

Likkutei Sichos

Volume 18 | Mas'ei | Sicha 1 Source Sheet

1. במדבר ל"ג:א'-ו'

אُצֶה מִסְעֵי בְנֵי־יִשְׁרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר יָצְאָוּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִּצְרָיִם לְצִבְאֹתֶם בְּיַד־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֶּרְן: וַיִּכְתַּב מֹשֶׁה אֶת־מוֹצְאֵיהֶם לְמִסְעֵיהֶם עַל־פִּי ה' וְאַלֶּה מִסְעֵי בְנֵי־יִשְׁרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר יָצְאָוּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם לְצִבְּאֹתֶם בְּיַד־מֹשֶׁה עָשֶׂר יְוֹם לְחָדֶשׁ הָרְאשׁוֹן בְּחֲמשָׁה עָשֶׂר יְוֹם לְחָדֶשׁ הָרְאשׁוֹן בְּחֲמשָׁה עָשֶׂר יְוֹם לְחָדֶשׁ הָרְאשׁוֹן בְּחָבִיל מַרְעְמְסֵס וְיַחֲנוּ לְעִינֵי כָּל־מִצְרָיִם: וּמִצְרָיִם מְקַבְּרִים אֵת אֲשֶׁר הִבָּה ה' בָּהֶם כָּל־בְּכֵוֹר וּבֵאלְהֵיהֶם עָשָׂה ה' שְׁפָטִים: וַיִּסְעַוּ בְּקְבָּה הָמִּדְבָּר: בְּסֵכָּת: וַיִּסְעוּ מִסֵּכָּת וַיַּחֲנוּ בָּאָתָם אֲשֶׁר בִּקְצֵה הַמִּדְבָּר:

Numbers 33:1-6

These are the journeys of Bnei Yisroel who went out of Egypt in organized groups under the leadership of Moshe and Aharon. Moshe recorded their departures for their journeys according to Hashem's command; these were the departure for their journeys. They journeyed from Ra'meses in the first month—on the fifteenth day of the first month—on the day after the [Korban] Pesach, Bnei Yisroel left triumphantly before the eyes of all Egyptians. Egypt was burying that which Hashem had struck among them—all their firstborn—and on their idols Hashem had inflicted punishments. Bnei Yisroel journeyed from Ra'meses and camped in Succos. They journeyed from Succos and camped in Eisom which is on the edge of the wilderness.

2. מדרש תנחומא, מסעי ג׳:א׳

אֵלֶה מַסְעֵי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל. מָשֶׁל לְמָה הַדָּבָר דּוֹמֶה. לְמֶלֶךְ שֶׁהָיָה בְּנוֹ חוֹלֶה, הוֹלִיכוֹ לְמָקוֹם אַחֵר לְרַפְּאוֹתוֹ. כֵּיוָן שֶׁהָיוּ חוֹזְרִין, הַתְּחִיל אָבִיוּ מוֹנֶה כָּל הַמַּסְעוֹת, וְאָמַר לֵיהּ: כָּאן יָשַנּוּ, כָּאן הוֹקַרְנוּ, כָּאן חָשַׁשְׁתָּ אֶת רֹאשְׁךְ. כָּךְ אָמַר לֵיהּ הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא לְמֹשֶׁה, מְנֵה לְהֶם כָּל הַמִּקוֹמוֹת הֵיכָן הָכָעִיסוּנִי. לְכָךְ נֵאֱמַר: אֱלֵה מַסְעֵי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל.

Midrash Tanchuma, Masei 3:1

"These are the stages of the Children of Israel." [The matter] is comparable to a king whose son was ill. He brought him to a certain place to heal him. When they returned, his father began recounting the stages, "Here we slept. Here we cooled off. Here you had a headache." Similarly the Holy One, blessed be He, said to Moses, "Recount to them all the places where they provoked Me." It is therefore stated (in Numb. 33:1), "These are the stages...."

