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# DAY-TO-DAY HALACHIC GUIDE

Detailed instructions on the  
laws and customs for  
Purim 5782

Also:  
Laws of Hatov Vehameitiv  
Laws of Intoxication

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by  
**Horav Yosef Yeshaya Braun, *shlita***  
member of the Badatz of Crown Heights

## REVIEW THE LAWS

In a sichah on the second day of Rosh Hashanah in the year 5752, the Rebbe states:

“We need to focus on studying the laws that apply to this time of year, during which many changes are made to the standard prayers and there are numerous customs that apply. We should make certain to study these laws in the Code of Jewish Law.

Recently, yearly calendars have begun to include many of the laws that apply to the relevant time of the year and that are necessary to know. This is particularly useful for those who, for whatever reason, do not have sefarim or do not know how to find what they are looking for in the sefarim that they own. Now, however, they can simply examine such calendars and easily find the relevant laws.

**It is therefore extremely appropriate for every single person to peruse the contents of these calendars, such as the Kollel Chabad calendar (available both in wall size and pocket size formats) in such a manner that the laws that apply to this time of year will become fixed in his memory. After all, it sometimes happens that a halachic question arises precisely at a point during which it is forbidden to interrupt and ask for someone’s guidance—or when there is nobody around to ask. Furthermore, [not having familiarized himself with the relevant laws beforehand,] it can happen that one does not even realize that there is a problem to begin with.**

\* \* \*

The basic laws and customs presented below are derived from multiple sources, Revised by Rabbi **M. M. Rotenberg**.

Due to a dearth of space only some references and halachic notes have been added. Primary sources include: *Shulchan Aruch* and commentaries, *Sefer HaMinhagim Chabad*, *Luach Colel Chabad*, *Sichos*, and *Igros Kodesh*. Please see the footnotes in the Hebrew section for more halachic discussion of the topics mentioned. The intention of this summary is to inform you of some of the relevant laws, not to replace each person’s obligation to review the Halachos comprehensively.

\* \* \*

This guide incorporates several reminders about laws that will only be applicable during the Era of Redemption, with the hope that Moshiach will come speedily and allow us to implement these laws in practice. The concept of studying these *halachos* is based on several *sichos*, some of which are quoted below.

“Hashem **begs** the Jewish people,” the Rebbe passionately

states,<sup>1</sup> “to occupy themselves with the study of the laws of the sacrificial orders ... which [as our Sages state] is considered as if we had actually offered the sacrifices. This study will bring about the actual offerings because it brings [to quote the Rambam] ‘King Moshiach [who] will build the *Beis Hamikdash* ... and restore the laws of the Torah ... so that the Jewish people will again offer the sacrifices ... in accordance with all the mitzvos that are stated in the Torah,’ speedily, in our time—literally! [Then, to quote the festival liturgy] ‘We will offer before You there the offerings of our obligations ... in accordance with the commandments of Your will.’”

“We must experience greater longing and yearning for the Redemption,” the Rebbe demanded.<sup>2</sup> “One of the ways this is accomplished is through studying more Torah on the subjects of the Redemption and the *Beis Hamikdash*. Studying these topics greatly hastens their actual realization, to the extent that we will go directly from studying these subjects to greet our righteous Moshiach. We will inform him, ‘We have just completed studying the laws associated with your coming!’ An additional motivation to study these laws is that we must expect Moshiach’s arrival each and every day. In that case, these laws [concerning the Redemption and the *Beis Hamikdash*] are matters that every Jew—man and woman alike—must know in order to put them into practical use on a daily basis, such as many of the laws of the offerings.”

\* \* \*

**General Note:** The times listed below are for Crown Heights only. Many factors influence the calculation of *zmanim* (halachic times) and it is not possible to achieve complete precision. It is therefore recommended to begin earlier than the time listed and not wait until the last minute (e.g., for the start of the fast), or to wait extra time when that is the appropriate precaution (e.g., the close of the fast).

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1) *Likkutei Sichos* vol. 18, p. 341—emphasis in original.

2) from a *sichah* addressed to Nshei uBnos Chabad, *Sefer Hasichos* 5750 vol. 2, p. 485

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on Taanis Esther, Purim, or Shushan Purim in the brachos on the Megillah, davening or *bentching*.

## THE MONTH(S) OF ADAR

“When Adar arrives we increase in joy,” is the saying of our Sages and an imperative in halachah. It is also, as Chazal have noted, a time when the Jewish people have “a healthy mazal.” We express the joy of Adar primarily through an increase in Torah study and in performing mitzvos more assiduously.<sup>3</sup>

In a leap year, this particular joy extends to all sixty days of the first and second Adar combined.

## SHABBOS ZACHOR, PARASHAS VAYIKRA, 9 ADAR II

The 9th of Adar (II) is the day that the headquarters of Chassidus Chabad was relocated from what is referred to as “top half of the globe” [Europe] to the “bottom half of the globe” [America] when the Frieddiker Rebbe arrived in the United States to settle permanently.<sup>4</sup>

### PARSHAS ZACHOR

On the Shabbos before Purim, we utilize two *sifrei Torah*. The weekly *parshah* is read from the first *sefer Torah*. The second is used to read *Parshas Zachor*, which can be found at the end of *Parshas Ki Seitzei*.

Every Jewish person has a biblical obligation to hear the reading of *Parshas Zachor*, which records Amalek’s attack on the Jewish people on their way out of Egypt, in order to fulfill the mitzvah of remembering Amalek and obliterating their name. *Chazal* established the rule that this *parshah* is read from a *sefer Torah* in the presence of a *minyan* on the Shabbos prior to Purim. In this way, we first hear the commandment to destroy Amalek and then hear the actual downfall of Amalek, i.e., the downfall of Haman, as recorded in the Megillah.

According to many opinions, women are also obligated to hear *Parshas Zachor*.

It is essential to have the intention to fulfill the biblical obligation to remember Amalek while listening to *Parshas Zachor*; the Torah reader should also have in mind to let those listening fulfill their obligation.

You should understand at least the general idea of the reading. If you missed a few words of the reading you still fulfilled your obligation, provided that you heard the general theme of the reading.

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3) See [#19225](http://www.asktherav.com) for sources and also with regard to dancing to express joy at this time.

4) see *sichah* of 9 Adar 5750; *Sefer HaSichos* 5750 vol. 1, pg. 326



Someone who is unable to come to *shul* to hear the reading should recite the verses from a Chumash. Some *poskim* maintain that the mitzvah may be fulfilled with the reading of the Torah on Purim which precedes the Megillah. Only rely on these options should if they are the only choices.

The general custom is that if there are six (or more) people who have not yet heard the Torah reading it can be repeated, as long as there are a total of ten people participating.

## MINCHAH

*Av Harachamim* is recited during *Shacharis*, and *Tzidkascha* is recited during *Minchah*.

The Torah reading for *Minchah* is the first section of *Parshas Tzav*.

**Law of Redemption:** According to many authorities—and indeed it is the final halachic ruling—the biblical commandment to recall the deeds of Amalek remains in effect today, although its practical application (the eradication of Amalek’s descendants) cannot be fulfilled. Some authorities, however, consider this biblical commandment currently dormant, and that its obligation will be renewed only in the Era of Moshiach, when its implementation will become possible.<sup>5</sup>

Regarding the obligation to remember Amalek even after Amalek will be fully eradicated after the coming of Moshiach, the *Minchas Chinuch* states<sup>6</sup>: “After the coming of our righteous Moshiach with the result that Amalek will be entirely eradicated, leaving no remnant behind, it is possible that the Torah’s positive commandment to remember Amalek will remain an eternal commandment—to remember and not to forget.” The Rebbe quotes this and comments,<sup>7</sup> “It is difficult to understand why he offers this as a possibility when it is apparently a certainty.”

## POST-SHABBOS

*Vih Noam* is recited on *Motzoei Shabbos*.

*Kiddush Levana* is recited after *Maariv* as it is the most opportune time.

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5) See the relevant references in the Hebrew section of this publication.

6) Mitzvah 603

7) In *Likkutei Sichos* vol. 14, p. 91, fn. 24. The Rebbe discusses this issue at length, along the same lines, in *Sichas Shabbos Parshas Tetzaveh* 5740. For further discussion on this topic, see the footnote in the Hebrew section of this booklet.

## MIVTZA PURIM

Purim is an excellent opportunity for *mitvtzoim*. You can provide people in old-age homes, neighbors, and business associates with *mishloach manos* and *matanos l'evyonim* for them to give out.

“*Mivtza Purim*,” the Rebbe says,<sup>8</sup> “is to ensure that each Jewish person fulfills all the mitzvos of Purim according to halachah. We should campaign in speech and in action. In speech, we should address our fellow Jews with words that come from the heart to impress upon them the importance of observing these mitzvos. In action, we should take whatever action is needed as the location and occasion demand: Finding someone to read the Megillah (as well as *Parshas Amalek* during the day); preparing pre-packaged food gifts with which they can fulfill the mitzvah of *mishloach manos*; and setting aside coins with which they can fulfill the mitzvah of *matanos l'evyonim*. It would be best to include a publication that offers a brief overview of the laws of Purim, or at least a summary of the story that we celebrate on Purim, explaining the magnitude of the miracle.”

“[To express our Purim goals] in concrete terms,” the Rebbe writes elsewhere,<sup>9</sup> “We should strengthen and expand our preparing for the Purim campaign, to ensure that every Jew (to quote the Megillah), “the youth and old, the infants and the women,” will celebrate Purim to the fullest extent, so that everyone participates in the mitzvos of Purim ... including children—*many* children, *all* children, the boys and the girls! It goes without saying that we must reach out to enable those Jews who find themselves in situations such as the army, senior homes, orphanages, hospitals, and prisons to observe Purim in this manner.”

A number of sichos mention a special emphasis on preparations for Purim *mitvtzoim* during a leap year.<sup>10</sup>

## PURIM PREPARATIONS

### NEW MEGILLOS

A Megillah should be purchased only from a sofer with a stellar reputation in both *yiras Shamayim* and his craft; the accepted practice is to purchase *Stam* only from a sofer who has a *ksav kabbalah*. However, if you obtained a Megillah

8) *Michtav Klali Yud Alef Adar 5737*—printed in *Likkutei Sichos* vol. 16, p. 619

9) *Michtav Klali Yud Alef Adar Sheni 5741*, printed in *Likkutei Sichos* vol. 21, pp. 489ff

10) See the *sichos* of the evening of the 1st day of Rosh Chodesh Adar II and 7 Adar II 5736; *Purim Katan* 5746.

second-hand without knowledge of its origin, it is still kosher for the mitzvah.<sup>11</sup>

If purchasing a new scroll, take care not to inscribe or attach anything additional to the parchment itself inside or outside—not the brachos recited before the reading, the owner’s name, nor product stickers.

The text of the Megillah should not be printed on parchment since it may cause someone to erroneously consider it a kosher Megillah to utilize to fulfill the mitzvah (in which case, the brachos and the reading would be null and void). If such an item exists, it should be sent to the *genizah*. However, it is permissible to use an imitation parchment design in a printed Megillah, as long as its inauthenticity is obvious.

### TEVILAS KEILIM FOR FOOD TRAYS

Utensils that are purchased with the intent of gifting them to someone else should receive *tevilah* (immersion) only when they become the property of the giftee.

A gift-giver who wishes to immerse their gift may do so in a halachic manner with the following stipulation: first hand the utensil to a third party (who accepts it on the recipient’s behalf) thus ensuring a transfer of ownership prior to *tevilah*. (It would then behoove the gift-giver to note the steps taken for *tevilah* on the recipient’s behalf, so it is clear that the gift does not need to be immersed again.)

Even if the utensil is being used as a receptacle for food at the time of the giving, such as is the case on Purim with *mishloach manos*, the gift-giver is absolved from being obligated in *tevilah* from a purely halachic standpoint. This dispensation is especially applicable to glass utensils, which only require immersion by Rabbinic ordinance.

It should be noted that there are those who argue that the giver **is** required to immerse a food-filled utensil before using it for the first time. On account of this halachic doubt, avoid placing the food directly on the utensil—especially if it is constructed of metal, which requires biblical immersion. Instead, present the food items in a separate bag. (A piece of parchment paper or cellophane does not constitute a proper *hefsek*—separation—between food and tray.) When the gift reaches the recipient, they should then immerse the utensil and make a *brachah*, if required.

---

<sup>11</sup>) In an emergency, even a Megillah written on parchment prepared without proper intention may be read from, though preferably without a *brachah*.

The giver has the alternative of performing a transfer-of-ownership procedure with a third party, as outlined above, in order to use the gift as a food receptacle without qualification.

Someone who receives a utensil<sup>12</sup> immersed by the giver without a conditional transfer of ownership should re-immerses it without a *brachah* after receipt.

If you receive a food utensil and you are not sure if it has been immersed, ask the giver regarding its status—whether it was not immersed at all (requiring *tevilah* with a *brachah*); if it was immersed, but without a gift's requisite ownership transfer (requiring *tevilah* without a *brachah*); or if it was properly immersed after the giver used a *shliach* to transfer ownership to the giftee (requiring no further steps on your part). If you are unable to ascertain the status of the utensil, you should immerse it without a *brachah*.

