Aharon, Moshe, and Miriam - Siblinghood in the Torah, and in the Midrash

I. Miriam and Moshe:

1) Exodus 2:1-4

(1) A certain man of the house of Levi went and married a Levite woman. (2) The woman conceived and bore a son; and when she saw how beautiful he was, she hid him for three months. (3) When she could hide him no longer, she got a wicker basket for him and caulked it with bitumen and pitch. She put the child into it and placed it among the reeds by the bank of the Nile. (4) And his sister stationed herself at a distance, to learn what would befall him.

שמות בי:אי-די

נַיֶּלֶךְ אָישׁ מִבֵּית לֵגִי וַיַּקָּח אֶת־בַּת־לַוְי: ב) וַתָּהַר הָאִשָּׁה וַתַּלֶּד בָּן וַתָּרָא אֹתוֹ כִּי־טְוֹב הוֹא וַתִּצְפָּנָהוּ שְׁלֹשָׁה יְרָחִים:

ג) וְלֹא־יָכְלֶה עוֹד הַצְּפִינוֹ וַתְּקְּח־לוֹ תַּבַת גֶּמֶא וַמַּחְמָרֶה בַחֵּמֶר וּבַזֶּפֶת וַתָּשֶׁם בָּהֹ אֶת־הַנֶּּלֶד וַתְּשֶׁם בַּסִּוּף עַל־שִּׁפֵת הַיִּאִר:

ד) נַתַּתַצָּב אַחֹתָוֹ מֶרַחָק לְדַעָּה מַה־יַּעְשֵׂה לְוֹ:

Questions for consideration:

• What does this text teach you about Miriam? Why do you think she stands at a distance?

2) Exodus Rabbah 1:22

"And his sister stood back" - Why did Miriam stand back? Rabbi Amram said in the name of Ray: "Because Miriam had prophesied: 'In the future, my mother will give birth to a son who will save Israel'. When Moshe was born, the whole house was filled with light; her father rose and kissed her on the head. He said to her: 'My daughter! Your prophecy has come to pass' - as it is written [Exodus 15:20]: 'And Miriam the prophetess, sister of Aharon, took up the timbrel.' [Why was she called 'Sister of Aharon,' and not 'sister of Moshe'?! Because when she issued her prophecy, she was [only] the sister of Aharon -Moshe had not been born yet. When she cast him into the Nile, her mother rose and struck her on the head. She said: 'My daughter! What has become of your prophecy?!' This is why it is written 'his sister stood back etc.': in order to know would become of her prophecy. And our rabbis taught: This entire verse speaks [not of Miriam, but] of the Holy Spirit. 'And she stood...' refers to 'The LORD came and stood...' [I Samuel 3:10]; '[His] sister' refers to 'Say to Wisdom: "You are my sister" [Proberbs 7:4]. 'Back' refers to 'The Lord appeared to me from far back' [Jeremiah 31:3]. 'In order to know what would happen to him' refers to 'For the LORD is a God of knowledge.' [I Samuel 2:3]".

