Zera Shimshon

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Chapter XXII: Vayakhel (Ex. 35:1-38:20)

Essay 7. Atoning for the Golden Calf

מִּדְרָשׁ רַבָּה "רְאוּ קֶרָא ה' בְּשֵׁם בְּצַלְאֵל", הָדָא הוּא דָכְתִיב "אֶרְפָּא מְשׁוּבָתָם אֹהֲבֵם נְדָבָה", מַה כְּתִיב לְמַעֲלֶה "הָבִיאוּ בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאַל נְדָבָה לָה' " וְאַחַר בָּךְ "רְאוּ קָרָא ה' בְּשֵׁם בְּצַלְאֵל", אֶלָּא כְּשָׁעִשׁוּ הָעֵגֶל אָמֵר הקב"ה לְמֹשֶׁה "וְעַתָּה הַנִּיחָה לִי" בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאַל נְדָכָה לָה' "פָּרְקוּ נְזְמֵי הַזְּהָב", וּמַה הַבִּיאוּ נְזָמִים, וּכְשֶׁעְשׁוּ הַמִּשְׁכָּן וְכוּי, אָמֵר לוֹ בְּדּוֹק אוֹתָן שָׁיַּצְשׁוּ הַמִּשְׁכָּן, מַה כְּתִיב בְּאוֹתָה קלְקֶלָה "פָּרְקוּ נִזְמֵי הַנְּבָה וּמַה הַבִּיאוּ נְזָמִים, וְרִהָּ הַבְּאוֹנְ וְטַבַּעַת וְכוּמְז", בִּנְזָמִים חָטְאוּ וּבִנְזָמִים נִתְרַצֶּה לָהֶם, וְרוּחַ הַּקֹּדֶשׁ צְשִׁוּ אוֹתוֹ נְדָבָה וֹמָה בִּמְקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־יִאָּמֵר לָהֶם לֹא־עַמִּי אָתֶּם יֵאָמֵר לָהֶם בְּנֵי אֵל־חָי" עכ"ל.

Midrash Rabbah:

"[And Moses said to the Israelites:] See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel [son of Uri son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah, endowing him with a divine spirit of skill, ability, and knowledge in every kind of craft]." This is [the meaning of] that which is written, "I will heal their backsliding, I will love them freely."² What is written previously? "The Israelites brought a freewill offering to the L-rd," and afterward [it is written], "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel." Rather, when they made the [Golden] Calf, the Holy One, Blessed be He, said to Moses, "Now, let Me be [that My anger may blaze forth against them and that I may destroy them, and make of you a great nation]."4 [Moses] said to Him: "Test them; let them make the Tabernacle." What is written about that iniquity [of the Golden Calf]? "Remove the gold rings [that are on the ears of your wives, your sons, and your daughters, and bring them to me]." What did they bring? They brought rings. When they made the Tabernacle they brought it as a freewill offering. What is written? "Everyone generous of heart brought a bracelet, an earring, a ring, and a girdle." With rings they sinned and with rings He was reconciled with them. The Divine Spirit called out through

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¹ Ex. 35:30–31.

² Hosea 14:5.

³ Ex. 35:29.

⁴ Ex. 32:10.

⁵ Ex. 32:2.

⁶ Ex. 35:22.

Hosea: "Instead of it being said to them: You are not My people, it will be said to them: Children of the living G-d."

- Ex. Rabbah 48:6

צָריך עִיּוּן אָם עָקֶר הַדְּרָשָׁה הוּא עַל פֶּסוּק "הַבִּיאוּ בְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל נְדָבָה לַה' ", לָמָה סָמַך תְּחַלֵּת דְּבָרָיו עַל פָּסוּק "רְאוּ קָרָא ה' בְּשֵׁם בְּצַלְאֵל" כְּדֵי לוֹמַר מַה כְּתִיב לְמַעֲלֶה וְכוּ'. וּמָה עָנְיָן "רְאוּ קָרָא ה' בְּשֵׁם בְּצַלְאֵל" עַם פָּסוּק "אָרְפָּא מְשׁוּבָתָם" וְכוּ'. וְאֵיךְ קָאָמַר בִּנְזָמִים חָטְאוּ וּבִנְזָמִים נִתְרַצֶּה לָהֶם וְהָא אֵין קְטֵיגוֹר נַעֲשָׂה סָנִיגוֹר. וְעוֹד וּמַהוּ וְרוּחַ הַלְּדֶשׁ צוֹנַחַת וְכוּ'.

This requires examination: If the main point of the commentary is about the verse, "The Israelites brought a freewill offering to the L-rd," why does [the author] begin his words with the verse, "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel" in order to say, "What is written previously"?

What is the connection of "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel" with the verse, "I will heal their backsliding"?

How can it be said, "With rings they sinned and with rings He was reconciled with them," for isn't it so that "a prosecutor cannot become an advocate." I.e., as the Gemara explains in tractate Rosh Hashanah, the High Priest doesn't enter the Holy of Holies with golden garments, because that would bring to mind the sin of the Golden Calf. Thus, if rings were used for sinning by fashioning the Golden Calf, how can other rings be used for reconciliation?

Also, what is meant by, "The Divine Spirit called out"?

