

עץ חיים

---

ETZ HAYIM

TORAH AND COMMENTARY

THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY  
THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF CONSERVATIVE JUDAISM



*Produced by* THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

Etz Hayim: Torah and Commentary  
Copyright © 2001 by the Rabbinical Assembly

*Copyright © 2001 by The Rabbinical Assembly*

*Hebrew text, based on Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia,*

*© 1999 by The Jewish Publication Society*

*English translation © 1985, 1999 by The Jewish Publication Society*

*First edition. All rights reserved*

*No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage or retrieval system, except for brief passages in connection with a critical review, without permission in writing from:*

*The Rabbinical Assembly*

*3080 Broadway*

*New York, NY 10027*

*Blessings for the Torah and haftarat have been adapted from*

*Siddur Sim Shalom for Shabbat and Festivals, © 2000 by The Rabbinical Assembly.*

*Maps © by Oxford University Press, supplied by Oxford Cartographers. Used by permission of Oxford University Press.*

*Illustrations of the tabernacle and its furnishings by Joe Sikora.*

*Composition by VARDA Graphics, Skokie, Illinois*

*Design by Adrienne Onderdonk Dudden*

*Manufactured in the United States of America*

09 10 10 9 8

*Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data*

*Bible. O.T. Pentateuch. Hebrew. 2001.*

*Etz Hayim: Torah and commentary / senior editor, David L. Lieber; literary editor, Jules Harlow; sponsored by the Rabbinical Assembly and the United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism.*

*p. cm.*

*Text of the Pentateuch in Hebrew and English; commentary in English.*

*Includes the haftarat and commentary on them, p'shat and d'rash commentaries, comments on Conservative halakhic practice, topical essays, and other material.*

*Includes bibliographical references and index.*

*ISBN-10: 0-8276-0712-1 ISBN-13: 978-0-8276-0712-5*

*1. Bible. O.T. Pentateuch—Commentaries. 2. Haftarat—Commentaries. 3. Bible. O.T. Pentateuch—Theology. 4. Conservative Judaism—Customs and practices. I. Lieber, David L. II. Harlow, Jules. III. United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism. IV. Rabbinical Assembly. V. Bible. O.T. Pentateuch. English. Jewish Publication Society, 2001. VI. Title.*

*BS1222 .L54 2001*

*222'.1077—dc21*

2001029757

<sup>10</sup>The LORD spoke to Moses, saying,  
<sup>11</sup>“Phinehas, son of Eleazar son of Aaron the priest, has turned back My wrath from the Israelites by displaying among them his passion for Me, so that I did not wipe out the Israelite people in My passion. <sup>12</sup>Say, therefore, ‘I grant

וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר: <sup>11</sup> פִּינְחָס  
 בֶּן־אֶלְעָזָר בֶּן־אֶהֱרֹן הַכֹּהֵן הִשִּׁיב אֶת־  
 חַמְתִּי מֵעַל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּקָנָאוֹ אֶת־  
 קְנָאֲתִי בְּתוֹכְכֶם וְלֹא־כִלִּיתִי אֶת־בְּנֵי־  
 יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּקָנָאֲתִי: <sup>12</sup> לָכֵן אֶמַר הַנְּנִי נְתַן

### IDOLATRY AND EXPIATION AT BAAL-PEOR (continued)

#### THE PACT WITH PHINEHAS (25:10–18)

**11. passion** Hebrew: *kin-ab*, a feature of God (*el kanna*; Exod. 20:5) that is shared by zealous advocates like Phinehas and Elijah (1 Kings 19:14). The passion displayed by Phinehas

matched God's in that he alone obeyed God's command to kill the leaders (25:4).

**wipe out the Israelite people** Once released, God's anger destroys everything in its path without making moral distinctions.

**12. Say** Tell the people in the form of an oath.

**25:11.** Phinehas killed an Israelite man and Moabite woman because their flagrant immorality profaned God's name. The Torah seems to approve of Phinehas's extreme act; some modern as well as ancient commentators follow suit. Thus Hirsch, for example: “Anyone who wages war on the enemies of what is good and true is a champion of the Covenant of Peace on earth even while engaged in war.” The Ḥatam Sofer praises Phinehas for showing the same zeal and energy to do right that the sinning Israelites displayed in doing wrong.

Some postbiblical commentators, however, have been uncomfortable with the zealous vigilantism of Phinehas, criticizing his fanaticism as a dangerous precedent. The Talmud claims that, had Phinehas asked the rabbinical court if it was permitted to kill Zimri and Cozbi, citing *halakhah* to justify his request, the court would have told him: “The law may permit it but we do not follow that law!” (BT Sanh. 82a). Moses of Coucy notes that although the previous *parashah* ends with Phinehas's deed and the death of 24,000 Israelites (it is unusual for a *parashah* to end on such a negative note), Phinehas's reward is not proclaimed until the beginning of this *parashah*. This teaches us to never rush to reward extremism. We are to wait until later events clarify whether the zealot's intention was indeed pure.

In the text of the Torah scroll, the letter *yod* in Phinehas's name in the second verse (v. 11) is written smaller than the other letters. When we commit violence, even if justifiable, the *yod* in us (standing for the name of God and for

*y'hudi*, “Jew”) is diminished thereby. In verse 12, the letter *vav* in *shalom* in the Torah scroll is written with a break in its stem. This is interpreted homiletically to suggest that the sort of peace one achieves by destroying one's opponent will inevitably be a flawed, incomplete peace.

Other commentators understand God's granting the priesthood to Phinehas and his descendants, not as a reward for his extremism but as an antidote for it. “He will have to cure himself of his violent temper if he is to function as a *kohen*” (*K'tav Sofer*). This will protect Phinehas from the destructive impulse within him. Perhaps serving as a *kohen* will give him ways of atoning for having taken two lives. A person is never the same after he has shed blood, no matter how justifiable the cause.

One commentator who sees Phinehas in as favorable a light as the Torah seems to, deems his replacing Aaron as part of a generational shift in leadership. Just as the stern and demanding Moses was balanced by Aaron, who avoided quarrels and confrontations, the more moderate Joshua will be balanced by the fervor of Phinehas as high priest.

The tradition generally considers moral threats to be more dangerous for national survival than physical threats. Although the Egyptians and the Edomites threatened Israel's physical existence, we are commanded not to hate them. We are told to wipe out the Midianites, however, for they tried to undermine Israel's moral standing.

him My pact of friendship. <sup>13</sup>It shall be for him and his descendants after him a pact of priesthood for all time, because he took impassioned action for his God, thus making expiation for the Israelites.”

<sup>14</sup>The name of the Israelite who was killed, the one who was killed with the Midianite woman, was Zimri son of Salu, chieftain of a Simeonite ancestral house. <sup>15</sup>The name of the Midianite woman who was killed was Cozbi daughter of Zur; he was the tribal head of an ancestral house in Midian.

<sup>16</sup>The LORD spoke to Moses, saying, <sup>17</sup>“Assail the Midianites and defeat them—<sup>18</sup>for they assailed you by the trickery they practiced against you—because of the affair of Peor and because of the affair of their kinswoman Cozbi, daughter of the Midianite chieftain, who was killed at the time of the plague on account of Peor.”

**My pact of friendship** God’s covenant meant that Phinehas received divine protection against the revenge that would be sought by Zimri’s clan.

**13. a pact of priesthood for all time** Phinehas is awarded the high priesthood for suppressing apostasy, just as the Levites were awarded the priesthood (Exod. 32:29). God promises that his line, later called the Zadokites (see Ezek. 44:15–16), will be the exclusive officiants in the Temple (see 1 Chron. 5:30–34).

**making expiation** By means of his passion, Phinehas assuaged God’s wrath.

**14–15.** A postscript stating the names and pedigrees of the culprits.

**ancestral house** That is, a household, the basic unit of the clan.

**17.** Why are the Midianites assailed, because it was Moabite women who seduced the Israelites?

לֹא אֶת־בְּרִיתִי שְׁלוֹם׃ <sup>13</sup> וְהִיְתָה לּוֹ וּלְזַרְעוֹ  
אֶחָדָיו בְּרִית כְּהֵנָת עוֹלָם תִּחַת אֲשֶׁר  
קָנָא לְאֱלֹהָיו וַיִּכַּפֵּר עַל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל׃

<sup>14</sup> וְשֵׁם אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל הַמָּכָה אֲשֶׁר הִכָּה  
אֶת־הַמְדִינִית זִמְרִי בֶן־סָלוּא נְשִׂיא בֵּית־  
אָב לְשִׁמְעוֹנִי׃ <sup>15</sup> וְשֵׁם הָאִשָּׁה הַמָּכָה  
הַמְדִינִית כּוֹזְבִי בַת־צוּר רֵאשׁ אֲמוֹת בֵּית־  
אָב בְּמִדְיָן הִוא׃ פ

<sup>16</sup> וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר׃ <sup>17</sup> צַרּוּר  
אֶת־הַמְדִינִים וְהִפִּיתֶם אוֹתָם׃ <sup>18</sup> כִּי  
צַרְרִים הֵם לָכֶם בְּנֹכְלֵיהֶם אֲשֶׁר־נָפְלוּ  
לָכֶם עַל־דְּבַר־פְּעוּר וְעַל־דְּבַר כּוֹזְבִי בַת־  
נְשִׂיא מְדִין אַחֲתָם הַמָּכָה בְיוֹם־הַמַּגֵּפָה  
עַל־דְּבַר־פְּעוּר׃

This may simply reflect different sources or traditions. Alternatively, this episode may reflect the period when Moab was part of a Midianite confederation that embraced all of Transjordan as its protectorate (see Josh. 13:21). When Israel conquered Sihon’s territory, it severed the king’s highway (Num. 21:22) and thereby threatened the Midianites’ hold on the vital spice trade. Thus Midian, Israel’s erstwhile ally (10:29–32), now became its implacable foe.

**18.** Both Israel’s apostasy at Baal-peor and the act of Zimri are attributed to the scheming of the Midianites.

**for they assailed you** Alternatively, “they are hostile,” indicating both past and continuing hostility.

**their kinswoman** Thus the Midianites now felt obligated to avenge her death.

**18. for they assailed you** At first, the nations of the world resented and hated the Israelites because their ways of worship were different from those of the nations and at a higher moral level. Even when the people Israel tried to imitate gentile practices, though, their enemies continued to resent them. According to the Talmud (BT Sanh. 106a), Balaam was im-

pressed by Israel’s moral purity and realized that the only way to defeat them would be to compromise their moral excellence. It was his idea to lure the Israelites into participating in the orgiastic Midianite cult (Num. 31:16). The Midianites were so desperate to defeat Israel that they encouraged their daughters to engage in sexual orgies to lead the Israelites astray.

**26** <sup>19</sup>When the plague was over, <sup>1</sup>the LORD said to Moses and to Eleazar son of Aaron the priest, <sup>2</sup>“Take a census of the whole Israelite community from the age of twenty years up, by their ancestral houses, all Israelites able to bear arms.” <sup>3</sup>So Moses and Eleazar the priest, on the steppes of Moab, at the Jordan near Jericho, gave instructions about them, namely, <sup>4</sup>those from twenty years up, as the LORD had commanded Moses.

The descendants of the Israelites who came out of the land of Egypt were:

<sup>5</sup>Reuben, Israel’s first-born. Descendants of Reuben: [Of] Enoch, the clan of the Enochites;

**כו** <sup>19</sup>וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הַמִּגַּפָּה \* פ  
 1 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וְאֶל אֶלְעָזָר בֶּן־  
 אַהֲרֹן הַכֹּהֵן לֵאמֹר: <sup>2</sup>שָׂאוּ אֶת־רֹאשׁ א  
 כָּל־עַדַּת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִבֶּן עֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה  
 וְמַעְלָה לְבֵית אֲבוֹתָם כָּל־יֵצֵא צָבָא  
 בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל: <sup>3</sup>וַיְדַבֵּר מֹשֶׁה וְאֶלְעָזָר הַכֹּהֵן  
 אֲתָם בְּעַרְבַת מוֹאָב עַל־יַרְדֵּן יַרְחוּ  
 לֵאמֹר: <sup>4</sup>מִבֶּן עֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה וְמַעְלָה כָּאֲשֶׁר  
 צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה  
 וּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַיֵּצְאִים מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם:  
 שְׁנֵי <sup>5</sup>רְאוּבֵן בְּכוֹר יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי רְאוּבֵן חֲנוּךְ  
 מִשְׁפַּחַת הַחֲנוּכִי לְפִלּוֹא מִשְׁפַּחַת

v. 19. פיסקא באמצע פסוק, ולא נחשב פסוק נפרד בסכום הפסוקים

*The Generation of the Conquest (25:19–36:13)*

The central theme of the final 11 chapters of the Book of Numbers is the occupation of the Promised Land. In sharp contrast to the faithlessness of the Exodus generation, the following generation is loyal to God and courageous; it is successful in battle and deemed worthy to conquer the Land.

**19.** The Torah text breaks off in mid-verse at this point. Originally what followed may have been the account of the war against Midian (chapter 31), initiated by God as reported in 25:16–18. Because war requires conscription, the account of the census (chapter 26) was interposed.

