

# מסכת ליל דף

## DAF YOMI4 Kids

### Inside the Daf

Jewish boys must have a **בְּרִית מִילָה** (ritual circumcision) at eight days old. Even though it is very important to have a **בְּרִית מִילָה** on the baby's eighth day, if the **בְּרִית מִילָה** will put the baby's life in danger, his circumcision must be delayed (it is not more important than a person's life!) The **גְּמָרָא** gives some examples when a **בְּרִית מִילָה** is delayed:



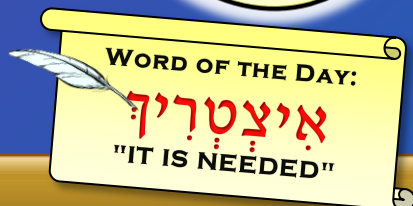
If a baby has a fever on his eighth day, we wait seven days after the fever passes before performing a **בְּרִית מִילָה**. We are worried that if we do not wait seven days, the baby will be too weak to undergo a circumcision



If the baby's eyes are hurting him, we delay his **בְּרִית מִילָה** until the pain passes



If the baby suffers from exhaustion, his **בְּרִית מִילָה** is delayed. Undergoing a **בְּרִית מִילָה** in a state of exhaustion can endanger one's life. Jews who were born in the desert on their way to the land of Israel were not circumcised until they entered the land. The exhaustion of travel would have put their lives at risk if they were circumcised earlier!



## A מְדוּת Moment

Sruli was trying to explain about the Chanukah holiday to his three-year-old sister. Her wide-eyed stare showed she didn't understand much about 'Syrian-Greeks,' or 'evil decrees.' Sruli was getting frustrated that she didn't seem to understand a single thing!

"It's important to explain things in a way the listener will understand," said Sruli's mother. "Don't use words the listener doesn't comprehend. After all, the Sages of the גְּמָרָא tell us that the Torah 'uses the language of Man.' This means it uses sayings and expressions that people can understand. This makes the Torah more accessible."

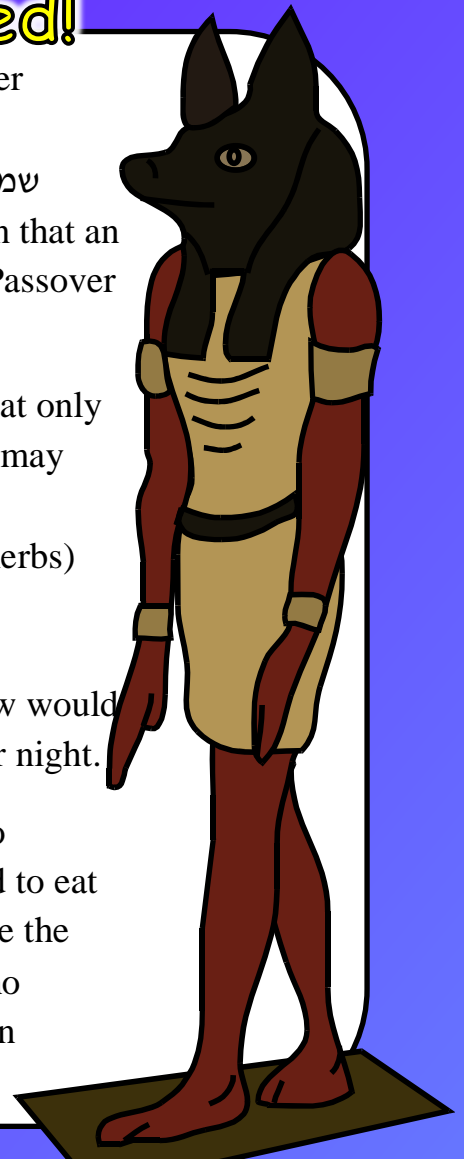
(מכתב מאליהו ח"ב, 151)

## Disqualified!

The Torah says regarding the Passover sacrifice, "וְכָל עֶרֶל לֹא יֹאכַל בּוֹ", "all uncircumcised may not eat of it" (שמות, Ex. 12,48). From here we learn that an uncircumcised man may not eat the Passover sacrifice.

But an uncircumcised man may not eat only "of it", that is, the sacrifice itself. He may still eat, and in fact *must* eat, מֶצֶה (unleavened bread) and מָרֹר (bitter herbs) which used to be eaten alongside the Passover sacrifice on Passover night. Nowadays, too, an uncircumcised Jew would have to eat מֶצֶה and מָרֹר on Passover night.

The גְּמָרָא also teaches that a Jew who worships a foreign god is not allowed to eat the Passover sacrifice. This is because the Torah says, "כָּל בֶּן נֶכֶר לֹא יֹאכַל בּוֹ", "no estranged person may eat of it" and an idolater is estranged from Judaism.



A Jew who worships a foreign god is not allowed to eat the Passover sacrifice



## Did You Know...

Even someone who is uncircumcised but still loyal to Hashem may not eat the Passover sacrifice.

## Games

### SUDOKU

Place the pictures in the squares so that there is only one of each in each column and row.

What do the pictures represent?


## Review Questions – יבמות דף ע"א

1. Give an example when a בְּרִית מִילָה (circumcision) may be delayed.

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2. What must an uncircumcised person eat on Passover?

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3. What type of uncircumcised person may not eat the Passover offering?

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