ְוַיֵשׁ לְדַקְדֵּק עוֹד בְּפָסוּק זָה "רְאוּ קֶרָא ה' בְּשֵׁם", לָמָה אָמֵר "רְאוּ". וּמִלְּבַד דָּרַשׁ רַזַ"ל, עוֹד יֵשׁ לוֹמַר דְּאִיתָא שָׁם בְּמִדְרָשׁ, בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁעָשׁוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל הָעֵגֶל עָמַד חוּר וְנָתַן נַפְשׁו עַל הקב"ה, אָמַר לוֹ חַיֶּיךְ כָּל בָּנִים הַיּוֹצְאִים מִמְּךְ אֲנִי מְגַדְּלָם שֵׁם טוֹב בָּעוֹלָם שֶׁנָּאֱמַר "רְאוּ קָרָא ה' בְּשֵׁם בְּצַלְאֵל" וְכוּ' עכ"ל.

We need to check further this verse, "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel." Why did it say "See"?

Aside from the explanation of the rabbis, of blessed memory, it can also be said that it is brought there in the Midrash that when Israel made the Golden Calf, Hur stood and protested and was murdered; thus, he gave his life for the sake of the Holy One, Blessed be He. [G-d] said to him: "By your life, all the descendants who emerge from you, I will elevate them and grant them a good name in the world," as it is stated: "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel, son of Uri son of Hur." 10

⁷ Hosea 2:1.

⁸ Rosh Hashanah 26a.

⁹ Sanhedrin 7a.

¹⁰ Ex. Rabbah 48:3.

וְיָדוּעַ שֶׁהַמִּשְׁכָּן נַעֲשֶׂה לְתִיקּוּן עָוֹן הָעָגֶל, יָבֹא זָהָב שֶׁבַּמִּשְׁכָּן וִיכַבֶּר עַל זָהָב שֶׁבְּעֵגֶל, וּכְדֵי שֶׁלֹא יִצְטַעֲרוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל לוֹמֵר אַף כִּי נְתְכַּבֵּר עַוֹן הָעֵגֶל בַּזָּהָב הַמִּשְׁכָּן, עֲדִיִין נִשְׁאַר לָנוּ עָוֹן חָמוּר שֶׁל שִׁפִיכת דָּמִים שֶׁהָרַגְנוּ אֶת חוּר, לָכֵן כְּדֵי לְנַחֵם אוֹתָם אָמַר "רְאוּ קָרָא ה' בְּשֵׁם בְּצַלְאַל", שֶׁהוֹאִיל שֶׁהקב"ה קָרָא בְּנוֹ בְּשֵׁם, כְּבֶר קְבֵּל שְׁכָרוֹ וְאֵין עוֹד מְקַטְרֵג בָּכֶם. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁהוּא מֵת בַּמְעֲשֶׂה הָעֵגֶל, בִּן בְּנוֹ יִתְגַּדַל בְּשֵׁם עַל מַעֲשֶׂה הַמִּשְׁה הָעֵגֶל, וּבְטוּחִים אַתָּם שֶׁהִשְׁרָה שְׁכִינָה בְּמַעֲשֶׁה יְצַגֶּל, וּבְטוּחִים אַתָּם שָׁהִשְׁרָה שְׁכִינָה בְּמַעֲשֶׁה יִדִיכֶם. וְהָשֶׁתָא קַאָמֶר הַכָּתוּב "רְאוּ קָרָא" וְכוּ' מוּכָח דְּ"אֶרְפָּא מְשׁוּבָתִם" וְכוּ', דְּמִדְּקַאָמֵר הַכָּתוּב "רְאוּ קָרָא" וְכוּ' מוּכָח דְּ"אֶרְפָּא מְשׁוּבַתִם".

It is known that the Tabernacle was made to atone for the sin of the Golden Calf. "The Holy One, Blessed be He, said, 'Let the gold in the Tabernacle atone for the gold of the [Golden] Calf.' "¹¹ In order that Israel wouldn't despair, saying, "Even though the sin of the [Golden] Calf was atoned for with the gold of the Tabernacle, we still have the grave sin of shedding blood because we killed Hur," therefore, to comfort them, it says, "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel [son of Uri son of Hur]." That is, since the Holy One, Blessed be He, called his son by name, he has already received his reward, and there is no accuser against you anymore. Just as Hur died because of the Golden Calf, so his son will be exalted by name for the work of the Tabernacle, which serves to rectify the act of the Golden Calf. You are assured that the Shechinah will dwell in the work of your hands.

Now, it is explained well: This is what is written, "I will heal their backsliding," because when the verse says, "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel," it proves that "I will heal their backsliding." I.e., the word "see" points out Hur's reward, showing that the sin has been atoned.

ּוְאָם תּאֹמֵר אֵידְּ אָמַר הַכָּתוּב "רְאוּ קֶרָא" וְכוּ' שֶׁמַשְׁמָע שֶׁכְּבֶר נִמְחֵל לָהֶם עָוֹן הָעֵגֶל, וְהַלֹּא עֲדִיִין לֹא נַעֲשֶׂה הַמִּשְׁכָּן. לָכֵן אָמַר מַהְּ תִּאִב לַמַּצְלָה "הַבִיאוּ הַנְּדָבָה נְתְכַּפֵּר לָהָם, וּמְשׁוּם מַה כְּתִיב לַמַּצְלָה "הַבִּיאוּ הַנְּדִישְׂרָאֵל נְדָבָה" וְכוּ', וְאַחַר כָּדְּ "רְאוּ קָרָא ה' " וְכוּ'. וְלָמָה מִיָּד שֶׁהַבִיאוּ הַנְּדָבָה נִתְכַּפֵּר לָהָם, שֶׁבְּשֶׁאָמֵר לוֹ הקב"ה לְמֹשֶׁה "וְעַתָּה הַנִּיחָה הָנִיחָה לִי הָבָר הִיוּ הָעֶרָב רָב לִי אָמַר לוֹ בְּדוֹק אוֹתָן שֶׁיִּעֲשׁוּ הַמִּשְׁכָּן, וּמָה עִנְיָן בְּדִיקָה זוֹ, לְפִי שֶׁיִשְׁרָאֵל עַבְדוּ הָעֵגֶל, אֲבָל עִקְּר הַדָּבָר הָיוּ הָעֶרֶב רָב שֶׁחָטִיאוּ אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל.

