Lesson 19 – שמע Compared With והיה אם שמע

Objective: For students to realize how the והיה אם שמע paragraph repeats and expands the paragraph. It also adds statements about reward and punishment because it concludes a section.

Activity:

A. Hand out this chart for students to fill-in. Let them work in pairs so that one student can look at Debarim 6 while the other looks at Debarim 11.

ואהבת Compared With ואהבת

Directions:

- 1. Open your Tanakh to Devarim 6:5-9, the ואהבת paragraph. Try to find words and ideas that are similar to the והיה paragraph in the middle column below. Copy each pasuk from Devarim 6 into the box on the right-hand column which best parallels the phrases in the middle column. Leave a box blank if there is nothing similar.
- 2. Now underline words and phrases in the right and middle columns which are exactly the same and circle words which are slightly different.
- 3. In the left column, describe how the middle column differs from the left-hand column. What does והיה add, delete, and change?

Describe the Change	דברים יא	דברים ו:ה-ט
	(יג) וְהָיָה אָם שָׁמֹעַ תִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶל	
	מְצְוֹתֵי אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַנֶּה אֶתְכֶּם	
	הַיּוֹם לְאַהֲבָּה אֶת ה י אֱ -לֹהֵיכֶם	
	וּלְעָבְדוֹ בְּכָל לְבַבְּכֶם וּבְכָל וַפְּשְׁכֶם:	
	(יד) וְנָתַּתִּי מְטֵר אַרְצְכֶם בְּעִתּוֹ יוֹרֶה	
	וּמַלְקוֹשׁ וָאָסַפְתָּ דְגָנֶךָ וְתִירשְׁדָ	
	וְיִצְהָרֶדָ:	
	(טו) וְנָתַתִּי עֵשֶׂב בְּשָׂדְךָ לִבְהֶמְתֶּדָ	
	וָאָכַלְתָּ וְשָּבָעְתָּ:	
	(טז) השָּמְרוּ לֶכֶם פֶּן יִפְתָּה לְבַבְּכֶם	
	וְסַרְתֶּם וַצַבַּדְתֶּם אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים	
	וְהִשְּׁתַּחֲוִיתֶם לָהֶם:	
	(יז) וְחָרָה אַף ה' בָּכֶם וְעָצַר אֶת	
	הַשָּׁמַיִם וְלֹא יִהְיֶה מָטָר וְהָאֲדָמָה	
	לא תַתַּן אֶת יְבוּלָהּ וַאֲבַדְתֶּם מְהַרָה	
	מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ הַטֹּבָּה אֲשֶׁר ה' נֹתֵן	
	לֶכֶם:	
	(יח) וְשַׂמְתֶּם אֶ ת דְּבָרַי אֵלֶה עַל	
	לְבַבְּכֶם וְעַל נַפְּשָׁכֶם	
	וּקְשַׁרְתֶּם אֹתָם לְאוֹת עַל יֶדְכֶם וְהָיוּ	
	לְטוֹטָפֹת בֵּין עֵינֵיכֶם:	
	(יט) וְלִמַּדְתֶּם אֹתָם אֶת בְּנֵיכֶם	
	לְדַבֵּר בָּם בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בְּבִיתֶךָ וּבְלֶכְתְּדָ	
	בַדֶּכֶךְ וּבְשָׁכְבְּדָ וּבְקוּמֶךָ:	
	קָתַבְתָּם עַל מְזוּזוֹת בֵּיתֶךְ (כ) וּכְתַבְתָּם עַל מְזוּזוֹת	
	וּבָשׁעַרִידָ:	
	(כא) לְמַעַן יִרְבּוּ יְמֵיכֶם וִימֵי בְנֵיכֶם (כֹא)	
	על הָאַדָּמָה אֵשִׁר נִשְׁבַּע ה' על הָאַדָּמָה אֵשֵׁר נִשְׁבַּע ה'	
	לַאֲבֹתֵיכֶם לַתָּת לָהֶם כִּימֵי הַשְּׁמֵיִם	
	על האַרץ: על האַרץ:	
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- B. Go over answers, line by line:
- 13 Pasuk 11 begins with a conditional statement, "if you listen to my commandments..." This is connected with the introduction of reward and punishment below.
- and נפשך are made plural. While the first paragraph was addressed to each individual, the second paragraph repeats the same message to the nation as a whole. בכל is missing but instead another verb is added, לעבדו. One intensifying word substitutes another.
- 14-17 The next four pesukim are all about reward for keeping the Mizvot and punishment for not doing so. Notice that this is not individual reward but national reward regarding rain in Israel. As mentioned in the previous lesson, the Mizvot section is followed by a statement of Blessings and Curses. This last paragraph of the Mizvot section already begins the idea of Blessings and Curses by introducing reward and punishment for loyalty or disloyalty to Hashem.
- 18a ועל נפשכם is added for emphasis. The verb ושמתם replaced והיו as a more active and intense verb which implies greater responsibility.

18b parallels 6:8 only making it plural.

- 19 Who is the subject of the verb דבר? In 6:7 The father is speaking about them. In 11:19, the father is to teach them to his children so that they will speak about them. This is a more intense level of teaching. This high level of teaching insures that the next generation will in turn teach it to their children and so on. The Talmud capsulizes this idea in the statement: הכי קאמר רחמנא: אגמירו בנייכו תורה כי היכי דליגרטו בהו (Berachot 13b).
- 20 An exact repeat.
- 21 A statement of reward, again at a national level.

