

The Kedushah is recited standing. Indeed, since we imitate the song of the angels, the tradition recommends standing like angels, with feet together. It is recited only with a minyan.

נְעַרִיצָה וְנִקְדִישָׁה כְּסוּד שֵׁיחַ שְׂרָפֵי קֹדֶשׁ הַמְקֹדְשִׁים  
שָׁמְךָ בְּקֹדֶשׁ, כְּפָתוּב עַל יַד נְבִיאָה, וְקָרָא זֶה אֶל זֶה וְאָמַר:  
קְדוֹשׁ, קְדוֹשׁ, קְדוֹשׁ יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת,  
מְלֵא כָּל-הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ.

כְּבוֹדוֹ מְלֵא עוֹלָם, מְשֻׁרְתֵי שׁוֹאֲלִים זֶה לָזֶה,  
אֵיחָה מְקוֹם כְּבוֹדוֹ, לְעַמְתָּם בְּרוּךְ יֵאמְרוּ:  
בְּרוּךְ כְּבוֹד יְהוָה מִמְקוֹמוֹ.

מִמְקוֹמוֹ הוּא יִפֵּן בְּרַחֲמִים, וְיַחַן עִם הַמְיַחֲדִים שְׁמוֹ עָרַב  
וְבִקֵּר בְּכָל-יּוֹם תָּמִיד, פְּעֻמִּים בְּאַהֲבָה שְׁמַע אוֹמְרִים:  
שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל, יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְהוָה אֶחָד.

הוּא אֱלֹהֵינוּ, הוּא אָבִינוּ, הוּא מְלַכְנוּ, הוּא מוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ,

וְהוּא יִשְׁמִיעֵנוּ בְּרַחֲמֵי שְׁנִית לְעֵינֵי כָּל-חַי,

לְהִיּוֹת לָכֶם לֵאלֹהִים.

אָנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם.

וּבְדַבְרֵי קֹדֶשׁ כְּפָתוּב לֵאמֹר:

יְמַלֵּךְ יְהוָה לְעוֹלָם, אֱלֹהֵיךָ צִיּוֹן לְדוֹר וָדוֹר, הַלְלוּהָ.

לְדוֹר וָדוֹר נִגִּיד גְּדֻלָּהּ, וְלִנְצַח נִצְחִים קֹדֶשְׁתֶּךָ נִקְדִישׁ,  
וְשִׁבַּחְךָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מִפִּינוּ לֹא יִמוּשׁ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד,

כִּי אֵל מְלֶךְ גָּדוֹל וְקְדוֹשׁ אַתָּה.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הָאֵל הַקְּדוֹשׁ.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, הַמְּלֶךְ הַקְּדוֹשׁ. *On Shabbat Shuvah we substitute:*

*We continue on the next page with the Fourth B'rakhah, תְּכַנֵּת שֶׁבֶת.*

acknowledges both God's immanence, a palpable presence, and God's transcendence, the knowledge that the Divine is beyond our understanding. Thus, we say "The whole world is filled with God's glory," and we then immediately praise God "wherever God dwells."

WILL . . . PROCLAIM יִשְׁמִיעֵנוּ. The relationship of God and humanity is manifested by a reciprocal call and response. On the one hand, God calls to us and we respond to that calling. At the same time, we call to God and God responds by bringing redemption.

YET AGAIN שְׁנִית. Literally, "a second time." The first redemption was the exodus from Egypt. Much of Jewish theology maintains the perspective that we exist between the promise of freedom announced in the exodus and its eventual fulfillment in the messianic era.

THE KEDUSHAH is composed of an interweaving of two prophetic visions: that of Isaiah, who witnessed the angels singing "Holy, holy, holy," and that of Ezekiel, who heard the angels cry "Praised is Adonai's glory wherever God dwells." In heaven, one chorus of angels responds to another; on earth, leader and congregation respond to each other. Additionally, in the version of the Kedushah recited at each Musaf service, Israel's recitation of the Sh'ma is offered as a counterpoint to the angelic praise. Ultimately, our prayer brings heaven and earth into a momentary unity, when we recite the angelic prayer while proclaiming Israel's credo of one God. The quotation from Isaiah, remarking that "each cries out to the other," thus has a dual meaning in the liturgy: one chorus of angels responds to the other in agreement, and heaven and earth stand in agreement with each other, both acknowledging God's presence.

WHEREVER GOD DWELLS מִמְקוֹמוֹ. As noted above, the Kedushah combines two different prophetic visions: that of Isaiah and that of Ezekiel. By placing these biblical verses side by side, the Kedushah