3. שמות י"ג:כ׳-כ״ב

וַיִּסְעוּ מִפֻֻּלָּת וַיַּחֲנִוּ בְאֵתָּם בִּקְצֵה הַמִּדְבֶּר: וִיהֹוֹה הֹלֵךְ לִפְנֵיהֶּם יוֹמָׁם בְּעַמְּוּד עָנֶן לַנְחֹתָם הַדֶּרֶךְ וְלַיֶּלָה בְּעַמְּוּד אֵשׁ לְהָאִיר לְהֶם לְלֶכֶת יוֹמֶם וַלֵיְלָה: לְאֹ־יָמִישׁ עַמָּוּד הֶעָנָן יוֹמָׁם וְעַמָּוּד הָאֵשׁ לָיִלָּה לִפְנֵי הָעָם:

רש"י: ויסעו מסכת . בַּיּוֹם הַשֵּׁנִי, שֶּׁהֲרֵי בָּרְאשׁוֹן בָּאוּ מֵרַעְמְסֵס לְסֻכּוֹת:

Exodus 13:20-22

They set out from Succoth, and encamped at Etham, at the edge of the wilderness. The LORD went before them in a pillar of cloud by day, to guide them along the way, and in a pillar of fire by night, to give them light, that they might travel day and night. The pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night did not depart from before the people.

Rashi: ויסעו מסכת AND THEY JOURNEYED FROM SUCCOTH — on the second day, for on the first day they had come from Rameses to Succoth (Exodus 12:37).

4. שמות י"ב:ל"ג-ל"ז

וַתֶּחֶזַק מִצְרַיִּם עַל־הָעָּם לְמָהָר לְשַׁלְּחָם מִן־הָאֶרֶץ כִּי אָמְרָוּ כַּלָנוּ מֵתִים: וַיִּשְּׁא הָעָם אֶת־בְּצֵקוּ טֵרֶם יֶחְמֶץ מִשְׁאֲרֹתֶם צְרֻרָת בְּשִּׁמְלֹתָם עַל־שִׁכְמֶם: וּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל עָשַוּ כִּדְבָר מֹשֶׁה וַיִּשְׁאֲלוּ מִמִּצְרַיִם כְּלֵי־כֶּסֶף וּכְלֵי זָהָב וּשְׁמְלְת: וַיִּהֹוֹה נָתַּן אֶת־חַלְאֵל עָשַוּ כִּדְבָר מֹשֶׁה וַיִּשְׁאֵלוּם מָצְרָיִם כְּלֵי הָנְבְיִישְׁרָאֵל מֵרַעְמָסֵס סֻכָּּתָה כְּשֵׁשׁ־מֵאוֹת אֱלֶף רַגְלֵי הַגְּבָרָים לְבַד מִמֶּף: וַיִּנִצְלִּוּ אֶת־מִצְרָיִם: וַיִּסְעָוּ בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵרַעְמְסֵס סֻכָּּתָה כְּשֵּׁשׁ־מֵאוֹת אֱלֶף רַגְלֵי הַגְּבָּרָים לְבַד מִמְּף:

Exodus 12:33-37

The Egyptians urged the people on, impatient to have them leave the country, for they said, "We shall all be dead." So the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading bowls wrapped in their cloaks upon their shoulders. The Israelites had done Moses' bidding and borrowed from the Egyptians objects of silver and gold, and clothing. And the LORD had disposed the Egyptians favorably toward the people, and they let them have their request; thus they stripped the Egyptians. The Israelites journeyed from Raamses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand men on foot, aside from children.

5. שולחן ערוך הרב ד׳:תרכ״ה:א׳

"בסכות תשבו שבעת ימים... למען ידעו דורותיכם כי בסכות הושבתי את בני ישראל בהוציאי אותם מארץ מצרים", הם היו ענני כבודו שהקיפם בהם לצל לבל יכה בהם שרב ושמש. ודוגמא לזה צונו לעשות סוכות העשויות לצל, כדי שנזכיר נפלאותיו ונוראותיו...

Shulchan Aruch Alter Rebbe, 625:1

It is written: "You shall dwell in *sukkos* for seven days, so that your [coming] generations shall know that I caused the Children of Israel to dwell in *sukkos* when I took them out of the Land of Egypt." [The term *sukkos* in the latter context] refers to the Clouds of [G-d's] Glory that encompassed [the Jewish people and provided] them with shade so that they would not be smitten by scorching heat and sun. 3

In emulation of this, [G-d] commanded us to make *sukkos* that are made for shade⁴ so that we will recall His wondrous and awesome deeds...