Maybe you will say, how can the verse say, "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel," which we say means that the sin of the Golden Calf has already been erased for them, since the Tabernacle had not yet been made at that time?

Therefore, it said, "What is written previously? 'The Israelites brought a freewill offering to the L-rd,' and afterward [it is written], "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel." Immediately upon them bringing the freewill offering, it atoned for them, then it immediately said, "See, the L-rd has called out by name Bezalel." By juxtaposing these verses, we see that the atonement was achieved immediately when they brought the donations for the Tabernacle.

Why, upon bringing the freewill offering, did it immediately atone for them? Because when the Holy One, Blessed be He, said to Moses, "Now, let Me be [that My anger may blaze forth against them and that I may destroy them, and make of you a great nation]," [Moses] said to Him: "Test them; let them make the Tabernacle." What is the meaning of this test? It is

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¹¹ Midrash Tanchuma, Teruma, note 8:3.

because Israel worshiped the Golden Calf, but the primary culprits were the mixed multitude ("the *Erev Rav*") who sinned and who caused Israel to sin.

ּוְלָכֵן צָרִיךְ בְּדִיקָה אִם הָאֱמֶת הוּא כָּךְ, שֶׁאִם יִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא יָבִיאוּ נְזָמִים לַמִּשְׁכָּן מוּכָח מִכָּאן שָׁיִשְׂרָאֵל הָיוּ עִקָּר בַּמַּעֲשֶׂה הָעַגֶּל, וְנָּתְבַּיִישׁוּ לְהָבִיא הַנְּזָמִים לַמִּשְׁכָּן, כְּמוֹ שֶׁעָשָׂה שָׁאוּל כְּשֶׁהָעֶלָה אֶת שְׁמוּאֵל, וְאָמַר לוֹ "וְלֹא־עָנָנִי עוֹד . . . גַּם־בַּחֲלֹמוֹת" וְכוּ' וְאִילוּ בָּאוּרִים וְתוּמִּים לָא קָאָמַר, בִּשְׁבִיל שֶׁהָרֵג נוֹב עִיר הַכֹּהְנִים.

Therefore, a test was needed to determine if this was true. That is, if Israel didn't bring the rings for the Tabernacle, it would prove that they were primarily responsible for the making of the Golden Calf, and that they were embarrassed to bring the rings for the Tabernacle, as was Saul when he rose Samuel from the dead to consult with him. ¹² That is, Saul said to Samuel, "The Philistines are attacking me and G-d has turned away from me; He no longer answers me, either by prophets or in dreams; so I have called you to tell me what I am to do." ¹³ He did not say that he consulted the *Urim VeTummim*, because he had killed all the residents of Nob, the city of priests. ¹⁴ Thus, he was ashamed to consult the *Urim VeTummim*, which required the services of a priest. ¹⁵

אָמְנֶם אָם יָבִיאוּ הַנְּזָמִים יִהָיֶה מוּכָח שֻׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל לֹא הָיוּ עַקֶּר בְּמַעֲשֶׂה הָעֵגֶל, וּמְשׁוּם הָכִי לֹא נְתְבֵּיִשׁוּ לְהָבִיא הַנְּזָמִים, אֶלָּא הָיוּ עַקּר בְּמַעֲשֶׂה הָעֵגֶל, וּמְשׁוּם הָכִי לֹא נְתְבִּיִשׁוּ לְהָּיִחִיתוּ כְּמוֹ שֻׁפַּרָשׁ רָשִׁ"י עַל פָּסוּק "לָדְ־רֵד כִּי שִׁחַת עַמְּדְ" וְכוּ' וְעִיי"ש. וְזֶהוּ בִּנְזָמִים חָטְאוּ, אוֹתָם שֶׁחָטְאוּ, וּבְנְזָמִים נְתְרַצֶּה לָהֶם, לְיִשְׂרָאֵל. וְעוֹד שֶׁבָּעֵגֶל לֹא טָעוּ אַחֲרָיו רָק הַמִּיעוּטָא דְּמִיעוּטָא, וּבְנִדְכַת הַמְּשְׁבָּן הִתְנַדְּבוּ כֵּלָּם אוֹ עַל הַפָּסוּק "אוֹ־שׁוֹר אוֹ־שֶׂה" וְכוּ' שֶׁבָּעֵגֶל לֹא טָעוּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל אַחָרָיו אֶלָּא מִיעוּטָא דְּמִיעוּטָא, וּבְנִדְכַת הַמְּשְׁבָּן הִתְנַדְּבוּ כֵּלָם אוֹ רוּבַם.

