabbat represents a loving relationship between God and Israel.

FIRST OF SACRED TIMES למקראי קדש. In the enumeration of holidays in Leviticus, Shabbat is listed first and then the festivals follow. Also, Shabbat was the first ritual to be ordained after the exodus from Egypt. In fact, instructions and exhortations regarding the observance of Shabbat preceded the revelation at Sinai. When Israel was told about the manna that was to feed them in the desert, they were instructed to collect a double share on Friday so that they would not go out and collect food on Shabbat.

A SYMBOL OF THE EXODUS FROM EGYPT זכר ליציאת מצרים. In the version of the Decalogue in Exodus (20:8), Shabbat is said to be a commemoration of the creation of the world, but in the version in Deuteronomy (5:12), Shabbat is said to symbolize the exodus from Egypt. The liturgy combines both thoughts.

## Concluding Prayers

*We rise.*

### *Aleinu*

It is for us to praise the ruler of all,  
to acclaim the Creator,  
who has not made us merely a nation,  
nor formed us as all earthly families,  
nor given us an ordinary destiny.

† And so we bow, acknowledging the supreme sovereign,  
the Holy One, who is praised—  
who spreads out the heavens and establishes the earth,  
whose glory abides in the highest heavens,  
and whose powerful presence resides in the highest heights.  
This is our God, none else;  
ours is the true sovereign, there is no other.  
As it is written in the Torah:  
“Know this day and take it to heart,  
that ADONAI is God in heaven above and on earth below;  
there is no other.”

*Aleinu l'shabei-ah la-adon hakol,  
lateit g'dulah l'yotzer b'reishit,  
shelo asanu k'goyei ha-aratzot,  
v'lo samanu k'mishp'hot ha-adamah,  
shelo sam helkeinu kahem,  
v'goraleinu k'khol hamonam.*

† *Va-anahnu korim u-mishta'avim u-modim,  
lifnei melekh malkhei ha-m'lakhim, ha-kadosh barukh hu.*

*Shehu noteh shamayim v'yosed aretz,  
u-moshav y'karo ba-shamayim mima-al,  
u-sh'khinat uzo b'govhei m'romim,  
hu eloheinu ein od.*

*Emet malkeinu efes zulato,  
ka-katuv b'torato:*

*v'yadata hayom va-hasheivota el l'vavekha, ki Adonai hu ha-elohim  
ba-shamayim mima-al v'al ha-aretz mitahat, ein od.*

## סיום התפילה

*We rise.*

עֲלֵינוּ לְשַׁבַּח לְאֲדוֹן הַכֹּל,  
לְתַת גְּדֻלָּה לְיוֹצֵר בְּרֵאשִׁית,  
שֶׁלֹא עָשָׂנוּ כְּגוֹיֵי הָאָרְצוֹת,  
וְלֹא שָׁמְנוּ כְּמִשְׁפְּחוֹת הָאֲדָמָה,  
שֶׁלֹא שָׁם חֲלַקְנוּ כִּהֵם,  
וְגַרְלָנוּ כְּכָל־הַמוֹנָם.  
† וְאַנְהֵנוּ בּוֹרְעִים וּמִשְׁתַּחֲוִים וּמוֹדִים,  
לְפָנֵי מֶלֶךְ מַלְכֵי הַמַּלְכִּים, הַקָּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא.  
שֶׁהוּא נוֹטֵה שָׁמַיִם וְיִסַּד אֶרֶץ,  
וּמוֹשֵׁב יְקָרוֹ בְּשָׁמַיִם מִמַּעַל,  
וּשְׁכִינַת עֲזוֹ בְּגִבְהֵי מְרוֹמִים,  
הוּא אֱלֹהֵינוּ אִין עוֹד.  
אֲמַת מְלַפְנוּ אָפֶס זוֹלָתוֹ,  
כְּפִתּוּב בְּתוֹרָתוֹ:

וְיִדְעֵתָ הַיּוֹם וְהַשַּׁבָּת אֶל לְבָבְךָ, כִּי יְהוָה הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים  
בְּשָׁמַיִם מִמַּעַל, וְעַל הָאָרֶץ מִתַּחַת, אִין עוֹד.

**ALEINU** עֲלֵינוּ. This prayer was originally composed for the *Malkhuyot* (“Sovereignty”) section of the Rosh Hashanah Musaf service. Since the late Middle Ages, it has acquired a special pride of place in Ashkenazic liturgy (but not in most Sephardic rites) and is recited as part of the conclusion of every service. It is customary to physically bow from the waist when we recite the line *va-anahnu korim*, “And so we bow.”

**NOR FORMED US AS ALL EARTHLY FAMILIES** וְלֹא שָׁמְנוּ כְּמִשְׁפְּחוֹת הָאֲדָמָה. The historic continuity of the Jewish people defies the story of most nations. Nevertheless, the Jewish exceptionalism emphasized in this prayer has been a matter of controversy, and the current Israeli Masorti Movement has offered the

option of reciting instead the lines from the prophet Micah: “For the people of every nation shall walk in the name of their god, but we shall walk in the name of Adonai, our God, forever” (4:5).

**KNOW THIS DAY** וְיִדְעֵתָ הַיּוֹם. Deuteronomy 4:39, from Moses’ speech enunciating the meaning of God’s revelation at Sinai.

And so, ADONAI our God, we await You,  
 that soon we may behold Your strength revealed in full glory,  
 sweeping away the abominations of the earth,  
 obliterating idols,  
 establishing in the world the sovereignty of the Almighty.  
 All flesh will call out Your name—  
 even the wicked will turn toward You.  
 Then all who live on earth will understand and know  
 that to You alone every knee must bend,  
 all allegiance be sworn.  
 They will bow down and prostrate themselves before You,  
 ADONAI our God,  
 treasure Your glorious name,  
 and accept the obligation of Your sovereignty.  
 May You soon rule over them forever and ever,  
 for true dominion is Yours;  
 and You will rule in glory until the end of time.

► As is written in Your Torah:  
 “ADONAI will reign forever and ever.”  
 And as the prophet said:  
 “ADONAI shall be acknowledged sovereign of all the earth.  
 On that day ADONAI shall be one, and the name of God, one.”  
*V’ne-emar: v’hayah Adonai l’melekh al kol ha-aretz,  
 bayom hahu yihyeh Adonai ehad, u-sh’mo ehad.*  
*We are seated.*

עַל כֵּן נִקְוָה לְךָ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ,  
 לְרֵאוֹת מְהֵרָה בְּתַפְאֵרַת עֲזֻרָה,  
 לְהַעֲבִיר גְּלוּלִים מִן הָאָרֶץ,  
 וְהַאֲלִילִים כָּרוֹת יִפְרֹתוּן,  
 לְתַקֵּן עוֹלָם בְּמַלְכוּת שְׁדֵי,  
 וְכָל־בְּנֵי בָשָׂר יִקְרְאוּ בְּשִׂמְחָה,  
 לְהַפְנוֹת אֵלֶיךָ כָּל־רִשְׁעֵי אָרֶץ.  
 יִפִּירוּ וַיִּדְעוּ כָּל־יֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֶל,  
 כִּי לְךָ תִּכְרַע כָּל־בָּרָךְ,  
 תִּשָּׁבַע כָּל־לְשׁוֹן.  
 לְפָנֶיךָ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יִכְרְעוּ וַיִּפְּלוּ,  
 וְלִכְבוֹד שְׁמֶךָ יִקָּר יִתְבַּנּוּ,  
 וַיִּקְבְּלוּ בְּכֶם אֶת־עַל מַלְכוּתְךָ.  
 וְתִמְלֹךְ עֲלֵיהֶם מְהֵרָה לְעוֹלָם וָעֵד,  
 כִּי הַמַּלְכוּת שְׁלֹךְ הִיא,  
 וְלְעוֹלָמִי עַד תִּמְלֹךְ בְּכָבוֹד.

◀ כַּפְתּוֹב בְּתוֹרָתְךָ: יְהוָה יִמְלֹךְ לְעֹלָם וָעֵד.  
 וְנֶאֱמַר: וְהָיָה יְהוָה לְמֶלֶךְ עַל כָּל־הָאָרֶץ.  
 בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יְהִיָּה יְהוָה אֶחָד, וּשְׁמוֹ אֶחָד.

*We are seated.*

**ESTABLISHING IN THE WORLD THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE ALMIGHTY** לְתַקֵּן עוֹלָם בְּמַלְכוּת שְׁדֵי. Beginning in the 19th century, this phrase was interpreted as a call to universal justice, similar to Isaiah’s call to Israel to be “a light unto the nations.” In this vein, the phrase *l’takken olam* was understood to mean “to repair the world,” to be partners with God in achieving a world filled with peace and righteousness. Even earlier, Maimonides (12th century) had argued that the single most important characteristic of messianic times would be an end to one people’s dominating another (Mishneh Torah, Hilkhoh Melakhim 12:2).

**ADONAI WILL REIGN FOREVER AND EVER** יְהוָה יִמְלֹךְ לְעֹלָם וָעֵד. From the Song at the Sea, Exodus 15:18.

**ON THAT DAY ADONAI SHALL BE ONE** בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יְהִיָּה יְהוָה אֶחָד. Zechariah 14:9. When the Sh’ma was recited earlier, we declared that God is one. Now, at the end of the service, we express our hopes that through our prayer, we have brought the created world a little closer to oneness with the One God. (Lawrence Kushner)

## A Kavanah for Kaddish

Grant that the memories of those who have gone before us be a source of strength for me and for everyone of the house of Israel. May the souls of our departed find peace in Your sheltering care, and may we all be blessed with peace, tranquility, and the fullness of life.

## The Blessing of Memory

It is hard to sing of oneness when our world is not complete, when those who once brought wholeness to our life have gone, and nothing but memory can fill the emptiness their passing leaves behind. But memory can tell us only what we were, in company with those we loved; it cannot help us find what each of us, alone, must now become. Yet no one is really alone; those who live no more echo still within our thoughts and words, and what they did is part of what we have become. We do best homage to our dead when we live our lives most fully, even in the shadow of our loss. Each life is a whole world; in each is the breath of the Divine. In affirming God we affirm the worth of each one whose life, now ended, brought us closer to the source of life, in whose unity no one is alone and every life finds purpose.

—CHAIM STERN

## Mourner's Kaddish

*In the season when Psalm 27 is recited, some congregations wait to say Kaddish until the completion of Psalm 27 (on page 59).*

*Mourners and those observing Yahrzeit:*

May God's great name be exalted and hallowed throughout the created world, as is God's wish. May God's sovereignty soon be established, in your lifetime and in your days, and in the days of all the house of Israel. And we say: *Amen*.

*Congregation and mourners:*

May God's great name be acknowledged forever and ever!

*Mourners:*

May the name of the Holy One be acknowledged and celebrated, lauded and worshipped, exalted and honored, extolled and acclaimed—though God, who is blessed, *b'rikh hu*, is truly [on *Shabbat Shuvah* we add: far] beyond all acknowledgment and praise, or any expressions of gratitude or consolation ever spoken in the world. And we say: *Amen*.

May heaven bestow on us, and on all Israel, life and abundant and lasting peace. And we say: *Amen*.

May the one who creates peace on high bring peace to us and to all Israel [and to all who dwell on earth]. And we say: *Amen*.

*Mourners and those observing Yahrzeit:*

Yitgadal v'yitkadash sh'meih raba, b'alma di v'ra, kiruteih, v'yamlikh malkhuteih b'hayeikhon u-v'yomeikhon u-v'hayei d'khol beit yisrael, ba-agala u-vizman kariv, v'imru amen.

*Congregation and mourners:*

Y'hei sh'meih raba m'varakh l'alam u-l'almei almaya.

*Mourners:*

Yitbarakh v'yishtabah v'yitpa-ar v'yitromam v'yitnasei v'yit-hadar v'yitaleh v'yit-halal sh'meih d'kudsha, b'rikh hu, l'eila min kol [on *Shabbat Shuvah* we substitute: l'eila l'eila mikol] birkhata v'shirata tushb'hata v'nehamata da-amiran b'alma, v'imru amen.

Y'hei sh'lama raba min sh'maya v'hayim aleinu v'al kol yisrael, v'imru amen.

Oseh shalom bimromav hu ya-aseh shalom aleinu v'al kol yisrael [v'al kol yosh'vei teiveil], v'imru amen.

## קדיש יתום

*In the season when Psalm 27 is recited, some congregations wait to say Kaddish until the completion of Psalm 27 (on page 59).*

*Mourners and those observing Yahrzeit:*

יִתְגַּדֵּל וְיִתְקַדַּשׁ שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא,  
בְּעֻלְמָא דֵּי בְרָא, בְּרַעוּתָהּ,  
וְיִמְלִיךָ מַלְכוּתָהּ בְּחַיֵּינוּ וּבְיוֹמֵינוּ  
וּבְחַיֵּי דְכָל-בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל,  
בְּעֻגְלָא וּבְזִמְן קָרִיב,  
וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

*Congregation and mourners:*

יְהֵא שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ לְעָלְמָא וּלְעָלְמֵי עָלְמֵיָא.

*Mourners:*

יִתְבָּרַךְ וְיִשְׁתַּבַּח וְיִתְפָּאֵר וְיִתְרוֹמֵם וְיִתְנַשֵּׂא  
וְיִתְהַדָּר וְיִתְעַלֶּה וְיִתְהַלָּל שְׁמֵהּ דְּקַדְשָׁא, בְּרִיךְ הוּא,  
לְעָלְמָא מִן כָּל- [לְעָלְמָא לְעָלְמָא מְכָל- [on *Shabbat Shuvah* we substitute:  
בְּרִכְתָּא וְשִׁירְתָּא תְּשַׁבְּחָתָא וְנִחַמְתָּא דְּאִמְרוּן בְּעֻלְמָא,  
וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

יְהֵא שְׁלָמָא רַבָּא מִן שְׁמַיָּא וְחַיִּים  
עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל-יִשְׂרָאֵל,  
וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמְרוֹמָיו הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם  
עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל-יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְעַל כָּל-יּוֹשְׁבֵי תְּבִיל],  
וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן.

KADDISH קדיש. The custom for mourners to recite Kaddish began sometime after the 11th century. Though its origin is obscure, it has become an essential element of Jewish prayer. The Kaddish is not a private prayer; rather, it is recited in community with a *minyan* present. In that context, the mourner affirms that tragedy has not separated him or her from God or the Jewish people, and, in turn, the communal response then constitutes an acknowledgment of the mourner.

One Thing I Ask

The Ḥasidic master Levi Yitzhak said: I and my quest are one.

To Behold God's Beauty

The Ḥasidic master Yehudah Aryeh Leib of Gur commented on the dual request expressed in a single verse in this psalm, first to behold God's beauty and then to pray in God's sanctuary: On Shabbat, I behold God's beauty; in the week, as I enter the world, I pray in God's sanctuary.

From the first day of the month of Elul until Yom Kippur (or in some communities through the seventh day of Sukkot, Hoshana Rabbah), we recite:

A Psalm for the Season of Repentance: Psalm 27

A PSALM OF DAVID

ADONAI is my light and my help. Whom shall I fear? ADONAI is the stronghold of my life. Whom shall I dread? When evil people assail me to devour my flesh, my enemies and those who besiege me, it is they who stumble and fall. Should an armed camp be arrayed against me, my heart would show no fear; if they were to go to war against me, of this I would be sure. One thing I ask of ADONAI—this is what I seek: to dwell in the House of God all the days of my life, to behold God's peacefulness and to pray in God's sanctuary.

Aḥat sha-alti mei-et Adonai, otah avakesh: shivti b'veit Adonai, kol y'mei hayai, laḥazot b'no-am Adonai u-l'vakeir b'heikhalo.

In a time of calamity, You would hide me in Your sukkah, enfold me in the secret recesses of Your tent, and You raise me up to a stronghold. Now my head is raised high above my enemies round about, and I come with offerings, amidst trumpet blasts, to God's tent, chanting and singing praise to ADONAI.

ADONAI, hear my voice as I cry out; be gracious to me, and answer me.

It is You of whom my heart said, "Seek my face!"

It is Your presence I seek, ADONAI.

Do not hide Your face from me; do not act with anger toward me. You have always been my help; do not forsake me; do not abandon me, my God, my deliverer.

Though my father and mother abandon me, ADONAI will gather me in.

Show me Your way, ADONAI, and lead me on a straight path despite those arrayed against me.

Do not hand me over to those who besiege me; for false witnesses who breathe hatred have risen against me.

► If only I could trust that I would see God's goodness in the land of the living . . .

Place your hope in ADONAI.

Be strong and take courage and place your hope in ADONAI.

From the first day of the month of Elul until Yom Kippur (or in some communities through the seventh day of Sukkot, Hoshana Rabbah), we recite:

לְדוֹד

יהוה אורי וישעי ממי אירא, יהוה מעוז חיי ממי אפחד. בקרב עלי מרעים לאכל את־בשרי, צרי ואיבי לי, המה כשלו ונפלו. אם תחנה עלי מחנה לא יירא לבי, אם תקום עלי מלחמה בזאת אני בוטח. אחת שאלתי מאת יהוה, אותה אבקש, שבתתי בבית יהוה פלימי חיי לחזות בנעם יהוה ולבקר בהיכלו. כי יצפנני בסכה ביום רעה, יסתרני בסתר אהלו, בצור ירוממני. ועתה ירום ראשי על איבי סביבותי ואזבחה באהלו זבחי תרועה, אשירה ואזמרה ליהוה. שמע יהוה קולי אקרא, ורחמי וענני. לך אמר לבי בקשו פני, את־פניך יהוה אבקש. אל תסתר פניך ממני, אל תט באף עבדך, עזרתי היית, אל תטשני ואל תעזבני אלהי ישעי. כי אבי ואמי עזבוני, ויהוה יאספני. הורני יהוה דרפך, ונחני בארח מישור, למען שררי. אל תתנני בנפש צרי, כי קמו בי עדי שקר ויפח חמס. ◀ לולא האמנתי, לראות בטוב יהוה בארץ חיים. קנה אל יהוה, חזק ויאמץ לבך וקנה אל יהוה.

תהלים כז

turning away results in the supplicant's being left unprotected.

IF ONLY I COULD TRUST יהוה האמנתי. This is the only verse in the psalm that has no parallel. It is as if the speaker's voice simply trails off and then hears an inner voice calling: kaveih el Adonai, "place your hope in Adonai." Or, perhaps someone else, in turn, urges the despairing supplicant to continue trusting that God will respond—and asks that the person not lose faith.

PSALM 27 expresses two opposite feelings, each of which may be felt on these days. From the beginning, the psalmist expresses absolute faith in God, culminating in this striking sentence: "Though my father and mother abandon me, Adonai will gather me in." But at the same time, the psalmist experiences God's absence—the speaker longs to "see God," yet receives no response to this longing. The poem's last line leaves us with a thin, consoling thread of hope, making us realize, perhaps, how much our lives depend on faith.

The psalm, with its themes of hope and faith in God, along with its expression of a powerful sense of yearning, was thought to be appropriate for the days leading up to Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur and the days that followed.

DO NOT HIDE YOUR FACE FROM ME תסתר פניך ממי. The contemporary literary critic Robert Alter writes, "'Face' suggests 'presence,' the concrete metaphor serving the poet more than the abstract sense behind it." When God is with us, we are protected, sheltered. Other psalmists similarly use concrete metaphors to the same effect, such as being cradled in God's wings. As Alter further remarks, God's

## Concluding Songs

Congregations may choose to end the Friday evening service with one of the following songs.

✠

### SHABBAT, OUR QUEEN

The sun on the treetops no longer is seen,  
come out to welcome Shabbat, our Queen.  
Now she descends, the holy, the blessed,  
and with her the angels of peace and of rest.  
Come, oh come, our Queen, our pride.  
Come, oh come, dearest bride.  
Peace be unto you, you angels of peace.

With song-filled prayer we bade Shabbat welcome  
and with joy in our hearts we head back home,  
there the table is set, the candles burn bright,  
every corner of the house glows in their light.  
May you be blessed with *shabbat shalom*;  
may you be blessed with *shabbat shalom*.  
*Shalom* to you, O you angels of peace.

Ha-ḥamah mei-rosh ha-ilanot nistalkah,  
bo-u v'neitzei likrat shabbat ha-malkah.  
Hineih hi yoredet ha-k'doshah, ha-b'rukhah,  
v'imah malakhim tz'va shalom u-m'nuḥah.  
Bo-i, bo-i, ha-malkah. Bo-i, bo-i, ha-kallah.  
Shalom aleikhem malakhei ha-shalom.

Kibalnu p'nei shabbat birmanah u-t'filah,  
ha-baitah nashuvah b'leiv malei gilah,  
sham arukh ha-shulḥan ha-neirot ya-irū,  
kol pinot ha-bayit yizraḥu yazhiru.  
Shabbat shalom u-m'vorakh, shabbat shalom u-m'vorakh.  
Bo-akhem l'shalom malakhei ha-shalom.

Congregations may choose to end the Friday evening service with one of the following songs.

✠

### שַׁבַּת הַמַּלְכָּה

הַחֲמָה מֵרֹאשׁ הָאֵילָנוֹת נִסְתַּלְקָה,  
בּוֹאוּ וְנִיצֵא לְקִרְאֵת שַׁבַּת הַמַּלְכָּה.  
הִנֵּה הִיא יוֹרֶדֶת הַקְּדוּשָׁה, הַבְּרוּכָה,  
וְעִמָּהּ מַלְאָכִים צָבָא שְׁלוֹם וּמְנוּחָה.  
בּוֹאִי, בּוֹאִי, הַמַּלְכָּה. בּוֹאִי, בּוֹאִי, הַכֶּלֶה.  
שְׁלוֹם עֲלֵיכֶם מַלְאָכֵי הַשְּׁלוֹם.

קִבַּלְנוּ פְּנֵי שַׁבַּת בְּרִנְנָה וּתְפִלָּה.  
הַבַּיִתָּה נְשׁוּבָה בְּלֵב מְלֵא גִילָה.  
שָׁם עָרוּף הַשְּׁלֶחָן, הַנֵּרוֹת יֹאִירוּ  
כָּל פְּנוֹת הַבַּיִת יִזְרָחוּ, יִזְהִירוּ.  
שַׁבַּת שְׁלוֹם וּמְבָרָךְ, שַׁבַּת שְׁלוֹם וּמְבָרָךְ.  
בְּאַכֶּם לְשְׁלוֹם, מַלְאָכֵי הַשְּׁלוֹם.

THE SUN הַחֲמָה. This poem was written by the modern Hebrew poet Ḥayim Nahman Bialik (1873–1934), who along with his epic poems also wrote children's lullabies. It references both the mystical images of Shabbat as a bride and a queen, as well as the midrashic tale of angels who bless the homes that have been prepared for Shabbat.

Turning Torah  
into Song

If you sing the words of  
Torah, the Torah will  
sing its secrets to you.

—MAHARSHA  
(Samuel Eidels)

Purify My Heart

A Hasidic master once  
reported: “Do you  
know how I became a  
Jew? My teacher, the  
holy rabbi of Kalev,  
took the soul out of  
my body, soaped and  
beat it, rinsed it and  
dried it and rolled it—  
like women washing  
clothes at a brook—  
and then he put this  
cleansed soul back  
into me.”

ב

KI ESHM'RAH SHABBAT

As I keep Shabbat, God keeps watch over me.  
It is a sign forever, between God and me.

It is forbidden to do business or travel long distances on Shabbat. One should not talk about one's commercial needs, business matters, or governmental transactions. Rather, it is a day for studying God's teaching in order to achieve a measure of wisdom.

On Shabbat, I can find rest for my soul. The Holy One provided an example of this to the generation wandering in the desert by giving a double portion of manna on the sixth day. May the nourishment provided for me be similarly doubled every Friday.

In the law given by God, there is a decree that the priests array a new set of showbread every Shabbat. In the same vein, the rabbis decreed that one should not fast on Shabbat, save on the day of atonement from sin.

It is a day that is honored with a delightful feast of bread, fish, meat, and good wine. Mourners return to their previous state, since it is a day of rejoicing. May it bring me joy.

Anyone who begins work on this day deserves to be cut off. So, I shall purify my heart as if washed clean and offer to God evening and morning prayers, an additional service, and the afternoon one, that God may respond to me.

Ki eshm'rah shabbat El yishm'reini.  
Ot hi l'olmei ad beino u-veini.

Asur m'tzo hefetz asot d'rakhim,  
gam mi-l'dabber bo divrei tz'rakhim,  
divrei s'horah af divrei m'lakhim,  
ehgeh b'torat El u-t'hakmeini.

Bo emtze'ah tamid nofesh l'nafshi.  
Hineih l'dor rishon natan k'doshi  
mofet b'tet lehem mishneh  
ba-shishi.

Kakhah b'khol shishi yakhpil m'zoni.

Rasham b'dat ha-El hok el s'ganav,  
bo la-arokh lehem panim l'fanav.  
Gam bo l'hitanot al pi n'vonav  
asur, l'vad miyom kippur avoni.

Hu yom m'khubad, hu yom  
ta-anugim,  
lehem v'yayin tov, basar v'dagim.  
Ha-mitablim bo ahor n'sogim,  
ki yom s'ma'hot hu u-t'samheini.

Meihel m'lakhah bo sofo l'hakhrut,  
al ken akhabbes bo libbi k'vorit.  
Etpal'lah el El arvit v'sha'harit,  
musaf v'gam minhah hu ya-aneini.

ב

כי אשמרה שבת

כי אשמרה שבת אל ישמרני.  
אות היא לעולמי עד בינו וביני.

אסור מצוא חפץ עשות דרכים,  
גם מלדבר בו דברי צרכים,  
דברי סחורה, אף דברי מלכים.  
אהגה בתורת אל ותחכמני.

בו אמצאה תמיד נפש לנפשי.  
הנה לדור ראשון נתן קדושי.  
מופת בתת לחם משנה בששי.  
ככה בכל ששי יכפיל מזוני.

רשם בדת האל חק אל סגניו,  
בו לערף לחם פנים לפניו.  
גם בו להתענות על פי נבוניו  
אסור, לבד מיום כפור עוני.

הוא יום מכבד, הוא יום תענוגים,  
לחם ויין טוב, בשר ודגים.  
המתאבלים בו אחור נסוגים,  
כי יום שמחות הוא ותשמחני.

מחל מלאכה בו סופו להכרית,  
על בן אכבס בו לבי כבורית.  
אתפללה אל אל ערבית ושחרית,  
מוסף וגם מנחה הוא יעניני.

KI ESHM'RAH SHABBAT was  
composed by Abraham ibn Ezra  
(1089–1164). It contains instruc-  
tion on the laws of Shabbat in  
verse form. The first letters of each  
stanza comprise an acrostic, spell-  
ing out the author's first name—a  
conventional way of “signing”  
one's work.

IT IS A SIGN FOREVER הוא  
אות היא לעולמי עד. The poem's refrain  
draws on Exodus 31:16–17, in  
which Israel is commanded to  
keep (v'shamru) Shabbat, and  
Shabbat is described as an eternal  
sign (ot) between God and  
Israel. The entire biblical passage  
is recited on Friday night after the  
Sh'ma and Its Blessings (page 46)  
and again each Shabbat morning  
as part of the Amidah (page 162).

ONE SHOULD NOT TALK ABOUT  
ONE'S COMMERCIAL NEEDS גם  
מלדבר בו דברי צרכים. Since even  
discussion of business and other  
daily matters constitutes a viola-  
tion of Shabbat, the poet wants  
to ensure that no such thoughts  
cross one's mind.

SHOWBREAD לחם פנים. The now  
common term “showbread”  
comes from the King James Bible's  
translation of *lehem ha-panim*  
(1 Samuel 21:7). More literally, it  
means “the bread of the inner  
chamber.” The priests were in-  
structed to arrange twelve loaves  
of bread on the table in the sanc-  
tuary's inner chamber; they were  
arranged in two rows of six loaves  
each, and were replaced with  
fresh ones each Shabbat (Leviticus  
24:5–9). The two loaves of *hallah*  
placed on our Shabbat tables are a  
re-enactment of that ritual.

DESERVES TO BE CUT OFF סופו

להכרית. The Bible specifies that a person shall be “cut off from one's people” as punishment for the violation of many laws. The ancient rabbi interpreted the phrase to mean that God would either shorten that person's life in this world, or deny eternal life in the world that is coming. We may think of being “cut off from one's people” not as a punishment, but as an inevitable consequence: those who are not attuned to the rhythms and behavioral norms of Jewish life—in this case, the observance of Shabbat—are at risk of losing their connection to the community.

*A Prayer Upon Leaving  
the Synagogue*

I thank You, God, for all the good You have provided for me and for all of creation. May it be Your will, Master of peace, that You bless me and keep me in mind, that I may find favor in my own eyes and in the eyes of all whom I meet. May I receive Your Shabbat with great joy. May we be spared illness and pain on this day and may we not be the instruments of sin. May Your angels of peace accompany me and may they bring blessings of life and peace to me, my family, and to us all.

ג

YIGDAL

Glorify and praise the living God who exists, but not in time—

singular and unique,  
hidden and unbounded,

having no body, not a physical being:  
we cannot describe God's distinctness.

God existed before every thing;  
first of all—but with no beginning.

This is the master of the world; all of creation  
points to God's greatness and sovereignty.

Prophetic inspiration was bestowed  
upon the people God treasured and honored.

There never arose in Israel another like Moses,  
a prophet able to see the very likeness of the Divine.

By the hand of this prophet, trusted in God's house,  
Torah, a truthful teaching, was given to God's people.

God will never alter the divine law,  
nor change it for another.

God knows our innermost thoughts,  
and foresees their consequence from the start.

God repays the righteous for their deeds;  
punishes evildoers in accord with their transgressions.

The Divine will send us our Messiah at the end of days,  
redeeming those who wait for the time of God's triumph.

God, with great mercy, will give life to the dead—  
may God's name be praised forever.

Yigdal elohim hai v'yishtabah, nimtza v'ein eit el m'tzi-uto.  
Ehad v'ein yahid k'yihudo, nelam v'gam ein sof l'ahduto.  
Ein lo d'mut ha-guf v'eino guf, lo na-arokh eilav k'dushato.  
Kadmon l'khol davar asher nivra, rishon v'ein reishit l'reishito.  
Hino adon olam, v'khol notzar, yoreh g'dulato u-malkhuto.  
Shefa n'vu:ato n'tano, el anshei s'gulato v'tifarto.  
Lo kam b'yisrael k'mosheh od, navi u-mabit et t'munato.  
Torat emet natan l'amo El, al yad n'vi-o ne-eman beito.  
Lo yahalif ha-El v'lo yamir dato, l'olamim l'zulato.  
Tzofeh v'yodei-a s'tareinu, mabit l'sof davar b'kadmato.  
Gomel l'ish hesed k'mifalo, noten l'rasha ra k'rishato.  
Yishlah l'keitz yamin m'shiheinu, lifdot m'hakei keitz y'shu-ato.  
Meitim y'hayeh El b'rov hasdo, barukh adei ad shem t'hilato.

ג

יגדל

יגדל אלהים חי וישתבח,  
נמצא ואין עת אל מציאותו.  
אחד ואין יחיד פיהודו,  
נעלם, וגם אין סוף לאחדותו.

אין לו דמות הגוף ואינו גוף,  
לא נערוף אליו קדשתו.  
קדמון לכל דבר אשר נברא,  
ראשון ואין ראשית לראשיתו.

הנו אדון עולם וכל-נוצר  
יורה גדלתו ומלכותו.  
שפע נבואתו נתנו  
אל אנשי סגלתו ותפארתו.

לא קם בישראל כמשע עוד  
נביא ומביט את-תמונתו.  
תורת אמת נתן לעמו אל,  
על יד נביאו נאמן ביתו.

לא יחליף האל ולא ימיר דתו  
לעולמים לזולתו.  
צופה ויודע סתרינו,  
מביט לסוף דבר בקדמתו.

גומל לאיש חסד כמפעלו,  
נותן לרשע רע כרשעתו.  
ישלח לקץ ימין משיחנו,  
לפדות מחכי קץ ישועתו.

מתים יחיה אל ברוב חסדו,  
ברוף עדי עד שם תהלתו.

YIGDAL יגדל. This song is believed to be an adaptation by Daniel ben Judah of Rome (14th century) of a longer poem by Immanuel of Rome (1261?–1335?). It is a poetic summary of Maimonides' thirteen articles of faith.

Although it has become a popular hymn, recited both before the morning blessings and at the conclusion of many services, there have always been objections to its use since many have argued that Judaism cannot be reduced to thirteen articles of faith. Some have altered the last lines, objecting to the affirmation that the dead will one day be resurrected.

In at least one of the cities of Hungary, the *hevra kadisha* (burial society) would proceed from house to house on the 7th day of Adar, the legendary anniversary of the birth and death of Moses, and would sing Yigdal, repeating the last stanza declaiming the resurrection of the dead. (based on Macy Nulman)

### Forty-Nine Gates

The Torah mentions the exodus from Egypt fifty times, hinting that there are fifty steps or aspects to coming out of the mindset of slavery. Indeed, the Torah teaches that the Israelites went up out of Egypt *hamushim* (Exodus 13:18), which literally means “armed” but may also suggest “one-fiftieth.” Thus, on the first day of Pesah, we may be said to have walked through the first of fifty gates toward genuine freedom. To complete the exodus, we must journey through another forty-nine gates.

—BASED ON THE NETIVOT SHALOM

### Counting Up

The ancient rabbis say that when we count the *omer*, we are counting

toward the time that we will receive the Torah. Day by day, week by week, we count, and in a highly regulated fashion: when, how, in what language, with or without a blessing, are all issues addressed by Jewish law.

But what is most noteworthy is that when we count the *omer*, we count up. Our natural tendency is to count down. We count down the seconds in anticipation of the secular New Year. We count down the days to an upcoming vacation. We count down toward a professional deadline or the end of a specific project.

I can think of only one time in my life when it was natural for me to count up: when I was pregnant. Week by week, month by month, I counted. I was excited about my due date, but I also wanted to be pregnant for nine complete months. Like other pregnant women, I knew that the period of gestation was not simply a time I needed to get past in order for the “real” event to take place; each week, each month, was vital for my baby’s development. Each day had its own significance, nurturing the growth that would be necessary for my baby to enter the world. So quite naturally, I knew to count up.

So too with receiving Torah. Torah defines us as a people; it shapes our individual identities and our character. But its transformative potential is dependent on our preparation. To truly receive Torah, we need to grow into it, to make ourselves ready for it. We count up to remind ourselves of the significance of this gestational time. We count up because each day, each week is an opportunity to identify and refine the ways we want to grow: as moral people, as people who live a life of care, as people willing to be instructed.

—AMY WALLK KATZ

## The Counting of the Omer

*From the second night of Pesah until the night before Shavuot, we count the omer. We rise.*

I am about to fulfill the mitzvah of counting the *omer*, as it is written in the Torah:

“You shall count from the eve of the second day of Pesah, when an *omer* of grain is to be brought as an offering, seven complete weeks. The day after the seventh week of your counting will make fifty days.” *Leviticus 23:15–16*

*Barukh atah ADONAI*, our God, sovereign of time and space, who has provided us with a path to holiness through the observance of mitzvot and has instructed us to count the *omer*.

*Barukh atah adonai eloheinu melekh ha-olam, asher kid’shanu b’mitzvotav v’tzivanu al s’firat ha-omer.*

*We recite the line for the appropriate day, from the following pages.*

## ספירת העומר

*From the second night of Pesah until the night before Shavuot, we count the omer. We rise.*

הַנְּנִי מוֹכֵן\מוֹכֵנָה וּמְזוּמָן\וּמְזוּמָנָה לְקַיֵּם מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה שֶׁל סְפִירַת הָעֹמֶר כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּתּוֹרָה:

וּסְפַרְתֶּם לָכֶם מִמִּחֶרֶת הַשַּׁבָּת מִיּוֹם הַבֵּיאָכֶם אֶת־עֹמֶר הַתְּנוּפָה, שִׁבְעַת שַׁבָּתוֹת תְּמִימֹת תִּהְיֶינָה. עַד מִמִּחֶרֶת הַשַּׁבָּת הַשְּׁבִיעִית תִּסְפְּרוּ חֲמִשִּׁים יוֹם.

ויקרא כג: טו-טז

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ הוֹה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו, וְצִוָּנוּ עַל סְפִירַת הָעֹמֶר.

*We recite the line for the appropriate day, from the following pages.*

**THE COUNTING OF THE OMER.** Unlike the other festivals, the Torah gives no specific seasonal date for Shavuot; instead, we are told to observe it exactly seven weeks after Pesah, counting and enumerating each of the forty-nine days in between, thus creating an intimate connection between the two holidays. This connection is both agricultural and spiritual. In the Temple, a daily offering of the new barley crop (a measure of grain called an *omer*) was made beginning on Pesah; barley was the first grain to be ready to harvest. Anticipating the full spring harvest approximately seven weeks later, our forebears counted the days; and then offered the

first fruits on Shavuot, a celebration of ripening and bounty.

Equally, the period of *s’firat ha-omer* commemorates the historic journey from slavery in Egypt to meeting God at Sinai. We celebrate freedom on Pesah, but recognize that the exodus is not truly complete until we receive instruction as to how to live with that freedom, on Shavuot.

Jewish mystics saw this period of counting time as one of preparation for revelation, a time of purifying the self and striving for a deeper understanding of God’s relation to the world. They saw seven circles of divine energy that needed to be entered into, in order to come to achieve the revelation.

The meditations offered here for these days are based on that mystical understanding. Early medieval authorities, perhaps out of a similar motive of self-improvement before coming to the moment commemorating Sinai, developed the custom of studying one of the six chapters of *Pirkei Avot* (often translated as “The Ethics of the Fathers,” but perhaps more accurately translated “Fundamental Principles”). This tractate (which can be found on pages 235–262), incorporated in the Mishnah in the mid-3rd century, constitutes the most explicit statement of rabbinic ethics.

## First Week: Love and Kindness — חֶסֶד (Hesed)

The first week of the Counting of the Omer coincides with the celebration of Pesah, in which we reenact the experience of God's having freed us. Remembering God's unbounded, expansive love in redeeming us, it is the time of reading the Song of Songs—of feeling both loved and seeking to love. In this context, we may ask ourselves: How might I enter the world in a loving way? What obligations does love bring? As I celebrate my own selfhood and refine my understanding of being free, I might ask: How might I be kind to myself and express that kindness with others? How might I learn to love all the parts of myself and love others in all their complexity? And I might ask: What obligations does love bring?

הוא הִיָּה אֹמֵר: אִם אֵין אָנִי לִי, מִי לִי?  
וּבְשָׂאֲנִי לְעַצְמִי, מָה אָנִי? וְאִם לֹא עֲבָשִׁיו, אֵימַתִּי?

Hillel said: If I am not for myself, who will be for me? If I am for myself alone, what am I? And if not now, when?

—Pirkei Avot 1:14

אָמַר [רַבֵּן יוֹחָנָן בֶּן זַכַּאִי] לָהֶם:  
צֵאוּ וּרְאוּ אֵיזוֹהִי דֶרֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁיִּדְבַק בָּהּ הָאָדָם.  
רַבִּי אֶלְיעֶזֶר אֹמֵר: עֵין טוֹבָה. רַבִּי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אֹמֵר: חֶבֶר טוֹב.  
רַבִּי יוֹסֵי אֹמֵר: שָׁכֵן טוֹב. רַבִּי שְׁמַעוֹן אֹמֵר: הַרְוָאָה אֶת־הַנוֹלָד.  
רַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר אֹמֵר: לֵב טוֹב. אָמַר לָהֶם: רוּאָה אֲנִי אֶת־דְּבָרֵי אֶלְעָזָר  
בְּנֵי־עֶרְוָה מִדְּבָרֵיכֶם, שֶׁבְּכֹל דְּבָרָיו דְּבָרֵיכֶם.

[Rabbi Yoḥanan ben Zakkai] posed this question to his disciples:  
Take note, which is the right path to which one should cleave?

Rabbi Eliezer said: A generous eye.

Rabbi Joshua said: A good colleague.

Rabbi Yose said: A good neighbor.

Rabbi Shimon said: Foresight.

Rabbi Eleazar said: A generous heart.

He said to them: I prefer the answer of Eleazar ben Arakh, for his view includes all of yours.

—Pirkei Avot 2:13

On NISAN 16, the SECOND NIGHT OF PESAH:

הַיּוֹם יוֹם אֶחָד לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 1 day of the omer.

Hayom yom eḥad la-omer.

On NISAN 17, the THIRD NIGHT OF PESAH:

הַיּוֹם שְׁנֵי יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 2 days of the omer.

Hayom sh'nei yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 18, the FOURTH NIGHT OF PESAH:

הַיּוֹם שְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 3 days of the omer.

Hayom sh'loshah yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 19, the FIFTH NIGHT OF PESAH:

הַיּוֹם אַרְבָּעָה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 4 days of the omer.

Hayom arba-ah yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 20, the SIXTH NIGHT OF PESAH:

הַיּוֹם חֲמִשָּׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 5 days of the omer.

Hayom ḥamishah yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 21, the SEVENTH NIGHT OF PESAH:

הַיּוֹם שֵׁשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 6 days of the omer.

Hayom shishah yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 22, the EIGHTH NIGHT OF PESAH  
(where Yom Tov is celebrated for two days):

הַיּוֹם שִׁבְעָה יָמִים, שֶׁהֵם שְׁבֻעַ אֶחָד לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 7 days—one week—of the omer.

Hayom shivah yamim, she-hem shavua eḥad la-omer.

Second Week: Judgment and Power — דין\גבורה (Din/G'vurah)

Limits are important; without them, chaos would reign. Even love has its rules. Yet the very qualities that allow us to establish limits are the same ones that can lead to oppression and evil. Judgment—so necessary for almost every aspect of daily living—can become judgmentalism, the disparagement of others, and may even lead to fanaticism. Power—so necessary for the implementation of the good—can become drunk with itself, overpowering others. This week invites reflection on the way my competitiveness and desire to win may become hurtful to others, and how my self-concern can be dismissive of the needs of others and even be destructive. What limits should I place on my ego? What limits should I place on my desires? Perhaps I might pause to stand in awe, stopping for a moment to appreciate what is around me and better understand my own limitations.

Not incidentally, it is during this week that we memorialize those killed in the Holocaust.

בְּרִזּוּמָא אוֹמֵר: אֵיזְהוּ חָכֵם? הַלּוֹמֵד מִכָּל-אָדָם . . . אֵיזְהוּ גִבּוֹר?  
הַכּוֹבֵשׁ אֶת-יָצְרוֹ . . . אֵיזְהוּ עֲשִׂיר? הַשְּׂמֵחַ בְּחֻלְקוֹ . . . אֵיזְהוּ מְכַבֵּד?  
הַמְכַבֵּד אֶת-הַבְּרִיּוֹת . . .

Ben Zoma taught: Who is wise? Those who learn from everyone . . . Who is strong? Those who control their instincts . . . Who is rich? Those who are satisfied with their portion . . . Who is honored? Those who honor their fellow human beings . . .

—Pirkei Avot 4:1

הֵלֵל אוֹמֵר: אַל תִּפְרוֹשׁ מִן הַצְּבוּר, וְאַל תִּאֲמֵן בְּעֵצְמְךָ עַד יוֹם מוֹתְךָ,  
וְאַל תִּדְוִן אֶת-חֲבֵרְךָ עַד שֶׁתִּגָּיַע לְמִקְוֹמוֹ, וְאַל תִּאֲמַר דְּבַר שְׂאֵי אֶפְשָׁר לְשִׁמוּעַ,  
שֶׁסּוֹפוֹ לְהִשְׁמָע. וְאַל תִּאֲמַר לְכִשְׂאֹפְנָה אֶשְׁנֶה, שְׂמָא לֹא תִפְנֶה.

Hillel taught: Do not withdraw from the community. Do not be sure of yourself until the day of your death. Do not judge your fellow human being until you stand in his or her situation. Do not say “It is not possible to understand this,” for ultimately it will be understood. Do not say “When I have leisure I will study,” for you may never have leisure.

—Pirkei Avot 2:5

רַבִּי חֲנִינָא בְּרִי-דּוֹסָא אוֹמֵר: כָּל שִׂירְאָת חֶטְאוֹ קוֹדֶמֶת לְחֻכְמָתוֹ, חֻכְמָתוֹ  
מִתְקַיֶּמֶת. וְכָל שְׂחֻכְמָתוֹ קוֹדֶמֶת לִירְאָת חֶטְאוֹ, אֵין חֻכְמָתוֹ מִתְקַיֶּמֶת.  
הוּא הִיָּה אוֹמֵר: כָּל שְׂמַעֲשִׂיו מְרַבֵּין מִחֻכְמָתוֹ, חֻכְמָתוֹ מִתְקַיֶּמֶת.  
וְכָל שְׂחֻכְמָתוֹ מְרַבֶּה מִמַּעֲשָׂיו, אֵין חֻכְמָתוֹ מִתְקַיֶּמֶת.

Rabbi Hanina ben Dosa taught: Those whose fear of sinning takes precedence over their own wisdom, their wisdom will survive. But those whose wisdom takes precedence over their fear of sinning, their wisdom will not survive. And he added: Those whose deeds exceed their wisdom, their wisdom will survive; but those whose wisdom exceeds their deeds, their wisdom will not survive.

—Pirkei Avot 3:11–12

On NISAN 23:

הַיּוֹם שְׂמוֹנָה יָמִים, שְׁהֵם שָׁבוּעַ אֶחָד וַיּוֹם אֶחָד לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 8 days—one week and one day—of the omer.

Hayom sh'monah yamim, she-hem shavua ehad v'yom ehad la-omer.

On NISAN 24:

הַיּוֹם תִּשְׁעָה יָמִים, שְׁהֵם שָׁבוּעַ אֶחָד וּשְׁנַי יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 9 days—one week and two days—of the omer.

Hayom tishah yamim, she-hem shavua ehad u-shnei yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 25:

הַיּוֹם עֶשְׂרֵה יָמִים, שְׁהֵם שָׁבוּעַ אֶחָד וּשְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 10 days—one week and three days—of the omer.

Hayom asarah yamim, she-hem shavua ehad u-shloshah yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 26 (YOM HA-SHOAH, if a Wednesday night):

הַיּוֹם אֶחָד עָשָׂר יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שָׁבוּעַ אֶחָד וְאַרְבָּעָה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 11 days—one week and four days—of the omer.

Hayom ahad asar yom, she-hem shavua ehad v'arba-ah yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 27 (YOM HA-SHOAH, if neither Thursday night nor Saturday night):

הַיּוֹם שְׁנַיִם עָשָׂר יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שָׁבוּעַ אֶחָד וְחַמֵּשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 12 days—one week and five days—of the omer.

Hayom sh'neim asar yom, she-hem shavua ehad va-hamishah yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 28 (YOM HA-SHOAH, if Sunday night):

הַיּוֹם שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שָׁבוּעַ אֶחָד וּשְׁשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 13 days—one week and six days—of the omer.

Hayom sh'loshah asar yom, she-hem shavua ehad v'shishah yamim la-omer.

On NISAN 29:

הַיּוֹם אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שְׁנַי שָׁבוּעוֹת לְעֹמֶר.

Today is 14 days—two weeks—of the omer.

Hayom arba-ah asar yom, she-hem sh'nei shavuot la-omer.

### Third Week: Splendor — תִּפְאֶרֶת (Tiferet)

*Tiferet*, which literally means “splendor,” is associated with harmony and balance—specifically, a balance among ideas, values, and qualities that appear to be conflicting. This suggests that we are at our best when the various impulses within us, and the competing demands made upon us, are in balance—for example, when play and seriousness each have their place in our lives, when we practice both self-care and care for others, and when a sense of mission is mediated by a realistic appraisal of the world as it is. The Kabbalists thought that the essential balance needed in our lives was that between the aspects associated with the first two weeks—love and judgment. Love needs to know how to be mediated by proper judgment, and judgment without love is hurtful and dangerous. The Kabbalists also associated *tiferet* with *emet*, truth, reflecting their understanding that deep truths emerge from the harmonizing of seemingly incompatible values and perspectives.

שְׁמַעוֹן הַצַּדִּיק הָיָה מְשִׁירֵי כְּנִסֵּת הַגְּדוּלָּה. הוּא הָיָה אוֹמֵר: עַל  
שְׁלֹשָׁה דְּבָרִים הָעוֹלָם עוֹמֵד—עַל הַתּוֹרָה וְעַל הָעֲבוֹדָה וְעַל  
גְּמִילוּת הַסְּדִים.

Simon the Righteous was one of the last surviving members of the Great Assembly. He taught: The world stands on three things—on Torah, on worship, and on good deeds.

—Pirkei Avot 1:2

רַבִּי אוֹמֵר: אֵיזוֹ הִיא דֶּרֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל שְׂיָבוֹר לּוֹ הָאָדָם? כָּל-שֶׂהִיא  
תִּפְאֶרֶת לְעוֹשֶׂהָ וְתִפְאֶרֶת לּוֹ מִן הָאָדָם.

Rabbi [Judah] taught: What is the right path, that a person should choose? One that brings glory to the Creator and one that everyone acknowledges about you as glorious.

—Pirkei Avot 2:1

On the FIRST DAY OF ROSH HODESH OF IYAR, NISAN 30:

הַיּוֹם חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר יוֹם, שָׁהֵם שְׁנֵי שָׁבוּעוֹת וְיוֹם אֶחָד לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 15 days—two weeks and one day—of the *omer*.  
Hayom hamishah asar yom, she-hem sh'nei shavuot v'yom ehad la-omer.

On the SECOND DAY OF ROSH HODESH OF IYAR, IYAR 1:

הַיּוֹם שֵׁשָׁה עָשָׂר יוֹם, שָׁהֵם שְׁנֵי שָׁבוּעוֹת וְשְׁנֵי יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 16 days—two weeks and two days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom shishah asar yom, she-hem sh'nei shavuot u-shnei yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 2 (YOM HA-ZIKARON, if Tuesday night):

הַיּוֹם שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר יוֹם, שָׁהֵם שְׁנֵי שָׁבוּעוֹת וְשִׁלְשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 17 days—two weeks and three days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom shivah asar yom, she-hem sh'nei shavuot u-shloshah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 3 (YOM HA-ZIKARON, if Tuesday night; YOM HA-ATZMA-UT, if Wednesday night):

הַיּוֹם שְׁמוֹנָה עָשָׂר יוֹם, שָׁהֵם שְׁנֵי שָׁבוּעוֹת וְאַרְבָּעָה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 18 days—two weeks and four days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh'monah asar yom, she-hem sh'nei shavuot v'arba-ah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 4 (YOM HA-ZIKARON, if Monday night or Tuesday night; YOM HA-ATZMA-UT, if Wednesday night):

הַיּוֹם תִּשְׁעָה עָשָׂר יוֹם, שָׁהֵם שְׁנֵי שָׁבוּעוֹת וְחֲמִשָּׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 19 days—two weeks and five days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom tishah asar yom, she-hem sh'nei shavuot va-hamishah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 5 (YOM HA-ZIKARON, if Sunday night; YOM HA-ATZMA-UT, if not Sunday night, Thursday night, Friday night, or Saturday night):

הַיּוֹם עָשָׂרִים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם שְׁנֵי שָׁבוּעוֹת וְשִׁשָּׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 20 days—two weeks and six days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom esrim yom, she-hem sh'nei shavuot v'shishah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 6 (YOM HA-ATZMA-UT, if Monday night):

הַיּוֹם אֶחָד וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם שְׁלֹשָׁה שָׁבוּעוֹת לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 21 days—three weeks—of the *omer*.  
Hayom ehad v'esrim yom, she-hem sh'loshah shavuot la-omer.

Fourth Week: Time and Eternity — נְצַח (Netzah)

Psalm 90 remarks: “Teach us to count our days,” or perhaps better translated, “Teach us to make each day count.” On some level, we are all conscious of mortality. The days of our lives are limited. And so this week, we ask: What should a day look like? What would make my days seem not just busy, but rich in their fullness? Am I spending my time on what I care about most? What would make a day feel blessed? How do I deal with frustration? How can I transform my good intentions into actions and patterns of behavior? Thus, *netzah* is also associated with endurance, carrying through with our intentions over the long haul. We might ask: How does my life reflect consistent commitment?

רבי טרפון אומר: היום קצר, והמלאכה מרבה, והפועלים עצלנים, והשכר הרבה, ובעל הבית דוחק.

Rabbi Tarfon taught: The day is short, and the work is great, and the workers are lazy, and the reward is much, and the owner is urging us on.  
—Pirkei Avot 2:20

בן־עזאי אומר: הוי רץ למצוה קלה כבב־חמורה, ובורח מן העברה. שמצוה גוררת מצוה, ועברה גוררת עברה. ששכר מצוה מצוה, ושכר עברה עברה.

Ben Azzai taught: Pursue a minor mitzvah as you would a major one, and flee from a transgression, for one good deed leads to another and one transgression generates another. Thus the reward for a mitzvah is another mitzvah, and the consequence for a transgression is another transgression.  
—Pirkei Avot 4:2

On IYAR 7:

היום שנים ועשרים יום, שהם שלשה שבועות ויום אחד לעומר.  
Today is 22 days—three weeks and one day—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh'nayim v'esrim yom, she-hem sh'loshah shavuot v'yom ehad la-omer.

On IYAR 8:

היום שלשה ועשרים יום, שהם שלשה שבועות ושני ימים לעומר.  
Today is 23 days—three weeks and two days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh'loshah v'esrim yom, she-hem sh'loshah shavuot u-shnei yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 9:

היום ארבעה ועשרים יום, שהם שלשה שבועות ושלשה ימים לעומר.  
Today is 24 days—three weeks and three days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom arba-ah v'esrim yom, she-hem sh'loshah shavuot u-shloshah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 10:

היום חמשה ועשרים יום, שהם שלשה שבועות וארבעה ימים לעומר.  
Today is 25 days—three weeks and four days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom hamishah v'esrim yom, she-hem sh'loshah shavuot v'arba-ah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 11:

היום ששה ועשרים יום, שהם שלשה שבועות וחמשה ימים לעומר.  
Today is 26 days—three weeks and five days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom shishah v'esrim yom, she-hem sh'loshah shavuot va-hamishah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 12:

היום שבעה ועשרים יום, שהם שלשה שבועות וששה ימים לעומר.  
Today is 27 days—three weeks and six days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom shivah v'esrim yom, she-hem sh'loshah shavuot v'shishah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 13:

היום שמונה ועשרים יום, שהם ארבעה שבועות לעומר.  
Today is 28 days—four weeks—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh'monah v'esrim yom, she-hem arba-ah shavuot la-omer.

*Fifth Week: Glory* — הוד (Hod)

How can we see life itself as glorious? How can we permeate our lives with an appreciation of the wonders of the world in which we live, the wonder of life itself? Perhaps this week we might heighten awareness of the beauty of the moment—deepening our consciousness of what is special, pulsing with life. Perhaps, this week, I might learn to say daily, “How glorious is this day!” The world becomes glorious and we reflect its glory when we enter it with a sense of appreciation and understand our lives to be a precious gift. By cultivating gratitude, we open ourselves to sensing and appreciating the glories of the world. The Hebrew word *hod* might remind us of the similar sounding *hodayah*, which means “thankfulness.”

אל תבקש גדלה לעצמך, ואל תחמד כבוד. יותר מלמודך עשה,  
ואל תתאנה לשלחנם של מלכים, ששלחנה גדול משלחנם  
ובתרה גדול מבתרם, ונאמן הוא בעל מלאכתה שישלם לך  
שכר פעלתה.

Do not seek greatness for yourself; do not covet honor. Let your deeds exceed your learning. Do not crave the table of kings—for your table is greater than theirs and your crown greater than their crowns, and your employer can be relied upon to compensate you for your labors.

—Pirkei Avot 6:5

רבי אלעזר איש ברתותא אומר: תן-לו משלך, שאתה ושלך  
שלו. וכן בְּדוּד הוא אומר: כִּי מִמֶּנּוּ הַבַּל וּמִיָּדְךָ נִתְּנָו לָךְ  
(דברי הימים א, כט:יד).

Rabbi Eleazar of Bartota taught: Give everything over to God, for you and all that your own are God’s. Thus David said, “For all is from You, and from Your own hand I give to You” (1 Chronicles 29:14).

—Pirkei Avot 3:8

On IYAR 14 (PESAH SHENI):

היום תשעה ועשרים יום, שהם ארבעה שבועות ויום אחד לעמך.  
Today is 29 days—four weeks and one day—of the *omer*.  
Hayom tishah v’esrim yom, she-hem arba-ah shavuot v’yom ehad la-omer.

On IYAR 15:

היום שלשים יום, שהם ארבעה שבועות ושני ימים לעמך.  
Today is 30 days—four weeks and two days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh’loshim yom, she-hem arba-ah shavuot u-shnei yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 16:

היום אחד ושלשים יום, שהם ארבעה שבועות ושלשה ימים לעמך.  
Today is 31 days—four weeks and three days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom ehad u-shloshim yom, she-hem arba-ah shavuot u-shloshah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 17:

היום שנים ושלשים יום, שהם ארבעה שבועות וארבעה ימים לעמך.  
Today is 32 days—four weeks and four days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh’nayim u-shloshim yom, she-hem arba-ah shavuot v’arba-ah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 18 (LAG BA-OMER):

היום שלשה ושלשים יום, שהם ארבעה שבועות וחמשה ימים לעמך.  
Today is 33 days—four weeks and five days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh’loshah u-shloshim yom, she-hem arba-ah shavuot va-hamishah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 19:

היום ארבעה ושלשים יום, שהם ארבעה שבועות וששה ימים לעמך.  
Today is 34 days—four weeks and six days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom arba-ah u-shloshim yom, she-hem arba-ah shavuot v’shishah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 20:

היום חמשה ושלשים יום, שהם חמשה שבועות לעמך.  
Today is 35 days—five weeks—of the *omer*.  
Hayom hamishah u-shloshim yom, she-hem hamishah shavuot la-omer.

Sixth Week: Foundation — יסוד (Y'sod)

As we approach Sinai, which we will soon celebrate on the holiday of Shavuot, we might ask: What is at the root of my being? What is most fundamental to who I am? Hasidic masters taught that each of us has come into this world to repair what only he or she is able to heal. What is my special talent, my special task? *Y'sod* also represents the connection between the heavenly and earthly realms and I might ask: How might my life reflect God's presence in the world? How might I be an instrument for bringing the world around me closer to the Divine?

חַמְשָׁה תַלְמִידִים הָיוּ לוֹ לְרַבֵּן יוֹחָנָן בֶּן־זַכַּי, וְאֵלוּ הֵן: רַבִּי אֱלִיעֶזֶר בֶּן־הֶרְקֵנוֹס, וְרַבִּי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בֶּן־חֲנַנְיָה, וְרַבִּי יוֹסִי הַבַּהֵן, וְרַבִּי שְׁמַעוֹן בֶּן־נְתַנְאֵל, וְרַבִּי אֱלִיעֶזֶר בֶּן־עֶרְוָה.  
הוּא הָיָה מוֹנֶה שְׂבָחָם: רַבִּי אֱלִיעֶזֶר בֶּן־הֶרְקֵנוֹס, בּוֹר סוּד שְׂאִינוֹ מְאֻבָּד טָפָה. רַבִּי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בֶּן־חֲנַנְיָה, אֲשֶׁרֵי יוֹלְדָתוֹ. רַבִּי יוֹסִי הַבַּהֵן, חֲסִיד. רַבִּי שְׁמַעוֹן בֶּן־נְתַנְאֵל, יָרָא חֲטָא. וְרַבִּי אֱלִיעֶזֶר בֶּן־עֶרְוָה, מַעֲיֵן הַמִּתְגַּבֵּר.

