## זכור ושמור בדיבור אחד מצוות השבת בעשרת הדברות בפרשות יתרו וואתחנן

( <u>שמות כ', ז-י</u> )	( <u>דברים ה', יא-יד</u> )
<b>זָכוֹר</b> אֶת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ.	<b>שָׁמוֹר</b> אֶת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוְךָ ה׳ אֱ-לֹהֶיךָ.
שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים תַּעֲבֹד	שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים תַּעֲבֹד
ָוְעָשִׂיתָ כָּל מְלַאכְתֶּדְּ.	ָוְעָשִׂיתָ כָּל מְלַאכְתֶּדָּ.
	וְיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שַׁבָּת לַה׳ אֱ-לֹהֶידְּ
ןְיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שַׁבָּת לַהי אֱ-לֹהֶיךּ לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה כָל מְלָאכָה	לא תַּצְשֶׂה כָל מְלָאכָה
אַתָּה וּבִנְךְּ וּבִתֶּךְ	אַתָּה וּבִנְּדְ וּבִתֶּדְ
עַבְדָּדָ וַאֲמָתְדָ וּבְהֶמְתֶּדָּ	ּוְעַבְדָּךָ וַאֲמֶתֶך
ָרְגָרְדּ אֲשֶׁר בִּשְׁעֶרֶידָּ.	<b>וְשׁוֹרְךּ וַחֲמֹרְךּ וְכָּל</b> בְּחֶמְתֶּךּ וְגַרְךּ אֲשֶׁר בִּשְׁעָרֶיךּ
	ָלְמַעַן יָנוּחַ עַבְדְּדְ וַאֲמָתְדְ כָּמוֹדְ.
	וְזָכַרְתָּ בִּי עֶבֶד הָיִיתָ בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם וַיֹּצִאֲךְ ה׳ אֱ-להֶיךְ מִשְּׁם בְּיִד חֲזָקָה וּבִּזְרֹעַ נְטוּיָה עַ <i>ל בֵּ</i> ן צִוְּךְ ה׳ אֱ-להֶיךְ לַצְשׂוֹת אֶת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת.

## To Cultivate and to Guard: The Universal Duties of Mankind, Rav Aharon Lichtenstein

I recall years back hearing a talk by *mori ve-rabbi* Rav Yitzchak Hutner *zt"I* regarding the relationship between *berit Avraham* and *berit Noach* (God's covenants with Avraham and Noach). As he put it, did *berit Avraham* come "on top" of the foundation of *berit Noach*, or was it meant to replace it? Rav Hutner wished to learn from Rabbeinu Yona (Berakhot 49a) that the latter was the case, and he took Shabbat as the test case. Jews, of course, are commanded not to work on Shabbat. However, *Chazal* interpreted the verse, "Summer and winter, day and night shall not cease" (Bereishit 8:22) as teaching us that *Benei Noach* (descendants of Noach, i.e. general humanity) are always obligated to work; in fact, a gentile who refrains from *melakha* (labor) on Shabbat is punished! (See Sanhedrin 58b.) Evidently, concluded Rav Hutner, the universal value of "[They] shall not cease" has been countervailed within our more specific Jewish context. Thus, the new *berit* is meant to replace the old.

I do not adopt this general approach; in fact, I think quite the contrary is true. Whatever is demanded of us as part of *Kenesset Yisrael* does not negate what is demanded of us simply as human beings on a universal level, but rather comes in addition.