THE SECOND CENSUS (26:1–65)

All able-bodied men above the age of 20 are registered for the ultimate purposes of dividing the Land among the tribes and providing a militia for the forthcoming war against Midian.

given to Moses and Aaron. After Aaron’s death, his successor, Eleazar, takes his place. This is the only time God speaks to Eleazar directly.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING A CENSUS (vv. 1–4)

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS (vv. 5–51)

**I.** God’s command for the first census was

This section enumerates the clans, the number of able-bodied men in each tribe, and their total sum.

CHAPTER 26

This chapter, like chapter 1, contains a census, suggesting that all of the chapters they enclose deal with one extended period of time, during which the generation that left Egypt treks through the desert and ultimately dies there. Although the ostensible purpose of this census was to learn about the relative land requirements of each clan and tribe, the commentators refuse to leave it at that. They en-

vision God counting the Israelites after the plague of Baal-peor as an act of love, “like a shepherd numbering his flock after wolves have attacked it” (Rashi). Hirsch suggests that, after the embarrassment of Baal-peor, the chastened Israelites were led to regain a sense of self-worth by reflecting on who their ancestors were. (Or is God scolding them after Baal-peor by asking them, “What would your parents and grandparents say about what you just did?”)

of Pallu, the clan of the Palluites; <sup>6</sup>of Hezron, the clan of the Hezronites; of Carmi, the clan of the Carmites. <sup>7</sup>Those are the clans of the Reubenites. The persons enrolled came to 43,730.

<sup>8</sup>Born to Pallu: Eliab. <sup>9</sup>The sons of Eliab were Nemuel, and Dathan and Abiram. These are the same Dathan and Abiram, chosen in the assembly, who agitated against Moses and Aaron as part of Korah's band when they agitated against the LORD. <sup>10</sup>Whereupon the earth opened its mouth and swallowed them up with Korah—when that band died, when the fire consumed the two hundred and fifty men—and they became an example. <sup>11</sup>The sons of Korah, however, did not die.

<sup>12</sup>Descendants of Simeon by their clans: Of Nemuel, the clan of the Nemuelites; of Jamin, the clan of the Jaminites; of Jachin, the clan of the Jachinites; <sup>13</sup>of Zerah, the clan of the Zerahites; of Saul, the clan of the Saulites. <sup>14</sup>Those are the clans of the Simeonites; [persons enrolled:] 22,200.

<sup>15</sup>Descendants of Gad by their clans: Of Zephon, the clan of the Zephonites; of Haggi, the clan of the Haggites; of Shuni, the clan of the Shunites; <sup>16</sup>of Ozni, the clan of the Oznites; of Eri, the clan of the Erites; <sup>17</sup>of Arod, the clan of the Arodites; of Areli, the clan of the Arelites.

**11.** The Korahite clan survived to become an important levitical clan of Temple singers (see, e.g., the opening verses of Pss. 44–49). They also

הַפְּלֹאִי: <sup>6</sup>לְחֶצְרֹן מִשְׁפַּחַת הַחֶצְרוֹנִי לְכַרְמֵי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַכַּרְמִי: <sup>7</sup>אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפַּחַת הָרְאוּבֵנִי וַיְהִיו פְּקֻדֵיהֶם שְׁלֹשָׁה וְאַרְבַּעִים אֶלֶף וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת וּשְׁלֹשִׁים:

<sup>8</sup>וּבְנֵי פְלוֹא אֱלִיאָב: <sup>9</sup>וּבְנֵי אֱלִיאָב נְמוּאֵל וְדָתָן וְאַבִּירָם הוּא־דָתָן וְאַבִּירָם קְרוּאֵי קְרִיאֵי הָעֵדָה אֲשֶׁר הֵצִו עַל־מֹשֶׁה וְעַל־אֶהֱרֹן בְּעֵדַת־קָרַח בְּהִצְתָּם עַל־יְהוָה: <sup>10</sup>וַתִּפְתַּח הָאָרֶץ אֶת־פִּיהָ וַתִּבְלַע אֹתָם וְאֶת־קָרַח בְּמוֹת הָעֵדָה בְּאֶכָל הָאֵשׁ אֵת חַמְשִׁים וּמְאֹתָיִם אִישׁ וַיְהִיו לְגֵס: <sup>11</sup>וּבְנֵי־קָרַח לֹא־מָתוּ: ס

<sup>12</sup>בְּנֵי שִׁמְעוֹן לְמִשְׁפַּחֹתָם לְנְמוּאֵל מִשְׁפַּחַת הַנְּמוּאֵלִי לִיִּמִין מִשְׁפַּחַת הַיַּמִּינִי לִיִּכִין מִשְׁפַּחַת הַיִּכִּינִי: <sup>13</sup>לְזָרַח מִשְׁפַּחַת הַזָּרַחִי לְשָׂאוּל מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשְּׂאוּלִי: <sup>14</sup>אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשִּׁמְעוֹנִי שְׁנַיִם וְעֶשְׂרִים אֶלֶף וּמְאֹתָיִם: ס

<sup>15</sup>בְּנֵי גָד לְמִשְׁפַּחֹתָם לְצִפּוֹן מִשְׁפַּחַת הַצִּפּוֹנִי לְחַגִּי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַחַגִּי לְשׁוֹנֵי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשׁוֹנִי: <sup>16</sup>לְאֹזְנֵי מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֹזְנִי לְעֵרֵי מִשְׁפַּחַת הָעֵרִי: <sup>17</sup>לְאֵרֹד מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֵרֹדִי לְאֵרֶאֱלִי מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֵרֶאֱלִי:

served as temple guards at the most prestigious location—the entrance.

**9.** Apparently the rebels Dathan and Abiram had an older brother, Nemuel, who did not join them in their nefarious activities. Coming from the same environment, he resisted taking the path they chose.

**11. The sons of Korah . . . did not die** Some say that they carried on their father's quarrelsome ways, so that in every generation there are some people who seek to cause divisiveness in the community. Others disagree, saying that they learned their lesson and repented, and

later composed and sang half a dozen psalms. These include Psalm 47, recited before the sounding of the *shofar* on *Rosh ha-Shanah*, and Ps. 49, read in a house of mourning. This demonstrates that repentance is possible, that people can change their ways as they confront mortality, a lesson the descendants of Korah may well have learned from their ancestor's fate. Like Nemuel (v. 9), they represent the capacity of people to rise above the circumstances of their birth and upbringing.

<sup>18</sup>Those are the clans of Gad's descendants; persons enrolled: 40,500.

<sup>19</sup>Born to Judah: Er and Onan. Er and Onan died in the land of Canaan.

<sup>20</sup>Descendants of Judah by their clans: Of Shelah, the clan of the Shelanites; of Perez, the clan of the Perezites; of Zerah, the clan of the Zerahites. <sup>21</sup>Descendants of Perez: of Hezron, the clan of the Hezronites; of Hamul, the clan of the Hamulites. <sup>22</sup>Those are the clans of Judah; persons enrolled: 76,500.

<sup>23</sup>Descendants of Issachar by their clans: [Of] Tola, the clan of the Tolaites; of Puvah, the clan of the Punites; <sup>24</sup>of Jashub, the clan of the Jashubites; of Shimron, the clan of the Shimronites. <sup>25</sup>Those are the clans of Issachar; persons enrolled: 64,300.

<sup>26</sup>Descendants of Zebulun by their clans: Of Sered, the clan of the Seredites; of Elon, the clan of the Elonites; of Jahleel, the clan of the Jahleelites. <sup>27</sup>Those are the clans of the Zebulunites; persons enrolled: 60,500.

<sup>28</sup>The sons of Joseph were Manasseh and Ephraim—by their clans.

<sup>29</sup>Descendants of Manasseh: Of Machir, the clan of the Machirites.—Machir begot Gilead.—Of Gilead, the clan of the Gileadites. <sup>30</sup>These were the descendants of Gilead: [Of] Iezer, the clan of the Iezerites; of Helek, the clan of the Helekites; <sup>31</sup>[of] Asriel, the clan of the Asrielites; [of] Shechem, the clan of the Shechemites; <sup>32</sup>[of] Shemida, the clan of the Shemidaites; [of] Hephher, the clan of the Hephherites.—<sup>33</sup>Now Zelophehad son of Hephher had no sons, only daughters. The names of Zelophehad's daughters were Mahlah, Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah.—<sup>34</sup>Those are the clans of Manasseh; persons enrolled: 52,700.

<sup>18</sup> אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפְּחֹת בְּנֵי־גַד לִפְקֻדֵיהֶם  
אֲרַבְעִים אֶלֶף וַחֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת: ס  
<sup>19</sup> בְּנֵי יְהוּדָה עֵר וְאוֹנָן וַיָּמָת עֵר וְאוֹנָן  
בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן:

<sup>20</sup> וַיְהִיוּ בְּנֵי־יְהוּדָה לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם לְשֵׁלָה  
מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשְּׁלֹנִי לְפָרֶץ מִשְׁפַּחַת הַפְּרָצִי  
לְזֶרַח מִשְׁפַּחַת הַזְּרַחִי: <sup>21</sup> וַיְהִיוּ בְּנֵי־  
פָּרֶץ לְחֻצְרֹן מִשְׁפַּחַת הַחֻצְרָנִי לְחַמּוּל  
מִשְׁפַּחַת הַחַמּוּלִי: <sup>22</sup> אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפְּחֹת  
יְהוּדָה לִפְקֻדֵיהֶם שֵׁשָׁה וְשִׁבְעִים אֶלֶף  
וַחֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת: ס

<sup>23</sup> בְּנֵי יִשְׁשָׁכָר לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם תּוֹלָע  
מִשְׁפַּחַת הַתּוֹלְעִי לְפֻבָּה מִשְׁפַּחַת הַפּוּבִי:  
<sup>24</sup> לְיִשׁוּב מִשְׁפַּחַת הַיִּשְׁבִּי לְשִׁמְרֹן  
מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשְּׁמֹרְנִי: <sup>25</sup> אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפְּחֹת  
יִשְׁשָׁכָר לִפְקֻדֵיהֶם אַרְבַּעַה וְשָׁשִׁים אֶלֶף  
וּשְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת: ס

<sup>26</sup> בְּנֵי זְבוּלֹן לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם לְסֶרֶד מִשְׁפַּחַת  
הַסְּרָדִי לְאֵלֹן מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֵלֹנִי לְיַחֲלָאֵל  
מִשְׁפַּחַת הַיַּחֲלָאֵלִי: <sup>27</sup> אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפְּחֹת  
הַזְּבוּלֹנִי לִפְקֻדֵיהֶם שָׁשִׁים אֶלֶף וַחֲמֵשׁ  
מֵאוֹת: ס

<sup>28</sup> בְּנֵי יוֹסֵף לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם מְנַשֶּׁה וְאֶפְרַיִם:  
<sup>29</sup> בְּנֵי מְנַשֶּׁה לְמַכִּיר מִשְׁפַּחַת הַמַּכִּירִי  
וּמַכִּיר הוֹלִיד אֶת־גַּלְעָד לְגַלְעָד מִשְׁפַּחַת  
הַגַּלְעָדִי: <sup>30</sup> אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי גַלְעָד אִיעָזָר  
מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאִיעָזָרִי לְחֵלֶק מִשְׁפַּחַת  
הַחֲלָקִי: <sup>31</sup> וְאֶשְׂרֵי־אֵל מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֶשְׂרֵאֵלִי  
וְשָׁכֶם מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשְּׁכָמִי: <sup>32</sup> וְשִׁמְיָדָע  
מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשְּׁמִידָעִי וְחֶפְרִי מִשְׁפַּחַת  
הַחֶפְרִי: <sup>33</sup> וְצִלְפְּחָד בֶּן־חֹפֵר לֹא־הָיוּ לוֹ  
בָּנִים כִּי אִם־בָּנוֹת וְשֵׁם בָּנוֹת צִלְפְּחָד  
מַחֲלָה וְנֹעָה חֲגֹלָה מִלְכָּה וְתִרְצָה:  
<sup>34</sup> אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפְּחֹת מְנַשֶּׁה וּפְקֻדֵיהֶם שְׁנַיִם  
וַחֲמִשִּׁים אֶלֶף וְשִׁבְעַת מֵאוֹת: ס

<sup>35</sup>These are the descendants of Ephraim by their clans: Of Shuthelah, the clan of the Shuthelahites; of Becher, the clan of the Becherites; of Tahan, the clan of the Tahanites. <sup>36</sup>These are the descendants of Shuthelah: Of Eran, the clan of the Eranites. <sup>37</sup>Those are the clans of Ephraim's descendants; persons enrolled: 32,500.

Those are the descendants of Joseph by their clans.

<sup>38</sup>The descendants of Benjamin by their clans: Of Bela, the clan of the Belaites; of Ashbel, the clan of the Ashbelites; of Ahiram, the clan of the Ahiramites; <sup>39</sup>of Shephupham, the clan of the Shuphamites; of Hupham, the clan of the Huphamites. <sup>40</sup>The sons of Bela were Ard and Naaman: [Of Ard,] the clan of the Ardites; of Naaman, the clan of the Naamanites. <sup>41</sup>Those are the descendants of Benjamin by their clans; persons enrolled: 45,600.