However, if they had brought the rings, it would be proven that Israel was not primarily responsible for the incident of the Golden Calf. Because of this, they were not ashamed to bring the rings; rather, it was the mixed multitude who were the ones who corrupted themselves and corrupted others, as Rashi explained on the verse, "The L-rd spoke to Moses, "Go, descend, Hurry down, for your people, whom you brought out of the land of Egypt, have acted basely," and see there. 17

This is the meaning of "With rings they sinned," referring to those that did sin, "and with rings He was reconciled with them," meaning to Israel.

Furthermore, with the Golden Calf, only a minority of Israel sinned, as the Yefeh To'ar wrote on the verse, "When any party gives to another a donkey, an ox, a sheep or any other

¹² I Sam. 28.

¹³ I Sam. 28:15.

¹⁴ I Sam. 22.

¹⁵ Berachot 12b; Lev. Rabbah 26:7.

¹⁶ Ex. 32:7

¹⁷ Rashi on Ex. 32:7: "It does not say 'the people' have corrupted but 'your people'—the mixed multitude whom you received of your own accord and accepted as proselytes without consulting Me. You thought it a good thing that proselytes should be attached to the Shechinah—now they have corrupted themselves and have corrupted others." (Based on Ex. Rabbah 42:6).

animal to guard,"¹⁸ that with the Golden Calf, only a very small minority of Israel erred because of it.¹⁹ But in the offering for the Tabernacle, all or most of the people donated.

וְאָם תּאמֵר וְכִי לֹא הָיָה גָּלוּי לְהקב"ה שֶׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל לֹא חָטְאוּ אֶלָּא מֵחֲמַת הָעֶרֶב רָב, וּמַה צוֹרֵךְ לְבְדִיקָה זוֹ. וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁהַבְּדִיקָה לֹא הָיְתָה אֶלָּא כְּדֵי לְסְתּוֹם כָּה לְמִידַת הַדִּין וּלְאָמּוֹת הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁלֹא יֹאמְרוּ שֶׁהקב"ה נָשָׂא פָּנִים לְיִשְׁרָאֵל שֶׁלֹא כְּדִין, וְעַכְשָׁיו שֶׁרָאוּ בְּדִיקָה זוֹ הִיא רְאָיָה מֻכְרַחַת שֶׁלֹא חָטְאוּ, וּמִשׁוּם הָכִי רוּחַ הַלְּדֶשׁ צוֹנַחַת, כְּדֵי לְכַּרְסֵם הַדְּבָר לְשִׁבְחָן שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל וּלְהוֹדִיעַ לְכָל שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא חָטְאוּ.

May you will say, wasn't it obvious to the Holy One, Blessed be He, that Israel only sinned because of the mixed multitude? What was the need for this test? It can be said that the test was only to silence the attribute of strict justice and the nations of the world, so that they wouldn't say that the Holy One, Blessed be He, showed favor to Israel unjustly. Now, when they saw this test, it was a compelling proof that Israel did not sin. Therefore, the Divine Spirit cried out, in order to publicize this matter, to praise Israel, and to announce to everyone that Israel did not sin.

וָאָם תּאֹמֵר אָם בָּעַגֶּל לֹא טָעוּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל אַחָרִיו אֶלָּא מִיעוּטָא דְמִיעוּטָא וְכִדְמִשְׁמֵע מִסוּגְיָא דְּפֶּרֶק ו' דְּיוֹמָא שָׁמַח בִּלְבָבוֹ, בְּהַדְרוֹקֵן וְכוּ', לָמָה חָרָה אַף ה' בָּהֶם וּבִקֵּשׁ לְכַלּוֹת כֵּלֶּם דְּכְתִיב "וְעַתָּה הַנִּיחָה לִי" וְכוּ'. דְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר דְּהוֹאִיל שֶׁרוּבָּם לֹא חָטָאוּ מַקְרֵי שֵׁיֵשׁ בִּיַדָם לִמָחוֹת וְלֹא מִיחוּ.

If you say, if for the Golden Calf, only a very small minority of Israel went astray, as implied in the discussion of the 6th chapter of tractate *Yoma*, regarding one who rejoiced inwardly in celebration of idolatry, which was not subject to capital punishment by a human court, [was killed] by Divine punishment in the form of by the intestinal illness known as *hidrokan*.

Why did G-d's anger burn against them, and why did He seek to destroy them all, as it is written, "Now, let Me be [that My anger may blaze forth against them and that I may destroy them, and make of you a great nation." It can be said that since the majority of them did not sin, they were considered to have the ability to protest against the making of the Golden Calf, but they did not protest.

אִי נְמֵי בְּדֶרֶךְ אַחַר יֵשׁ לְפָרֵשׁ עִנְיָן בְּדִיקָה זוֹ וְכוּ' בִּנְזָמִים חָטְאוּ וּבְנָזָמִים נְתְרַצֶּה לָהֶם, שֻׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל מַתְחַלָּה כְּשֶׁעֲשׁוּ אֶת הָעֵגֶל לֹא הָיְתָה כּנָוּנָתָם לְכְפוֹר בְּעָקֶר חָס וְשָׁלוֹם, אֶלָּא לַעֲשׁוֹתוֹ כְּמוֹ מַנְהִיג שֶׁיֵּלֵךְ לְכְנֵיהֶם תְּמוּרַת מֹשֶׁה, וּכְדְכְתִיב "קוּם עֲשֵׂה־לְנוּ" לֹא הָיְתָה כַּנְוֹדָע, אֲבָל הָאוּמוֹת הָיוּ סוֹבְרִים שְׁיִשְׂרָאֵל וְכוּ', וּכְמוֹ דּוֹר אֲנוֹשׁ שָׁהָיוּ מַאֲמִינִים בְּסִיבָּה רִאשׁוֹנָה שֶׁהוּא לְכַדְּשׁים זַ"ל, וּבְנִדְבַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן אִיגּלֵאי מִילְתָא לְמַפְרֵעַ שֶׁלֹא הָיְתָה חָטְאוּ מַמְשׁ בַּעֲבוֹדָה זָרָה גְּמוּרָה וְכָפְרוּ בְּעָקֶר וְעַיֵּין בָּמְפַרְשִׁים זַ"ל, וּבְנִדְבַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן אִיגּלֵאי מִילְתָא לְמַפְרֵעַ שֶׁלֹא הָיְתָה כַּנְוֹנָתם חַס וְשָׁלוֹם לְכְפוֹר בְּעָקֶר, אֶלָּא לְבַקּשׁ מִנְהִיג שִׁיּוֹרֶה לָהֶם הַדְּרֶה, הֶפֶּךְ סְבָרַת הָאוּמוֹת.