שמות רבה א:כב

ַוַתַּתַצַּב אֲחֹתוֹ מֵרָחֹק, לָמָה עָמְדָה מִרְיָם מֵרָחוֹק, אַמַר רַבִּי עַמָרַם בִּשֶׁם רַב לִפִי שֵׁהַיִתַה מִרְיַם מָתְנַבֶּאת וָאוֹמֶרֶת עַתִידַה אָמָי שַׁתַּלֶד בַּן שִׁיוֹשִׁיעַ אָת יִשְׂרָאֵל, *בֵּינוְ שֵׁנּוֹלָד משֵׁה נָתְמַלָּא* כָּל הַבַּיִת אוֹרָה, עָמַד אָבִיהָ וּנִשְׁקָה עַל ראשָ*ה*, אָמַר לָה בִּתִּי נִתְקַיִּמָה נְבוּאָתֵךּ, הַיִינוּ דָּכָתִיב (שמות טו, כ): וַתִּקַח מִרְיַם הַנְּבִיאַה אַחוֹת אַהַרֹן אַת הַתּף, אַחוֹת אַהַרֹן וַלֹא אַחוֹת משֶׁה, אֶלָא שֶאָמְרָה נְבוּאָה זוֹ כְּשֶׁהִיא אֲחוֹת אָ*הַרֹן נעַדִין לא נוֹלַד משה*, וְכֵיוַן שׁהַטִילוּהוּ לַיָּאוֹר, עַמָּדָה אָמָה וְטַפָּחָה לָה עַל ראֹשַׁה, אַמְרַה לַה בִּתִּי וְהֵיכַן נְבוּאַתֵּךְ, וְהַיִנוּ דְּכָתִיב: וַתֶּתַצֵּב אָחֹתוֹ מֶרַחֹק וגו'. לַדַעַת מַה יָהֶא בָּסוֹף נְבִיאוּתָה. וַרַ*בְּנָן אָמְרִין כָּל הַפְּסוּק הַזָּה עַ*ל שם רות הקדש גאמר, ומתצב, על שם שם *שם רות הקדש גאמר*, (שמואל א ג, י): וַיַּבֹא ה' וַיִּתְיַצֵּב. אַחוֹתוֹ, עַל שֶׁם (משלי ז, ד): אֱמֹר לַחַכְמַה אֲחֹתִי אַתִּ. מֶרַחֹק, עַל שֶׁם (ירמיה לא, ב): מֱרַחוֹק ה' נָרְאָה לִי. לָדַעַת מַה יֵּעָשֶׂה לוֹ, עַל שֵׁם (שמואל א ב, ג): כִּי אֱל דַעוֹת ה' [וכל הענין].

Questions for consideration:

- What do we learn here about Miriam's status as a Prophet? What do we learn about her relationship with Moshe?
- What do we learn here about the relationship between Miriam and God?

II. Aharon and Moshe:

3) Exodus 4:10 – 17

But Moshe said to the Lord, "Please, O Lord, I have never been a man of words, either in times past or now that You have spoken to Your servant; I am slow of speech and slow of tongue." ¹¹ And the Lord said to him, "Who gives man speech? Who makes him dumb or deaf, seeing or blind? Is it not I, the Lord? ¹² Now go, and I will be with you as you speak and will instruct you what to say." ¹³ But he said, "Please, O Lord, make someone else Your agent." The Lord became angry with Moshe, and He said, "There is your brother Aharon the Levite. He, I know, speaks readily. Even now he is setting out to meet you, and he will be happy to see you. ¹⁵ You shall speak to him and put the words in his mouth — I will be with you and with him as you speak, and tell both of you what to do — ¹⁶ and he shall speak for you to the people. *Thus he shall serve as your spokesman, with you playing the role of God to him,* ¹⁷ And take with you this rod, with which you shall perform the signs."

שמות פרק ד

י ניאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל-יְהוָה, בִּי אֲדֹנִי, לֹא אִישׁ דְּכָרִים אָנֹכִי גַּם מִתְּמוֹל גַּם מִשִּׁלְשׁם, גַּם מֵצְּז דַּבֶּרְדְּ אֶל-עַבְדָּךְ: כִּי כְבַד-פָה וּכְבַד לָשׁוֹן, אָנֹכִי .יֹא נִיּאמֶר עַבְדָּךְ: כִּי כְבַד-פָה וּכְבַד לָשׁוֹן, אָנֹכִי .יֹא נִיּאמֶר יְהָנָה אַלִּיו, מִי שָׁם פָּה לָאָדָם, אוֹ מִי-יָשׁוּם אִלָּם, אוֹ חַרְשׁ אוֹ כִּקּם אוֹ עַנִּר--הַלֹּא אָנֹכִי, יְהנָה .יבּ וְעַתָּה, חַרְשׁ אוֹ כִּקּם אוֹ עַנִּר--הַלֹּא אָנֹכִי, יְהנָה בְּשָׁה, וַיֹּאמֶר הָלֹּא אַהָּרֹן תְּבֵּר .יֹג נִיּאמֶר, בִּי אֲדֹנִי; שְׁלַח-נָּא, בְּיַדתִּשְׁלָח .יֹד נִיִּחַר-אַף יְהנָה בְּמֹשֶׁה, נִיּאמֶר הַלֹּא אַהַרֹן אָחִיךְ הַלָּרְאתֶּך, וְרָאֲךְ וְשְׁמַח בְּלִבּוֹ .טוֹ וְדְבַּרְתָּ אֵלִיו, וְשַׁמְת בָּלְבֹּי, אֶהְיָה עִם-הוֹּא יִצְא לְקָרָאתֶּך, וְרָאֲךְ וְשְׁמַח בְּלְבּוֹ .טוֹ וְדְבַּרְתָּ אַלִיו, וְשַׁמְתָּ אֶת-הַדְּבָרִים בְּפִיו; וְאָנֹכִי, אֶהְיָה עִם-פִּיהוּ, וְהוֹרֵיתִי אֶתְכָם, אֵת אֲשֶׁר מַנְשֹׁרוּ .טוֹ וְדָבֶּרְתִּ בִּיִּרְר, אֲלֹּבְי, אֵלְּהִים .יִזוְאֶת-מִּילָ לְבָּה, וְאַמָּה תִּקְתָּ הִלְּלְ לִאְלְּהִים .יִזוְאֶת-בִּיה, תִּקּח בְּיִדְּךְ, אֲשֶׁר מַעֲשֶׂה-בּוֹ, אֶת-הָאֹתֹת. .יִוֹנְאֵר. מִיּבְּרָּ, אֲשֶׁר מַעֲשָׁה-בּוֹ, אֶת-הָאֹל אָתִר. מִינְה, אָתְר הַּנְאַה, וְאַשֶּׁר מַעֲשָׁה-בּוֹ, אָת-הָא, אָת-הָא, אָת-הָּא, אָתִיף הַנְּבְּר, אֲשֶׁר מַעֲשָׂה-בּוֹ, אָת-הָאֹת אָת. הָאָתֹה בְּיִר, אָתַר מַעֲשֵׂה בּוֹ, אָת-הָאֹתֹת.

