Worksheet: The Partial Return to Zion

"For nearly two thousand years, Jews prayed many times every day for the return to Zion. Finally, in 1948, a Jewish country was born, and all Jews from around the world, except for those who were physically unable to, moved to the land. The population grew from half a million to well over ten million Jews in just two years, and has since grown to 15 million. Meanwhile, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, there are virtually no Jews left anywhere else in the world; all have either moved to Israel or long since assimilated."

This alternative version of history never did, of course, take place. But why not? It is true that Jews pray many times every day for a return to Zion, and it is true that there is a Jewish state that would gladly welcome then. Why, then, are there still Jews around the world?

What are some reasons that Jews do not move to Israel today? Are these good reasons, in your opinion?

The number of people who returned with Sheshbazzar, 42,000, is probably somewhat less than half of the number of Jews who then lived in Babylonia. That means that more than half decided not to "return." Why not?

Some possibilities:

- 1. Remember that by Cyrus' time, and certainly by Ezra's time, the Jews living in Bavel and Persia had never actually been in Judea; their grandparents or great-grandparents had been exiled from there.
- 2. They had jobs and lives in Babylonia, and no secure economic future in Judah.
- 3. In fact, the economic situation in Jerusalem and Judah was quite bad (#6 above).
- 4. Some people felt that it was not the right time to build the מקדש, as Haggai quotes (#5 above: לא עֵת-בֵּית ה' לְהָבָּנוֹת

Additional thinking:

Is it possible that there were some people who argued that if God brought the people *into* exile, only He could bring them out?

In the twentieth century, religious Jews argued about that very question. Although it now seems natural for Orthodox Jews to be Zionists, this was not the case early on. And even today, there are some who oppose the state of Israel on religious grounds. Let us look at the view of the Satmar Rav, and of R. Joseph Dov Soloveitchik, a religious Zionist.

- 1. According to a midrash, God had the Jews swear that "they would not return collectively to the Land of Israel by the exertion of physical force, nor rebel against the nations of the world, nor hasten the End." Instead, the Jews had to wait for a supernatural *ge'ula*, and they waited for this for over two thousand years. The Satmar rebbe, R. Yoel Teitelbaum, wrote: "even if the members of the Knesset were righteous and holy, it is a terrible and awful criminal iniquity to seize redemption and rule before the time has come."
- 2. Rabbi Soloveitchik, in an essay called קול דודי, on the other hand, wrote that the nation of Israel needs to support the state of Israel:

The Jewish community is obliged to utilize its free will in all areas of life in general, but in particular on behalf of the welfare of the State of Israel. ... Our historic obligation, today, is to raise ourselves from a people to a holy nation, from the covenant of Egypt to the covenant at Sinai, from an existence of necessity to an authentic way of life suffused with eternal ethical and religious values, from a camp to a congregation. The task confronting the religious *shivat ziyyon* movement is to achieve that great union of the two covenants – Egypt and Sinai, fate and destiny, aloneness and loneliness. This task embraces utilizing our afflictions to improve ourselves, and it involves spinning a web of *chesed* that will bind together all the parts of the people and blend them into one congregation, "one nation in the land"; and the readiness to pray for one's fellow, and empathy with his joy and grief. As the end result of this self-improvement we will achieve the holiness conferred by an existence of destiny and will ascend the mountain of the Lord.

Certainly *nevi'im* had prophesied that the Babylonian exile would end in miraculous ways. For example, the *navi* in Isaiah 43 says:

טז כֹּה אָמֵר יְהנָה הַנּוֹתֵן בַּיָּם דֶּרֶךְ וּבְמֵיִם עַזִּים נְתִיבָה. יז הַמּוֹצִיא רֶכֶב-נָסוּס חַיִּל וְעִזּוּז יַחְדָּוּ יִשְׁכְּבוּ בַּל-יָקוּמוּ דָּצְכוּ כַּפִּשְׁתָּה כָבוּ. יח אַל-תִּזְכְרוּ רִאשׁנוֹת וְקַדְמֹנִיוֹת אַל-תִּבְנִנוּ. יט הְנְנִי עשֶׁה חֲדָשָׁה עַתָּה תִצְמָח הֲלוֹא תִדָעוּהָ אַף אָשִׁים בַּמִּדְבָּר דֶּרֶךְ בִּישִׁמוֹן נְהָרוֹת.

Thus says the Lord, who made a road through the sea and a path through mighty waters, who removes chariots and horses, mighty and strong together: "They lay down; they will rise no more; they were extinguished, snuffed out like flax. Do not recall the earlier events, and do not contemplate what happened long ago. Look, I am doing something new, it will happen now, and you will know it: I will make a road in the desert and rivers in the wilderness!"

Later, the *navi* calls on the people to tell the world about the miraculous ways in which God will rescue them:

צְּאוּ מִבֶּבֶל בִּרְחוּ מִכַּשְּׂדִּים בְּקוֹל רָנָּה הַגִּידוּ הַשְּׁמִיעוּ זֹאת הוֹצִיאוּהָ עַד-קְצֵה הָאָרֶץ אִמְרוּ גָּאַל ... בְּאוֹ מְבָּבֶל בִּרְחוּ מִבְּשְׁרִבוֹת הוֹלִיכָם מַיִם מְצוּר הִזִּיל לָמוֹ וַיִּבְקַע-צוּר וַיָּיֻבוּ מִיִם מְצוּר הִזִּיל לָמוֹ וַיִּבְקַע-צוּר וַיָּיֻבוּ מִיִם מְצוּר הִזִּיל לָמוֹ וַיִּבְקַע-צוּר וַיִּיָבוּ מִיִם מְצוּר הִזִּיל לָמוֹ וַיִּבְקַע-צוּר וַיִּיָבוּ מִיִם מְצוּר הִזִּיל לָמוֹ וַיִּבְּקַע-צוּר וַיִּיָבוּ מִיִם מְצוּר הִזִּיל לָמוֹ וַיִּבְּקַע-צוּר וַיִּיָבוּ מִיִם מְצוּר הוֹיִיל לָמוֹ וַיִּבְּקַע-צוּר וּנִיְיָבוּ מְיִּם מְצוּר הוֹיִיל לְמוֹ וַנִיּבְּקַע-צוּר וְיִיְבְּבוּ מִיִּם מְצוּר הִזְּיִל לְמוֹ וַיִּבְּבוּ מִיִּם מְצוּר הוֹיִיל לְמוֹ וַנְיִבְּבוּ מִיִּם מְצוּר הוֹיִילְם מִיִּם מְצוּר הוֹיִילְם מִיִּבְּבוּ מִיִּם מְצוּר הִיִּיְלְם מִיִּבְּים בְּמְוֹל בְּיִבְּים בְּבְּוֹל בְּיִיבְים בְּבְּוֹל בְּיִבְים בְּבְּבוֹת הוֹלְיִים מְצוּר הִיּיִים מְצוּר הְיִיבְּים בְּבְּבוֹים מְיִּבְּבוֹים מְיִים מְצוּר הִזְּיִלְּבְּבוּ מִיִּבְּבוּ מִּבְּבוּ מִיִּם מְצוּבוּ מִיִּים מְנִבְּנִים מְנִיבְּים בְּמִיל בְּיִבְּים בְּיִּבְיִים בְּבְּבוֹים מִיְּבְּבוֹים מִינְים מְצוּבוּת הוֹיִים מְבִּבְּים בְּבְּבוֹים בְּיִים מְבִּים מִינִים מְצוּבוּת הוֹיִייִּבְּבְּיוּ בְּיִיבְּים בְּבְּוֹל בְּיִיבְּים בְּמְוֹל בְּבְּים בְּבְּיוֹב מְיִים מְצוּבְים בְּיִים מְבִּים מִּבְּים בְּיוֹל בְּיִים מְבִּים מִינְים מְבִּים מִינְים מְצוּים בְּיִים מְבִּים בְּיִים מְּבְּיִים בְּיִים בְּבְּיוֹל בְּיִים בְּבְּיוֹל בְּיִים בְּיִּבְיּים בְּיְּבְּים בְּבְּיוֹל בְּיִיבְּים בְּיוֹל בְּיִיבְּים בְּיוֹל בְּיִים בְּבְּיוֹים בְּיְּבְּיוֹים בְּיְּבְיּים בְּבְּיל בְּיִבְים בְּיְּבְיוֹים בְּיוֹל בְּיוֹבְיּים בְּיִּבְיּים בְּיוֹל בְּיבְּיבְּים בְּיוֹל בְּיבְּיבְּים בְּיוֹל בְּיִבְיּים בְּיוֹל בְּיבְיוֹים בְּיוֹל בְּיבְּים בְּיוֹל בְּיבְּים בְּיוֹבְיוֹים בְּיּבְּיוֹי בְּיבְּיבְּיוּ בְּיבְּים בְּיוֹים בְּיבְּים בְּיוֹים בְּיבְּיבְּים בְּיוֹים בְּיִים בְּיבְּים בְּיוֹים בְּיִיבְּים בְּיוֹי בְּיִיבְּים בְּיִים בְּיִּבְיוֹי בְּיִיבְיוּבְיוֹי בְּיבְּיבְּיבוּם בְּיְיִים בְּיוֹים בְּיִבְּים בְּיוֹי בְיוֹבְיבְיוֹי בְּיְבְּבְיוֹי בְי

And the *navi* calls to God to act (51:9-11):

ט עוּרִי עוּרִי לִבְשִׁי-עוֹז זְרוֹעַ יְהוָה עוּרִי כִּימֵי קֶּדֶם דֹּרוֹת עוֹלֶמִים הֲלוֹא אֵתְּ-הִיא הַמַּחְצֶבֶת רַהַב מְחוֹלֶלֶת תַּנִּין. י הֲלוֹא אַתְּ-הִיא הַמַּחֲרֶבֶת יָם מֵי תְּהוֹם רַבָּה הַשָּׁמָה מַעְמַקִּי-יָם דֶּרֶדְּ לַעֲבֹר גְאוּלִים. יא וּפְדוּיֵי יְהוָה יְשוּבוּן וּבָאוּ צִיּוֹן בְּרְנָה וְשִׁמְחַת עוֹלֶם עַל-רֹאשָׁם שָׁשוֹן וְשִׁמְחָה יַשִּׂיגוּן נַסוּ יַגוֹן וַאֵּנַחַה.

Awake, awake, garb yourself in strength, O arm of the Lord! Awake as in days of old, generations long gone. Was it not You who hacked Rahab into pieces, who pierced the Dragon? Was it not You who dried up the sea, the waters of the Great Deep, who made the depths of the sea a path for redeemed ones to pass through? So let those liberated by the Lord return, and come to Zion with shouting, eternal joy on their head. Let them attain happiness and joy, since agony and groaning have fled.

It is certainly possible that there were Jews who said, in light of these *nevu'ot*, that it was not for them to go to Jerusalem without miracles, signs from God. The *navi* himself does not share this belief, calling Cyrus "God's anointed one," but others certainly may have.