

A Space for Relationships:

Genesis 1-2 and the Birthplace of Human Connections

Rachel Sharansky Danziger * October 5th 2021 * Bereshit: The Birthplace of Human Relationships #1

Course description:

The book of Genesis explores the most primal of human relationships even as it documents the dawn of humanity's relationship with God Himself. What can the first tell us about the latter? How do both types of relationships balance love with liberty, or being a part of something bigger than the self with being apart, unique, and therefore free?

The course will explore the complex families of Genesis and the evolution of both love and liberty in human interactions, and ask where they meet our own lived experience, and how they shape the covenant to come.

1: Whose story is it?

Genesis 1:1-5

(1) When God began to create heaven and earth— (2) the earth being unformed and void, with darkness over the surface of the deep and a wind from God sweeping over the water— (3) God said, “Let there be light”; and there was light. (4) God saw that the light was good, and God separated the light from the darkness. (5) God called the light Day, and the darkness He called Night. And there was evening and there was morning, a first day.

בראשית א' א'-ה'

(א) בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם
וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ: (ב) וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תְהוֹמוֹ וְבִהוּ
וַחֲשֹׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹמוֹ וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים
מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם: (ג) וַיֹּאמֶר
אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי-אוֹר: (ד) וַיֵּרָא
אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאוֹר כִּי-טוֹב וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים
בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ: (ה) וַיִּקְרָא
אֱלֹהִים לְאוֹר יוֹם וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ לַיְלָה
וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד: (ו)

Peter Guber, “The Four Truths of the Storyteller”, HBR:

Every storyteller is in the expectations-management business.

2. Humanity as God's object

Genesis 1:24-27

(24) God said, "Let the earth bring forth every kind of living creature: cattle, creeping things, and wild beasts of every kind." And it was so. (25) God made wild beasts of every kind and cattle of every kind, and all kinds of creeping things of the earth. And God saw that this was good. (26) And God said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. They shall rule the fish of the sea, the birds of the sky, the cattle, the whole earth, and all the creeping things that creep on earth." (27) And God created man in His image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.

Genesis 1:28-2:3

(28) God blessed them and God said to them, "Be fertile and increase, fill the earth and master it; and rule the fish of the sea, the birds of the sky, and all the living things that creep on earth." (29) God said, "See, I give you every seed-bearing plant that is upon all the earth, and every tree that has seed-bearing fruit; they shall be yours for food. (30) And to all the animals on land, to all the birds of the sky, and to everything that creeps on earth, in which there is the breath of life, [I give] all the green plants for food." And it was so. (31) And God saw all that He had made, and found it very good. And there was evening and there was morning, the sixth day. (1) The heaven and the earth were finished, and all their array. (2) On the seventh day God finished the work that He had been doing, and He ceased on the seventh day from all the work that He had done. (3) And God blessed the seventh day and declared it holy, because on it God ceased from all the work of creation that He had done.

בראשית א': כ"ד-כ"ז

(כד) וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ גִּפְשׁ חַיָּה לְמִינֶיהָ בְּהֶמָה וָרֶמֶשׂ וְחַיֵּי-תוֹ-אָרֶץ לְמִינֶיהָ וַיְהִי-כֵן: (כה) וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-חַיֵּי הָאָרֶץ לְמִינֶיהָ וְאֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינֶיהָ וְאֶת-כָּל-רֶמֶשׂ הָאֲדָמָה לְמִינֶיהָ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב: (כו) וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשֶׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כְּדְמוּתֵנוּ וַיְרִדוּ בְדִגְתַּי הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל-הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ: (כז) וַיְבָרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצַלְמֵם בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם:

בראשית א': כ"ח-ב' ג'

(כח) וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם אֱלֹהִים פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וּכְבִשְׁתֶּהּ וּרְדוּ בְּדִגְתַּי הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל-חַיַּי הָרֹמְשֹׁת עַל-הָאָרֶץ: (כט) וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה נֹתַתִּי לְכֶם אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׂב וְזֶרַע זֶרַע אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת-כָּל-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ פְרִי-עֵץ זֶרַע זֶרַע לְכֶם יִהְיֶה לְאֹכְלָהּ: (ל) וְלִכְלֵ-חַיַּי הָאָרֶץ וְלִכְלֵ-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וְלִכְלֵ רֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ גִּפְשׁ חַיָּה אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק עֵשֶׂב לְאֹכְלָהּ וַיְהִי-כֵן: (לא) וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וְהִנֵּה-טוֹב מְאֹד וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי: (פ) (א) וַיְכַלּוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל-צְבָאָם: (ב) וַיְכַל אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וַיִּשְׁבַּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִכָּל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה: (ג) וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ כִּי בּוֹ שָׁבַת מִכָּל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשׂוֹת: (פ)

3: the first crack

Genesis 1:11-12

(11) And God said, “Let the earth sprout vegetation: seed-bearing plants, fruit trees of every kind on earth that bear fruit with the seed in it.” And it was so. (12) The earth brought forth vegetation: seed-bearing plants of every kind, and trees of every kind bearing fruit with the seed in it. And God saw that this was good.

