כסוק מקרב אחיך רבנן – Who interprets the פסוק מקרב אחיך רבנן (to exclude עבדים); it is the רבנן.

## Overview

, who was an עבד כנעני, became the king of the בני ישראל. There were however many misgivings about his regal status since he was an עבד. The states clearly עבד משים עליך מלך מלך the king must be appointed from the midst of the Jewish people. מקרב אחיך תשים עמדר אמיר מקרב אחיך מאסר עבד anger should not have been directed to the question, that seemingly מקרב אחיך anger should not have been directed to the נחנין. The were this ruling.

## explains: תוספות

**for** the עבד **is** indeed **your brother**<sup>1</sup> in regards to observing the אחיך במצות. An מצות is obligated to perform the מצוות like a woman.

would imply that a **gentile** be excluded from becoming a מלך. A gentile is not obligated in any מצוות; therefore he cannot be considered אחיך. This is how we would have interpreted this verse were it not for the הורדוס. רבנן hen would have been accepted as king.

(בבא קמא פח,א) – However the רבנן interpreted the פסוק מקרב אחיך to mean –

**המובחר שבאחיך – from the choicest<sup>2</sup> of your brothers.** A king has to appointed from the highest quality of the Jewish people. An עבר שבא, obviously does not fulfill that criterion. This is the reason why הורדוס became enraged against the הכמים. For if not for the would have been accepted fully as a proper king.

## <u>Summary</u>

The ממובחר שבאחיך interpret the term מקרב אחיך to mean ממובחר שבאחיך; thus excluding even עבדים from becoming king. Without this עבדים, we may have thought that it comes to exclude עכו"ם.

## Thinking it over

Why would it have been necessary for the תורה to teach us that a gentile cannot be appointed as a מלך? Would someone have thought otherwise!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See previous תוספות ד"ה כל.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> It would seem that the רבנן interpret the word מקרב 'from the midst', to mean those from the core; not from those on the periphery.