# Whole Hallel and "Half" Hallel

Why do we say Half-Hallel for most of Pesach?

#### Mishna Pesachim ch.5

Mishna 5: The Pesach sacrifice was slaughtered in three groups, as it is stated (Exodus 12:6), "The whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall slaughter it," [i.e. three groups according to the three different terms used to refer to the Jews:] assembly, congregation, and Israel. The first group entered, [until] the [Temple] courtyard was filled, [and then] the gates of the courtyard were closed. [And then] *Tekiah* [a long uninterrupted call], *Teruah* [a long staccato call] and *Tekiah* were sounded. The *Kohanim* [members of the priestly caste, a subgroup of tribe of Levi, which is uniquely responsible for maintaining and carrying out the sacrificial services in the Temple] would stand in double rows and in their hands were beakers of silver and beakers of gold, [namely] one row which was completely silver, and one row which was completely gold; they would not mix [them]. And there were no [flat] bottoms to the beakers, lest they would put them down, and the blood coagulate.

Mishnah 7: When the first group went out, the second group entered; when the second went out, the third entered. Like [the proceedings] of the first [group], so [too] were [the proceedings] of the second and third [groups. Each group] would [also] read the *Hallel* [Psalms of thanksgiving recited joyously and communally on many festivals]: if they finished [it], they would repeat [it], and if they repeated [it to its end], they would read it a third time; even though, during all their days, they never read it a third time

#### 1. משנה מסכת פסחים פרק ה

משנה ה

[\*] **הפסח נשחט בשלש כתות** שנאמר (שמות יב) ושחטו אותו כל קהל עדת ישראל קהל ועדה וישראל נכנסה כת הראשונה נתמלאת העזרה נעלו דלתות העזרה **תקעו הריעו ותקעו** הכהנים עומדים שורות שורות ובידיהם בזיכי כסף ובזיכי זהב שורה שכולה כסף מעורבין ולא היו לבזיכין שוליים שמא יניחום ויקרש הדם:

משנה ז

[\*] יצתה כת ראשונה ונכנסה כת שניה יצתה שניה נכנסה שלישית כמעשה הראשונה כך מעשה השניה והשלישית קראו את ההלל אם גמרו שנו ואם שנו שלשו אף על פי שלא שלשו מימיהם

## Mishna Pesachim ch.10

**#6-7** How far does one recite it? Bet Shammai say: Until "As a joyous mother of children" (Psalms 113:9). But Bet Hillel say: Until "The flinty rock into a fountain of waters" (Psalms 114:8)....

They poured him a third cup, blesses over his meal. A fourth [cup], he concludes the Hallel, and recites over it the blessing of song.

# 2. משנה מסכת פסחים פרק י

**משנה ו-ז** עד היכן הוא אומר בית שמאי אומרים עד אם הבנים שמחה ובית הלל אומרים עד חלמיש למעינו מיח

[\*] מזגו לו כוס שלישי מברך על מזונו רביעי גומר עליו את ההלל ואומר עליו ברכת השיר

## Pesachim 117

Rabbi Yehoshua ben Levi said: The book of Psalms is said by means of ten expressions of praise: By *nitzuaḥ*, *niggun*, *maskil*, *mizmor*, *shir*, *ashrei*, *tehilla*, *tefilla*, *hoda'a*, and *halleluya*. The greatest of them all is *halleluya*, as it includes God's name and praise at one time.

Rav Yehuda said that Shmuel said: The song in the Torah, i.e., the Song at the Sea (Exodus 15:1–19), Moses and the Jewish people recited it when they ascended from the sea. The Gemara asks: And who said this *hallel* mentioned in the mishna, Psalms 113–118? The Gemara answers: The Prophets among them established this hallel for the Jewish people, that they should recite it on

