





ַםֶּדֶר נָשִׁים | מַפֶּבֶת יָבָמוֹת נ״ה־ס״א | שַׁבָּת בְּּרָשַת אֱמוֹר (בִּישִׂרָאֵל)/ בְּּרָשַת קודשִׁים (בָּחו״ל) וּ ל׳ נִיסָן־ ו׳ אָזָיר תשפ״ב (ד־ז מַאי 2022) Seder Nashim | Masechet Yevamot 55-61 | Shabbat Parashat Emor (Israel)/ Parashat Kedoshim (Chu")| 30 Nissan - 6 Iyaar (May 1-7)



Daf 55: GZEIRAH SHAVAH: SIMILAR CASES, SIMILAR VERDICTS

דף נ״ה: גווה שוה 🖊

"Gzeirah shavah" (identical decrees by inference) is a hermeneutical principle by which the details of one law are derived from another law. "Gzeirah" - The Torah decrees one decree; "shavah" - by comparing between these two laws.

How is it known when the interpretative method of gzeirah shavah should be employed? In a case where two Torah laws are written with the same word. For example, being that the Torah verse regarding an eved Cna'ani (Canaanite slave) has the word "lah" (her) and the verse regarding women also has the word "lah," through this mention of identical words, the Chachamim learned (employing gzeirah shavah) that an eved Cna'ani is chayav (obligated) to observe the same mitzvot as a woman, and is patur (exempt) from mitzvot aseh she'ha'zman gra'ma (time-bound positive mitzvot).

"גַּזַרַה שַׁוַה" הִיא לִמּוּד שֵׁל דִּינִים מְהַלַּכַה אַחַת לָהַלָּכָה אָחֶרֶת. "גָזַרָה" – הַתּוֹרַה גַּזַרַה **גַזַרַה** "שַׁוַה"

> - לָהַשָּׁווֹת בֵּין שָׁנֵי הַדִּינִים הַלַּלוּ. פָּיצַד יוֹדָעִים מַתַי יֵשׁ לִדְרשׁ "גָּזֵרַה שַׁוַה"? אָם בִּשִׁנֵי הַדִּינִים הַתּוֹרָה כּוֹתֶבֶת אֵת אוֹתַהּ מִלַּה. לִמַשַׁל, בְּעֵבֶד כְּנַעֵנִי פִתוּבָה הַמִּלָּה "לָהּ", וְכַךְ גַּם לְגַבֵּי נָשִׁים הַתּוֹרָה כּוֹתֶבֶת "לָהּ", וּמִכָּאן דּוֹרָשִׁים שֵׁעֶבֶד חַיַּב בְּמִצְווֹת כָּאִשַּׂה, וּפַטוּר מִמִּצְווֹת צֵשֵה שֶׁהַזִּמַן גִּרָמַן.

Daf 56: EATING TERUMAH

Only kohanim are entitled to eat terumah (priestly gifts). While those who are not kohanim are prohibited from eating terumah, the wife of a kohen is permitted to eat terumah. The halachah is taught on this daf — "The daughter of an Israelite who is married to a kohen may eat terumah."



דף נ״ו: אַכִילַת תִּרוּמַה 🚺



רַק הַבּהַנִים אוֹכְלִים תַּרוּמַה, אַך מִי שָׁאֵינוֹ כֹהֶן, אֵינוֹ רַשַּׂאי לֵאֵכֹל תַּרוּמַה. לָאשָה שֵׁל כֹּהֶן מִתַּר לַאֲכֹל תַּרוּמַה. הַלַּכַה זוֹ לוֹמִדִים בְּדַף זָה: "בַּת יִשְרַאֵל שַנִּשְאַה לְכהֶן, אוֹכֶלֶת בַּתַרוּמַה".

Daf 57: RABBI SHIMON BEN LAKISH

דף נ״ז: רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן בֵּן לָקִישׁ

The amora known as Resh Lakish was nicknamed "gavrah rabbah" (great man), because of his tremendous Torah knowledge. In his youth, Resh Lakish became leader of a gang of bandits. Resh Lakish also possessed exceptional strength, so much so, that he was able to jump from one bank of the Jordan River all the way over to the other bank.

Following a meeting with Rabbi Yochanan, Reish Lakish was persuaded to turn his back on everything he had been involved in and invest all his formidable strength into Torah studies. Resh Lakish consented, and Rabbi Yochanan himself taught Reish Lakish Chumash and Mishnah. Reish Lakish worked diligently and continuously labored in his study of Torah, until he became a renowned Torah scholar, with whom Rabbi Yochanan learned in chevrutah!

Rabbi Yochanan and Reish Lakish became

brothers-in-law, because after Reish Lakish

returned to the straight and narrow path, he

married Rabbi Yochanan's sister.