### HAFRASHAS CHALLAH FOR GIFTS

A recipient of a large amount of cakes and baked goods as *mishloach manos* should be careful to store them in separate containers. Individual baked gifts may have derived from batches of dough that lacked the required quantity for the baker to separate *challah*. Nevertheless, if the accumulated products are the kinds that require *hafrashah*, combining them in a single container will trigger the requirement post-baking. The storage of baked items all together in a fridge or freezer is permitted, as they are not considered as having been placed in a single container.<sup>13</sup>

When baking a large quantity of dough (normally sufficient for *hafrashah*) with the intention of dividing it and distributing the products to a number of individuals in fulfillment of *mishloach manos* (each baked pastry to another individual), perform *hafrashas challah* without a blessing.<sup>14</sup> It is preferable to prepare a single batch that will not be divided in the above manner, large enough to warrant *hafrashah* with a *brachah*, so that the blessing can actually be recited.

### TZEDAKAH

“We must work well in advance of Purim,” the Rebbe states,<sup>15</sup> “and especially from *Rosh Chodesh Adar*, a little over two weeks before Purim, to supply all who need with their Purim

12) Regardless of whether the utensil is presented with food items or not.

13) See [www.halacha2go.com](http://www.halacha2go.com) #503, where this issue is discussed comprehensively.

14) This is discussed at length on [www.halacha2go.com](http://www.halacha2go.com) #231 & #318.

15) *Sefer HaSichos* 5750

needs. We begin with those in our immediate neighborhood, and then reach wider areas, until we eventually reach across the globe. Our goal is to enable everyone to celebrate the days of Purim appropriately, in a manner of “light, joy, gladness, and glory” in the literal sense, and also in the spiritual sense in which our Sages interpret these features. They should be empowered to celebrate in a manner of *mishteh vesimchah*, “feasting and rejoicing,” even to an unlimited degree.”

## MONDAY NIGHT, EVE OF 11 ADAR II

### EARLY MEGILLAH READING

Someone who sets out on a lengthy journey must take a Megillah with him, so that he can read it on the fourteenth of Adar. If he is unable to do so, but will have access to a Megillah on the thirteenth, the twelfth, or even the eleventh of Adar, he should read the Megillah on one of those dates. In that case, however, he may not recite the blessing before and after the Megillah. In addition, the Megillah may only be read on one of these earlier dates in the presence of a *minyan* of Jews.

If an individual cannot possibly delay his journey to accommodate these dates either, he may as a last resort read the Megillah on any earlier date in the month of Adar, from its first day and on.

When reading the Megillah before the fourteenth of Adar, there is a dispute whether the obligation extends also to the night reading. In actual practice, he should read it by night as well.

A traveler who read the Megillah on an earlier date in Adar believing that he would not have access to a Megillah during Purim, but subsequently obtained a Megillah, should read it again on Purim. Furthermore, because his original reading took place on the incorrect date, he should now recite the blessings over his Purim reading.

The above dispensation does not extend beyond reading the Megillah; the other three *mitzvos* of Purim—*seudah*, *mishloach manos*, and *matanos l'evyonim*—may only be fulfilled on the correct date.

Practically speaking, when **unpreventable circumstances** serve as an obstacle to reading the Megillah on Purim, such as a patient forced by urgent health concerns to undergo a medical operation on Purim, then the Megillah may be read on an earlier date in accordance with the above guidelines.

However, when it is a matter of choice, such as a nursing home that for some reason refuses to schedule a Megillah reading on the correct date, then it is **not** appropriate to read the Megillah at the facility before Purim.

## TUESDAY NIGHT, 13 ADAR II

### Eve of Taanis Esther

As on every fast day that begins in the morning, it is permissible to eat throughout the preceding night up until the crack of dawn. However, if you had a proper sleep—as opposed to momentarily nodding off or taking a power nap and the like—you may not eat or drink upon awakening, even if awakening before dawn. The exception to this rule is if someone stipulates before sleeping that should they awaken before dawn, they will continue to eat and drink. If an individual regularly rises from sleep during the night to take a drink, they may do so on the night preceding a fast, even if no specific condition was made before going to sleep.

We may not begin a formal meal within half an hour of dawn, even those who are eating close to the beginning of the fast. At this point, only snacking is permitted, such as fruits or vegetables or non-alcoholic beverages. Do not eat a large quantity of such foods, and if eating *mezonos*, limit the amount to the size of *kebeitzah*.<sup>16</sup>

## WEDNESDAY, 13 ADAR II

### Taanis Esther

*Taanis Esther* commemorates the thirteenth of Adar at the time of the Purim story, the day the Jews fasted and prayed to Hashem when they defended themselves from their enemies. Alternatively, it commemorates the three days Esther and the people of Shushan fasted during the month of Nissan before Esther went to King Achashverosh.

### WHO FASTS

All men (from age thirteen) and women (from age twelve) should refrain from eating and drinking on *Taanis Esther* from daybreak, **5:44 am**, until nightfall, **7:31 pm**. Someone who is traveling to a different time zone while fasting breaks their fast until nightfall in the location they are presently.<sup>17</sup>

16) This is the quantity that would fit into two small matchboxes.

17) If exceedingly weak from thus extending the fast, there is a halachic leniency to break the fast at the time of nightfall in your original location.

This fast does not carry the same weight of obligation as all other fasts. Consequently, when it is genuinely necessary, an individual may be lenient and skip the fast. Healthy individuals should not break ranks with their fellow Jews by not fasting, even if they must travel and will find fasting particularly challenging—unless there is a risk of harm. After all, this fast has scriptural support and cannot be disregarded without proper grounds. (In addition, an alternative halachic view considers this fast *divrei kabbalah*, instituted upon an instruction of a prophet, which would grant it greater gravity than other fasts.) Someone who is unsure whether they are obligated to fast under a particular set of circumstances should consult a Rav.

**The following individuals are exempt from fasting:** pregnant and nursing women, women who are within thirty days of birth, and people who are ill. Consult a Rav if necessary. Many are lenient also regarding a groom and bride during their seven days of *sheva brachos*.

There are also halachic opinions that are lenient regarding a father whose son's *bris milah* coincides with *Taanis Esther*, as well as the *mohel* and *sandek* who officiate at the *bris*. However, the custom is to be stringent and fast.

There is no obligation for a person who is exempt from fasting to deny themselves delicacies or good meat or wine. Likewise, there is no reason to practice other abstentions for those who seek higher standards (*chumra*) as on other fast days.

Nevertheless, eat and drink a little less than usual in order to feel included in the experience of the community.

### BRUSHING & RINSING

We refrain from brushing our teeth even without swallowing water. If this is particularly challenging, an individual may be lenient, provided that they incline their head forward and not backward while rinsing their mouth to prevent accidental swallowing.

### INADVERTENT EATING & TASTING

If someone mistakenly partakes of food during the fast, they should stop immediately and continue to avoid food until nightfall. There is no obligation to fast on a different date as a make-up, though you may do so voluntarily as a form of atonement.

In the case where someone mistakenly ate more than *koseves*'

worth<sup>18</sup> of food or drank more than a *reviis*,<sup>19</sup> they change the wording of the *Aneinu* prayer at Minchah, saying instead, “*b’yom tzom taanis hazeh*.” If consuming less than this amount, *Aneinu* is said with the usual *nusach*.

If it is necessary to taste the food being readied for Purim for the sake of accurate preparation, you may rely on those authorities that permit tasting a small quantity and then spitting it out.

**Law of Redemption:** Rambam states in his *Laws of the Fasts*:<sup>20</sup> “All these fasts are destined to be canceled in the Era of Moshiach. In fact, they will be transformed into festivals and days of rejoicing and gladness, as it states: ‘*The fast of the fourth, the fast of the fifth, the fast of the seventh, and the fast of the tenth will be [days of] happiness and celebration and festivals for the House of Yehudah; and they will love truth and peace.*’”

### TZEDAKAH

It is the custom to give additional *tzedakah* on a fast day. The common practice is to estimate the value of the cost of meals on that day and give that to the needy in the evening.

### SHACHARIS

Only the *chazzan* says *Aneinu* during *Chazaras Hashatz* between the brachos of *go’el Yisroel* and *Refa’einu* (as he does during *Mincha* as well; see further).

If the *chazzan* forgot to say *Aneinu*, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

*Selichos* are recited in the as on all fast days.

The order of davening for Shacharis: After *Chazaras Hashatz*, *Tachanun*, *nefilas apayim*, *Selichos* (we start from *Kaveh kavinu* and omit *Ashamnu*), the long *Avinu Malkeinu*, *Va’anachnu lo neida*, half-*Kaddish*. The *sefer Torah* is taken out and three *aliyos* are read in the section of *Vayechal Moshe*.

When a *chosson* is present for the prayers, or if a *bris* will be held, or the like, the custom practiced in 770<sup>21</sup> is for the

18) slightly less than what would fit in two small matchboxes

19) approximately 3 ounces

20) *Taanis Esther* is not mentioned in the above verse, nor does it commemorate destruction or exile. See the sources in the Hebrew section for sources on the dispute on whether this fast will also be annulled.

21) Over the years, the Rebbe issued varying directives to various individuals regarding this matter, which makes the topic too lengthy to analyze here. The current practice is as we have described.



congregation to proceed with *Selichos* but to omit *Viduy*, *Tachanun*, and *Avinu Malkeinu* from the prayers.<sup>22</sup>

### MACHATZIS HASHEKEL

It is customary to give three half-dollar coins to *tzedakah* on *Taanis Esther* before *Minchah* to commemorate the half-shekel donated annually to the Temple treasury during the month of Adar. This collection was made in Adar so that by Nissan the *korbanos tzibur* (communal sacrifices) could be purchased for the following year.

The intent behind the half-shekel offering is as *tzedakah*, a donation that commemorates the *terumah* to the *Beis Hamikdash*. This is not associated with the concept of *tzedakah* offered as atonement for wrongdoing.

It is customary that each donation should be half the value of the country's standard currency. Some people prefer to donate silver coins. It is also preferable that the coin should be labeled "half" (e.g., half-dollars). It is customary to give three coins since the word *terumah* is mentioned three times in *Parshas Shekalim*.

A person may exchange three half-dollars worth of their own money for the silver coins customarily made available by the *gabba'im*, using the (temporarily) acquired silver for *machatzis hashekel*.

Some authorities maintain that we should avoid referring to the coins as "*machatzis hashekel*," but rather as "**zeicher** *l'machatzis hashekel*" (a **token** half-shekel to the one used when there is a *Beis Hamikdash*), or another alternative description. Other authorities are concerned even with the terminology of *zeicher*, but the accepted custom is not to be concerned over this matter altogether.<sup>23</sup>

### WHO GIVES

The obligation for *machatzis hashekel* begins at age twenty (and according to some opinions, thirteen). Some also give on behalf of their wives and children—this custom is mentioned in the Rebbe's *sichos*. Many have the custom that a father

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22) There is no interference with the order of the *Selichos* itself; the congregation begins with *Selach Lanu*, and also recites the *viduy* part of *Selichos* (*Ashamnu*) as usual. It is only the *tachanun*, etc., that are recited as part of *Shacharis* that are skipped on such an occasion—and this concession is sufficient recognition of the *chosson's* presence, or of the *bris* that will take place.

23) In *Sichas Shabbos Parshas Shekalim* 5726, the Rebbe explains why we are not concerned that our present custom of donating *machatzis hashekel* may have the appearance of arranging to offer sacrifices outside the *Beis Hamikdash*.

should also give the *machatzis hashekel* on behalf of his unborn child during the mother's pregnancy.

Once a father begins giving for a child, he must give every year until the child becomes responsible to give on their own, unless he explicitly makes a condition the first time that he is not accepting it upon himself as a vow.

The Rebbe encourages training children to give *machatzis hashekel* from their own money.

Someone who did not manage to give *machatzis hashekel* before *Minchah* may give it after *Minchah*, before the Megillah reading on Purim night or before the Megillah reading on Purim morning.

*Maaser* money should not be used for *machatzis hashekel*.

## MINCHAH

Minchah should be completed before *shkiah* at **7:03 pm**, so that davening does not run into the time of *bein hashmashos* (between sunset and nightfall)—when it would create even more halachic concerns than usual on account of it being a fast day. If circumstances forced Minchah to be delayed until *bein hashmashos*, the congregation may still proceed as normal, with the Torah reading, *Haftorah* and Minchah.

The Torah reading and *Haftorah* for a fast day are read.

The order of Minchah today is as follows: *Vayedaber* (*Karbonos*), *Ashrei*, *chatzi Kaddish*, *Vayehi binso'a*, the Torah reading, *Haftorah* (with blessings before and after), *Yehallelu*, *chatzi Kaddish*, *Shemoneh Esrei* (with *Aneinu*), *Chazaras Hashatz*, *Kaddish tiskabel*, *Aleinu*, *Kaddish yasom*. *Tachanun* and *Avinu Malkeinu* are not said at Minchah as it is *erev Purim*.

*Aneinu* is said in *Shemoneh Esrei* in *Shema Koleinu*. If *Aneinu* was omitted, see the chart at the end of the booklet.

The *chazzan* recites *Aneinu* during *Chazaras Hashatz* after the blessing of *go'el Yisrael*, before beginning the blessing of *Refa'einu*. He also recites *Birchas Kohanim* before *Sim shalom*, as he ordinarily does during *Shacharis*.

*Divrei kevushin* (words of inspiration) follow Minchah.