### 3. פסחים קיז

דְאָמַר רַבִּי יְהוֹשָׁעַ בֶּן לֵוִי: בַּעֲשָׂרָה מַאָמְרוֹת שָׁל שָׁבַח נֶאֶמַר סֵפֶר תְּהִלִּים: בְּ״נִיצוּחַ״, בְּ״נִגּוּן״, בְּ״מֵשְׂכִּיל״, בְּ״מִזְמוֹר״, בְּ״שִׁיר״, בְ״אַשְׁרֵי״, בִּ״תְהִלָּה״, בִּ״תְפִלָּה״, בְּ״הוֹדָאָה״, בְּ״הַלְלוּיָה״. גָּדוֹל מִכּוּלָּן **״הַלְלוּיָה״, שָׁכּוֹלֵל שֵׁם וָשָׁבַח בְּבַת אַחַת.** 

**אָמֵר רַב יְהוּדָה אָמֵר שְׁמוּאֵל**: שִׁיר שְׁבַּתּוֹרָה<u>,</u> מֹשֶׁה וִיִשְׂרָאֵל אַמָרוּהוּ בִּשָּׁעָה שֵׁעַלוּ מִן every appropriate occasion; and for every trouble, may it not come upon them, they recite the supplications included in *hallel*. When they are redeemed, they recite it over their redemption, as *hallel* includes expressions of gratitude for the redemption

**Rabbi Meir** would say: All the praises stated in the book of Psalms were recited by David, as it is stated: "The prayers of David, son of Yishai, are ended [kalu]" (Psalms 72:20). Do not read kalu; rather, read kol elu, all of these, which indicates that the entire book of Psalms consists of the prayers of King David.

The Gemara clarifies: According to those who dispute Rabbi Meir's claim that the entire book of Psalms was composed by King David, **who recited this** *hallel*? Rabbi Yosei says: My son Elazar says that Moses and the Jewish people recited it when they ascended from the sea. And his colleagues dispute him, saying that it was recited by King David. And the statement of my son, Elazar, appears more accurate than their statement. The reason is as follows: Is it possible that the Jewish people slaughtered their Paschal lambs and took and waved their *lulavim* all those generations without reciting a song?

הַיָּם. וְהַלֵּל זֶה מִי אֲמָרוֹ? נְבִיאִים שָׁבֵּינֵיהֶן תִּקְנוּ לָהֶן לְיִשְׁרָאֵל שֶׁיְּהוּ אוֹמְרִין אוֹתוֹ עַל בָּל פֶּרֶק וּפֶּרֶק, וְעַל בָּל צָרָה וְצָרָה שֶׁלֹא תָּבאׁ עֲלֵיהֶן. וְלִכְשָׁנְּגָאָלִין, אוֹמְרִים אוֹתוֹ עַל גָּאוּלַתַן.

תַּנְיָא, הָיָה **רַבִּי מֵאִיר** אוֹמֵר: כָּל תּוּשְׁבָּחוֹת הָאֲמוּרוֹת בְּסֵפֶּר תְּהִלִּים בֻּלָּן דְּיִדְ אֲמָרָן, שָׁנְּאֱמֵר: ״בָּלוּ תְפִלּוֹת דָּוִד בֶּן יִשִׁי״ — אַל תִּקְרֵי ״בָּלוּ״, אֶלָּא ״בָּל אֵלוּ״. הַלֵּל זֶה מִי אֲמָרוֹ? רַבִּי יוֹסֵי אוֹמֵר, אֶלְעָזָר בְּנִי אוֹמֵר: מֹשֶׁה וְיִשְׂרָאֵל אֲמָרוּהוּ בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁעָלוּ מִן הַיָּם. וַחֲלוּקִין עָלָיו חֲבֵירָיו לוֹמֵר שֶׁדָּוִד אֲמָרוֹ. וְנִרְאִין דְּבָרָיו מִדְּבְרֵיהֶן. אֶפְשֶׁר יִשְׂרָאֵל שְׁחֲטוּ אֶת פִּסְחֵיהֶן וְנָטְלוּ לוּלְבֵיהֶן וְלֹא אָמְרוּ

#### **REASON 1 - Arachin 10a**

What is different about the festival of *Sukkot*, that we say *hallel* every day, and what is different about Passover, that we do not say *hallel* every day, but only on the first day? The days of the festival of *Sukkot* are distinct from one another with regard to their additional offerings, as the number of bulls offered changes each day of *Sukkot* (see Numbers 29:12–38). By contrast, the days of Passover are not distinct from one another with regard to their additional offerings (see Numbers 28:24)

