

WILL THE REAL AMALEK PLEASE STAND UP?

1.Devarim 25:17-19

Remember what Amalek did to you on your journey, after you left Egypt – how, undeterred by fear of G-d, he surprised you on the march, when you were famished and weary, and cut down all the stragglers in your rear. Therefore, when the L-rd your G-d grants you safety from all your enemies around you, in the land that the L-rd your G-d is giving you as a hereditary portion, you shall blot out the memory of Amalek from under heaven. Do not forget!

זְכוֹר אָת אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה לְךְּ עֲמְלֵק בַּדֶּרֶךְ בְּצֵאתְכֶם מִמְּצְרָיִם אֲשֶׁר קַּרְךְ בַּדֶּרֶךְ וַיְזנֵּב בְּּךְ כָּל הַנֶּחֲשָׁלִים אַחֲרֶיךְ וְאַתָּה עָיֵף וְיָגַעַ וְלֹא יָרֵא אֱלֹהִים: וְהָיָה בְּהָנִים ה' אֱלֹהֶיךְ לְךְ מִכָּל אִיְבֶיךְ מִסְּבִיב בָּאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר ה' אֱלֹקִיךְ נֹתֵן לְךְ נַחֲלָה לְרִשְׁתָּה הֵמְחֶה אֶת זֵכֶר עֲמָלֵק מִתְּחַת הַשָּׁמִיִם לֹא תִּשְׁכָּח:

How is this command justified?

2. Devarim 25:16

For everyone who does those things, everyone	כִּי תוֹעֲבַת ה' אֱלֹקיךְ כָּל
who deals dishonestly, is abhorrent to the L-rd	עשה אֵלֶה כֹּל עשׁה עָוֶל:
your G-d.	

3. Devarim 20:16, 18

In the towns of the latter peoples, however,
which the L-rd your G-d is giving you as a
heritage, you shall not let a soul remain
alivelest they lead you into doing all the
abhorrent things they have done for their gods
and you stand guilty before the L-rd your G-d.

רַק מֵעְרֵי הָעַמִּים הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר ה, אֱלֹהקיךְ נַתֵּן לְךְּ נַחֲלָה לֹא תְחַיֶּה כָּל נְשִׁמָה...לְמֵעַן אֲשֶׁר לֹא יְלַמְדוּ אֶתְכֶם לַעֲשׁוֹת כְּכֹל תּוֹעֲבֹתָם אֲשֶׁר עְשׂוּ לֵאלֹהֵיהֶם וַחֲטָאתֶם לַה' אֱלֹקיכֵם:

How is the scope of this commandment lessened?

4. Devarim 24:16

Parents shall not be put to death for children, nor	לֹא יוּמְתוּ אָבוֹת עַל בָּנִים
children be put to death for parents: a person	וּבָנִים לֹא יוּמְתוּ עַל אָבוֹת
should be put to death only for his own crime.	:אִישׁ בְּחֶטְאוֹ יוּמָתוּ

5. Sifre Devarim 202 on 20:18

"Lest they lead you into doing abhorrent	אתכם	ילמדו	שר לא	למען אי
things" teaches us that if they repent they	עושים	שאם	מלמד	,לעשות
are not killed.		ם	זין נהרגיו	תשובה א



6. Rambam Melachim 5:4

It is a positive commandment to destroy the	עה
seven nationsand everybody who	חד
encounters one of the seven nations and does	לא
not kill them has transgressed a negative	בד
commandmentthe seven nations' identity	
has been lost.	

מצות עשה להחרים שבעה עממין ... וכל שבא לידו אחד מהן ולא הרגו עובר בלא תעשה שנאמר ... וכבר אבד זכרם.

7. Rambam Melachim 5:5

And similarly, it is a positive commandment to	זכר	לאבד	עשה	מצות	וכן
obliterate the memory of Amalek				לק	עמי

8. Rambam Melachim 6:4

This refers to those who did not accept a	שלא	באלו	אלא	מדבר	אינו
peace offer.					השלימו

What might the command to obliterate Amalek mean to us today?

9. Me'am Loez Ki Tetze 25:17

But you should know that in every	אבל עליכם לדעת שבכל דור ודור
generation it is Amalek that rises to	שעומדים עלינו לכלותנו, הכל הוא
destroy us, and each time he clothes	מעמלק שמתלבש כל פעם באומה
himself in a different nation.	אחרת.

10. Chullin 139b

Where is Haman alluded to in the Torah? In the verse in	מן מן	הנ
Bereishit 3:11, "Hamin ha'etz" (From the tree from which I	תורה מנין	הו
commanded that you not eat, did you eat?)	מן העץ	ה

11. Michael Lerner, Jewish Renewal, pages 33-34

Psychoanalytic and socialist movements face the fact that cruelty and evil are deeply embedded in individual and social structures; they suggest a process of individual and social change that will begin to undo that complex layering. The notion that the past exercises a tyranny over the present, central to the thinking of psychoanalytic theories, suggests that we humans face a long and difficult process of undoing our social and psychological inheritance.



Yet what *is* being denied is this: that he evil is Evil, that the cruelty is Cruelty - that there is anything necessary or ontological or fixed about the shadow. It may take generations to undo the legacy of cruelty, but it is not a fixed and permanent part of what it is to be human. It can be overcome, however slowly and cautiously.

12. Tehilim 97:10

Therefore you who love the L-rd, hate evil.	אוהבי ה' שנאו רע

13. R. Samson Raphael Hirsch on Tehilim 96 and 97.

This glimpse into the future of mankind as given in Psalms 96 and 97 is intended to call upon those of every generation who are the friends of G-d's cause even now to hate implacably, not the evil man, but the evil itself, and to rise in open opposition against evil whenever and wherever it may appear. For this brief look into the days to come is meant to assure us that evil cannot last forever in this world, that the future belongs to the righteous, and that with every human act of intervention against evil the kingdom of God, and hence human salvation on earth, is brought one step nearer.

14. Yeshayahu 2:4

And	they	shall	beat	their	swords	into	ָלְאָתִּים,	חַרְבוֹתָם	יייוֹכֹעֿעוּ
plowsh	ares a	nd theii	spear	s into p	oruning ho	ooks.	ותלא-	ום לְמַזְמֵר	וַחֲנִיתוֹתֵירֶ
Nation shall not take up sword against nation. א גוי אֶל-גּוי חֶרֶב, וְלֹא-							יַשָּׁא גוֹי א		
They sl	hall ne	ver aga	in kno	w war.				ַ מִלְחָמָה	יִלְמְדוּ עוֹד

Partially based on The Punishment of Amalek in Jewish Tradition: Coping with the Moral Problem by Avi Sagi.

Rabbi David Levin-Kruss dlk@pardes.org.il