The fast ends and the time for Maariv is at **7:31 pm**, but it is nevertheless prohibited to eat before the Megillah reading, as will be detailed below. Work and sleep are also forbidden from half an hour before nightfall until after reading the Megillah.

## WEDNESDAY NIGHT, EVE OF 14 ADAR II

### Purim Gadol

#### LEAP FOR JOY

The Rebbe repeatedly emphasizes the superior quality of the festival of Purim that occurs in a leap year. The year is then referred to as a complete or perfect year, and Purim (which is celebrated in the second month of Adar) is referred to as *Purim Gadol* (the great Purim) to distinguish it from *Purim Katan* (the minor Purim) on the corresponding date in Adar I.

The Rebbe insists that our activities associated with Purim and their corresponding themes in our individual Divine service should be accomplished to a far greater degree of completeness and perfection, and they should be carried out in a far greater way. All of our Purim efforts this year must justify the title of *gadol*, the Great Purim, that sets this year's festival infinitely beyond not only an ordinary weekday but even above the elevated state (*ad d'lo yada*) of a regular Purim.

#### GEULAH IS CLOSE

Another unique feature to this year's Purim is the theme of redemption. Since there are two months of Adar it would have been expected that we celebrate Purim in the first Adar to avoid delaying the performance of the *mitzvos* of Purim. However, our Sages saw fit to celebrate Purim in the second month in order to juxtapose the salvation of Purim with the redemption of Pesach that occurs in the following month of Nissan. As a result, the association between the two redemptions is emphasized this year to a far greater degree than in an ordinary year.

#### SIMCHAH X3

The Rebbe emphasizes the superior quality of the festival of Purim that occurs on a Thursday, Shushan Purim on a Friday, followed by Shabbos—three consecutive days of *simchah*.

#### PREPARING FOR MEGILLAH

We should not eat a meal before Megillah reading, even for those who find fasting difficult. If there is great need, there is room for leniency for snacking (eating fruits and vegetables and drinking non-intoxicating drinks or even *mezonos* up to the measurement of a *kebeitzah*). If an individual is weak and waiting to eat can harm them—and a snack is insufficient—eating is permissible. But it is important in such a case to appoint someone to remind them to hear the Megillah. A woman who is fasting, and is waiting to hear the Megillah reading from her husband when he returns from shul, may be lenient with snacking, as above.

On Purim, it is customary to greet each other with “*Ah freilichen Purim!*”—“Happy Purim!” or “*Ah gutten Purim!*”—“Have a good Purim!” On a number of occasions, the Rebbe would wish people “*Gut Yom Tov!*” on Purim.

In the *List of Novel Purim Customs* prepared by the Rebbe under the heading “Customs of the Rebbeim,” it is written<sup>24</sup>: “A silk *kapote* is worn as on Shabbos and Yom Tov,” but also that: “these practices are of course not intended as directives for the public.”<sup>25</sup>

## COSTUMES

There is a custom to wear masks on Purim. The Rebbe points out<sup>26</sup> that this refers mainly to young children.

It is important to ensure that costumes, masks, and other Purim wear do not contain *shaatnez*. Some authorities are lenient regarding the kinds of *shaatnez* that are forbidden only *mid’rabanan* (rabbinically) as well as men and women wearing clothing designed for the opposite gender, in deference to the joyful celebration of Purim. However, the great majority of authorities vehemently forbid either scenario.<sup>27</sup>

It is unclear whether *tzitzis* are required on Purim costumes with four corners, such as a *me’il* worn as part of a *Kohen Gadol* costume. (As an aside, there is a debate regarding the requirement of *tzitzis* on the *me’il* that is actually worn by a *Kohen Gadol*.) Since there is a doubt in this matter, is it prudent to round off a corner.<sup>28</sup>

A blessing is not recited over a *tallis gadol* (prayer shawl) that is donned only as a costume.

It is best to refrain from davening while dressed in costume, if you would not consider attending an audience with a monarch dressed that way.

## MAARIV

Maariv in shul should begin as soon as possible after the fast. *V’al hanissim* is added in *Shemoneh Esrei* of Maariv. Do not interrupt between the *brachah* of *Hashkiveinu* and *Shemoneh*

24) *Sefer HaMinhagim* p. 74

25) For an elaboration upon this matter, see references printed in the Hebrew section of this publication.

26) in *Sichas Taanis Esther* 5749. See also *Sichas Shabbos Parshas Vayikra* 5748 regarding wearing crowns on Purim.

27) see Hebrew section for extensive sources.

28) see Hebrew section for extensive sources and reasoning.

*Esrei* in order to make an announcement about *V'al hanissim*.

The laws for someone who forgets *V'al hanissim* are explained in the chart at the end of the booklet.

After *Shemoneh Esrei*, *Kaddish shalem* is recited, and the Megillah is read. After the Megillah and the subsequent *brachah*, we say *Shoshanas Yaakov*, *V'atah kadosh*, *Kaddish shalem* - without *Tiskabel*, and *Aleinu*.

An overview of the laws and customs of reading the Megillah are described below in conjunction with the other mitzvos of Purim.

It is customary to eat a small *seudah* on the night of Purim. It is proper to set the table with a tablecloth and light candles to emphasize the meal's festive nature. Some do not eat meat in the evening, so as not to mistake the meal with the *Seudas Purim* eaten on the morrow.

The latest time for reciting *Kiddush Levanah* is tonight, *l'chatchilah* (under normal circumstances).

## THURSDAY, 14 ADAR II

### Purim Gadol

The *mitzvos* of Purim day may be performed from sunrise (about **7:05 am**) to sunset (about **7:04 pm**).

Morning *Shema* must be recited before **10:02 am**.

### SHACHARIS

It is customary to arise early for Shacharis. We avoid eating before hearing the daytime Megillah reading—in fact, the daytime reading is more stringent than nighttime—though there is some room for leniency regarding drinking. If it is truly necessary to eat, an individual may be lenient in snacking (eating fruits or vegetables, or non-alcoholic beverages, even in large quantities, or a small amount of *mezonos* products, up to the quantity of *kebeitzah*).<sup>29</sup>

Some authorities maintain that a person should not eat a meal, or even taste food, before fulfilling the other *mitzvos* of Purim (in addition to hearing the Megillah). However, it is customary to be lenient in this regard.

*Tachanun* is not said.

After *Shemoneh Esrei*, recite *chatzi Kaddish*. *Hallel* is not recited. *Vayavo Amalek* is read from the Torah. If anyone

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<sup>29</sup>) see Hebrew section for a detailed discussion, along with multiple sources and reasoning.

didn't hear *Parshas Zachor* on Shabbos, they should have the mitzvah of remembering Amalek in mind during the Torah reading.

**Law of Redemption:** Even after Moshiach's coming, we will not recite *Hallel* on Purim.<sup>30</sup>

### MEGILLAH READING

After the Torah reading, the Megillah is read while still wearing *Rashi tefillin*.<sup>31</sup>

If *machatzis hashekel* was not yet given, it should be given before the Megillah reading.

Have the mitzvos of *mishloach manos*, *matanos l'evyonim* and the Purim *seudah* in mind when the *brachah* of *Shehecheyanu* is recited before the daytime reading of the Megillah.

After the reading of the Megillah, followed by its final blessings, the congregation recites *Shoshanas Yaakov*, followed with *Ashrei*, *U'va letziyon*, and *Kaddish shalem*. The *sefer Torah* is then returned to the *aron*.

### PURIM AFTERNOON

**Reminder:** In view of all the efforts involved in the *mitzvos* of the day, be careful to remember to daven Minchah and to complete personal daily Torah studies, and especially the daily Chitas and Rambam. (Today's Chumash is *Chamishi* of *Parshas Tzav*; it is associated with Purim.<sup>32</sup>)

Minchah is recited with *V'Al Hanissim* before the Purim meal.

Someone who is so occupied with their Purim commitments (especially *mitzvoim*) may lack the time to have a sit-down full-course meal on Purim afternoon (see the parameters of the mitzvah below). They should nevertheless make an effort to eat more festively at some point to the best of their capacity. This obligation can be fulfilled with a special if small meal,

30) See Hebrew section footnotes for a discussion on this matter.

31) This is done in deference to the Megillah's familiar verse (recited in *Havdalah*), "*Layehudim hoysah orah vesimchah vesasson, v'yekar*—The Jews had light and joy, and gladness and honor" (Esther 8:16). Our Sages explain that *yekar*, honor, refers to the head-*tefillin*. Some are even of the opinion that someone who already completed *Shacharis* should continue wearing *tefillin* when he subsequently hears the Megillah. *Sefer HaMinhagim Chabad* notes that he who reads as well as those who hear the Megillah should be wearing *Rashi tefillin*. Some have the custom of touching their head-*tefillin* when the reader reaches the word *v'yekar*, and the Rebbe was indeed observed doing so.

32) as explained in *Sichas Purim* 5728, 5738. *Sichas Taanis Esther* 5744.

even in the morning hours, to fulfill the obligation to “dine and celebrate”.

Work-related activity should be avoided on Purim, and our Sages warn that someone who works will not see any blessing in it. Having a non-Jew do the work is permissible. Small tasks that don't take time are permitted (like laundry in a machine), but we should take care not to be distracted from the *simchah* of the day. If it's for the sake of Purim, then even major work may be done throughout the day. Business matters are permitted because they bring joy, but care should be taken not to get distracted from the *simchah* of Purim. There are some who have the practice of being stringent with all types of work unless it's for the purpose of earning money for the Purim meal. Similarly, taking a haircut is permitted—since it's for the sake of Purim and it leads to increased *simchah*.

**Law of Redemption:** In the future era it will be prohibited to perform any work that is currently prohibited on Yom Tov on this day, for Purim will then attain the status of Yom Tov.

Our Sages teach that “all the festivals will become nullified in the future era, whereas the days of Purim will never be nullified.” This concept is explained in dozens of sources, and it is addressed at length in the many teachings of Chassidus that focus on the concepts of Purim.

## MAJOR MITZVOS OF PURIM:

### I. Listen to the Reading of the Megillah

#### WHO?

The requirement is for all men and women, as well as children who have reached the age of *chinuch*, to hear the Megillah twice during Purim: once at night and a second time during the day.

If it will be impossible to read the Megillah twice, by night and then again by day—as is often the case when reading for Jews we meet on *mitvzoim*—do not neglect the night reading for the sake of securing the daytime reading. Rather, the listener is obligated to hear the night reading, even if it will jeopardize the opportunity to read the Megillah by day.<sup>33</sup>

Children should be encouraged and trained to listen to the Megillah. It is customary to bring even small children to shul to hear the Megillah if they won't disturb others who

33) This is explained at length in the Adar 5764 edition of *Hatomim*.

need to hear the reading. Children should be taught that the main purpose of going to shul is to listen to the Megillah, and they should be supervised so that they pay attention to the Megillah without disruption.

Every attempt should be made to hear the Megillah in shul “among the multitude” rather than having it read at home. It is preferable that the Megillah be heard in a shul where there are many people. Someone who regularly prays in a shul that does not have many people need not go to a larger shul to hear the Megillah. It is best to read the Megillah with at least a *minyan*, but it is permissible to read the Megillah even in the event that there are less than ten men.

### WHEN?

The Megillah may be read at night anytime from *tzeis hakochavim* (7:31 pm) until *alos hashachar*, the break of dawn, and on the day of Purim anytime from sunrise (about 7:05 am) to sunset (about 7:04 pm).

If a daytime reading of the Megillah begins so late that it is certain that it will extend beyond sunset, do not recite the blessings before and after reading.

### HOW?

The *ba'al koreh* (reader) unrolls the Megillah and gently folds it into three, folio over folio, like an old-style letter. Chabad custom is that the listeners also unroll and fold their Megillos.

Megillah reading both by night and by day is preceded by three *brachos*: *al mikra megillah*, *she'asah nissim*, and *Shehecheyanu*. It is proper for everyone, not only the reader, to stand when the *brachos* are recited. The *ba'al koreh* says the three *brachos* with the intention that he is saying the *brachos* and reading the Megillah on behalf of all the listeners.

The Alter Rebbe states in his *Shulchan Aruch* that “when many people observe a mitzvah together, such as listening to the Megillah, it is mitzvah for one of the participants (either the reader or one of those listening) to recite the blessings on behalf of the others.

“However, if they wish to perform the mitzvah individually, such as when there are less than ten men present and each of them will be reading from his own Megillah, then each person may recite his own blessings.

“Nevertheless, it is best (even in such circumstances) for one person to recite on behalf of them all, in fulfillment of *berov*



*am hadras melech* (the King's honor is magnified when a multitude of His subjects obey His instruction together). This is not a binding obligation, however, because we cannot force a person who is obligated in a particular mitzvah to make use of a *shaliach* (such as forcing him to rely on someone else reading for him) instead of performing it himself."

Practically speaking, someone who listens to the Megillah reading in shul, but would rather not rely on the reader's recital of the blessings, is permitted to quietly recite them himself. However, he must have his own Megillah, and he must read the entire text at the same time as the reader, word by word, in an undertone. (This is what the Rebbe would do.)

Pay close attention to the *brachos*, and do not intercept with *Baruch Hu u'varuch Shemo*, but answer "Amen", and have in mind to fulfill the mitzvah through the *ba'al koreh*.

