

Parshat Chayei Sarah Searching for Sarah Rabbanit Jennifer Geretz - Class of 2020

Sarah “Imeinu,” “our mother,” was the first female Jewish ancestor, the wife and life partner of Abraham. As such, she provides an important model for women’s leadership, both in her time and today. Boca Raton Rebbetzin Yocheved Goldberg, in her Wednesday, November 13th, 2019 guest post on her husband’s blog (*Wearing Many Hats: The Balancing Act of Today’s Rebbetzin*) discusses some thoughts about Sarah after attending this year’s annual Rebbetzin Conference at Yeshiva University:

Rebbetzins don’t sit on the bimah, our names most often don’t appear on the Shul letterhead and while there are opportunities to teach or speak, we are for the most part not front and center. I, for one, wouldn’t have it any other way. Like our matriarch and role model Sarah Imeinu, the world’s first Rebbetzin, we don’t measure our meaning or establish our value by our public persona, our presence on the pulpit, but by the partnership we share with our husbands and the work we do to positively impact and influence our families, our communities and Hashem’s world.”

Rebbetzin Goldberg identifies Sarah Imeinu as “the world’s first rebbetzin,” and praises her for the service that she provides to others. One can nevertheless argue otherwise – in fact, Sarah’s selection by HaShem was not only due to her talents of service and self-effacement, but also as an equal partner to Avraham, a leader and prophet in her own right.

Sarah, famous for her hospitality, beauty and graciousness, was also a nevi’a, a female prophet. In his explanation of Genesis 21:12, Rashi explains clearly that Abraham’s ability as a navi was inferior to that of Sarah’s. Sarah’s life was full of deadly challenges. Having survived numerous ordeals including two kidnappings, extended infertility, and lengthy wandering, Sarah was finally defeated (according to the midrash) by despair over Abraham’s near sacrifice of their son, Yitzhak. Sarah’s death at the beginning of this week’s parsha brings to life God’s promise of the Land of Israel to Abraham and their children: Abraham purchases land for Sarah’s burial plot in what will become Eretz Yisrael.

The Torah gives us the awesome privilege of being able to see our patriarchs and matriarchs as whole people, faults intact. The *meforshim* make note not only of Sarah’s harsh treatment of Hagar, Yishmael’s mother, but also of her laughter upon hearing the news of Yitzhak’s impending conception and birth. (The commentators contrast Abraham’s joyous, accepting laughter with Sara’s mocking laughter of disbelief.) In spite of Sarah’s imperfections, God clearly finds her worthy of the ultimate veneration, being chosen as the primal mother of Am Yisrael.

Why was Sarah chosen for this role? Was she our first mother simply because she fulfilled her tasks as Abraham’s wife? Or was she selected as an independent human being, because of her abilities as a leader and prophet? How we think about this answer is

important in a time when Jewish women struggle to understand our own identities and purposes. How we can best be worthy of honor? How do we best serve HaShem? As unique and distinct individuals, or through service to others?

A careful reader of Sarah’s narrative will note that her role changes from one of behind-the-scenes support to a more dynamic leadership and partnership with Abraham. This shift happens after what at first glance seems to be an ambiguous pasuk in the previous week’s parsha, Parshat Va’yeira. In Genesis Chapter 21, verse 1, we read:

וְה' פָקַד אֶת-שָׂרָה כַּאֲשֶׁר אָמַר וַיַּעַשׂ ה' לְשָׂרָה כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר:

“And HaShem “pakad” Sarah as He had promised, and HaShem did for Sarah as He had spoken.”

The *Shoresh* “Pay” “Kuf” “Daled” is an interesting one. The usual translation of “pakad” is “taking note, paying attention to.” Rather than define this word, Rashi instead offers an interpretation of what “pakad” signifies – HaShem took note of Sarah, via her pregnancy, and caused her to conceive in spite of her previous infertility. Since this verse is followed immediately by the birth of Yitzhak, this interpretation has the virtue of being likely, especially when combined with a similar usage in Shmuel Aleph 2:21:

כִּי-פָקַד ה' אֶת-חַנָּה וַתְּהַר וַתֵּלֶד שְׁלֹשָׁה-בָנִים וּשְׁתֵּי בָנוֹת

“For the LORD took note of Hannah; she conceived and bore three sons and two daughters...”

