# Shabbat Nachamu Teaching

Source Sheet by Jacki Honig

Thus, the sense of doom and grief builds up before the day actually arrives. The day of Destruction is a culmination of the grief, but immediately thereafter — since nothing can be done to prevent the tragedy from happening — the psychological balance shifts toward the renewal of life. R' Yitz Greenberg

Tisha B'Av has a hot tip for us: Take the suffering. Take the loss. Turn toward it. Embrace it. Let the walls come down."- Rabbi Alan Lew (z"l)

## ספר המנהיג לפני תשעה באב עמוד רפד

שנינו במקרא מבראש' עד י"ז בתמוז מפטרינן לעיניין הפרשיו' דומה לדומה, מיכאן ואילך הכל לפי הזמן ולפי המאורע תלת דפורענותא ושב דניחמת אותרתי דתיובתא, תלת דפורענותא דש"ח, דברי ירמיהו, שמעו דבר ה'', חזון ישעיהו, ושב דניחמתא, נו"ע ארק"ש, נ' נו"ע נחמו נחמו, ו' ותאמר ציון, ע'ענייה סוערה, א' ארק"ש אנכי אנכי, ר' רני עקרה, ק' קומי אורי, ש' שוש אשיש...

### Sefer HaManhig, Halachot Before Tisha B'Av, Page 294

From [parashat] Bereishit until the seventeenth of Tammuz, the haftara follows the theme of the parasha; from then onwards, [the theme of the haftara is] according to the date and the events [related to it]: there are three [haftarot] of rebuke, then seven of consolation ... The seven of consolation are "Nachamu" for parashat Va'etchanan, "Va-tomer Tzion" for parashat Ekev, "Oniya So'ara" for Re'eh, "Anokhi" for Shoftim, "Roni Akara" for Ki Tetze, "Kumi Ori" for Ki Tavo, and "Sos Asis" for Nitzavim...

## קיצור שלחן ערוך קכ"ח:ד'

(ד) מִשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְּאַחַר תִּשְׁעָה בְּאָב וּלְהַלָּן, מַפְטִירִין בְּשֶׁבַע שֵׁבָּתוֹת, שִׁבְעָה דְּנֶחָמְתָא. וְאִם חָל א' דְּרֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל בַּשַׁבָּת, דּוֹחִין עֲנִיָּה סוֹעֲרָה וּמַפְּטִירִין הַשָּׁמִים כִּסְאִי, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁיֵּשׁ בָּה גַּם כֵּן מִנֶּחָמוֹת יְרוּשָׁלָיִם. וּרְשַׁבָּת פָּרְשַׁת כִּי תַּצֵא, שֶׁאָז מַפְּטִירִין רָנִי עֲקָרָה, מַשְׁלִימִין עֲלֶיהָ גַּם עֲנִיָּה סוֹעֲרָה, שֶׁהִיא סְמוּכָה לָבִּי, אִם טָעָה בְּשַׁבָּת רֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל וְאָמֵר עֲנִיָּה סוֹעֲרָה, אִם נִזְכַּר קֹדֶם שֶׁבֵּרְדְ לְאַחֲבֶיהָ, וֹאמֵר גַּם הַשְּׁמִים כִּסְאִי, וִיבָבֵרְ לְאַחֲבֶיהָ. וְאִם לֹא נִזְכַּר עַד שְׁבֵּרְר לְאַחְרֶיהָ, יֹאמֵר גַּם הַשָּׁמִים כִּסְאִי בְּלֹא בְּרָכוֹת. וְאִם חָל רֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל לְאַחַר הַבְּבְרכוֹת, יֹאמֵר הַבְּשָׁבָּת, דּוֹחִין הַפְּטָרַת מָחָר חֹדֶשׁ, שָׁאֵין בָּהּ מִנֶּחְמוֹת יְרוּשְׁלַיִם, בְּאָחָר בַּשַּׁבָּת, דּוֹחִין הַפְּטָרַת מָחָר חֹדֶשׁ, שֶׁאֵין בָּהּ מִנֶּחְמוֹת יְרוּשְׁלַיִם,

#### Kitzur Shulchan Arukh 128:4

(4) Beginning with the Shabbos following *Tishah beAv* and after that, for the next seven Shabbosos we read the haftoras "sheva denechamasa" [seven haftoras of consolation]. If the first day of Rosh Chodesh Elul occurs on Shabbos, the haftorah, Aniyah so'arah, is set aside ["O you afflicted, floundering in the storm,"] (Isaiah 54:11) and we read instead, "Hashamayim kis'i," [The heaven is My throne] (Isaiah 66:1), because this haftorah also contains consolation for Jerusalem. On the Shabbos of *Parshas Ki Seitzei*, when the *haftorah Roni akarah* [Sing, O barren woman] (Isaiah 54:1) is read, we conclude the *haftorah* with Aniyah so'arah, which is next to it. If, by mistake, on Shabbos Rosh Chodesh Elul, you said Aniyah so'arah, and you became aware of it before saying the concluding berachos, you should also say *Hashamayim kis'i*, and then say the concluding berachah. If you only became aware [of your error] after saying the concluding berachos, then you should recite, Hashamayim kis'i without the berachos. If Rosh Chodesh Elul occurs on Sunday, the haftorah, Machar Chodesh is set aside, [Tomorrow is Rosh Chodesh] (I Samuel 20:18), because it contains no consolation for Jerusalem, and the haftorah Aniyah so'arah is read.

Are we too quick to accept our Nachamu Ami? We so quickly move out of Tisha B'Av and into "regular" life.
Liron Kopinsky

איכה ה':כ"א

(כא) הַשִּׁיבֵנוּ יְהֹנָה וּ אֵלֶיֹרֶ (ונשוב) [וְנָשׁוֹּבָה] חַדֵּשׁ יָמֻיִנוּ כְּקֶדֶם:

#### Lamentations 5:21

(21) Take us back, O LORD, to Yourself, And let us come back; Renew our days as of old!

It means, "Renew our lives, as you renewed our lives after we were exiled from the Garden of Eden." Hadesh yameinu ke-kedem is then not a plea for restoration of a formerly perfect condition, but rather it is a plea for resilience, a plea for the ability to renew ourselves after future crises and dislocations, just as our lives have been renewed before. As Elie Wiesel said, "God gave Adam a secret — and that secret was not how to begin, but how to begin again."

- Rabbi Rob Scheinberg

Source Sheet created on Sefaria by Jacki Honig