Someone who arrives for the Megillah reading after the *ba'al koreh* already started saying the *brachos* should say the *brachos* on their own, making sure to complete them before the actual reading begins. If there is no time for that, an individual may quietly recite them when there is a gap in the reading—for example, while the congregation recites the verse *Ish Yehudi* aloud.

### REPEAT READINGS

A *ba'al koreh* who already fulfilled the mitzvah of Megillah and is now reading for other people should not recite the *brachos*. It is preferable that one of the listeners recite the *brachos* aloud on behalf of the others. When women recite the first *brachah*, they should say "*lishmoa megillah*". (Some opinions maintain that women should instead recite "*al mikra megillah*".) However, if the reader (who has already fulfilled his own obligation) has reason to believe that his audience may not listen to the Megillah in its entirety, he should neither recite the blessings on their behalf **nor** arrange for one of the audience to recite the blessings. Rather, the Megillah should be read without its blessings.

A *ba'al koreh* who is reading for others after having fulfilled his own obligation earlier may interrupt the reading if there is great need.

Someone who reads the Megillah for less than a minyan of men or for an all-female audience may sit during the reading.

Someone who borrows a Megillah does not have to read it himself; he is permitted to allow someone else to serve as

reader—without concern that its owner may not want this third individual to read from his Megillah. However, the borrower or the third party should read alone, not both at once, for the owner lent his Megillah to an individual and not to a pair, and we should not perform an act of kindness with his property without his knowledge—however insignificant it may seem—beyond the extent to which we personally saw that he was willing to extend himself.

### WOMEN

While women are equally obligated in the mitzvah of Megillah, they should not fulfill the mitzvah by reading it themselves. They are most certainly prohibited from reading for other women.<sup>34</sup> In an emergency situation, where no man is available to read for her, she should read it on her own from a kosher Megillah (with brachos). Should there later be an opportunity to hear the reading from a man, she should listen again.

### ELECTRONICS

A microphone may not be used for the Megillah reading, nor can the obligation of hearing the Megillah be fulfilled via telephone or live hook-up.

For those who require hearing aids, a hearing aid that uses a battery may not be used to listen to the Megillah. Most authorities state that an individual who is able to hear the Megillah without the use of an aid should remove the hearing aids prior to the reading and move as close to the reader as possible. Alternatively, they should have the Megillah read privately and loud enough for to hear the reading without the use of hearing aids. An individual who cannot hear at all without the aid should read the Megillah himself, while wearing the aid so that he hears his own reading. If he read it himself without the aid, he has fulfilled his obligation *post facto*. Some authorities are lenient in the case of someone who can hear what is being read faintly without the aid, and the aid is used merely to amplify the sound to make it clearer.

### THE BAAL KOREH

For the nighttime Megillah reading, a boy over the age of bar mitzvah may read the Megillah on behalf of others. For the daytime reading, by contrast, it is appropriate to avoid relying on a boy from the age of bar mitzvah until he has sprouted a full beard. This is an appropriate stringency, with room

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34) See [#17266](http://www.asktherav.com), and extra sources and links there.

for leniency if the boy is reading on behalf of a women-only audience. In extenuating circumstances—as is often the case on *mitvzoim*, where there is no one else to read the Megillah—we may be lenient even when there are men in the audience.

It is necessary to go out of your way to arrange for a reader who is fluent in the reading, with proper knowledge of the correct vowels and cantillation.

With regard to the cantillation (*trop*), a reader who is not fluent should have a printed Megillah open beside the real Megillah so that he can consult the printed version before each verse, and then return to the actual Megillah—reading it with the correct tune. If this verse-by-verse option is not possible, someone may stand beside the reader with a printed version and quietly prompt the reader with the correct cantillation, so that the reader can repeat it aloud while reading the words from the actual scroll. A better solution would be for someone to silently provide hand signals that the reader knows how to interpret. Although vowel, punctuation, and cantillation marks are not supposed to be recorded in the Megillah scroll, under such circumstances where none of the above solutions are feasible, the reader may pen the cantillation marks in the Megillah to guarantee that it is read correctly—although this option is *less* preferable than simply reading the Megillah without cantillation altogether.

However, a reader unfamiliar with the vowels (or nuances such as *kri-kesiv*, whereby a word must be read differently from its written form) may well render a Megillah reading invalid, and there is no alternative reader, nor someone with a printed Megillah to provide assistance, the Megillah should be read without its blessings.

Alternatively, the reader may place a clear plastic sheet over the scroll, and record the correct vowels and cantillation on it—and then use that sheet over the Megillah while reading.<sup>35</sup> Another alternative is for the reader to wear headphones and listen to a recording of the Megillah being read correctly—lowering the volume so that he can hear what he is actually reading. In such an instance, great care must be taken to read

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35) This option appears to be superior to adding markings to the actual scroll: Some authorities are concerned that the plastic sheet may be a disqualifying intervening object (*chatzitzah*), but that does not appear to be the case. By contrast, a number of authorities are absolutely certain that writing the vowels or the like in the actual scroll disqualifies it. Therefore, although the final halachah supports the use of written markings after the fact or where there is no alternative, it is still preferable to use the plastic sheet option.

the Megillah from the scroll and not to simply parrot the voice playing in his headphones without properly reading from the Megillah.

The one who must assist the reader should subsequently read the Megillah again for himself from a proper scroll. For it is most likely that his intense concentration on providing the correct reading or cantillation in real time prevented him from focusing appropriately to hear well and fulfill his own obligation.

The reading should not be divided among several readers, each of whom are familiar with another section of the Megillah, unless this is absolutely necessary.

The *ba'al koreh* should not interrupt in the middle of the reading, except to take a breath, even between verses, since the Megillah is meant to be read as a letter would.

### RESPECT FOR THE SCROLL

Unless someone made a conscious effort to keep their hands from contacting any of the many things that would make them impure, it is assumed that hands did contract impurity. Therefore, it is best to be stringent and to always wash hands before touching a Megillah.

Someone who touches a Megillah (or *tefillin* or a *sefer Torah*) in the middle of the meal (for which they already washed for bread), does not need to rewash hands for the continuation of the meal.

The Megillah scroll should be respected. It should not rest directly on the reader's lap and lean on the scroll with his elbows.

If a Megillah falls to the floor, no fasting is necessary as an atonement.

We do not throw any holy writings; it is irreverent and flippant. When passing even a printed Megillah to someone else, do it in a respectful manner.

### EVERY SINGLE WORD

We are not permitted to speak at all while the Megillah is being read, starting from the first *brachah* before the Megillah reading until the completion of the *brachah* of *harav es riveinu* after it. To fulfill the mitzvah, every word of the Megillah must be heard.

After the fact, if a *ba'al koreh* spoke to interrupt the reading, the congregation has fulfilled their obligation and the reading

need not be repeated. However, if a listener speaks, they would have missed some of the words of the Megillah and they must hear it again.

Every word of the Megillah reading must be heard, from start to finish **in the correct order**. Someone who did not hear even a single word that was read by the *ba'al koreh* has not fulfilled their obligation. If they heard every word, but failed to concentrate, they have still fulfilled their obligation—but not if attention wanders to other matters. It is therefore appropriate to closely follow the reading, word by word, from a kosher Megillah, or at least from a printed text.

A listener who has a kosher Megillah may read along with the *ba'al koreh* (it should be audible to himself, but quiet enough that others can hear the *ba'al koreh*) if he is proficient in proper enunciation. It is preferable to have a kosher Megillah (i.e., handwritten on parchment) so that in case he misses a word or two (or more) he will be able to read it from his own Megillah.

### SOME ARE MISSING

If the Megillah scroll is found to be missing words or sentences it remains valid (although not ideal *l'chatchilah*—in the first place), as long as it includes more than half of the total words it should contain. The scroll is invalid if the missing words or sentences (even if they are just a few) are from the scroll's beginning or conclusion, or if it is lacking an entire theme recounted in the story of Purim.

When words or sentences are missing, the reader should not recite them by heart—if he is reading on behalf of others—and should instead read those missing parts from a printed version. The only exception is a single word that is meaningless on its own without being associated with the following or preceding word; even someone who is reading on behalf of others may recite such a word by heart if it is missing.

### FROM INSIDE

The *ba'al koreh* should be certain to read the Megillah from the actual script. After the fact, if a minority of the Megillah was recited by heart, everyone has still fulfilled their obligation.

A listener following the reading from a printed text should not read along with the *ba'al koreh*. If someone in this scenario misses a few words or a *posuk*, they may then read

it from the printed text and still fulfill the mitzvah. They must do so quietly, but loud enough for them to hear their own words. Mouthing the words is insufficient. Someone who cannot hear themselves due to loud noise is considered not having recited it loud enough to fulfill the obligation. This can be done only for less than half of the Megillah's total words.<sup>36</sup> In such a case, read from printed text until catching up to the *ba'al koreh*. Do not listen to the reader read the continuation of the Megillah while catching up—even if that were possible to hear both at once, it would run afoul of the principle that the Megillah must be read or heard in its correct sequence of verse. Even a single word read in an incorrect sequence prevents fulfillment of the obligation.

It is possible, however, for someone who truly desires, to read the entire Megillah from a printed version word for word with the reader, stipulating before starting that if they happen to not hear a specific word from the reader then they will fulfill their obligation—for that word—with their own reading from the printed *sefer*. The best scenario would be to read along with the reader, word for word, from a valid Megillah scroll—any word missed will then be read on their own from a valid scroll. For that reason, it is most appropriate for each individual to follow along using a valid scroll.

### PART OF A WORD

Someone who missed **part** of a word due to overwhelming noise or because the reader swallowed part of a word, then the law depends on what letters were missed. If the missing letters changed the entire meaning of the word, they have not fulfilled their obligation. For example, if instead of reading *l'evyonim* (לאביונים), the reader dropped the final letter (*mem*) and read *la'evyoni* (לאביוני), the word no longer means, “to the poor (plural),” but rather, “to my pauper.” If the meaning has *not* changed—for example, if the *nun* of Haman is dropped, in which case, the context makes it clear that the reference is to that evil person—they have fulfilled their obligation after the fact. Some authorities are stringent even in such a case.

### LISTENER PARTICIPATION

There are four *pesukim* of *geulah* that the congregation reads out loud. They are:

1) אִישׁ יְהוּדִי הָיָה בְּשׁוֹשׁן הַבִּירָה וְשָׂמוּ מַרְדָּכַי בֶּן יְאִיר בֶּן שִׁמְעִי בֶן קִישׁ אִישׁ יְמִינִי:

<sup>36</sup>) For a more detailed discussion regarding one who missed the beginning, ending, or an entire episode of the Megillah reading, see the sources in the Hebrew section footnotes.

2) ומְרַדְּכֵי יֵצֵא מִלִּפְנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ בְּלְבוּשׁ מַלְכוּת תְּכֵלֶת וְחֹר וְעֵטְרֹת זָהָב גְּדוּלָּה וְתַכְרִיד בּוּץ וְאַרְגָּמֹן וְהָעִיר שׁוֹשׂוֹן צְהָלָה וְשִׁמְחָה:

3) לַיהוּדִים הַיְתֵה אוֹרָה וְשִׁמְחָה וְשִׁשׁוֹן וְיִקָּר:

4) כִּי מְרַדְּכֵי הַיְהוּדִי מִשְׁנָה לְמֶלֶךְ אֶחָשׁוּרוּשׁ וְגְדוּל לַיהוּדִים וְרָצוּי לְרַב אֶחָיו דִּרְשׁ טוֹב לְעִמּוֹ וְדַבֵּר שְׁלוֹם לְכָל זֶרְעוֹ:

The above verses are read quickly by the congregation, so that they finish reading before the *ba'al koreh* begins to read them.

The names of Haman's ten sons are also read out loud and in one breath by each member of the congregation, as follows:

חֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת אִישׁ. וְאֵת פְּרִשְׁנֵדְתָּא וְאֵת דְּלִפּוֹן וְאֵת אֶסְפֵּתָא. וְאֵת פּוֹרְתָא וְאֵת אֶדְלֵיָא וְאֵת אַרְיֵדְתָא. וְאֵת פְּרַמְשֵׁתָא וְאֵת אַרְיֵסִי וְאֵת אַרְדִּי וְאֵת וִזְזָתָא. עֶשְׂרֵת בְּנֵי הָמוֹן.

The *ba'al koreh* reads them in one breath only after the congregation has finished.

Chabad custom is to make noise only when reading Haman's name followed by a title or epithet.

The *ba'al koreh* must be sure to wait until all the noise making has stopped before continuing the reading.

**Safety Alert: Dangerous games such as caps and firecrackers can cause serious damage. Do not keep them in your pockets in case of a spontaneous explosion and do not “shoot” them near anyone’s ears and eyes.**

When the *ba'al koreh* reads the words “*igeres hazos*” (“\this letter) and “*igeres haPurim hazos hasheinis*” (this second Purim letter) he and those with kosher Megillos shake the Megillah.

## AFTER READING

After he finishes reading the Megillah, the *ba'al koreh* says the *brachah harav es rivenu* aloud. This *brachah* is recited with Hashem's name when there are ten or more individuals hearing the Megillah.

