

Sometimes a task seems too difficult, daunting, or incongruent with our personality that we elect to be passive. We may garner some motivation for action from phrases such as "fake it till you make it," but still feel resistant because we feel inauthentic or disingenuous to make it by faking it. In one of the most popular Ted Talks and in her bestselling book "*Presence: Bringing your Boldest Self to your Biggest Challenges*," social psychologist, Amy Cuddy, encourages us to adapt the phrase from "fake it till you make it" to "fake it till you become it."

She makes her case for this subtle, yet significant, difference, based on her research on body posture. When people change and "fake" their body posture from reflecting being closed off and timid to an open, power posture (think a Superman pose), they feel more confident, are more willing to act courageously, and even their body chemistry changes. Their cortisol (the stress hormone) decreases and their testosterone (the assertiveness hormone) increases. "Faking" their body posture doesn't just help them succeed, it actually changes their personality until they "become" it.

As Bnei Yisrael prepare to leave Egypt, they are given many laws related to the Korban Pesach, one of which is that it is forbidden to break the bone of the sacrifice. Commentators struggle as to the meaning and depth behind this commandment. Ralbag suggests that there is no deep significance to not breaking the bones, it is just another example of something we do differently on Pesach night so that the children will ask why this night is different from others. Rabbi David Zvi Hoffmann bases his interpretation on both the historical context and the thematic context of the verse. The verse begins by commanding that the sacrifice must be eaten within one house and cannot be taken out of the house, and concludes by prohibiting the breaking of any bones. Rabbi Hoffmann argues that the custom during regular, non-Pesach meals was to break off part of the portion of the animal and send it to a friend's house so they could partake as well. Since sending the food out of the house is prohibited for the Korban Pesach, the Torah explicitly prohibits even the breaking of the bone in order to prevent someone from sending it to someone else's house.

However, other commentators argue that there is a deeper significance to not breaking the bones. Some suggest that not breaking the bones reflects a rushed mentality that was essential for leaving Egypt. People in a rush don't have time to break a bone and suck out the marrow. They quickly eat the meat and throw away the bone (see Rashbam and Bechor Shor). Others see a character flaw within the act of breaking the bones. It can be seen as gluttonous and excessive to break a bone to suck out the marrow, which reflects poorly on the eater, is degrading to the honor befitting of the sacrifice (see Ralbag), and calls into question the validity of the sacrifice, which needs to be eaten when one is full (see Chizkuni).

It is within the context of this *mitzvah* that the Sefer HaChinuch presents his famous thesis that our personality is influenced by our actions ("*acharei hapeulot nimshachim ha-levavot*"). Preempting his son's question as to why the Torah would provide so many laws related to the Exodus, the Sefer HaChinuch explains that the purpose of this *mitzvah*, and *mitzvot* in general, is to provide us with actions that inculcate character. By not breaking the bones we are demonstrating our break from slavery and our new existence of freedom. It is not proper, he argues, for people of stature to break bones while eating. Therefore, when exiting servitude, Bnei Yisrael are called upon to act like royalty, even if they don't feel like royalty. They—and by extension, we—are encouraged to not just fake it till we make it, but fake it till we become it.

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