

Parshah Toldos in a Nutshell

ב"ה

(Genesis 25:19-28:9)

Anshei Lubavitch Congregation

Rabbi Levi and Leah Neubort

Adult education:

Rabbi Avrohom and Rivky Bergstein

Youth Outreach:

Rabbi Eli and Ruty Steinhauser

Shabbos Schedule Erev Shabbos – Nov 29 / Kislev 1

Candle Lighting	4:12 pm
Mincha	4:15 pm

Shabbos Day – Nov 30 / Kislev 2

Shacharis 9:30 am*	¢
Torah Reading10:35 am	1
Rabbi Neubort's Drasha 11:10 am	1
Kiddush 12:10 pm	1
Mincha4:15 pm	1
Rabbi's Drasha4:35 pm	1
Shabbos Ends5:14 pm	1

^{*}Latest morning Shema is now **9:20 AM**. Be sure to recite the Shema at or before that time (even if at home).

Weekday Schedule (not on a holiday): Minyan

Shacharis 6:15 am
Mincha1:45 pm
Maariv9:15 pm
Classes
Chassidus, Mon-Fri 5:55 am
Halachah, Mon-Fri1:40 pm
and at 9:25 pm
Monday Torah Studies 7-8:00 pm
Tuesday Talmud9:30-10:00 pm
Wednesday Mishna 8:30-9:15 pm
Thursday B'lyun9:30-10:00 pm

Isaac and Rebecca endure twenty childless years, until their prayers are answered and Rebecca conceives. She experiences a difficult pregnancy as the "children struggle inside her"; G-d tells her that "there are two nations in your womb," and that the younger will prevail over the elder.

Esau emerges first; Jacob is born clutching Esau's heel. Esau grows up to be "a cunning hunter, a man of the field"; Jacob is "a wholesome man," a dweller in the tents of learning. Isaac favors Esau; Rebecca loves Jacob. Returning exhausted and hungry from the hunt one day, Esau sells his "rights as the firstborn" to Jacob for a pot of red lentil stew.

In Gerar, in the land of the Philistines, Isaac presents Rebecca as his sister, out of fear that he will be killed by someone coveting her beauty. He farms the land, reopens the wells dug by his father Abraham, and digs a series of his own wells: over the first two there is strife with the Philistines, but the waters of the third well are enjoyed in tranquility.

Esau marries two Hittite women. Isaac grows old and blind, and expresses his desire to bless Esau before he dies. While Esau goes off to hunt for his father's favorite food, Rebecca dresses Jacob in Esau's clothes, covers his arms and neck with goatskins to simulate the feel of his hairier brother, prepares a similar dish, and sends Jacob to his father.

Kiddush This week's kiddush is sponsored by the Shul.

Eruv website:

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Eruv Hotline phone number:
201-254-9190.

Jacob receives his father's blessings for "the dew of the heaven and the fat of the land" and mastery over his brother. When Esau returns and the deception is revealed, all Isaac can do for his weeping son is to predict that he will live by his sword, and that when Jacob falters, the younger brother will forfeit his supremacy over the elder.

Jacob leaves home for Charan to flee Esau's wrath and to find a wife in the family of his mother's brother, Laban. Esau marries a third wife — Machalath, the daughter of Ishmael.

Halachic Zmanim

Shabbos, November 30 Eastern Standard Time

Earliest Tallis	5:59 AM
Latest Morning Shema	9:20 AM
Earliest Mincha (Gedola)	12:10 PM
Plag Hamincha	3:34 PM
Earliest Evening Shema	5:00 PM

Thank You to:
Yossi Lebovic
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and to our
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Chassidic Masters

" Jacob and Esau"

Based on the teachings of the Lubavitcher Rebbe.

In many respects, the Torah's account of Isaac's family reads like a replay of Abraham's. Many years of childlessness are followed by the birth of two sons—the elder one wicked and the younger one righteous. Isaac favors the elder son, Esau, much as Abraham is sympathetic toward his elder son, Ishmael, while Rebecca, like Sarah, perseveres in her efforts to ensure that the younger, righteous son is recognized as the true heir of Abraham and the sole progenitor of the "great nation" which G-d promised to establish from his seed.

There is, however, a significant difference between the two sets of brothers.