It is stated in *Minhagei HaAdmor* that the Rebbe's custom is to recite this blessing even when reading the Megillah privately. This is not a directive for the public to adopt.<sup>37</sup> The *Acharonim* (later day halachic authorities) dispute the case of someone who reads for himself but gathers a *minyan* at the end in order to recite the blessing. Nevertheless, it was the opinion

37) See *Likkutei Sichos* vol. 31, p. 279. (See also *Shabbos Parshas Toldos* 5748 regarding customs that were revealed only to specific exalted individuals, because the practice was meaningful for them at their advanced degree of spirituality.)

of a number of *Rishonim* (earlier authorities, whose opinion carries greater weight) that this is permitted. Similarly, those who are lenient and permit the inclusion of women and children in the count to recite the blessing have authoritative sources to rely upon. If there was a *minyan* for the reading but individuals left before the blessing could be recited, it seems that it is appropriate to err on the side of caution and not recite the blessing.

The *brachah* is recited before beginning to reroll the scroll.<sup>38</sup>

### MIGHT HAVE MISSED

During the day reading, if a man is uncertain whether he heard a particular word of the reading, he is obligated to hear the Megillah from that word and on, until the Megillah's conclusion. (Although he has no doubt regarding the rest of the reading, he must hear it again in this case.) However, he does not recite a blessing over this second reading. If the missing word does not cause the sentence to lose any of its meaning, for the sentence can be understood without it, there is room for leniency regarding the need to hear a repeat. During the night reading, he can be lenient in any case. Women may be lenient for both the night and day readings.

**Law of Redemption:** At the conclusion of his *Laws of Megillah*, Rambam states,<sup>39</sup> “All the books of the prophets and all of the scriptures are destined to be nullified in the Era of Moshiach. The exception is Megillas Esther, which will remain like the five books of the Torah and like the laws of the Oral Torah, all of which will remain forever.”

## II. Saying V'al Hanissim

*V'al hanissim* is added in *Shemoneh Esrei* and *Birchas Hamazon* to thank Hashem for the miracle of Purim.

In *Shemoneh Esrei*, *V'al hanissim* is said in the *brachah* of *Modim*. Someone who forgot *V'al Hanissim* should see the chart at the end of the booklet.

Do not skip *V'al hanissim* in order to catch up to the *chazzan* to respond to *Kedushah* or *Modim*.

In *Birchas Hamazon*, say *V'al hanissim* in the second *brachah*. Someone who forgot *V'al Hanissim* should see the chart at the end of the booklet.

<sup>38</sup>) see the *sichah* of Purim 5716.

<sup>39</sup>) Regarding the source of this teaching, see *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 26, p. 222. The concept is explained on pp. 226ff.



Some authorities are of the opinion that when reciting *Birchas Hamazon* during Purim we must pronounce the word *migdol* (*yeshu'os malko*), as is done on Shabbos and Yom Tov. However, the Rebbe pronounced<sup>40</sup> the word *magdil* during Chanukah (as is done during the weekdays), and it is logical to assume that this should be done on Purim as well.

### III. Sending Mishloach Manos

#### WHAT?

On Purim day, every person sends at least two different foods to at least one other person of the same gender. This is done to demonstrate friendship and brotherhood among the Jewish people. It is praiseworthy to increase the number of *mishloach manos*.

*Sefer Haminhagim* notes that the Rebbe's custom is to send *mishloach manos* consisting of a food and a drink to three individuals.

It is customary to reciprocate when receiving *mishloach manos*.

Send foods that can be eaten immediately without any further preparation (e.g., fruit, cooked fish or meat, cake, candy, wine or other beverage etc.). The two foods must be of different types, but may have the identical *brachah*.

A dish made of separate ingredients is still considered one type of food. If giving salad for *mishloach manos*, for example, another food or drink should be included.

*Ma'aser* money should not be used to purchase the goods required for *mishloach manos*.

It is proper that each gift should be substantial enough to convey a feeling of respect and not something that might insult the recipient. Each item should be at least the size of a *kezayis* (halachic measurement of the volume of an olive).

It is appropriate to refrain from including non-*mevushal* wine in the *mishloach manos* sent to a Jew who does not yet observe the *mitzvos*. Nevertheless, there is halachic backing for those who are lenient in this case.

#### WHO?

The obligation of *mishloach manos* pertains to every man and woman, and includes children from the age of *chinuch*. All children should be encouraged to participate in this mitzvah,

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40) during the *farbrengen* of *Zos Chanukah* 5738.

even if it is unclear whether they have yet reached the age of *chinuch*.

A married woman should not rely on her husband's *mishloach manos*, but she should rather give *mishloach manos* of her own. The same is true of children; although they are dependant upon their parents, they should send their own *mishloach manos*.

### IN MOURNING

An *avel* within the period of mourning (i.e., a year for a parent, thirty days for other relatives) is obligated to send *mishloach manos*. They should send only simple foods, not "luxurious treats that are designed to bring joy," and they should not send *mishloach manos* to many people.

A mourner should not be a recipient of *mishloach manos*; rather, send to other (non-mourning) members of their family. A mourner who is sent *mishloach manos*, however, is permitted to accept it. In that case, the mourner is also permitted to provide *mishloach manos* in return, as is customarily done.

### IN DEBT OR DESTITUTE

Someone who has borrowed funds from an individual should not send that person *mishloach manos*, due to the concern of *ribis* (interest). If they would regularly send them *mishloach manos* or gifts before having borrowed funds, they may continue that routine, provided they do not now have the loan in mind as a reason for doing so. The loan should also not be repaid while providing *mishloach manos* at the same time.

Even an individual so poor as to be supported from public funds must fulfill the mitzvah in the minimal manner. Someone who is not able or cannot afford to send their own *mishloach manos* can make an exchange with another and in this way they both fulfill the mitzvah.

### WHEN & HOW?

*Mishloach manos* must be sent during the day of Purim, not the previous or following night.

If someone sends *mishloach manos* to another individual and the recipient is not home and does not receive it until after Purim, that gift might not be considered as *mishloach manos*.

It is customary that *mishloach manos* be sent through a third party (*shliach*), even a child, and not delivered by the donor themselves.

It has become the accepted practice to be lenient and rely on the presumption that the *shliach* delivered the *mishloach manos* as instructed. It is unnecessary to ascertain that this is the case, because a *shliach* works under the halachic presumption of fulfilling their mission. The same is true when a *shliach* is used for the distribution of *matanos l'evyonim*.<sup>41</sup>

Although it is praiseworthy to “increase in *mishloach manos*,” it should not be exaggerated or extravagant. As a principle, it is far better to increase in *matanos l'evyonim* than to increase the size of the *seudah* or the number of *mishloach manos* parcels. Our main intention in sending *mishloach manos* should be to fulfill the mitzvah, to increase friendship among our fellow Jews, or to assist the unfortunate who require food packages for Purim or otherwise. We should not give simply because it's the “thing to do” culturally, or to display wealth.

#### IV. Matanos L'evyonim

##### WHO & WHAT?

Every person, even someone who is financially needy, is required to give gifts or money of at least a nominal sum to two poor people on Purim day (not at night). The obligation can be fulfilled through any type of gift: money, food, or clothing. The gifts should each be worth at least a *perutah* (approximately five cents). That is the minimum requirement; it is proper to give more. Giving to the poor further demonstrates the spirit of unity among the Jewish people.

A woman should not rely on her husband to fulfill the mitzvah for her. She should personally give *matanos l'evyonim*. Children also should not rely on their parents; they should personally fulfill this mitzvah, even if it is unclear whether they have reached the age of *chinuch*.

##### WHEN?

If a poor person cannot be found, the money can be designated on Purim or given to someone collecting for the needy. When doing so, it's proper to let the poor person know that funds are being held for them. If this is not practical, it is okay to place the money in a pushka the house, or to put it aside for later. However, according to many opinions, these monies do not fulfill the obligation of *matanos l'evyonim*, and it would be best to make arrangements earlier, even before Purim, so that the funds reach the poor on Purim itself.

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41) See explanation at length in the Hebrew language version of this publication.

## HOW?

*Matanos l'evyonim* may be given to poor men, women or children (who have reached the age of understanding). It may also be given to a poor mourner.

Some sources state that we should be careful to give *matanos l'evyonim* to individuals who are experiencing grinding poverty and can therefore be classified as bona fide *evyonim* (“destitute people”). In actual practice, however, the halachic conclusion is that it can be given to anyone who is considered poor, meaning that they do not have enough to support themselves and their families independently.

On Purim, we do not weigh the appropriateness of the recipient of our *tzedakah*. Whoever stretches out a hand and asks should receive.

The minimum amount of *matanos l'evyonim* must be given from money that is not set aside for *ma'aser*.

It is preferable to give generously to the poor rather than to prepare a lavish Purim *seudah* or to give many *mishloach manos* to friends. “For there is no greater or more glorious joy than to gladden the hearts of paupers, orphans, widows, and strangers, and one who brings happiness to these low-spirited individuals is comparable to the *Shechinah*.”<sup>42</sup>

**Law of Redemption:** The Rebbe raises the question<sup>43</sup> of how we will fulfill the mitzvah of *matanos l'evyonim* during the Era of Redemption when there will not be any poor Jews, in fulfillment of the Torah’s promise, “For there will not be a pauper among you.”<sup>44</sup>

## OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

It is customary to distribute money to those who fill religious roles in the community, such as Rabbanim, *chazzanim*, *shamashim*, Torah teachers, as well as Torah educational institutions. Indeed, they depend on Purim *gelt* to ensure that they can continue fulfilling their duties on behalf of the

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42) Rambam

43) See *Sefer HaSichos* 5750, vol. 1, p. 310, fn. 114. For sources on further discussion on this topic, see the Hebrew section footnotes. See *Sha'alos u'Teshuvos Mahari Asad*, O.C. 206 who notes that initially Purim was accepted as an actual day of Yom Tov, and *matanos l'evyonim* could not have been fulfilled, because it would have been forbidden to handle money due to its *muktzah* status. Accordingly, we could suggest that since, according to some, Purim will indeed attain the status of Yom Tov in the future era (see “Law of Redemption” in previous section); as a result, money will not be used.

44) *Re'eh* 15:4

community. However, *matanos l'evyonim* is not fulfilled with these contributions.

## V. Festive Meal

### WHAT?

Purim is a time for feasting and rejoicing. We do not fast or eulogize on Purim. The joy of Purim is far greater than the joy of the Festivals.

We are required to make a feast—eat at least one meal—during the day of Purim to rejoice in the Purim spirit. Invite family and friends to join in the meal in order to make it more joyous. Many have the custom to light candles for the meal. It is a *mitzvah* to hold the Purim meal in a lavish manner.

### WHEN?

We daven Minchah early (reciting *V'al Hanissim* and omitting *Tachanun*), followed by the festive Purim meal.

Usually, the custom is to eat this meal after Minchah in the late afternoon, since we are busy with reading the Megillah, giving out *matanos l'evyonim* and *mishloach manos* in the morning. The meal should begin during the daytime and preferably continue into the night of *Shushan Purim*.

It is permitted to hold the Purim *seudah* in the morning instead of the afternoon, if preferred. The main thing is to hold the majority of the meal during daylight hours. Someone who is running late should at least make certain to sit down to a meal and eat an amount equivalent to a *kebeitzah*, or at a minimum, a *kezayis*, before *shkiah* (7:04 pm).

### A MOURNER

An *avel*, one who is mourning a loss, G-d forbid, should not dance even during the Purim *seudah*. It is permissible to dance a little, in private, in their own home, if that is their practice each year. If refraining from dancing in the presence of others will be interpreted by them as observing the mourning restrictions in public, it is then permissible to dance.

### THIRTY DAYS

It is proper to learn Torah before beginning the meal. Some begin to study the laws of Pesach on Purim day since it is thirty days before the start of the Yom Tov of Pesach.

**Law of Redemption:** The Alter Rebbe states<sup>45</sup> in his

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45) beg. *Hilchos Pesach*

*Shulchan Aruch*: “During the times of the *Beis Hamikdash*, the early Sages instituted that the laws of each festival should be explained to the public starting thirty days prior to each festival. Therefore, they would begin teaching the laws of Pesach from Purim onwards... Each person living in Eretz Yisrael is obligated to bring three offerings (*olas re'iyah*, *shalmei chagigah*, and *shalmei simchah*) on each festival. Each sacrifice has to be free of any blemish or other disqualification. The Sages therefore instituted the practice of publicly explaining the laws of the festivals thirty days in advance, to remind the people of the festival so that they do not forget to prepare animals that are fit for offering. They then had a full thirty days to prepare.”

Now is also the time to begin donating, preparing, and organizing to provide *ma'os chittim*, supplies for those who cannot afford the Pesach expenses, providing them with *shemurah matzos* for the *sedarim* and for Pesach, as well as providing their other Pesach needs.<sup>46</sup>

Matzah is not eaten from today (thirty days prior to Pesach) until the Seder on the first night of Pesach. It is customary to refrain even from *chametzdik* matzah, even those that are not fit for consumption on Pesach.

Care should be taken from this day onward to prevent *chametz* substances from becoming firmly attached or entrenched in our possessions, which would frustrate our subsequent efforts to clean for Pesach. Many *poskim* refer to scenarios in which care must be taken to avoid *chametz* throughout these thirty days—such as not using a *chametz* utensil to collect wine from a barrel that has been set aside for Pesach use; preventing *chametz* from entering a location that will be exempt from *bedikas chametz*; not laundering clothes with a *chametz* agent; not gluing paper with a *chametz* substance; care for a property that will be vacated within the thirty days and not returned to until after Pesach; storing things away in a place that will not be cleared until after Pesach; and so on.