Alternatively, another way to explain this matter of the test is: "With rings they sinned and with rings He was reconciled with them," that Israel initially when they made the Golden Calf, their intention was not to deny the fundamental principles of faith, G-d forbid, but rather to make a leader to go before them in place of Moses.

¹⁸ Ex. 22:9.

¹⁹ Rabbi Shmuel Yaffe Ashkenazi, Yefeh To'ar (1692), commenting on Lev. Rabbah 37:8.

This is as it is written, "Rise, make us a god who shall go before us, for that fellow Moses—the man who brought us from the land of Egypt—we do not know what has happened to him." This is like the generation of Enosh, who believed in the First Cause as the one who created the universe, as is known. However, the nations believed that Israel had truly sinned with complete idol worship and had denied the fundamental principles of faith. See the commentators, of blessed memory.

But with the offering for the Tabernacle, it became clear in hindsight that their intention was not, G-d forbid, to deny the fundamental principles of faith, but rather to seek a leader to guide them on the path, the opposite of the belief of the nations.

ְּהָיִינוּ כְּמוֹ שֶׁכְּתָב הרמ"ז זָצָ"ל בְּפֵירוּשׁוֹ עַל הַזּוֹהַר (בְּפָרָשַׁת פְּקוּדֵי דַּף רכ"ד ע"א) שֶׁנְּרְאָה מִשֶׁם שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל נָתְנוּ כֹּל זְהָבָם לְמִשְׁכָּן קוֹדֶם מֵעֲשֶׂה הָעֵגֶל, וְהוּא הָפֶּף מַה שֶׁכָּתַב הַזּוֹהַר בְּמְקוֹמוֹת אֲחֵרִים וְעוֹד הֶפֶּךְ פַּשֵׁט הַכְּתוּבִים וְדִבְרֵי רַזַ"ל, וְתֵּירִץ הוּא שֶׁם, שֶׁבְּוַדְּאי נִצְטֵוּוּ עַל מְלָאכֶת הַמִּשְׁכָּן קוֹדֶם שֶׁיַעֲלֶה מֹשֶׁה לְהַר הַפַּעֵם הָראשׁוֹנָה, וּמֵאָז תֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד הִפְּרִישׁוּ כֹּל זְהָבָם וְיִחְדוּהוּ לְקְדוּשָׁה, אֲבָל עֲדִיִין לֹא נִצְטֵוּוּ דֶּרֶךְ פְּרָט עַל עִנְיָן הַמִּשְׁכָּן וְכַלִיו, שֻׁזָּה לֹא הָיָה אֶלָּא לְאַחֵר שֶׁיָּרְד מֹשֶׁה מִן הָהָר בְּיוֹם הַכִּי אָמַר אַהַרן וְאוֹמֵר לָהֶם "לְמִי זָהָב", שֶּהָרִי כַּלָּם הִפְּרִישׁוּהוֹ לְקְדוּשָׁה וְלֹא הָיָה מִן הָרָאוּי לְהוֹצִיאוֹ לֹקְבִים אֲחַרִים וּלְהוֹרִידוֹ מִקְּדוֹשׁוֹת וְכוּוֹ.

This is similar to what Rabbi Moshe Zacuto of blessed memory wrote in his commentary on the Zohar (in Parashat Pekudei, page Zohar 224a), where it appears from there that Israel gave all their gold for the Tabernacle before the incident of the Golden Calf. This is the opposite of what the Zohar writes in other places, and also contrary to the plain meaning of the verses and the words of the rabbis, of blessed memory. [Rabbi Zacuto] answered there that certainly they were commanded about the work of the Tabernacle before Moses ascended the mountain the first time. Immediately after, they set aside all their gold and dedicated it to holiness. However, they had not yet been commanded about the details of the matter of the Tabernacle and its utensils, as this command was only given after Moses descended from the mountain on Yom Kippur. Therefore, Aaron said to them, "Whoever has gold, take it off," since they had all already set it aside for holiness, and it was not appropriate to use it for other purposes or to lower it from holiness to impurity, G-d forbid, as it had already been prepared for the perfection and rectification of the holy Gevurot, etc. The klipot gain nourishment from the Gevurot, so rectifying the Gevurot will weaken the klipot.

²⁰ Ex. 32:1.

²¹ Gen. 4:26: "And to Seth, in turn, a son was born, and he named him Enosh. It was then that they began to invoke the name of the L-rd." While Enosh believed that the L-rd had created the universe, they thought he had created the stars and spheres to govern the world, and that led to idolatry. See Rambam, *Mishneh Torah*, Laws of Idol Worship 1:1.