<sup>42</sup>These are the descendants of Dan by their clans: Of Shuham, the clan of the Shuhamites. Those are the clans of Dan, by their clans. <sup>43</sup>All the clans of the Shuhamites; persons enrolled: 64,400.

<sup>44</sup>Descendants of Asher by their clans: Of Imnah, the clan of the Imnites; of Ishvi, the clan of the Ishvites; of Beriah, the clan of the Berites. <sup>45</sup>Of the descendants of Beriah: Of Heber, the clan of the Heberites; of Malchiel, the clan of the Malchielites.—<sup>46</sup>The name of Asher's daughter was Serah.—<sup>47</sup>These are the clans of Asher's descendants; persons enrolled: 53,400.

<sup>48</sup>Descendants of Naphtali by their clans: Of Jahzeel, the clan of the Jahzeelites; of Guni, the clan of the Gunites; <sup>49</sup>of Jezer, the clan of the Jezerites; of Shillem, the clan of the Shillemites.

35 אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי־אֶפְרַיִם לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם לְשׁוֹתְלַח מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשְּׁתִּלְחִי לְבֶכֶר מִשְׁפַּחַת הַבְּכָרִי לְתַחַן מִשְׁפַּחַת הַתַּחְנִי: 36 וְאֵלֶּה בְּנֵי שׁוֹתְלַח לְעֶרְן מִשְׁפַּחַת הָעֵרְנִי: 37 אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפַּחַת בְּנֵי־אֶפְרַיִם לְפְקֻדֵיהֶם שָׁנִים וְשִׁלְשִׁים אֶלֶף וַחֲמִשׁ מֵאוֹת

אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי־יוֹסֵף לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם: 38 בְּנֵי בְנִימֵן לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם לְבִלְע מִשְׁפַּחַת הַבְּלַעִי לְאֶשְׁבֵּל מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֶשְׁבֵּלִי לְאַחִירָם מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֶחִירָמִי: 39 לְשׁוּפָם מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשׁוּפָמִי לְחוּפָם מִשְׁפַּחַת הַחוּפָמִי: 40 וַיְהִיו בְּנֵי־בִלְע אַרְדֹּ וְנַעֲמָן מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֶרְדִּי לְנַעֲמָן מִשְׁפַּחַת הַנַּעֲמִי: 41 אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי־בְנִימֵן לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם וּפְקֻדֵיהֶם חֲמִשָּׁה וָאַרְבַּעִים אֶלֶף וְשֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת: 42 אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי־דָן לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם לְשׁוּחָם מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשׁוּחָמִי אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפַּחַת דָּן לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם: 43 כָּל־מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשׁוּחָמִי לְפְקֻדֵיהֶם אַרְבַּעַה וְשִׁשִּׁים אֶלֶף וָאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת: 44 בְּנֵי אָשֶׁר לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם לְיִמְנָה מִשְׁפַּחַת הַיִּמְנָה לְיִשׁוּי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַיִּשׁוּי לְבְרִיעָה מִשְׁפַּחַת הַבְּרִיעִי: 45 לְבְנֵי בְרִיעָה לְחֶבֶר מִשְׁפַּחַת הַחֶבְרִי לְמַלְכִּיאֵל מִשְׁפַּחַת הַמַּלְכִּיאֵלִי: 46 וְשֵׁם בֵּת־אָשֶׁר שְׂרָח: 47 אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפַּחַת בְּנֵי־אָשֶׁר לְפְקֻדֵיהֶם שְׁלֹשָׁה וַחֲמִשִּׁים אֶלֶף וָאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת: 48 בְּנֵי נַפְתָּלִי לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם לְיַחֲצֵאֵל מִשְׁפַּחַת הַיַּחֲצֵאֵלִי לְגֻנִי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַגֻּנִי: 49 לְיֶזֶר מִשְׁפַּחַת הַיְזַרִי לְשִׁלֵּם מִשְׁפַּחַת הַשְּׁלֵמִי: 50 אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפַּחַת נַפְתָּלִי

**46. Asher's daughter was Serah** She is the only female in the genealogical lists; see also Gen. 46:17 and 1 Chron. 7:30. There is a tradition that her father died without sons. That places her in

the same category as the daughters of Zelophehad (see 27:1–7) and might explain why she is mentioned here. Otherwise, her presence remains a mystery.



<sup>50</sup>Those are the clans of the Naphtalites, clan by clan; persons enrolled: 45,400.

<sup>51</sup>This is the enrollment of the Israelites: 601,730.

<sup>52</sup>The LORD spoke to Moses, saying, <sup>53</sup>“Among these shall the land be apportioned as shares, according to the listed names: <sup>54</sup>with larger groups increase the share, with smaller groups reduce the share. Each is to be assigned its share according to its enrollment. <sup>55</sup>The land, moreover, is to be apportioned by lot; and the allotment shall be made according to the listings of their ancestral tribes. <sup>56</sup>Each portion shall be assigned by lot, whether for larger or smaller groups.”

<sup>57</sup>This is the enrollment of the Levites by their clans: Of Gershon, the clan of the Gershonites; of Kohath, the clan of the Kohathites; of Merari, the clan of the Merarites. <sup>58</sup>These are the clans of Levi: The clan of the Libnites, the clan of the Hebronites, the clan of the Mahlites, the clan of the Mushites, the clan of the Korahites.—

HOW TO APPORTION THE LAND  
(vv. 52–56)

The procedure seems to involve two irreconcilable methods: by lot and by the size of each tribe. In fact, the location of tribal territory is determined by lot, but that territory’s size is a function of the tribe’s census count. These prescriptions will apply only to the 9½ that settle in Cisjordan, the western side of the Jordan (34:13–15). The 2½ Transjordanian tribes arrange to have their territory (already conquered) awarded to them by Moses (32:33).

**53.** Land was allotted only to those whose names were entered in this second census—not those who were counted in the first census and who died in the wilderness.

**54. larger groups** Refers to the more populous tribes, as indicated by the tribal totals in this second census.

**Each . . . its . . . its** Alternatively, “Each person . . . his . . . his”; that is, each person receives his allotment within his clan, not elsewhere.

**55.** The assignment of property by lot was also practiced elsewhere in the ancient Near East during the 2nd millennium B.C.E.

**according to the listings** Literally, “accord-

לְמִשְׁפַּחְתֶּם וּפְקֻדֵיהֶם חֲמִשָּׁה וָאַרְבָּעִים  
אֶלֶף וָאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת :

51 אֵלֶּה פְּקוּדֵי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל שְׁש־מֵאוֹת  
אֶלֶף וָאֶלֶף שְׁבַע מֵאוֹת וּשְׁלֹשִׁים : פ

52 וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר : 53 לְאֵלֶּה  
תַּחֲלַק הָאָרֶץ בְּנַחֲלָה בְּמִסְפַּר שְׁמוֹת :

54 לְרַב תְּרַבֶּה נַחֲלָתוֹ וְלִמְעַט תִּמְעִיט  
נַחֲלָתוֹ אִישׁ לְפִי פְּקוּדֵיו יִתֵּן נַחֲלָתוֹ :

55 אַךְ־בְּגוּרָל יַחֲלַק אֶת־הָאָרֶץ לְשְׁמוֹת  
מִטּוֹת־אֲבֹתָם יִנְחִלוּ : 56 עַל־פִּי הַגּוּרָל  
תַּחֲלַק נַחֲלָתוֹ בֵּין רַב לִמְעַט : ס

57 וְאֵלֶּה פְּקוּדֵי הַלְוִי לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם לְגִרְשׁוֹן  
מִשְׁפַּחַת הַגִּרְשֹׁנִי לְקָהָת מִשְׁפַּחַת

הַקְּהָתִי לְמֵרָרִי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַמֵּרָרִי : 58 אֵלֶּה |  
מִשְׁפַּחַת לְוִי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַלְבִּנִי מִשְׁפַּחַת

הַחֶבְרֹנִי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַמַּחֲלִי מִשְׁפַּחַת  
הַמוּשִׁי מִשְׁפַּחַת הַקֹּרְחִי וְקָהָת הוֹלֵד

ing to the names.” Each person will take his share within the territory assigned to his tribe by lot.

**56. Each portion** Literally, “its portion.” That is, each tribe’s portion.

**whether** Each tribe, irrespective of its size, will be assigned its territory by lot.

LEVITICAL CLANS (vv. 57–62)

The clans of Levi are listed separately because they are not entitled to any share of the Land (v. 62; see 18:23–24). Because they do not serve in the army, there is no need to limit their census to males above 20. The reason for this census is not given; it is most likely for the purpose of assigning the Levites their tabernacle duties.

**57.** The Gershonites, Kohathites, and Merarites make up the three traditional clans of Levi who are assigned to their respective guarding and transport duties in the tabernacle.

**58. Libnites** Libnah, a town in the territory of Judah, was assigned to the Aaronides.

**Hebronites** Hebron, a major city of Judah, was assigned to the Aaronides.

**Mahlites** This name survives on a cosmetic burner found on the site of the ancient city Lachish.

**Korahites** See Comment to 26:11.

Kohath begot Amram.<sup>59</sup>The name of Amram's wife was Jochebed daughter of Levi, who was born to Levi in Egypt; she bore to Amram Aaron and Moses and their sister Miriam.<sup>60</sup>To Aaron were born Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar.<sup>61</sup>Nadab and Abihu died when they offered alien fire before the LORD.—<sup>62</sup>Their enrollment of 23,000 comprised all males from a month up. They were not part of the regular enrollment of the Israelites, since no share was assigned to them among the Israelites.

<sup>63</sup>These are the persons enrolled by Moses and Eleazar the priest who registered the Israelites on the steppes of Moab, at the Jordan near Jericho.<sup>64</sup>Among these there was not one of those enrolled by Moses and Aaron the priest when they recorded the Israelites in the wilderness of Sinai.<sup>65</sup>For the LORD had said of them, "They shall die in the wilderness." Not one of them survived, except Caleb son of Jephunneh and Joshua son of Nun.

אֶת־עַמְרָם: 59 וְשֵׁם | אִשְׁתּוֹ עַמְרָם יוֹכֶבֶד בֵּת־לֵוִי אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָה אֹתָהּ לְלֵוִי בְּמִצְרַיִם וַתֵּלֶד לְעַמְרָם אֶת־אַהֲרֹן וְאֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאֶת מִרְיָם אַחֲתָם: 60 וַיֻּלְּדוּ לְאַהֲרֹן אֶת־נָדָב וְאֶת־אֲבִיהוּא אֶת־אֶלְעָזָר וְאֶת־יִתְמָר: 61 וַיָּמָת נָדָב וְאֲבִיהוּא בְּהַקְרִיבָם אֶשֶׁר־זָרָה לִפְנֵי יְהוָה: 62 וַיְהִי פְקֻדֵיהֶם שְׁלֹשָׁה וְעֶשְׂרִים אֶלֶף כָּל־זָכָר מִבֶּן־חֹדֶשׁ וּמַעְלָה כִּי | לֹא הִתְּפַקְדוּ בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כִּי לֹא־נָתַן לָהֶם נַחֲלָה בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

63 אֵלֶּה פְּקוּדֵי מֹשֶׁה וְאֶלְעָזָר הַכֹּהֵן אֲשֶׁר פְּקְדוּ אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּעֶרְבַת מוֹאָב עַל יַרְדֵּן יְרֵחוֹ: 64 וּבְאֵלֶּה לֹא־הָיָה אִישׁ מִפְּקוּדֵי מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן הַכֹּהֵן אֲשֶׁר פְּקְדוּ אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּמִדְבָּר סִינַי: 65 כִּי־אָמַר יְהוָה לָהֶם מוֹת יָמָתוּ בְּמִדְבָּר וְלֹא־נֹתַר מֵהֶם אִישׁ כִּי אִם־כָּלֵב בֶּן־יִפְנֶה וַיְהוֹשֻׁעַ בֶּן־נּוּן: ט

27 The daughters of Zelophehad, of Ma-

כז ותקרבנה בנות צלפחד בן־חפר

**Kohath begot Amram** Thus Moses and Aaron (Amram's sons, v. 59) are totally separated from the Kohathites, having been singled out from among them (3:27) because of their leadership responsibilities.

**59. Jochebed daughter of Levi** Because she is the aunt of Amram, Levi's grandson, she is forbidden to him in marriage by the law of Leviticus (18:12, 20:19). This law, however, was not in force before the revelation at Mount Sinai. For examples of similar pre-Sinaitic practices, see Gen. 20:12 and 38:24–26.

**in Egypt** According to this tradition (Levi–Jochebed–Moses), only two generations were slaves in Egypt. This differs from the 400-year tradition for Egyptian bondage in Gen.15:13 (see Gen. 15:16, Exod. 6:14ff.).

#### POSTSCRIPT (vv. 63–65)

The postscript explains that this census did not include those counted in the previous census who (with the exception of Caleb and Joshua) had perished in the wilderness at God's command (14:29–32).

