

PROJECT I.G.N.I.T.E.

Ignite • Grow • e Nergize • Inspire • Tefillah • Excel

Challenge 1

בס"ד



Before Shacharis - Accept upon vourself the mitzvah of יאהבת לרעד כמוד

Challenge 3



עול מלכות שמים Accept the ברוך שם כבוד and עול מלכות and have kavannah for the meaning of the words

CHALLENGE YOURSELF TO HAVE TRUE KAVANNAH IN TEFILLAH

hat better way to improve the power of your prayer than to try a **Kavannah Challenge!**

- **TO BEGIN:** Start with **Challenge 1** on the next panel. When you feel you've mastered that challenge, then add another challenge.
- THE GOAL: Master all 7 Kavannah Challenges in this pamphlet!

For strategies to improve your kavannah in Tefillah, see "**Praying With Fire**" Chapter 6: "13 Practical Strategies to Achieve True Kavannah" (pp. 160-219).



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KEEP THIS PAMPHLET IN YOUR "PRAYING WITH FIRE" BOOK.

challenge

In Hashem's view, *Klal Yisrael* is more than a collection of individuals – it is one integrated whole. All Jews are connected to each other; every *simcha* is a happy occasion for *Klal Yisrael*, and every difficulty and sorrow, too, affects all of us.

This unbreakable bond is expressed in the plural phrasing of the *Shemoneh Esrei*. Each *bracha* is said not only for our individual benefit, but with every other Jew's benefit in mind as well. Therefore, to truly pray as we should, *Ahavas Yisrael* – love of one's fellow Jew, is essential.

The Arizal states that before beginning to pray in the morning, a person should accept upon himself to fulfill, "דאהבת לרעך כמוך"

"Love your fellow Jew as you love yourself." (Cited by Magen Avrahom, Beginning of Siman 46)

challeng

Challenge

Sincere prayer starts by recognizing to Whom one is praying — the Master of the Universe, Creator and Provider of all.

This concept is encapsulated in the words of Psalm 145, "Ashrei":

"You [Hashem] open Your hand, and You satisfy the desire of every living creature".

This verse must be recited with kavannah as to its meaning (Siman 51:7).

אשרי - Have kavannah for the meaning

"פותח את ידך ומשבע לכל חי רצון"

If a person does not concentrate on this verse, he is required to repeat from "פותח את ידך" until the end of אשרי, even if he does not realize the lapse until he has finished *Shemoneh Esrei* (Mishneh Berurah, Siman 51:16).

challeng

שמע' קריאת שמע' expresses the central tenet of a Jew's faith, establishing his status as the devoted subject of the One, All-Powerful King. The שמע includes two distinct declarations. The first is embodied in the words "ה' – "Hashem, our G-d," which constitutes "קבלת עול מלכות שמים" – our acceptance of the yoke of Divine Kingship. The second declaration, "ה' – "Hashem is One," affirms our belief that there is no other power or Creator other than G-d.

Accordingly, one's intention when saying the words of the שמע should be: "Hear, Israel: We accept G-d (Who Was, Is, and Will be and is Master of all) as our King, and there is none other like G-d." (Siman 60.5; Mishneh Berurah, Ibid:11) The verse "..." must also be recited with kavannah as to its meaning (Mishneh Berurah, 63:11).

A person who does not concentrate during the first verse of and ברוך שם כבוד must recite it again with concentration (either in a low voice or after a brief pause) (lbid, 61:22;63:12,14).

Challenge 1



ברכת אבות of Shemoneh Esrei -Concentrate on the meaning of the word

Coming before Hashem to recite *Shemoneh Esrei* is meant to be a heartfelt experience of an empty-handed subject coming before his All-Powerful, beneficent King. To the extent that a person recognizes that without Hashem's kindness, he has nothing — that he must beseech the King anew each day for the gifts that keep him and the world alive — he

has captured the kavannah demanded by this *tefillah*. This is the posture and attitude one must maintain throughout his daily audiences with Hashem.

One is required to be aware of the meaning of the words as he recites אברכת אברת. in which he calls upon Hashem as one of the children of His beloved servants. Ayraham, Yitzchak, and Yaakov, Even if a person fails

recites אברת אברת אברת recites אברת אברת אברת recites אברת אברת, in which he calls upon Hashem as one of the children of His beloved servants, Avraham, Yitzchak, and Yaakov. Even if a person fails to keep in mind the meaning of the words in the rest of the Shemoneh Esrei, he is required at least to have kavannah for the meaning of the words of Siman 101, Seif 1). See 'Praying with Fire' pp. 110-117 for the word by word meaning of this vital brachah.

Challenge **5**



עירך - Have kavannah for Hashem's mercy on Yerushalayim

challenge

When the Jewish people were led into exile after the destruction of the First בית המקדש, they wept by the rivers of Babylon and made an oath to remember Yerushalayim (*Psalms* 137:5-6). With their longing, and the longing of every generation since, we turn our hearts to our beloved city and pray that Hashem, too, will turn to it with mercy.

Challenge 6



את צמח דוד - Have in mind that Hashem should bring Moshiach

challeng

The Gemara teaches that when a person arrives in the World to Come, he is asked, "שצית לישועה" "Did you hope for the Messianic salvation?" Shemoneh Esrei affords us the opportunity to fulfill this requirement. According to the Arizal (see Shaarei Teshuvah, Orach Chaim, Siman 118), this opportunity is in the bracha את צמח דוד when we say היים" "כי לישועתד קוינו כל "היים" — "for we hope for Your salvation all the day." Upon saying those words, a person should open his heart to the promise of the האולה, to sincerely yearn for the Messianic salvation to come in our day, and thereby fulfill the mitzvah of צפית לישועה.

Challenge **7**



כודים - Have in mind gratitude for everything Hashem gives us

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Every person alive in this world knows in his heart that he is the recipient of goodness from Heaven that far, far outweighs any possible merit one could earn. Just as a child has no way to repay his parents for giving him life and sustaining him in his helplessness, there is nothing man can do for G-d that would begin to measure up to His kindness to us. Therefore, we begin uttering our thanks in a bowed position, in complete humility, for we receive so much more than we can possibly deserve.

The Mishneh Berurah (Siman 101, Seif Katan 3) comments that, according to some authorities, מודים is similar to ברכת אבות in that at a minimum, one must understand the meaning of the words. Sefer Chasidim (Siman 158) and the Roke'ach state that if one did not have kavannah during ברכת אבות, he can satisfy the minimum requirement of kavannah during מודים.

BOOKMARK FOR SIDDUR

רס"ד



For strategies to improve your Kavannah, see Chapter 6 of "Praying with Fire."



Before Shacharis - Accept upon yourself the mitzvah of ואהבת לרעך כמוך



אשרי – Have kavannah for the meaning "פותח את ידך ומשבע לכל חי רצון"



ברוך שם כבוד and ברוך שם – Accept the מול מלכות שמים and have kavannah for the meaning of the words

BOOKMARK FOR SIDDUR



ברכת אבות of Shemoneh Esrei -Concentrate on the meaning of the words



לירושלים עירך - Have kavannah for Hashem's mercy on Yerushalayim



את צמח דוד - Have in mind that Hashem should bring Moshiach



כודים - Have in mind gratitude for everything Hashem gives us

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