²² Ex. 32:24.

ּוְיֵשׁ לוֹ סִיּוּעַ לְזֶה מִדְּבְרֵי הַזּּהַר, שֶׁהָרֵי בַּפָּסוּק "וְנְגַשׁ מֹשֶׁה לְבַדּוֹ אֶל־ה' " כָּתַב וּבְהַהִּיא שַׁעֲתָא אִיתְבַּשֶּׁרוּ לְמִיהְוֵי בֵּינְיְיהוּ מִקְדְשָׁא וְכוּי', וּבְפָרָשַׁת וַיַּקְהֵּל כָּתַב (בדף קצ"ז) אָהְדָר לוֹן כְּמִלְקַדְּמִין, עוֹבָדָא דְּמַשְׁכְּנָא וְכוּי', וְעוֹד יֵשׁ לוֹ רְאָיָה מֵהַכָּתוּב בְּפָרָשֵׁת פְקוּדֵי "כָּל־הַזָּהָב הָּעָשׁוּי לַמְּלָאכָה", שֶׁהָרֵי בָּכֶסף בְּכָּרְת וֹנְעֲשֶׁה קוֹדָשׁ לַמְּלָאכָה, שֶׁהָרֵי בְּכֶסף בְּבֶּר וֹנְכְשְׁה פְּקוּדֵי הָעֲדָה", וְבִּוְחוֹשֶׁת כְּתִיב "וּנְחֹשֶׁת הַתְּנוּפָה", אֲבָל בְּזָהָב כְּתִיב "הָעָשׁוּי לַמְּלָאכָה" וְעִיי"ש.

He has support for this from the words of the Zohar, for in the verse, "Moses alone shall come near the L-rd,"²³ it is written that at that time it was announced that a sanctuary would be established among them.²⁴ In Parashat Vayakhel, it is written (on page 197a), "He repeated all over again the instructions concerning the making of the Tabernacle,"²⁵ which shows that they had started the work previously.

Also, there is proof from what is written in parashat Pekudei, "All the gold that was used for the work, in all the work of the sanctuary—the elevation offering of gold—came to 29 talents and 730 shekels by the sanctuary weight," where the word "used" means to say that it had already been prepared and consecrated for the work. That's because for the silver, it is said, "The silver of those of the community who were recorded came to 100 talents and 1,775 shekels by the sanctuary weight," and for the copper, it is written, "The copper from the elevation offering came to 70 talents and 2,400 shekels," but for the gold, it is written, "used for the work," and see there.

וּמֵעַתָּה אַף אִם נָאֱמֵר שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל עָשׁוּ הָעֵגֶל, בְּוַדַּאי שֶׁעֲשֶׂאוּהוּ בָּבְלי דַּעַת וּבְלִי תְּבוּנָה, אֶלָּא שֶׁיִּצְרֹם הִלְבִּישָׁם, שֶׁהָרָאָה לָהֶם דְמוּת מֹשֶׁה, וְהָצְלִיחוּ מַעֲשֶׂיו שֻׁעָלֶה הָעֵגֶל וְהָיָה חֵי מְדַבֵּר כְּמוֹ שֻׁכַּתָבוֹ הַמְּפְרְשִׁים, וְהַם כְּמוֹ אָנוּסִים וְלֹא הָיָה עַל דַּעְתָּם לְכְפוֹר בְּמוֹ שֻׁכַּתְבוֹ מָהָדָהָב שְׁהַכִינוּ לקְדוּשָׁה, אֶלָּא "וַיִּתְפָּרְקוּ כָּל־הָעָם אֶת־נִזְמֵי הַזָּהָב אֲשֶׁר בְּעָקֵר חֵס וְשָׁלוֹם, וּרְאָיָה עַל זֶה שֶׁלֹא לָקְחוּ מֵהַזָּהָב שֶׁהַכִינוּ לקְדוּשָׁה, אֶלָּא "וַיִּתְפָּרְקוּ כָּל־הָעָם אֶת־נִזְמֵי הַזָּהָב אֲשֶׁר בְּרָצוֹן. בְּאִזְנִיהֶם", וּכְנִדְבַת הַמִּשְׁכָּן הָיָתָה אַדְרַבָּא תְּחַלֶּתָה וְסוֹפָה וְאָמְצֵעָה בְּרָצוֹן.

Now, even if we say that Israel made the Golden Calf, they certainly did so unknowingly and without understanding, but their evil inclination enveloped them, that it showed them Moses' likeness on his deathbed, and their actions succeeded, so that the Golden Calf arose and was living and speaking, as the commentators wrote. They were like coerced people and had no intention to deny the fundamental principles of faith, G-d forbid. A proof of this is that they did not take the gold they had prepared for holiness, but rather, and all the people took off the gold rings that were in their ears and brought them to Aaron, as an offering for the Tabernacle, it was to the contrary, willing from the beginning, the middle, and the end.

²³ Ex. 24:2.

²⁴ Zohar II:126a (Mishpatim 29:575).

²⁵ Zohar II:197a (Vayakhel 3:42).

²⁶ Ex. 38:24.

²⁷ Zohar II:223b (Pekudei 8:60).

²⁸ Ex. 38:25.

²⁹ Ex. 38:29.

³⁰ Shabbos 89a.

³¹ Midrash Tanchuma, Ki Tisa, note 19.

