## Session 3 - October 29 (Beth El Library)

Continued discussion of Part 2 of Jersualem.
Begin discussion of Mendelssohn's Bi'ur. Circumstance of its production.
Handouts:
M. Mendelssohn, Bi'ur: Translation and Commentary, on Genesis 2:9 (tr. C. Bowman, E. Sachs) in M. Gottlieb (ed.), Moses Mendelssohn, Writings on Judaism, Christianity and the Bible, (Brandeis 2011), pp. 208-211 Ibid, on Exodus 20:1-6, pp. 219-226.
M. Mendelssohn, Sefer Netivot Ha Shalom: Bi'ur La Torah in M. Mendelssohn, Gesammelte Schriften Jubiläumsausgabe, Hebräische Schriften II, 1 (Holzboog1990), Vol. 15, 2 pp. 21-24 and ibid. Hebräische Schriften II, 2 (Holzboog 1990) Vol 16, pp. 184-188.
M. Maimonides, Guide to the Perplexed (Pines Translation), Part 1, Ch. 2 (Chicago 1963) pp. 23-26.

Optional Reading:
M. Maimonides, Mishneh Torah, Bk 1 (Mada'), Ch. 1 (Hilchot yesodei ha torah) and Ch. 4 (HIlchot avodah zarah)
A. Augustine, The Literal Meaning of Genesis (tr. J. Taylor, Paulist Press 1982), Bk 3, Ch 20, Bks 7, 8, 10, 11.
name, combines the teachings of ce. ${ }^{86}$ We have thus translated this 1! ; (das ewige Wesen)." will be with whom I will be," ${ }^{\text {"87 }}$ in stow grace, and I will have mercy nded to translate this name solely nce, in accordance with the secwrote that the elucidation of this not pass away, since He is the first vords of the first midrash, which le of the Perplexed, elucidated this ending the teaching of necessary ee teachings, but Onkelos did not nonides did not find in Arabic (in a word that, like this holy name, ıdividual explained the name as ace with his own approach. The o explain it by means of the conve from this concept. Similarly, yeh-Asher-Ehyeh] in terms of this ;]: "I-am-who-I-have-been-and-
licı. isesses the same sense as e first person, while the former zreat, important difference beammaton] has no vocalization
al, necessary, providential being]. - Nahmanides, may his memory be idelssohn. See Nahmanides's com-
les in his commentary on Exodus and 63, cited by Nahmanides in his
at all and is sometimes given the vocalization of Adonai and sometimes given the vocalization of Elohim. ${ }^{.1}$ This indicates that He is hidden and concealed from every wise being - different from Himself-who mentions Him with this name. Therefore, our sages, may their memories be for a blessing, expounded the word "always (le'olam)," which is written [in this verse] in deficient form without the letter vav, ${ }^{92}$ as stating that one should hide Him, [as if God were saying] "I am not written as I am read, etc." [Babylonian Talmud, Kiddushin 71a]. For one should not pronounce the essence of the Eternal, may He be blessed: one has no hold on it, except in the subtlety of purified thought. However, the name Ehyeh-AsherEhyeh has its proper vocalization and is read as it is written, since the Exalted Being who speaks in this [first-person] language comprehends His essence in the most perfect way. For He is the one who speaks and says "Ehyeh," and He is what is comprehended as well as the one who comprehends Himself. Reflect on this, for this is the exalted difference between these holy names, and I have not found another author who has noticed this.

ON COMMANDING BELIEF IN GOD,
JEWISH ELECTION, AND IDOLATRY

## Exodus 20:1-6

JPS TRANSLATION
God spoke all these words, saying: (20:1) I the LORD am your God who brought you out of the land of Egypt, the house of bondage: (20:2) You shall have no other gods besides Me. (20:3) You shall not make for yourself a sculptured image, or any likeness of what is in the heavens above, or on the earth below, or in the waters under the earth. (20:4) You shall not bow down to them or serve them. For I the lord your God am an impassioned God, visiting the guilt of the parents upon the children, upon the third and upon the fourth generations of those who reject $\mathrm{Me},(20: 5)$ but showing kindness to the thousandth generation of those who love Me and keep My commandments. (20:6)

MENDELSSOHN TRANSLATION
Then the Eternal spoke all of these words as follows: (20:1); I am the Eternal your God, who led you from the land of Mitzrayim, from the house of slaves.