בראשית א': י"א-י"ב

(יא) וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תִּדְשֵׂא הָאָרֶץ דִּשְׂא
עֵשֶׂב מְזֵרִיעַ זֶרַע עֵץ פֶּרִי עֹשֶׂה פְּרִי לְמִינֹו
אֲשֶׁר זֶרְעוֹ-בּוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי-כֵן: (יב)
וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ דִּשְׂא עֵשֶׂב מְזֵרִיעַ זֶרַע לְמִינֵהוּ
וַעֵץ עֹשֶׂה-פְּרִי אֲשֶׁר זֶרְעוֹ-בּוֹ לְמִינֵהוּ וַיֵּרָא
אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

4: Not yet

Genesis 2:4-7

(4) Such is the story of heaven and earth when they were created. When the LORD God made earth and heaven— (5) when no shrub of the field was yet on earth and no grasses of the field had yet sprouted, because the LORD God had not sent rain upon the earth and there was no man to till the soil, (6) but a flow would well up from the ground and water the whole surface of the earth— (7) the LORD God formed man from the dust of the earth. He blew into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living being.

בראשית ב': ד'-ז'

(ד) אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ בְּהִבְרָאָם
בְּיוֹם עֲשׂוֹת יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וּשְׁמַיִם: (ה)
וְכָל וְשִׁיחַ הַשָּׂדֶה טָרֶם יִהְיֶה בָאָרֶץ וְכָל-עֵשֶׂב
הַשָּׂדֶה טָרֶם יִצְמַח כִּי לֹא הִמְטִיר יְהוָה
אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָרֶץ וְאָדָם אֵין לַעֲבֹד אֶת-
הָאָדָמָה: (ו) וְאֵד יַעֲלֶה מִן-הָאָרֶץ וְהִשְׁקָה
אֶת-כָּל-פְּנֵי-הָאָדָמָה: (ז) וַיִּצְרֶה יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים
אֶת-הָאָדָם עָפָר מִן-הָאָדָמָה וַיִּפַּח בְּאַפָּיו
נְשֵׁמַת חַיִּים וַיְהִי הָאָדָם לְנֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה:

Time and the Art of Living, Robert Grudin, 17:

What do I mean by “locked in time”? I mean, first of all, that we characteristically view mobile phenomena in immobile terms. We see processes like love and education as established circumstances rather than as complex temporal organisms whose lives depend on regular nourishment and renewal. Conversely, we tend to accept our own fear, weakness and ignorance as chronic disabilities rather than facing them, as we should, with the awareness that they are temporary and surmountable. Like still cameras, our minds consistently convert motion into stasis. In our language about time we resort to rocklike absolutisms – creation, completion, means, end, permanence, annihilation – terms whose static and extreme implications make them poor approximations of history and experience... We have little use at all for that most subtle and suggestive of words, renewal.

5: Interruptions as a Feature

Genesis 2:8-15

(8) The LORD God planted a garden in Eden, in the east, and placed there the man whom He had formed. (9) And from the ground the LORD God caused to grow every tree that was pleasing to the sight and good for food, with the tree of life in the middle of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and bad...(15) The LORD God took the man and placed him in the garden of Eden, to till it and tend it.

Genesis 2:16-17

(16) And the LORD God commanded the man, saying, "Of every tree of the garden you are free to eat; (17) but as for the tree of knowledge of good and bad, you must not eat of it; for as soon as you eat of it, you shall die."

Genesis 2:18-20

(18) The LORD God said, "It is not good for man to be alone; I will make a fitting helper for him." (19) And the LORD God formed out of the earth all the wild beasts and all the birds of the sky, and brought them to the man to see what he would call them; and whatever the man called each living creature, that would be its name. (20) And the man gave names to all the cattle and to the birds of the sky and to all the wild beasts; but for Adam no fitting helper was found.

Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik, *Family Redeemed*:

It is one story. The planting of Paradise, the command, and the naming of the animals are relevant events which cast a light upon and are relevant to the creation of Eve. The Torah had to tell us the story of the creation of woman in installments, advising us about other events that happened which are **indispensable** for understanding the drama of man. (5-6)

בראשית ב':ח'-ט"ו

(ח) וַיִּטַּע יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים גֶּן-בְּעֵדֶן מִקְדָּם
וַיִּשֶׂם שֵׁם אֶת-הָאָדָם אֲשֶׁר יָצָר: (ט)
וַיִּצְמַח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאֲדָמָה כָּל-עֵץ
נֹחַמָּד לְמִרְאָה וְטוֹב לְמֵאֲכָל וְעֵץ הַחַיִּים
בְּתוֹךְ הָגֶן וְעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע: ... (טו)
וַיִּקַּח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיִּנְחֵהוּ
בְּגֶן-עֵדֶן לְעִבְדָּהּ וּלְשִׁמְרָהּ:

בראשית ב':ט"ז-י"ז

(טז) וַיִּצְוֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָדָם לֵאמֹר
מִכָּל עֵץ-הָגֶן אָכַל תֹּאכַל: (יז) וּמֵעֵץ
הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בְיוֹם
אָכַלְהָ מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת:

בראשית ב':י"ח-כ'

(יח) וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לֹא-טוֹב הֵיזֶה
הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ אֶעֱשֶׂה-לּוֹ עֵזֶר כְּנֶגְדּוֹ: (יט)
וַיִּצְרֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאֲדָמָה כָּל-חַיַּת
הַשָּׂדֶה וְאֵת כָּל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיָּבֵא אֶל-
הָאָדָם לְרִאיוֹת מֵהַיְקָרָא-לּוֹ וְכָל אֲשֶׁר
יְקָרָא-לּוֹ הָאָדָם נִפְשׁ חַיָּה הוּא שָׁמוֹ: (כ)
וַיְקָרָא הָאָדָם שְׁמוֹת לְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה וְלְעוֹף
הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה וּלְאָדָם לֹא-מָצָא
עֵזֶר כְּנֶגְדּוֹ:

6: The value of loneliness

Erich Fromm, *The Art of Loving*, 7-9:

ANY THEORY of love must begin with a theory of man, of human existence. While we find love, or rather, the equivalent of love, in animals, their attachments are mainly part of their instinctual equipment; only remnants of this instinctual equipment can be seen operating in man. What is essential in the existence of man is the fact that he has emerged from the animal kingdom, from instinctive adaptation, that he has transcended nature — although he never leaves it; he is a part of it — and yet once torn away from nature, he cannot return to it; once thrown out of paradise — a state of original oneness with nature — cherubim with flaming swords block his way, if he should try to return. Man can only go forward by developing his reason, by finding a new harmony, a human one, instead of the prehuman harmony which is irretrievably lost... Man is gifted with reason; he is life being aware of itself; he has awareness of himself, of his fellow man, of his past, and of the possibilities of his future. This awareness of himself as a separate entity... is, indeed, the source of all anxiety. The deepest need of man, then, is the need to overcome his separateness, to leave the prison of his aloneness.

Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik, *Family Redeemed*:

When he begins to wonder what nature is and tries to understand it, he abandons the identity and unity of man and his environment and finds himself encountering it as a stranger and outsider. At this point man discovers in himself an incommensurability with nature... he views nature not from within but from without... When man breaks with immediacy and takes a look at nature from a distance, he encounters a reality which is not only outside of himself but also opposed to him. He is required to venture into an alien sphere. (19- 20)

7: The tree

Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik, *Family Redeemed*:

Where is the critical boundary to be found, the line which separates cosmic man from *persona*... a non-reflective life from a meditative existence? At which point did Adam make the leap into the new ontological dimension, the new dimension of being?... the Biblical story has singled out two turning points. (9-10)

The more significant turning point, however, is not **the birth of human fantasy** but **the confrontation with God's moral will**, which resulted in the birth of a moral awareness of man's own... Natural man turned into metaphysical man the very moment a heavy load was placed upon his frail shoulders... The transition from *natura* to *persona* occurs at the very instant man agrees to take defeat at the hand of God... The first law of limitation was given to Adam before the emergence of Eve, and referred to the world order. **Abiding by this law in our contact with impersonal reality qualifies and trains the self to live in accord with this principle of limitation also in dealing with the other self.** (11-15)

8: Face to face

Genesis 2:18

(18) The LORD God said, “It is not good for man to be alone; I will make a fitting helper for him.”

Rashi on Genesis 2:18:2

(2) עזר כנגדו A HELP MEET FOR HIM — (כנגדו literally, opposite, opposed to him) If he is worthy she shall be a help to him; if he is unworthy she shall be opposed to him, to fight him (Yevamot 63a).