Ishmael and Isaac were born of two different mothers: Ishmael was the son of Hagar, a former Egyptian princess still attached to her pagan ways, while Isaac was the son of the righteous Sarah. Furthermore, Ishmael was born when Abraham still Abram and was uncircumcised, and can be said to belong to his father's imperfect past (Abraham was born into a family of idolaters and is even described as having himself worshipped idols in his youth), while Isaac conceived after Abraham had attained the perfection signified by his name change and circumcision.

On the other hand, Esau and Jacob were twins, born of the same righteous mother and raised in the same holy environment. Their father, Isaac, was "a burnt-offering without blemish" who was circumcised on the eighth day of his life and who never set foot outside of the Holy Land. Unlike his father, he had no idolatrous past and no "pre-Isaac" period in his life. So where did Esau's "evil genes" come from?

Even more puzzling is the fact that Esau's wickedness seems predestined from the womb. If Esau had turned bad later in life, we might attribute this to the fact that every man is given absolute freedom of choice to be righteous or wicked. But how are we to explain Esau's gravitation to evil even before he was born?

The Lubavitcher Rebbe explains that the fact that Esau was naturally inclined toward idolatry was not, in and of itself, a negative thing. It meant that his ordained mission in life was the conquest of evil rather than the cultivation of good.

Jacob and Esau are the prototypes for two types of souls, each with a distinct role to play in the fulfillment of the Divine purpose in creation. Maimonides calls these two spiritual types "the perfectly pious" and "the one who conquers his inclinations"; Rabbi Schneur Zalman refers to them as the "Tzaddik" and the "Beinoni."

Humanity is divided into these two types, writes Rabbi Schneur Zalman in his Tanya, because "there are two kinds gratification before G-d. The first is generated by the good achieved by the perfectly righteous. But G-d also delights in the conquest of evil which is still at its strongest and most powerful in the heart, through the efforts of the ordinary, unperfected individual."

Thus Rabbi Schneur Zalman explains the Talmud passage which cites Job as crying out to G-d: "Master of the Universe! You have created righteous people, and You have created wicked people!" The actual righteousness or wickedness of a person is not predetermined by G-d—in the words Maimonides, free choice is "a fundamental principle and a pillar of the Torah and its commandments," without which "What place would the entire Torah have? And by what measure of justice would G-d punish the wicked and reward the righteous?" Yet Job is right— G-d does indeed create "righteous people" and "wicked people" in the sense that while certain souls enjoy a life wholly devoted to developing what is good and holy in G-d's world, other souls must struggle against negative traits and ominous perversions implanted within them in order to elicit that special delight that can come only from the conquest of evil.

(continued on next page)

This, says the Lubavitcher Rebbe, is the deeper significance of Rashi's commentary on the opening words of our parshah. Citing the verse, "And these are the generations of Isaac," Rashi comments: "Jacob and Esau who are mentioned in the parshah." The simple meaning of this commentary is that the word toldot ("generations") can also refer deeds а person's and (cf. Rashi's achievements commentary on Genesis 6:9); Rashi is telling us that here the word toldot is to be understood in its literal sense—the children of Isaac, though these are named only further on in the parshah.

On a deeper level, says the Rebbe, Rashi is addressing the question: How does an "Esau" come to be a descendant of Isaac and Rebecca? How do two perfectly righteous individuals produce an offspring who is evil from birth?

So Rashi tells us: the "generations of Isaac" are the "Jacob and Esau who are mentioned in the parshah." The wicked Esau we know is not a product of Isaac but the result of Esau's own failure to overpower his negative inclinations. The Esau of the parshah--Esau as viewed from the perspective of Torah, where everything is seen in its innermost and truest light—is not evil, but the instrument of conquest over evil. The Esau of the parshah is the purveyor of the "second delight" and an indispensable element of the purpose of life on earth.

In this also lies the deeper deeper meaning of the Midrash that

describes Jacob and Esau fighting in the womb "over the inheritance of the two worlds" (i.e., the material world and the "world to come"). This would seem to be one area in which they would have no quarrel: the Esau we know desires the materialism of the physical world and shuns everything that is G-dly and spiritual, while the reverse is true of Jacob. So what were they fighting over?

Explains the Rebbe: The "world to come" is not a reality that is disconnected from our present existence. Rather, it is the result of our present-day efforts in dealing with and perfecting the material world. The world of Moshiach is the culmination of all positive achievements of history, the era in which the cosmic yield of mankind's every good deed will come to light.

