



Inside-the-Daf

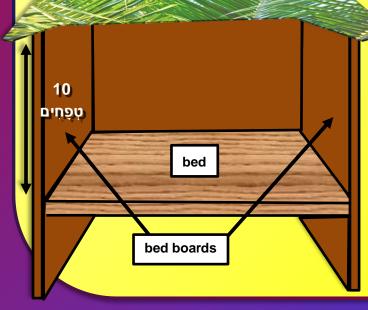
The משנה teaches, a סוכה that is supported by bed boards, meaning the walls of the סוּכָּה are the bed boards, is בַּשֶּׁר (valid) as a רָבָּי יָהוּדָה. סוּכַּה, however, says such a סופה is סוף only if it could stand by itself if the bed was taken away.

What is רבי יהודה's reason? Some say because רָבִּי יְהוּדָה requires the סוּכָּה to be a "fixed" structure. If the סוכה

depends on the bed for its walls it is not a "fixed" structure since it will move whenever someone moves the bed.

Others say that since a bed (and its bed boards) can become טמא (impure), the סוּכַה walls are not valid as סָבָן (covering) or even to support ּסְכָּךְּ

The difference between these two opinions can be in a case where סכן is placed on four metal poles that are fixed in place. According to the opinion that says רָבִּי יָהוּדָה requires only a "fixed" structure, this סוכה will be פשר (once walls are added). According to the opinion that says even the אָכָן's support must not be able to become טְמֵא this סוּכָּה would not be פשר since metal can become טְמֵא and is being used to support the ּסְכָּךְ.



Yoel rushed into the synagogue, grabbed a candy from the 'candy man' and made his way to sit next to his father. He was not impressed.

"Yoelik," said his father, "I noticed you didn't say 'please' or 'thank you' to the candy man when he gave you a candy."

Yoelik looked down.

"You know," continued his father, "Even the casual talk of Torah scholars needs to

A אודף Moment

be studied. This can mean the way a Torah scholar speaks must be studied. You won't find a true Torah scholar brush someone off, or miss saying 'please' or a 'thank you.' If you want to know how to speak with proper manners, pay attention to how the rabbis behave. We could learn a lot from them, too."

"Abba," said Yoel, "I'm going to say sorry

to the candy man."

"That would be the right thing to do," said his father.

"I know," said Yoel. "I saw Rabbi Randleman say sorry to someone once. too!"

(אמרי פנחס השלם, חייא, שער התורה אות לד)

The Conversations of Scholars

In yesterday's יָּטָבְי, מִשְׁנָה said in conversation, "Have you seen יָּבָר, my non-Jewish slave? He is a Torah scholar and knows that as a non-Jewish slave he is not required to live in a סוּבָּה. For that reason he sleeps underneath a bed in the סוּבָּה."

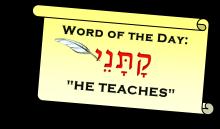
A רַבְּי נִמְלִיאֵל who says, from רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן simple conversation, we may learn two things:

- 1) Non-Jewish slaves do not have to live in a סוּכָה
- 2) Someone who sleeps under a bed does not fulfill his requirement to be inside a סופת

The גְּמָרָא observes that by learning these two lessons from בְבָּן גַּמְלִיאֵל simple conversation, רָבָּן נַמְלִיאֵל is teaching us that even the simple conversations of Torah scholars are full of wisdom and should be given due attention.

Did You Know...

In the time of the Second Temple, there were courtyards in Jerusalem built on top of bedrock arches. In case a body had been buried under ground, the arches would prevent the טוּמָאָה (ritual impurity) of the corpse from rising above and contaminating the people in the city.



Games

How many things can you find wrong with this סוכה?

Review Questions – סוּכָּה דַּף כ"א

- 1. According to רַּבְּי יְהוּדָה, when is a סוּכָּה held up with bed boards בָּשׁר (valid)?
- 2. What do we learn about the simple conversation of Torah scholars?
- 3. In the time of the Second Temple, how were some courtyards built in Jerusalem?

