



Expanded commentary and sources



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11 for the various signs and portents that הוֹדִי sent him to display in the land of Egypt, against Pharaoh and all his courtiers and his whole country, לְכַל־הָאֹתוֹת וְהַמוֹפְתִּים אֲשֶׁר שְׁלַחְוּ יְהוָה לַעֲשׂוֹת בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם לַפְרָעָה וּלְכָל־עֲבָדָיו וּלְכָל־אֶרֶצוֹ:

Maimonides explains in "Guide for the Perplexed" that not all qualified individuals become prophets due to the lack of worthiness among their contemporaries. The portrayal of prophets in the Torah emphasizes the unique qualities and relationships with God required for prophecy. Moses' miracles, performed face to face with God, established his authenticity as a prophet beyond doubt. Ramban explains that those who rebelled against Moses challenged God's authority, highlighting the significance of Moses' leadership and the miracles he performed. Torah teachings describe different dimensions of God, with Moses' miracles being understood only by the spiritually elite.

12 and for all the great might and awesome power that מֹשֶׁה מִלִּי־יִשְׂרָאֵל: וּלְכָל־הַיָּד הַחֲזָקָה וּלְכָל־הַמֹּרָא הַגָּדוֹל אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה מֹשֶׁה לְעֵינֵי כָל־יִשְׂרָאֵל:

Various texts within Jewish thought, Chasidut, Talmud, Quoting Commentary, Halakhah, Commentary, Midrash, Targum, Kabbalah, and Musar, discuss different aspects of Moses' actions and significance, the Torah, and the interactions between God and the Jewish people. These texts delve into Moses' doubts and complaints, his role as a leader, the authority of the Torah, and the profound impact of events such as the splitting of the sea and the revelation at Mount Sinai. The significance of specific details in the narrative, the process of receiving and maintaining the Torah, and the symbolic meanings behind different elements are explored within the texts.



1    Moses went up from the steppes of Moab to Mount Nebo, to the summit of Pisgah, opposite Jericho, and he showed him the whole land: Gilead as far as Dan;

Various texts explore themes related to Biblical passages, discussing Moses' vision of the land of Israel, the importance of prayer, the reasons why Moses was not allowed to enter the Promised Land, and the boundaries of Eretz Yisrael. The Talmud delves into discussions regarding Moses' physical strength before his death, while commentary explores how divine assistance and prophecy played a role in Moses' vision. The Midrash discusses Moses' death and burial, highlighting the power of prayer to change decrees, and the Tanakh mentions the idolatry of the Danite tribe. Halakhah addresses customs related to Simchat Torah, and quotes from various commentaries provide insights on Job's arguments, Moses' vision, the concept of blessings and curses, humility, and geographical locations in the Bible. Musar discusses Moses' request for a successor and his spiritual insights, while Tosefta draws parallels between divine retribution in biblical stories.

2    all Naphtali; the land of Ephraim and Manasseh; the whole land of Judah as far as the Western (Western I.e., Mediterranean; cf. 11.24.) Sea;

In Deuteronomy 34:2, God shows Moses the land of Israel, including specific tribes and regions, connecting them to historical and spiritual significance. The Midrash and Targums further elaborate on the individuals, events, and leaders associated with these tribes, while Rabbeinu Bahya emphasizes the Jewish people's exclusive claim to prophecy, Torah, the land of Israel, and resurrection after death. The significance of Hebrew terms for directions, the Sea of Reeds, and the symbolic meaning of the four directions are also discussed by Rashi and Ramban.

3    the Negeb; and the Plain—the Valley of Jericho, the city of palm trees—as far as Zoar.

Rabbi Yehoshua ben Levi discusses the future rebuilding of the Temple and the descendants of Jethro studying Torah, while various commentators describe locations shown to Moses before his passing. In different texts, Jericho is associated with palm trees and dates, and the importance of Torah being deeply embedded in one's heart is emphasized. The Midrash explains significant locations shown to Moses, and Rabbi Akiva recounts a debate about the credibility of various types of testimony in allowing a woman to remarry. The Targums mention future conflicts and deliverance during a time of tribulation.

4    And he said to him, “This is the land of which I swore to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, ‘I will assign it to your offspring.’ I have let you see it with your own eyes, but you shall not cross there.”

