



Source Sheet Parshat Tetzaveh



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לֹא שֶׁאֲנִי צָרִיךְּ לָהֶם אֶלָּא שֶׁתָּאִירוּ לִי כְּשֵׁם שֶׁהֵאַרְתִּי לָכֶם, לָמָּה, כְּדֵי לְהַעֲלוֹת אֶתְכֶם בִּפְנֵי כֵּל הָאָמּוֹת, שֶׁיִּהִיוֹ אוֹמְרִים יִשְׂרָאֵל מְאִירִים לְמִי שֶׁמָּאִיר לַכֹּל. מָשֶׁל לְפִקְחַ וְסוּמָא שֶׁהָיֹּוּ מְהַלְּכִין, אָמַר הַפְּקַחַ לַסוּמָא שֶׁהִיּ וְהָיָה הַסּוּמָא מְהַלֵּךְ, כֵּיוָן שֶׁנִּכְנְסוּ לַבִּיִת אָמַר הַפְּקַחַ לַסוּמָא צֵא וְהַדְּלֵק לִי אֶת הַנֵּר וְהָאֵר לִי שֹׁרָא תְהֵא מַחְזִיק לִי טוֹבָה שֶׁלְּיִיתִיךְ, לְכָךְ אָמַרְתִּי לְךְ שֶׁתָּאִיר. כָּךְ הַפְּקַחַ זֶּה הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא, שֶׁנָּאֲמַר (דברי הימים ב טז, ט) כִּי ה' עֵינִיו הַמָּה מְשׁטְטוֹת בְּכֶל הָאָרֶץ, וְהַסּוּמָא אֵלוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֻׁנָּאֲמֵר (ישעיה נט, י) נְגַשְׁשָׁה כַעְּוְּרִים קִיר וּכְאֵין עִינַיִם נְגַשֵּׁשָׁה כָּשַׁלְנוּ בַצָּהְרִים כַּנָשֶׁר, בְּעֵגֶל בְּשׁשׁ שְׁעוֹת, וְהָיָה לְשְׁבָּאוֹת בָּרוּךְ הוּא מֵאִיר לָהֶם וְהִנְּהִיגָם, שֶׁנֶּאֲמֵר (שמות יג, כא) וַה' הֹלֵךְ לְפְנֵיהֶם יוֹמָם, כֵּיוָן שֶׁבָּאוּ לְנָהְ לַבְּעְשׁוֹת הַמִּשְׁכָּן קָרָא לְמִשֶׁה וְאָמַר לוֹ: וְיִקְחוּ אֵלֶיךְ שֶׁמֶן זַיִית זְּבְּ אִמְרוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל (תהלים יח, כט) כִּי אַמָּה לְנָם בִּשְׁכִיל לְהַעֲלוֹת אֶתְכֶם שֶׁתָּאִירוּ לִי בְשָׁה שֹׁבְּרִיך, וְאַהָּה אוֹמֵר לְשָּבָּיך, אָמֵר לְנָבֶּ בְּשְׁבִיל לְהָבְעְלוֹת אֶתְכֶם שֶׁתָּאִירוּ לִי כְּשֵׁם שֶׁהָאִרְר לְפָנֶיך, אָמֵר לְהָב בִּשְׁכִיל לְהָבְעֹלוֹת אֶתְכֶם שֶׁתָּאִירוּ לִי כְּשֵׁם שֶׁהָאִרְרְוֹ לָכָם בִּשְּבִיל לְהָבְעָלוֹת אָתְכָם שֶׁתָּאִירוּ לִי כְשֵּם שֹׁבְּיִר, אָמֵר לָהֶם בִּשְׁבִילוֹת אָתְכָם שֶׁתְּתִיבוֹן זִית רַצְנָןן.

Not that I need them, rather they should light for me, like I light for them. Why? In order to elevate them before the nations, that they wil say, "Israel enlighten for He who enlightens all." A parable: a sighted person and a blind person were walking together. The sighted person said, "Come and I will be your guide"; which enabled the blind person to walk. When they entered the house, the sighted person said to the blind person, "Go and light the candle for me, and provide me with light, so that you should no longer feel obliged to me for having accompanied you; therefore I said to you to light [the candle]." So too, the sighted person is the Holy One, blessed be He, as it says, "For the eyes of the LORD range over the entire earth, to give support to those who are wholeheartedly with Him..." (II Chronicles 6:9) And the blind man symbolises Israel, since it is written: "We grope, like blind men along a wall; Like those without eyes we grope. We stumble at noon, as if in darkness..." (Isaiah 59:10) - with the Golden Calf, as noon, and the Holy One, blessed be He illuminated for them, and led them, as it says, "The LORD went before them in a pillar of cloud by day, to guide them along the way..." (Exodus 13:21). When they came to make the Tabernacle, Moses called to them and told them [that God had told him], "And they shall bring pure olive oil unto you for lighting" (Exodus 27:20). The Israelites replied [quoting from the book of Psalms (18:29)], ""It is You who lights my lamp; [the LORD, my God, lights up my darkness]." And you're telling us that we should make light before [God]?!" Moses replied: "[God commanded this] in order to raise you up, such that you should illuminate for me [i.e., for God], as I [i.e, God] have illuminated for you. And this is why [in the book of Jeremiah, God compares the Jewish people to a] verdant olive tree (Jeremiah 11:16).

(D) x is an omnipotent being $=_{df}$ for any state of affairs S, x can intentionally bring about S.

We do not ascribe to God the power of doing what is impossible. No thinking man denies the truth of this maxim; none ignore it, except he who has no idea of Logic.

(Rambam, Guide, 3.15)

- (D1) x is an omnipotent being $=_{df}$ for any possible state of affairs S, x can intentionally bring about S.
- (D2) x is an omnipotent being =_{df} for any contingent state of affairs S that could possibly be intentionally brought about by someone, x can intentionally bring about S.
- (D3) x is an omnipotent being $=_{df}$ for any contingent state of affairs S that could possibly be intentionally brought about by someone, and for any time t, if it is possible, given the actual history of the world up to and including t, that S obtain, then x can intentionally bring about S after t.
- (D4) x is an omnipotent being at $t =_{df}$ for any contingent state of affairs S that could possibly be intentionally brought about by someone, if it is possible, given the actual history of the world up to and including t, that S obtain, then x can intentionally bring about S after t.
- (D5) x is an omnipotent being at $t =_{df}$ for any contingent state of affairs S that could possibly be intentionally brought about by someone, if it is possible, given the actual history of the world up to and including t, that S obtain, and possible that x intentionally bring about S, then x can intentionally bring about S after t.
- (D6) x is an omnipotent being at $t =_{df}$ it is possible for x to intentionally bring about something; and for any contingent state of affairs S that could possibly be intentionally brought about by someone, if it is possible, given the actual history of the world up to and including t, that S obtain, and possible that x intentionally bring about S, then X can intentionally bring about S after t.
- (D7) x is as powerful as x can be at $t =_{df}$ for any contingent state of affairs S that could possibly be intentionally brought about by someone, if it is possible, given the actual history of the world up to and including t, that S obtain, and possible that x intentionally bring about S, then x could intentionally bring about S after t.
- (D8) x is omnipotent at $t =_{df} it$ is possible for x to intentionally bring about something; x is as powerful as x can be at t; and, for any possible y, if y were to exist at t and be as powerful as y can be at t, the range of things x could intentionally bring about after t is greater than the range of things that y could intentionally bring about after t.