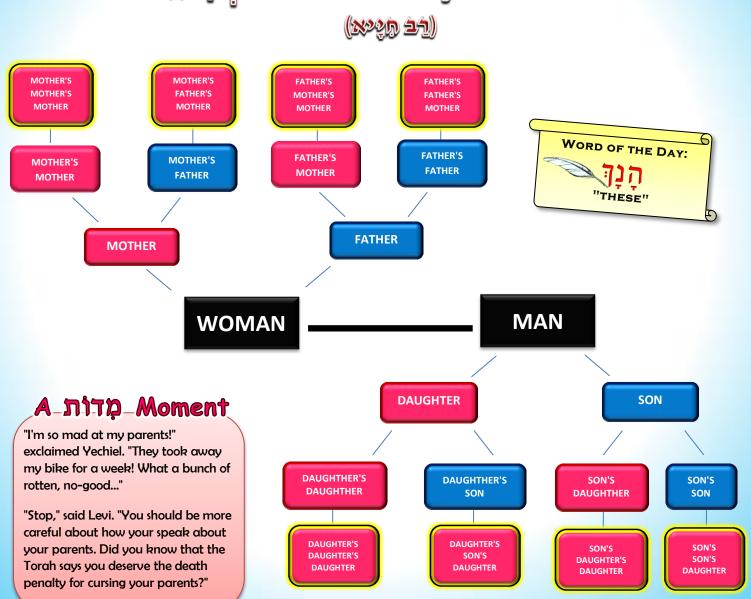




Inside the Daf

We have learned which relatives are called "שְׁנִיּוֹת" or "secondary" whom one may not marry (pg. 49). The רָב תִיִּיא explains that רֵב תִיִּיא has a different opinion about which relatives are שְׁנִיּוֹת See the diagram below to learn about his opinion (the שְׁנִיּוֹת appear in boxes with a black border, and yellow glow).

אַנְיּאָע – Secondary Relatives



Brothers-&-Children

How much of a brother do you have to be in order to be a "brother"? How much of a child do you have to be in order to be a "child"?

That's the question discussed in the מִשְׁנַה.

For יבוּם (levirate marriage) to take place, there must be a qualified living brother to perform this מִּצְנָה (commandment). The מִצְנָה teaches that if one's brother was born to a woman idolater or to a Canaanite maidservant he would not perform יָבוּם (or חֲלִיצָה) for the wife of the dead brother.

We know that for יבום to take place, the dead brother must have died childless. But if one has a child from a woman idolater or to a Canaanite maidservant it is as though he has no child at all. Therefore, the living brother would still have to perform either יבוֹם for his brother's wife.







Games

fiel The Differences

Find 5 differences between the two pictures.





יְבָמוֹת דַּף כ"ב – Review Questions

- 1. Give two examples of "שְׁנִיּוֹת" according to רַב חִיָּיא.
- 2. What sort of child is considered to not exist?
- 3. What is the punishment for a son who wounds or curses his father?