“Pakad” is used most frequently elsewhere in the Torah not to mean pregnancy, but rather “taking note” as part of a process of accounting or enrolling. For example, in Genesis 40:4, Yosef is “enrolled” in service to the chief steward. In Numbers 1:44, we read about the “pikudim,” the “enrollments,” of Moshe, Aaron, and the tribal leaders as they record the available battle-ready men of each tribe.

Accepting Rashi’s interpretation that Sarah’s pregnancy was a manifestation of her being taken note of, or enrolled, by God, in what process exactly has God enrolled her? How does Sarah’s role change via the use of the word “pakad” in this verse?

For our answer, we must go back a few steps in Sarah’s story. HaShem makes a covenant with Abraham alone. HaShem changes Sarah’s name from Sarai in conversation with Abraham rather than with Sarah herself. Even when the angelic messengers share the news that Abraham and Sarah will bear a child in their old age, Sarah overhears rather than being told directly – and the Torah describes her fright when her quiet response to herself is overheard. Yet, when HaShem “pakad” et Sarah, when He “notices” or “enrolls” her, things change. When God gives Sarah the task of giving birth to Yitzhak, Sarah comes out of the

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tent and uses her voice. She (spiritually) steps out from behind Abraham and comes to stand next to him.

Sarah says in Genesis 21:6: “וַתֹּאמֶר שָׂרָה צָחֵק עָשָׂה לִי אֱלֹקִים כָּל-הַשְּׂמַע יִצְחָק-לִי” – “And Sarah said God has made me into a joke, for everyone who hears [about this birth] will laugh!” Her comment is notable in that it isn’t prefaced by anyone else’s words. Almost immediately after her original statement, she announces that Yishmael and Hagar have to leave because Yishmael is a poor spiritual and behavioral example for little Yitzhak. When Abraham balks at sending Yishmael and Hagar to their (likely) deaths out in the desert, God responds, somewhat astonishingly, in Genesis 21:12,

“כֹּל אֲשֶׁר תֹּאמַר אֵלַיךְ שָׂרָה שְׂמַע בְּקוֹלָהּ.” “Whatever Sarah tells you, listen to her voice.”

HaShem has now has “enrolled” Sarah as her own person, rather than simply as Abraham’s wife. She has transitioned from a supportive role into an equal partner in subsequent events.

Our original question, “Was Sarah chosen as the mother of Am Yisrael because of her position as Abraham’s wife, or because of her qualities as an independent person?” now gets the simple-yet-complicated answer of “Yes.” Sarah’s life took her through a desert search for God and her own identity. Sarah served Am Yisrael both quietly in the tent, via her support of others, and by standing proudly outside the tent, as an independent, strong leader with her own voice, wisdom, and power. In Sarah Imeinu lived the first Jewish wife, mother, rebbetzin, and rabbi. In Sarah’s merit, may we all be blessed to grow and inspire on our own journeys of self-actualization, service, and leadership.



Rabbanit Jennifer Kotzker Geretz grew up in the small Jewish community of Pensacola, Florida, where she was told with annoying frequency that she should be a rabbi when she grew up. After graduating from Brandeis University (Near Eastern and Judaic Studies) Rabbanit Jennifer directed her passion toward Jewish education, co-founding and co-directing Yeshivat Netivot Montessori, an infant - 8th grade Orthodox Day School located in East Brunswick, New Jersey. Rabbanit Jennifer and her husband, Rabbi Daniel Geretz, host Maayan, a Partnership Minyan, in their West Orange home. They also share 6 children, 2 children-in-law, 1 grandson, and a very patient cat.