Torah Talk—מאמרי תורה



The Parasha Letter of The Jewish Primary Day School of the Nation's Capital

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פרשת וישלח ט"ז בכסלו תשע"ו アンアンアンアンアンファファファファファ

Torah Reading: Bereshit (Genesis) 32:4-36:43

In this *parasha*, Yaakov confronts Eisav, wrestles with a "man" who blesses him by changing his name to Yisrael, loses his wife Rachel in childbirth, and experiences the trauma of the incident with his daughter Deena.

Yaakov takes the following steps as he prepares to meet Eisav for the first time since the "birthright and blessing incident" (32:8-17):

ח וַיִּירָא יַעֲקֹב מְאֹד, וַיֵּצֶר לוֹ ; וַיַּחַץ אֶת-הָעָם אֲשֶׁר-אִתּוֹ, וְאֶת-הַצֹּאן וְאֶת-הַצָּאן וְאֶת-הַבָּקָר וְהַגְּמַלִים--לִשְׁנֵי מַחֲנוֹת. ט וַיָּאמֶר, אִם-יָבוֹא עֵשָׂו אֶל-הַמַּחֲנֶה הַבָּקָר וְהַגְּמַלִים--לִשְׁנֵי מַחֲנוֹת. ט וַיָּאמֶר, לִפְלֵיטָה. י וַיָּאמֶר, יַעֲקֹב, אֶ-לֹהֵי הָאַבִי וְהַכָּהוֹ--וְהָיָה הַמַּחֲנֶה הַנִּשְׁאָר, לִפְלֵיטָה. י וַיָּאמֶר, יַעֲקֹב, אֶ-לֹהֵי אָבִי אַבְרָהָם, וֵא-לֹהֵי אָבִי יִצְחָק: הַיַּחָטָר הַיִּהָאמֶר, לַפְלֵיטָה. י וַיָּאמֶר, יַעֵקֹב, אֶ-לֹהֵי אָבִי אַבְרָהָם, וֵא-לֹהֵי אָבִי יִצְחָק: הִי הָאמַר אַלַי, שׁוּב לְאַרְצְד וּלְמוֹלַדְתָּדָ-וְאֵיטִיבָה עִמְדָ. יָא קָטִרְתִי מִכּל הַחֲסָדִים, וּמִכּל-הָאֶמֶת, אֲשֶׁר עָשִׁיתָ, אֶת-הַצַּרָד, יַבְּבָּדָד: כְּיבְמָקלי, עְבַרְתִהי אָת-הַיַּרְדֵן הַזָּה, וְעַתָּה הָיִיתִי, לִשְׁנִית, אֶת-הַצַּרָד: עַבְדָדָי אָת-הַנָּרָדו הַיָּרָה, וְמִכּל-הָאָמֶת, אֲשֶׁר עָשִית, אֶת-הַנָּרָד, אַת-הַצַּרָד: הַיָּרְדָרָם, וַא-לְהַיתוּ, יָאת-הַיַּרָדָן הַזָּה, וְמִכּל הַחְסָדִים, וּמְכָּל-הָאֶמֶת, אֲשֶׁר עָשִית, אָת-הַנַיָרָה, עַבְרָזּדִי אָת-הַיַיָּחָסי, אַת-הַעָּשָּשׁר, אַתּר הַיָּרָדָרָשָּר, אָתּר הַיַיָרָא הַבָּרָדָן הַגָּרָהָם, וַאַרִים, אָמִיר, אָת-הַנּאָי אָת-הַיָּכָר, אַת-בּעָקָד, וּקַמּרי, אָת-הַבָּרָיה, אַת-קַרָּדָי, אֶת-הַיַיּשָּר, אַבָרָיה, וֹעַבָּרּדָי, אָת-הַבּירָית, אַמּר הַיָּבוּה, יַאָר הַבָּבָירָה, אַבּרוּה הַבָּירָה, אַמּיר הַיָּים הַיּים, גָשָּרָים, גַין הַיַרָים הַיּתוּי, אָר-בָעָרָדָר, אַבָּר הַיָּבוּים, בּייַירָים, גַעָיןים, בּייָיה, הַיָּים, גָשָריה, אַת-בּירָעָרָים, גָין הַבּירוּ, עַרָרַין הַיָּים, גַיּקוּים, גַין הַיַיּקוּים, גַין שִיּרָרָים, אַרוּיַיןר, אַיָיָרָה אַרָין אָיחָס, מָביים, גַשָּירים, גַין בּקריה הַיּרָרָעָרָר, אַעָרין אָערי, אָעָר, אַקריבוּים, גָיקירָעָרָים, עַשָּרין הַיּין הַבּירוּים, אָביןין מּירָר, אַרָרָיקָיה, אַנין הַיַין הַיעָיר, אָבין מוּבוּרָירָיקָר, אַבָיין ה הַיּילָים הַיּיוּקריים, גַישָּרָי אַירוּין אַיין הַיןיןין הַיַיןין הַיּבּיןהָין הַיּיןיןן הייביןיןין אַיןין הַיַיןן גַייןיןן הייַיןן היין הַיָּיןין הַיין אַייןין גַיןיןיןיןיןןין הייַיןןן הייןיןן גַיָיןין הייןיןיייןין גַיָרין הַיבָיין

8 "And he divided the people that were with him, and the flocks, and the herds, and the camels, into two camps. 9 And he said: 'If Eisav come to the one camp, and smite it, then the camp which is left shall escape.' 10 And Yaakov said: 'God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, Hashem, who said to me: Return to your country, and to your family, and I will do good for you; **11** I am not worthy of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which You have shown to Your servant; for with my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I have become two camps. **12** Deliver me, please, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Eisav; for I fear him, lest he come and smite me, the mother with the children. **13** And You said: I will surely do good for you, and make your seed as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered for multitude.' **14** And he lodged there that night; and took of that which he had with him a present for Eisav his brother: **15** two hundred she-goats and twenty he-goats, two hundred ewes and twenty rams, 16 thirty milk camels and their colts, forty cows and ten bulls, twenty she-donkeys and ten foals. 17 And he delivered them into the hand of his servants, every flock by itself; and said to his servants: 'Pass over before me, and put a space between flock and flock.'"

Yaakov used a bifurcated strategic approach for his meeting with Eisav. On one hand, he took action, splitting the camp in two and preparing gifts for Eisav; on the other hand, he prayed to God.

We see the paradigm of action and prayer together throughout the *TaNaKH* (*Torah, Nevi'im, Ketuvim* – Bible, Prophets, Writings). For instance, in *Melachim Bet* (II Kings) Chapter 4, the prophet Elisha resuscitates a child (4: 32-35):

וּיָּבֹא אֱלִישָׁע, הַבָּיְתָה; וְהִנֵּה הַנַּעַר מֵת, מֵשְׁכָּב עַל-מִשָּׁתוֹ. וַיָּבֹא, וַיִּסְגֹּר הַדֶּלֶת בְּעַד שְׁנֵיהֶם; וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל, אֶל-ה׳. וַיַּעַל וַיִּשְׁכַּב עַל-הַיֶּלֶד, וַיָּשֶׂם פִּיו עַל-פִּיו וְעֵינָיו עַל-עֵינָיו וְכַפִּיו עַל-כַּפָּו, וַיִּגְהַר, עָלָיו; וַיָּחָם, בְּשַׂר הַיָּלֶד. וַיָּשָׁב וַיֵּלֶדְ בַּבַּיִת, אַחַת הֵנָּה וְאַחַת הֵנָּה, וַיַּעַל, וַיִּגְהַר עָלָיו; וַיְזוֹרֵר הַנַּעַר עַד-שָׁבַע בְּעָקים, וַיִּפְקַח הַנַּעַר אֶת-עֵינִיו.

"And when Elisha came into the house, behold, the child was dead, and laid upon his bed. He went in therefore, and shut the door upon the two of them, and prayed to Hashem. And he went up, and lay upon the child, and put his mouth upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his eyes, and his hands upon his hands; and he stretched himself upon him; and the flesh of the child became warm. Then he returned, and walked in the house once to and fro; and went up, and stretched himself upon him; and the child sneezed seven times, and the child opened his eyes."

This is an important lesson for us. We can take steps beyond action by enlisting Divine help to assist us in our lives' mission. At the same time, we cannot rely exclusively on prayer and decide that God will take care of everything. The rabbis tell us "אֵין סוֹמְכִין עַל הַנֵס" – "we must not depend upon miracles." We can ask Hashem to help us, but we must also invest thought and effort to accomplish what we want to accomplish.

Shabbat Shalom.

For Discussion:

- What would you like to ask Hashem help for in your life?
- Yaakov divided his camp in two and prepared gifts for Eisav. Is there anything else you might have done in preparation for meeting the brother who hated you for stealing his birthright?
- In each example above, which comes first, prayer or action? Why do you think it's in this particular order?