Questions for consideration:

• What do we learn here about the relationship between Moshe and Aharon? What is surprising about this relationship?

4) Exodus 7:1

The LORD replied to Moshe, "See, I place you in the role of God to Pharaoh, with your brother Aharon as your prophet.

שמות זי:אי

ניָאמֶר ה' אֶל־מֹשֶּׁה רְאֵה נְתַתִּיךּ אֱלֹקִים לְפַרְעֵׂה וְאַהַרֹן אָחָידּ יִהְיָה נְבִיאֵדְּ:

Ouestions for consideration:

• What new information does this verse add to what we saw above?

5) Nachmonides on Exodus 4:15:1

With your mouth to teach you what you are to say to Pharaoh. For up to this point, God has said that Aharon would only speak to the people, as it says: "And he will speak to the people," but to Pharaoh Moshe would speak, which could be out of honor for the king. And finally, Moshe responds: "yes I am of uncircumcised lips! How would Pharaoh listen to me?" (Exodus 6:30), and God allowed that Moshe would not speak to Pharaoh, and so he raises up Moshe, and therefore God said, "See, I am placing you as god before Pharaoh, and Aharon your brother will be your prophet." (Exodus 7:1): And the reason is that "and with his mouth" so that the words of his mouth are graceful to those who hear.

רמב"ן על שמות די:טייו:אי

(א) (טו~טז) עם פיך להורותך אשר תדבר אל פרעה. כי עתה לא אמר שידבר אהרן בעבורו רק אל העם, כמו שנאמר ודבר הוא לך אל העם, אבל לפרעה משה ידבר ויתכן שיהיה זה לכבוד המלכות. ובסוף חזר משה ואמר הן אני ערל שפתים ואיך ישמע אלי פרעה (להלן ו ל), ונתן לו רשות שלא ידבר גם לפרעה, והיא מעלה למשה, ולכך אמר שם ראה נתתיך אלהים לפרעה ואהרן אחיך יהיה נביאך (להלן ז א): וטעם ועם פיהו להיות דברי פיהו לשומעים חן וטעם ועם פיהו להיות דברי פיהו לשומעים חן

Questions for consideration:

• How does Ramban (Nachmonides) understand the relationship between Moshe and Aharon? How does it shift and why?

6) Avot DeRebbe Natan 37:12

The wise person does not speak before one who is greater than him in wisdom.

From whom do we learn this? From Moshe, as it says (Exodus 4:30), "Aharon repeated all the words that the Eternal had spoken to Moshe, and he performed the signs in the sight of the people."

And who was the appropriate person to say all these things, Moshe or Aharon?

One would assume Moshe, for Moshe had heard them from the mouth of the Almighty, whereas Aharon had heard them just from Moshe! However, Moshe said to himself: Can I speak in place of my older brother while he is standing right there? Therefore, he told Aharon to speak, as it says (Exodus 4:30), "Aharon repeated all the words that the Eternal had spoken to Moshe."