### EATING THE SEUDAH

Preferably, the *seudah* should consist of washing for bread, and meat<sup>47</sup> should be served.

46) See *Sefer HaSichos* 5750, vol. 1, p. 351, fn. 134; *Sichas Purim* 5726; *Sichas Shabbos Parshas Parah* 5740.

47) Even a woman whose *mikvah* night is that evening may eat meat in honor of Purim, although she will have to take extra care when cleaning her mouth and teeth subsequently.

The *minhag* is to eat *kreplach* at the *seudah*.<sup>48</sup>

### BRACHOS ON PURIM FOODS

The *brachah* over *kreplach* from dough formed predominantly with liquids other than water is *mezonos*. Even if the dough is water-based, it remains *mezonos* if the *kreplach* are boiled. However, if a water-based dough is baked, the *kreplach* are *hamotzi* (even if they are later added to boiling soup) and eaten with its meat filling in mind and the pastry is secondary.

The *brachah* over *hamantaschen* is generally *mezonos*, because the dough used nowadays for *hamantaschen* does not contain a significant amount of water. If the dough is *hamotzi* but the filling is sweet, the *brachah* will remain *mezonos*—provided that the sweet nature of the filling earns primary status, and the pastry is demoted to a facilitator role. (Unlike *kreplach*, this snack is not designed to satiate and used as part of a meal, but simply as a delicacy for pleasure.)

### DRINKING

Our Sages state that “one should drink wine until one reaches the point where he can no longer differentiate between ‘cursed is Haman and blessed is Mordechai.’” It is customary to drink at least more than usual. The main thing, however, is not the amount of drink, but the *kavanah* (intention) to do the will of Heaven and that all actions reflect that intention. The joy must be *simchah shel mitzvah*. While it is a *mitzvah* to drink more than we do regularly during the meal, it is important to remember that we must *bentch* and do other *mitzvos* (such as *daven Maariv*) after the meal.

Someone who is weak by nature, or who knows that drinking will cause him to neglect a *mitzvah*, a *brachah* or a *tefillah*, or that he may act or speak inappropriately, should not drink too much—or even at all.

In many *sichos*, the Rebbe explains the significance of physically drinking wine on Purim. However, there is much debate whether this applies to wine in the broader sense of all alcoholic beverages, or whether it is strictly reserved to actual wine. Although the basic reason for drinking wine is because the main miracle of Purim transpired through Queen Esther’s wine party; nevertheless, there is room to suggest that

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48) This custom has to do with the concept, explained in numerous sources, that *Yom HaKippurim* is *Ki-Purim*, “like Purim.” On the day preceding Yom Kippur, it is customary to eat *kreplach*. See footnote to entry in *Sefer Minhagei Chabad* for Yom Kippur.

all alcoholic beverages have the same halachic status as wine.<sup>49</sup>

In *Sichas Zos Chanukah* 5739, the Rebbe implies that specifically wine and not any other alcoholic drink should be used on Purim. Similarly, in *Sichas Purim* 5739, the Rebbe instructed those present to say “*l’chaim*” on wine specifically.<sup>50</sup>

A blessing of *hatov vehameitiv* is recited over very fine wine under special circumstances. See the appendix at the end of the booklet for the parameters of the laws governing the recitation this unique brachah.

A person who regurgitated all they ate and drank should not recite a *brachah acharonah*. Some say that the obligation to eat a festive meal on Purim is not fulfilled if the food has all been vomited. If the body failed to retain as much as the quantity of a *kezayis*, he should eat again. (Needless to say, if he had eaten the quantity of a *kezayis* in the course of the day, he has fulfilled his obligation. After all, according to the strict letter of the law, he is not required to wash and eat bread.)

When a father instructs his son to avoid becoming drunk on Purim, the son is obligated by halachah to obey his father, as part of the Torah’s commandment of *kibbud av va’eim*.

**Safety Alert: Excessive alcohol consumption can cause poisoning and even worse, Heaven forbid. There is also a serious danger to drive under the influence of alcohol. Parents should be aware about the incidence of drinking alcohol among young people and explain to them the dangers involved.**

### A Chassid’s Limits

As is well known, the Rebbe enacted a strict limit on drinking alcohol. This enactment remains in force on Purim.

See the appendix at the end of this booklet for the laws of intoxication.

### A PURIM CO-OP

In 5749, the Rebbe called<sup>51</sup> for collective performances of the Purim *mitzvos*: “We should vigorously publicize this call in every location, outside the Holy Land and certainly within its borders: Put every effort into arranging that all matters associated with Purim be conducted in a manner of *berov am hadras melech*—Hashem’s honor is magnified specifically when many people gather together to serve Him. This means

49) See extensive sources in the Hebrew edition

50) See also *Sichas Leil Beis de-Chag HaPesach* 5725.

51) *Sichas Shabbos Parshas Vayikra* 5749



holding large gatherings to hear the Megillah—but that is stating the obvious; certainly all efforts are already being made to achieve that. Rather, the novelty of this drive extends primarily to the remaining Purim observances: *mishloach manos*, *matanos l'evyonim*, and *mishteh v'simchah*.

“We do not find precedence of a particular emphasis on performing these *mitzvos* as part of a large collective; these *mitzvos* are routinely practiced by individuals acting alone to fulfill their private obligations. However, because we desire and need to end the exile and the dispersion of the Jews among the nations, which is achieved through an increase in Jewish unity, it is extremely fitting and correct to put every possible effort into observing all of the Purim *mitzvos* in large groups. If there is a lone Jew in some far-flung corner of the globe, we should try—if it is not possible to bring him to a location where there is a community—to bring nine Jews to him, so that he can also take part in this effort to observe all the Purim *mitzvos* with the Jewish collective of a complete *minyán*.

“More specifically, regarding the Purim meal: it is common for individuals to celebrate the Purim *seudah* in their private homes, with their own family and the like. Nevertheless, it has long been customarily in numerous communities for people to go from house to house to participate in and increase their fellow Jews' joy of Purim and their *seudah*. This is in addition to the possibility of increasing the joy with large gatherings in private homes, following the conclusion of the family *seudah*.

“Now, when it comes to *matanos l'evyonim*, observing this mitzvah in large groups must be done with utmost sensitivity for the needy recipients: instead of converging on a needy individual, the crowd can converge on the local *gabbai tzedakah* and rely on him to distribute it privately to the recipient; alternatively, the congregation can gather to place their donations in a *tzedakah* box whose funds will later be donated to the needy.”

### COMMUNAL FARBRENGEN

On Purim 5748, the Rebbe suggested<sup>52</sup> that following the Purim *seudah*, “it would be highly appropriate to organize the largest possible *farbrengen*, in the spirit of [Esther's call to] ‘gather all the Jews,’ with the participation of ‘youth and seniors, children and women.’ Needless to say, the men must gather in the men's section and the women in the women's section, with the children present in both locations. The *farbrengen* will enable the joy and unity of Purim to continue into *Shushan Purim*.”

### COLLECTION TIME

During the *farbrengens* of Purim, the *Rebbeim* would make an

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52) *Sefer HaSichos* 5748 vol. 1, p. 303

appeal for the *Kupas Rabbeinu tzedakah* fund.

On Purim 5713, the Rebbe stated<sup>53</sup>: “We try to hold onto and reestablish the customs of earlier times. If we would have “broad shoulders” (i.e., if we were able to rely on our own strengths), if we had “eyes to see and ears to hear,” a perceptive heart and an understanding intellect, then we would not be forced to specifically use the well-paved paths. We would be able to forge new paths in order to reach the same goal, to “ascend to the House of Hashem.” Since, however, these things remain lacking, we must tread the paths that have been already worn down for us. We rely on the responsibility of those who indicated and paved these paths, which they did relying on their own strengths. We therefore seek to implement these customs, even if, for a number of reasons, these practices were interrupted for some time:

“The Rebbe Rashab would collect funds or direct people to donate funds during a *farbrengen* three times a year: On *Simchas Torah*, *Yud-Tes Kislev*, and *Purim*. On *Purim*, he would collect for his own affairs—Torah institutions, the support of private individuals, and so on...Similarly, if we will collect for those same things that the Rebbe has collected, and on the same occasions as the Rebbe, occasions which are *eis ratzon* and a *segulah* (auspicious times) for these collections, it will bring additional blessing and success. We can then approach the Rebbe and demand that he elicit all the promises in actuality.

### EXTENDED MEAL

If you began your meal before sunset (*shkiah*) and it has extended until nightfall, or even several hours into the night, recite *V'al Hanissim* during *Birchas Hamazon*<sup>54</sup>—that is, only if at least a *kezayis* of food was eaten before *shkiah*, and also, if *Maariv* was not recited during the meal. If a *kezayis* has not been eaten before *shkiah*, *V'al hanissim* is not said.

*Poskim* state that in such a situation, recite *Birchas Hamazon* with *V'al Hanissim* first, and then go to shul for *Maariv*, and then return home to eat, drink, and rejoice further, for the mitzvah to rejoice extends over both days of Purim and Shushan Purim.

### MAARIV

The meal should not extend so late that it delays *Maariv* (and

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53) See *Likkutei Sichos* vol. 2, p.p 537-8

54) In general, one's obligations depend on the circumstances at the start of the meal. In this case, the meal began during Purim, and therefore, the obligation to mention Purim during *Birchas Hamazon* does not expire even if Purim has already ended.

the nighttime *Krias Shema*) beyond its appropriate time, which is before midnight. “The purpose of establishing this (Purim *seudah*),” states the sefer *Seder Hayom*, “is not to spoil another. Seek and you will accomplish both, with Hashem’s help.”

It is therefore best to recite it immediately at nightfall. The latest time to *daven* Maariv is midnight, **1:03 am**.

In a number of *sichos*, the Rebbe mentions<sup>55</sup> that after the conclusion of the Rema’s Purim meal, he would make his way reminding others of their obligation to recite *Maariv* in its correct time.

If the recital of *Shema* (as part of the *Maariv* service) was delayed beyond midnight, even unintentionally, it may be recited any time before dawn at **5:41 am**. Someone who was a victim of circumstances beyond his control, or he was drunk or ill, and failed to recite *Shema* by dawn, may recite it after dawn but prior to sunrise at **7:02 am**. In the latter scenario, he should not recite *Hashkiveinu* (“Let us lie down in peace...”), because after dawn it is no longer considered the time for retiring. Nevertheless, he may recite the rest of the blessings—the two blessings before *Shema*, and the blessing (*Emes ve’emunah*) that follows it, until *Hashkiveinu*. As far as reciting the *Amidah* is concerned, some authorities allow someone who has not recited it before dawn to recite it before sunrise.

## FRIDAY, 15 ADAR II, SHUSHAN PURIM GADOL

No *Tachanun* nor *Tachanun*-related sections of *davening* are recited.

Someone who was on a sea voyage or other such journey and did not have access to a kosher Megillah on the fourteenth of Adar (Purim), but is able to obtain a Megillah on the fifteenth (Shushan Purim), should read the Megillah on that day. However, he should not recite the blessings over it.

A person should add slightly to their joy and celebration during the meals of this day.

It is forbidden to fast or eulogize today.

We do not recite *Al Hanissim* today.

<sup>55</sup> See *Sichas Purim 5727*. *Sichas Chof Kisle*, *Yud Shevat*, and *Yud Alef Nisan 5737*; *Likkutei Sichos* vol. 39, p. 282

“It was the Rema’s custom each Purim to wear a mask and disguise himself in different clothing and to go around the houses shouting that *Maariv* would be prayed at its proper time.”

The Rebbe encourages us to utilize the day of *Shushan Purim* to “make up” for anything that may have been missed out on Purim.

### Laws of Redemption:

In the *Beis Hamikdash* everyone must stop what they are doing—*Kohanim* interrupt the service of the *Beis Hamikdash*, *Levi'im* descend from their platform, and *Yisra'elim* turn from observing the sacrifices—to attend the reading of the Megillah on the 15th of Adar (when Purim is celebrated in the walled city of Yerushalayim)..

On the fifteenth of Adar, the Beis Din sends emissaries throughout the Land of Israel to repair the roads and pathways (for the sake of the Jews ascending to Yerushalayim for the festivals or for the sake of those fleeing to a City of Refuge), and to repair the *mikvaos*. They turn their attention to the needs of the public, to investigate and take whatever action is needed for the public benefit and for matters concerning consecrated property. The emissaries also check for compliance with the laws of *kila'im* (prohibited mixing of plant species).<sup>56</sup>

On this day, the money-changers would take up positions in every city and gently encourage the people to donate their obligatory half-shekalim to the *Beis Hamikdash*. Donations that were given voluntarily were accepted, but no-one was forced to give at this point.<sup>57</sup> Interestingly, *Sefer Ma'aseh Rokeach* explains<sup>58</sup> that in the Future Era, each person will donate a **complete** shekel to the third *Beis Hamikdash*, instead of a half-shekel.