In Jewish thought, Moses was shown the land he would not enter as a consolation, with sages interpreting this spiritually rather than physically. In the Midrash, Moses saw all generations and their fates but was denied entry into the land. The Talmud discusses various teachings related to respecting the dead, the mitzvot in the Torah, and Torah education for children. Philo reflects on the need to detach from worldly things and focus on higher realities. The Targum emphasizes the fulfillment of God's promise to the forefathers but Moses being unable to enter the promised land. Finally, commentary explains that Moses was forbidden to enter the land to maintain the effectiveness of his blessing and the opportunity for the generation to participate in the resurrection, proving that the dead can communicate with the living world.

5    So Moses the servant of הוהי died there, in the land of Moab, at the command of הוהי.

The text discusses Moses' unique death in the land of Moav, emphasizing his obedience and special relationship with God. Various interpretations highlight the peaceful passing of Moses, Aaron, and Miriam as a divine "kiss," symbolizing their righteousness and close connection to the divine. Moses' role as a servant leader is emphasized, along with his desire to serve God until his last moments.

וַיַּעַל מֹשֶׁה מֵעֶרְבַת מוֹאָב אֶל־הָר נָבוֹ רֹאשׁ הַפְּסָגָה אֲשֶׁר עַל־פְּנֵי יְרִיחוֹ וַיִּרְאֶהוּ יְהוָה אֶת־כָּל־הָאָרֶץ אֶת־הַנְּגִלָּה עַד־דָּן:

Then [God] became King (King I.e., one who provides protection and caring help. (This poetic figure takes the ancient Near Eastern status and gender hierarchy as a given.) See further the Dictionary under “king.”) in Jeshurun,When the heads of the people assembled,The tribes of Israel together.

The text explores various aspects of Jewish thought, Midrash, Halakhah, commentary, Chasidut, liturgy, Targum, Talmud, Musar, and Kabbalah, providing insights into topics such as the importance of fair judgment by judges, the significance of elders, the consequences of lashon hara, the role of leaders in unity, and the connections between God, Moses, Torah, and the Jewish people. Reflections on concepts like unity, leadership, and divine intervention are examined through different lenses and sources, offering a deeper understanding of Jewish tradition and practice.

6    May Reuben live and not die,Though few be his numbers.

The text explores the significance of Reuben as Jacob's firstborn son, focusing on his sins, loss of privileges, redemption through repentance, and resurrection concepts. Moses prays for Reuben's tribe to live and not die, replenish their numbers, and be righteous. The connection between Reuben and Judah, their actions, blessings, and interpretation are linked to reincarnation, repentance, and divine mercy, implying a contrast between the brothers. Additionally, various sources support the belief in resurrection based on Moshe's blessings and Targum interpretations. Overall, the text emphasizes the importance of unity, repentance, and divine mercy in understanding and following God's will.

7    And this he said of Judah:Hear, הוהי, the voice of JudahAnd restore him to his people.Though his own hands strive for him, (Though his own hands strive for him Better (vocalizing rab with patha) “Make his hands strong for him.” Cf. rabbeh, Judg. 9.29.) Help him against his foes.

The text discusses various aspects related to Judah, including his prayers for divine assistance, blessings for the tribe of Judah, his role in battle, and his confession regarding Tamar. It also explores connections between Judah and other tribes, highlighting the importance of prayer, repentance, and the perpetual seeking of a connection with the divine in Jewish thought, Talmudic interpretations, Kabbalistic texts, commentaries, Tanakh passages, Chasidut teachings, Targums, and Musar lessons.

8    And of Levi he said:Let Your Thummim and UrimBe with Your faithful one,Whom You tested at Massah,Challenged at the waters of Meribah;

The text discusses the tribe of Levi's attachment to God, emphasizing their loyalty, faithfulness, and righteous actions throughout history, such as during the golden calf incident and the waters of Meribah. The Levites were praised for their piety, devotion, and fulfillment of their duties as priests and teachers of the Torah. Through their faithfulness, they remained God's devoted ones, exemplifying trust, righteousness, and faithfulness. Aaron, as High Priest, was commended for his piety and faithful service. Moses blessed the tribe of Levi, highlighting their virtues and highlighting their distinction and blessing compared to others.

9    Who said of his father and mother,“I consider them not.”His brothers he disregarded,Ignored his own children.Your precepts alone they observed,And kept Your covenant.