In other words, our present world is the means and the "world to come" is the goal. This is the deeper significance of Jacob's claim on the "world to come," and Esau's (and here we speak of the "Torah's Esau," the righteous conqueror of his inclinations) preference for the present world. Jacob sees perfection as the only desirable state of man, while Esau sees the struggle with imperfection as desirable in and of itself.

Yet both Jacob and Esau recognize the necessity for both of "the two worlds," for the process and its outcome. The "perfectly pious" man also requires the material world as the vehicle that leads to ultimate perfection.

And the "conqueror" also sees perfection as the goal to which his efforts lead. For although his purpose in life is defined by the process itself, a process, by definition, must have a goal.

So this is their "fight." Jacob and Esau each lay claim to both worlds as part of their life's endeavor. But their priorities are reversed. To the Jacobs of the world, the material world is but a tool, a means to an end. To its Esaus, man's material involvements and the struggles they entail are what life is all about. A futuristic vision of perfection is necessary, but only as a reference-point that provides coherence and direction to the "real" business of life.

The tension between them over their differing visions of the "two worlds" is not a negative thing. It is the result of two world views, both positive and necessary, both indispensable components of man's mission in life.

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It's a wonderful way to honor a loved one, remember a yahrzeit, or celebrate a special occasion.

For more information, please contact the Rabbi.

Haftorah in a Nutshell – Toldos

Malachi 1:1-2:7

This week's haftorah opens with a mention of the tremendous love G-d harbors for the children of Jacob, and the retribution He will visit upon the children of Esau who persecuted their cousins. This follows the theme of this week's Torah reading, whose two protagonists are Jacob and Esau.

The prophet Malachi then rebukes the kohanim (priests) who offer blemished and emaciated animals on G-d's altar: "Were you to offer it to your governor, would he be pleased or would he favor you? . . . O that there were even one among you that would close the doors [of the Temple] and that you would not kindle fire on My altar in vain!"

The haftorah ends with a strong enjoinder to the kohanim to return to the original covenant that G-d had made with their ancestor, Aaron the High Priest. "True teaching was in his mouth, and injustice was not found on his lips. In peace and equity he went with Me, and he brought back many from iniquity."

From Our Sages

Isaac loved Esau because [his] game was in his mouth (Genesis 25:28)

Esau would deceive him with his mouth. He would inquire of him: "Father, how does one tithe salt? Father, how does one tithe straw?" And Isaac would muse: "This son of mine, how diligent he is in the fulfillment of the commandments!"

-- (Midrash Tanchuma; Rashi)

G-d appeared to him, and said: "Do not go down into Egypt; dwell in the Land" (Genesis 26:2)

G-d said to him: "You are a burnt offering without blemish; as a burnt offering becomes unfit if it passes beyond the Temple enclosure, so will you become unfit if you go out of the Holy Land."

-- (Midrash Rabbah)

He said: "Because the L-rd your G-d sent me good speed" (Genesis 27:20)

As soon as Jacob said these words, Isaac said to himself: "I know that Esau does not mention the name of the Holy One, blessed be He; since this one does mention Him, he is not Esau but Jacob." Since Jacob spoke thus, Isaac said to him: "Come near, please, that I may feel you, my son, whether you are really my son Esau or not."

-- (Midrash Rabbah)

The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau (Genesis 27:22)

"The voice is the voice of Jacob"—no prayer is effective unless the seed of Jacob has a part in it. "The hands are the hands of Esau"—no war is successful unless the seed of Esau has a share in it.

-- (The Talmud)

Community Events

• **Dec. 26** – **Chanukah Party at BounceU** (70 Eisenhower Dr, Paramus, NJ 07652). A hoppin' good time will be had by all! \$18 per child; \$40 per family max. Includes admission to Bounce U, 2 slices of pizza, and doughnut dessert. To register or sponsor, visit dno.am/5780/chanukah. A Darchei Noam event, Thursday night, 5:30 PM – 7:30 PM.

Hot Red Bean Chulent @ The Paterson Minyan

We are extra thankful for those who can help make the Paterson Minyan this Shabbat, November 30th at 9a.m. @ Federation Apartments 510 E. 27th Street/12th Ave.

Learn the lessons and blessings we are all thankful for this time of the year with Parshat Toldot as "leyned" (read) and explained by Chacham Nachum Nachum.

Special red beans will accompany this week's award winning, post-Thanksgiving and post-Rosh Chodesh Kislev Chulent. (Fleisch).

E-mail: JerrySchranz@gmail.com for more information.