#### THE LAW OF SUCCESSION IN INHERITANCE (27:1–11)

The census taken for the purpose of dividing the Promised Land among the tribal clans (chap. 26) is followed by a problematic case: What if the de-

ceased leaves daughters but no sons? Note that the daughters of Zelophehad are referred to again in chapter 36. Chapters 27 and 36, then, bracket the

nassite family—son of Hopher son of Gilead son of Machir son of Manasseh son of Joseph—came forward. The names of the daughters were Mahlah, Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah.<sup>2</sup> They stood before Moses, Eleazar the priest, the chieftains, and the whole assembly, at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, and they said,<sup>3</sup> “Our father died in the wilderness. He was not one of the faction, Korah’s faction, which banded together against the LORD, but died for his own sin; and he has left no sons.<sup>4</sup> Let not our father’s name be lost to his clan just because

בְּנֵי־גֹלְעָד בְּנֵי־מְכִיר בְּנֵי־מְנַשֶּׁה לְמִשְׁפַּחַת מְנַשֶּׁה בְּנֵי־יוֹסֵף וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת בְּנֹתָיו מַחֲלָה נֹחַ וְחֹגְלָה וּמִלְכָּה וְתִרְצָה: וַתַּעֲמֹדנָה לִפְנֵי מֹשֶׁה וּלְפָנָי אֶלְעָזָר הַכֹּהֵן וּלְפָנָי הַנְּשִׂאִים וְכָל־הָעֵדָה פָּתַח אֶהְלִימוּעַד לְאָמֹר: <sup>3</sup> אָבִינוּ מֵת בַּמִּדְבָּר וְהוּא לֹא־הָיָה בְּתוֹךְ הָעֵדָה הַנוֹעָדִים עַל־יְהוָה בְּעֵדַת־קֹרַח כִּי־בָחַטְאוּ מֵת וּבָנִים לֹא־הָיוּ לוֹ: <sup>4</sup> לִמָּה יִגָּרַע שֵׁם־אָבִינוּ

conclusion of the wilderness trek and the preparation for allotting the Land.

#### THE CASE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ZELOPHEHAD (vv. 1–7)

The basic assumption here is that the Land belongs to God, who assigned it to the Israelite clans for their use (Lev. 25:23). Whoever alienates it from them is subject to divine punishment. It is also assumed that only males can inherit, because the clan is perpetuated through the male line. This being so, the daughters of sonless Zelophehad

pleaded that, unless they can inherit, their father’s name will be wiped out.

**2. the entrance of the Tent of Meeting** Where they presented their case.

**3. not one of . . . Korah’s faction** This implies that the participants in the Korahite rebellion were denied the right to inherit the Land.

**died for his own sin** That is, in the punishment meted out to the entire nation after the scout episode (14:29).

**4.** Underlying this statement are the assumptions that a name exists as long as it is attached

## CHAPTER 27

**1.** The commentators are quite taken with the daughters of Zelophehad and their request to claim land in Canaan to perpetuate their father’s name. It is as if, after reviewing so many accounts of complaint, envy, and immoral behavior, they are relieved to have met Israelites who yearn for nothing more than a family home in the Promised Land. The Midrash goes so far as to say: “For forty years in the wilderness, the men tore down fences and the women repaired them” (Num. R. 21:10). The women did not take part in the sin of worshipping the Golden Calf. They did not join in the orgies at Baal-peor. And when the men heard the report of the scouts and lost all hope

of settling the Promised Land, the daughters of Zelophehad came forward to claim their share of it.

**3. He was not one of . . . Korah’s faction** Upon hearing these words, Moses refers the request to God. This is not because he does not know the law, but because he could no longer trust himself to be impartial after being told “our father was on your side during the rebellion.” In the Talmud, Akiva identifies Zelophehad as the man who was executed for gathering wood on *Shabbat* (Num.15:32ff.). The Sages rebuke him: “Akiva, if Zelophehad was innocent, then you have libeled an innocent man. If he was guilty and the Torah chose not to reveal his name, why should you shame him?” (BT Shab. 96b).

#### HALAKHAH L’MA’ASEH

**27:1. daughters** Jewish law originally excluded daughters from inheritance rights when sons survived. The Sages modified these laws by providing for the maintenance of the widow and daughters of the deceased. In the 16th century, Moses Isserles permitted fathers to give their daughters a gift of half of their sons’ share in their estate (S.A. H.M. 281:7, gloss). According to a *takkanah* (enactment) of the chief rabbinate of Palestine in 1943, in Israel daughters inherit on an equal footing with sons.

he had no son! Give us a holding among our father's kinsmen!"

<sup>5</sup>Moses brought their case before the LORD.

<sup>6</sup>And the LORD said to Moses, <sup>7</sup>"The plea of Zelophehad's daughters is just: you should give them a hereditary holding among their father's kinsmen; transfer their father's share to them.

<sup>8</sup>"Further, speak to the Israelite people as follows: 'If a man dies without leaving a son, you shall transfer his property to his daughter. <sup>9</sup>If he has no daughter, you shall assign his property to his brothers. <sup>10</sup>If he has no brothers, you shall assign his property to his father's brothers. <sup>11</sup>If his father had no brothers, you shall assign his property to his nearest relative in his own clan, and he shall inherit it.' This shall be the law of procedure for the Israelites, in accordance with the LORD's command to Moses."

מִתּוֹךְ מִשְׁפַּחְתּוֹ כִּי אֵין לוֹ בֶּן תְּנֶה-לָנוּ  
אֲחֻזָּה בְּתוֹךְ אֲחֵי אָבִינוּ:

<sup>5</sup> וַיִּקְרַב מֹשֶׁה אֶת-מִשְׁפָּטָן \* לִפְנֵי

יְהוָה: ס

<sup>6</sup> וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר: <sup>7</sup> כֵּן בְּנוֹת

צִלְפַּחַד׃ דִּבְרַתְךָ נְתַן תִּתֵּן לָהֶם אֲחֻזֹּת  
נַחֲלָה בְּתוֹךְ אֲחֵי אָבִיהֶם וְהִעֲבַרְתָּ אֶת-

נַחֲלַת אָבִיהֶן לָהֶן:

<sup>8</sup> וְאֶל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל תְּדַבֵּר לֵאמֹר אִישׁ

כִּי-יָמוּת וּבֶן אֵין לוֹ וְהִעֲבַרְתֶּם אֶת-

נַחֲלָתוֹ לְבָתּוֹ: <sup>9</sup> וְאִם-אֵין לוֹ בֵּת וַנְּתַתֶּם

אֶת-נַחֲלָתוֹ לְאָחָיו: <sup>10</sup> וְאִם-אֵין לוֹ אָחִים

וַנְּתַתֶּם אֶת-נַחֲלָתוֹ לְאָחֵי אָבִיו: <sup>11</sup> וְאִם-

אֵין אָחִים לְאָבִיו וַנְּתַתֶּם אֶת-נַחֲלָתוֹ

לְשֹׂאֲרוֹ הַקָּרֵב אֵלָיו מִמִּשְׁפַּחְתּוֹ וַיִּרְשׁ

אֹתָהּ וְהִיְתָה לְבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לְחֻקַּת מִשְׁפָּט

כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת-מֹשֶׁה: ס

v. 5. ו' רבתי

to land, and that Zelophehad's name would be perpetuated through his grandsons.

**because he had no son** The text presupposes that the wife was either dead or infertile. Thus the levirate solution detailed in Deut. 25:5–6 could not be applied here. It is also presumed that the daughters were unmarried; otherwise the land would ultimately pass to the clans of their husbands. (See Num. 36, where the ruling's intent clearly is to ensure that the property due to Zelophehad would remain within his clan.)

**our father's kinsmen** That is, of the clan of Hephher (v. 1). The land is parceled out to the tribes according to their clans.

**5.** Moses alone could bring the case before the Lord (see Exod. 18:19; Lev. 24:13; Num. 9:8–9, 15:35–36; Josh. 17:4).

**before the LORD** That is, for an oracle.

#### THE LAW OF SUCCESSION (vv. 8–11)

For ancestral property, a man's natural heirs are his sons. If he has no sons, his daughters become his heirs. If he has no children, his brothers are his heirs, and in the absence of brothers, his father's brothers are. If the father had no brothers, the inheritance passes on to the next of kin. Thus the patrilineal principle of succession through the father's male line is preserved. A daughter does not really inherit; she transfers the inheritance from father to grandson, and thereby keeps the ancestral land in the father's line.

**8. his property** This refers to inherited, landed property.

**9. brothers** Also of his mother (Ibn Ezra).

**11. in his own clan** Refers to his male relatives and assumes that the land remains in the clan.

**7–8.** God honored the daughters of Zelophehad for their faith in the Land by arranging for them to cause a law to be added to the Torah; that is why this law was not included in the

original revelation at Sinai. In the same way, God honored those Israelites who did not want to miss the *Pesah* celebration, by letting them be the cause of a new law (see 9:6–14) (*Sifrei*).

<sup>12</sup>The LORD said to Moses, “Ascend these heights of Abarim and view the land that I have given to the Israelite people. <sup>13</sup>When you have seen it, you too shall be gathered to your kin, just as your brother Aaron was. <sup>14</sup>For, in the wilderness of Zin, when the community was contentious, you disobeyed My command to uphold My sanctity in their sight by means of the water.” Those are the Waters of Meribath-kadesh, in the wilderness of Zin.

<sup>15</sup>Moses spoke to the LORD, saying, <sup>16</sup>“Let the LORD, Source of the breath of all flesh, appoint someone over the community <sup>17</sup>who shall go out before them and come in before them, and who shall take them out and bring them in, so that the LORD’s community may not be like sheep that have no shepherd.” <sup>18</sup>And the LORD answered Moses, “Single out Joshua son of Nun, an inspired man, and lay your hand upon him. <sup>19</sup>Have him stand before Eleazar the priest and before the whole community, and commission him in their sight. <sup>20</sup>Invest him with some of your authority, so that the whole Israelite com-

12 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה עֲלֶה אֶל־הַר הָעֵבְרִים הַזֶּה וּרְאֵה וּרְאֵה אֶת־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נָתַתִּי לְבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל: 13 וּרְאִיתָהּ אַתָּה וְנֹאסַפְתָּ אֶל־עַמִּיךָ גַם־אַתָּה כַּאֲשֶׁר נֹאסַף אֶהְרֹן אַחִיךָ: 14 כַּאֲשֶׁר מְרִיתֶם פִּי בַּמִּדְבָּר־צִן בְּמַרְיַבַת הָעֵדָה לְהַקְדִּישְׁנִי בְּמִים לְעֵינֵיהֶם הֵם מִי־מְרִיבַת קֹדֶשׁ מִדְּבַר־צִן: פ

15 וַיְדַבֵּר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־יְהוָה לֵאמֹר: 16 יִפְקֹד יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי הָרוּחֹת לְכָל־בֶּשֶׂר אִישׁ עַל־הָעֵדָה: 17 אֲשֶׁר־יֵצֵא לְפָנֵיהֶם וְאֲשֶׁר יָבֹא לְפָנֵיהֶם וְאֲשֶׁר יוֹצִיאֵם וְאֲשֶׁר יָבִיאֵם וְלֹא תִהְיֶה עֵדַת יְהוָה בְּצֹאן אֲשֶׁר אֵין־לָהֶם רֹעֵה: 18 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה קַח־לְךָ אֶת־יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בֶּן־נֹון אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר־רוּחַ בּוֹ וְסָמַכְתָּ אֶת־יָדְךָ עָלָיו: 19 וְהִעַמְדַתְּ אֹתוֹ לְפָנַי אֲלֶעָוֹר הַכְּהֹן וְלִפְנֵי כָל־הָעֵדָה וְצִוִּיתָהּ אֹתוֹ לְעֵינֵיהֶם: 20 וְנָתַתָּה מִהוֹדְךָ עָלָיו לְמַעַן יִשְׁמְעוּ כָל־עַדַת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

THE SUCCESSION OF MOSES BY JOSHUA (27:12–23)

Moses is commanded to ascend the mountain. From there he will see the Promised Land and then die. The fulfillment of this command is postponed (Deut. 34), for Moses has yet many laws and a lengthy testament to give to his people.

**12. heights of Abarim** The peak of this mountain chain is identified as Mount Nebo in Deut. 32:49. At a height of 2740 feet (843 m), it offers a wide view of Cisjordan.

**13. as your brother Aaron** Aaron ascended a mountain to die; this is also the purpose of Moses’ ascent.

**18. an inspired man** Literally, “a man in whom there is spirit.” He was a courageous and skillful military leader.

**your hand** Hebrew: *yadkha*, which should be read as a plural (“your hands”). Authority and power could be transferred only by the laying on of both hands (v. 23; cf. Num. 8:10, Lev. 16:21).

**20. Invest him** Literally, “place upon him.” Moses thus establishes a physical conduit for the transfer of his authority.

**with some of your authority** Moses is empowered to transfer to Joshua only his authority,

**16.** Confronted with the finality of God’s decision that he will not enter the Promised Land, Moses’ first response is not self-pity but concern for his people’s future. Realizing that the next Israelite leader will face different challenges, Moses urges God to appoint someone who will “go out before the people and come in before them,” i.e., a military leader who will

lead the charge instead of remaining behind in safety. The Midrash pictures Moses urging God to appoint a leader able to relate to every Israelite, even those with whom he disagrees (Tanḥ. 10). Is Moses seeking to balance the zealotry of Phinehas?