Midrashim discuss Levi's loyalty and dedication to God, while emphasizing the importance of following God's ways for eternal blessings. Various commentaries commend the Levites for their obedience, impartial judgment, and commitment to God's commandments. The tribe of Levi is praised for their spiritual superiority, loyalty during the golden calf incident, and dedication to upholding God's word. Additionally, the significance of circumcision and the Levites' virtues are highlighted in Halakhah texts, while Targum commentaries and Kabbalistic writings also focus on

וַיְהִי בִישׁוּרֹן מֶלֶךְ בַּהֲתַאסֵּף רָאשֵׁי עַם יְחִיד שְׁבֹטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

וְזֹאת לַיהוּדָה וַיֹּאמֶר שְׁמַע יְהוָה קוֹל יְהוּדָה וְאֶל־עַמּוֹ תְּבִיאֵנּוּ יְיָ רַב לֹו וְעֹזר מִצָּרֵיו תְּהִיָּה: {פ}

וּלְלֵוִי אָמַר תְּמִיד וְאוֹרֵיךְ לְאִישׁ חֲסִידֶךָ אֲשֶׁר נִסִּיתוֹ בַּמֶּסָּה תִּרְבֶּיהוּ עַל־מִי מְרִיבָה:

הָאֲמַר לְאַבְיוּ וּלְאִמּוֹ לֹא רֵאִיתִיו וְאֶת־אֲחִיו לֹא הִכִּיר וְאֶת־בָּנָיו לֹא יָדַע כִּי שְׁמוֹ אִמְרַתְךָ וּבְרִיתְךָ יִנָּצְרוּ:

the tribe. The connection between Asher's blessings and their virtuous acts, such as giving charity, is also explored, linking itting to the abundance of blessings promised by God. Additionally, the text touches upon the relationship between Asher and other tribes, illustrating their favored position and prosperity within the Israelite camp.

25 (Meaning of verse uncertain.) May your doorposts

be iron and copper,and your security last all your days.

In the Midrash, various rabbis discuss Torah study, the prosperity of Israel, and blessings on the tribe of Asher, while

Jewish thought explores the term "male" in different contexts. The Talmud delves into rules regarding shoes on the

elaborate on spiritual benefits, leadership roles, and the importance of maintaining strength and wisdom into old age.

26 O Jeshurun, there is none like God,Riding through

the heavens to help you,Through the skies in His

majesty.

Various texts from Jewish thought, Midrash, Talmud, commentary, Chasidut, Kabbalah, Targum, and Musar discuss the

importance of connecting with God through studying Torah, observing commandments, and embodying divine

attributes on Earth. Emphasis is placed on God's dominion over the heavens, the unique relationship between God and Israel, and the significance of prayer and spiritual practices in maintaining this connection. The texts also delve into the

role of the Jewish people in assisting God's actions and the consequences of sinfulness on manifestations of His powers.

27 (Meaning of verse uncertain.) The ancient God is a

refuge;

out the enemy before youHis command: Destroy!

Various texts from Midrash, Jewish Thought, Talmud, Commentary, Kabbalah, Quoting Commentary, Halakiah,

Chasidut, Targum, and Musar delve into concepts such as the relationship between God and the world, spiritual purty,

self-control, prayer, humility, faith, connection to the divine, the importance of Torah study, and the significance of

righteous individuals in upholding the world. The texts also touch on themes of humility, overcoming enemies,

receiving healing, and the eternal nature of God's support.

28 Thus Israel dwells in safety,Untroubled is Jacob's

abode, (abode Others "fountain.") In a land of

grain and wine,Under heavens dripping dew.

Various Midrash texts explore the symbolism of dew in relation to Israel's fate and God's control over them.

highlighting the importance of prayer for forgiveness, Jewish thought discusses Jacob's blessing and separation,

emphasizing individual spiritual personality. Commentary emphasizes the exclusivity of the Jewish people and their

unique destiny, while quoting commentaries delve into symbolic interpretations of biblical verses. In Tanakh, blessings

are bestowed upon Jacob and Joseph, expressing confidence in God's protection. Chasidut links foreign thoughts to the

corruption of mishpat, and Kabbalah emphasizes the unique and secure destiny of Jacob's descendants. The Talmud

discusses decrees issued by Moses and the consequences of Israel's behavior, while Mishnah addresses disagreements

on how to roast the Paschal lamb. Targum emphasizes Israel's security and prosperity, tied to blessings from the

heavens.

29 O happy Israel! Who is like you,A people delivered

by Your protecting Shield, your sword

triumphantYour enemies shall come cringing before

you,and you shall tread on their backs.