אבות דרבי נתן לז:יב

חכם אינו מדבר לפני מי שגדול ממנו בחכמה

ובמנין זה משה שנא' (שמות ד':ל')
וידבר אהרן את כל הדברים אשר דבר
ה' אל משה ויעש האותות לעיני העם וכי
מי ראוי לדבר משה או אהרן הוי אומר
משה שמשה שמע מפי הגבורה ואהרן
שמע מפי משה אלא כך אמר משה אפשר
שאדבר במקום שאחי גדול ממני עומד
שם לפיכך אמר לו לאהרן דבר שנא'
(שמות ד':ל') וידבר אהרן את כל
הדברים אשר דבר ה' אל משה.

Questions for consideration:

- What new information do we learn about Moshe and Aharon's relationship? Do you think it is what the Torah text describes?
- Why do you think the Midrash wants to teach us about this sibling dynamic?

III. Moshe and Aharon:

7) Leviticus 9:7-8

Then Moshe said to Aharon: "Come close to the altar and sacrifice your sin offering and your burnt offering, making expiation for yourself and for the people; and sacrifice the people's offering and make expiation for them, as the LORD has commanded."

Aharon came forward to the altar and slaughtered his calf of sin offering.

ויקרא ט:ז-ח

וּיֹאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֱל־אַהָרוֹן קְרֶב אֶל־הַמִּזְבֵּחׁ וַעֲשֵׁה אֶת־חַטֵּאתְרְּ וְאֶת־עְלָתָׁדְּ וְכַבֵּר בְּעַדְדָּ וּבְעַדְ הָאָם וִעְשֵׁה אֶת־קַרְבַּן הָעָם וְכַבֵּר בְּעַדְהָ כַּאֲשֶׁר צָוָה יְהוֶה: וַיִּקְרָב אָהָרָן אֶל־הַמִּזְבֵּח וַיִּשְׁתַט אֶת־עֵגֶל הַחַטַאת אֲשֶׁר־לִוֹ:

8) Sifra Mechilta D' Miluim 2:8

"Come close to the altar" - An analogy: A king of flesh and blood married a woman and she was ashamed in his presence; whereupon her sister came in to her and said: Why did you enter into this? Is it not only for the sake of ministering to the king? Embolden yourself and serve the king! Similarly, Moshe says to Aharon: My brother, why were you chosen as high-priest? It was solely for the sake of ministering before the Holy Blessed One? Embolden yourself and perform your service!

Others say: Aharon perceived the horned altar as an ox and was frightened by it, and Moshe said to him: My brother, don't be afraid — "Draw near." Embolden yourself and draw near to Him.

ספרא מכילתא דמילואים ב:ח

"קרב אל המזבח" – משל למה הדבר דומה? למלך בשר ודם שנשא אשה, והיתה מתביישת מלפניו. ונכנסה אחותה אצלה. אמרה לה "על מה נכנסת לדבר זה אלא שתשמשי את המלך! הגיסי דעתך ובואי ושמשי את המלך!". כך אמר משה לאהרן "אהרן אחי על מה נתבחרת להיות כהן גדול אלא שתשרת לפני הקב"ה! הגס דעתך ובא ועבד עבודתך!".

ויש אומרים היה אהרן רואה את המזבח כתבנית שור והיה מתירא ממנו. אמר לו משה "אחי, ממנו אתה מתירא?! הגם דעתך וקרב אליו!", לכך נאמר "קרב אל המזבח".

Questions for consideration:

• What do we learn here about the relationship between Moshe and Aharon here? How does it connect to what we have seen thus far?

IV. Moshe, Miriam, and Aharon:

9) Numbers 12

Miriam and Aharon spoke against Moshe because of the Cushite woman he had married: "He married a Cushite woman!"

They said, "Has the LORD spoken only through Moshe? Has He not spoken through us as well?" The LORD heard it.

Now Moshe was a very humble man, more so than any other man on earth.

Suddenly the LORD called to Moshe, Aharon, and Miriam, "Come out, you three, to the Tent of Meeting." So the three of them went out.