6. שמות י״ד:ט׳-י״ב

וַיִּרְדְּפֹּוּ מִצְרַיִם אַחֲרֵיהֶם וַיַּשֶּׁיגוּ אוֹתָם חֹנִים עַל־הַּיָּם כָּל־סוּסׁ רֶכֶב פַּרְעֹה וּפָּרָשָׁיו וְחֵילֵו עַל־פָּי הָחִירֶת לְפְנֵי בַּעַל צְפְּן: וּפּרְעָה הִקְרֵיב וּיִּשְׁרָאֵל אֶת־עֵינִיהֶם וַיִּשְּׁיגוּ אוֹתָם חֹנִים עַל־הַיָּם נְּיִירְאוּ מְאֹד וַיִּצְעֲקוּ בְנֵי־יִשְׁרָאֵל אֶל־יְהְוָה: וַיֹּאמְרוּ אֶל־מֹשֶׁה הָמְבְּלִי אֵין־ קְבָרִים בְּמִצְרָיִם לְקַחְתָּנוּ לְמְוּת בַּמִּדְבֶּר מָה־זֹּאת עֲשִִית זְּנוּ לְהוֹצִיאָנוּ מִמְּצְרָיִם: הֲלֹא־זֶה הַדְּבָּר אֲשֶׁר דְּבַּרְנוּ אֵלֶיךְ בְמִצְרַיִם לֵאמֹר חָבֶּר מָה־מִצְרָיִם מִּיְםְנוּ בְּמִדְבָּר:

6. Exodus 14:9-12

the Egyptians gave chase to them, and all the chariot horses of Pharaoh, his horsemen, and his warriors overtook them encamped by the sea, near Pi-hahiroth, before Baal-zephon. As Pharaoh drew near, the Israelites caught sight of the Egyptians advancing upon them. Greatly frightened, the Israelites cried out to the LORD. And they said to Moses, "Was it for want of graves in Egypt that you brought us to die in the wilderness? What have you done to us, taking us out of Egypt? Is this not the very thing we told you in Egypt, saying, 'Let us be, and we will serve the Egyptians, for it is better for us to serve the Egyptians than to die in the wilderness'?"

7. במדבר ל"ג:מ"ח-נ"א

וַיִּסְעָוּ מֵהָרֵי הָעֲבָרֵים וַיַּחֲנוּ בְּעַרְבָּת מוֹאָב עַל יַרְדָּן יְרֵחְוֹ: וַיַּחֲנוּ עַל־הַיַּרְדֵּן מְבֶּית הַיִּשְׁמֹת עַד אָבֶל הַשְּׁפֵּים בְּעַרְבָּת מוֹאָב (o) ויִדבֵּר יְהוֶה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה בְּעַרְבָת מוֹאָב עַל־יַרְדָּן יְרַחְוֹ לֵאמִר: דַּבֵּר אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל וְאָמֵרָתָּ אֵלַהֶם כִּי אַתֶּם עֹבְרֵים אֶת־הַיַּרְדֵּן אֶל־אֵרֶץ כְּנָען:

Numbers 33:48-51

They set out from the hills of Abarim and encamped in the steppes of Moab, at the Jordan near Jericho; they encamped by the Jordan from Beth-jeshimoth as far as Abel-shittim, in the steppes of Moab. In the steppes of Moab, at the Jordan near Jericho, the LORD spoke to Moses, saying: Speak to the Israelite people and say to them: When you cross the Jordan into the land of Canaan...

8. סנהדרין צ"ג ב:ח'

בר כוזיבא מלך תרתין שנין ופלגא אמר להו לרבנן אנא משיח אמרו ליה במשיח כתיב דמורח ודאין נחזי אנן אי מורח ודאין כיון דחזיוהו דלא מורח ודאין קטלוהו

Sanhedrin 93b

The Gemara relates: Bar Koziva, i.e., bar Kokheva, ruled for two and a half years. He said to the Sages: I am the Messiah. They said to him: With regard to the Messiah it is written that he is able to smell and judge, so let us see ourselves whether he, bar Kokheva, is able to smell and judge. Once they saw that he was not able to smell and judge, the gentiles killed him.

9. זכריה י"ג:ב'

וְהָיָהْ בַיּוֹם הַהֹּוּא נְאֵם וֹ יְהוֶה צְבָאוֹת אַכְךִّית אֶת־שְׁמְוֹת הֶעֲצַבִּיםׂ מִן־הָאֶׁרֶץ וְלָא יִזְּכְרָוּ עֵוֹד וְגְם אֶת־הַנְּבִיאֵים וְאֶת־רָוּחַ הַשֵּמְאָה אַעֲבִיר מִן־הָאֶרֵץ:

Zechariah 13:2

In that day, too—declares the LORD of Hosts—I will erase the very names of the idols from the land; they shall not be uttered any more. And I will also make the "prophets" and the unclean spirit vanish from the land.