[^0](20:2); You shall have no other gods before my countenance. (20:3); You shall make for yourself no graven image, and no similar form of what is in heaven above, on earth below, or in the water under the earth. (20:4); You shall neither bow down before them nor honor them with divine service. For I, the Eternal your God, am a jealous God (who can suffer no others beside Himself), who inflicts punishment for the crime of the fathers on the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, namely on those who hate me, (20:5); but shows mercy to the thousandth generation - to those who love me and keep my commandments. (20:6)

## Commentary: Exodus 20:2, "I am the Eternal your God"

Through "and keep my commandments" [Exodus 20:6], all of this is one verse from the point of view of the system of upper accents, ${ }^{93}$ even though these lines contain two Dibrot. ${ }^{94}$ You know that the upper accents were established [to distinguish the verses] according to the Dibrot, and that it therefore would have been proper to place an accent indicating the conclusion of a verse at the word "slaves" [Exodus 20:2] [since this is the end of the first Dibrah]. However, these two Dibrot were joined together on account of their great excellence, since the Eternal uttered them in the first person. And our rabbis, may their memories be for a blessing, said that "we heard 'I am the Eternal' and 'You shall have no other gods' from the mouth of the Almighty." 95

According to Maimonides, may his memory be for a blessing, these two Dibrot contain one positive and four negative commandments. For the master, may his memory be for a blessing, counted the statement "I am the Eternal your God" as a commandment in its own right, namely "to believe that there is a cause and reason that produces all existents."96 The author of Sefer Hahinukh added to
93. [The Bible contains a system of accents that serve as a form of punctuation and guide on how to chant the Torah portion. The Decalogue contains two sets of accents, an upper and a lower set.]
94. [On the term Dibrot (singular Dibrah) being left untranslated, see note 5.]
95. [Babylonian Talmud, Makkot 23b-24a; Exodus Rabbah 33:7. The first six verses refer to God in the first person, but the last eight Dibrot, beginning with the seventh verse, refer to God in the third person. The rabbis infer from this that God spoke the first two Dibrot directly to the people, but spoke the last eight Dibrot to Moses, who conveyed them to the people.]
96. [Maimonides, The Book of Commandments, positive commandment 1 . The negative commandments are: (1) the prohibition against believing in a deity other than God; (2) the prohibition against making an idol for oneself to worship; (3) the prohibition against
this [an obligation to belie took us out of Egypt and the Sefer Mitzvot Gadol. ${ }^{98} \mathrm{Ft}$ Nahmanides, may his mer in their opinion, are incluc

However, the author of a positive commandment commandments are all de creed that we should perfi His existence, may He be $\epsilon$ the commandments derivt commandments]." ${ }^{100}$ This Abarbanel, in his commen

The Dibur "I am the Etert a commandment of prar prohibitions that are sta
worshiping other beings th burning incense, whether o (4) the prohibition against usual means of worshiping
97. [Aaron Halevi, Sefer Jethro. Rabbi Aaron Halevi Sefer Hahinukh was composs Venice in 1523.]
98. [See Moses of Coucy, commandment 1 , cited in A thirteenth-century French s published in Rome before $1<$
99. [See Isaac of Corbeil, ऽ ment 1, cited in Abarbanel's Exodus 20:2, and his glosse: Rabbi Isaac of Corbeil (d. $12 \varepsilon$ lished in 1510 in Constantinc
100. [Mendelssohn quotィ in the latter's glosses on Ma reproduced by Abarbanel in composed around the tentt unknown.]
ny countenance. (20:3); You shall imilar form of what is in heaven herth. (20:4); You shall neither c. .e service. For I, the Eternal no others beside Himself), who s on the children, grandchildren, , hate me, (20:5); but shows mercy love me and keep my command-

