Vin #. Imminentism.

- in the conception of God as a Personality.
- b. Transcendence alone leads to a frozen deism; immarentism alone to pantheism. (MAM) immarra unbatalan ala voi dans
- 7. The Divine Names in the Shemail.
- Kavod and Kedusha. Interpretation of Abarbanel on Isaiah, chapters 6.

 The year that King Uzziah died" -- Aramaic translator: the year he

 became a leper. Leper = dedd man. Story of Uzziah as a victor attempting

 to offer the incense in the Sanctuary, against the Halakhah and to the

 displeasure of the prefest. Leprosy in his forehead. Why forehead?

 Abarbanel: Exaggerated transcendentalism, as if the Creator cares not

 about man's conduct. No place for Halakhah. His major sin was not

 in deed but in thought-- therefore, the forehead. Hence, the prophet:

 "I too recognize His transcendence, Holiness: and I saw the Lerd sitting

 on a high and exalted Throne." Nevertheless, the fringes of His garment

 fill the Sanctuary. "Holy, Holy, Holy" -- and nevertheless, "His Glory

 fills the world." The Holy One and the Shakhinah (in Talmud). Author

 of Beit Halevy on "Sheckinah".

XXXX Zohar: Sovev and Memalei.

f. Hasidism: emphasis on Immanence, without denying transcendence.
"There is no place that is free of Him." Tzavaat Ha-rivash (TZHR)
43a.

- g. R. Naftali of Ropshitz as a child: will give you a penny if you tell me where God is." He answers: I will give you a hundred if you tell me where He is not." Rabbi Mendel of Kotzk: Lo Yeheyeh Bechah E-1 Zar...
- h. The great Maggid. Besht taught the languages of trees, birds, animals.

RSZ: "There is none another"-- literally, there is nothing else. All is Divinity. Read Tanyah II, ch. 1.

The "Dud of R. Levi Yitzchak of Berditchev:

Master of the World, where shall I find Thee
And where shall I not find Thee,
Heaven s - Thou Ejarth - Thou East - Thou,
West... North... South...
If it is good, then it is -- Thou; if, Heaven forbid,
not -- Thou;
And if Thou -- then it is already good; Thou, thou,
thou.

Contrary to all the misunderstandings of early writers on not

Hasidism, this is unidentical with Pantheism. Hartsonne Pan:

Panentheism.

Panentheism.

A reflection of the Mitnaggdim: Vilna Gaon on Kinankina Isaiah 6: "The whole world is full of His Glory"--"providence" read from Nefesh Ha-Hayyim,

Part III from end of ch. 2 to ch. 4 (on charge of incipient antenomi nist

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Theodiey. XX

a. Read TZHR 43b. Evil as the absence of the good (Kabbalistic notion) or, even more optimistically, as in TZHR. THY: sublimation. Based on Immanence and "sparks". Elsewhere, Besht says: "Evil is a vehicle for the good". Implies moral dimensions. This is more existential than the theological formulation in TZHR.

b. Read at end of TZHR reprint, from TME on Korah.

X. DEVEKUT.

d) Kabbalah.

- 1. Scholem and Weiss agree that it is the major scene and innovative contribution of Hasfidism.
- 2. Pre-Hassidic history of the <u>devekut</u> concept: ()

 a) <u>Hidabek be'midatov</u> -- the ethical-moral interpretation based on <u>imitation Dei</u>. b) <u>Hidabek be'talmid ei hakhamim</u> -- the social interpretation. c) classical interpretation of <u>devekut</u> is that the study of Torah, as the Word and Will of God, is <u>eo ipso</u>

 Communion with Him. The theory goes back to the early Middle Ages, and its is forcefully expounded by R. Hayyim of the Volezhin.

Since the 13th century the term <u>devekut</u> has been used by mystics to denote close and intimate communion with God. It is regarded as the last grade ascent to Him. Usually it takes place through meditation, always in seclusion and segregation, on the Names of God.

Most important for the understanding of the idea Haskidism is the commentary of Nahmanides to Deut. 11:22 ("to love the Lord your God, to walk in all His ways and to cleave unto Him").

Nahmanides defines this cleaving as remebering God constantly, not to divert one's thought from Him in all one's earthly doings.

"Such a man may be talking to other people, but his heart is not with them since he is in the presence of God... Those who have

attained this rank do, even in their earthly life, partake of the eternal life, because they have made themselves a dwelling place of the Shechinah."

- Whereas Nahmanides just kannak holds that devekut is a commandment binding upon everyone, Abraham ibn Ezra holds that it is not a commandment, but a KENNAKKX promise held out to the faithful.
- The statement by Nahmanides strongly reminiscent of a similar one by Maimonides about the highest rank of prophecy. Se e

 Guide of the Perplexed (3:51,52). (3), 204-205
- Another influence on Hassidism is the Shelah of R. Hoseah Horovitz who speaks of practicing devekut in conjunction with profane work.
- For Nahmanides, devekut has a specific meaning of communion with the last of the ten sefirot, the Shechinah. Other Kabbalists speak of devekut as communion with the Ayin, certainly the highest rank of all.