C. Summarize the changes:

- 1. Plural is used instead of singular (11:13, 18). The opening paragraph addressed each individual while the closing paragraph includes the nation as a whole. We have to each individually recognize Hashem before becoming a nation of believers.
- 2. Intensifications (11:13, 18, 19). Similar to a parallelism in Biblical poetry where the second half of a sentence repeats and emphasizes the first, the closing paragraph of the Mizvot section puts further emphasis on some aspects of the opening paragraph's message.
- 3. Introduces Reward and Punishment as a transition to next chapter. (11:14-17, 21).

ואהבת Compared With והיה אם שמע			
Tizmi Compared With 222 ENTITY			
How p. 11 intensifies p. 6	דברים יא	דברים ו	
Becomes plural – addressed first to each individual and	(יג) וְהָיָה אִם שָׁמֹעַ תִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶל מִצְוֹתֵי אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַנָּה אֶתְכֶם הַיּוֹם <mark>לְאַהַבָּה</mark>	(ה) <mark>וְאָהַבְּתָּ</mark> אֵת הי אֱלֹהֶיךְ בְּכָל לְבַבְּךָ וּבְכָל נַפְשְׁך	
then the nation as a whole. בכל מאדך replaces לעבדו as	אֶת ה י אֱלֹהֵיכֶם וּלְעָבְדוֹ <mark>בְּכָל לְבַבְּכֶם</mark> וּבְכָל נַפְשְׁכָם :	וּבְכָל מְאֹדֶדָ:	
an intensifier.			
Introduces reward and punishment to conclude this covenantal section.	(יד) וְנָתַתִּי מְטֵר אַרְצְכֶּם בְּעִתּוֹ יוֹרֶה וּמֵלְקוֹשׁ וְאָסַפְתָּ דְגֶנֶך וְתִירשְׁךְ וְיִצְהָרֶךָ: (טו) וְנָתַתִּי עֵשֶׁב בְּשֶׁדְךָ לִבְהֶמְתֶּדָ וְאָכַלְתָּ (שָבָעְתָּ:		
	(טז) הִשָּׁמְרוּ לָכֶם פֶּן יִפְתָּה לְבַבְּכֶם וְסַרְתָּם וַעֲבַדְתָּם אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים וְהִשְּׁתַחָוִיתָם לָהֶם:		
	(יז) וְחָרָה אַף ה' בָּכֶם וְעָצַר אֶת הַשָּׁמֵיִם וְלֹא יִהְיֶה מָטָר וְהָאָדָמָה לֹא תִתֵּן אֶת יְבוּלָהּ וַאֲבַדְתֶּם מְהֵרָה מֵעֵל הָאָרֶץ הַטֹּבָה אֲשֶׁר ה' נֹתֵן לָכֶם:		
ושמתם implies more active	יַטּלְּדָּה אֲלֶּה הוֹ נְיֵנֶן כֶּיֶם. (יח) וָשַׂמִתָּם אֶת דְּבָ <mark>רֵי אֲלֶה עַל לִבַּרְכֵם</mark>	(ו) וָהָיוּ הַדָּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה	
responsibility than ועל is added.	ڔؙڽؚڒۮ۫ؽؚ؋ؚٷ۪ڿٙڡ	אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצֵוְּדָ הַיּוֹם עַ <mark>ל</mark> לְבָבָּדָ	
Parallels p. 8 but in plural.	וּקְשַׁרְתֶּם אֹתָם לְאוֹת עַל יֶדְכֶם וְהָיוּ לְטוֹטָפֹת בֵּין עֵינֵיכֶם:		
ודברת בם instructs the father to speak about Torah. The והיה paragraph pushes this obligation to the child: "teach them to your children so that they will speak about them." This implies a more intense level of teaching: teach so well that they will know it on their own.	(יט) וְלִפֵּדְתָּם אֹתָם אֶת בְּנֵיכֶם לְדַבֵּּר בָּ ם בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בִּדֶּכֶךְ וּבְשָׁכְבְּךָ וּבְקוּמֶךָ :	יִּבְׁלִּנְמֶּל : יִּבְלֶכְתְּּלְ בַּנֵּרֶל יִּבְּהְּלְּבָּ יִּבְלֶכְתְּל בַנֵּרֶל יִּבְשְׁלְּבְּּ	
		ת) וּקְשַּׁרְתָּם לְאוֹת עַל (ֶּדֶּךָ וְהָיוּ לְטֹטָפּת בֵּין עִינֵיךָ:	
	(כ)וּכְתַבְתָּם עַל מְזוּזוֹת בֵּיתֶךָ וּבִשְּׁעֶרֶיךָ:	(ט) וּכְתַבְּתֶּם עַל מְיָזוֹת בִּיתֶךָ וּבִשְּעֶרֶיךָ:	
Reward added as above.	(כא) לְמַעַן יִרְבּוּ יְמֵיכֶם וִימֵי בְנֵיכֶם עַל הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַּע ה' לַאֲבֹתֵיכֶם לָתֵת לָהֶם כִּימֵי הַשָּׁמִיִם עַל הָאָרֶץ:		

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