The half-shekalim collected from all Jews were used to fund the communal sacrifices. Regarding offering the communal sacrifices from a new collection this year with the immediate coming of Moshiach, when “the *mikdash* will be speedily built,” despite the fact that there was not an opportunity to collect the required donations from all Jews—see the discussion in *Sichas Yud Gimmel Nisan 5738* and *Leil Daled d'Chag HaSukkos 5751*.<sup>59</sup>

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56) For further clarification of this topic, see the sources in the Hebrew section footnotes. See *Sha'alos u'Teshuvos Binyan Shlomo*, 55, regarding why the Beis Din saw fit to dispatch emissaries specifically on Shushan Purim. However, Rambam's wording in *Hilchos Arachin* (and other sources) seem to negate his explanation.

57) See Rambam, *Hilchos Shekalim*, 1:9, based on *Mishnah, Shekalim*, 1:3

58) beg. of *Shekalim*. See *Midrash HaGadol, Naso*, 6

59) *Hisva'aduyos 5751*, vol. 1, p. 118

In the Future Era, Yerushalayim will extend all the way to Damascus.<sup>60</sup> We can wonder how this will impact the required date for reading the Megillah in the future city of Yerushalayim. On one hand, its extended areas cannot be considered having been encompassed by a wall in the times of Yehoshua.<sup>61</sup> On the other hand, the extended area will be considered visibly close to Yerushalayim to the point that they share the same halachic obligations; there will not be the required measure (approx. 70 *amos*) of empty land between Yerushalayim's original areas and its extended areas due to the "abundance of people" living there in the future.<sup>62</sup>

### MORE JOY EACH DAY

The Rebbe states<sup>63</sup> that: "Although regarding the reading of the Megillah, the latest date on which it can be read is the fifteenth of Adar,<sup>64</sup> nevertheless, the instruction to increase in joy is associated with the entire month of Adar, as our Sages state, 'From when we enter the month of Adar, we increase in joy',<sup>65</sup> and as stated in the Megillah, Adar is 'the month that was transformed for them'.<sup>66</sup> If that is the case, we should increase in joy on each day of the month of Adar, adding each day to the previous day's level of joy. After all, if the joy was to remain at a constant throughout, without augmentation or amplification, it cannot be considered a perfect state of joy—it has grown old and repetitive...The meaning of the phrase 'From when we enter the month of Adar, we increase in joy' is that from the start of the month we must continuously increase in joy with each passing day. It is clear from this that on the fifteenth of Adar, we must experience a happiness that is even greater than that of Purim. And then an even greater joy on the sixteenth, and so on. By the time we reach the final day of Adar, our joy should be truly wondrous."

The Rebbe explains<sup>67</sup> that, "it is specifically the joy experienced after Purim, in the latter half of the month of Adar, that carries

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60) See *Sifrei, Devarim, 1*; *Rashi to Zechariah 9:1*. See also *Rashi to 14:8*.

61) although other laws of a walled city will indeed apply to its extended areas. See *Maharsha, Megillah 6:2*. Also see the conclusion of the *ma'amor* entitled *Megillah Nikreis 5739*, regarding reading the Megillah in Yerushalayim in the Future Era, when the city will be surrounded by a "wall of fire."

62) See *Zechariah 2:8*. See Hebrew section for sources.

63) *Sichas Shabbos Mevarchim Nisan 5717*, printed in *Likkutei Sichos*, vol. 4, p. 1274. See also *Sefer HaSichos 5752*, p. 391

64) *Megillah 2a*

65) *Taanis 29a*

66) *Esther 9:22*

67) *Sichas Shabbos Parashas Vayakhel-Pikudei, Parah, 5731*

the quality of Redemption. As our Sages state, ‘We draw [one] redemption close to [another] redemption,’ so that from the redemption of Purim, an incomplete redemption because ‘we are still subject to Achashveirosh,’ we reach the redemption of Pesach—a complete redemption, and a redemption that is not followed by exile, for it is the true and complete Redemption.”

### **SHABBOS PREPARATIONS**

Check your pockets before the onset of Shabbos. This is especially important because you wore the same Shabbos-Yom Tov clothing on Purim.

Candle lighting is at **6:47 pm**.

## LAWS OF INTOXICATION

*Halachah differentiates between someone who is shasui (slightly intoxicated), shikur (very intoxicated) and shikruso shel Lot—an individual so completely drunk, they have lost control of what they are doing. The following laws refer to the slightly intoxicated, unless otherwise specified.*

### Prayer

Someone who has drunk a *revi'is*<sup>68</sup> of wine is not permitted to pray until the effect of the wine has dissipated, even if they can speak perfectly lucidly before a king while under the influence. Wine drunk in the course of a meal is, generally, not considered intoxicating. However, it all depends on each individual's nature. All authorities agree that at least as far as prayer is concerned, all other intoxicating drinks share the same law as wine. In order to pray, it is sufficient for the intoxicated person to wait until they feel the effect has worn off.

Halachah further states that if you drank more than a *revi'is* but are lucid (able to speak coherently before a king) and went ahead and prayed, the prayer is valid and need not be repeated when you are completely sober. Someone who has become completely drunk cannot judge himself coherent enough to lucidly address a king until his sober friends inform him of this fact.

Nowadays, we do not manufacture wines of the strength commonplace in earlier periods of history. We are therefore no longer concerned with someone who has drunk wine—prayer is permitted even if **more** than a *revi'is* was imbibed. Certainly, if you are capable of holding a *siddur* and praying from it, you need not worry about being slightly intoxicated. If the only option is to recite the prayers from memory, and waiting for the effect of the wine to dissipate will result in missing the proper time of prayer, you should pray in the present state. After all, we do not concentrate that perfectly in our prayer nowadays regardless of the wine.

However, someone intoxicated to the point that he is unable to speak lucidly before a king is called a *shikar* (drunkard). Praying in such a state is an abomination and it is comparable to idol worship. A *shikar* must repeat their prayer once intoxication has worn off. This is something we must be careful to avoid nowadays as well, despite the comparative weakness of our wines.

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<sup>68</sup>) halachic measurement of fourth of a *lug* and the amount necessary for *kiddush*. This is about 3 ounces.

If a *shikar* remains in the state of drunkenness as the deadline for prayer approaches, he should let the time pass rather than pray, and then make up for the missed prayer at the time of the next prayer—by which time intoxication will have subsided. Although this delay was avoidable, a *shikar* is nevertheless considered an *ones* (one forced by circumstances beyond their control), because when he began drinking, he believed that he would have time to sober up somewhat before the deadline arrived; he subsequently got carried away with the feasting and drinking, losing proper awareness of time, until there was insufficient time.

### Saying *Shema*

Some authorities maintain that the laws of reciting the *Shema* are identical to the laws of prayer, as above, if you are slightly intoxicated. Similarly, the blessings surrounding the recital of the *Shema* are treated identically to the actual paragraphs of the *Shema*. According to the final halachic consensus, however, even if you drank strong wine you should nevertheless recite the *Shema*. This is because reciting the *Shema* is *d'araisa* (a biblical obligation), and we must err on the side of fulfilling the obligation in the face of an uncertain cause for invalidation.

When reciting the *Shema* to fulfill an obligation in these circumstances, it must be recited along with its appropriate blessings, even if you are uncertain that the obligation is truly being fulfilled.

A *shikar*, by contrast, must treat the *Shema* like prayer and is forbidden to recite it or its blessings.

### *Birchas Hamazon*

Someone who is able to address a king, even if they cannot speak as properly as usual because their speech gives away the fact that they are slightly intoxicated, nevertheless should recite *Birchas Hamazon*, as long as there are no errors or fumbling over words.

There is a disagreement among the authorities regarding a *shikar* who cannot speak lucidly before a king without making errors. Some are of the opinion that he must not recite *Birchas Hamazon* and that doing so is considered an abomination. Others maintain that a *shikar* who is entirely incapable of addressing a king should nevertheless recite *Birchas Hamazon*.

Practically speaking, all attempts should be made to end the



meal and recite *Birchas Hamazon* before reaching such a state. If you have already reached a state of *shikrus*, go ahead and recite *Birchas Hamazon* because it is a biblical obligation and we are stringent to fulfill it in the face of an uncertain disqualification.

In the above case, a *shikar* who has recited *Birchas Hamazon*—and then sobers before the meal has been fully digested—should not repeat *Birchas Hamazon*. This is because when faced with an uncertain obligation to recite blessings (it is not certain that the previous recitation was invalid), we err on the side of not reciting blessings in vain.

### Other Brachos

Even a *shikar* may recite all other blessings. Even a blurry intention is sufficient for these blessings, and even with mistakes, the blessings remain valid.

### An Extreme *Shikur*

A drunkard who arrives at the state achieved by Lot, at which point he is utterly unaware of what he is doing, is no longer obligated in any mitzvah. He may not recite a blessing of any kind. He may not be included in the ten men required for a *minyan*, or in the *zimun* for *Birchas Hamazon*. (Some authorities are stringent and do not permit even a lesser *shikar*, as described earlier, to participate in the required number for a *minyan*.)

### Responsibility & Liability

A *shikar* of any level, even that achieved by Lot, is considered a rational person for all matters, and the Torah's penalties for transgressing its laws will apply in his case. In this regard, he is treated as if he had willfully intended to perform whichever actions he takes.

Even on Purim, someone who inflicts damage or injury while intoxicated is fully liable. (This applies even to damage caused by the rejoicing of Purim, as is customary in some places, and not simply due to sheer drunkenness.<sup>69</sup>)

#### Law of Redemption:

Firstly, even nowadays, a Kohen who is aware of the precise *beis av* (family lineage) and the precise *mishmar* (rotation of service) his family belonged to is prohibited from drinking wine on the day that he would have served in

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<sup>69</sup>) See *Magen Avraham*, 695: 7-8; *Aruch Hashulchan*, 10; *Mishnah Berurah*, 13. See also *Eliyahu Rabbah* 696, quoting the *Shelah*.

the *Beis Hamikdash*. In *Likkutei Sichos*, the Rebbe points<sup>70</sup> to this law as proof that it is entirely possible for the *Beis Hamikdash* to appear instantly, quicker than it takes the average person to walk a *mil*—the time required for a slightly intoxicated Kohen to sober enough to perform his service—which is why he must avoid wine that entire day.

A Kohen who drank wine but is otherwise deemed fit for service in the *Beis Hamikdash* according to the requirements of halachah must not proceed deeper into the Courtyard beyond the place of the *mizbe'ach*. If he performs the duties of the Kohanim while in this state, he is liable to death by the hand of Heaven.

The above applies only to a Kohen who drank at least a *revi'is* of wine. He may, however, drink less than this amount without concern.

The law of the disqualifying *revi'is* applies only to a Kohen who drank that quantity of raw wine that has fermented for at least forty days, and when he drinks it in one shot. If he diluted the wine, or if he drank it in stages, he is spared the above penalty.

A Kohen who is intoxicated from beverages other than wine may not enter the *Beis Hamikdash*. According to *Minchas Chinuch*<sup>71</sup>—and it appears that the Alter Rebbe shares this view—there is no limit to the quantity of liquors other than wine, and a Kohen intoxicated from even a lesser amount than a *revi'is* of liquor is prohibited from entering the *Beis Hamikdash*.

If a Kohen intoxicated from beverages other than wine performs the service in the *Beis Hamikdash*, the duties he performed remain valid, but he receives the penalty of lashes. However, some authorities consider him equal to someone intoxicated with wine, in which case, the duties he performed are invalid, and he is liable to death at the hands of Heaven.

Every person, whether he is a Kohen, a Levi or a Yisrael, is forbidden to enter any part of the *Beis Hamikdash* if he is a *shikar*, or even if he is slightly intoxicated. This applies from the start of the section in the *Beis Hamikdash* called *Ezras Yisrael*, for it is considered disrespectful for someone in a disgraceful state to enter into the great and holy House of Hashem.

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70) vol. 2, p. 618

71) Mitzvah 152

## הטוב והמטיב

### THE LAWS OF THE EXTRA BRACHAH ON WINE

Wine is a drink that “pleases G-d and people”; therefore the Sages instituted the unique blessing of “*hatov vehameitiv*” when a second type of wine is added to the first for the joy that imbibing brings.

However, many detailed circumstances must abide in order to make this special brachah. Those laws are outlined below.

#### DO OUR CIRCUMSTANCES QUALIFY?

The brachah of *hatov vehameitiv* is only said when in company drinking in company—for example, a host and their guest, or a man with a member of his family. They do not have to be sharing a meal, but they are drinking wine together in the same room. The brachah is said when they decide that they would now like to drink more.<sup>1</sup> Before they partake of a second, unique-tasting bottle of wine, they recite this brachah: בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם הַטּוֹב וְהַמְטִיב and then taste the second wine.<sup>2</sup> They should preferably drink a *revi'is* (approximately 3 ounces) of both wines, but even if they tasted less a *revi'is*, *hatov vehameitiv* is recited.

This situation can also take place if there are more than both of you two people celebrating together. But at least two of them must partake of the first wine and wish to imbibe in the second in order to be able to make this unique brachah. If others wish to drink from the second wine as well, they must also have partaken of the first with the other members of the group.

If you would like to partake of the second wine under a second Hagafen the above circumstances, but had already decided not to continue drinking, it is necessary to say *borei pri hagafen* again.<sup>3</sup> But the brachah of *hatov vehameitiv* should

1) It does not necessarily have to be at the same time; they may drink one after the other. But both had to have drunk from the first wine to recite *hatov vehameitiv* on the second wine.

2) Do not make an interruption between the brachah and drinking. If you inadvertently did so, the brachah is not repeated.