הָאָמוֹרָא רֵישׁ לָקִישׁ מִכְנֵּה "גַּבְרַא רַבָּה" = הָאָדַם הגדול, לפי שהיה גדול בתורה. כשהיה צעיר, הָנָהִיג רֵישׁ לָקִישׁ חַבוּרָה שֵׁל שׁוֹדִדִים. רֵישׁ לַקִּישׁ הָיָה בַעַל כֹּחַ עָצוּם, עַד שֶׁהָיָה מִסְגָּל לִקְפֹּץ מִגָּדָה אַחַת שׁל הַיַּרְדֵּן אֵל הַגַּדַה הַאַחֵרֶת.





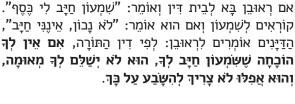
Daf 58: EXTENSION OF AN OBLIGATORY OATH

דף נ״ח: גלגול

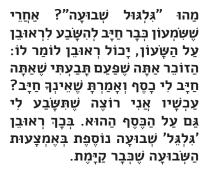
Suppose Reuven arrived at the beit din (court) and stated: "Shimon owes me money." The beit din would then summon Shimon. If Shimon asserts: "That [what Reuven claims] is incorrect. I don't owe anything," the beit din would tell Reuven that according to Din Torah (Torah law), if he had no proof that Shimon owed him [money], then Shimon pays nothing. Furthermore, Shimon would not even be obligated to swear to that effect.

However, there are times when the Torah states that Shimon must swear that he does not owe money. For example, if Reuven appointed Simeon to safeguard his watch, and when Reuven came to ask for the watch in return. Shimon said: "I'm very sorry, but thieves with swords came and stole your watch." In such a case, Reuven has the right to demand Shimon swear at the beit din that what he stated truly happened.

What is "gilgul shevu'ah" (extended oath)? Since Shimon already owed Reuven a vow regarding the watch, Reuven is able to say: "Do you remember that I once claimed you owe me money and you said that you did not owe me any money? Now, I want you to swear over that money as well." By making this request. Reuven "rolls in" or extends the shevu'ah (oath) by adding to the formulation of the initial shevu'ah.



יֵשׁ פִּעָמִים שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה קַבְעָה שֲשִּׁמְעוֹן צַרִיךְ לִהְשַּׂבַע שֵׁהוּא לֹא חַיַּב כֵּסֶף. לִמַשַׁל, רָאוּבֵן מִנַּה אֶת שִׁמְעוֹן לִשְׁמֹר לוֹ עַל שָׁעוֹן וּכִשֶּׁרְאוּבֵן בָּא לְבַקֵּשׁ אֶת הַשָּׂעוֹן בַּחֲזַרָה, אָמַר לוֹ שִׁמְעוֹן: "מִצְטַעֵר מָאֹד. אֲבַל בָּאוּ שׁוֹדְדִים עם חֲרַבוֹת וָגַזָלוּ אֵת הַשַּעוֹן". **בִּמִקְרֵה כַּזֵה לִרְאוּבֵן יֵשׁ זְכוּת לְתִבּעַ** מִשְּׁמִעוֹן שֵׁיָשָׁבַע בְּבֵית דִּין שֵׁבֵּאֱמֵת כַּךְ קָרָה.







Daf 59: MAN PAID FOR A SACRIFICIAL ANIMAL WITH A DOG

Once, Elisha wanted to sacrifice a *korban* (offering) in the *Beit HaMikdash*. Elisha turned to a shepherd and said: "Please sell me a plump and quality sheep, the best you've got. If you sell me your well-fed, finest sheep, I will give you something unique — I'll pay you with a huge shepherd dog to protect your sheep herd." The shepherd said: "Agreed."

Eventually, Elisha found out that he had made a massive mistake because the Torah prohibits bringing a *korban* (offering) acquired in exchange for a dog. The author of "Sefer HaChinuch" explains that the Torah prohibited this exchange, because dogs have an arrogant nature, and when a person offers a *korban*, they need to soften their heart and repent.

דף נ״ט: הָאִישׁ שֶׁקְנָה קְרְבָּן | תמוּרת כּלב

מַצֵשֶה בָּאֱלִישָׁע שֶׁבִּקֵשׁ לְהָבִיא קָרְבָּן לְבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ. פָּנָה אֱלִישָׁע לְרוֹצֵה צֹאן וְאָמַר: "מְכֹר לִי בְּבַקָּשָׁה בָּבֶשׂ שַׁמֵן וַטוֹב, הֵכִי טוֹב שֵׁיֵּשׁ לִךָּ. אִם תִּמִבּר

> לִי אֶת הַכֶּבֶשׁ הַמְּפֻשְׁם, הַבִּי טוֹב, אֶתֵּן לְדָּ מַשֶּׁהוּ מְיֻחָד – אֲנִי אֲשַׁלֵּם לְדָּ בְּכֶלֶב רוֹעִים עֲנָק, שָׁיָגֵן עַל הַבְּבָשִים שֵׁלָּדִּ", הַרוֹעֵה אָמַר "מַסְבִּים".