The text explores various aspects of Jewish religious practices, beliefs, and interpretations. It includes discussions about

specific rituals during Sukkot and Shemini Atzeret, the importance of sacrifices, divine foreknowledge, individual and

collective rewards for good deeds, and the unique relationship between Israel and God. Additionally, it delves into the

themes of humility, triumph over enemies, and the concept of the Jewish people ascending to reach the Unlimited One

in Kabbalah. Biblical verses and commentaries are referenced to provide support and explanations for these topics.

the tribe of Levi's commitment to God and His covenant. The Talmud mentions a halakha regarding the tribe of Levi,

with a verse indicating some Levites were involved in idol worship.

10 They shall teach Your laws to Jacoband Your

instructions to Israel.They shall offer You

incense to savor (They shall offer You incense to

savor lit. "They shall place incense in Your

nostril.") And whole-offerings on Your altar.

Midrash discusses Elikanah's righteousness and Micah's atonement, highlighting the importance of incense offerings

and the role of the tribe of Levi in sacrificial practices. Jewish Thought explores the rewards of good deeds and the

acceptance of Torah, while Commentary emphasizes the teaching role of the Levites. Halakiah delves into the Levites'

dedication to Torah and spiritual matters. Chasidut discusses the spiritual significance of incense, Targum emphasizes

the role of priests in appeasing God, and the Talmud discusses practices related to incense and wealth. Musar

underscores the importance of supporting those serving God, and Kabbalah describes Aaron's spiritual qualifications

for offering incense.

11 Bless, יהוה, his substance,and favor his

undertakings,Smite the joins of his foes;Let his

enemies rise no more.

Various commentaries explore the significance of offerings in the Temple, particularly focusing on incense-burning and

the importance of compassion towards the less fortunate. Moses' close relationship with God is noted, as well as the

selection of priests for incense-burning to seek favor from God. The Midrash connects biblical tribes with specific

kingdoms based on symbolism and predicts the futures of biblical figures. Talmudic texts discuss the validity of

disqualified Cohen's work, while Halakiah explains the acceptance of desecrated priests in service. The Targums

seek blessings and protection for the tribe of Levi, while Liturgy provides post-meal blessings. Chasidut emphasizes

noble actions and influence, while Kabbalah explores Aaron's spiritual fitness for temple service and blessings.

12 Of Benjamin he said:Beloved of יהוה,He rests

securely beside (God),Who protects him always,As

he rests between God's shoulders. (As he rests

between God's shoulders Or "He dwells amid God's

slopes.")

The text discusses the special status of the tribe of Benjamin in Jewish thought, particularly in relation to the Temple

being located in their territory. Benjamin's unique blessings and connection to the Temple are highlighted, emphasizing

the protection and presence of the divine in his land. The importance of the upah in marriage according to Jewish law

and the significance of Judah's leadership role are also explored in various commentaries and texts.

13 And of Joseph he said:Beloved of יהוה be his

inheritance;

Hebrew manuscripts: "With the bounty of heaven

bounty of dew from heaven Targum Onkelos and two

above," reading me'at ("above") for mal lit,

"From dew", cf. Gen. 49:25.) And of the deep that

couches below;

Moses blesses Joseph's land in Deuteronomy 33:13, emphasizing the abundant blessings it will receive from the Lord,

including dew and deep waters, symbolizing fertility and abundance. This unique blessing is described as being

especially fruitful, with a balance of Divine qualities and emphasis on irrigation even during droughts. The blessing of

Joseph's land is considered the most blessed of all lands in the Midrash Sifrei Devarim.

14 With the bounteous yield of the sun,and the

bounteous crop of the moons;

The texts explore the relationship between the sun, moon, and crop growth, emphasizing the importance of wisdom in

maintaining health and highlighting the symbolism of the luminaries in providing light and influencing plant growth.

The commentaries discuss the significance of the sun and moon in creation, caution against premature redemption, and highlight the influence of stars on a person's body. The Targums and Halakhah texts describe the earth's dependence on the sun and moon for harvests and the commandment to offer sacrifices on Rosh Chodesh to acknowledge the power of the luminaries.

ומראש הַרְרִיקָהּ וממַגֵּד גְּבִעוֹת עוֹלָם: 15 With the best from the ancient mountains,And the bounty of hills immemorial;

Moses blesses the land of Ephrayim with abundant fruit from ancient mountains and everlasting hills, highlighting the importance of the land in Joseph's blessing. Talmudic discussions further emphasize Joseph's territory and the Divine Presence within it, while Targums connect the land's blessings to the righteousness of ancestors. Commentaries on Genesis also praise the abundance of produce in Judah and expand on Joseph's blessings reaching far and wide.