10. שמות י״ד:ל׳-ל״א

וַיּוֹשַע יְהוֹה בִּיּוֹם הַהְוּא אֶת־יִשְרָאֵל מִיָּד מִצְרָיִם וַיִּרְא יִשְׁרָאֵל אֶת־מִצְרַיִם מֻת עַל־שְׁפַת הַיֶּם: וַיַּרְא יִשְׁרָאֵל אֶת־הַיָּד הַגְּדֹלֶה אֲשֶׁר עָשֶׁה יָהוָה בְּמִצְרַיִם וַיִּירְאָוּ הָעֶם אֶת־יִהוֶה וַיַּאֲמִינוּ בַּיהוֹה וּבְמֹשֵׁה עַבְדּוּ:

Exodus 14:30-31

Thus the LORD delivered Israel that day from the Egyptians. Israel saw the Egyptians dead on the shore of Volume 18 | Mas'ei | Sicha 1 projectlikkuteisichos.org - page 3

the sea. And when Israel saw the wondrous power which the LORD had wielded against the Egyptians, the people feared the LORD; they had faith in the LORD and His servant Moses.

11. שמות ט"ו:י"ד-ט"ז

ּ שֶׁמְעוּ עַמֶּים יִרְגָּזוּן חִיל אָחַ֫ז יִשְׁבֵי פְּלֶשֶׁת: אָז נִבְהֲלוּ אַלּוּפֵי אֱדֹוֹם אֵילֵי מוֹאָׁב ְיאֹחֲזֵמוֹ רֻעַד נָמִّגוּ כֻּל יִשְׁבֵי כְנֶען: תִּפֶּל עֲלֵיהֶם אֵימְׂתָה וַפַּחַד בִּגְדָל זְרוֹעֲךָ יִדְּמָוּ כָּאֶבֶן עַד־יַעֲבָר עַמְּךְ יְהוֹה עַד־יַעֲבָר עַם-זִוּ קְנִיתָ:

רש"י: עד יעבר, עד יעבר . כְּתַרְגּוּמוֹ:

Exodus 15:14-16

The peoples hear, they tremble; Agony grips the dwellers in Philistia. Now are the clans of Edom dismayed; The tribes of Moab—trembling grips them; All the dwellers in Canaan are aghast. Terror and dread descend upon them; Through the might of Your arm they are still as stone— Till Your people cross over, O LORD, Till Your people cross whom You have ransomed.

RASHI: עד יעבר ... עד יעבר TILL THY PEOPLE PASS ... TILL THE PEOPLE PASS — The repetition must be explained as the Targum takes it (until they pass over the Arnon, until they pass over the Jordan).

12. שמות ט״ו:א׳

ָאָז יָשִׁיר־מֹשֶׁה וּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־הַשִּׁירֶה הַזּאֹת ֹלֵיהוֹה וַיּאֹמְרָוּ לֵאמֹר אָשֶׁירָה לֵיהוֹה כִּי־גָאֹה גָּאָה סְוּס וְרֹכְבָוֹ רָמֶה בַיָּם:

Exodus 15:1

Then Moses and the Israelites sang this song to the LORD. They said: I will sing to the LORD, for He has triumphed gloriously; Horse and driver He has hurled into the sea.