³² Ex. 32:3.

³³ Cf. Tosafot Bechorot 39a.

וּמְשׁוּם הָכִי בָּא זָהָב הַמִּשְׁכָּן שֶׁכְּבֶר יִחָדוּ וְהָפְּרִישׁוּ לַקְּדוּשָׁה וְכָפֵּר עַל מַעֲשֶׂה הָעֵגֶל, וְזוֹ הִיא הַבְּדִיקָה שֶׁבְּדָק מֹשֶׁה אוֹתָם אִם הָבִיאוּ כֹּל מַה שֶׁהַכִינוּ מִתְּחַלָּה, וְאָם יָבִיאוּ הַנְּזָמִים שֶׁבְּבָר הוּכְנוּ לֹקְדוּשָׁה, וַהְכָנָה זוֹ מוֹעֶלֶת לְיִשְׂרָאֵל לוֹמֵר שֶׁלֹא הָיָה דַּעְתָּם לִכְפוֹר בִּעָקֵר חַס וְשַׁלוֹם, שֲהַרֵי לֹא מַעֲלוּ בִּמָה שֵׁהוּכָן לַקְדוּשָׁה.

Because of this, the gold of the Tabernacle, which they had already set aside and dedicated for holiness, atoned for the act of the Golden Calf. This is the test by which Moses tested them, if they had brought everything they had initially prepared, and whether they brought the rings that had already been consecrated for holiness. This preparation serves to show Israel that they had no intention to deny the fundamental principles of faith, G-d forbid, since they did not misuse what had been set aside for holiness.

וּכְדֶרֶךְ זֶה יְתוֹרֵץ מַה שֶׁהָקְשׁוּ עַל רַשִּׁ"י זַ"ל שֶׁפֵּירֵשׁ עַל פָּסוּק "וַיִּקְּח הָאִישׁ נֶזֶם זָהָב בֶּקע מִשְׁקַלוֹ" רֶמֶז לְשׁקֵלִי יִשְּׂרָאֵל בֶּקע לַגּוּלְגוֹלֵת, "וּשְׁנֵי צָמִידִים עַל־יַדֵיהַ" רֵמֶז לְשָׁתֵּי לוּחוֹת וְכוּ', וְהַיְּפָה תֹּאֵר הָקְשֵׁה עַלִיו מַה עִנְיַנוֹ לְרָמוֹז בְּכַאן הַמַּחַצִּית הַשְּׁקַל.

In this way, we will solve what Rashi of blessed memory questioned, when he explained the verse of Eliezer giving gifts to Rebecca, "the man took a gold nose-ring weighing a beka, and two gold bands [that he placed] on her arms." Regarding the gold nose-ring, Rashi wrote that this was "a hint of the shekels of Israel, a beka a head." One may question Rashi's comment, as the Torah later explicitly says, "a beka a head, half a shekel by the sanctuary weight." Regarding the "two gold bands [that he placed] on her arms," Rashi explains this as "a hint of the two Tablets of stone, joined together."

The Yefeh To'ar questioned this: What the connection is here to the half-shekel.

ְוָצֵשׁ לוֹמֵר דְּרַשִּׁ"י בָּא לְתָרֵץ לָמָה לֹּא הָנִּיחַ הַנָּזֶם עַל אַפָּה כְּמוֹ שֶׁעְשָׂה בַּצְּמִידִים כְּדְכְתִיב "וּשְׁנֵי צְמִידִים עַל־יָדֶיהָ". וְאֵין לוֹמֵר שָׁלֹּא עָשָׂה כָּדְ מִפְּנֵי צְנִיעוּת, דְּאָם כֵּן לָמָה בַּחֲזֶרֶת דְּבָרִיו אָמַר "וָאָשִׁם הַנָּזֶם עַל־אַפָּה". אֶלָּא וָדָאי שֶׁהַטַּעַם הוּא מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהַנְּזֶם רוֹמֵז לְמַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל לֹא בָּא אֶלָּא לְכפֵּר עַל מַעֲשֶׂה הָעֵגֶל, כְּדְכְתִיב "כֹּפֶר נַפְשׁוֹ", וְאָמְרִינֵן בּמִּדְרָשׁ לְכִּי רוֹמֵז לְמַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל לֹא בָּא אֶלָּא לְכפֵּר עַל מַעֲשֶׂה הָעֵגֶל, כְּדְכְתִיב "כֹּפֶר נַפְשׁוֹ", וְאָמְרִינֵן בּמִּדְרָשׁ לְכִּי שְׁנָבְרוּ עַל עֲשֶׁבְרוּ עַל עֲשֶׁרֶת הַדִּיבְּרוֹת לְפִיכָךְ יִתְנוּ מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל, שֶׁהַשֶּׁקֶל הוּא עֶשְׂרִים גַּרָה, וְאָם לֹא הָיוּ חוֹטְאִים יִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא הָיוּ צְרִיכִים לְמַחְצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל.

It can be said that Rashi is coming to explain why [Eliezer] did not place the ring on [Rebecca's] nose, as he did with the bracelets, as it is written "and two gold bands [that he placed] on her arms." It cannot be said that he didn't do this out of modesty, for if so, why when he repeated his words to her family, did he say, "And I put the ring on her nose." Rather, certainly the reason is because the ring is a reminder of the half-shekel, and the half-shekel only came about to atone for the making of the Golden Calf, as it is written "a ransom for his soul." It is said in the Midrash: Because [Israel] violated the Ten Commandments,

³⁴ Gen. 24:22.