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- 3. The Beshtian ideal of devekut and devekut is moved by the Besht from the goal and end of the path of spiritual struggle to the very first xxxxxxx rung on the ladder. Devekut is a starting point for Haskidism, not the end, as it is with Kabbalah. (sd, 208). It is as important, that to fall away from the state of devekut is tantamount to idolatry (sd, 209).
- it made it the focal point in the religious life of every Jew rather than keeping it for the elite. But Problem: could very quickly become externalized and vulgarized in crude forms. Since not every one capable of attaining this state of mind by mere contemplation, the use of external stimulant such as liquer. (sd, 209).
 - c) Content of Beshtain devekut: during study or prayer it means to bind yourself to the spiritual element inherent in the letters of Torah and prayer. Words and letters are merely the vessels which contain the "light of the Ein-Sof." Devekut for the Besht, means communion with this inner light that animates the letters of Torah everything else. It means to concentrate in study and prayer not on the external figures of speech but on the spirit that animates them. A dialectic here becomes evident: it sounds very simple, and yet it is extremely difficult to attain as a sustained state of communion. (SD, 211-212).
 - Devekut and YIHUD. Devekut is not "union" in the sense of mystical

union of man and God -- this is simply non-existent in Judaism. But devekut does imply an action which is called yihud, which means unification and it is not always easy to determine its content. Sometimes, it means only a concentration of mind on one focal point; sometimes, it means simply the acknowledgment of Godjunity. For the Besht, if a man binds his thought to the root of the Torah, this is called a yihud because he concentrates on it, and because he breaks down the barriers and brings about a unification by making in to an what seemed organic whole while still separated and isolated. He becomes bound up with the core of all being. The Besht's student, the Maggid, who was a radical mystic, maintain that yihud the means the process of going from ani to ayin. (sd, 213-214). According to this ideal, the devekut and yihud are not so much concerned with the concrete world as such, but rather with emptying it of its concrete content and discovering in it hidden life which flows everywhere. (sd, 216).

Beshtian innovation. In addition to reversing the order of devekut in the spiritual life of man, Besht departed from the system of Rabbi of Koson - at sturing ton 1303 swind is soring extrapes ("1" mits heils). Nachman At first he had to learn R. Nahman system (See Shivhei... Heb. 160, Eng. 104 -- where it is attributed to Ahijah). Besht adds two elements to Rabbi Nahman's doctrine of devekut: first, that devekut can be achieved not only during social relationship, but in the midst of physical activity as well. Secondly, the devekut acts as a "raising of the sparks" of the profane activity. Hence, he MENSHAR the dualism introduced by R. Nahman's version of devekut. He is on his way to ABG (wz, 64, 65). mos: Withrese pof. Colling forther [0] o Know - trad forman proporation

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ABG expands the area of religious activity to act which were not originally recognized as religion. This is the area of eating, drinking, clothing, business, etc. (adiaphora) (N, 152)

2- Is ABG open to any Jew of only to the Zaddik? The answer is: To any Jew. However this kind of service is more difficult than study of Total or prayer, because in the area of gashmiyut the evil urge is even stranger. (N,154)

Thus, there are Zaddikim who are ashamed to eat in public;

The ADK save product of warm to make the continuity of their devekut. However,

their very corporeality which it makes it necessary for them

to eat, endangers the continuity of their devekut. However,

through ABG, they can exalt the civical activities and thus

continue in their devekut. However, the Zaddik's eating

carries this spiritual and religious character as long as

has eating is achieved with the intention of service of the

Creator, rather than merely satisfying has natural appetite.

The ABG must be achieved by the intention to redeem the holy

spark in the food and reject all else in it. (N, 153)

"KATNUT (= K) AND GADLUT (= G)

1. The concept of K and G is closely related to A ABG. () 2. The K and G doctrine issued from the Besht's qualification of doctrine of devekut. Itplayed an important part in early Hassidism. K and G are the "minor and major states" of man (ST, 219). 3. K and G are not only states of man's mind or being, but according to Besht, two basic states of being from the artificial and natural up to the Divine spheres. (Although the terms K and G are present in Lurianic Kabbalah, thete are here metamorphosed by the Besht (S), 219). 4. K is a state of imperfection and even degradation, whereas G is the full development of a thing to its highest state. (The same organic law of the two states goes throughout all of existence. The description of K is not absolute, but relative to one's achievement. K, then, depends on man's struggle with his lower instinct in order to lift himself up to G. K is, relatively speaking, a state of enstrangement from G-d. It is inevitable that man experience K, there being no exception to the law of this periodic occurance, and it involves a melancholy sadness. During K, worship contains an element of compulsion and not the high qualities of fear and love which characterize (SD, 220) (NL:in other words, more simply put, K is a time of no inspiration, G is a time of ecstasy and inspiration.) 5. The Besht defends his behavior with simple folk by means of K and G. K is the time to serve G-d even through storytelling or idle talk. By this means, man brings about the spiritual concentration during K which allows them to grise to G and attain devekut. Through devekut

of the highest order (in-hell:hence, K and G ineffective the ABG).

(SD, 221)

6. Hence, twofold aspect to K, which is a time of trial: first,

Second,

the natural relaxation after the strain of devekut, and intentional

descent because of some hidden purpose. The second is especially

important in Hassidism because it is the doctrine of the descent of

the Zaddik. (SD, 221)

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