

**Parshat Emor**  
**Every Day Counts**  
**Rabbanit Atara Lindenbaum**  
*Class of 2022*

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Counting days, as is the practice between Pesach and Shavuot, can seem dull and monotonous when compared to the elaborate methods of recounting the Exodus on Seder night. The commandment to **count** days comes on the heels of the commandment to **recount** the Exodus story - **לספור ביציאת מצרים**. Parshat Emor introduces the mitzvah of counting the Omer- "And you shall count"- **וּסְפַרְתֶּם לָכֶם**." The phrase **וּסְפַרְתֶּם לָכֶם** uses a word that has the exact same letters as the word to tell or to recount, **לספור**, perhaps suggesting that the counting of the Omer is a subtle form of recounting a narrative.

Numbers and data are indeed powerful tools for storytelling. Numbers are concrete and charts with data can inform readers of nuanced points in a short amount of space and time. However, numbers cannot tell a story alone. Changing the way that numbers are presented or how data is formulated in a chart can alter the way that otherwise sterile numbers are understood. What story are we telling when we count the Omer? And how are we telling this story?

The biblical commandment to count is deeply rooted in agricultural practice. Pesach marked the beginning of the barley harvest, and the first sheaf of barley, called the Omer, was offered in the Temple on the second day of Pesach. The Torah commands the Jewish people to count 49 days between the offering of the Omer until the holiday of Shavuot, when two loaves of bread from wheat, the **שתי הלחם** were offered in the Temple, and when farmers began to bring their first fruits to the Temple. The biblical commandment of counting tells a story of the connection between the beginning of the harvest and the bringing of the first fruit.

However, Chazal understood Shavuot as not just an agricultural holiday, but also a holiday that commemorates and celebrates the giving of the Torah. According to the Rambam (and many others), the counting of the days between Pesach and Shavuot is therefore a way of recreating the anticipation the Jewish people felt as they looked forward to receiving the Torah. The story we tell when we count, to the Rambam, is perhaps just a culmination of the telling of the Exodus, a way of indicating that the entire purpose of the Exodus was the giving of the Torah.<sup>1</sup>

This counting, which commemorates both the harvest and the anticipation of receiving the Torah, is done with a look towards the past. We count how far we have come, but not how much time remains. The method of counting backwards is striking. When we count before momentous events, we generally count how much time we have left until we reach the

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<sup>1</sup> Rambam Moreh Nevuchim III, 43

anticipated event. A child may count how many days left until his or her birthday, or we might count how much time left until we reunite with loved ones after a trip abroad.

The method of counting backwards, though, helps us reenact the way the Jewish people felt when they left Egypt. Bnei Yisrael did not know when they would receive the Torah, they did not know how their journey in the desert would continue, and therefore could not possibly count towards anything, since that day was unknown and perhaps unimaginable. As we count only the days that have passed since Pesach, we can imagine how our ancestors felt in the desert as each day passed, as they had no idea what tomorrow would bring. Perhaps they also kept a count of how many days they managed to keep going in the desert, not knowing exactly from where their sources of food, water, and spirituality would come.

Bnei Yisrael are praised for doing just that; for journeying into the unknown. The prophet Yirmiyahu describes that God's love for the Jewish people is based on their embracing the unknown the in the desert:

זָכַרְתִּי לְךָ יְהוָה אֱהָבֶתְךָ כְּלוּלֶתְךָ לְכַתֵּךְ אַחֲרַי בַּמִּדְבָּר בְּאֶרֶץ לֹא זְרוּעָה  
*"I remember the devotion of your youth, your love as a bride— How you followed Me in the wilderness, in a land not sown."* (Jeremiah 2:2)

Every day they continued into the unknown was a demonstration of their deep faith and growing commitment. Counting these days, from the Exodus onward, is recounting the faith of Bnei Yisrael in times of deep uncertainty, not knowing how their journey would end. It is a story of spiritual survival, and we reinforce this story over generations, telling the long but promising story of our faith in the face of the unknown.

This way of telling the story, of an unknown future, also shapes the narrative of the Omer offering. Bnei Yisrael gave their first Omer offering once they got to the land of Israel. The bringing of the Omer coincided with the cessation of the manna, the food that fell from the sky.<sup>2</sup> A nation that received their sustenance directly from God in the desert would maintain their understanding that all sustenance comes from God through the bringing of the Omer, through giving thanks to and having faith in God who gave them the Land and a world where food can grow and sustain them.

The Omer is a physical reminder of manna (which was measured by the Omer<sup>3</sup>), and counting the Omer is reminiscent of those days in the desert, where everything was unknown. Manna received its name, precisely because it was unknown:

וַיֹּאמְרוּ אִישׁ אֶל-אָחִיו מִן הָאָדָם כִּי לֹא יָדְעוּ מַה-הִוא  
*And they said to one another, "What is it?"—for they did not know what it was.* (Shemot 16:15)

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<sup>2</sup> See Yehoshua 5:11-12.

<sup>3</sup> Shemot 16:18



The Sfat Emet explains that this theme of the unknown encapsulates the experience of Bnei Yisrael in the desert; it was a journey of not knowing, but continuing in the journey nonetheless. But to the Sfat Emet, the purpose of knowing, is to remember and realize that you at one point, did not know. The purpose of the manna was to lean into the unknown, to an element of vulnerability that leads to discovery and faith.

The chessed, the kindness that Yirmiyahu describes is the simple walking in the wilderness; it is not that we did anything, it is just that we went. We continued. Uncertainty is unsettling. We feel especially vulnerable when we can't decide what is true and what is not. We feel at times that we are barely at the edge of what we know; all that we think we know is behind us, and we are staring into an abyss. This is the mitzvah of counting every day. Each day into the unknown is a step of faith. In a time of uncertainty, it takes great courage to live as if each day counts.



Atara Lindenbaum, comes to Yeshivat Maharat after completing a Masters in Urban Planning and Policy from Hunter College. Throughout Atara's time at Hunter, she researched and wrote about religious issues in urban areas, such as eruv and issues of school funding. Atara worked as a planning consultant to various towns throughout the Hudson Valley.

Atara spent two years in Jerusalem where she completed the Matan Program for Advanced Bible Studies and studied Jewish Education at the Melton School in Hebrew University. Atara then was fortunate to teach the Matan Bat Mitzvah Program, and to teach Tanach and Jewish History to high school students in both the Maimonides School in Brookline, MA and Beren Academy in Houston, TX.

Atara graduated from Stern College with a BA in History, after learning at both Migdal Oz and Midreshet Lindenbaum. Atara currently lives in Israel with her husband and three daughters.