Rabbi Yohanan ben Zakkai had five disciples, namely: Rabbi Eliezer ben Hyrcanus, Rabbi Joshua ben Hananiah, Rabbi Yose Hakohen, Rabbi Shimon ben Netanel, and Rabbi Eleazar ben Arakh. This is how he characterized their merits: Rabbi Eliezer ben Hyrcanus—a plastered well that never loses a drop; Rabbi Joshua ben Hananiah—happy is the one who gave birth to him; Rabbi Yose Hakohen—a saintly person; Rabbi Shimon ben Netanel—a pious person; Rabbi Eleazar ben Arakh—an ever-flowing fountain.

—Pirkei Avot 2:10–11

הוּא [רַבִּי חֲנִינְיָא בֶּן־דוֹסָא] הָיָה אוֹמֵר: כָּל־שְׂרוּיָח הַבְּרִיּוֹת נוֹחָה הַיְמָנּוּ, רוּחַ הַמְּקוֹם נוֹחָה הַיְמָנּוּ. וְכָל־שְׂאִין רוּחַ הַבְּרִיּוֹת נוֹחָה הַיְמָנּוּ, אֵין רוּחַ הַמְּקוֹם נוֹחָה הַיְמָנּוּ.

[Rabbi Hanina ben Dosa] used to say: One with whom people are pleased, the divine spirit is pleased; and one with whom people are displeased, the divine spirit is displeased.

—Pirkei Avot 3:13

On IYAR 21:

הַיּוֹם שִׁשָּׁה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם חַמְשָׁה שָׁבוּעוֹת וַיּוֹם אֶחָד לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 36 days—five weeks and one day—of the *omer*.  
Hayom shishah u-shloshim yom, she-hem hamishah shavuot v'yom ehad la-omer.

On IYAR 22:

הַיּוֹם שִׁבְעָה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם חַמְשָׁה שָׁבוּעוֹת וּשְׁנַיִם יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 37 days—five weeks and two days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom shivah u-shloshim yom, she-hem hamishah shavuot u-shnei yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 23:

הַיּוֹם שְׁמוֹנֶה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם חַמְשָׁה שָׁבוּעוֹת וּשְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 38 days—five weeks and three days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh'monah u-shloshim yom, she-hem hamishah shavuot u-shloshah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 24:

הַיּוֹם תִּשְׁעָה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם חַמְשָׁה שָׁבוּעוֹת וְאַרְבָּעָה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 39 days—five weeks and four days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom tishah u-shloshim yom, she-hem hamishah shavuot v'arba-ah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 25:

הַיּוֹם אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם חַמְשָׁה שָׁבוּעוֹת וְחַמְשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 40 days—five weeks and five days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom arba-im yom, she-hem hamishah shavuot va-hamishah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 26:

הַיּוֹם אֶחָד וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם חַמְשָׁה שָׁבוּעוֹת וְשִׁשָּׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 41 days—five weeks and six days—of the *omer*.  
Hayom ehad v'arba-im yom, she-hem hamishah shavuot v'shishah yamim la-omer.

On IYAR 27:

הַיּוֹם שְׁנַיִם וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שָׁהֵם שִׁשָּׁה שָׁבוּעוֹת לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 42 days—six weeks—of the *omer*.  
Hayom sh'nayim v'arba-im yom, she-hem shishah shavuot la-omer.

Seventh Week: God's Presence — מְלָכוּת (Malkhut)

Malkhut refers to the sense of God as presence—a presence that suffuses the world. Never was the presence of God felt as deeply as it was at Sinai. As we approach the celebration of that revelation, we might ask: What mitzvah might call to me with a mysterious force? What special teaching of Torah do I want to concentrate on, this year? How do I hear the calling of my soul—the calling of the Divine?

שְׁמַאי אוֹמֵר: עֲשֵׂה תוֹרָתְךָ קֶבֶע, אֲמור מְעַט וְעֲשֵׂה הֶרְבֵּה, וְהוּי מְקַבֵּל אֶת־כָּל־הָאָדָם בְּסִבָּר פָּנִים יְפוֹת.

Shammai taught: Set a fixed time for the study of Torah, speak little but do much, and welcome everyone with good cheer.

—Pirkei Avot 1:15

בְּנֶבֶג בַּג אוֹמֵר: הִפְךָ בָּהּ וְהִפְךָ בָּהּ, דְּכֵלָּא בָּהּ.

Ben Bag Bag taught: Turn it this way, turn it that way, for everything is to be found in it.

—Pirkei Avot 5:24

רַבִּי הַנְּנִיָּא בְּנִתְרֵדִיּוֹן אוֹמֵר: שְׁנַיִם שְׂוִישְׁבִין וְיֵשׁ בֵּינֵיהֶן דְּבַרֵי תוֹרָה, שְׂכִינָה שְׂרוּיָה בֵּינֵיהֶם . . .

Rabbi Hananiah ben Teradion taught: When two people sit and discuss Torah, the Shekhinah hovers between them . . .

—Pirkei Avot 3:3

כָּל־מָה שֶׁבְּרָא הַקָּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא בְּעוֹלָמוֹ, לֹא בְּרָאוּ אֱלֹא לְכַבוֹדוֹ, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר: כֹּל הַנִּקְרָא בַשָּׁמַיִם, וְלְכַבוֹדֵי בְּרָאתוֹ יִצְרָתוֹ אֶף עֲשִׂיתָיו (ישעיה מג:1). וְאוֹמֵר: יְהוָה יִמְלֹךְ לְעֹלָם וָעֶד (שמות טו:18).

Everything that the blessed Holy One created in God's world, God created solely for the divine glory, as it is written, "Everything that is called by My name, I created it, I formed it, I made it, for My glory" (Isaiah 43:7). It is further written, "ADONAI shall reign forever and ever" (Exodus 15:18).

—Pirkei Avot 6:11

On IYAR 28 (YOM YERUSHALAYIM):

הַיּוֹם שְׁלֹשָׁה וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שְׁשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת וְיוֹם אֶחָד לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 43 days—six weeks and one day—of the omer.

Hayom sh'loshah v'arba-im yom, she-hem shishah shavuot v'yom ehad la-omer.

On IYAR 29:

הַיּוֹם אַרְבָּעָה וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שְׁשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת וְשְׁנַיִם יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 44 days—six weeks and two days—of the omer.

Hayom arba-ah v'arba-im yom, she-hem shishah shavuot u-shnei yamim la-omer.

On SIVAN 1 (ROSH HODESH SIVAN):

הַיּוֹם חֲמִשָּׁה וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שְׁשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת וְשְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 45 days—six weeks and three days—of the omer.

Hayom hamishah v'arba-im yom, she-hem shishah shavuot u-shloshah yamim la-omer.

On SIVAN 2:

הַיּוֹם שְׁשָׁה וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שְׁשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת וְאַרְבָּעָה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 46 days—six weeks and four days—of the omer.

Hayom shishah v'arba-im yom, she-hem shishah shavuot v'arba-ah yamim la-omer.

On SIVAN 3:

הַיּוֹם שִׁבְעָה וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שְׁשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת וְחֲמִשָּׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 47 days—six weeks and five days—of the omer.

Hayom shivah v'arba-im yom, she-hem shishah shavuot va-hamishah yamim la-omer.

On SIVAN 4:

הַיּוֹם שְׁמוֹנָה וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שְׁשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת וְשְׁשָׁה יָמִים לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 48 days—six weeks and six days—of the omer.

Hayom sh'monah v'arba-im yom, she-hem shishah shavuot v'shishah yamim la-omer.

On SIVAN 5 (the night before SHAVUOT):

הַיּוֹם תִּשְׁעָה וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם, שְׁהֵם שִׁבְעָה שְׁבוּעוֹת לְעֹמֶר.  
Today is 49 days—seven weeks—of the omer.

Hayom tishah v'arba-im yom, she-hem shivah shavuot la-omer.

# The Festival Amidah: Arvit, Shaḥarit, Minhah

## The Festivals

The festivals are the unbroken master code of Judaism. Decipher them and you will discover the inner sanctum of this religion. Grasp them and you hold the heart of the faith in your hand.

—IRVING GREENBERG

## Three Steps Forward

While the Temple stood in Jerusalem, the people Israel would make pilgrimages there three times a year: on Pesah, Shavuot, and Sukkot. For this reason, these festivals are known as the *shalosh r'galim*, the three pilgrimage festivals, from the word *regel* (“foot”). As we take three steps forward at the beginning of our Amidah, we might think of ourselves as symbolically beginning a pilgrimage through prayer—together with our fellow Jews—to the closeness with God and each other that was once experienced in the Temple.

## Praying

Every fiber of my being was created by You; every bone of my body bends to thank You. May this chanted offering find favor with You.

—after YEHUDAH HALEVI

A transliteration of the opening b'rakhot of the Amidah may be found on page 466. The sign † indicates the places to bow. The Amidah concludes on page 314.

[Leader, at Minhah only: As I proclaim the name ADONAI, give glory to our God.]

ADONAI, open my lips that my mouth may speak Your praise.

## First B'rakhah: Our Ancestors

With Patriarchs:

† *Barukh atah ADONAI*, our God and God of our ancestors, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob, great, mighty, awe-inspiring, transcendent God, who acts with kindness and love, and creates all, who remembers the loving deeds of our ancestors, and who will lovingly bring a redeemer to their children's children for the sake of divine honor.

You are the sovereign who helps and saves and shields.

† *Barukh atah ADONAI*, Shield of Abraham.

With Patriarchs and Matriarchs:

† *Barukh atah ADONAI*, our God and God of our ancestors, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob, God of Sarah, God of Rebecca, God of Rachel, and God of Leah, great, mighty, awe-inspiring, transcendent God, who acts with kindness and love, and creates all, who remembers the loving deeds of our ancestors, and who will lovingly bring a redeemer to their children's children for the sake of divine honor.

You are the sovereign who helps and guards, saves and shields.

† *Barukh atah ADONAI*, Shield of Abraham and Guardian of Sarah.

# עמידה ליום טוב: ערבית, שחרית, מנחה

A transliteration of the opening b'rakhot of the Amidah may be found on page 466. The sign † indicates the places to bow. The Amidah concludes on page 314.

[Leader, at Minhah only: כִּי שֵׁם יְהוָה אֶקְרָא, הָבוּ גְדֹל לְאֱלֹהֵינוּ. אֲדַנִּי שִׁפְתַי תִּפְתָּח, וּפִי יִגִּיד תְּהִלָּתְךָ.]

With Patriarchs and Matriarchs:

† בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ], אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם, יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב, אֱלֹהֵי שָׂרָה, אֱלֹהֵי רֵבֶקָה, אֱלֹהֵי רַחֵל, וְאֱלֹהֵי לֵאָה, הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא, אֵל עֲלִיוֹן, גּוֹמֵל חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים, וְקוֹנֵה הַכֶּלֶל, וְזוֹכֵר וּמַבִּיא גּוֹאֵל לְבְנֵי בְנֵיהֶם לְמַעַן שְׂמוֹ בְּאַהֲבָה. מְלַךְ עוֹזֵר וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּמַגֵּן. † בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, מַגֵּן אַבְרָהָם.

With Patriarchs:

† בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם, אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק, וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב, הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל הַגִּבּוֹר וְהַנּוֹרָא, אֵל עֲלִיוֹן, גּוֹמֵל חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים, וְקוֹנֵה הַכֶּלֶל, וְזוֹכֵר חֲסָדֵי אֲבוֹת, וּמַבִּיא גּוֹאֵל לְבְנֵי בְנֵיהֶם לְמַעַן שְׂמוֹ בְּאַהֲבָה. מְלַךְ עוֹזֵר וּמוֹשִׁיעַ וּמַגֵּן. † בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, מַגֵּן אַבְרָהָם.

AMIDAH. The festival Amidah expresses the appreciation of the festival as a special gift. It contains the same three introductory b'rakhot and three concluding b'rakhot as every Amidah or Silent Prayer. The middle b'rakhah emphasizes and elaborates on the joy of the festival.

BENDING THE KNEES AND BOWING. Bowing was a natural way to engage in prayer and indeed is a mode of worship in many religious traditions. The midrash imagines that though pilgrims crowded into the Temple precincts on the festivals, the space was expansive enough for all to prostrate themselves (Pirkei Avot 5:7).

ADONAI, OPEN MY LIPS אֲדַנִּי שִׁפְתַי תִּפְתָּח. Psalm 51:17.

PATRIARCHS AND MATRIARCHS. The midrash associates the festival calendar with many significant events in the lives of our early ancestors. For example, Abraham and Sarah's welcoming of passing strangers as guests, and the birth of Isaac the

following year, were said to have occurred on Pesah. For us, too, Pesah is a time to extend hospitality to guests, to offer and receive blessings from each other, and may be a time of rebirth. Mount Moriah, where Isaac was bound, became associated with the Sinai revelation occurring on Shavuot. As Abraham and Isaac saw a vision of God that was terrifying but at the same time life-affirming, so too do we, on Shavuot, open ourselves to revelation that becomes our source of vitality, even as it shakes us to the core. And the Torah records that Jacob, who left the comforts of home and remained ever on a journey, dwelled “in Sukkot” (Genesis 33:17)—which in its biblical context probably referred to a place-name, but may also be interpreted to mean “booths,” like those in which the Israelites dwelled. We too build and dwell in booths, dislocating ourselves to become emotional and spiritual “wanderers.”

REDEEMER גּוֹאֵל. The primary Jewish image of redemption is the exodus from Egypt. In Jewish thought, freedom and redemption are tied to the achievement—our own personal achievement, as well as the world's hoped-for achievement—of a just and moral world.

### The Journey

We guard our mystery with care. It is our source of power. . . . It is the force that drew us out of slavery, that drives us on relentlessly. . . . We are a rabble of former slaves, bound to one another, unwillingly on our way to a land of promise.

—JONATHAN MAGONET

### Second B'rakhah: God's Saving Care

You are ever mighty, ADONAI—  
You give life to the dead—  
great is Your saving power:

*The following is added at Arvit and Shaharit on the first day of Pesah, at Minhah on Sh'mini Atzeret, and at all services on Simhat Torah:*

You cause the wind to blow and the rain to fall,  
[At all other times, some add: You cause the dew to fall,]

You sustain the living through kindness and love,  
and with great mercy give life to the dead,  
You support the falling, heal the sick,  
loosen the chains of the bound,  
and keep faith with those who sleep in the dust.  
Who is like You, Almighty,  
and who can be compared to You?  
The sovereign who brings death and life  
and causes redemption to flourish.

M'khalkel hayim b'h'esed,  
m'hayeih meitim b'rahamim rabim,  
somekh noflim v'rofei holim u-matir asurim,  
u-m'kayem emunato lisheinei afar.  
Mi khamokha ba-al g'vurot umi domeh lakh,  
melekh meimit u-m'hayeh u-matzmiah y'shuah.