³⁵ Rashi on Gen. 24:22.

³⁶ Ex. 38:26.

³⁷ Gen. 24:47.

³⁸ Ex. 30:12.

therefore they were given the command of the half-shekel, for the shekel is twenty *gerahs*, ³⁹ and if Israel had not sinned, they wouldn't have needed the half-shekel. ⁴⁰

נָאֶליעֶזֶר רָצָה לְרְמוֹז לְרְבְקָה, שֶׁאָם תִּנָּשֵׂא לְיִצְחָק תִּהְיֶה לָה הַזְּכוּת שֶׁל הָעֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּיבְּרוֹת, שֶׁעֲתִידִים לְהַנָּתֵן לְיִשְׂרָאֵל בִּזְכוּת יָצְחָק, שֶׁבְּמִידַת יִצְחַק נִיתְּנָה הַתּוֹרָה, כִּדְאָמְרינַן שֶׁשָׁמְעוּ יִשְׁרָאֵל מִפִּי הַגְּבוּרָה, וְעוֹד נִיתְּנָה הָּשׁוֹרָה, כִּדְאָמְרינַן שֶׁשָׁמְעוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִפִּי הַגְּבוּרָה, וְעוֹד נִיתְּנָה בָּאֵשׁ, וְעוֹד השׁוֹפֶר הָיָה שֶׁל אֵילוּ אֵיל אֵילְה יִבְּקָה דְּמַה תּוֹעֶלֶת בָּנְתִינַת הָעֲשֶׂרֶת דִּיבְּרוֹת אָם אַחַר כָּךְ יְקְלְקְלוּ בְּעֵגֶל, אוֹ תִתְפַּחָד פָּן לֹא יִהְיֶה לְיִשְׁרָאֵל תַּקְנָה הְנִהְנָה בְּמִדְּת הַגְּבוּרָה וְהַדִּין מְשׁוּם הָכִי רָמֵז לָה הַנָּזֶם שֶׁהָיָה מִשְׁקֵלוֹ בָּקע, כְּמוֹ הַמַּחְצִית הַשְׁקֵל דְּכְתִיב בִּיה "בָּקע לַאַלְגֹלֶת" וְכוּּי.

Eliezer wanted to hint to Rebecca that if she would marry Isaac, she would have the merit of the Ten Commandments, which are destined to be given to Israel in the merit of Isaac, as the Torah was given in the merit of Isaac, as it is said that Israel heard it directly from the mouth of the Almighty (see Makkot page 24a), and also, it was given in fire. Also, the blowing of the ram's horn [shofar] at the Revelation of Sinai was that of Isaac, ⁴¹ i.e., the ram that was sacrificed in lieu of Isaac. ⁴² These hints were given in order that Rebecca would not say, "What use is the giving of the Ten Commandments if afterwards they will sin with the Golden Calf," or be afraid that Israel would have no remedy, since the Torah was given through the attributes of power [Gevurah] ⁴³ and judgment. Because of this, he hinted to her the ring that weighed a beka, like the half-shekel, about which it is written, "a beka a head, half a shekel by the sanctuary weight," etc.

וְלָכֶן הוֹצִיא הַנָּזֶם וְלָקַח אוֹתוֹ בְּיָדוֹ, כְּלוֹמֵר אַף אָם יֶחָטְאוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל בָּעַגֶּל, מִכָּל מְקוֹם יִתְכַּפֵּר לָהֶם בְּחָח וָנָזֶם כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתַבְנוּ לְעֵיל, וְלֹא הָנִּים אוֹתוֹ עַל אַפָּה שֶׁל רִבְקָה כְּמוֹ שֶׁעָשָׂה בִּצְמִידִים, לְפִי שֻׁלֹא הָיָה מוּכְרָח שֻׁיִשְׁרָאֵל יִתְנוּ מַחְצִית, דְּדְלְמָא לֹא יָחָטְאוּ וְלֹא יִצְטָרְכוּ לְמַחָצִית הַשָּׁקֶל, אָמְנָם כְּשֶׁסִיפֵּר הַדְּבָרִים חָזַר וְאָמֵר "וָאָשֹׁם הַנָּזֶם עַל־אַפָּה", שֶׁלֹא רָצָה לְהֹגִיד לָהֶם סוֹד זָה. וְזָהוּ שֶׁהוּכְרַח רַשִׁ"י לְפָרַשׁ "נָזָם זָהָב בָּקַע מִשְׁקָלוֹ" שָׁהוּא רֶמֶז לַמַּחַצִית הַשֶּׁקַל.

Therefore, [Eliezer] took out the ring and held it in his hand, as if to say, "Even if Israel will sin with the Golden Calf, in any case it will be atoned for them through the earrings and the ring," as we wrote above. He did not place it on her nose as he did with the bracelets, placing them on her hands, because it was not necessary for Israel to give the half-shekel, as perhaps they would not sin and would not need the half-shekel. However, when he later repeated the words, he said, "And I put the ring on her nose," as he did not want to reveal this esoteric secret. This is why Rashi was compelled to explain "a gold nose-ring weighing a beka" was a hint to the half-shekel.

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³⁹ Ex. 30:13.

⁴⁰ Midrash Tanchuma, Ki Tisa, note 10.

⁴¹ Tur, Orach Chaim 417.

⁴² Gen. 22:13.

⁴³ Zohar II:81a (Yitro 286–87).