**20. Invest him with some of your authority** Joshua would reflect Moses’ greatness

munity may obey.<sup>21</sup> But he shall present himself to Eleazar the priest, who shall on his behalf seek the decision of the Urim before the LORD. By such instruction they shall go out and by such instruction they shall come in, he and all the Israelites, the whole community.”

<sup>22</sup>Moses did as the LORD commanded him. He took Joshua and had him stand before Eleazar the priest and before the whole community. <sup>23</sup>He laid his hands upon him and commissioned him—as the LORD had spoken through Moses.

**28** The LORD spoke to Moses, saying:  
<sup>2</sup>Command the Israelite people and say to them:  
Be punctilious in presenting to Me at stated

not his spiritual powers. Only God, who endowed those powers, can transfer them; thus God allowed the elders to share Moses’ prophetic gifts (11:17,25). The Hebrew word *hod* (authority) means “majesty, power, charisma, ray of glory” in other contexts.

**21. go out . . . come in** That is, for war. Only in military matters is Joshua commanded to consult the Urim and Thummim through the agency of the high priest.

וּלְפָנַי אֶלְעָזָר הַכֹּהֵן יַעֲמֹד וְשָׁאֵל לִי  
בְּמִשְׁפַּט הָאוּרִים לְפָנַי יְהוָה עַל-פִּי יֵצְאוּ  
וְעַל-פִּי יָבֹאוּ הוּא וְכָל-בְּנֵי-יִשְׂרָאֵל אִתּוֹ  
וְכָל-הָעֵדָה :

וַיַּעַשׂ מֹשֶׁה כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֹתוֹ וַיִּקַּח  
אֶת-יְהוֹשֻׁעַ וַיַּעֲמֵדְהוּ לְפָנַי אֶלְעָזָר הַכֹּהֵן  
וּלְפָנַי כָּל-הָעֵדָה :<sup>23</sup> וַיִּסְמְךָ אֶת-יָדָיו עָלָיו  
וַיִּצְוֵהוּ כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר יְהוָה בְּיַד-מֹשֶׁה : פ

**כח** חמ"ש  
וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֶל-מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר :  
צַו אֶת-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם אֶת-

**By such instruction** That is, of the Urim’s decision. Or, perhaps, by Eleazar’s instruction, because it is he who consults the Urim.

**all the Israelites** Refers to the troops that Joshua will lead in battle.

**the whole community** Refers to all the Israelites, not only the army.

## THE CALENDAR OF PUBLIC SACRIFICES (28:1–30:1)

With the division of the Land and the succession to Moses now determined, the Torah turns to the establishment of the religious calendar that will prevail in the Land. Thus the Israelites’ first duty upon settling in their land is to institute the proper lines of communion with the Lord

through the medium of the sacrificial system. This catalog of public offerings concludes with a reminder (in 29:39) that each Israelite could also bring private offerings.

**2. at stated times** The sacrifices are invalid if offered at the wrong time.

as the moon reflects the light of the sun (BT BB 75a). God commands Moses to “lay your hand upon” Joshua (v. 18), but Moses lays both hands on him (v. 23), transferring power without reservation or ambivalence, a rare gesture for a man who has been accustomed to authority for so long. What must have been going through Moses’ mind as he reflected on the achievements and frustrations of the past, and the awareness of all that he yearned to do and would never be able to do?

## CHAPTER 28

The list of offerings in chapters 28 and 29 is familiar to many as the *maftir* readings from a second Torah scroll on the festivals. They are read in sequence during the summer, in the weeks preceding *Tish-ah b’Av*, the anniversary of the Temple’s destruction. Tradition teaches that God counts our reading of these passages as the equivalent of our bringing offerings to the Temple.

times the offerings of food due Me, as gifts of pleasing odor to Me.

<sup>3</sup>Say to them: These are the gifts that you are to present to the LORD:

As a regular burnt offering every day, two yearling lambs without blemish. <sup>4</sup>You shall offer one lamb in the morning, and the other lamb you shall offer at twilight. <sup>5</sup>And as a grain offering, there shall be a tenth of an *ephah* of choice flour with a quarter of a *hin* of beaten oil mixed in—<sup>6</sup>the regular burnt offering instituted at Mount Sinai—a gift of pleasing odor to the LORD.

<sup>7</sup>The libation with it shall be a quarter of a *hin* for each lamb, to be poured in the sacred precinct as an offering of fermented drink to the LORD. <sup>8</sup>The other lamb you shall offer at twilight, preparing the same grain offering and libation as in the morning—a gift of pleasing odor to the LORD.

<sup>9</sup>On the sabbath day: two yearling lambs without blemish, together with two-tenths of a measure of choice flour with oil mixed in as a grain offering, and with the proper libation—<sup>10</sup>a burnt offering for every sabbath, in addition to the regular burnt offering and its libation.

#### DAILY OFFERING (vv. 3–8)

Called “*tamid*” from biblical times on, the daily offering consisted of a burnt offering of a lamb together with its grain and wine adjuncts. It was offered twice daily, morning and evening.

**3.** The *tamid* offering is to be financed by all the people, not merely by the leaders or by the rich (Neh. 10:34).

**4. at twilight** The time between sunset and darkness.

**5. ephah** See Comment to Exod. 16:36.

**hin** See Comment to Exod. 29:40.

קָרְבַּנֵי לַחֲמֵי לְאִשֵּׁי רִיחַ נִיחֹחַי תִּשְׁמְרוּ  
לְהַקְרִיב לִי בְמוֹעֵדוֹ:

<sup>3</sup> וְאָמַרְתָּ לָהֶם זֶה הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר תִּקְרִיבוּ  
לַיהוָה

כִּבְשִׂים בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה תְּמִימִם שְׁנַיִם לַיּוֹם  
עֹלָה תְּמִיד: <sup>4</sup> אֶת־הַכֶּבֶשׂ אֶחָד תַּעֲשֶׂה  
בַּבֹּקֶר וְאֶת הַכֶּבֶשׂ הַשֵּׁנִי תַעֲשֶׂה בֵּין  
הָעֶרְבָיִם: <sup>5</sup> וְעֵשְׂרִית הָאֵיפָה סֵלֶת  
לְמִנְחָה בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן כְּתִית רְבִיעֵת  
הַהֵיזֶן: <sup>6</sup> עֹלֹת תְּמִיד הַעֲשֶׂה בָהֶרְ סִינֵי  
לְרִיחַ נִיחֹחַ אִשָּׁה לַיהוָה:

<sup>7</sup> וְנִסְכּוֹ רְבִיעֵת הַהֵיזֶן לְכֶבֶשׂ הָאֶחָד בְּקֹדֶשׁ  
הַסֹּף נִסֵּף שֶׁכֶר לַיהוָה: <sup>8</sup> וְאֵת הַכֶּבֶשׂ  
הַשֵּׁנִי תַעֲשֶׂה בֵּין הָעֶרְבָיִם כְּמִנְחַת הַבֹּקֶר  
וּכְנִסְכּוֹ תַעֲשֶׂה אִשָּׁה רִיחַ נִיחֹחַ  
לַיהוָה: <sup>פ</sup>

<sup>9</sup> וּבַיּוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת שְׁנֵי־כִבְשִׂים בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה  
תְּמִימִם וּשְׁנֵי עֵשְׂרִים סֵלֶת מִנְחָה  
בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן וְנִסְכּוֹ: <sup>10</sup> עֹלֹת שַׁבָּת  
בְּשַׁבְּתוֹ עַל־עֹלֹת הַתְּמִיד וְנִסְכָּה: <sup>ס</sup>

*beaten* Hebrew: *katit*, “pressed in a mortar.”  
Hence it was pure oil.

**7. with it** Refers to the lamb (v. 4, as in v. 8).

#### SHABBAT OFFERING (vv. 9–10)

The sacrifice for a special day, called *musafin* Rabbinic Hebrew, is in addition to the daily *tamid* and is offered immediately after it. Because the *Shabbat* offering is the same as the *tamid*, adding *musaf* gives *Shabbat* double the number of offerings of a weekday.

**10. regular burnt offering** Refers to the

#### HALAKHAH L'MA'ASEH

**28:4. in the morning . . . at twilight** The Sages determined that prayer, specifically the *Amidah*, substitutes for the communal sacrifices mandated in the Torah (BT Ber. 26b). *Shaharit* and *Minḥah* (the morning and afternoon services) are thus based on the requirements articulated in this verse.

**28:10. in addition to the regular burnt offering** The requirement in this chapter for an additional sacrifice offered on *Shabbat*, festivals, and *Rosh Ḥodesh* (New Moon) is fulfilled today through the additional *Amidah* of *Musaf* recited on these days (BT Ber. 26b–27a).

<sup>11</sup>On your new moons you shall present a burnt offering to the LORD: two bulls of the herd, one ram, and seven yearling lambs, without blemish. <sup>12</sup>As grain offering for each bull: three-tenths of a measure of choice flour with oil mixed in. As grain offering for each ram: two-tenths of a measure of choice flour with oil mixed in. <sup>13</sup>As grain offering for each lamb: a tenth of a measure of fine flour with oil mixed in. Such shall be the burnt offering of pleasing odor, a gift to the LORD. <sup>14</sup>Their libations shall be: half a *hin* of wine for a bull, a third of a *hin* for a ram, and a quarter of a *hin* for a lamb. That shall be the monthly burnt offering for each new moon of the year. <sup>15</sup>And there shall be one goat as a purification offering to the LORD, to be offered in addition to the regular burnt offering and its libation.

<sup>16</sup>In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, there shall be a passover sacrifice

11 וּבְרֵאשִׁי חֲדָשֵׁיכֶם תִּקְרִיבוּ עֹלָה לַיהוָה פָּרִים בְּנֵי־בָקָר שְׁנָיִם וְאֵיל אֶחָד כִּבְשִׂים בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה שִׁבְעָה תְּמִימִם: 12 וּשְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשְׂרֹנִים סֶלֶת מִנְחָה בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן לַפָּר הָאֶחָד וּשְׁנַי עֶשְׂרֹנִים סֶלֶת מִנְחָה בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן לְאֵיל הָאֶחָד: 13 וְעֶשְׂרֹן עֶשְׂרֹן סֶלֶת מִנְחָה בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן לַכֶּבֶשׂ הָאֶחָד עֹלָה רֵיחַ נִיחֹחַ אִשָּׁה לַיהוָה: 14 וְנִסְפִיָּהֶם חֲצִי הַהֵינִן יִהְיֶה לַפָּר וּשְׁלִישֵׁת הַהֵינִן לְאֵיל וּרְבִיעֵת הַהֵינִן לַכֶּבֶשׂ יַיִן זֹאת עֹלֹת חֹדֶשׁ בְּחֹדְשׁוֹ לְחֹדְשֵׁי הַשָּׁנָה: 15 וּשְׁעִיר עֲזִים אֶחָד לְחֹטָאת לַיהוָה עַל־עֹלֹת הַתָּמִיד יַעֲשֶׂה וְנִסְכּוֹ: ס

16 וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הָרִאשׁוֹן בְּאַרְבַּעָה עָשָׂר יוֹם

morning *tamid*, because there could be no offering after the *tamid* of the evening. It should be noted that purification sacrifices are never brought on *Shabbat*, because intimations of human wrongdoing are not permitted on this joyous day.

#### ROSH HODESH, THE NEW MOON (vv. 11–15)

In early Israel, this was an important festival celebrated by families and clans in a state of ritual purity at the local sanctuary.

14. Only here are the libation quantities

specified. Because they are always the same, they need not be repeated.

**burnt offering** Use of this term implies the auxiliary grain offering and libation.

**new moon** Hebrew: *hodesh*, “new moon,” as in 29:6. (The word can also mean “month.”)

#### PASCHAL SACRIFICE AND UNLEAVENED BREAD (vv. 16–25)

The day of the paschal offering and the seven-day Festival of Unleavened Bread originally were separate and distinct holidays (cf. Lev. 23:5–6). The fact that the paschal offering is mentioned here

15. **purification offering to the LORD** Hebrew: *hattat l’Adonai*. Noting that this is the only place in the Torah where this phrase occurs, the Talmud understands it to mean “a purification offering for the LORD.” It is brought on God’s behalf on *Rosh Hodesh* (when the new moon appears) as an apology to the moon for having made it smaller and less consequential

than the sun (BT Hul. 60b). Did the Sages here picture God apologizing for all the unfairness of life—to people who are born less healthy, gifted, or fortunate than others? Given the traditional identification of *Rosh Hodesh* as a woman’s festival, did the Sages imagine God expressing regret to women for having a less prominent role than men for so much of history?

