

FINAL EXAMINATION

I. Answer all questions in your exam booklet (Minkin) 10 points.

1. The significant difference between kavvanah and kavvanot is that:
 - a) one is singular and the other plural
 - b) the former is for the ordinary Hasid, the latter for the Zaddik
 - c) the former is preached by Hasidism, the latter by the Kabbalah
2. A contributing factor to the success of R. Dov Baer was that:
 - a) Kahal was dissolved at that time
 - b) the Gaon had died
 - c) R. Gershon of Kutov went to Palestine
3. Who dissuaded R. Jacob Joseph from going to the Holy Land?
 - a) the Besht
 - b) the Great Maggid
 - c) Solomon Maimon
4. Where did he find a haven of rest after his wanderings?
 - a) Medziboz
 - b) Wiemerov
 - c) Lutzk
 - d) Pinsk
5. R. Levi Yitzhak was appointed Rabbi in the city of:
 - a) Nemerov
 - b) Pinsk
 - c) Okup
 - d) Brody
6. What is the name of his work?
 - a) Pahad Levi
 - b) Pahad Yitzhak
 - c) Kedushat Levi
 - d) Kedushat Yitzhak
7. An effort at reconciling Hasidim and Mitnaggedim was made by:
 - a) The Besht
 - b) R. Yaakov Yosef
 - c) R. Shneur Zalman
8. R. Shneur Zalman, in his visit to the Gaon, was accompanied by:
 - a) R. Dov Baer of Mezeritsch
 - b) R. Abraham of Kalisk
 - c) R. Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk
9. The following was known as "The Hasid":
 - a) The Besht
 - b) The Gaon
 - c) The Maggid

10. Boisterousness, such as dancing during services, was practiced by the followers of:
 - a) R. Abraham of Kalisk
 - b) R. Shneur Zalman of Liadi
 - c) R. Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk
11. The first ban or excommunication against the Hasidim was issued in:
 - a) 1702
 - b) 1772
 - c) 1797
12. Hasidism's triumph was complete when:
 - a) movement was given full autonomy
 - b) Avigdor was arrested
 - c) Pope Paul I died
13. Who led the opposition to R. Nahman?
 - a) Rabbi Loeb - Sage of Shpola
 - b) Jacob Frank
 - c) Rabbi Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev
14. To R. Nahman, the correct setting for prayer is:
 - a) open and scented marvels of nature
 - b) closed chambers
15. The following is a correct list of opponents of Hasidim:
 - a) Avigdor of Pinsk; Aaron of Jerusalem; Israel Loebel
 - b) Samuel of Rodin; David Makov; Avigdor of Pinsk
 - c) Israel Loebel; Avigdor of Pinsk; David Makov

II. Answer all questions. 30 points. In each of the following questions, write in the most appropriate word, using only these terms: Atzilut, Adam Kadmon, Kedushah, Beriah, Yetzirah, Hokhmah, Ein-Sof, Asiyah, Nefesh, Hayyah Yehidah, Kavod, Matronita, Knesset Yisrael, a Dudelle, Ruach, Neshamah, antinomianism, Hassadim, Dinnim, Tiferet, enthusiasm, Dvarkha Nitzav Bashamayim, Makkif, acosmism, pansacramentalism.

1. The four worlds that mediate between the Ein Sof and our world are (in descending order):
2. Two synonyms for the Shechinah are:
3. The first configuration of the Sephirot is known as:
4. A Biblical term for transcendence is:
5. A Biblical term for immanence is:
6. The soul that corresponds to Asiyah is:
7. According to the Maggid, annihilation is achieved in:
8. Buber sees the essence of Hasidism as:
9. The three souls that inhere in man are (in ascending order):
10. The right side of the Sephirot is called:
11. Ein ode mi'levado is interpreted by R. Shneur Zalman as implying:
12. The following is interpreted as teaching the doctrine of immanence:
13. The Kabbalistic term for transcendence is:
14. The realm in which Ein-Sof and the Sephirot are indistinguishable from each other is:

III. Answer briefly. 40 points.

1. What is the relation of divine speech to the world, according to the passage studied in Tanya?
2. According to R. Shelomo of Lutzk, the Sephirot are called Olamot because:
3. They are also called Middot because:
4. For the Maggid, what is the special feature of the Sephirah of Hokhmah?
5. How does the Maggid's simile of a tailor modify a major Lurianic concept?
6. In the Maggid's homily, why does "rain" represent the Shechinah?
7. R. Moshe Hayyim Ephraim is hesitant in recording his grandfather's interpretation of the Aleph in Het (sin), because:
8. For R. Shneur Zalman, Torah is called "food." Explain briefly.
9. How does R. Shneur Zalman relate Teshuvah to the question of immanence and transcendence?
10. Contrast R. Shneur Zalman's view on transcendence and immanence with those of R. Hayyim of Volozhin.

IV. Answer either A or B. - 20 points.

- A. What are the two possible interpretations of the Besht's parable about the king who conjured a palace and chambers, etc.? Explain the basic concepts behind each interpretation.
- B. Does the Maggid seem to follow Luria or Cordovero in his interpretations of Zimzum? Explain carefully.

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QUESTIONS FOR FINAL EXAMS BC 75.1

1. What are the two possible interpretations of the parable of the BESHT on a king who conjured up the illusion of palace and chambers, etc. Explain the fundamental and theological concepts involved in each interpretation of the parable.
2. How does R. Moshe Hayyim Ephraim explain the word *עגו*? Why is he so apprehensive in offering this interpretation by his grandfather?