## our God"

[Exodus 20:6], all of this is one vper accents, ${ }^{93}$ even though these oper accents were established [to and that it therefore would have onclusion of a verse at the word the first Dibrah]. However, these their great excellence, since the r rabbis, may their memories be ral' and 'You shall have no other
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this [an obligation to believe] "that He has been and will be forever, and that He took us out of Egypt and gave us the Torah." ${ }^{97}$ This resembles the language of the Sefer Mitzvot Gadol. ${ }^{98}$ Furthermore, the author of the Sefer Mitzvot Katan and Nahmanides, may his memory be for a blessing, added other principles which, in their opinion, are included in this verse. ${ }^{99}$

However, the author of Halakhot Gedolot did not count belief in the Deity as a positive commandment 'at all. For according to his opinion, "while the 613 commandments are all decrees of the Holy One, blessed be He , which He decreed that we should perform or prohibited us from performing, the belief in His existence, may He be exalted - which is the principle and root from which the commandments derive-is not included in this enumeration [of the Torah's commandments]." ${ }^{100}$ This is similarly the opinion of the master, Rabbi Isaac Abarbanel, in his commentary on the Torah:

The Dibur "I am the Eternal your God" is neither a commandment of belief nor a commandment of practice, but rather a premise of the commandments and prohibitions that are stated in the other Diburim. Its function is to inform [the
worshiping other beings through bowing, pouring libations, slaughtering animals, or burning incense, whether or not this is the usual means of worshiping these deities; and (4) the prohibition against worshiping a deity in ways other than these four if it is the usual means of worshiping the deity.]
97. [Aaron Halevi, Sefer Hahinukh (Book of education), commandment 25, pericope Jethro. Rabbi Aaron Halevi of Barcelona was a thirteenth-century Spanish scholar. His Sefer Hahinukh was composed at the end of the thirteenth century and first published in Venice in 1523.]
98. [See Moses of Coucy, Sefer Mitzvot Gadol (Great book of commandments), positive commandment 1, cited in Abarbanel, commentary to Exodus 20:2. Moses of Coucy was a thirteenth-century French scholar and itinerant preacher. His Sefer Mitzvot Gadol was first published in Rome before 1480.]
99. [See Isaac of Corbeil, Sefer Mitzvot Katan (Small book of commandments), commandment 1, cited in Abarbanel's commentary on Exodus 20:2; Nahmanides's commentary on Exodus 20:2, and his glosses on Maimonides's Sefer Hamitzvot, positive commandment 1. Rabbi Isaac of Corbeil (d. 1280) was a French codifier. His Sefer Mitzvot Katan was first published in 1510 in Constantinople.]
100. [Mendelssohn quotes Nahmanides's summary of Halakhot Gedolot (Great laws) in the latter's glosses on Maimonides's Sefer Hamitzvot, positive commandment 1 , as it is reproduced by Abarbanel in his commentary on Exodus 20:2. Halakhot Gedolot, which was composed around the tenth century, was first published in Venice in 1548. Its author is unknown.]
children of Israel] of who is speaking with them - that it is not an intercessory angel who speaks to them at the command of the Creator, may He be blessed, as is the case with all the other prophets, but rather the First Cause without any intermediary. ${ }^{101}$