#### HALAKHAH L’MA’ASEH

**28:11. new moons** The Jewish calendar is based on the cycles of the moon. An extra month (Adar I) is added 7 times in 19 years to make the lunar calendar conform to the solar year. Each Hebrew month begins with the New Moon (*Rosh Hodesh*); it is announced in synagogue (except for the month of *Tishrei*) on the preceding *Shabbat*, in the Blessing of the Month (*Birkat Ha-Hodesh*). See Comment on Exod. 12:2.



to the LORD, <sup>17</sup>and on the fifteenth day of that month a festival. Unleavened bread shall be eaten for seven days. <sup>18</sup>The first day shall be a sacred occasion: you shall not work at your occupations. <sup>19</sup>You shall present a gift, a burnt offering, to the LORD: two bulls of the herd, one ram, and seven yearling lambs—see that they are without blemish. <sup>20</sup>The grain offering with them shall be of choice flour with oil mixed in: prepare three-tenths of a measure for a bull, two-tenths for a ram; <sup>21</sup>and for each of the seven lambs prepare one-tenth of a measure. <sup>22</sup>And there shall be one goat for a purification offering, to make expiation in your behalf. <sup>23</sup>You shall present these in addition to the morning portion of the regular burnt offering. <sup>24</sup>You shall offer the like daily for seven days as food, a gift of pleasing odor to the LORD; they shall be offered, with their libations, in addition to the regular burnt offering. <sup>25</sup>And the seventh day shall be a sacred occasion for you: you shall not work at your occupations.

<sup>26</sup>On the day of the first fruits, your Feast of Weeks, when you bring an offering of new grain to the LORD, you shall observe a sacred occasion: you shall not work at your occupations. <sup>27</sup>You shall present a burnt offering of pleasing odor to the LORD: two bulls of the herd, one ram, seven yearling lambs. <sup>28</sup>The grain offering with them shall be of choice flour with oil mixed

לַחֹדֶשׁ פֶּסַח לַיהוָה: <sup>17</sup>וּבַחֲמִישֵׁי עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ הַזֶּה חַג שִׁבְעַת יָמִים מִצּוֹת יֹאכְל: <sup>18</sup>בַּיּוֹם הָרִאשׁוֹן מִקְרֵא-קֹדֶשׁ כָּל-מִלְאֲכַת עֲבֹדָה לֹא תַעֲשׂוּ: <sup>19</sup>וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם אִשָּׁה עֹלָה לַיהוָה פָּרִים בְּנֵי-בָקָר שְׁנַיִם וְאֵיל אֶחָד וְשִׁבְעָה כִּבְשִׂים בְּנֵי שָׁנָה תְּמִימִם יְהִיו לָכֶם: <sup>20</sup>וּמִנְחָתָם סֵלֶת בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשְׂרִינִים לְפָר וּשְׁנַי עֶשְׂרִינִים לְאֵיל תַּעֲשׂוּ: <sup>21</sup>עֶשְׂרוֹן עֶשְׂרוֹן תַּעֲשֶׂה לַכֹּפֶשׁ הָאֶחָד לְשִׁבְעַת הַכִּבְשִׂים: <sup>22</sup>וְשַׁעִיר חֲטָאת אֶחָד לְכַפֵּר עֲלֵיכֶם: <sup>23</sup>מִלֶּבֶד עֹלֹת הַבָּקָר אֲשֶׁר לְעֹלֹת הַתָּמִיד תַּעֲשׂוּ אֶת-אֵלֶּה: <sup>24</sup>כֹּאֵלֶּה תַעֲשׂוּ לַיּוֹם שִׁבְעַת יָמִים לֶחֶם אִשָּׁה רֵיחַ-נִיחֹחַ לַיהוָה עַל-עֹלֹת הַתָּמִיד יַעֲשֶׂה וְנִסְכּוֹ: <sup>25</sup>וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִקְרֵא-קֹדֶשׁ יְהִי לָכֶם כָּל-מִלְאֲכַת עֲבֹדָה לֹא תַעֲשׂוּ: <sup>26</sup>וּבַיּוֹם הַבְּפוּרִים בְּהִקְרִיבְכֶם מִנְחָה חֹדֶשׁ לַיהוָה בְּשִׁבְעַתֵיכֶם מִקְרֵא-קֹדֶשׁ יְהִי לָכֶם כָּל-מִלְאֲכַת עֲבֹדָה לֹא תַעֲשׂוּ: <sup>27</sup>וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם עֹלָה לְרֵיחַ נִיחֹחַ לַיהוָה פָּרִים בְּנֵי-בָקָר שְׁנַיִם אֵיל אֶחָד שִׁבְעָה כִּבְשִׂים בְּנֵי שָׁנָה: <sup>28</sup>וּמִנְחָתָם סֵלֶת בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשְׂרִינִים

even though it is a private sacrifice (see Exod. 12:1–11) indicates that by this time the two festivals had become fused.

**17. festival** Both the paschal sacrifice and the first day of the Festival of Unleavened Bread are observed at the sanctuary, precisely as instituted by Deut. 16:1–6.

**18. occupations** Hebrew: *m'lekhet avodah*; literally, “laborious work,” of the sort that is forbidden on the festivals. This is in contrast to “any work” (*kol m'lakhal*), which is forbidden on *Shabbat* and *Yom Kippur* (Num. 29:7; Lev. 23:3,28). The nonlaborious work permitted (by implication) on the festivals is not defined, except for the explicit permission to pre-

pare food on the first and last days of *Pesah* (Exod. 12:16).

#### FEAST OF WEEKS (vv. 26–31)

This festival, which marks the start of the wheat harvest, does not depend on the lunar calendar. It occurs seven weeks after the beginning of the barley harvest (Lev. 23:15–16). In this regard it is like *Shabbat*, which is also independent of the lunar calendar.

**26. day of the first fruits** This day is also called “the Feast of the Harvest” (*Hag ha-Katzir*) in Exod. 23:16, and “the Feast of Weeks” (*Hag [ha-]Shavu-ot*) in Exod. 34:22, Deut. 16:10,16, and 2 Chron. 8:13.

in, three-tenths of a measure for a bull, two-tenths for a ram, <sup>29</sup>and one-tenth for each of the seven lambs. <sup>30</sup>And there shall be one goat for expiation in your behalf. <sup>31</sup>You shall present them—see that they are without blemish—with their libations, in addition to the regular burnt offering and its grain offering.

**29** In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you shall observe a sacred occasion: you shall not work at your occupations. You shall observe it as a day when the horn is sounded. <sup>2</sup>You shall present a burnt offering of pleasing odor to the LORD: one bull of the herd, one ram, and seven yearling lambs, without blemish. <sup>3</sup>The grain offering with them—choice flour with oil mixed in—shall be: three-tenths of a measure for a bull, two-tenths for a ram, <sup>4</sup>and one-tenth for each of the seven lambs. <sup>5</sup>And there shall be one goat for a purification offering, to make expiation in your behalf—<sup>6</sup>in addition to the burnt offering of the new moon with its grain offering and the regular burnt offering with its grain offering, each with its libation as prescribed, gifts of pleasing odor to the LORD.

<sup>7</sup>On the tenth day of the same seventh month

FIRST DAY OF THE SEVENTH MONTH  
(29:1–6)

The seventh new moon is to the ordinary new moon as the seventh day is to the ordinary day, thereby indicating how the sabbatical cycle was preserved in the lunar calendar. The seventh month is actually the beginning of the agricultural year, as is apparent from the oldest calendars of the Bible (see Exod. 23:16, 34:22). The Jewish religious calendar still preserves the first day of the seventh month as the beginning of the year: *Rosh ha-Shanah*, “The Head of the Year,” or New Year’s Day. The Bible neither mentions it by name nor describes any New Year festival.

לֶפָר הָאֶחָד שְׁנֵי עֶשְׂרִים לְאֵיל  
הָאֶחָד: <sup>29</sup> עֶשְׂרוֹן עֶשְׂרוֹן לִכְבֹּשׁ הָאֶחָד  
לְשִׁבְעַת הַכֹּבְשִׁים: <sup>30</sup> שְׁעִיר עִזִּים אֶחָד  
לְכַפֵּר עֲלֵיכֶם: <sup>31</sup> מִלֵּבֶד עֲלֵת הַתְּמִיד  
וּמִנְחָתוֹ תַעֲשׂוּ תְּמִימִם יְהִי־לָכֶם  
וְנִסְפִיהֶם: פ

**כט** וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי בְּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ  
מִקְרָא־קֹדֶשׁ יִהְיֶה לָכֶם כָּל־מְלָאכֶת  
עֲבֹדָה לֹא תַעֲשׂוּ יוֹם תְּרוּעָה יִהְיֶה לָכֶם:  
<sup>2</sup> וַעֲשִׂיתֶם עֲלֶיהָ לְרִיחַ נִיחֹחַ לַיהוָה פֶּרֶךְ  
בֶּן־בָּקָר אֶחָד אֵיל אֶחָד כֹּבְשִׁים בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה  
שִׁבְעָה תְּמִימִם: <sup>3</sup> וּמִנְחָתָם סֵלֶת בְּלוּלָה  
בְּשֶׁמֶן שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשְׂרִים לֶפָר שְׁנֵי עֶשְׂרִים  
לְאֵיל: <sup>4</sup> וְעֶשְׂרוֹן אֶחָד לִכְבֹּשׁ הָאֶחָד  
לְשִׁבְעַת הַכֹּבְשִׁים: <sup>5</sup> וְשְׁעִיר־עִזִּים אֶחָד  
חֲטָאת לְכַפֵּר עֲלֵיכֶם: <sup>6</sup> מִלֵּבֶד עֲלֵת  
הַחֹדֶשׁ וּמִנְחָתָהּ וְעֲלֵת הַתְּמִיד וּמִנְחָתָהּ  
וְנִסְפִיהֶם כַּמִּשְׁפָּט לְרִיחַ נִיחֹחַ אִשָּׁה  
לַיהוָה: ס  
<sup>7</sup> וּבַעֲשׂוֹר לַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי הַזֶּה מִקְרָא־

**1. a day when the horn is sounded** Hebrew: *yom t'ru-ab*, “a day of acclaim,” probably the royal acclaim of God as King and Creator. The horn blowing on this day should not be confused with the prescription that horns should be blown on all festivals (10:10).

TENTH DAY OF THE SEVENTH MONTH  
(vv. 7–11)

The day is known as *Yom ha-Kippurim*, “The Day of Purgation,” which refers to the purgation of the sanctuary following its year-long defilement by mortals. Thus the purgation rituals are entirely within the confines of the sanctuary

HALAKHAH L'MA'ASEH

**29:1. a day when the horn is sounded** Maimonides cites this verse as the source for the commandment to listen to the *shofar* blasts on *Rosh ha-Shanah* (MT *Shofar* 1:1).

you shall observe a sacred occasion when you shall practice self-denial. You shall do no work. <sup>8</sup>You shall present to the LORD a burnt offering of pleasing odor: one bull of the herd, one ram, seven yearling lambs; see that they are without blemish. <sup>9</sup>The grain offering with them—of choice flour with oil mixed in—shall be: three-tenths of a measure for a bull, two-tenths for the one ram, <sup>10</sup>one-tenth for each of the seven lambs. <sup>11</sup>And there shall be one goat for a purification offering, in addition to the purification offering of expiation and the regular burnt offering with its grain offering, each with its libation.

<sup>12</sup>On the fifteenth day of the seventh month, you shall observe a sacred occasion: you shall not work at your occupations.—Seven days you shall observe a festival of the LORD.—<sup>13</sup>You shall present a burnt offering, a gift of pleasing odor to the LORD: Thirteen bulls of the herd, two rams, fourteen yearling lambs; they shall be without blemish. <sup>14</sup>The grain offerings with them—of choice flour with oil mixed in—shall be: three-tenths of a measure for each of the thirteen bulls, two-tenths for each of the two rams, <sup>15</sup>and one-tenth for each of the fourteen lambs. <sup>16</sup>And there shall be one goat for a purification offering—in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and libation.

קָדֹשׁ יִהְיֶה לָכֶם וְעִנִּיתֶם אֶת-נַפְשֹׁתֵיכֶם כָּל-מְלֶאכֶה לֹא תַעֲשׂוּ׃ <sup>8</sup> וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם עֲלֶיהָ לִיהוָה רִיחַ נִיחֹחַ פָּר בֶּן-בָּקָר אֶחָד אֵיל אֶחָד כִּבְשִׂים בְּנֵי-שָׁנָה שִׁבְעָה תְּמִימִם יִהְיוּ לָכֶם׃ <sup>9</sup> וּמִנְחֹתָם סֹלֶת בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשְׂרֹנִים לְפָר שְׁנַי עֶשְׂרֹנִים לְאֵיל הָאֶחָד׃ <sup>10</sup> עֶשְׂרוֹן עֶשְׂרוֹן לְכֹבֵשׁ הָאֶחָד לְשִׁבְעַת הַכִּבְשִׂים׃ <sup>11</sup> שְׁעִיר-עֲזִים אֶחָד חֲטָאת מִלֶּבֶד חֲטָאת הַכִּפָּרִים וְעֹלֹת הַתָּמִיד וּמִנְחָתָהּ וְנִסְכֶיהָ׃ פ  
<sup>12</sup> וּבַחֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִקְרָא-קֹדֶשׁ יִהְיֶה לָכֶם כָּל-מְלֶאכֶת עֲבֹדָה לֹא תַעֲשׂוּ וְחַגְתֶּם חָג לִיהוָה שִׁבְעַת יָמִים׃ <sup>13</sup> וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם עֲלֶיהָ אִשָּׁה רִיחַ נִיחֹחַ לִיהוָה פָּרִים בְּנֵי-בָקָר שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר אֵילִם שְׁנַיִם כִּבְשִׂים בְּנֵי-שָׁנָה אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר תְּמִימִם יִהְיוּ׃ <sup>14</sup> וּמִנְחֹתָם סֹלֶת בְּלוּלָה בְּשֶׁמֶן שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשְׂרֹנִים לְפָר הָאֶחָד לְשִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר פָּרִים שְׁנַי עֶשְׂרֹנִים לְאֵיל הָאֶחָד לְשְׁנֵי הָאֵילִם׃ <sup>15</sup> וְעֶשְׂרוֹן\* עֶשְׂרוֹן לְכֹבֵשׁ הָאֶחָד לְאַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר כִּבְשִׂים׃ <sup>16</sup> וְשְׁעִיר-עֲזִים אֶחָד חֲטָאת מִלֶּבֶד עֹלֹת הַתָּמִיד מִנְחָתָהּ וְנִסְכָּה׃ ט

v. 15. נקוד על ו' בתראה

and performed exclusively by the high priest (Lev. 16).

