Most of us are not in the position to grow our own food. There may be tomato plants in a sunny window, or a thriving vegetable garden out back, or a hopeful crop of sprouts on the kitchen counter. But in general, we are a society of manna eaters, eating food that magically appears at our doorstep (wherever we are), and which we've had no role in growing or raising. This text from Avot de Rabbi Natan is remarkable, though, and we think it's a question worth thinking about: What is the connection between satisfaction, a place called home, and growing your own food? Is this something we should strive for? And if growing our own food is in fact impossible, what are some other ways we can feel rooted in a place and satisfied by what we eat?

## **Background Framework**

## **Grow your own**

What is the text saying? What might be modern-day equivalents of the three categories?

Why do you think it uses such visceral language? And why do you think the author or transmitters of this text made these arguments?

Rabbi Ahai ben Yoshiya says: One who purchases grain in the market—to what may such a person be likened? To an infant whose mother died, and they pass him from door to door among wetnurses and (still) the baby is not satisfied. One who buys bread in the marketplace—to what may such a person be likened? It is as if he is dead and buried. But one who eats from his own (what one has grown himself) is like an infant raised at his mother's breasts.

He used to say: During the time that a person eats from what he has grown himself—his mind is tranquil. Even one who eats from that which his father has grown or from that of his mother's or son's, his mind is not tranquil—and you do not [even] need to say [food grown] from that of others [non-relatives].

Avot de Rabbi Natan 31:1

רבי אחאי בן יאשיה אומר: הלוקח תבואה מְן הַשׁוּק, לְמָה הוּא דוֹמֶה? לְתִינוֹק שׁמֵּתַה אמו ומחזירין אותו על פתחי מיניקות אַחרות ואַינו שַבַע. הַלוֹקַחַ פַּת מַן הַשּׁוּק, לְמַה הוא דוֹמָה? כָּאָלוּ חַפוּר וַקַבוּר. הַאוֹכֵל מְשֵׁלוֹ דּוֹמָה לְתִינוֹק הַמְּתַגַּדֵּל עַל שָׁדֵי אָמוֹ:

הוא הָיָה אוֹמֵר: בִּזְמַן שֵׁאָדָם אוֹכֵל מִשֵּׁלוֹ, דעתו מיושבת עליו. ואפילו אוכל אדם משל אביו ומשל אמו ומשל בניו, אין דַּעָתוֹ מִיוּשֶׁבֶת עַלֵיו וָאֵין צַרִידְ לוֹמֵר מִשֶּׁל

**Original Hebrew** 

## We liked it better in Egypt

If manna was ostensibly so easy to collect, and so healthy and versatile, why did the Israelites continue to crave food from Egypt?

**English** 

**Translation** 

Discussion **Prompt**  <sup>4</sup>And the mixed multitude that was among them had a strong craving; and the people of Israel also wept again, and said, Who shall give us meat to eat? <sup>5</sup>We remember the fish, which we ate in Egypt for nothing; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic; 6 But now our soul is dried away; there is nothing at all, beside this manna, before our eyes. 7And the manna was as coriander seed, and its color as the color of bdellium. 8And the people went about, and gathered it, and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and baked it in pans, and made cakes of it; and the taste of it was like the taste of fresh oil. <sup>9</sup>And when the dew fell upon the camp in the night, the manna fell upon it.

וָהָאַסַפְּסַף אֲשֶׁר בִּקְרבּוֹ הָתְאַוּוּ תַּאָנָה וַיָּשָׁבוּ ויבכו גם בני ישראל ויאמרו מי יאכלנו בַשַּׁר. זַכַרנוּ אָת הַדְּגָה אַשֵּׁר נֹאכָל בַּמְצַרִיִם חָנַם; אֶת הַקּשָּׁאִים וְאֶת הַאֱבַטְּחִים וְאֵת הַחַצִיר וָאָת הַבְּצַלִים וָאָת הַשּׁוּמִים. וְעַתַּה נַפְשֵׁנוּ יָבַשָּׁה אָין כּל בְּלְתִּי אֵל הַמֵּן עִינֵינוּ. וָהַמֵּן כָּזָרַע גַּד הוּא; וְעֵינוֹ כָּעֵין הַבְּדֹלַח. שַׁטוּ הַעָם וְלַקָּטוּ וְטַחֲנוּ בַרְחַיִם אוֹ דַכוּ בַּמִדְכָה וּבִשָּׁלוּ בַּפַּרוּר וְעֲשׁוּ אֹתוֹ עֲגוֹת וְהַיַה טַעָמוֹ בָּטַעַם לְשַׁד הַשָּׁמֵן. וּבְרֵדֵת הַטַּל עַל הַפַּחַנָה לַיִּלָה יֵרֵד הַפַּון עַלִיוּ.