Bereishit Rabbah 8

Said R' Yirmiyah ben Elazar: In the hour when the Holy One created the first human, He created him [as] an androgyne/androgynos, as it is said, “male and female He created them”. Said R' Shmuel bar Nachmani: In the hour when the Holy One created the first human, He created [for] him a double-face/di-prosopon/ du-par'tsufin, and sawed him and made him backs, a back here and a back [t]here, as it is said, “Back/achor and before/qedem You formed me” [Ps 139:5].

Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik, *Family Redeemed*:

The uniqueness of man-*persona* expresses itself in the *mysterium magnum* which no one except God can penetrate. In order to escape loneliness, man-*absconditus* had to meet woman-mystery. They have a lot in common... However, they are also different... The I-awareness in Adam is totally incomprehensible to Eve, and vice-versa. Each of them has a secret which neither will ever betray. Man-*persona* and Woman-*persona* resemble each other and at the same time do not understand each other. She is *ezer ke-negdo*, his helper and his opponent at the same time. For man and woman differ not only psychologically as male and female, of whom the first account of creation tells us, but also spiritually and personality-wise... Because the woman is not the shadow of man but an independent persona, because the woman projects a totally different existential image, her companionship helps man to liberate himself from his loneliness. In the interpersonalistic existential tension both man and woman find redemption. (21-22)

בראשית ב':י"ח

(יח) וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לֹא־טוֹב הֵיזְתָה הָאָדָם לְבִדּוֹ אֶעֱשֶׂה־לּוֹ עֶזֶר כְּנֶגְדּוֹ:

רש"י על בראשית ב':י"ח:ב'

(ב) עזר כנגדו. זכה - עזר; לא זכה - כנגדו להלחם:

בראשית רבה ח'

אמר רבי ירמיה בן אלעזר בשעה שברא הקדוש ברוך הוא את אדם הראשון, אנדרוגינוס בראו, הדא הוא דכתיב (בראשית ה, ב): זכר ונקבה בראם. אמר רבי שמואל בר נחמן, בשעה שברא הקדוש ברוך הוא את אדם הראשון, דיו פרצופים בראו, ונסרו ועשאו גבים, גב לכאן וגב לכאן.

9: The first couple

Genesis 2:21-25

(21) So the LORD God cast a deep sleep upon the man; and, while he slept, He took one of his ribs and closed up the flesh at that spot. (22) And the LORD God fashioned the rib that He had taken from the man into a woman; and He brought her to the man. (23) Then the man said, "This one at last Is bone of my bones And flesh of my flesh. This one shall be called Woman, For from man was she taken." (24) Hence a man leaves his father and mother and clings to his wife, so that they become one flesh. (25) The two of them were naked, the man and his wife, yet they felt no shame.

בראשית ב':כ"א-כ"ה

(כא) וַיִּפֹּל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים | תְּרִדְמָה עַל-
הָאָדָם וַיִּישָׁן וַיִּקַּח אַחַת מִצְלָעָתָיו וַיִּסְגֹּר
בָּשָׂר תַּחֲתָנָה: (כב) וַיְבֹן יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים |
אֶת-הַצֶּלַע אֲשֶׁר-לָקַח מִן-הָאָדָם לְאִשָּׁה
וַיְבָאָהּ אֶל-הָאָדָם: (כג) וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם
זֹאת הַפֶּעַם עֵצָם מֵעֵצָמִי וּבָשָׂר מִבְּשָׂרִי
לְזֹאת יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה כִּי מֵאִישׁ לָקַחָהּ זֹאת:
(כד) עַל-כֵּן יַעֲזֹב אִישׁ אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-
אִמּוֹ וְדָבַק בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ וְהֵיוּ לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד:
(כה) וַיְהִיו שְׁנֵיהֶם עֲרוּמִים הָאָדָם
וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְלֹא יִתְבַּשְׁשׁוּ:

Avivah Gottlieb Zornberg, *The Murmuring Deep*:

Problems, crisis, conflict, instability – these are the very substance of narrative... narrative is often radically at odds with the utopian state of closure... Miller argues that "closure" and "narratability" are essentially in conflict... Such a fiction, then, is a "perverse" project, since it longs to eliminate the narratable... Since "only insufficiencies, defaults, deferrals, can be 'told'," the very idea of a narrative of happiness is put in question. For to bring the narrative to a state of fulfillment is, virtually, to end it. (354-256)

...this world is the world of narrative, while the hereafter represents closure... Narrative and closure are incongruous worlds; but they yearn for each other. In the world of narrative, ultimate meanings are veiled; desires and fears, multiple possibilities, suspense, insufficiency keep the story going. But when the end comes, nothing further can develop; all is arrested in the condition to which its turbulent history has brought it. (357)

Mark Twain, *The Diaries of Adam and Eve*:

"Wherever she was, there was Eden."