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The Concept of Chesed

The book of **Ruth** holds out the practice of **chesed** as the ideal lifestyle for **Isra'el**. Every blessing enjoyed by **Ruth** and **Bo'az** at the story's end derives from **their** firm loyalty. The storyteller holds **them** up as role models of living by **chesed**. Through **them**, the reader learns the heavy demands of **chesed**.

Used some 248 times in the TaNaKh, the Hebrew word **chesed** has no English equivalent. Being an expression of relationship, the term means *faithfulness*, *kindness*, *goodness*, *mercy*, *love* and *compassion*, but primarily *loyalty* to a covenant. **YHVH** is **the One** who models **chesed**. It is a characteristic of **Ha'Shem** rather than human beings; it is rooted in the divine nature. **Chesed** precedes the covenant (*b'rit*), which provides additional assurance that **YHVH's** promise will not fail. While the righteous may call for help based on a relationship with **El**, there can also be an appeal for help based not on any human merit, but rather on the faithfulness of **ADONAI** to help the undeserving to bring forgiveness and restoration. Again, **God** models "doing **chesed**" for us. The **chesed** of **the LORD** that is experienced and known by **His** children comes to define what human **chesed** can be, ought to be, and sometimes actually is.

And as Robert Hubbard describes in his commentary on **Ruth**, the author stresses the idea of **chesed** through two sets of contrasting characters. First, he contrasted the two daughters-in-law, **Orpah** and **Ruth** (1:8-17). Without criticism, he reported **Orpah's** return to Moab in obedience to **Na'omi's** commands. **She** represents one who does the ordinary . . . except that it is not **chesed**. By contrast, **Ruth** represents one who does the extraordinary – the unexpected. **She** was not content to rejoin **her Moabite** family, remarry, and live, as **her** contemporaries would have. **Her** commitment was to **Na'omi's people** and **God** – even in the afterlife (1:17). Further, even in Beit-Lechem, **she** refused to seek a husband for **her** own advantage (3:10). Instead, **she** sought a marriage for **Na'omi's** benefit. In such compassionate devotion **she** stands out from **her** peers as one who does **chesed**.

Second, the writer contrasted **Bo'az** over **the** unnamed **kinsman** (**to see link click <u>Ba</u> - Bo'az Obtains the Right of Redemption**). Again, **the kinsman** turns out to be average in character, **one** who gladly passed on **his** duty to someone else when **he** gained no economic advantage. One may not fault **him** for this action, for **Israelite** custom permitted it . . . but



it is not **chesed**. By contrast, willing to sacrifice **his** own means, **his** own life for two impoverished widows, **Bo'az** far exceeded **him** and modeled the extraordinary demands of **chesed**.

Such commitment requires taking unusual risks. Again, both **Ruth** and **Bo'az** illustrate this aspect of **chesed**. **Ruth** demonstrated great courage in going out to glean in Beit-Lechem's fields! **She** risked ostracism - perhaps even physical abuse - because of **her** gender, social status, or race. **She** also faced possible rejection when **she** asked for special gleaning privileges **(2:7)**. But the ultimate risk foreshadowed **her** nighttime visit to the threshing floor. **She** could not foresee **Bo'az's** reaction to such feminine forwardness - anger, embarrassment, awkwardness, acceptance? Nor could **she** calculate the lost reputation and new accusations to result, were **she** and **Bo'az** discovered. On the other hand, much was to be gained - the survival of **Na'omi's** family - so **she** took the risk. Along similar lines **Bo'az** took some risks in bringing **her** case before the ten elders of the town **(4:1-8)**. **He** could not anticipate how the proceedings at the gate would go. Nor could **he** determine how the town would interpret **his** taking a **Moabite wife**, or the initiative in the matter. Again, the gain was worth the risk. Both did what **chesed** demanded.

Though rare, risky and restrictive, the practice of loyal, compassionate devotion – in a word, **chesed** – pleases **YHVH** so much that one may reasonably expect repayment in kind from **Him (1:8** and **3:10)**. Such reward is the generous gift of a sovereign **LORD** who graciously chooses to honor human **chesed**. Only those who do **it** may receive **it**.¹⁰