וממַגֵּד אֶרֶץ וּמִלֵּאָה וּרְצוֹן שִׁכְנֵי סִנְה תְּבוֹאֲתָהּ לְרֹאשׁ יוֹסֵף וּלְקִדְקֵד קִיּוֹר אֶתִּיר: 16 With the bounty of earth and its fullness,And the favor of the Presence (Presence Lit. “Dweller”; cf. Exod. 3.1ff.) in the Bush.May these rest on the head of Joseph,On the crown of the elect of his brothers.

The text discusses Joseph's forgiveness and blessings to his brothers, Moses encountering God in a burning bush, the concept of God's continuous presence in Jewish thought, and the distribution of sacred covers and sacrifices in the Talmud. Additionally, it explores the connection between various biblical figures and attributes in Chasidut, the punishment of the Egyptians for mistreating the Israelites, and the abundance and blessings bestowed upon Joseph and his family in the Targum.

בְּכוֹר שׁוֹרֵי הַדֶּר לוֹ וְקִרְגֵּי רֹאשׁ קַרְלֵי בָּהֶם עָמִים יִנָּח וְיִחְדּוּ אַפְסֵירָאֲרֵץ וְהֶם רִבְבוֹת אֶפְרַיִם וְהֶם אֶלְפֵי מִנְשֵׁה: {ס} 17 Like a firstling bull in his majesty,He has horns like the horns of the wild-ox;With them he gores the peoples,The ends of the earth one and all.These (These I.e., one of the wild-ox's horns.) are the myriads of Ephraim,Those (Those I.e., the other horn.) are the thousands of Manasseh.

The text discusses the virtues and flaws of Jacob's sons, prophetic glimpses into their future roles, and the symbolism behind their banners. The interpretation highlights the spiritual depth of biblical narratives, such as Rabbeinu Bahya's analysis of different animals and objects, and the discussions in the Talmud regarding biblical characters compared to animals. Additionally, there is insight into the blessings of Moses for the tribes of Ephrayim and Menashe, emphasizing a hierarchy among Joseph's descendants. The mention of bowing down to God in Chasidut, the Mishnah's discussion on the shofar for Rosh Hashanah, and the Targums on Joseph's descendants portraying them as powerful and victorious are also key points.

וּלְבִילָן אִמֹר שִׁמַּח זְבִילָן בְּצִאתָהּ וַיִּשְׁשָׁכֶר בְּאַהֲלֶיהָ: 18 And of Zebulun he said:Rejoice, O Zebulun, on your journeys,And Issachar, in your tents.

The text discusses the importance of supporting Torah scholars, with references to the roles of different tribes in providing financial support for Torah study. It emphasizes the partnership between Zebulun and Issachar, with Zebulun's business activities being crucial in sustaining Issachar's Torah study. The significance of supporting Torah scholars discreetly is compared to nurturing a growing tree and is considered equivalent to delighting in Shabbos. The text also emphasizes the importance of dedicating oneself to Torah study, even at the expense of material comfort, and highlights the interconnectedness between Torah study and financial support in upholding and sustaining Torah wisdom.

עָמִים הָרִיקֵלָאוּ שֵׁם זְבִילָנוּ וּבְחִיצָהָ כִּי שִׁפַּע יָמִים יִלְקוּ וְשִׁפְנֵי סִמּוֹנֵי חוּל: {ס} 19 They invite their kin to the mountain,Where they offer sacrifices of success.For they draw from the riches of the seaAnd the hidden hoards of the sand.

The text covers various topics including the eternal love of God, the significance of Zebulun and Issachar, the hidden nature of the Hillazon, the blessings bestowed upon Zebulun and Issachar, and the concept of influence attributed to

incorporeal beings. It also touches on the ability of the tribe of Issachar to understand the signs of the times, the importance of recognizing God's sovereignty in liturgy, the wealth promised to Zebulun, and the future unity and repair work in Musar. Additionally, it explores the existence of seven seas in Kabbalah.

וּלְגַד אִמֹר בְּרוּךְ מִרְחִיב גֵּד כְּלָבִיָּא שִׁכּוֹן וְטָרֵף אֶפְרַיִם: 20 And of Gad he said:Blessed be the One who enlarges Gad!Poised is he like a lionTo tear off arm and scalp.