13. רש"י על שמות ט״ו:א׳

אז ישיר משה .אָז כְּשֶׁרָאָה הַנָּס עָלָה בְלָבּוֹ שֶׁיָשִיר שִׁירָה. וְכֵן "אָז יְדַבֶּר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ" (יהושע י'), וְכֵן "וּבַּיִת יַעֲשֶׂה לְבָּת פַּרְעה" (מלכים א ז') – חָשַׁב בְּלְבּוֹ שֶׁיַּעֲשֶׂה לָהּ, אַף כָּאן יָשִיר אָמֵר לוֹ לְבּוֹ שֶׁיָשִׁר וְכֵן עָשָּׁה – וַיּאמְרוּ לָאמֹר אָשִׁירָה לַהּ', וְכֵן שִּירָת הַבְּאֵר, שֶׁפָּתַח בָּהּ אָז יָשִיר יִשְׂרָאֵל, פַּרֲשׁ אַחֲרִיו "עְלִי בְאֵר עֲנוּ לוֹ לְבּוֹ שֶׁיִּדְבֶּר וְכֵן עָשָּׁה – "וַיּאמֶר לְעֵינֵי יִשְּרָאֵל" (יהושע י'), וְכֵן שִׁירַת הַבְּאֵר, שֶׁפָּתַח בָּהּ אָז יָשִיר יִשְׂרָאֵל, פַּרֲשׁ אַחֲרִיו "עְלִי בְאֵר עֲנוּ לְהַּ" (במדבר י"א), "אָז יִבְנָה שְׁלֹמֹה בָּמָה" (מלכים א י"א), פֵּרְשׁוּ בוֹ חַלְמֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁבְּקְשׁ לְבְנוֹת וְלֹא בָנָה שְׁלֹמֹה בָּמָה" (מלכים א י"א), פֵּרְשׁוּ בוֹ חַלְמֵי לְבְנוֹת וְלֹא בָנָה לְּמְדְנוּ שְׁהַיּוֹ"ד עַל שֵם הַמַּחְשָׁבָר נָאֶמְרָה, זֶהוּ לְיַשֵּׁב פְּשׁוּטוֹ. אֲבָל מִדְרָשׁוֹ אָמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זִ"ל "מִכְּאן רֶמֶז לְתְחִיַּת הַמֵּתִים מִן הַתּּוֹרָה" וְכֵן בְּכֵלְן, חוּץ מִשֶּׁל שְׁלְמֹה בָּקָשׁ לְבְנוֹת וְלֹא בָנָה וְצִישְׁה לְּעָשׁר וְּלָשֵׁב לְשׁוֹן הַזֶּה כִּשְאָר דְּבָרִים הַנִּכְּתָבִים בִּלְשׁוֹן עַתִיד וְהַוֹפֵל בּוֹ בֵּיוֹן לְשׁוֹן עָתִיד וּבִין לְשׁוֹן עָתִיד וְנוֹפֵל בּוֹ בֵּין לְשׁוֹן עָתִיד וּבִין לְשׁוֹן תָבָר, אָבָל זֶה שֶׁלֹא הָיָה אֶלָּא לְשָׁעָה, אֵינִי יָכוֹל לְיַשְׁבוֹ בַּלְשׁוֹן הַזָּה:

Rashi on Exodus 15:1

e. when he saw the miracle it entered his mind that HE WOULD SING a song. Similar is, (Joshua 10:12) "Then Joshua would speak (אז ידבר)"; and similar, (1 Kings 7:8) "and a house he would make (יעשה) for Pharaoh's daughter", which signifies "he purposed in his heart that he would make it for her". So, also, ישיר here signifies: his heart told him that he should sing, and thus did he actually do, as it states, "and they (Moses and Israel) spake as follows, 'I will sing unto the Lord'". And in the same way, in the case of Joshua, it means: then (או) — when he saw the miracle mentioned in that narrative — his heart told him (prompted him) to speak, and thus did he actually do, as it is stated, "and he spake before the eyes of all Israel". The same applies to the Song of the Well (Numbers 21:17) which begins with the words: אז ישיר ישראל, "then would

Israel sing"; it expresses the intention quite plainly in the following words, "Come up, O Well — sing ye unto it" (i. e. these words are a call to the people to sing to it after Israel had expressed their intention so to do and are not part of the song itself which begins with the words that follow). With regard to (1 Kings 11:7) אז יבנה our Rabbis explained that He proposed to build a high place for Chemosh but actually did not build it (Sanhedrin 91b). This, too, teaches us that the 'as a prefix of the imperfect is used in reference to intention to do a thing. This explanation serves to settle the literal meaning of the text. But so far as its Midrashic explanation is concerned our Rabbis, of blessed memory, said: from here (i. e. from the fact that the future tense is used) we may derive an intimation that the tenet of the Resurrection of the Dead is from the Torah (is alluded to, although only by inference, in the Torah) (Sanhedrin 91b). And thus, also, do they explain in the case of all them (all of the examples quoted) except in the case of that referring to Solomon which they explained in the sense that he purposed to build a high place but did not build it. — One cannot say that this can be appropriately explained in the same way as one explains other passages which are written in the future tense, but which really refer to an immediate action (i. e. to a then present time); for example, (Job. 1:5) "Thus was Job doing (יעשה)"; (Numbers 9:18) "At the command of the Lord were they encamping (יחנו)"; (Numbers 9:20) "And there were occasions when the cloud was (יהיה) upon the tabernacle", because these were each of them something that was continuously happening, and there is proper to it either the future tense or the past tense (cf. Rashi on Genesis 29:3). But this (אז ישיר and other passages quoted) which happened only at the particular moment mentioned (once and once only), one cannot fittingly explain in this sense (i. e. of continuous action).

