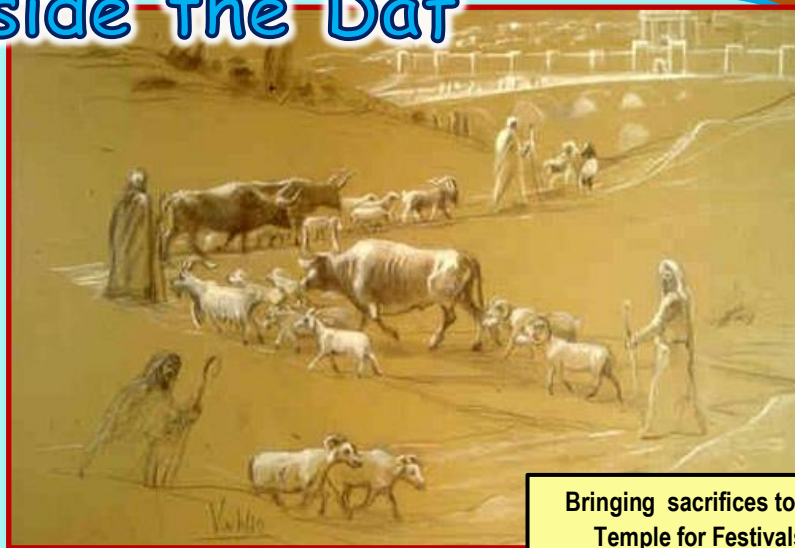


מסכת חגיגה דף ט

DAF YOMI4 Kids

Inside the Daf

On the first day of the Festivals of פסח (Passover), שבועות (Festival of Weeks) and סוכות (Festival of Booths) Jewish men must offer a שלמי חגיגה (peace offering of celebration) sacrifice. The meat of this sacrifice is eaten by its owner and his household.



Bringing sacrifices to the Temple for Festivals

What if someone did not offer a שלמי חגיגה on the first day of the Festival? May he offer it afterwards?

It is definitely preferable to offer a שלמי חגיגה on the first day of a Festival, but the משנה teaches that one who did not offer it on the first day may do so on any day of the Festival. Since the Festivals of פסח and סוכות last for seven days, this means one may offer his שלמי חגיגה offering for seven days during those Festivals. (Even though שבועות is celebrated for only one day in the Land of Israel, one may offer the שלמי חגיגה for another six days after the Festival).

Making up a missed offering is called, "תשלומין" or "making up."

The משנה teaches that once the last day of the Festival has passed, one loses his opportunity bring it. This is what שלמה המלך (King Solomon) means when he talks about, "a crooked thing that cannot be fixed" (קהלת א, טו), Ecc. 1,15). The "crooked thing" is the missed opportunity to bring a שלמי חגיגה, which, after the Festival "cannot be fixed."

A Moment

"Hey Charlie, do you want to come with me this Sunday to collect money for our school?"

"I'd rather not, Jamie. I like to relax on Sunday."

"C'mon, it'll be fun. Besides, remember what we learned in daf yomi? If someone has an opportunity to join his friend in doing a מצוה, he should take it! If he doesn't, it's a loss that can't be made up for..."



Did You Know...

אליהו הנביא (Elijah the Prophet) once said that poverty for the Jewish people can be a good thing. (It can humble a person to pray to Hashem for what he needs – רבינו חננאל)

What Can't Be Fixed

מִעֲוֹת לֹא יֻכָּל " (King Solomon) speaks of a "crooked thing that cannot be fixed" (קהלת א, טו) "לְתִקּוֹן Ecc. 1,15). This means that sometimes there are sins that can't be repaired.

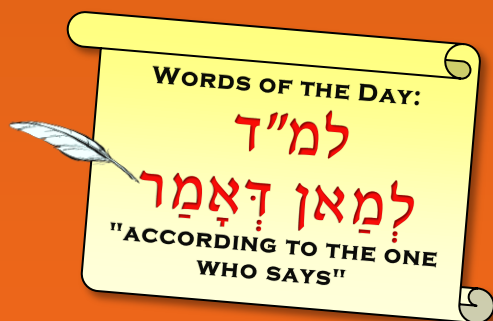
For example, one must recite the "שְׁמַע" (דברים ו, ד) Deut. 6,4) once in the morning and once at night. If one misses the morning or night time שְׁמַע, this "cannot be fixed" since he has missed the opportunity to say the שְׁמַע for that time.

Another example of a missed opportunity is when someone could have joined his friends in doing a מִצְוָה (commandment), but did not. He has forever lost the opportunity to perform that מִצְוָה with his friends!

On the other hand, stealing and robbing are sins which can be "fixed" because one can make up by repaying what he stole. Even if he destroyed the object he stole if the thief repays its value his sin will be erased.



Missing the deadline for שְׁמַע is a sin that cannot be fixed



Games

חגיגה דף ט' - Review Questions

1. What does "תְּשַׁלְּמוּן" mean?

2. Give an example of a sin that cannot be fixed.

3. According to אֱלִיהוּ הַנָּבִיא, what can be good for the Jewish people?

BACK TOGETHER

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