You are faithful in bringing life to the dead.  
*Barukh atah ADONAI*, who gives life to the dead.

*When the Amidah is recited silently, continue on page 309 with "Holy are You."*

אַתָּה גְּבוּר לְעוֹלָם אֲדֹנָי,  
מְחַיֶּה מֵתִים אַתָּה,  
רַב לְהוֹשִׁיעַ.

*The following is added at Arvit and Shaharit on the first day of Pesah, at Minhah on Sh'mini Atzeret, and at all services on Simhat Torah:*

מְשִׁיב הַרוּחַ וּמוֹרִיד הַגֶּשֶׁם,  
[At all other times, some add: מוֹרִיד הַטֶּל,]

מְכַלְכֵּל חַיִּים בְּחַסֵּד,  
מְחַיֶּה מֵתִים בְּרַחֲמִים רַבִּים,  
סוֹמֵךְ נוֹפְלִים, וְרוֹפֵא חוֹלִים, וּמְתִיר אֲסוּרִים,  
וּמְקַיֵּם אֲמוּנָתוֹ לִישְׁנֵי עֶפְרָה.  
מִי כְמוֹךָ בְּעֵל גְּבוּרוֹת וּמִי דוֹמֶה לָךְ,  
מֶלֶךְ מֵמִית וּמְחַיֶּה וּמְצַמֵּחַ יְשׁוּעָה.

וְנֹאמֵן אַתָּה לְהַחְיֹת מֵתִים.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, מְחַיֶּה הַמֵּתִים.

*When the Amidah is recited silently, continue on page 309 with קְדוּשׁ אַתָּה.*

CAUSES REDEMPTION TO FLOURISH וּמְצַמֵּחַ יְשׁוּעָה. The Hebrew verb is used to refer to that which is planted and begins to grow. All the festivals celebrate the exodus from Egypt and represent elements of the story of the march to freedom. But the account in the Torah specifically ends before the entrance to the Land of Israel. The festivals both celebrate liberation and also remind us that we are still on the way to the full achievement of redemption. In that sense, the possibilities for salvation have been planted but they have not yet come to fruition.

GIVES LIFE TO THE DEAD מְחַיֶּה הַמֵּתִים. The concept of giving life to the dead has particular resonance on the festivals, which recall the various stages of our ancestors' journey from enslavement in Egypt to the

promised land. While life after death was certainly understood in Jewish tradition in personal terms, frequently in Jewish thought the language of reviving the dead was understood as a metaphor for national revival—as, for example, in the prophet Ezekiel's vision of the awakening of the valley of dry bones (chapter 37), read as the *haftarah* on the intermediate Shabbat of Pesah. In our own day, Zionism is seen as a contemporary experience of this image.

But on the personal level as well, the festivals have something to tell us about life and death. Egyptians saw life as ancillary to death: the pyramids are Egypt's great monuments to the next world, and their scripture was the Egyptian Book of the Dead—providing instruction in how to mediate the afterlife. The Torah, on the other hand, never specifically mentions life after death, but instead teaches us how to live this life. While many later Jewish thinkers elaborated descriptions of the afterlife, they never lost sight of living in this world properly. On the festivals, we may be especially mindful of having been brought from a culture that glorified death into a vision grounded in the embrace and celebration of life and, metaphorically, giving life—here and now—to what was thought dead.

### Third B'rakhah: God's Holiness

#### THE KEDUSHAH

The Kedushah is recited only with a minyan and is said while standing.

We hallow Your name in this world as it is hallowed in the high heavens, as Your prophet Isaiah described: Each cried out to the other:

At Shaḥarit we recite:

“Holy, holy, holy is ADONAI Tz’va’ot, the whole world is filled with God’s glory!”

Kadosh, kadosh, kadosh Adonai Tz’va-ot, m’lo khol ha-aretz k’vodo.

Then in thunderous voice, rising above the chorus of *serafim*, other heavenly beings call out words of blessing: “Praised is ADONAI’s glory wherever God dwells.”

Barukh k’vod Adonai mimkomo.

Our sovereign, manifest Yourself from wherever You dwell, and rule over us, for we await You. When shall You rule in Zion? Let it be soon, in our day, and throughout all time. May You be exalted and sanctified in Jerusalem, Your city, from one generation to another, forever and ever. May our eyes behold Your dominion, as described in the songs of praise offered to You by David, rightfully anointed:

“ADONAI will reign forever; your God, O Zion, from generation to generation. Halleluyah!”

Yimlokh Adonai l’olam, elohayikh tziyon l’dor vador, ha’luyah.

From generation to generation we will declare Your greatness, and forever sanctify You with words of holiness. Your praise will never leave our lips, for You are God and Sovereign, great and holy. *Barukh atah ADONAI*, the Holy God.

We continue on the next page with the Fourth B'rakhah, “You have chosen us.”

At Minḥah we recite:

“Holy, holy, holy is ADONAI Tz’va’ot, the whole world is filled with God’s glory!”

Kadosh, kadosh, kadosh Adonai Tz’va-ot, m’lo khol ha-aretz k’vodo.

Others respond with praise:

“Praised is ADONAI’s glory wherever God dwells.”

Barukh k’vod Adonai mimkomo.

As the psalmist sang:

ADONAI will reign forever; your God, O Zion, from generation to generation.

Halleluyah!

Yimlokh Adonai l’olam, elohayikh tziyon l’dor vador, ha’luyah.

The Kedushah is recited only with a minyan and is said while standing.

נְקַדֵּשׁ אֶת־שִׁמְךָ בְּעוֹלָם,  
בְּשָׁם שְׁמִקְדִּישִׁים אוֹתוֹ בְּשָׁמַי מְרוֹם,  
בְּכַתּוּב עַל יַד נְבִיאָךְ, וְקָרָא זֶה אֶל זֶה וְאָמַר:

At Minḥah we recite:

קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ  
יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת,  
מְלֵא כָּל־הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.  
לְעַמְתֶּם בְּרוּךְ יֵאמְרוּ:  
בְּרוּךְ כְּבוֹד יְהוָה מִמְּקוֹמוֹ.  
וּבְדַבְרֵי קִדְשְׁךָ  
כְּתוּב לֵאמֹר:  
יְמַלֵּךְ יְהוָה לְעוֹלָם, אֱלֹהֵיךָ  
צִיּוֹן לְדֹר וָדֹר, הַלְלוּיָהּ.

At Shaḥarit we recite:

קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ, קָדוֹשׁ  
יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת,  
מְלֵא כָּל־הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.  
אֲזוּ בְּקוֹל רַעַשׁ גְּדוֹל אֲדִיר  
וְחֹזֵק מִשְׁמִיעִים קוֹל,  
מִתְנַשְּׂאִים לְעַמַּת שָׁרָפִים,  
לְעַמְתֶּם בְּרוּךְ יֵאמְרוּ:  
בְּרוּךְ כְּבוֹד יְהוָה מִמְּקוֹמוֹ.  
מִמְּקוֹמְךָ מְלַכְנוּ תוֹפִיעַ,  
וְתִמְלֹךְ עָלֵינוּ, בִּי מַחֲכִים  
אֲנַחְנוּ לָךְ. מִתִּי תִמְלֹךְ  
בְּצִיּוֹן, בְּקִרְוֹב בְּיַמֵּינוּ,  
לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד תִּשְׁכֹּן.  
תִּתְגַּדֵּל וְתִתְקַדֵּשׁ בְּתוֹךְ  
יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִירָךְ,  
לְדוֹר וָדוֹר וּלְנִצְח וּלְנִצְח נִצְחִים.  
וְעֵינֵינוּ תִרְאִינָה מְלִכּוֹתֶךָ,  
כְּדָבָר הָאָמֹר בְּשִׁירֵי עֲזָרָה,  
עַל יְדֵי דָוִד מְשִׁיחַ צְדָקָךְ:  
יְמַלֵּךְ יְהוָה לְעוֹלָם, אֱלֹהֵיךָ  
צִיּוֹן לְדֹר וָדֹר, הַלְלוּיָהּ.

לְדוֹר וָדוֹר נִגִּיד גְּדֻלָּתְךָ, וּלְנִצְח וּלְנִצְח נִצְחִים קִדְשְׁתָּךְ נְקַדִּישׁ.  
וְשִׁבַּחְךָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מִפִּינוּ לֹא יִמוּשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד,  
בִּי אֵל מְלֹךְ גְּדוֹל וְקָדוֹשׁ אֲתָה.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הָאֵל הַקָּדוֹשׁ.

We continue on the next page with the Fourth B'rakhah, “אתה בחרתנו.”

THE KEDUSHAH. There are several forms and versions of the Kedushah. Whenever the Kedushah appears in the Amidah, it always contains at least three verses: Isaiah’s vision of the angels reciting “Holy, holy, holy...” (6:3), Ezekiel’s account of hearing heavenly voices calling “Praised is Adonai’s glory...” while he was being carried by the wind to his fellow exiles in Babylon (3:12), and a concluding verse from Psalms expressing God’s timeless sovereignty, “Adonai will reign...” (146:10). The leader offers an introduction to each verse, elaborating on its meaning. In the morning, when we have more time to spend in prayer, the introductions are more elaborate; Minḥah is a much shorter service, so in the afternoon these introductions are shorter. The separate columns here highlight the differences between the two versions. The liturgy sees narratives not only as reports of past events, but also as paradigms for the present. The visions of Isaiah and Ezekiel can be understood as more than their first-person reports of encounters with God; they are also calls for us to see ourselves in an ongoing relationship with God. In this spirit, the concluding biblical verse, which talks of God’s eternal sovereignty, can be interpreted to mean that the heavens can open up for us, too.

## Holiness

Holiness is the mysterious center of our existence that we can never fully grasp.

## The Festivals

The cycle and the rhythms of Jewish life and Jewish living are embedded in the Jewish calendar. Each holiday has its own message and its own mood, and each one guides us on our journey through life.

—ALAN LUCAS

## Pesah

For the Jews, freedom is just the beginning. It is the prerequisite, not the goal. The goal leads through the ethical to the spiritual: to serve God willingly instead of Pharaoh forcibly, to be part of the sacred instead of the mundane, to be joined to the ultimate instead of the finite. When Moses first appeared before Pharaoh to ask for the freedom of the Israelites, he said. “Thus said Adonai, ‘Let My people go so that they may worship Me in the desert.’” (Exodus 5:1). Freedom with purpose. Journey with destination.

—NINA BETH CARDIN

## Shavuot

Somewhere, sometime, something occurred that was so awe-inspiring that a people was born, their belief system founded on the principle that they are holy, connected to one another and to the Source—whatever that may be—that conferred meaning on them and on life everywhere. And in response to that discovery, the Jews pledged themselves, individually and collectively, to join their will to God’s and to seek to increase holiness in this world.

—NINA BETH CARDIN

*The following paragraph is said only when the entire Amidah is recited silently:*

Holy are You and holy is Your name;  
holy ones praise You each day.  
*Barukh atah ADONAI, the Holy God.*

*All continue here:*

## Fourth B’rakhah: The Holiness of the Festival

You have chosen us among all peoples, loving us, wanting us. You have distinguished us among all nations, making us holy through Your commandments, drawing us close to Your service, and calling us by Your great and holy name.

*On Saturday evening, the following prayer is recited to mark the end of Shabbat:*

ADONAI our God, You have taught us Your righteous laws, and instructed us to follow in the paths that please You.

You have given us just laws, true teachings, goodly precepts and mitzvot.

You have bestowed on us as an inheritance seasons of joy, sacred moments, and festivals of free-will offerings; and You have given us a heritage that celebrates the sacredness of Shabbat, honors the seasons, and celebrates the festivals.

ADONAI our God, You have distinguished between the sacred and the ordinary, light and darkness, the people Israel and the peoples of the world, and between the seventh day and the six days of creation.

As You distinguished between Shabbat and the festivals, imbuing the seventh day with a sanctity above all other days, so have You distinguished and endowed Your people Israel with Your holiness.

*The following paragraph is said only when the entire Amidah is recited silently:*

אַתָּה קָדוֹשׁ וְשִׁמְךָ קָדוֹשׁ.  
וּקְדוּשֵׁים בְּכָל־יּוֹם יִהְיֶה לְךָ סֵלָה.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הָאֵל הַקָּדוֹשׁ.

*All continue here:*

אַתָּה בְּחַרְתָּנוּ מִכָּל־הָעַמִּים,  
אֲהַבְתָּ אוֹתָנוּ וְרָצִיתָ בָּנוּ,  
וְרִמַּמְתָּנוּ מִכָּל־הַלְשׁוֹנוֹת,  
וְקִדְשָׁתָנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ,  
וְקִרְבַּתָּנוּ מִלִּפְנֵי לַעֲבוּדֹתֶיךָ,  
וְשִׁמְךָ הַגָּדוֹל וְהַקָּדוֹשׁ עָלֵינוּ קְרָאתָ.

*On Saturday evening, the following prayer is recited to mark the end of Shabbat:*

וּתְוַדִּיעֵנוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֶת־מִשְׁפָּטֵי צְדָקָה,  
וּתְלַמְּדֵנוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת חֻקֵי רְצוֹנְךָ.  
וּתְתַן־לָנוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מִשְׁפָּטִים יְשָׁרִים וְתוֹרוֹת אֱמֶת,  
חֻקִּים וּמִצְוֹת טוֹבִים,  
וּתְנַחֵלְנוּ זְמַנֵּי שְׁשׁוֹן וּמוֹעֲדֵי קֹדֶשׁ וְחֻגֵי נְדָבָה,  
וּתְוַרִישֵׁנוּ קֹדֶשׁ שְׁבֵת וּכְבוֹד מוֹעֵד וְחֻגֵיגַת הַרְגָל.  
וּתְבַדֵּל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ בֵּין קֹדֶשׁ לְחֹל,  
בֵּין אֹר לְחֹשֶׁךְ,  
בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעַמִּים,  
בֵּין־יּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי לְשֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה.  
בֵּין קֹדֶשׁ שְׁבֵת לְקֹדֶשׁת יוֹם טוֹב הַבְּדִלָּתָהּ,  
וְאֶת־יּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִשֵּׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה קֹדֶשֶׁת.  
הַבְּדִלָּתָהּ וְקֹדֶשֶׁת אֶת־עַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּקֹדֶשֶׁתֶךָ.

**HOLY ARE YOU** אַתָּה קָדוֹשׁ. The pilgrimage journey we make on the festivals is to a place and a moment of holiness. That moment of holiness is celebratory—full of life, embodying the fullness of being.

**YOU HAVE CHOSEN US** אַתָּה בְּחַרְתָּנוּ. Jewish understanding is that the ritual law and ethical law we observe is a special gift.

**CALLING US BY YOUR GREAT AND HOLY NAME** הַגָּדוֹל וְשִׁמְךָ הַקָּדוֹשׁ. The name “Israel” means “wrestling with God” (Genesis 32:29). Our relationship with God, however fraught with questions and challenge, is part of our self-definition as Jews.