14. ירמיהו ב׳:ו׳

וְלָא אָמְרֹוּ אַיַּה יְהוֹה הַמּעֲלֶה אֹתָנוּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרֵיִם הַמּוֹלִּיךְ אֹתָנוּ בּמִּדְבָּר בְּאֶּרֶץ עֲרֶבֶה וְשׁוּחָה בְּאֶרֶץ צֵיָה וְצַלְמְׁוֶת בְּאֶׁרֶץ לְא־עֶבַר בָּהּ אִישׁ וִלְא־יָשֵב אָדֶם שֶׁם:

Jeremiah 2:6

They never asked themselves, "Where is the LORD, Who brought us up from the land of Egypt, Who led us through the wilderness, A land of deserts and pits, A land of drought and darkness, A land no man had traversed, Where no human being had dwelt?"

15. ישעיהו י״ב:א׳

ָוְאָמַרְתָּ בַּיּוֹם הַהֹּוּא אוֹדְךָּ יְהוָה כִּי אָנַפְתָּ בֵּי יָשָׁב אַפְּךָ וְּתְנַחֲמֵנִי:

Isaiah 12:1

In that day, you shall say: "I give thanks to You, O LORD! Although You were wroth with me, Your wrath has turned back and You comfort me.

16. שבת י״א א'

וְאָמַר רָבָא בַּר מַחְסֵיָא אָמַר רַב חָמָא בַּר גּוּרְיָא אָמַר רַב: כָּל חוֹלִי, וְלֹא חוֹלִי מֵעַיִם. כָּל כְּאֵב, וְלֹא כְּאֵב לֵב. כָּל מֵיחוֹשׁ, וְלֹא מֵיחוֹשׁ ראש.

רש"י: מיחוש - חששא בעלמא לפי שעה וקל:

16. Shabbat 11a

And Rava bar Meḥasseya said that Rav Ḥama bar Gurya said that Rav said: It is preferable to suffer from any extended illness and not from an intestinal illness. Similarly, it is preferable to suffer any pain, even if it is sharp and excruciating, and not heart pain; any slight ache and not a headache.

RASHI: "ache — a slight discomfort that is temporary and mild."

17. דברים ל':י"ט

ָּבַעִידֹתִי בָבֶם בַּיּוֹם אֶת־בַּשָּׁמֵיִם וְאֶת־בָּאָרֶץ בַּחַיִּים וְבַּפְּוֹוֶת נָתַתִּי לְפְּנֶיךְ בַּבְּרָבָה וְבַּקְלָלֶה וּבֶחַרְתָּ בַּחַיִּים לְמַעַן תַּחֶיָה אַתָּה וְזַרְעֵךְ:

Deuteronomy 30:19

I invoke, as witnesses against you this day, heaven and earth: Life and death have I placed before you, blessing and curse; you choose life in order that you live, you and your descendants.

18. רש"י על בראשית א׳:א׳

ברא אלהים. וְלֹא נֶאֶמַר בָּרָא ה', שֶבַּתְּחִלֶּה עָלָה בְמַחֲשָׁבָה לִבְרֹאתוֹ בְּמַדַּת הַדִּין, רָאָה שֶׁאֵין הָעוֹלָם מִתְקַיֵּם, הִקְדִּים מִדַּת רַחֲמִים וְשִׁתִּפָּה לִמָהַ"דָּ, וְהַיִינוּ דָּכָתִיב בִּיוֹם עֲשׁוֹת ה' אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמִיִם:

Rashi on Genesis 1:1

ברא אלהים GOD [AS JUDGE] CREATED — It does not state ברא ה' "The Lord (the Merciful One) created, because at first God intended to create it (the world) to be placed under the attribute (rule) of strict justice, but He realised that the world could not thus endure and therefore gave precedence to Divine Mercy allying it with Divine Justice. It is to this that what is written in (Genesis 2:4) alludes — "In the day that the Lord God made earth and heaven".