

מסכת לרבות דרה

DAF YOMI4 Kids

Inside the Daf

We know that a positive commandment "pushes aside" a negative one (see pg.15). But not all negative commandments are created equal. Some carry far worse punishments than others.

For example, some negative commandments are punishable by כרת, or, early death at the hands of Heaven. That's a pretty heavy punishment, so how do we know that positive commandments push aside even severe negative commandments punishable by כרת?

The גמרא brings examples of positive commandments that are performed on the Sabbath even though their performance involves work that is not allowed on the holy day. In fact, if one

intentionally performs such work, the punishment is כרת.

For example, מילה (circumcision) is performed on the Sabbath and the קרבן פסח (Passover offering) and קרבן תמיד (daily offering) are sacrificed on that day even though all of these commandments involve "creating a wound," a task punishable by כרת.

The גמרא at first suggests that these three commandments can prove that a positive commandment can override a negative one punishable by כרת. The גמרא points out that there are facts about each of these מצוות (commandments) that make them unique. See the chart for more information.

מילה - CIRCUMCISION

- 13 agreements were made with אברהם (Abraham) over this commandment
- This commandment was given even before the Giving of the Torah



תמיד - DAILY OFFERING

- Gives "food" to the Altar
- This commandment was given even before the Giving of the Torah



פסח - PASSOVER OFFERING

- Gives "food" to the Altar
- This commandment was given even before the Giving of the Torah
- One receives כרת for not doing this commandment



WORD OF THE DAY:

לימא

"LET IT SAY"

The מצורע's Hair

The גמרא gives another example of "עשה דוחה לא תעשה", a positive commandment pushing aside a negative one.

Consider the מצורע. A מצורע is someone who has צרעת, a condition that causes white or light-colored spots to appear on the body. When the מצורע is healed of this condition, he goes through a purification ritual. During this ritual, the Torah tells us he "must shave off all his hair, his head, his beard, his eyebrows" (see ויקרא יד, Lev. 14,9).

But the Torah commands, "you shall not round off the corners of your head and you



shall not destroy the corners of your beard" (ויקרא יט, Lev. 19,27).

The גמרא suggests that this may be the source for the rule that a positive commandment pushes aside a negative one. The מצורע given a positive commandment to shave his hair which pushes aside the negative commandment to not "round the corners of your head."

A מידות Moment

"Is there ever a time we shouldn't listen to our parents?" asked Zamir.

"Don't we always have to listen to our parents?" asked Joey.

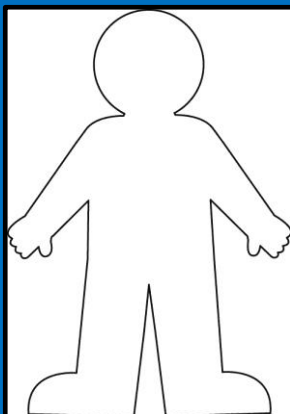
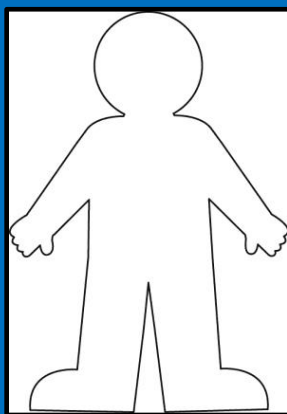
"Not if they tell you to do something against the Torah," said Zamir. "The Torah tells us to fear our parents but not at the expense of keeping the Sabbath. From here we learn that if a parent tells one to transgress a commandment, we do not listen to them. After all, our parents' are also commanded to listen to Hashem."

Games



DRAW IT!

Read "The מצורע's Hair" and draw the מצורע before and after the purification ritual



Did You Know...

The Torah forbids wearing שעטנץ, wool and linen that has been combed out until smooth then spun into thread and woven together into fabric.

יבמות דף ה – Review Questions

1. Give an example of a commandment that pushes aside a prohibition.

2. How does a מצורע push aside a negative commandment?

3. When does the Torah forbid one to wear wool and linen together?