**SATURDAY EVENING: THE END OF SHABBAT.** We conclude Shabbat with the ceremony of Havdalah. But when a festival begins on Saturday evening, we do not differentiate between Shabbat and the weekday, as is normally the case, but between Shabbat and the festival. Therefore, this prayer—which celebrates both Shabbat and the festivals—is substituted for Havdalah.

Both Shabbat and the festivals are holy days,

but they are celebrated differently. The festivals are specifically marked as times of joy and their rules of observance are more relaxed. Cooking and carrying are permitted on the festivals, but not on Shabbat. Biblically, the festivals were times of pilgrimage when one brought a freewill offering to the Temple. This prayer alludes to the joyfulness of the festivals and their biblical practice, while proclaiming the holiness and specialness of both Shabbat and also the people Israel, who observe these times.

*Shavuot: Another Perspective*

The Torah—the distinctive way of life of the Jewish people—is part of a covenant with all people. This particular people has committed to journey through history, exploring paths and modeling moments of perfection. But the testimony and example are for the sake of humanity.

—IRVING GREENBERG

*Sukkot*

Full moon, full harvest, full hearts. As the moon of Tishrei draws to fullness, we are ready to celebrate Sukkot—the Festival of Huts. We have experienced the moment of rebirth, the rediscovery of our true identity, the re-examination of our selves, the return to our true path—at Rosh Hashanah, the moment of new moon. We have experienced the moment of intense contact and reconciliation with God on Yom Kippur, in the swelling of the moon. And now at the full moon, we celebrate Sukkot—the festival of fulfillment, of gathering in the benefits that flow from repentance and forgiveness. The harvest that takes the form of joy and *shalom*, harmony, in the world.

But Sukkot is not only the fulfillment of the moon of Tishrei. It is also the fulfillment of the yearly cycle of the sun. All the sun's work upon the earth comes to fullness as the harvest ripens and is gathered in. . . . As the moon has rewarded our celebration of her birth and growth by bursting into a glowing perfect circle, so the earth rewards our care of seed and stalk by bursting into ripened fruit and grain.

—ARTHUR WASKOW

*The words in brackets are added when a Festival falls on Shabbat.*

Lovingly, You have bestowed on us, ADONAI our God, [Shabbat for rest,] festivals for joy, holidays and occasions to delight in, among them this [Shabbat and this]

*On Pesah:* Festival of Matzot, season of our liberation,

*On Shavuot:* Festival of Shavuot, season of the giving of our Torah,

*On Sukkot:* Festival of Sukkot, season of our rejoicing,

*On Sh'mini Atzeret and Simhat Torah:* Festival of Sh'mini Atzeret, season of our rejoicing,

[with love,] a sacred day, a symbol of the exodus from Egypt.

Our God and God of our ancestors, may the thought of us rise up and reach You. Attend to us and accept us; hear us and respond to us. Keep us in mind, and keep in mind the thought of our ancestors, as well as the Messiah, the descendant of David; Jerusalem, Your holy city; and all Your people, the house of Israel. Respond to us with deliverance, goodness, compassion, love, life, and peace, on this

*On Pesah:* Festival of Matzot.

*On Shavuot:* Festival of Shavuot.

*On Sukkot:* Festival of Sukkot.

*On Sh'mini Atzeret and Simhat Torah:* Festival of Sh'mini Atzeret.

Remember us for good; respond to us with blessing; redeem us with life. Show us compassion and care with words of kindness and deliverance; have mercy on us and redeem us. Our eyes are turned to You, for You are a compassionate and caring sovereign.

*The words in brackets are added when a Festival falls on Shabbat.*

וַתִּתֶּן-לָנוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ בְּאַהֲבָה  
[שָׁבָתוֹת לְמִנוּחָה וּ] מוֹעֲדִים לְשִׂמְחָה,  
חַגִּים וְזִמְנִים לְשִׂשׂוֹן, אֶת-יוֹם [הַשְּׁבֵת הַזֶּה וְאֶת-יוֹם]

*On Pesah:*

חַג הַמִּצּוֹת הַזֶּה, זְמַן חַרוּתְנוּ,

*On Shavuot:*

חַג הַשְּׁבָעוֹת הַזֶּה, זְמַן מִתֵּן תּוֹרַתְנוּ,

*On Sukkot:*

חַג הַסִּכּוֹת הַזֶּה, זְמַן שִׂמְחַתְנוּ,

*On Sh'mini Atzeret and Simhat Torah:*

הַשְּׂמִינִי, חַג הָעֲצָרֶת הַזֶּה, זְמַן שִׂמְחַתְנוּ,

[בְּאַהֲבָה] מְקַרָּא קֹדֶשׁ, וְכָר לִי־צִיאַת מִצְרָיִם.

אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ], יַעֲלֶה וְיָבֵא,  
וְיַגִּיעַ וְיִרְאֶה, וְיִרְצֶה וְיִשְׁמַע, וְיִפְקֹד וְיִזְכֹּר וְזָכְרוּנוּ  
וּפְקֹדוּנוּ, וְזָכְרוֹן אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ], וְזָכְרוֹן מְשִׁיחַ  
בְּיָדוֹ עֲבָדָה, וְזָכְרוֹן יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר קֹדֶשׁ, וְזָכְרוֹן  
פְּלִעְמָךְ בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל לְפָנֶיךָ, לְפִלִּיטָה, לְטוֹבָה,  
לְחַן וּלְחַסֵּד וּלְרַחֲמִים, לְחַיִּים וּלְשָׁלוֹם, בְּיוֹם

*On Pesah:*

חַג הַמִּצּוֹת הַזֶּה.

*On Shavuot:*

חַג הַשְּׁבָעוֹת הַזֶּה.

*On Sukkot:*

חַג הַסִּכּוֹת הַזֶּה.

*On Sh'mini Atzeret and Simhat Torah:*

הַשְּׂמִינִי, חַג הָעֲצָרֶת הַזֶּה.

זָכְרָנוּ, יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, בּוֹ לְטוֹבָה, וּפְקֹדָנוּ בּוֹ לְבִרְכָה,  
וְהוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ בּוֹ לְחַיִּים. וּבְדַבַּר יְשׁוּעָה וְרַחֲמִים,  
חֹס וְחַנּוּן, וְרַחֵם עָלֵינוּ וְהוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ, כִּי אֵלֶיךָ עֵינֵינוּ,  
כִּי אֵל מְלֹךְ חַנּוּן וְרַחוּם אַתָּה.

### Sukkot: Another Perspective

Sukkot reminds us that ultimate security is found not within the walls of our home but in the presence of God and one another. Indeed, there is a midrash that says that *sukkot* are not buildings at all but rather the glory of God. This holiday helps us understand that sometimes the walls we build to protect us serve instead to divide us, cut us off, lock us in. The walls of our *sukkot* may make us vulnerable, but they make us available, too, to receive the kindness and the support of one another, to hear when another calls out in need, to poke our heads in to see whether anybody is up for a chat and a cup of coffee. In contrast, our walls of concrete and steel can enslave us in our own solitude and loneliness. Sukkot reminds us that freedom is enjoyed best not when we are hidden behind our locked doors but rather when we are able to open our homes and our hearts to one another.

—NINA BETH CARDIN

### Sh'mini Atzeret and Simhat Torah

To be given a Torah to hold is to be given a license to dance. The first time is often a moment of elation as well as a rite of adulthood, like being given the keys to the family car. The one with the Torah leads the dancing but must also be careful not to drop or mishandle the scroll. Supportive and encouraging, the congregation dances—with abandon and love, with joy and energy. But, sooner or later the singing and dancing must stop. We open to the last *parashah* of Deuteronomy and feel the sadness of the Israelites as they watched Moses ascend the mountain, this time never to return. Yet, we put aside our sadness and begin again.

—NINA BETH CARDIN

### Embrace Your People

Jewish tradition has dreams, not illusions. It knows that the world is not now a Garden of Eden. Redemption is a statement of hope. The Torah offers a goal worthy of human effort, to be realized over the course of history. Through the Jewish way of life and the holidays, the Torah seeks to nurture the infinite love and unending faith needed to sustain people until perfection is achieved. It becomes even more necessary to develop staying power—for beyond Judaism's incredible statement that life will totally triumph, it makes an even more remarkable claim.... The ultimate goal will be achieved through human participation. The whole process of transformation will take place on a human scale. Human models, not supernatural beings, will instruct and inspire humankind as it works toward the final redemption. Realization of perfection will come not through escape from present reality to some idealized utopia, but by improving this world, one step at a time. Universal justice will be attained by starting with the natural love and responsibility for one's family, then widening the concern to include one's people, and eventually embracing the whole world.

—IRVING GREENBERG

ADONAI our God, grant the blessing of Your festivals to us: life and peace, joy and delight, as it pleased You to promise to bless us. Our God and God of our ancestors, [embrace our rest;] make us holy through Your mitzvot and let the Torah be our portion. Fill our lives with Your goodness and gladden us with Your deliverance. Purify our hearts to serve You truly.

Kad'sheinu b'mitzvotekha v'tein ḥelkeinu b'toratekha, sabeinu mi-tuvekha v'samḥeinu bishuatekha, v'taḥer libeinu l'ovd'kha be-emet.

ADONAI our God, [loving and willingly] grant that we inherit Your holy [Shabbat and] festivals, that the people Israel, who make Your name holy, may rejoice with You. *Barukh atah ADONAI*, who makes [Shabbat,] Israel and the festivals holy.

### Fifth B'rakhah: The Restoration of Zion

ADONAI our God, embrace Your people Israel and their prayer. Restore worship to Your sanctuary. May the prayers of the people Israel be lovingly accepted by You, and may our service always be pleasing. May our eyes behold Your compassionate return to Zion. *Barukh atah ADONAI*, who restores Your Divine Presence to Zion.

וְהַשִּׂיבָנוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֶת בְּרַפְתּוֹ מוֹעֲדֶיךָ, לְחַיִּים וְלְשָׁלוֹם, לְשִׁמְחָה וְלִשְׂשׂוֹן, בְּאִשֶּׁר רָצִיתָ וְאִמְרַתְּ לְבָרְכָנוּ. אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ], [רְצָה בְּמִנוּחַתָּנוּ], קִדְשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ, וְתֵן חֶלְקֵנוּ בְּתוֹרָתֶךָ, שִׁבְעֵנוּ מִטּוֹבָךָ, וְשִׁמְחָנוּ בִּישׁוּעָתֶךָ, וְטַהַר לִבָּנוּ לְעִבְדֶּךָ בְּאֵמֶת, וְהִנְחִילֵנוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ [בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן] בְּשִׁמְחָה וּבִשְׂשׂוֹן [שִׁבְתּוֹ] מוֹעֲדֵי קִדְשֶׁךָ, וְיִשְׁמְחוּ בְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִקִּדְשֵׁי שְׁמֶךָ. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, מְקַדֵּשׁ [הַשְּׁבֵת וְ] יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהַזְּמַנִּים.

רְצָה, יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, בְּעַמֶּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל וּבְתַפְלָתָם, וְהַשִּׁב אֶת־הָעֲבוּדָה לְדָבִיר בֵּיתֶךָ, וְתַפְלָתָם בְּאַהֲבָה תִקַּבַּל בְּרָצוֹן, וְתִהְיֶה לְרָצוֹן תָּמִיד עֲבוּדַת יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמָּךְ. וְתַחֲזִיגָה עֵינֵינוּ בְּשׂוֹבֶךָ לְצִיּוֹן בְּרַחֲמִים. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַמְחַזֵּיר שְׂכִינָתוֹ לְצִיּוֹן.

RESTORE WORSHIP TO YOUR SANCTUARY וְהַשִּׁב אֶת הָעֲבוּדָה לְדָבִיר בֵּיתֶךָ. The dream of a rebuilt Temple is a dream of the time when those worshipping there experienced such joy and awe that everyone felt spiritually fulfilled and cleansed. We pray that such a moment may be ours, too.

YOUR DIVINE PRESENCE וְשִׁבְתָּנוּ. According to the tradition, all of Israel who were able went up to Jerusalem for the pilgrimage festivals. In Jewish memory, these occasions were seen as times when all the tribes, all of Israel, acted as one. That fellowship invited the Divine Presence to dwell among them.

## Gratitude

The Torah commands us to appear before God on each of the three festivals, and enjoins us not to appear empty-handed, much as we might bring a gift when invited to the home of a friend. But what can a human being bring to God, creator of all? During Temple times, additional offerings were made on these days, including a *to-dah*, or thanksgiving offering. In our reality today, in addition to giving *izedakah*, we can fill ourselves with gratitude, without which we appear empty: thanksgiving is our offering.

Hasidic masters taught that to scowl was to blemish the world and to be joyful was the path which allowed for true fulfillment of the mitzvot. What allows us to be joyful? The sense that all that we have is a wonderful gift. The festivals, with their celebration of the seasons and of the harvest, are moments that can especially foster this appreciation.

## Sixth B'rakhah: Gratitude for Life and Its Blessings

*When the Amidah is recited silently, we read the following paragraph.*

*When the Amidah is chanted aloud, the leader reads this paragraph as the congregation reads the next passage.*

† We thank you, for You are ever our God and the God of our ancestors; You are the bedrock of our lives, the shield that protects us in every generation. We thank You and sing Your praises—for our lives that are in Your hands, for our souls that are under Your care, for Your miracles that accompany us each day, and for Your wonders and Your gifts that are with us each moment—evening, morning, and noon.

▶ You are the one who is good, whose mercy is never-ending; the one who is compassionate, whose love is unceasing. We have always placed our hope in You.

*This paragraph is recited by the congregation when the full Amidah is repeated by the leader, by custom remaining seated and bowing slightly.*

† We thank You for the ability to acknowledge You. You are our God and the God of our ancestors, the God of all flesh, our creator, and the creator of all. We offer praise and blessing to Your holy and great name, for granting us life and for sustaining us. May You continue to grant us life and sustenance. Gather our dispersed to Your holy courtyards, that we may fulfill Your mitzvot and serve You wholeheartedly, carrying out Your will. May God, the source of gratitude, be praised.

For all these blessings may Your name be praised and exalted, our sovereign, always and forever.

May all that lives thank You always, and faithfully praise Your name forever, God of our deliverance and help.

† *Barukh atah ADONAI*, Your name is goodness and praise of You is fitting.

*When the Amidah is recited silently, we read the following paragraph. When the Amidah is chanted aloud, the leader reads this paragraph as the congregation reads the next passage.*

† מוֹדִים אֲנַחְנוּ לָךְ, שְׂאֵתָהּ הוּא יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֵלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ] לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד. צוּר חַיֵּינוּ מִגֵּן יִשְׁעֵנוּ אֵתָהּ הוּא לְדוֹר וָדוֹר. נוֹדָה לָךְ וְנִסְפָּר תְּהִלָּתְךָ, עַל חַיֵּינוּ הַמְּסוּרִים בְּיָדְךָ וְעַל נַשְׁמוֹתֵינוּ הַפְּקוּדוֹת לָךְ, וְעַל נַסְיָךְ שֶׁבְּכָל־יוֹם עִמָּנוּ, וְעַל נִפְלְאוֹתֶיךָ וְטוֹבוֹתֶיךָ שֶׁבְּכָל־עֵת, עָרַב וּבָקֵר וְצָהָרִים. ◀ הַטּוֹב, כִּי לֹא כָלוּ רַחֲמֶיךָ, וְהִמְרָחֵם, כִּי לֹא תָמוּ חֲסֵדֶיךָ מֵעוֹלָם קִוִּינוּ לָךְ.

