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Rachel's Servant Bilhah Bore Jacob a Son and Rachel Named Him Dan

30: 1-8

Rachel's servant Bilhah bore Jacob a son and Rachel named him Dan DIG: How had barrenness continued to plague the line of Terah? How did Rachel take advantage of the Code of Hammurabi? Was it socially acceptable? Who was the mother legally? Who was Rachel's struggle really with?

REFLECT: When have you felt like Rachel, unproductive, outnumbered, passed over or disgraced? How do you regain your spiritual perspective? Where do you go?

When Rachel saw that she was not bearing Jacob any children, she became jealous of her sister (30:1a), who by now had four **children**. It was obvious that the problem was not with **Ya'akov**. In **her** culture, this amounted to great shame and disgrace for a woman. No mention had been made earlier that **Leah** was **jealous** of **Rachel's** lovely and shapely body, which attracted **Jacob** (Hebrew: **Ya'akov**). Now, however, **Rachel** is **jealous** of **Leah's** womb. But instead of praying, either directly or through **her** husband, as Rebekah had done, **she said to Ya'akov her husband: Give me children or I'll die (30:1b)**. This battle for **Jacob's** affection between two sisters was a sad spectacle. It evolved into a childbearing contest. It is ironic that **Rachel**, who believed **she** would **die** if **she** didn't **bear** any **children**, and who is not satisfied with adopted **children**, dies while trying to **bear a second child (35:16-19)**.⁴⁷⁶

The problem of barrenness continued to plague the line of Terah. Abraham's response to Sarah's barrenness started with prayer but ended with Ishmael and a multitude of problems. Isaac's response to Rebecca's barrenness was prayer. However, **Jacob's** response to **Rachel's** barrenness was anger and frustration. No doubt **Jacob** himself had been deeply disappointed that **Rachel** had not been able to **bear children**. **He** said: **Am I in the place of God, who has kept you from having any children (30:2)?** **Ya'akov** and **Rachel** loved each other dearly. But sometimes, when the cares of this world creep into a relationship, angry words and hurt feelings can result. We need to stay close to **the Lord** at all times, relying on **Him**, knowing that **He** loves us, believing that **He** knows what we need, and

waiting on **His** timing. I know this is easier said than done, and we are all far from perfect, but if we stop relying on **Him**, scenes like this can become common place.

In **14:1** we were introduced to Amraphel king of Shinar, of Babylon. He is more commonly known today as Hammurabi. He lived eight hundred years before Moshe and developed a code of laws and ethics that became the standard from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea and from Persia to the Mediterranean Sea. In this Code of Hammurabi, it was normal for a barren woman to substitute her **maidservant** as a surrogate mother, so **she** could have **children** and raise a family. **Rachel** had taken all the shame **she** could handle and took advantage of this law from the Code of Hammurabi.

In desperation, **Rachel** decided to resort to the expedient that had been followed by Sarah long ago, that of having **children** through **her maidservant**. It was an accepted social custom of the day. In fact, it is quite possible that it was for this very purpose, as a guard against barrenness, that **Laban** gave each of **his** daughters a **maidservant**. Humanly speaking, it was understandable and perhaps somewhat justifiable. Spiritually, however, it can only be regarded as a testimony to their lack of faith in **God's** promises.⁴⁷⁷ It caused dissension for Abraham, and it will cause dissension for **Jacob**.



Then she said: Here is Bilhah, my maidservant. Sleep with her so that she can bear children for me and that through her I, too, can build a family (30:3). By the Code of Hammurabi, **Rachel** would name **the children** and be the legal mother, not **her maidservant**. So legally, **she gave him her servant Bilhah as a wife (30:4a)**. But even though it was an acceptable practice in their day, it still had to be extremely difficult to give the man **she** loved to another woman. The fact that **she** gave **him** to **her servant** shows how desperate **she** was. **Jacob** raised no objection and **slept with her and she became pregnant and bore him a son (30:4b-5)**. Each **wife gave Jacob her maidservant** in an effort to have more **children** than the other.⁴⁷⁸

Rachel, not **Bilhah**, names the boy because he was **hers** legally. Then **Rachel** said: **God has judged me (NKJ)**. *In this context, it signifies justice for someone in a hopeless position. He has listened to my prayer and has given me a son. Because of this she named him Dan*, or *yadin* meaning *he will judge (30:6)*. In one sense, the fact that **he** would provide justice was fulfilled by Samson who was from the tribe of **Dan**. But in another sense, the tribe of **Dan** was also judged later in their history because of their spiritual adultery.

Pleased with the quick success of this arrangement, **Rachel** continued to have **Jacob** lie with **Bilhah**, now regarded as an actual **wife** of **Ya'akov**, though only a second-class **wife**, more like a concubine. **She** was soon pregnant again.⁴⁷⁹ **Rachel's servant Bilhah conceived again and bore Jacob a second son (30:7).**

Then Rachel said: I have had a great struggle with my sister Leah, and I have prevailed (NKJ). In Hebrew, a **great struggle** is *niftalee*. **So she named him Naphtali**, meaning *I have been entangled in a desperate struggle (30:8)*. **Rachel's struggle with Leah had** actually been a **struggle** with **God** and for **His** favor. For **Rachel** knew that it was **God** who had closed **her** womb and opened **Leah's**.⁴⁸⁰ At the moment, **she** thought that **she** had **prevailed**. Advantage **Rachel**.