Internal Battleground

The body is likened to a small city. Like two kings who wage war over a city, each desiring to capture it and rule over it—that is, to govern its inhabitants according to his will, so that they obey him in all that he decrees for them—so do the two souls, the G-dly and the animal, wage war against each other over the body and all its organs and limbs. The desire and will of the G-dly soul is that it alone should rule over the person and direct him, and that all his limbs should obey it and surrender themselves completely to it and become a vehicle for it, and serve as a vehicle for its ten faculties [of intellect and emotion] and three "garments" [thought, speech and action] . . . and the entire body should be permeated with them alone, to the exclusion of any alien influence, G-d forbid. . . . While the animal soul desires the very opposite . . .

- Tanya (Likkutei Amarim 9)

Good Shabbos to all!



שבת שלום! גוט שבת!



אנשי ליובאוויטש • בית מדרש



Monday-Friday 5:55-6:10 AM THE MITZVAH OF PENITENCE & RETURN

CHASSIDUS Derech Mitzvosecha

Shabbos Morning 8:45 – 9:20 AM Torah Or



Monday-Thursday 1:40-1:45 PM HILCHOS TEFILLAH Laws of Reading the Shema

SHULCHAN Sunday-Thursday
ARUCH 9:25-9:30 PM
HILCHOS SHLIACH

Laws of Leading the Davening

TZIBUR



Tuesday 9:30-10:00 PM TALMUD tractate SUKKAH p. 23a

TALMUD



Wednesday 8:30-9:10 PM MISHNAYOS tractate MOED KATAN Chapter 1



Thursday 8:00-9:00 PM Bereishis 1:3

CHUMASH



WANT TO LISTEN TO A CLASS ON-THE-GO? Text your WhatsApp number to 201-362-2712 to join the Torah Classes @ Anshei group



MONDAY EVENING TORAH STUDIES 7:00-8:00 PM • Maariv at 9:15

Monday, December 2, 2019 DOES G-D NEED OUR PRAYERS?

Prayer Is All about Us
To claim that G-d needs anything is nothing short of absurd. So why do we pray? you might ask. Well, prayer is actually a gift for the one praying, for it grants the person something they would never otherwise have had. And, surprise, surprise, it's not money in your bank account.

שבת-טיש Shabbos Tisch

Friday evening, Kislev 8, December 6,7:30-9:30 pm

At the home of the Wasserman Family 5 Madelyn Pl.



Great food, song and inspiration

לזכר גשמת שלמה יצחק בן יעקב ז"ל Mr. Peter Schwalbe o.b.m.

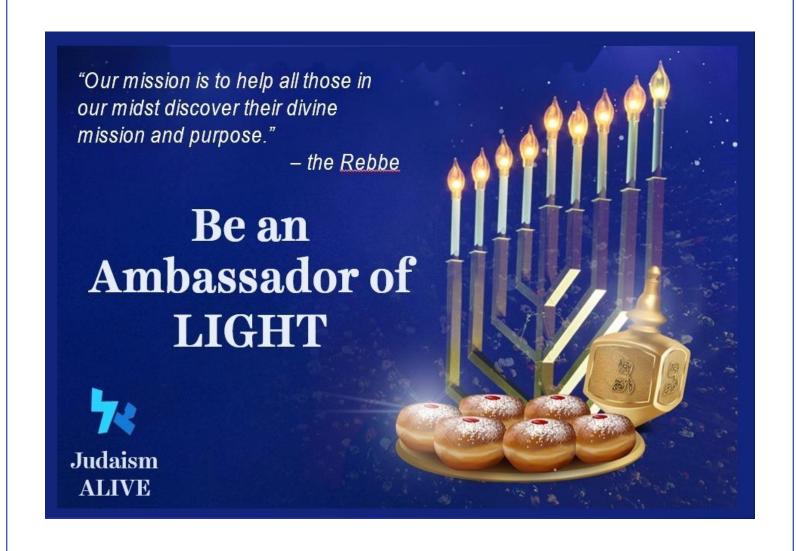


Worrier to Warrior Lesson 4-7:30-9:00 PM THIS SUNDAY!

Harsh reality can bring genuine sadness, swiftly suffering and deflating the most optimistic attitudes. Well-meaning reminders that time heals, or that G-d knows what is best, do little to heal the searing pain of open wounds. This lesson explores methods of shifting our internal perspectives to allow the sun to shine in our lives despite the stark reality of our suffering.

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