The LORD came down in a pillar of cloud, stopped at the entrance of the Tent, and called out, "Aharon and Miriam!" The two of them came forward:

and He said, "Hear these My words: When a prophet of the LORD arises among you, I make Myself known to him in a vision, I speak with him in a dream

Not so with My servant Moshe; he is trusted throughout My household. With him I speak mouth to mouth, plainly and not in riddles, and he beholds the likeness of the LORD. How then did you not shrink from speaking against My servant Moshe!"

Still incensed with them, the LORD departed.

As the cloud withdrew from the Tent, there was Miriam stricken with snow-white scales! When Aharon turned toward Miriam, he saw that she was stricken with scales.

And Aharon said to Moshe, "O my lord, account not to us the sin which we committed in our folly.

Let her not be as one dead, who emerges from his mother's womb with half his flesh eaten away."

So Moshe cried out to the LORD, saying, "O God, pray heal her!"

במדבר י״ב

נתְּדַבֶּר מִרְיָם וְאַהָרוֹ בְּמֹשֶׁה עַל־אֹדֶוֹת הָאִשָּׁה הַכָּשִׁית אֲשֶׁר לֵקָח כִּי־אִשָּׁה כַשִׁית לֵקָח: ניאמְרֹּוּ הַרָק אַדְּ־בְּמֹשֶׁה דְּבֶּר יְהֹנֶה הַלָּא גַּם־ בָּנוּ דַבֵּר נִיִּשְׁמַע יְהנֶה:

וְהָאָישׁ מֹשֶׁה ענו [עָנֵיו] מְאֵד מִכּׁל ֹהָאָדָּם אַשֵּׁר עַל־פָּנֵי הַאַדָמַה: (ס(

נַיּאמֶר יְהנָה פִּתְאָם אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וְאֱל־אַהָּרֹן וְאֶל־מִרְנָם צְאָוּ שְׁלָשְׁהָּכֶם אֶל־אָהֶל מוֹעֵד נִיצְאָוּ שְׁלָשְׁהָם:

נַיֶּרֶד יְהֹוָהֹ בְּעַמְּוּד עָנָּוְ וְיַּעֲמֻד בֶּתַח הָאֶהֶל נִיּקָרָא אַהָרָן וּמִרְיָׁם נַיֵּצְאוּ שְׁנֵיהֵם:

וּיִאמֶר שִׁמְעוּ־נָא דְבָּרֵי אִם־יִהְיֶהׁ נְבְּיאֲכֶּׁם יְהֹוָה בַּמַּרְאָהֹ אֵלֵיו אֶתְוֹדָּע בַּחַלִּוֹם אֲדַבֶּּר־בְּוֹ: לֹא־כֵן עַבְדֵּי מֹשֶׁה בְּכָל־בִּיתִי נָאֱמֵן הְוּא: בָּה אֶל־פֶּה אֲדַבֶּר־בּוֹ וּמַרְאֶהֹ וְלָא בְחִידֶּת וּתְמֻנַת יְהוָה יַבִּיט וּמֵדּוּעֵ לָא יְרַאתֶּם לְדַבֵּר בְּעַבְדֵּי בְמֹשֶׁה:

נַיָּחַר אַף יְהוָה בָּם וַיֵּלְדְּ:

ְהָעָנָן סָר מֵעַל הָאָהֶל וְהַנֵּה מִרְיָם מְצֹרַעַת כּשֵּלֶג נַיָּפֶן אַהְרָן אֶל־מִרְיָם וְהַנָּה מְצֹרַעַת: ניִאמֶר אַהָרן אֶל־מֹעֱה בְּי אָדֹנִי אַל־נָּא תְשֵׁת עָלִינוּ חַטָּאת אֲשֶׁר נוֹאַלְנוּ נַאֲשֶׁר חטאנו:

אַל־נָא תָהָי כַּמֶּת אָשֶׁר בְּצֵאתוֹ מֵרֶחָם אִמֹּוֹ וַיֵּאָבֵל חַצְיִ בְשְׁרִוֹ:

וִיצְעַק מֹשֶׁה אֶל־יְהוָה לַאמֶר אֵׁל נָא רְפָּא יִא לֹבּי יא לב:

Questions for consideration:

What is Aharon's reaction to Miriam's sickness? What is Moshe's? How are they
different and what does this teach you about their sibling dynamic?

10) Sifrei Numbers

And Miriam and Aharon began to talk against Moshe – as she initiated the conversation, the text mentions her first.

How did Miriam know that Moshe had separated from his wife [Tzipporah]?