Thus far, Abarbanel's language.
Now, the verse's peshat seems to confirm the words of [Halakhot Gedolot and Abarbanel], for the Eternal, blessed be He, uttered "I am the Eternal your God" only for the sake of those who [already] believed in His existence. The Holy One, blessed be He, did not descend on Mount Sinai to teach His people that He exists, is the necessary existent, is without boundary and limit, or similar eternally true intelligibles. For [grasping] these intelligibles is the product of discerning and reflecting on the actions of the Eternal and the works of His hands. Whomever the Eternal graces to recognize the greatness of His deeds in minerals, plants, animals, and the body of man's own self, and to raise his eyes to the heavens and see who created these things and brings forth their host by number - he is the individual on whom grace is bestowed. Whoever does not attain this excellence must accept these intelligibles from the mouth of a comprehending person who is trustworthy to tell him the truth as it is in his heart. However, these intelligibles will neither be confirmed, nor be firmly established in the heart of one who is ignorant of them and despairs of comprehending them, by means of the Eternal uttering "I exist," or by means of thunder, lightning, a dense cloud, and the sound of a shofar. ${ }^{102}$ All such phenomena yield no testimony and proof on behalf of these theoretical intelligibles except for an individual who [already] believes in the existence of the Eternal, since even one who accepts them through a speaker's utterance must believe, beforehand, that this speaker is trustworthy of spirit and will not lie. If the speaker is the Eternal Himself, blessed be He, in His glory, then the listener must [already] believe that He is the true God.

It is possible that the situation was actually as follows: Israel, believers and the descendants of believers, knew of and believed in the existence and unity of the Eternal, some through their heart's discernment, and some through tradition received from the mouths of trustworthy ancestors or from the mouths of the great men and sages of the generation. The only purpose of this statement [the

[^1]first Dibrah] was to single out peoples, so that they would $b$ peoples of the earth, as I will el telligibles that we have mentio from, nor possess any advant His divinity, may He be exalte that God Most High possesse: rabbis, may their memories $b$ God of gods'" [Babylonian Ta "from the rising of the sun to and in every place frankince tions" (Malachi 1:11). Moreove noted that "the heavens decla there is "no teaching, no wor The intended meaning is tha in the world without statems terance is known only to sor the declarations of the heaves people; in these phenomena $t$ and understood by every hu their message goes forth to th psalm] mentions the excelle congregation of Jacob, uniqu are distinguished from the ot most high over all the nation

Now, although the natior power over all matters, they 1 ship heavenly ministers, thin province, or district to rule, cording to their will. These a all other biblical writings, as explained when discussing $t$ of the nations" [Deuteronor of the nations worship the
103. [See Psalms 19:8-15.] 104. [See Nahmanides, corr

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first Dibrah] was to single out [the children of Israel] as a treasure from all the peoples, so that they would be a nation holy to the Eternal from among all the peoples of the earth, as I will elucidate. But with respect to all of the theoretical intelligibles that we have mentioned, the children of Israel are neither distinguished from, nor possess any advantage over, the rest of the nations. All acknowledge His divinity, may He be exalted; even the worshipers of other gods acknowledge that God Most High possesses the greatest power and absolute ability. Thus our rabbis, may their memories be for a blessing, have said that "they call Him 'the God of gods'" [Babylonian Talmud, Menahot 110a]. Similarly, scripture says that "from the rising of the sun to its setting, my name is great among the heathens, and in every place frankincense is presented unto my name, even pure oblations" (Malachi 1:11). Moreover, it is possible that the poet intended this when he noted that "the heavens declare the majesty of God, etc." (Psalms 19:2) and that there is "no teaching, no words, without their voice being heard" (Psalms 19:4). The intended meaning is that this theoretical content becomes widely known in the world without statement or utterance. For while every statement or utterance is known only to someone who understands that particular language, the declarations of the heavens and the works of His hands are intelligible to all people; in these phenomena there is neither speech nor words that are not heard and understood by every human, for "their chord resounds over all the earth, their message goes forth to the ends of the earth" (Psalms 19:5). Afterwards [this psalm] mentions the excellence of the Torah, which is the inheritance of the congregation of Jacob, unique to the treasured people, the means by which they are distinguished from the other peoples of the earth. [This is what] places them most high over all the nations. ${ }^{103}$