# 4. ערכין דף י עמ' ב

מַאי שְׁנָא בְּחַג דְּאָמְרִינַן כּּל יוֹמָא, וּמַאי שְׁנָא בְּפֶסַח דְּלָא אָמְרִינַן כּל יוֹמָא? דְּחַג חֲלוּקִין בְּקָרְבָּנוֹתֵיהָן, דְּפֶסַח אֵין חֲלוּקִין בָּקָרִבָּנוֹתֵיהָן.

פירש רש"י (תענית כח, ב ד"ה יחיד) "בפסח לא גומר [הלל] אלא יום ראשון משום דחג הסוכות חלוק בקרבנותיו, וכל אחד ואחד כחג בפני עצמו דמי"

## **REASON 2 – BEIT YOSEPH**

The reason is that the Egyptians drowned and "when your enemy falls, do not rejoice."

## 5. בית יוסף, אורח חיים ת"צ:ד':א'

כל הימים של חול המועד וב' ימים אחרונים של י"ט קורין ההלל ואין גומרין אותו, כך מפור' בערכין פ"ב (י.) ... ושבלי הלקט כתב בשם מדרש הרנינו פ' סוכה שהטעם שאין גומרין ההלל כל ימי הפסח הוא לפי שנטבעו המצריים וכתיב "בנפול אויבך אל תשמח".

# REASON 3 – SHAAR HA-KAVANOT (Rav Haim Vital... the Arizal)

All the "lights" that entered on the (1st) night of Pesach remain all the night and all the first day. But then, the lights disappear absolutely, and we have to begin to ascend the levels (the stairs), level after level, by means of Sefirat HAOmer until Shavuot, and thus we only say Half Hallel during the remainder of Pesach

## 6. שער הכוונות

"שכל האורות שנכנסו בליל פסח מתקיימים כל הלילה וכל יום ראשון של פסח ולכן אומרים הלל גמור ביום ראשון של פסח, ואחר כך מסתלקים [האורות] לגמרי וחוזרים ליכנס בסדר המדרגות, מדרגה אחר מדרגה על ידי ספירת העומר עד חג השבועות. ולכן אין אומרים בשאר ימי הפסח הלל גמור אלא בדילוג."

#### **REASON 4: KAF HACHAIM**

In the Tikunei Zohar, it is written that Full AND Half Hallel is recited on Pesach to "receive" both the whole Matza and the Broken Matza.

## 7. כף החיים

"בתיקונים כתב, אמרין הלל גמור והלל שאינו גמור בפסח לקבל מצה שלימה ומצה פרוסה"

#### 8. רמב"ם משנה תורה

מִנְהַג קְרִיאַת הַהַלֵּל בִּימֵי חֲכָמִים הָרִאשׁוֹנִים כָּךּ הָיָה. אַחַר שֶׁמְּבָרֵךּ הַגָּדוֹל שֶׁמַקְרֵא אֶת הַהַלֵּל מַתְחִיל וְאוֹמֵר הַלְלוּיָהּ וְכָל הָעָם עוֹנִין הַלְלוּיָהּ וְחוֹזֵר וְאוֹמֵר הַלְלוּיָהּ וְחוֹזֵר וְאוֹמֵר הַלְלוּיָהּ וְחוֹזֵר וְאוֹמֵר הַלְלוּיָהּ וְחוֹזֵר וְאוֹמֵר הַלְלוּיָהּ וְחִזֹּר וְאוֹמֵר הַלְלוּיָהּ וְבָן עַל בָּל דָּבָר. עַד שֶׁנִּמְצְאוּ עוֹנִין בְּכָל הַהַלֵּל הַלְלוּיָהּ מֲאָה וְשָׁלִשׁ וְעֶשְׂרִים פְּעָמִים סִימָן לָהֶם שְׁנּוֹתָיו שֶׁל וְעַד עוֹלָם וְכָל הָעָם עוֹנִין הַלְלוּיָהּ וְבֵן עַל בָּל דָּבָר. עַד שֶׁנִּמְצְאוּ עוֹנִין בְּכָל הַהַלֵּל הַלְלוּיָהּ מֵאָה וְשָׁלֹשׁ וְעֶשְׂרִים פְּעָמִים סִימָן לָהֶם שְׁנּוֹתָיו שֶׁל אַהֵּרֹן:

# 9. Rabbi Sacks. Ceremony and Celebration, page 235

The Song of Songs on Pesach is about love as passion. The lovers are young. There is no mention of marriage, a home, children, responsibility. They have no thought for the morrow nor for others. They are obsessed with one another. They live conscious of the other's absence, longing for the other's presence. That is how love should be some of the time if it is to be deep and transforming all the time.

The book of Ruth, the scroll we read on Shavuot, is about love as loyalty: Ruth's loyalty to her mother-in-law Naomi, and Boaz's to Naomi, Ruth and the family heritage. It is about "loving-kindness," the word coined by Myles Coverdale in his Bible translation of 1535 because he could find no English word that meant  $\hat{h}$ esed. Beginning as it does with death, bereavement and childlessness, and ending with marriage and the birth of a child, it is about the power of love to redeem grief and loneliness and "make gentle the life of this world." It is about what the Song of Songs is not: about marriage, continuity and keeping faith with "the living and the dead" (Ruth 2:20). That too, in Judaism, is a significant part of love, for we are not just selves. We are part of the living chain of generations.

#### TWO DIVISIONS

- 1. SEDER Beit Shamai vs. Beit Hillel Do you break Hallel after the opening paragraph or after B'tzet Yisrael
- 2. HALLEL Half chapters

#### **HALLEL TEXT. PSALM 113-118**

#### פרק קיג

Halleluyah! Praise, servants of the Lord, praise the name of the Lord. May the Name of the Lord be blessed from now and forever. From the rising of the sun in the East to its setting, the name of the Lord is praised. Above all nations is the Lord, His honor is above the heavens. Who is like the Lord, our God, Who sits on high; Who looks down upon the heavens and the earth? He brings up the poor out of the dirt; from the refuse piles, He raises the destitute. To seat him with the nobles, with the nobles of his people. He seats a barren woman in a home, a happy mother of children. Halleluyah! (Psalms 113)

In Israel's going out from Egypt, the house of Ya'akov from a people of foreign speech. Yehudah was his sanctuary, and Yisrael, his dominion. The Sea saw and fled, the Jordan turned to the rear. The mountains danced like rams, the hills like young sheep. What is happening to you, O Sea, that you are fleeing, O Jordan that you turn to the rear; O

אַ הַלְלוּיָהּ הַלְלוּ עַבְדֵי יְ־הוֶ־ה הַלְלוּ אֶת־שֵׁם יְ־הוֶ־ ה: בּ יְהִי שֵׁם יְ־הוֶ־ה מְבּרֶךְּ מֵעַתָּה וְעַד־ עוֹלָם: גּ מִמִּזְרַח־שֶׁמֶשׁ עַד־מְבוֹאוֹ מְהֻלָּל שֵׁם יְ־הוָ־ ה: דֹ רֶם עַל־כָּל־גּוֹיִם יְ־הוֶ־ה עַל הַשָּׁמִים כְּבוֹדוֹ: הּ מִי כַּיהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ הַמַּגְבִּיהִי לָשֶׁבֶת: וּ הַמַּשְׁפִּילִי לְרְאוֹת בַּשְׁמַיִם וּבָאֶרֶץ: זֹ מְקִימִי מֵעָפָר דָּל מֵאַשְׁפּת יָרִים אֶבְיוֹן: חֹ לְהוֹשִׁיבִי עְם־נְדִיבִים עִם נְדִיבֵי עַמּוֹ: טַ מוֹשִׁיבִי עֲקֶרֶת הַבַּיִת אֵם־הַבָּנִים שְׂמֵחָה הַלְלוּיָה:

#### פרק קיד

א בְּצֵאת יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמְּצְרָיִם בֵּית יַעֲקב מֵעַם לֹעֵז: בּ הָיְתָה יְהוּדָה לְקָדְשׁוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל מַמְשְׁלּוֹתָיו: גּ הַיָּם רָאָה וַיַּנס הַיַּרְדֵּן יִסֹּב לְאָחוֹר: דּ הֶהָרִים רָקִדוּ רָאֵילִים mountains that you dance like rams, O hills like young sheep? From before the Master, tremble O earth, from before the Lord of Ya'akov. He who turns the boulder into a pond of water, the flint into a spring of water. (Psalms 114)

Not to us, not to us, but rather to Your name, give glory for your kindness and for your truth. Why should the nations say, "Say, where is their God?" But our God is in the heavens, all that He wanted, He has done. Their idols are silver and gold, the work of men's hands. They have a mouth but do not speak; they have eyes but do not see. They have ears but do not hear; they have a nose but do not smell. Hands, but they do not feel; feet, but do not walk; they do not make a peep from their throat. Like them will be their makers, all those that trust in them. Israel, trust in the Lord; their help and shield is He. House of Aharon, trust in the Lord; their help and shield is He. Those that fear the Lord, trust in the Lord; their help and shield is He. (Psalms 115)

The Lord who remembers us, will bless; He will bless the House of Israel; He will bless the House of Aharon. He will bless those that fear the Lord, the small ones with the great ones. May the Lord bring increase to you, to you and to your children. Blessed are you to the Lord, the maker of the heavens and the earth. The heavens, are the Lord's heavens, but the earth He has given to the children of man. It is not the dead that will praise the Lord, and not those that go down to silence. But we will bless the Lord from now and forever. Halleluyah! (Psalms 115)

I have loved the Lord - since He hears my voice, my supplications. Since He inclined His ear to me - and in my days, I will call out. The pangs of death have encircled me and the straits of the Pit have found me and I found grief. And in the name of the Lord I called, "Please Lord, Spare my soul." Gracious is the Lord and righteous, and our God acts mercifully. The Lord watches over the silly; I was poor and He has saved me. Return, my soul to your tranquility, since the Lord has favored you. Since You have rescued my soul from death, my eyes from tears, my feet from stumbling. I will walk before the Lord in the lands of the living. I have trusted, when I speak - I am very afflicted. I said in my haste, all men are hypocritical. (Psalms 116:1-11)

What can I give back to the Lord for all that He has favored me? A cup of salvations I will raise up and I will call out in the name of the Lord. My vows to the Lord I will pay, now in front of His entire people. Precious in the eyes of the Lord is the death of His pious ones. Please Lord, since I am Your servant, the son of Your maidservant; You have opened my chains. To You will I offer a thanksgiving offering and I will

גְּבָעוֹת כִּבְנֵי־ צאן: ה מַה־לְּךּ הַיָּם כִּי תָנוּס הַיַּרְדֵּן תִּסּב לְאָחוֹר: וּ הֶהָרִים תִּרְקְדוּ רְאֵילִים גְּבָעוֹת כִּבְנֵי־ צאן: ז מִלִּפְנֵי אָדוֹן חוּלִי אָרֶץ מִלִּפְנֵי אֱלוֹהַ יַעַקב: ח הַהפִּכִי הַצוּר אַגַם־מַיִם חַלָּמִישׁ לִמַעִינוֹ־מַיִם:

#### פרק קטו

אַ לא לָנוּ יְ־הּוָ־ה לֹא לָנוּ כִּי לְשִׁמְךּ תֵּן כָּבוֹד עַל־חַסְדְּךּ
עַל־אֲמִתֶּךּ: בַּ לָמָה יאמְרוּ הַגּוֹיִם אַיֵּה־נָא
אֱלֹהֵיהֶם: גּ וֵאלֹהֵינוּ בַשָּׁמָיִם כּל אֲשֶׁר־חָפֵץ
עֲשָׂה: דּ עֲצַבֵּיהֶם כָּסֶף וְזָהָב מַעֲשֵׂה יְדֵי אָדָם: הּ כֶּהּ
לָהֶם וְלֹא יְדֵבֵּרוּ עֵינַיִם לָהֶם וְלֹא יִרְאוּ: וּ אָזְנַיִם לָהֶם וְלֹא
יִשְׁמָעוּ אַף לָהֶם וְלֹא יְרִיחוּן: זּ יְדֵיהֶם וְלֹא יְמִישׁוּן
רַגְלֵיהֶם וְלֹא יְהַלֵּכוּ לֹא־יֶהְגּוּ בִּגְרוֹנָם: חַ כְּמוֹהֶם יִהְיוּ
עשִׂיהֶם וּלֹא יְהַלֵּכוּ לֹא־יֶהְגּוּ בִּגְרוֹנָם: חַ כְּמוֹהֶם יִהְיוּ
עַזְרָם וּמָגִנָּם הוּא: יִא יְבָּתִי אֲהַרְ בִּטְחוּ בִיהוָה עֶזְרָם וּמָגִנָּם
וּמָגִנָּם המִּא: יִא יְרָאֵי יְ־הוָדָה בַּטְחוּ בִיהוָה עֶזְרָם וּמָגִנָּם

יב יהורה זְּבָרְנוּ יְבָרֵךּ יְבָרֵךּ אֶת־בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל יְבָרֵךּ אֶת־בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל יְבָרֵךּ אֶת־בַּית יִשְׂרָאֵל יְבָרֵךּ אֶת־בַּית אַהְרן: יג יְבָרֵךּ וַרְאֵי יְ־הוְ־ה הַקּטַנִּים עִם־
הַגְּדלִים: יז יסף יְ־הוָ־ה עֲלֵיכֶם עֲלֵיכֶם וְעַל־
בְּנֵיכֶם: טוּ בְּרוּכִים אַתֶּם לֵי־הוָ־ה עשֵׂה שָׁמַיִם
וְאָרֶץ: טוֹ הַשְּׁמַיִם שָׁמַיִם לֵי־הוָ־ה וְהָאָרֶץ נָתַו לִבְנֵי־
אָדָם: יז לֹא־הַמֵּתִים יְהַלְלוּ־יָהּ וְלֹא כָּל־ירְדֵי
דוּמָה: יח וַאֲבַחְנוּ ּבְּרֵךְ יָהּ מֵעַתָּה וְעַד־עוֹלֶם הַלְלוּיַה:

#### פרק קטז

א אָהַבְתִּי פִּי־יִשְׁמֵע יְ־הּוָ־ה אֶת־קוֹלִי תַּחֲנוּנִי: בּ פִּי־ הָטָּה אָזְנוֹ לִי וּבְיָמֵי אֶקְרָא: גּ אֲפָפוּנִי חֶבְלֵי־מָוֶת וּמְצְרֵי שְׁאוֹל מְצָאוּנִי צָרָה וְיָגוֹן אֶמְצָא: דּ וּבְשֵׁם־יְ־הּוֶ־ה אֶקְרָא אָנָּה יְ־הּוָ־ה מַלְּטָה נַפְשִׁי: הּ חַנּוּן יְ־הּוֶ־ה וְצַדִּיק וֵאלֹהֵינוּ מְרַחֵם: וּ שׁמֵר פְּתָאיִם יְ־הוֶ־ה דַּלֹתִי וְלִי עָלָיְכִי: ח כִּי חַלַּצְתָּ נַפְשִׁי מִמְּוֶת אֶת־עֵינִי מִן־דִּמְעָה אֶת־רַגְלִי מִדֶּחִי: טּ אֶתְהַלֵּוּ לִפְנִי יְ־הוָ־ה בְּאַרְצוֹת הַחַיִּים: יּ הֶאֱמַנְתִּי כִּי אֲדַבֵּר אֲנִי עָנִיתִי מְאד: יּא אֲנִי אָמַרְתִּי בְחָפִזִי כָּל־הָאֶדָם כּזֵב:

יב מָה־אָשִׁיבּ לַי־הּוָ־ה כָּל־תַּגְמוּלוֹהִי עָלָי: יג כּוֹס־ יְשׁוּעוֹת אֶשָּׂא וּבְשָׁם יְ־הוָ־ה אֶקְרָא: יד נְדָרֵי לַי־הוָ־ה אֲשַׁלֵּם נֶגְדָה־נָּא לְכָל־עַמּוֹ: שוֹ יָקָר בְּעֵינֵי יְ־הוָ־ה הַמָּוְתָה לַחֲסִידָיו: שז אָנָּה יְ־הוָ־ה כִּי־אֲנִי עַבְדֶּךּ אֲנִי עַבְדְּךּ בָּן־אֲמָתֶךּ פִּתַּחְתָּ לְמוֹסֵרָי: יז לְדְּ־ אֶזְבַּח זֶבַח תּוֹדָה וּבִשָּׁם יִ־הוַ־ה אֵקָרָא: יח נִדְרֵי לֵי־הוַ־ה אֵשַׁלֵם call out in the name of the Lord. My vows to the Lord I will pay, now in front of His entire people. In the courtyards of the house of the Lord, in your midst, Jerusalem. Halleluyah! (Psalms 116:12-19)

**#117** Praise the name of the Lord, all nations; extol Him all peoples. Since His kindness has overwhelmed us and the truth of the Lord is forever. Halleluyah!

Thank the Lord, since He is good, since His kindness is forever. Let Israel now say, "Thank the Lord, since He is good, since His kindness is forever." Let the House of Aharon now say, "Thank the Lord, since He is good, since His kindness is forever." Let those that fear the Lord now say, "Thank the Lord, since He is good, since His kindness is forever." From the strait I have called, Lord; He answered me from the wide space, the Lord. The Lord is for me, I will not fear, what will man do to me? The Lord is for me with my helpers, and I shall glare at those that hate me. It is better to take refuge with the Lord than to trust in man. It is better to take refuge with the Lord than to trust in nobles. All the nations surrounded me - in the name of the Lord, as I will chop them off. They surrounded me, they also encircled me - in the name of the Lord, as I will chop them off. They surrounded me like bees, they were extinguished like a fire of thorns - in the name of the Lord, as I will chop them off. You have surely pushed me to fall, but the Lord helped me. My boldness and song is the Lord, and He has become my salvation. The sound of happy song and salvation is in the tents of the righteous, the right hand of the Lord acts powerfully. I will not die but rather I will live and tell over the acts of the Lord. The Lord has surely chastised me, but He has not given me over to death. Open up for me the gates of righteousness; I will enter them, thank the Lord. This is the gate of the Lord, the righteous will enter it. (Psalms 118:5-20) I will thank You, since You answered me and You have become my salvation. The stone that was left by the builders has become the main cornerstone. From the Lord was this, it is wondrous in our eyes. This is the day of the Lord, let us exult and rejoice upon it. (Psalms 118:21-24)

Please, Lord, save us now; please, Lord, save us now; please, Lord, give us success now!; please, Lord, give us success now! (Psalms 118:25)

Blessed be the one who comes in the name of the Lord, we have blessed you from the house of the Lord. God is the Lord, and He has illuminated us; tie up the festival offering with ropes until it reaches the corners of the altar. You are my Power and I will Thank You; my God and I will exalt You. Thank the Lord, since He is good, since His kindness is forever.(Psalms 118:26-29)

נֶגְדָה־נָּא לְכָל־עַמּוֹ: י**ט** בְּחַצְרוֹת בֵּית יְ־הוָ־ה בְּתוֹבֵכִי יִרוּשׁלֵם הַלָלוּיַהּ:

#### פרק קיז

אַ הַלְלוּ אֶת־יְ־הֹנֶ־ה כָּל־גּוֹיִם שַׁבְּחוּהוּ כָּל־הָאֻמִּים: בּ כִּי גַבַּר עַלִינוּ חַסִדּוֹ וֵאמֵת־יִ־הוֵ־ה לְעוֹלָם הַלְלוּיַה:

## פרק קיח

א הוֹדוּ לֵי־הוֶ־ה כִּי־טוֹב כִּי לְעוֹלֶם חֵסְדּוֹ: בּ יאמַר־נָא <mark>יִשְׂרָאֵל</mark> כִּי לְעוֹלֶם חַסְדּוֹ: גּ יאמְרוּ נָא בֵּית־אָהֲרן כִּי לְעוֹלֶם חַסְדּוֹ: ד יאמִרוּ נָא יִרָאֵי יִ־הוָ־ה כִּי לִעוֹלֶם חַסִדּוֹ:

ה מָן־הַמֵּצַר קָרָאתִי יָּהּ עָנָנִי בַּמֵּרְחָב יָהּ: וּ יִ־הוַ־ה לִי לֹא אִירָא מַה־יַּעֲשֵׂה לִי אַדַם: ז יִ־הוַ־ה לִי בִּעזַרִי וַאֵנִי אֵרְאֵה בְשׂנָאָי: ח טוֹב לַחֲסוֹת בַּי־הוָ־ה מִבְּטחַ בָּאָדָם: ט טוֹב לַחֲסוֹת בַּי־הוַ־ה מִבָּטחַ בִּנְדִיבִים: י כַּל־גּוֹיִם סְבַבוּנִי בִּשֶׁם יִ־הוָ־ה כִּי אֲמִילַם: יא סַבּוּנִי גַּם־סָבָבוּנִי בִּשֶׁם יִ־ הוַ־ה כִּי אֲמִילַם: יב סַבּוּנִי כִדְבַרִים דּעֲבוּ כָּאֲשׁ קוֹצִים בָּשֶׁם יִ־הוַ־ה כִּי אֲמִילַם: יג דַּחֹה דְחִיתַנִי לְנָפּל וַי־הוַ־ה עַזַרַנִי: יד עַזִּי וָזָמֶרַת יַהּ וַיָּהִי־לִי לִישׁוּעַה: טו קוֹל רַנַּה וִישׁוּעַה בָּאַהֱלֵי צַדִּיקִים יִמִין יִ־הוַ־ה עשַׂה חַיִל: טז יִמִין יָ־הוַ־ה רוֹמֵמֶה יִמִין יִ־הוַ־ה עשַׂה חַיָּל: יז לֹא־אַמוּת כִּי־ אֶחְיֶה וַאֲסַפֵּר מַעֲשֵׂי יָה: יח יַסּר יִסְּרַנִּי יָה וְלַמָּוֶת לֹא נָתַנַנִי: י**ט** פָּתָחוּ־לִי שַׁעֵרֵי־צֵדֵק אָבא־בָם אוֹדֶה יָה: **ב** זֵה־הַשַּׁעַר לַי־הוָ־ה צַדְּיקִים יָבאוּ בוֹ: בא אוֹדְךּ כִּי עניתני ותהי־לי לישועה: **כב** אבן מאסו הבונים היתה ַלָראשׁ פִּנָּה: **בג** מֵאֵת יִ־הוַ־ה הָיִתָה זֹּאת הִיא נִפְּלָאת בָּעֵינֵינוּ: **כד** זֶה־הַיּוֹם עֲשָׂה יִ־הוַ־ה נַגִּילַה וְנָשְׂמְחַה בוֹ: **כה** אַנַּא יִ־הוַ־ה הוֹשִׁיעַה נַּא אַנַּא יִ־הוַ־ה הַצְלִיחַה ַנָּא: **כו** בָּרוּךְ הַבָּא בִּשֵׁם יִ־הוַ־ה בֵּרַכִנוּכֵם מְבֵּית יִ־הוַ־ ה: **כז** אֵל יִ־הוַ־ה וַיַּאֵר לַנוּ אָסְרוּ־חַג בַּעֲבתִּים עַד ַקַרָנוֹת הַמִּזִבֵּחַ: **כח** אֱלִי אַתָּה וָאוֹדֵךָ אֱלֹהַי אֲרוֹמְמֵךָ:

בט הודוּ לַי־הוַ־ה כִּי־טוֹב כִּי לְעוֹלַם חַסְדּוֹ: