One of the three things which Moshe Rabbeinu did on his own initiative and was later vindicated by Divine approval was separating from his wife after the giving of the Torah at Mount Sinai. His reasoning was that if all Jews were commanded to separate from their wives in the few days leading up to the Torah-giving in order to be properly pure for their momentary encounter with Hashem, then his separation must be an ongoing one since he was constantly being summoned to unscheduled encounters with Hashem.

Tosefot points out that the gemara Aharon and Miriam became angry with their brother when they learned of the separation, and spoke critically of his action. (Bamidbar 12:1-2) Had Moshe been commanded in this separation, they would certainly not have questioned his behavior.

Ramban (Bereishet 45:27) contends that Yaakov never became aware that Yosef had been sold into captivity by his brothers. Yaakov always assumed that Yosef had been picked up by slave dealers while wandering in the fields and sold by them to the Egyptians. The brothers never told him because of their fear that he might become outraged and curse them as he did Reuven, Shimon and Levi for their sins in other matters. Yosef, for his part, was too moral to divulge such a matter to his father.

Rashi, in his commentary on Chumash, takes a different approach. Yaakov was aware, but he did not suspect his righteous son Yosef of harboring feelings of resentment which might lead to a vendetta, and therefore saw no need for asking him to forgive them. The question arises, however, as to why the brothers did suspect him and found it necessary to tell their father.

Maharsha suggests that the suspicion arose only after the death of Yaakov, so there was no need for them to seek his forgiveness. But indeed, why did Yaakov not anticipate the resentment Yosef might feel towards his brother and make such a request of him during his lifetime?

To answer this question, Mesechta Makkot (10b) mentions two things that happened which aroused the brothers' suspicion. The first was the separation of Moshe and his wife which was his choice of a level of purity which his sister criticized as being beyond the norm expected of all Jews and at the expense of his wife. The Divine reaction to this criticism initiated by Miriam was the illness described in the above cited Torah chapter, which was to serve as a lesson to all future generations for guarding the tongue.

Yevamot 62a

When a White Lie is a Right Lie

Yosef that before his passing, Yaakov had asked them to implore Yosef in his name to forgive them for the evil they had done him. Yaakov, of course, had never made such a request, and from this, Rabbi Elazar the son of Shimon concludes that one may divert from the truth in order to maintain peaceful relations.

But indeed, did Yaakov not anticipate the resentment Yosef might feel towards his brother and make such a request of him during his lifetime?

Devarim 5:27-28. Why then, asks Tosefot, were they upset by his initiative if it received Divine approval?

The answer, proposes Tosefot, lies in the Talmudic statement (Mesechta Makkot 10b) that Heaven guides a person along the path that he has chosen to follow. The catalyst for Divine sanction of was his choice of a level of purity which his sister criticized as being beyond the norm expected of all Jews and at the expense of his wife. The Divine reaction to this criticism initiated by Miriam was the illness described in the above cited Torah chapter, which was to serve as a lesson to all future generations for guarding the tongue.

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