**7. you shall practice self-denial** Literally, “you shall afflict yourselves,” chiefly by fasting.

**You shall do no work** Literally, “you shall not do any work.” The same phrase is used for *Shabbat* (Lev. 23:3). It indicates a more severe

prohibition of work on these days than on the other festivals.

THE 15<sup>th</sup> TO THE 21<sup>st</sup> OF THE SEVENTH MONTH (vv. 12–34)

This sacred occasion is called “the Feast of Booths” (*Hag ha-Sukkot*) in Lev. 23:34 and Deut.

CHAPTER 29

**13.** Offerings for the week of *Sukkot* are staggering in number, a total of 98 lambs and 70 bullocks. (*Pesah* week requires only 16 bulls; no other holiday requires more than 2.) The Talmud teaches that the 70 bulls represent thanks-

giving offerings on behalf of the 70 nations of the world (BT Suk. 55b). In case some nations forget to be grateful to God, Israel brings a bull-ock offering (the most extravagant of the sacrifices) on their behalf on *Sukkot*, the festival of thanksgiving. One of Israel’s tasks in the world is to remind other nations to be grateful to God.

<sup>17</sup>Second day: Twelve bulls of the herd, two rams, fourteen yearling lambs, without blemish; <sup>18</sup>the grain offerings and libations for the bulls, rams, and lambs, in the quantities prescribed; <sup>19</sup>and one goat for a purification offering—in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and libations.

<sup>20</sup>Third day: Eleven bulls, two rams, fourteen yearling lambs, without blemish; <sup>21</sup>the grain offerings and libations for the bulls, rams, and lambs, in the quantities prescribed; <sup>22</sup>and one goat for a purification offering—in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and libation.

<sup>23</sup>Fourth day: Ten bulls, two rams, fourteen yearling lambs, without blemish; <sup>24</sup>the grain offerings and libations for the bulls, rams, and lambs, in the quantities prescribed; <sup>25</sup>and one goat for a purification offering—in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and libation.

<sup>26</sup>Fifth day: Nine bulls, two rams, fourteen yearling lambs, without blemish; <sup>27</sup>the grain offerings and libations for the bulls, rams, and lambs, in the quantities prescribed; <sup>28</sup>and one goat for a purification offering—in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and libation.

<sup>29</sup>Sixth day: Eight bulls, two rams, fourteen yearling lambs, without blemish; <sup>30</sup>the grain offerings and libations for the bulls, rams, and lambs, in the quantities prescribed; <sup>31</sup>and one goat for a purification offering—in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and libations.

<sup>32</sup>Seventh day: Seven bulls, two rams, four-

17 וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁנַיִם הַשְּׁנִי פָּרִים בְּנֵי-בֶקֶר שְׁנַיִם  
עֶשְׂרֵי אֵילִם שְׁנַיִם כְּבָשִׂים בְּנֵי-שָׁנָה  
אַרְבַּעַת עֶשְׂרֵי תְּמִימִם: 18 וּמִנְחָתָם  
וְנִסְפֵיהֶם לְפָרִים לְאֵילִם וְלִכְבָּשִׂים  
בְּמִסְפָּרָם כַּמִּשְׁפָּט: 19 וְשַׁעִיר-עֲזִים אֶחָד  
חֲטָאת מִלְּבַד עֲלֵת הַתָּמִיד וּמִנְחָתָהּ  
וְנִסְפֵיהֶם: ט

20 וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי פָּרִים עֶשְׂתֵּי-עֶשְׂרֵי  
אֵילִם שְׁנַיִם כְּבָשִׂים בְּנֵי-שָׁנָה אַרְבַּעַת  
עֶשְׂרֵי תְּמִימִם: 21 וּמִנְחָתָם וְנִסְפֵיהֶם  
לְפָרִים לְאֵילִם וְלִכְבָּשִׂים בְּמִסְפָּרָם  
כַּמִּשְׁפָּט: 22 וְשַׁעִיר חֲטָאת אֶחָד מִלְּבַד  
עֲלֵת הַתָּמִיד וּמִנְחָתָהּ וְנִסְפָּהּ: ט

23 וּבַיּוֹם הָרְבִיעִי פָּרִים עֶשְׂרֵה אֵילִם  
שְׁנַיִם כְּבָשִׂים בְּנֵי-שָׁנָה אַרְבַּעַת עֶשְׂרֵי  
תְּמִימִם: 24 מִנְחָתָם וְנִסְפֵיהֶם לְפָרִים  
לְאֵילִם וְלִכְבָּשִׂים בְּמִסְפָּרָם כַּמִּשְׁפָּט:  
25 וְשַׁעִיר-עֲזִים אֶחָד חֲטָאת מִלְּבַד עֲלֵת  
הַתָּמִיד מִנְחָתָהּ וְנִסְפָּהּ: ט

26 וּבַיּוֹם הַחֲמִישִׁי פָּרִים תְּשַׁעַת אֵילִם  
שְׁנַיִם כְּבָשִׂים בְּנֵי-שָׁנָה אַרְבַּעַת עֶשְׂרֵי  
תְּמִימִם: 27 וּמִנְחָתָם וְנִסְפֵיהֶם לְפָרִים  
לְאֵילִם וְלִכְבָּשִׂים בְּמִסְפָּרָם כַּמִּשְׁפָּט:  
28 וְשַׁעִיר חֲטָאת אֶחָד מִלְּבַד עֲלֵת  
הַתָּמִיד וּמִנְחָתָהּ וְנִסְפָּהּ: ט

29 וּבַיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי פָּרִים שְׁמוֹנֵה אֵילִם שְׁנַיִם  
כְּבָשִׂים בְּנֵי-שָׁנָה אַרְבַּעַת עֶשְׂרֵי תְּמִימִם:  
30 וּמִנְחָתָם וְנִסְפֵיהֶם לְפָרִים לְאֵילִם  
וְלִכְבָּשִׂים בְּמִסְפָּרָם כַּמִּשְׁפָּט: 31 וְשַׁעִיר  
חֲטָאת אֶחָד מִלְּבַד עֲלֵת הַתָּמִיד מִנְחָתָהּ  
וְנִסְפֵיהָ: פ

32 וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי פָּרִים שִׁבְעַת אֵילִם

16:13; “the Feast of Ingathering” (*Hag ha-Asif*) in Exod. 23:16 and 34:22; and “the Feast” (*he-Hag*), i.e., the pre-eminent festival, in 1 Kings 8:2 and 12:32. When the harvest was in

at the end of the agricultural year and the new year was beginning, the Israelite farmer could go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem for this seven-day festival.

teen yearling lambs, without blemish; <sup>33</sup>the grain offerings and libations for the bulls, rams, and lambs, in the quantities prescribed; <sup>34</sup>and one goat for a purification offering—in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and libation.

<sup>35</sup>On the eighth day you shall hold a solemn gathering; you shall not work at your occupations. <sup>36</sup>You shall present a burnt offering, a gift of pleasing odor to the LORD; one bull, one ram, seven yearling lambs, without blemish; <sup>37</sup>the grain offerings and libations for the bull, the ram, and the lambs, in the quantities prescribed; <sup>38</sup>and one goat for a purification offering—in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and libation.

<sup>39</sup>All these you shall offer to the LORD at the stated times, in addition to your votive and free-will offerings, be they burnt offerings, grain offerings, libations, or offerings of well-being. <sup>1</sup>So Moses spoke to the Israelites just as the LORD had commanded Moses.

שְׁנַיִם כְּבָשִׂים בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה אַרְבַּעַה עֶשֶׂר  
 תְּמִימִים: <sup>33</sup> וּמִנְחֹתָם וְנִסְכֵיהֶם \* לַפָּרִים  
 וְלֵאֵילִם וְלִכְבָּשִׂים בְּמִסְפָּרָם כְּמִשְׁפָּטָם:  
<sup>34</sup> וְשֹׁעִיר חֲטָאת אֶחָד מִלֶּבֶד עֲלֵת  
 הַתָּמִיד מִנְחָתָהּ וְנִסְכָּהּ: פ  
<sup>35</sup> בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי עֲצַרְתָּ תַהֲיֶה לָכֶם כָּל־  
 מְלֹאכֶת עֲבֹדָה לֹא תַעֲשׂוּ: <sup>36</sup> וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם  
 עֲלֶיהָ אִשָּׁה רִיחַ נִיחֹחַ לַיהוָה פֶּר אֶחָד  
 אֵיל אֶחָד כְּבָשִׂים בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה שִׁבְעָה  
 תְּמִימִים: <sup>37</sup> מִנְחֹתָם וְנִסְכֵיהֶם לַפָּר לְאֵיל  
 וְלִכְבָּשִׂים בְּמִסְפָּרָם כְּמִשְׁפָּט: <sup>38</sup> וְשֹׁעִיר  
 חֲטָאת אֶחָד מִלֶּבֶד עֲלֵת הַתָּמִיד וּמִנְחָתָהּ  
 וְנִסְכָּהּ:  
<sup>39</sup> אֵלֶּה תַעֲשׂוּ לַיהוָה בְּמוֹעֲדֵיכֶם לְבֹד  
 מִנְדְּרֵיכֶם וְנֹדְבֹתֵיכֶם לְעֲלֹתֵיכֶם  
 וְלִמְנוּחֹתֵיכֶם וְלִנְסֻכֵיכֶם וְלִשְׁלָמֵיכֶם:  
 וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּכֹל  
 אֲשֶׁר־צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה: פ

מפסיר

חסר י v. 33.

**EIGHTH DAY** (vv. 35–38)

Although *Sukkot* is a seven-day festival (v. 12), an eighth festival day is added. Its offerings, however, are not the same as those of the preceding festival; rather, they are the same as those of the 1st and the 10th of this month.

**35. On the eighth day** This, the eighth day, is an independent celebration, unconnected to

the preceding festival. Work is prohibited on this day, thereby making it a “sacred occasion,” as is the first day of *Sukkot* (v. 12).

**39.** Personal offerings may be presented in addition to the public offerings stipulated above.

**30:1.** This verse tells us that Moses informed the Israelites about the religious calendar before addressing them on the next subject.

**35.** On *Sh’mini Atzeret* (the Hebrew name of the festival cited), the day immediately after *Sukkot* week, the offerings are more restrained. The Talmud pictures God as a host, welcoming representatives of all nations who

come to pay homage on *Sukkot*; then, as the festival ends and the other nations depart, God says to Israel: “Stay here with Me a while longer for a more intimate celebration” (BT Suk. 55b).

# הפטרה ראשונה דפורענותא

## FIRST HAFTARAH OF ADMONITION HAFTARAH FOR MATTOT

JEREMIAH 1:1–2:3

(Recite on the first Shabbat after the 17th of Tammuz, coinciding with the reading of either Pinhas or Mattot alone.)

This *haftarah* presents the opening passages of the Book of Jeremiah. His commission as a messenger of God's word is reinforced by two visionary omens that introduce the themes of divine providence and of imminent doom.

God's call to prophecy strikes terror in Jeremiah's heart, a feeling that is countered by the promise of protection and verbal inspiration. The subjective tone of the entire passage draws on a formal literary pattern preserved in the prophetic calls of Moses (Exod. 3:10–12; 4:15), Isaiah (6:6–7), and Ezekiel (2:3–3:11).

The *haftarah* closes with the prophetic proclamation of Jer. 2:1–3. In verse 2, God recalls Israel's past devotion, accounting it in the nation's favor. In verse 3, Jeremiah enunciates the consequences. This results in a prophecy of hope and protection based on past loyalty. The Sages presumably concluded the *haftarah* here to emphasize the optimism in these verses.

### RELATION OF THE HAFTARAH TO THE CALENDAR

The *haftarah* is not connected to the *parashah* by theme. It was chosen as the first of three prophetic

readings of admonition for the three weeks that precede the fast of *Tish-ah b'Av*. Thus on the three Sabbaths preceding that commemoration of the destruction of the First and Second Temples, prophetic passages that warn the people Israel about the consequences of sin are read. These three weeks begin after the fast of the 17th of *Tammuz*, which marks the first breach in the walls of Jerusalem by the ancient Babylonians during the time of the First Temple. Rabbinic literature refers to the period from the 17th of *Tammuz* to the 9th of *Av* as *Bein ha-M'zarim*, "Between the Breaches," after a phrase in Lamentations 1:3. The interval between these two fast days is also designated liturgically as "The Three [Weeks] of Admonition" (*t'lata d'puranuta*) because of the theme of the *haftarot* recited during this period.

After this cycle of readings and after *Tish-ah b'Av* come seven weeks of prophecies of consolation (*shivata d'nehemata*). Thus we have a total of 10 readings, which in turn are followed by other *haftarah* readings connected to themes of the holy days of the New Year. Thus a major liturgical shift begins this week, initiating a period during which the *haftarot* relate thematically to the religious calendar, not to the *parashiyot*.

The choice of admonitions from the prophet Jeremiah is undoubtedly owing to the tradition that he was believed to be the author of the Book of Lamentations (recited on *Tish-ah b'Av*).

**1** The words of Jeremiah son of Hilkiyah, one of the priests at Anathoth in the territory of Benjamin. <sup>2</sup>The word of the LORD came to him in the days of King Josiah son of Amon of Judah,

דְּבַרֵי יִרְמְיָהוּ בֶן-חִלְקִיָּהוּ מִן-  
הַכֹּהֲנִים אֲשֶׁר בְּעֲנָתוֹת בְּאֶרֶץ בְּנֵימִן:  
אֲשֶׁר הָיָה דְבַר-יְהוָה אֵלָיו בַּיָּמֵי יֹאשִׁיָּהוּ <sup>2</sup>  
בֶּן-אָמוֹן מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה בְּשָׁלֹשׁ-עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה

**Jeremiah 1:1. Jeremiah** A name derived either from the verb *ramah* (i.e., "the LORD loos-

ens") or *rum* (i.e., "the LORD is exalted"). It is also known from 8th-century-B.C.E. Hebrew seals.

in the thirteenth year of his reign,<sup>3</sup> and throughout the days of King Jehoiakim son of Josiah of Judah, and until the end of the eleventh year of King Zedekiah son of Josiah of Judah, when Jerusalem went into exile in the fifth month.

<sup>4</sup>The word of the LORD came to me:

<sup>5</sup>Before I created you in the womb, I selected you;

Before you were born, I consecrated you;

I appointed you a prophet concerning the nations.

<sup>6</sup>I replied:

Ah, Lord God!

I don't know how to speak,

For I am still a boy.

<sup>7</sup>And the LORD said to me:

Do not say, "I am still a boy,"

But go wherever I send you

And speak whatever I command you.

<sup>8</sup>Have no fear of them,

For I am with you to deliver you

—declares the LORD.

<sup>9</sup>The LORD put out His hand and touched my mouth, and the LORD said to me: Herewith I put My words into your mouth.

<sup>10</sup>See, I appoint you this day

Over nations and kingdoms:

**2. in the thirteenth year** This refers to 627 B.C.E., during the reign of King Josiah. At this time King Nebuchadnezzar I of Babylon revolted against his Assyrian overlord. Gradually, the Assyrian Empire was contained and overcome; Babylon rose to hegemony in the region, dominating Judea and destroying it in 587–586 B.C.E.

**5. a prophet concerning the nations** Framing the prophetic commission with reference to the nations who will exact divine judgment (v. 10) and the dominance of this theme in the pot image (vv. 13–15) suggest that only the foreign nations are referred to in this verse. As specified here, Jeremiah's role is to announce the northern enemy

לְמַלְכוֹ: <sup>3</sup>וַיְהִי בַיָּמֵי יְהוֹיָקִים בֶּן־יֹאשִׁיָּהוּ מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה עַד־תֵּם עֲשָׂתַי עֲשָׂרָה שָׁנָה לְצַדְקִיָּהוּ בֶן־יֹאשִׁיָּהוּ מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה עַד־גְּלוֹת יְרוּשָׁלַם בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי: <sup>ס</sup>

<sup>4</sup>וַיְהִי דְבַר־יְהוָה אֵלַי לֵאמֹר:

<sup>5</sup>בְּטֶרֶם אֶצְוֶךָ אֶצְוֶךָ בְּבֶטֶן יִדְעֵתִיךָ

וּבְטֶרֶם תֵּצֵא מִרֶחֶם הַקֶּדֶשׁתִּיךָ

נָבִיא לְגוֹיִם נִתְּתִיךָ:

<sup>6</sup>וָאָמַר

אָהָה אֲדַנִּי יְהוָה

הִנֵּה לֹא־יָדַעְתִּי דְבַר

כִּי־נֶעַר אָנֹכִי: <sup>פ</sup>

<sup>7</sup>וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֵלַי

אֶל־תֹּאמַר נֶעַר אָנֹכִי

כִּי עַל־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר אֶשְׁלַחְךָ תֵּלֵךְ

וְאֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר אֶצְוֶךָ תִּדְבַר:

<sup>8</sup>אֶל־תִּירָא מִפְּנֵיהֶם

כִּי־אֶתְּךָ אָנִי לְהַצִּילְךָ

נְאֻם־יְהוָה:

<sup>9</sup>וַיִּשְׁלַח יְהוָה אֶת־יָדוֹ וַיַּגַּע עַל־פִּי וַיֹּאמֶר

יְהוָה אֵלַי הִנֵּה נִתְּתִי דְבָרִי בְּפִיךָ:

<sup>10</sup>רְאֵה הַפִּקְדוֹתֶיךָ הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה

עַל־הַגּוֹיִם וְעַל־הַמְּמַלְכוֹת

and its allies (cf. v. 15) who will destroy Judah because of its sins.

**6–9.** This scenario of prophetic commission follows a standard structure in the Bible. It includes a divine confrontation and commission, a prophetic objection, and a divine assurance.

*Speak whatever I command you . . . I put My words into your mouth* This echoes Deut. 18:18, where God tells Moses that the true prophet will speak what he is commanded, because the word of God is in his mouth. The allusion establishes Jeremiah as a true prophet in the tradition of Moses.

To uproot and to pull down,  
To destroy and to overthrow,  
To build and to plant.

<sup>11</sup>The word of the LORD came to me: What do you see, Jeremiah? I replied: I see a branch of an almond tree.

<sup>12</sup>The LORD said to me:  
You have seen right,  
For I am watchful to bring My word to pass.

<sup>13</sup>And the word of the LORD came to me a second time: What do you see? I replied:

I see a steaming pot,  
Tipped away from the north.

<sup>14</sup>And the LORD said to me:  
From the north shall disaster break loose  
Upon all the inhabitants of the land!

<sup>15</sup>For I am summoning all the peoples  
Of the kingdoms of the north  
—declares the LORD.

They shall come, and shall each set up a  
throne

Before the gates of Jerusalem,  
Against its walls round about,  
And against all the towns of Judah.

<sup>16</sup>And I will argue My case against them  
For all their wickedness:

They have forsaken Me  
And sacrificed to other gods  
And worshiped the works of their hands.

<sup>17</sup>So you, gird up your loins,  
Arise and speak to them  
All that I command you.  
Do not break down before them,  
Lest I break you before them.

**10. To uproot and to pull down** This summation of functions is a theme that runs throughout the prophecies of Jeremiah.

**13–14. from the north** The designation is vague in this context. Jeremiah will not identify the enemy with Babylon until 605 B.C.E. (25:9).

לְנִתּוֹשׁ וּלְנִתּוֹץ  
וּלְהֶאֱבִיד וּלְהָרוֹס  
לְבָנוֹת וּלְנִטְוֵעַ: פ

<sup>11</sup>וַיְהִי דְבַר־יְהוָה אֵלַי לֵאמֹר מִה־אַתָּה  
רָאָה יִרְמְיָהוּ וְאָמַר מִקֵּל שָׁקַד אֲנִי רָאָה:  
<sup>12</sup>וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֵלַי  
הִיטַבְתָּ לְרֵאוֹת  
כִּי־שָׁקַד אֲנִי עַל־דְּבָרֵי לַעֲשׂוֹתוֹ: פ

<sup>13</sup>וַיְהִי דְבַר־יְהוָה | אֵלַי שֵׁנִית לֵאמֹר מִה  
אַתָּה רָאָה וְאָמַר  
סִיר נִפְּוֹחַ אֲנִי רָאָה  
וּפְנֵיו מִפְּנֵי צְפוֹנָה:  
<sup>14</sup>וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֵלַי  
מִצְפוֹן תִּפְתַּח הָרְעָה  
עַל כָּל־יֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ:  
<sup>15</sup>כִּי | הִנְנִי קֹרֵא לְכָל־מְשַׁפְּחוֹת  
מִמַּלְכוֹת צְפוֹנָה

נְאֻם־יְהוָה  
וּבָאוּ וּנְתָנוּ אִישׁ כִּסֵּאוֹ  
פָּתַח | שַׁעְרֵי יְרוּשָׁלַם  
וְעַל כָּל־חוֹמֹתֶיהָ סָבִיב  
וְעַל כָּל־עָרֵי יְהוּדָה:  
<sup>16</sup>וְדַבַּרְתִּי מִשְׁפְּטֵי אוֹתָם  
עַל כָּל־רַעְתָם  
אֲשֶׁר עֲזָבוּנִי  
וַיִּקְטְרוּ לֵאלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים  
וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲווּ לְמַעֲשֵׂי יָדֵיהֶם:

<sup>17</sup>וְאַתָּה תִּאָזֵר מִתְּנִיךְ  
וּקְמַת וּדְבַרְתָּ אֲלֵיהֶם  
אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי אֶצְוֶךָ  
אֶל־תַּחַת מִפְּנֵיהֶם  
פֶּן־אֲחַתְּךָ לִפְנֵיהֶם:



18I make you this day  
A fortified city,  
And an iron pillar,  
And bronze walls  
Against the whole land—  
Against Judah's kings and officers,  
And against its priests and citizens.  
19They will attack you,  
But they shall not overcome you;  
For I am with you—declares the LORD—to  
save you.

18 וַאֲנִי הִנֵּה נֹתְתִיךָ הַיּוֹם  
לְעִיר מְבֻצָּר  
וּלְעַמּוּד בְּרֹזֶל וּלְחֻמוֹת נְחֹשֶׁת  
עַל-כָּל-הָאָרֶץ  
לְמַלְכֵי יְהוּדָה לְשָׂרֶיהָ  
לְכַהֲנֵיהָ וּלְעַם הָאָרֶץ:  
19 וְנִלְחַמוּ אֵלֶיךָ  
וְלֹא-יִוָּכְלוּ לָךְ  
כִּי-אֲתָתְךָ אֲנִי נֹאֵם-יְהוָה לְהַצִּילְךָ: פ

2 The word of the LORD came to me, saying,  
2Go proclaim to Jerusalem: Thus said the LORD:  
I accounted to your favor  
The devotion of your youth,  
Your love as a bride—  
How you followed Me in the wilderness,  
In a land not sown.  
3Israel is holy to the LORD,  
The first fruits of His harvest.  
All who eat of it shall be held guilty;  
Disaster shall befall them  
—declares the LORD.

ב וַיְהִי דְבַר-יְהוָה אֵלַי לֵאמֹר: 2 הֲלֹךְ  
וְקִרְאתִי בְּאָזְנֵי יְרוּשָׁלַם לֵאמֹר כֹּה אָמַר  
יְהוָה  
זְכַרְתִּי לָךְ  
חֶסֶד נְעוּרֶיךָ  
אֲהַבֵת כְּלוּלְתֶיךָ  
לְכַתְּךָ אַחֲרַי בַּמִּדְבָּר  
בְּאָרֶץ לֹא זְרוּעָה:  
3 קִדְשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל לַיהוָה  
רֵאשִׁית תְּבוּאָתָהּ תְּבוּאָתָהּ  
כָּל-אֲכָלִיו יֵאָשְׁמוּ  
רָעָה תִּבָּא אֲלֵיהֶם  
נֹאֵם-יְהוָה: פ

**Jeremiah 2:2–3.** The positive report of Israel's youthful past and the marital symbolism of the Covenant echo Hos. 2. Yet this portrait contradicts the repeated episodes of Israel's faithlessness found in the Torah. Apparently, differing streams of tradition and didactic motives found expression in different passages of the Bible.

Verse 3 turns on another metaphor. Israel's relation to God is now imagined in terms of the donation of "first fruits." Jeremiah's rhetoric is based on the wording of the priestly rule about profaning a sacred donation: "If a man eats of a sacred donation unwittingly, he shall pay the priest for the sacred donation, adding one-fifth of its value" (Lev. 22:14). Jeremiah transforms this warning against desecrating gifts offered to the Lord into a metaphor for God's relationship to

the people: The people Israel is God's sacred portion, and the nations that consume it are held guilty, with disastrous consequences. This portrays the entire people Israel as sacred.

3. Jeremiah's depiction of the nation as a holy people articulates the theology of Deuteronomy (see Deut. 7:6), which revises the conditional nature of the people's holy status found in Exod. 19:4–6. In that context of Exodus, Israel may become holy if it observes God's teachings. The revision in Deuteronomy deems Israel holy per se and, therefore, obligated to fulfill its covenantal obligations.

In its original context, this verse described past events (see 2:4–8). But as the climax to this haftarah, its meaning shifts; it becomes a prophecy of hope.