## **Zera Shimshon**

by Rabbi Shimshon Chaim Nachmani zt"l Published Mantua 1778\*

## Chapter XVIII: Mishpatim (Ex. 21:1–24:18)

Essay 8. Do not oppress a stranger

בָּ**סוּק** "וְגֵר לֹא תִלְחָץ וְאַתֶּם יְדַעְתָּם אֶת־נֶפֶשׁ הַגֵּר כִּי־גֵרִים הֲיִיתֶם בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם". קַשֶּׁה שֶׁהָיָה לוֹ לוֹמַר וְגֵר לֹא תִלְחָץ כִּי־ גַרִים הֵיִיתֶם וְכוּ', שֶׁהוּא הַטַּעַם שֶׁל "וְגֵר לֹא תִלְחָץ", וְלָמָּה הִפְסִיק בֵּינֵיהֶם בְּ"וְאַתֶּם יְדַעְתָּם" וְכוּ'?

A verse reads: "You shall not oppress a stranger, for you know the soul of the stranger, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt" (Ex. 23:9). A difficulty is that [G-d] could have said, "You shall not oppress a stranger, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt," which is the reason that "you shall not oppress a stranger." Why did [G-d] interrupt between [the prohibition and the reason] with "for you know the soul of the stranger"?

וְאִיתָא בְּשַׁבָּת כ"ב יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁעָמְדוּ עַל הַר סִינֵי פָּסְקָה זוֹהֲמֶתָן. גּוֹיִים שֶׁלֹּא עָמְדוּ וְכוּ'. גֵּרִים מֵאִי, אֶלָּא אַף עַל גַּב דְּאִינְהוּ לֹא סָּוָ מַזְּלִיְיהוּ הָנָה. וּפְּלִיגָא דְּרַבִּי אַבָּא בַּר כָּהָנָא, שֶׁאָמַר שֶׁאַםּר יַעֲקֹב פָּסְקָה זוּהָמָת מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל עכ"ל. זָה שֶׁאָמַר הַכָּתוּב אִינִי רוֹצָה שֶׁתִּלְחֲצוּ הַגַּרִים, שֶׁהְרֵים, שֶׁהְרֵב עִּמְכֶם, שֶׁבָּהָר סִינִי פָּסְקָה זוֹהֲמֶתֵכֶם, דְּאַף עַל גַּב דְּאִינְהוּ לֹא הַנָּו מַזְּלִיְיהוּ הְנֹא הַמְּלְחָצוּ הַגַּרִים, שֶׁהְרֵם אֶת־נֶפֶשׁ הַגַּר", דַּוְקָא נֶפֶשׁ שֶׁרוֹמֵז עַל הַמַּזָּל. וְאִם תּאֹמְרוּ שֶׁפָּסְקָה זוֹהֲמָתַכֶם מֵעֵת יַעֲלְב, וְאִם הָּנָה. וּלְזֶה אָמַר "וְאַמֶּם לֹא פָּסְקָה עַד סִינַי, לָּכֵן אָמַר טַעַם אַחַר "כִּי־גַרִים הֵיִתָם."

It's brought in tractate Shabbat, chapter 23 (page 146a), "[When the] Jewish people stood at Mount Sinai, their contamination ceased. Gentiles did not stand at Mount Sinai, and their contamination never ceased. Rav Acha, the son of Rava, said to Rav Ashi: What [about] converts? [How do you explain the cessation of their moral contamination?] Rav Ashi said to him: Even though they were not at Mount Sinai, their guardian angels were [present]." This disagrees with Rabbi Abba bar Kahana, who said that after Jacob, the contamination ceased from Israel. This is why Scripture said, "I don't want you to oppress a stranger," for you were equal to them, for at Mount Sinai, their contamination ceased with your contamination, for even though they weren't there, their guardian angels were. For this reason, [G-d] said, "for you know the soul of the stranger"—literally the soul, which hints at the guardian angel of each convert, who was present at Sinai. If you'll say that your contamination ceased from

<sup>1</sup> Shabbat 146a: "Rabbi Abba bar Kahana said: Until three generations [passed], [the moral] contamination did not cease from our forefathers: Abraham fathered Ishmael [who was of lowly moral stature]; Isaac fathered Esau; [but] Jacob fathered twelve tribes in whom there was no flaw." Thus, he holds that the moral contamination ceased with Jacob, which was long before the Revelation at Sinai.

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the time of Jacob, and if so, you are greater than [the converts], for theirs did not stop until Sinai, therefore [G-d] said another reason, "for you were strangers in the land of Egypt," to remind Jews not to oppress a stranger, whether a "ger tzedek" (righteous stranger) [a full convert to Judaism], or a "ger toshav" (resident exile) [a non-Jew living in the Land of Israel who observes the Noachide laws].

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