Now, although the nations of the world acknowledge God's existence and power over all matters, they nevertheless also worship other beings. Some worship heavenly ministers, thinking that the Eternal allocated to each one a nation, province, or district to rule, and that it is in their power to do evil or good, according to their will. These are the beings called "other gods" in the Torah and all other biblical writings, as Nahmanides, may his memory be for a blessing, explained when discussing this pericope. ${ }^{104}$ These beings are also called "gods of the nations" [Deuteronomy 6:14], since the angels are called "gods." Some of the nations worship the stars of the heavens, demons, or human beings,

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103. [See Psalms 19:8-15.]
104. [See Nahmanides, commentary on Exodus 20:3.]
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and make for themselves forms and graven images to which they bow, as is known.

However, the intellect's judgment does not forbid such worship to a descendant of Noah, provided that he does not intend to remove himself from the authority of God Most High. For in virtue of what is he obligated to direct all worship and prayer to the Eternal alone? If he hopes for good and fears evil from a being other than Him, while acknowledging that even this being is subordinate to God Most High, then the intellect does not exclude his sacrificing, burning incense, offering libations, and praying to this being, whether it be an angel, demon, or human hero, minister, or ruler. Were it not for the fact that the Holy One, blessed be He, prohibited such actions to us in His Torah, who would tell us that all these forms of worship are proper only when directed to the Eternal? In fact, our rabbis, may their memories be for a blessing, stated that the "descendants of Noah have not been prohibited from engaging in shittuf," ${ }^{105}$ since for gentiles such acts are not accounted as rebelliousness against the glory of God, provided that it is not the intention of such individuals to remove themselves from the authority of the God of gods and the Lord of lords. \{The ${ }^{106}$ intention in shittuf is not to claim that there are two authorities, since the individual would then remove absolute power from God Most High, blessed be He. Rather, the principle that the descendants of Noah are not prohibited from worshiping in shittuf applies when they worship with the intention [of acknowledging] that God Most High allocated honor and granted a measure of dominion to other beings - when these descendents of Noah therefore consider the worship of such beings to be the will of God.\}

However, we are a nation close to Him, since He took us out of Egypt, from the house of slaves, and performed all these wonders for us, in order that we might be His inherited and treasured people out of all the peoples, and that He might rule over us Himself, in His glory, without the intermediary of an angel, minister, or star. We are His servants who are obligated to accept on ourselves the yoke of His kingship and dominion and fulfill His decrees. He decreed for us
as a general principle 1 He specified for us the not to any being othei with Him in any one raise your eyes towar the whole host of the beings whom the Eter under the entire heave is, out of Mitzrayimnow actually are" (Det

Hence, the meaning and commands); am t. beings, exercising pro distress); your God (por good and fear all evil, a who led you from the lan people as we stated, a1 worship).

On this basis you w God, who created the question that the masi to Ibn Ezra, and that is answer, however, is no whether there is a cle a whether the intellect c the world, as was Main treasured people of the exclusive kingship anc house of slaves, from s

This is also the case
105. [Babylonian Talmud, Sanhedrin 63b. Shittuf literally means "association." The twelfth-century Tosafist Rabbi Isaac interpreted this Talmudic statement to mean that gentiles were permitted to associate (leshattef) worship of beings other than God with their worship of God. Mendelssohn's ancestor Rabbi Moses Isserles (1520-72) codified this view in his glosses on Rabbi Joseph Karo's authoritative legal code, the Shulhan Arukh (Set table), Orah Hayim (Path of life), \#156.]
106. [As noted above, the curly brackets indicate insertions by Dubno.]
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orbi- uch worship to a descenad emove himself from the hat is he obligated to direct all pes for good and fears evil from at even this being is subordinate exclude his sacrificing, burning being, whether it be an angel, it not for the fact that the Holy is in His Torah, who would tell ly when directed to the Eternal? lessing, stated that the "descenengaging in shittuf," ${ }^{105}$ since for sness against the glory of God, lividuals to remove themselves rd of lords. \{The ${ }^{106}$ intention in ies, since the individual would igh, blessed be He. Rather, the orohibited from worshiping in ntion [of acknowledging] that neasure of dominion to other efore consider the worship of