R. Natan answered: Miriam was with Tzipporah when it was told to Moshe, "Eldad and Meidad are prophesying in the camp" (11:27). When Tzipporah heard this, she exclaimed, "Woe to their wives if they have anything to do with prophecy, for they will separate from their wives just as my husband separated from me!" *From this cry, Miriam learned about it, and she told it to Aharon.* Now, if Miriam, who did not intend to disparage him, was nonetheless punished severely, how much more so one who deliberately speaks in a disparaging manner about their fellow!

ספרי במדבר

ותדבר מרים ואהרן .הִיא פַּתְחָה בְדְּבּוּר תְּחַלָּה, לְפִיכָךְ הִקְדִּימָה הַכָּתוּב, וּמִנֵּין הָיְתָה יוֹדַעַת מִרְיָם שֶׁפֵּרֵשׁ מֹשֶׁה מִן הַאִּשַׁה?

רבִּי נָתָן אוֹמֵר מִרְיָם הָיְתָה בְצֵד צְפּוֹרָה בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁנָּאֵמֵר לְמֹשֶׁה אֶלְדֵּד וּמֵידָד מְתְנַבְּאִים בַּמַּחָנֶה, כֵּיוָן שֶׁשְּמְעָה צִפּוֹרָה, אָמְרָה אוֹי לְנְשׁוֹתֵיהֶן שֶׁל אֵלוּ אִם הֵם נִזְקָקִים לְנְבוּאָה, שֶׁיִּהִיוּ פוֹרְשִׁין מִנְּשׁוֹתֵיהֶן כְּדֶרֶךְ שֶׁבָּרִשׁ בַּעְלִי מִמֶּנִי, וּמִשְׁם יִדְעָה מִרְיָם וְהַגִּיִדָּה לְאַהְרֹן; וּמַה מִּרְיָם שֶׁלֹא נְתְכּוְנָה לְגִנוּתוֹ שֶׁל חַבֵרוֹ: לִמְסַפֵּר בָּגִנוּתוֹ שֵׁל חַבֵרוֹ:

Siblinghood in the Torah and the Midrash Pardes Beit Midrash B'Darom Shavuot Yom Iyyun 5780 Rabba Yaffa Epstein yepstein@wexner.net

Questions for consideration:

- What do we learn here about how the Rabbis understood who spoke badly about Moshe?
- What was the topic of her bad speech? Did she intend for it to be negative against Moshe?

11) Avot De-Rabbi Natan 9:2

And Miriam and Aharon began to talk against Moshe – as she initiated the conversation, the text mentions her first.

How did Miriam know that Moshe had separated from his wife [Tzipporah]?

R. Natan answered: Miriam was with Tzipporah when it was told to Moshe, "Eldad and Meidad are prophesying in the camp" (11:27). When Tzipporah heard this, she exclaimed, "Woe to their wives if they have anything to do with prophecy, for they will separate from their wives just as my husband separated from me!"

From this cry, Miriam learned about it, and she told it to Aharon. Now, if Miriam, who did not intend to disparage him, was nonetheless punished severely, how much more so one who deliberately speaks in a disparaging manner about their fellow!

Miriam said: The Divine Word came to me, yet I did not separate from my husband. Aharon said: The Divine Word came to me, yet I did not separate from my wife. The Divine Word came to our forefathers, yet they did not separate from their wives. But he [Moshe] prides himself on his prophetic accomplishments, so he separates himself from his wife.

אבות דרבי נתן ט:ב

ותדבר מרים ואהרן במשה למה הקדים הכתוב מרים לאהרן? מלמד שהלכה צפורה ושחה לה למרים הלכה מרים ושחה לו לאהרן עמדו שניהם ודברו בצדיק ההוא מתוך שעמדו שניהם ודברו בצדיק בא עליהם את הפורענות שנאמר (שם) ויחר אך ה' בם וילך מה...

מרים אמרה אלי היה דבור ולא פרשתי מאצל בעלי. אהרן אמר אלי היה דבור ולא פירשתי מאצל אשתי ואף אבותינו הראשונים היה דבור עליהם ולא פרשו מאצל נשותיהן אבל הוא מפני שדעתו גסה עליו פירש הוא מאצל

Questions for consideration:

• How does this source change the dynamic between the siblings? Do you think this matches the Torah's understanding? Why or why not?