בַּסוֹף הִתְבָּרֵר לוֹ שֶׁהוּא עָשָׁה טְעוּת גְּדוֹלָה, כִּי הַתּוֹרָה אוֹסֶרֶת לְהָבִיא קַּרְבָּן שֶׁקָנוּ אוֹתוֹ תְּמוּרַת כֶּלֶב. בַּעַל סֵפֶּר "הַחִּנּוּךְ" מַסְבִּיר, שֻׁהַתּוֹרָה אָסְרָה זֹאת מִפְּנִי שֶׁלְּכְלָבִים יֵשׁ שֶׁבַע שֶׁהֵם עַזֵּי פָנִים, וּכְשֶׁמְבִיאִים קַרְבָּן צְּרִיךְ לְרַבֵּךְ אֶת הַלֵּב וְלַחֲזֹר בִּתְשׁוּבָה.



Daf 60: THE GOLDEN TIARA

The tzitz hazahav (golden diadem, tiara) was one of the eight special garments worn by the kohen gadol. The tzitz was like a wide band of gold, the width of two fingers. The words "kodesh La'Shem" (Consecrated to God) was inscribed on the tzitz hazahav. The kohen gadol tied the tzitz above his forehead with t'chelet (blue) colored thread. Above the tzitz, the kohen gadol placed his tefillin shel rosh (head phylactery).

The kohen gadol would put on each of the eight garments in a specific order. First, he would put on the pants. After that, he would put on the kutonet (tunic) and fasten it closed with the avnet (sash). Then, the kohen gadol would put on the me'il (robe), over which he would place the ephod and choshen (chest plate). He fastened the ephod and placed the mitznefet (headdress, turban) on his head, and completed his sacred uniform by tying the tzitz around his head.



ַדף ס׳: הַצִּיץ הַדְּהָב 🍑

אֶחָד מִשְּׁמוֹנַת בִּגְדֵי הַכּּהֵן
הַגָּדוֹל הוּא צִיץ הַזָּהָב. הַצִּיץ
הָיָה בְּמוֹ רְצוּעָה שֶׁל זָהָב
בְּרֹחֵב שֶׁל שְׁתֵּי אֶצְבָּעוֹת.
על צִיץ הַזָּהָב הָיוּ כְתוּבוֹת
הַמְּלִים "קֹדֶשׁ לַשֵּׁם". הַכּּהֵן
הַגְּדוֹל הָיָה קוֹשֵׁר אֶת הַצִּיץ
מַצַל הַמֵּצַח בְּחוּשֵׁי תְבֶלֶת. עַל
הַמֵּצַח, מֵעַל הַצִּיץ, הָיָה הַכּּהֵן
הַגַּדוֹל מֵנִיחַ תִּפְלִין שָׁל רֹאשׁ.

אֶת שְׁמוֹנַת הַבְּגָדִים הָיָה לוֹבֵשׁ הַכּּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל בְּסֶדֶר מְסֻיָּם. הְּחָלֶּה לָבַשׁ אֶת הַמִּכְנָסַיִם, אַחַר כָּךְּ אֶת הַכְּּתֹנֶת וְחָגֵר אוֹתָהּ בְּאַבְנֵט, אֲזַי לָבַשׁ אֶת הַמְּעִיל, עָלָיו אֶת הָאֵפוֹד וְהַחֹשֶׁן, חָגַר עָל רֹאשׁוֹ וּלְבַסוֹף קָשַׁר אֶת עַל רֹאשׁוֹ וּלְבַסוֹף קָשַׁר אֶת הַצִּיץ אֵל הַרֹאשׁ.



Daf 61: RITUAL IMPURITY OF A TENT

דף נ״א: טמאת אהל 🤝



An item that is tahor (ritually pure) that touches a source of tum'ah (ritual impurity) becomes tameh. However, an item that is tahor found in a house in which there is a source of tu'mah" does not automatically become tameh. The law regarding a corpse, however, is different. A corpse found in a house imparts tum'ah on all the people and all the objects in that house, even without any direct contact. This type of tum'ah

is known as "tum'at ohel" because the verses teaching about this impurity relate to a corpse found inside a tent.

Kohanim are prohibited from intentionally tameh (ritually impure). becoming Therefore, even in our day, when kohanim go to visit a hospital, they clarify in advance if they are allowed to enter. In the event there are any corpses in the building where they will be, they would violate an issur (prohibition). Rabbi Shimon Bar Yochai

said that tum'at ohel applies only if the corpse of a Jew. However, if the deceased is a non-Jew, tum'at ohel does not apply. As such, a kohen has no issue entering a hospital where there are only non-Jews.

חַפֵּץ טַהוֹר הַנּוֹגֵעַ בִּטִמְאַה – נִטְמַא. אַךְ חֵפֵּץ טַהוֹר הַנְמַצֵא בָּאוֹתוֹ בַיָת עָם טְמַאָה – אֵינוֹ נָטְמַא. שׁוֹנֵה הוא דינוֹ שׁל הַמַּת. מֵת הַנִּמְצֵא בְּבַיִת, מְטַמֵּא אֶת כַּל האנשים ואת הכלים הנמצאים בבית, ואפלו אינו נוגע בַּהֵם. שָמִאָה זוֹ מִכְנַּה "שָמִאַת אֹהֶל", כִּי בַּפְּסוּקִים שַׁבַּהֵם הַתּוֹרָה מִלַמֵּדֶת עַל טִמְאָה זוֹ הִיא עוֹסֶקֶת בְּמֵת שנמצא בתוך אהל.

> אַסוּר לַכֹּהַנִים לָהָשַּׁמֵא, וְלַכֵּן, גַּם בַּשַׁבּהַנִים בימינו, הוֹלְכִים לְבַקֵּר בְּבֵית חוֹלִים, הֶם מְבַּרְרִים לִפְנֵי כֵן אָם מְתַּר להם להכנס כי אם בָּאוֹתוֹ מתים בַּקוֹם שַׁבּוֹ הֶם יִהִיוּ -.הם יעברוּ על אסוּר

ַרַבִּי שָׁמְעוֹן בַּר יוֹחַאי אַמַר, כִּי שָמָאַת אֹהֶל נוֹהֶגֵת רַק אָם הַמֶּת יָהוּדִי, אַךְּ אָם הַמֵּת נַבְרִי, אֵין טִמְאַת אֹהֵל. וּלבן לָכֹהֶן אֵין בָּעַיַה לָהְכַּנֶס לָבֵית חוֹלִים שֵׁיֵשׁ בּוֹ רַק נַכְרִים.



D'VAR TORAH: PARASHAT EMOR

Several special mitzvot are incumbent specifically on the kohanim, one of which is the issur (prohibition) against contracting ritual impurity through contact with a corpse. What is the philosophical underpinning of this issur and precisely why were kohanim commanded to observe this rule? Many of the religious beliefs and perceptions that existed [in the ancient world] viewed the culmination of God's work as an escape, a show of disgust, and detachment from life on earth. They believed that these sentiments could be expressed by means of abstinence from daily life and society, isolation, asceticism, and other things that are all about being disconnected from the world and daily life. On the other hand, the Israelite worldview emphasizes the sanctity of life and the importance of sanctifying and exalting life. Therefore, the consecrated members of the Am Yisrael, i.e., the kohanim, are commanded to step away from death, to symbolize that Am Yisrael believes in the sanctity of life itself, and not evasion or separation from life.

דבר תוֹרָה: פַּרְשַת אֱמוֹר

מספר צווים מיחדים יש לכהנים שבעם ישראל, וְאָחַד מָהֶם הוּא הַאָּסוּר לָהָשָּמֵא לָמֵת. מַה בַּא לְבַשָּא אָסוּר זָה וּמַדוּעַ דַּוִקָא הַכֹּהַנִים מִצְוִּים עַלַיו? הַרְבָּה מְן האמונות והתפיסות הדתיות המצויות בעולם רואות אָת שִׂיאַהּ שֵׁל עֲבוֹדַת הַא-ל בָּבְרִיחַה, סְלִידַה וְנָתּוּק מַהַחַיִּים עַלֵּי אָדַמוֹת. הַדַּבַר מִתְבַּשֵּא בִּהְתְנַזִּרוּת מו הַחַיִּים וְהַחֶבְרַה, בִּידוּד, סְגוּף וּדְבַרִים נוֹסַפִּים שַׁבָּל עִנְיָנָם הוּא הַנִּתּוּק מֵעוֹלָם וּמֵהַחַיִּים. לְעָמַת זֹאת, תִּפִּיסַת הַעוֹלַם הַיִּשִׂרְאֵלִית מַדְגִּישַׁה דַּוְקַא אֶת קִדְשַׂתַם שֵׁל הַחַיִּים וָאֶת הַחֲשִׁיבוּת לְקַדְשַׁם וּלְרוֹמַמַם. עַל כֵּן, אַנִשִׁי הַקֹּדֵשׁ שֵׁל עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל- הַכֹּהַנִים, מְצְוִּים לָהָבַּדֵל מִן הַמַּוֵת, וִזֹאת בִּכְדֵי לְסֵמֵל כִּי עַם יִשְׂרַאֵל מַאַמִין בַּקדשַתם של הַחַיִּים עַצְמַם וִלֹא בַּבְרִיחַה וּבַבַּדוּל מֵהֶם.

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