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as a general principle that we should not worship any being other than Him, and He specified for us the types of worship that are properly directed only to Him, not to any being other than Him. It is not proper, then, to associate another god with Him in any one of these forms of worship. Thus, scripture said "lest you raise your eyes toward the heavens, and see the sun, the moon, the stars, and the whole host of the heavens and be misled to bow down and worship those beings whom the Eternal your God has, in fact, permitted for all other peoples under the entire heaven. But the Eternal took you out of the iron furnace - that is, out of Mitzrayim - so that you might become His inherited people, as you now actually are" (Deuteronomy 4:19-20).

Hence, the meaning of the verse before us is as follows: I (the one who speaks and commands); am the Eternal (who has been, is, and will be; the source of all beings, exercising providence and present to those who love me in their time of distress); your God (powerful and capable, from whom you should hope for all good and fear all evil, and to whom it is proper to direct all prayers and worship); who led you from the land of Mitzrayim, from the house of slaves (to be His inherited people as we stated, and to whose unique name it is proper that you devote all worship).

On this basis you will understand why He did not say "I am the Eternal your God, who created the heavens and the earth, and who created you." This is the question that the master, Rabbi Judah Halevi, may his rest be in dignity, posed to Ibn Ezra, and that is also mentioned in Halevi's book The Kuzari. ${ }^{107}$ [Ibn Ezra's] answer, however, is not satisfactory. ${ }^{108}$ Belief in creation in time-regardless of whether there is a clear-cut rational proof for it, as some scholars thought, or whether the intellect cannot decide between it and the belief in the eternity of the world, as was Maimonides's opinion in the Guide ${ }^{109}$-is neither unique to the treasured people of the Eternal alone, nor a reason for accepting the yoke of His exclusive kingship and shunning shittuf. Rather, the act of taking us out of the house of slaves, from slavery to freedom, is the correct reason for this.

This is also the case with respect to the observance of the Torah's other com-

[^2]mandments, such as the commandment to keep the Sabbath. Although the Sabbath is a sign of the creation of the world "because the Eternal made [heaven and earth] in six days, etc." [Exodus 20:11, 31:17], the descendants of Noah were nevertheless not commanded to rest from all labor on that day. This is what is said in the second version of the Dibrot, [which commands you to] "remember that you were a slave [in Egypt]" [and states that] "the Eternal your God commanded you to keep the Sabbath day for this reason" (Deuteronomy 5:15), as we will mention in its place with the help of the Eternal. ${ }^{110}$ For to us alone did the Eternal, may He be exalted, give the Torah, commandments, decrees, and laws, since He is our king and lawgiver, and it is incumbent on us to observe His laws and precepts, whether as children or as servants. Thus our sages stated in the Mekhilta regarding the words "who led you, etc." that "this act of taking [you out of Egypt] was sufficient to render you subjugated to me." ${ }^{111}$

ON DIVINE JEALOUSY

## Exodus 20:5

JPS TRANSLATION
You shall not bow down to them or serve them. For I the LORD your God am an impassioned God, visiting the guilt of the parents upon the children, upon the third and upon the fourth generations of those who reject Me.

MENDELSSOHN TRANSLATION
You shall neither bow down before them nor honor them with divine service. For I, the Eternal your God, am a jealous God (who can suffer no others beside Himself), who inflicts punishment for the crime of the fathers on the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, namely on those who hate me.

## Commentary: Exodus 20:5, "jealous"

Apportioning honor and love to that which does not deserve them, and withholding honor and love from that which does deserve them, arouses the spirit of jealousy in our hearts. Someone who has in his soul the disposition to be moved when he sees this is called "jealous"- either for his own honor, as in the verse "a spirit of jealousy seizes him and he becomes jealous regarding his wife"
(Numbers 5:14), or for the behalf?" (Numbers 11:29).

