

Learning with Grandparents: What's in a Name?

As you learn together, you can ask your learning partner clarifying questions, such as:

- Tell me more about that...
- What made you notice that?
- So are you saying X...?
- Can you explain that to me in your own words?



These helpful learning prompts are from our friends at Pedagogy of Partnership

I. Nice to Meet You! What's Your Name? (20 minutes)

Before reading the verses on the following page, read the questions out loud and have everyone answer one or more. Even if some of the questions feel like they have obvious answers, you'll likely discover something new about your learning partner!

- What names are you called by different people, and who gave you each of those names?
- What does your name mean?
- If the name you are called now is not the name you were given at birth, what were the circumstances under which your name changed?

In parashat Lekh Lekha, Avram's family undergoes name changes; Avram becomes Avraham, and Sarai becomes Sarah.

Bereishit 17:3-5

Avram fell on his face; and God spoke to him, saying:	(ג) וַיִּפּׂל אַבְרָם עַּל־פָּנָיו וַיִדַבֵּר אָתּוֹ אֱלֹקים לַאמׂר:
"This is My covenant with you: You shall be the father of many nations.	ד) אֲנִי הִנֵּה בְרִיתִי אִתָּדְ וְהָיִיתָ לְאֵב הַמוֹן (ד) גּוֹיִם:
And you will no longer be called Avram. Rather, your name shall be Avraham," for I will make you the father of many nations.	ה) וְלֹאֹ־יִקָּרֵא עוֹד אֶת־שָׁמְדָ אַבְרָם וְהָיָה) שִׁמְדָ אַבְרָהָם כִּי אַב־הַמוֹן גּוֹיִם נְתַתִּידָ:

Questions:

- Why does God change Avram's name? What is the significance of this name change?
- Can you think of other examples where God changes someone's name?

When Avraham enters into a covenant with God, his destiny is transformed. He is no longer just Avram, the individual; rather his fate is now linked to the entire Jewish people. He will be a father of many nations, in Hebrew an *av hamon*, and thus this new identity requires a new name.

After this name change, the Torah no longer refers to Avraham as Avram. The Talmud takes it one step further, arguing that it is like a commandment to only call Avraham by his new name.

Berakhot 13a

Bar Kappara taught: Anyone who calls Avraham Avram transgresses a positive mitzvah, as it is stated: "And your name will be Avraham." Rabbi Eliezer says: One who calls Avraham Avram transgresses a negative mitzvah, as it is stated: "And your name shall no longer be called Avram, and your name will be Avraham, for I have made you the father of a multitude of nations." תְּנֵי בַּר קַפָּרָא: כָּל הַקּוֹרֵא לְאַבְרָהָם ״אַבְרָם״ – עוֹבֵר בַּעֲשֵׂה. שֶׁנָּאֶמַר: ״וְהָיָה שִׁמְדָ אַבְרָהָם״. רַבִּי אֱלִיעֶזֶר אוֹמֵר: עוֹבֵר בְּלָאו, שֶׁנָּאֱמַר: ״וְלֹא יִקְּרֵא עוֹד אֶת־שִׁמְדָ אַבְרָם״.

Questions:

- Why is it so wrong to call Avraham by his earlier name? Have you ever been called by a name that you didn't like? How does that feel?
- Do you think a name change can affect a deeper change in a person's identity or how other people think of them? Can you think of any examples for that?

II. The Power to Name (15 minutes)

While you might think that God frequently names (or renames) people, there are actually very few examples in the Torah where this happens. Rather, it is much more common to see humans naming places and other people.

Let's look at one example where humans are the ones doing the naming. After God created the world, God brought the animals to Adam, to see what Adam would name them, and whatever name Adam gave them became the animal's name.

Bereishit Rabbah 17:4

Rabbi A <u>h</u> a said: In the hour that the Holy	אָמַר רַבִּי אַחָא בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁבָּא הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּהָ
One came to create the human, God	הוּא לִבְראׁת אֶת הָאָדָם, נִמְלַךְ בְּמַלְאָכֵי

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consulted with the angels. God said to them: "Let us make a human." They said to God: This human, what good is he? God said: His wisdom is greater than yours.	הַשָּׁרֵת, אָמַר לָהֶן (בראשית א, כו): נַעֲשָׂה אָדָם, אָמְרוּ לוֹ אָדָם זֶה מַה טִּיבוֹ, אָמַר לָהֶן חָכְמָתוֹ מְרֵבָּה מִשֶׁלָּכֶם.
God brought different animals to the angels and asked: What's this one's name? and they didn't know. God passed the animals before Adam and asked: What is this one's name? Adam said: This is ox, and this is donkey and this is horse and this is camel. And you, God said, what is your name? Adam said to him: I? It would be right for me to be called Adam, since I was created from the ground (adamah). And I, God said, what is my name? Adam said: It would be right for you to be called Adonai (my Lord), since you are lord to all the creatures.	הַבִּיא לִפְגַיהָם אֶת הַבְּהַמָה וְאָת הַחַיָּה וְאָת הָעוֹף, אָמַר לְהָם זֶה מַה שְׁמוֹ וְלֹא הָיוּ יוֹדְעִין, הָעֲבִירָן לִפְגֵי אָדָם, אָמַר לוֹ: זֶה, מַה שְׁמוֹ? אָמַר: זֶה שׁוֹר, זֶה חַמוֹר, זֶה סוּס, וְזֶה גַּמָּל. וְאַתָּה, מַה שְׁמֶדְ? אָמַר לוֹ: אַנִי נָאֶה לְהַקַרַא אָדָם שֶׁנִּבְרַאתִי מו הָאַדָמָה. נָאָה לְהַקַרָא אָדָם שֶׁנִּבְרַאתִי מן הָאַדָמָה. וַאַנִי, מַה שְׁמִי? אָמַר לוֹ: לְדָ נָאֶה לְהַקַרְאוֹת אַ-דֹנָי, שֶׁאַתָּה אָדוֹן לְכָל בְּרִיּוֹתֶידָ.

In this midrash, Adam is not only naming the animals, but is also naming himself and even naming God.

- According to this midrash, humans have a unique ability and power (that even angels don't!) to give names to things around them. What is so powerful about naming?
- If you were naming yourself, would it be a different name from the one you have? What would it be? Why?
- What other names do you know for God? Why does God have so many names? Do you always think of God using the same name? If not, when might you use one name or the other?

IV. Putting it all together (5 minutes)

Take a step back and take turns answering:

- Sometimes, a person's name is changed and it is a final thing, such as with Avraham and Sarah. But then, there are other times where a person has their name changed but they still keep their previous name. In what situations could you imagine each approach?
- Could there actually be something problematic about *not* using a person's first name anymore? Is there a way in which it might be disrespectful, as if it erases the person's past?

Take another step back and complete these statements:

Something new I learned (about you- my grandparent or my grandchild, or about the text), was...

One thing I appreciated about learning with you was... because...

One thing I am still thinking about is...

Want to learn more about names?

Check out the Halakhah section in Devash magazine for Parashat Lekh Lekha!