In Midrash texts, Joseph chooses five non-mighty brothers to present before Pharaoh, while Moses's blessing highlights the mighty brothers not presented. Commentary on Deuteronomy 33:20 praises the tribe of Gad for their large inheritance and battle prowess. The Netziv, Rabbeinu Bahya, Ramban, Rashi, Talmud, Sforno, and Tur HaArokh all emphasize Gad's strength and courage. In Numbers 32:17, the Reubenites and Gadites propose leading as shock-troops to establish themselves in their new land. In Targum texts, Moses blesses Gad for their lion-like strength in battle.

וְיָרָא רֹאשִׁית לוֹ כִּישֵׁם תְּלִקַּת מִחֶקֶק סָפוֹן וַיִּתָּא רֹאשֵׁי לֵם צִדְקַת יְהוָה עֲשֵׂה וּמִשְׁפָּטֵיו עַם־יִשְׂרָאֵל: {ס} 21 (Meaning of verse uncertain; cf. vv. 3–5 (with note there), and saphun “esteemed” in post-biblical Heb.) He chose for himself the best,For there is the portion of the revered chieftain,Where the heads of the people come.He executed יהוה's judgmentsAnd God's decisions for Israel.

In Jewish thought, individuals like Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Moses play a crucial role in bringing God's presence closer to earth through their actions. The importance of following the Torah's laws, bringing merit to the masses, and honoring the dead is emphasized in various texts like the Talmud, Midrash, Commentary, and Mishnah. These texts also discuss the significance of righteousness, voluntary acts of charity, and the interconnectedness of spiritual and earthly realms, highlighting the role of individuals in influencing the collective good for humanity's enlightened future.

וּלְדָן אִמֹר דָּן גִּיר אֲרִיָּה זִנְקָה מִן־הַבָּשָׁן: 22 And of Dan he said:Dan is a lion's whelpThat leaps forth from Bashan.

Midrash texts in Bamidbar Rabbah and Bereshit Rabbah discuss offerings and character traits of biblical figures such as Elyasaf, Judah, and Benjamin. Commentary from various sources compares the tribe of Dan to a lion, symbolizing their protective nature near the border. Quoting commentary further explores the themes of bloodshed, sin, and the imagery of lions in relation to the Temple and Tabernacle. The Jerusalem Talmud discusses the punishment of those who sinned with the Baal Peor, resulting in a large number of deaths. Targums depict the tribe of Dan as a powerful lion cub with a well-watered land. Musar commentaries explore the numerical value of words and question the characteristics of Dan compared to a serpent and Judah as a lion.

וּלְנַפְתָּלִי אִמֹר נַפְתָּלִי שִׁבַּע רְצוֹן וּמִלָּא בִּרְכַּת יְהוָה יִם וְדָרוֹם יִרְשֵׁה: {ס} 23 And of Naphtali he said:O Naphtali, sated with favorAnd full of יהוה's blessing.Take possession on the west and south.

The Midrash Bamidbar Rabbah 2:10 discusses the arrangement of the Israelite tribes around the Tabernacle, highlighting the attributes and strengths of each tribe. The Talmud discusses blessings and inheritance associated with reciting a blessing over a full cup, while the Commentary emphasizes Naphtali's blessings from God and inheritance in both worlds. Jewish Thought explores the concept of “male” in Jewish thought, while Quoting Commentary delves into the character traits and blessings of Dan, Asher, and Naphtali. The Targum outlines the blessings of the tribe of Naphtali, and Kabbalah emphasizes the Torah as a blessing leading to inheriting blessings in both worlds. Musar connects the blessings of Asher and Naphtali to the importance of the Torah in bringing abundance and eternal blessings. Lastly, in Halakhah, the traditions and interpretations of the old-timers are essential when performing the ten requirements for the cup of blessing, symbolizing thankfulness and compassion.

וּלְאַשֵׁר אִמֹר בְּרוּךְ מִבְּנֵים אֲשֶׁר יְרֵדֵי רִצּוֹי אֶתִּיו וְטָבַל בְּשֶׁמֶן רַגְלֹ: 24 And of Asher he said:Most blessed of sons be Asher;May he be the favorite of his brothers,May he dip his foot in oil.

The text discusses the significance of the Tribe of Asher, particularly in relation to their abundance of olive oil. This blessing from Moses is highlighted in various commentaries, emphasizing the richness and prosperity associated with