3) There could be other reasons when one would be required to make a new *borei pri hagafen* on the second bottle of wine, such as if the wine is served unexpectedly (though this caveat does not apply to guests, since their original brachah covered anything the host may yet serve). The full details of these halachos are beyond the scope of this guide.

be recited first. If you inadvertently made a *Hagafen* first, you should say *hatov vehameitiv* immediately before drinking. If you forgot to say *hatov vehameitiv* and started drinking, you may still make the brachah as long as you still want more of the second wine.

*grape juice?* The above applies even if the wines are *mevushal* or have added sugar—and even grape juice.

### DOES THE WINE QUALIFY?

*not thirsty* In order for the second wine to qualify for the brachah of *hatov vehameitiv*, your motive for drinking it must be because it has a taste that is unique from the first, not because the first bottle is finished. In fact, some wine must remain in the first bottle when the second is tasted.

*better wine* The second wine must be either of higher quality than the first, or of an unknown caliber. But if you know that the second wine is a lower quality, even a little bit, you do not recite *hatov vehameitiv*. The exception to this rule is if you are upgrading from a red wine to a white, in which case, *hatov vehameitiv* should be said, even if the second tastes worse than the first (as long as it is not of such inferior quality that you would only drink it under duress.)

*red, then white* On the other hand, if you drank white wine and now want to drink red, *hatov vehameitiv* is not recited, unless the red wine is of notably finer taste than the white.

*new, then old* Similarly, if you drank first an old wine and then a new wine, *hatov vehameitiv* is not recited, unless the new wine is known to taste as good as the vintage. If you drank the new wine first, and then the old, *hatov vehameitiv* is recited over the old wine, even if it is of the same variety. However, it must still be considered of higher caliber—or its relative quality is unknown (as above).

### DON'T SAVE THE BEST FOR LAST!

*Your preference?* If you are acquainted with the relative quality of the wines in front of you, you may not make the brachah of *Hagafen* on the inferior wine<sup>4</sup> in order to save the

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4) A brachah should always be recited on the preferred item over its lesser counterpart. If it is difficult to drink the better wine first (say, it is too strong to drink on an empty stomach), the brachah of *Hagafen* may be recited on the subpar weak wine, and the finer strong wine saved for a second round on

second bottle for the distinctive brachah of *hatov vehameitiv*. However, if the second, better wine is brought to the table after the first was drunk, or if they were both available at once, but their ranking wasn't known beforehand, *hatov vehameitiv* is recited before imbibing from the second bottle.

If you inadvertently made *Hagafen* on the lesser quality wine (even if the status of each is known), *hatov vehameitiv* is recited when drinking the second, finer wine.

If there are two (or a selection of more) wines on the table at once, including a subpar white wine and a finer red wine, *Hagafen* is recited on the red wine, and *hatov vehameitiv* on the white, as described above. *if red is better*

### CAN WE SAY THE BRACHAH MORE THAN ONCE?

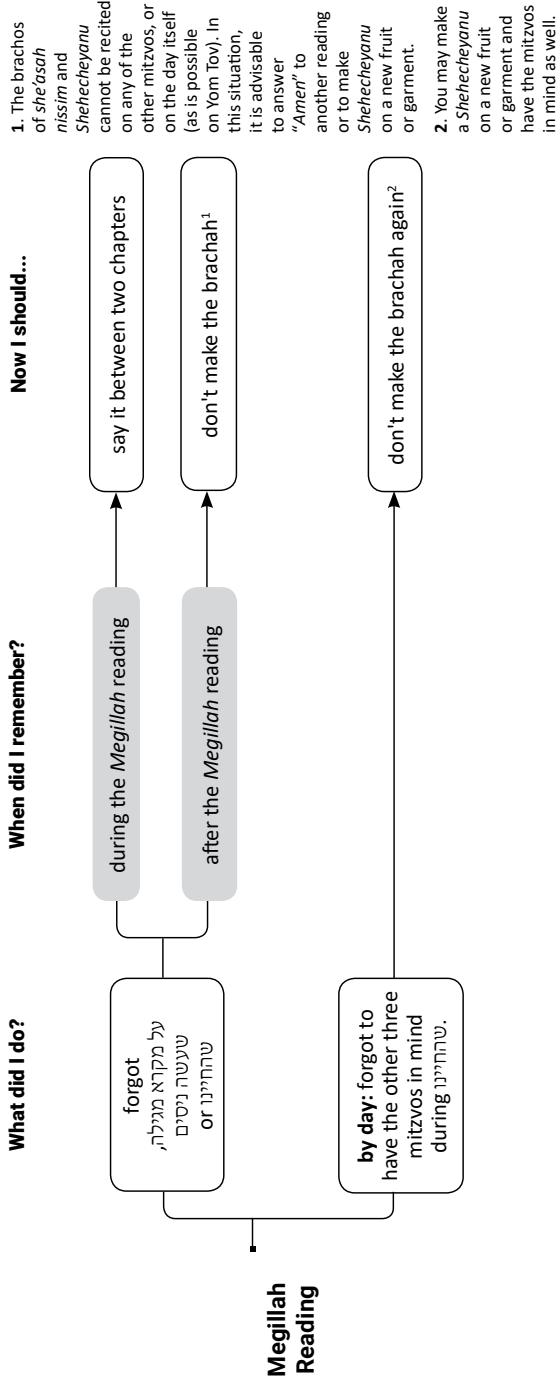
If the conditions of drinking were met to say *hatov vehameitiv* on a second bottle of wine, but then the opportunity arrives with a third, improved variety to the table, *hatov vehameitiv* is recited again, as long as you (and your drinking partner) did not have this wine in mind when reciting *hatov vehameitiv* on the second wine. *surprise third round*

If a *mezuman* is made on the second wine, *hatov vehameitiv* is not said by the one who drinks the wine after *bentching*, for he already recited *hatov vehameitiv* in *Birchas Hamazon*. *when we bentch*

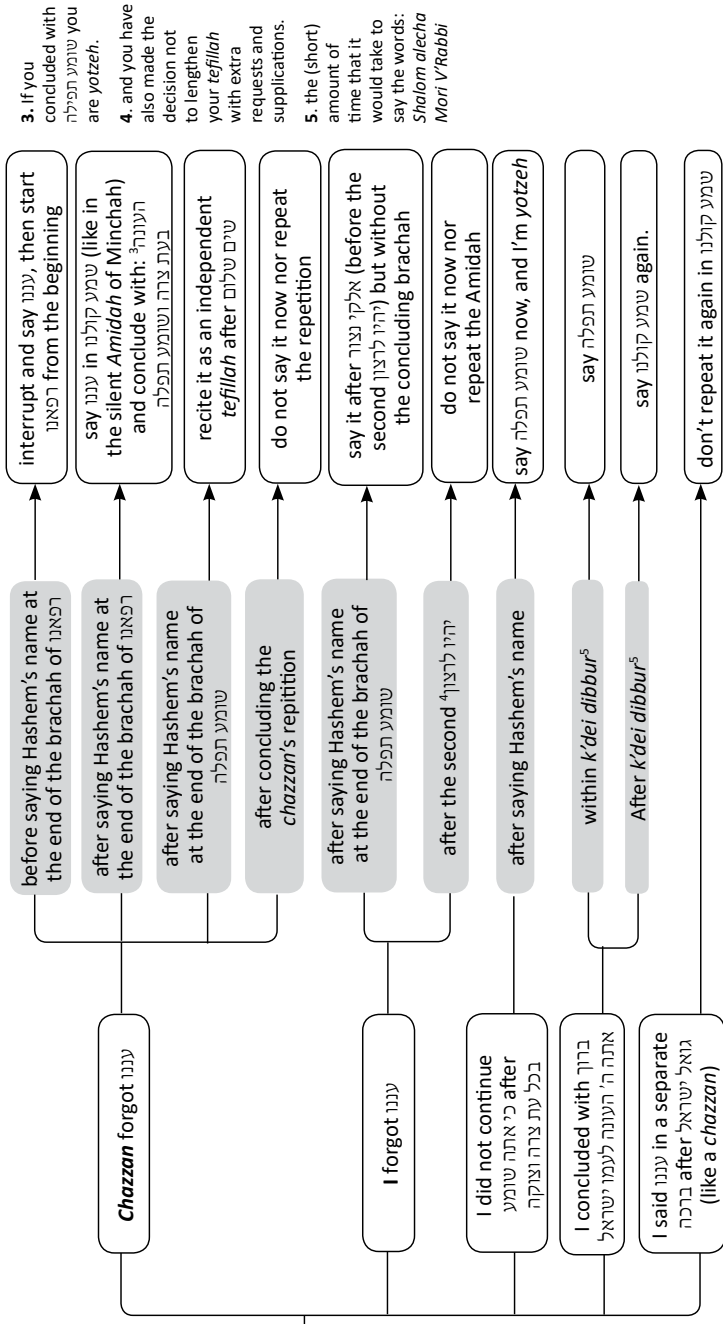
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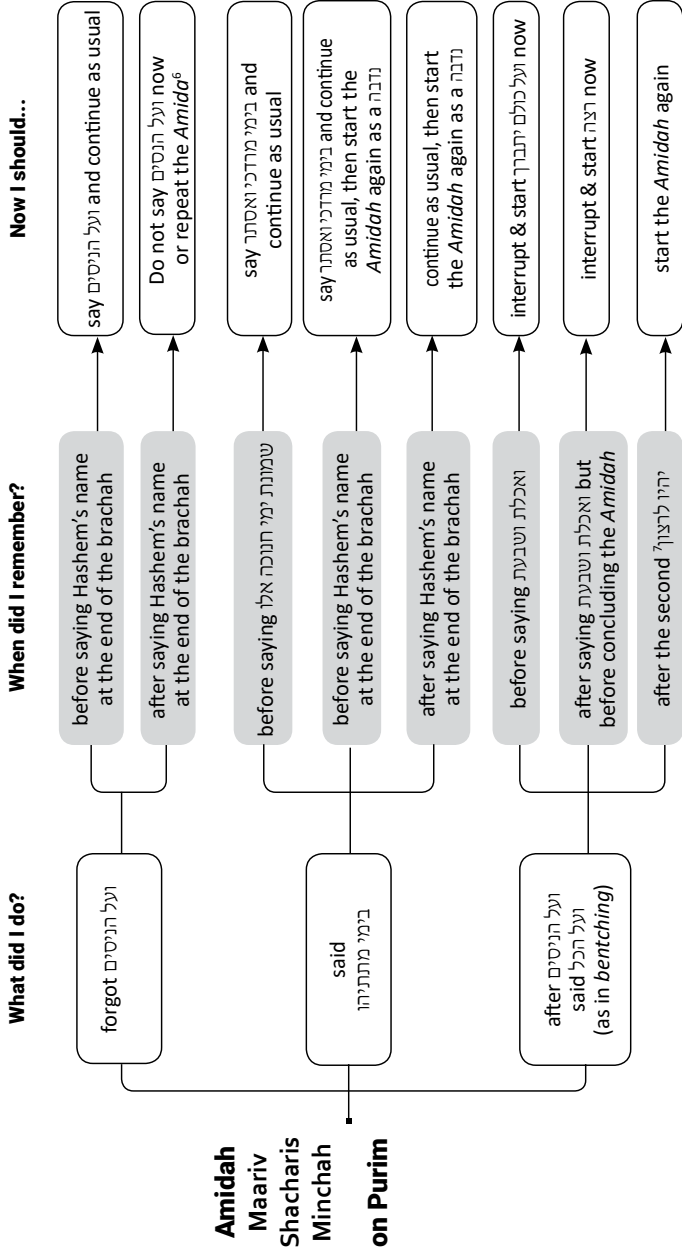
which *hatov vehameitiv* is said.

# “Oops! I made a mistake...”



**Amidah**  
**Shacharis**  
**Minchah**  
**on**  
**Taanis**  
**Esther**





6. According to some opinions, you should say the following before the second לרצון יהיו: הרחמן הוא יעשה לנו ניסים, כמו שעשה לאבותינו בימים ההם בזמן הזה. בימי מרדכי ואסתר...

7. and you also made the decision not to lengthen your *tefillah* with extra requests and supplications.



8. When you get up to

הרחמן הוא יזכנו,  
הרחמן הוא:  
יעשה לנו נסים כמו  
שעשה לאבותינו  
בימים ההם בזמן  
הזה בימי  
מִרְדְּכָי וְאַסְתֵּר...

9. If you concluded על  
הארץ ועל המזון,  
you are *yotzeif*.

say ועל הניסים now

do not repeat anything<sup>8</sup>

start the brachah again

do not repeat anything

start ועל הכל again

say למדני חקרך  
the brachah again<sup>9</sup>

start the brachah again

do not repeat anything

before saying Hashem's name  
at the end of the brachah

after saying Hashem's name  
at the end of the brachah

before saying Hashem's name  
at the end of the brachah

after saying Hashem's name  
at the end of the brachah

before saying Hashem's name  
at the end of the brachah

after saying Hashem's name  
at the end of the brachah

after concluding  
הטוב שמך ולך נאה להודות

forgot ועל הניסים

said בימי מתתיהו

after ועל הניסים said  
ועל כולם יתברך  
(as in *davening*)

said ועל הניסים

**Birchas  
Hamazon  
on Purim**

**Shushan  
Purim**  
outside of  
Yerushalayim  
**Amida &  
Birchas  
Hamazon**