The language of jealou: the case of idolatry. Thus, ish in cases of idolatry, bu [Mekhilta d'Rabbi Ishmat not find jealousy mention Israel. For it is only when withheld from that whick deserve them. This is the 1

He becomes jealous to pardoning idolatry. All prenement in [Old Frenct we use the term Eifer.\}
His attention to punish

Deuteronomy 4:24
JPS TRANSLATION
For the lord your God MENDELSSOHN TRAN:
For the Eternal your Gr jealous God (who tolerate

Commentary: Deuterono
"Despite appearing wit blance, this phrase means the prepositional letter $k_{1}$ strengthen the statement. look anything." ${ }^{114}$
112. RRashi, commentary
113. Ibn Ezra. [Mendelss

This pericope was commer in this volume (Deuteronos Mendelssohn.]
114. This is the opinion o
111. [See Mekhilta, quoted by Rashi in his commentary on Exodus 20:2.]

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## תקּ סופרים



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 ונב' טעמים בנב

 והעעח E/7

דען דוא האשט אונטש שאח גווארנט ,
 בערג , אונד זאנדרי איהן הלש הי״ליג
 צו איהט , גערדי גר"ך וואדהל
 הדוּף , דוא אונר ד"קב ברודר אהרן



(עעהמליך) ו צוּ דר ערשיינונג

 : אונטר מ׳יהגן מאכן
 בט ב , אלמי ציֶי ווארטי

## באור


 הכתוכי' בענין חאר שלא ידע משה אס אריך
 העבר'הּנבול ו וכן פי'הראכ"ע ע"ז שנדקקו עד מאf במירושס / והגה מה שכת הרשכ"ס על הפירוש המזכר שהומ טעות בשיט צמצמו
 ומולס למרי התתבוגגות בהמשך הכתובים

 מטות בנוונת השס שלמ ירמיק מת עצמן
 כבהפיס להעיד בהם תמידברצותם להרוס מצבס ולהתקרב אל ההר , ומוֹרוב קזקו












 מומיצת

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 כינה וניץ קמזוונה בקצמות הצולם ，כדעת


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## תקין סופרים




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## תקין פופרים




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## 7Nコ

 היא הסבה הבנוגה לזה ו וכן העבין בשמירת


 לשבות בומכל מלמבה ，וזהו שנאמור בדכרו＇ שםיות וזכרא כי עכד היית וגי＇על כ צוך ה＇
 באשר מכיר שסבמקומו כעז＂ה 1 כילנו לכד




 משועכד＇סלי ：מביה עבדים ，מכית






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 ממרי＇מנכל מלאבי מעעלה ומכל צכה השמים







 צ צ＂






 ：ואנקלוק תרגמו נר קיני
7089


[^0]:    91. [Adonai and Elohim are two other names for God that are sometimes used in the Bible. Adonai means "my Lord," while Elohim means "God," although its form is plural.]
    92. [See note 56.]
[^1]:    101. [Abarbanel, commentary on Exodus 20:2. See part 1, note 117.]
    102. [The shofar is an animal horn blown on Rosh Hashana, the Jewish new year. According to Exodus 19:16, the sound of this horn was heard when God descended on Mount Sinai.]
[^2]:    107. [See Ibn Ezra's commentary on Exodus 20:2; Halevi, Kuzari 1:19-27.]
    108. [Ibn Ezra claims that the reason for mentioning God's taking the Israelites out of Egypt is that Israel alone acknowledges creation in time, while the "wise men" of the nations believe that the world is eternally created. By recognizing the miracle of God's taking the Jews out of Egypt, the Israelites acknowledge God's ability to intervene in the world and hence creation in time.]
    109. [See Maimonides, The Guide of the Perplexed, 2:16.]