*This paragraph is recited by the congregation when the full Amidah is repeated by the leader, by custom remaining seated and bowing slightly.*

† מוֹדִים אֲנַחְנוּ לָךְ שְׂאֵתָהּ הוּא יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֵלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ], אֱלֹהֵי כָל־בֶּשֶׂר, יוֹצְרֵנוּ, יוֹצְרֵ בְּרֵאשִׁית. בְּרִכּוֹת וְהוֹדָאוֹת לְשִׁמְךָ הַגָּדוֹל וְהַקְּדוֹשׁ, עַל שֶׁהַחַיִּיתָנוּ וְקִיַּמְתָּנוּ. בֵּן תַּחֲיֵנוּ וְתַקִּימָנוּ, וְתִאֶסְוֶךָ גְּלוּתֵנוּ לְחַצְרוֹת קִדְשֶׁךָ, לְשִׁמּוֹר חֲקִיךָ וְלַעֲשׂוֹת רְצוֹנְךָ, וְלַעֲבֹדְךָ בְּלִבָּב שָׁלֵם, עַל שֶׁאֲנַחְנוּ מוֹדִים לָךְ. בְּרוּךְ אַל הַהוֹדָאוֹת.

וְעַל כָּלֵם יִתְבָּרַךְ וְיִתְרוֹמַם שִׁמְךָ מִלִּפְנֵי תְּמִיד לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

וְכָל הַחַיִּים יוֹדוּךָ סֶלָה,  
וְיִהְיֶלְלוּ אֶת־שִׁמְךָ בְּאַמֶּת,  
הָאֵל יִשׁוּעַתָּנוּ וְעִזְרָתָנוּ סֶלָה.  
† בְּרוּךְ אֵתָהּ יְהוָה, הַטּוֹב שִׁמְךָ וְלָךְ נֶאֱדָה לְהוֹדוֹת.

**WE HAVE ALWAYS PLACED OUR HOPE** קִוִּינוּ מֵעוֹלָם לָךְ. Yehiel Poupko, a contemporary rabbi, points to the etymology of the word here translated as “hope” as literally meaning “focus.” In this interpretation, to hope in God means to be focused on God.

### Prayer for Peace

Each of the festivals serves as reminder of the way we are to pursue peace. On Pesah, we learn that peace is dependent on ending the oppression of one people by another; on Shavuot, that it demands proper study and practice, for the way of Torah is the way of peace; and on Sukkot, that the pursuit of peace demands persistence—the long march in the desert that precedes arriving at the promised land.

### Seventh B'rakhah: Prayer for Peace

*During the silent Amidah, continue with "Grant . . ." below.  
During the repetition of the Amidah during Shaḥarit, the leader recites the Priestly Blessing.*

Our God and God of our ancestors, bless us with the threefold blessing of the Torah written by Moses Your servant, recited by Aaron and his descendants, the *kohanim*, the consecrated priests of Your people:

May ADONAI bless and protect you.

*So may it be God's will. Ken y'hi ratzon.*

May ADONAI's countenance shine upon you and may ADONAI bestow kindness upon you.

*So may it be God's will. Ken y'hi ratzon.*

May ADONAI's countenance be lifted toward you and may ADONAI grant you peace.

*So may it be God's will. Ken y'hi ratzon.*

*At Shaḥarit we recite:*

Grant peace to the world, goodness and blessing, grace, love, and compassion, for us and for all the people Israel. Bless us, our creator, united as one with the light of Your presence; by that light, ADONAI our God, You have given us a guide to life, the love of kindness, generosity, blessing, compassion, life, and peace. May it please You to bless Your people Israel at all times with Your gift of peace. *Barukh atah ADONAI*, who blesses Your people Israel with peace.

*Sim shalom ba-olam, tovah u-v'rahahah, ḥen va-ḥesed v'rah'amim, aleinu v'al kol yisrael amekha. Bar'kheinu avinu kulanu k'eḥad b'or panekha, ki v'or panekha natata lanu, Adonai eloheinu, torat ḥayim v'ahavat ḥesed, u-tzedakah u-v'rakhah v'rah'amim v'ḥayim v'shalom. V'tov b'einekha l'varekh et am'kha yisrael b'khol eit u-v'khol sha-ah bishlomekha.*

*At Minhah and Arvit we recite:*

Grant abundant and lasting peace to Your people Israel and all who dwell on earth, for You are the sovereign master of all the ways of peace. May it please You to bless Your people Israel at all times with Your gift of peace. *Barukh atah ADONAI*, who blesses Your people Israel with peace.

*Shalom rav al yisrael am'kha v'al kol yosh'vei teveil tasim l'olam, ki atah hu melekh adon l'khol ha-shalom. V'tov b'einekha l'varekh et am'kha yisrael b'khol eit u-v'khol sha-ah bishlomekha.*

*During the silent Amidah, continue with שִׁים שְׁלוֹם or רַב שְׁלוֹם below.  
During the repetition of the Amidah during Shaḥarit, the leader recites Birkat Kohanim.*

אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ [וְאִמּוֹתֵינוּ],  
בָּרַכְנוּ בְּבִרְכַּת הַמְּשַׁלְּשֵׁת  
בְּתוֹרַת הַכְּתוּבָה עַל יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה עֲבָדְךָ,  
הָאֲמוּרָה מִפִּי אֶהְרֵן וּבְכִנּוּי, פְּהֻגִים, עִם קְדוּשָׁה, בְּאֲמוֹר:

יְבָרְכֶךָ יְהוָה וְיִשְׁמְרֶךָ. פֶּן יְהִי רָצוֹן.  
יְאָר יְהוָה פְּנֵיו אֵלֶיךָ וַיְחַנֶּנֶךָ. פֶּן יְהִי רָצוֹן.  
יִשָּׂא יְהוָה פְּנֵיו אֵלֶיךָ וַיִּשְׂם לְךָ שְׁלוֹם. פֶּן יְהִי רָצוֹן.

*At Minhah and Arvit we recite:*

שְׁלוֹם רַב עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמְּךָ  
וְעַל כָּל־יֹשְׁבֵי תֵבֵל תְּשִׂים  
לְעוֹלָם, כִּי אַתָּה הוּא מֶלֶךְ  
אֲדוֹן לְכָל־הַשְּׁלוֹם. וְטוֹב  
בְּעֵינֶיךָ לְבָרֵךְ אֶת־עַמְּךָ  
יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּכָל־עֵת וּבְכָל־  
שָׁעָה בְּשְׁלוֹמְךָ.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַמְּבָרֵךְ  
אֶת־עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשְׁלוֹם.

*At Shaḥarit we recite:*

שִׁים שְׁלוֹם בְּעוֹלָם, טוֹבָה  
וּבְרָכָה, חֵן וְחֶסֶד וְרַחֲמִים,  
עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל  
עַמְּךָ. בָּרַכְנוּ אֲבִינוּ בְּלִנּוּ  
בְּאֶחָד בָּאוֹר פְּנֵיךָ, כִּי  
בָאוֹר פְּנֵיךָ נִתְתָּ לָנוּ,  
יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, תּוֹרַת חַיִּים  
וְאַהֲבַת חֶסֶד, וְצַדִּיקָה  
וּבְרָכָה וְרַחֲמִים וְחַיִּים  
וְשְׁלוֹם. וְטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ לְבָרֵךְ  
אֶת־עַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּכָל־עֵת  
וּבְכָל־שָׁעָה בְּשְׁלוֹמְךָ.  
בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַמְּבָרֵךְ  
אֶת־עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשְׁלוֹם.

**TWO VERSIONS OF THE SEVENTH B'RAKHAH.** The Mishnah records that in ancient times the *kohanim* would offer the Priestly Blessing at the conclusion of each service (Tamid 5:1, Taanit 4:1), and the concluding *b'rakhah* of the Amidah alludes to that blessing; the last word of the Priestly Blessing is *shalom*, and the final *b'rakhah* of the Amidah begins with that thought.

There are two different versions of the *b'rakhah*. At Shaḥarit and Musaf we recite Sim Shalom ("Grant peace . . ."). At these services, even today, the *kohanim* in the Land of Israel come to the front of the synagogue and formally recite the Priestly Blessing; therefore, the Sim Shalom version of the *b'rakhah* recited at these services alludes to the words uttered by the *kohanim* (for instance, to the gift of God's shining face, and to the kindness and care that is promised as blessing). At Minhah and Arvit we recite Shalom Rav ("Grant abundant and lasting peace . . ."). In these services there is no Priestly Blessing, so the Shalom Rav version of the *b'rakhah* that we

recite speaks of God being the master of peace who blesses us constantly; the words do not refer specifically to the Priestly Blessing, but rather to the identity of God with peace.

As the ancient rabbis remarked, peace is one of the names of God (Sifrei Numbers 42), and so the last words of the Amidah that we recite—whether or not there is an accompanying Priestly Blessing—speak of peace.

The silent recitation of the Amidah concludes with a personal prayer or one of the following:

א

My God, keep my tongue from evil, my lips from deceit.  
Help me ignore those who would slander me.  
Let me be humble before all.  
Open my heart to Your Torah, that I may pursue Your mitzvot.  
Frustrate the designs of those who plot evil against me;  
nullify their schemes.  
Act for the sake of Your name,  
act for the sake of Your triumph,  
act for the sake of Your holiness,  
act for the sake of Your Torah.  
Answer my prayer for the deliverance of Your people.

May the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable to You, ADONAI, my rock and my redeemer.

*Some have the custom of taking three steps backward and bowing at the conclusion of the Amidah, as if exiting the court of a sovereign.*

May the one who creates peace on high bring peace to us and to all Israel [and to all who dwell on earth]. And we say: *Amen*.

ב

Sovereign Master of joy, in whose presence there is no sadness, grant me the capacity to welcome and extend the holiness of this festival with joy and delight. Teach me to transform troubled times into moments of happiness, for estrangement from You grows out of despair. Revive me with the joy of Your deliverance; may Your generous spirit support me. May it be Your will, ADONAI my God, to open for me the gates of Torah, the gates of wisdom and understanding, the gates of sustenance and life, the gates of love and friendship, peace and companionship.

*Some have the custom of taking three steps backward and bowing at the conclusion of the Amidah, as if exiting the court of a sovereign.*

May the one who creates peace on high bring peace to us and to all Israel [and to all who dwell on earth]. And we say: *Amen*.

*When the Amidah is to be repeated aloud during Shaḥarit or Minhah, we turn back to page 306.*

*During Arvit, the Amidah is followed by Kaddish Shalem on page 54, except on Shabbat, when Vay'hulu is recited, page 53.*

The silent recitation of the Amidah concludes with a personal prayer or one of the following:

א

אֱלֹהֵי, נִצּוֹר לְשׁוֹנֵי מַרְעֵ, וּשְׁפָתַי מִדְּבַר מַרְמָה, וְלִמְקַלְלֵי  
נַפְשֵׁי תְדוֹם, וְנַפְשֵׁי בְּעַפְרָ לְכָל תְּהִיָּה. פָּתַח לְבִי בְּתוֹרָתְךָ,  
וּבְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ תִּרְדּוּף נַפְשִׁי. וְכָל־הַחֹשְׁבִים עָלַי רָעָה,  
מִהֲרָה הִפֵּר עֲצָתָם וְקַלְקַל מַחְשַׁבְתָּם. עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן שְׁמֶךָ,  
עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן יְמִינֶךָ, עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן קִדְשֹׁתֶךָ, עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן  
תּוֹרָתֶךָ. לְמַעַן יִחְלְצוּן יְדִידֶיךָ, הוֹשִׁיעָה יְמִינֶךָ וְעַנְנֵי.  
יְהִיו לְרִצּוֹן אֲמָרֵי פִי וְהִגִּיוֹן לְבִי לְפָנֶיךָ, יְהוָה צוּרֵי וְגוֹאֲלֵי.

*Some have the custom of taking three steps backward and bowing at the conclusion of the Amidah, as if exiting the court of a sovereign.*

עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמִרוֹמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם עֲלֵינוּ  
וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְעַל כָּל־יְשׁוּבֵי תִבְל], וְאֲמָרוּ אָמֵן.

ב

רְבוּנוּ שֶׁל עוֹלָם, אֲדוֹן הַשְּׁמָחָה שְׁאִין לְפָנָיו עֲצָבוֹת,  
זַכְּנֵי לְקַבֵּל וְלַהֲמִשִּׁיף עָלַי קִדְשֵׁי יוֹם טוֹב בְּשִׂמְחָה  
וְחֵדוּהָ. לְמַדְנֵי לְהַפּוֹךְ יְגוֹן לְשִׂמְחָה, שֶׁהַתְּרַחֲקוֹת  
מִמֶּךָ בָּאָה לָנוּ עַל יְדֵי הָעֲצָבוֹת. הַשִּׁיבָה לִי שִׁשׁוֹן יִשְׁעֶךָ,  
וְרוּחַ נְדִיבָה תִסְמְכֵנִי. יְהִי רִצּוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ, יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי,  
שֶׁתַּפְּתַח לִי שַׁעֲרֵי תוֹרָה, שַׁעֲרֵי חֶכְמָה, שַׁעֲרֵי אֱהָבָה  
וְאַחֲרָה, שְׁלוֹם וְרַעוּת.

*Some have the custom of taking three steps backward and bowing at the conclusion of the Amidah, as if exiting the court of a sovereign.*

עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמִרוֹמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם עֲלֵינוּ  
וְעַל כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל [וְעַל כָּל־יְשׁוּבֵי תִבְל], וְאֲמָרוּ אָמֵן.

*When the Amidah is to be repeated aloud during Shaḥarit or Minhah, we turn back to page 306.*

*During Arvit, the Amidah is followed by Kaddish Shalem on page 54, except on Shabbat, when Vay'hulu is recited, page 53.*

MY GOD אֱלֹהֵי. One opinion voiced in the Babylonian Talmud states that every Amidah must be accompanied by a personal prayer (Berakhot 29b). The prayer that is printed at the top of this page is offered by the Babylonian Talmud (Berakhot 17a) as an example of such a personal prayer; it is attributed to Mar son of Ravina (4th century). The alternative prayer printed at the bottom of this page appears in the Prague prayerbook *Sha-arei Tziyon* (1662); its English rendering is by Jules Harlow. Both of these concluding prayers are distinguished by the use of the first-person singular, whereas almost all other prayers are in the first-person plural.

יְהִי לְרִצּוֹן אֲמָרֵי פִי וְהִגִּיוֹן לְבִי לְפָנֶיךָ, יְהוָה צוּרֵי וְגוֹאֲלֵי. Psalm 19:15.