



# Inside the Daf

The גְּמָרָא tells us about some practices of Jewish law which were once observed

differently in different communities. Nowadays

קבי אֶלִיעֶזֶר says that
preparations for a בְּרִית מִילָה that could
have been made before the Sabbath, may even be
done on the Sabbath itself

these laws are observed the same way in every community.



That means,
one may cut down trees
on the Sabbath in order
to make coal to burn a
fire in order to make
iron for the circumcision knife.

WORD OF THE DAY:



Even though we follow
the opinions of בֵּית הַלֵּל
(School of Hillel) over בֵּית
(School of
Shammai), the students
of the School of
were actually sharper.

Preparing for a בְּרִית מִילָה (circumcision) on the Sabbath:

eaten with milk. Animals such

as birds which do not feed

milk to their young may

be eaten with

milk

רַבִּי נְאֵקיבָּא says, only preparations for a circumcision that could not have been done before the Sabbath, may be done on the Sabbath itself.

### Eating Chicken with Milk:

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In בָּנִי יוֹטֵי 's area, they 'כַּגְּילִילִי 's area, they would eat chicken (or other birds) with milk.

says, a candle that was lit for the Sabbath, but burned out before the Sabbath was over, may be moved on the Sabbath.

תְּבֶּי יּוֹתְנֶּן holds that such a candle may not be moved on the Sabbath, just like a candle that is still burning may not be moved.

**Extinguished Candles** 

When יַבִּי אַבְּחַי would visit יַבְּי יוֹחָנְן's community on the Sabbath, he would be careful not to move a candle which had burned out. When he would visit יָבִי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בֶּן לֵוִי area, he would move such a candle.

## This Town Ain't Big Enough for Both of Us

The rule of "לא תִּתְגֹּדְדוּ" includes not making it appear as if there is more than one Torah. If different people practice the Torah laws differently, it looks like the Jewish people received more than one Torah.

We have learned that different communities practiced certain Torah laws differently. For example,

in רַבִּי יוֹסֵי הַגְּלִילִי 's community, chicken was eaten with milk while in other communities this practice was not allowed (see pg. 35). Wouldn't different communities practicing the Torah differently be an example of "לא תִּתְגֹּדְדוּ" and therefore not allowed?

קבָא says that it is allowed for two בְּתֵּי דִּין, or religious courts, in one town and to give different rulings in Jewish law. One is allowed to follow whichever court one chooses and to obey it in all of its rulings.

For example, followers of the school of שַׁמֵּאי were allowed to follow the court of

שׁמֵאי's decisions and followers of the school of חָלֵל were allowed to follow the court of מְלֵל's decisions

#### A מדות Moment

"Jason," said Joshua, "I noticed that chocolate bar you are eating doesn't have the type of kosher sign your family follows."

"Thanks for telling me, Joshua. But why would you tell me that? After all, *you* have no problem with the kosher sign on this chocolate bar..."

"In daf yomi we are taught, הָּלֵל (the school הַּלֶּל) would marry each other's women. This is incredible because there were some women, whom, according to בָּית הָּלֵל, were not allowed to marry into the Jewish community, but according to בִּית הַלָּל were allowed. Before someone from הַלֵּל would marry a woman from הָלֵל community, but according to הַלֵּל would marry a woman from הַלֵּל community, בית הַלֵּל this woman was allowed to marry into their group. Even though בִּית שַׁמֵּאי thought there was nothing wrong with the woman in question, they were sensitive to בֹּית הַלֹּל opinion.

"We see from here," concluded Joshua, "that even if one does not personally follow someone's view, we should be sensitive to someone who does."

### Review Questions – יְבָמוֹת דַּף י"ד

- 1. Give an example of a practice that was done differently in different Jewish communities.
- 2. When can two courts issue different rulings in matters of Jewish law?
- 3. Who were sharper, בֵּית הַלֵּל or בֵּית שַׁמַאי?

Games



How many words can you spell with these letters? (There are at least 90!)

**COMMUNITY**