

# DAF YOMI<sup>4</sup> Kids

מסכת  
 תְּהִיגָה  
 דָּרָה

## Inside the Daf

We have learned about the least amount one must spend on one's עֹלֹת רְאֵיָה (burnt-offering of appearance) and on one's שְׁלָמֵי חֲגִיגָה (peace offering of celebration) for the three Festivals (see pg.19).

What if one has a lot of money to spend? Should he spend more money on his עֹלֹת רְאֵיָה or on his שְׁלָמֵי חֲגִיגָה? The מְשֻׁנָּה teaches that if one has many household members to feed for the Festival, one should offer many שְׁלָמֵי חֲגִיגָה sacrifices and give the meat to his household. After all, one may eat from שְׁלָמֵי חֲגִיגָה sacrifices, but not from עֹלֹת רְאֵיָה which are totally burned up on the Altar.

If, on the other hand, one has much money but only few household members to feed, one should offer many עֹלֹת רְאֵיָה sacrifices but only few שְׁלָמֵי חֲגִיגָה. For the עֹלֹת רְאֵיָה, the Torah (דברים טז, יז, Deut. 16,17) commands one to give "אִישׁ כְּמַתְּנַת יָדוֹ", "according to what he can give (lit. every man according to the gift of his hand)." This means one who has much wealth should bring many עֹלֹת רְאֵיָה.

What if someone has little money and few household members? In that case, one spends one silver מָעָה coin for an עֹלֹת רְאֵיָה and two for a שְׁלָמֵי חֲגִיגָה (according to בֵּית הַלֵּל).



The marketplace right outside the Temple. This is where people would buy animals for offerings.

### A מְדוּת Moment

"I can't believe I have to pay so many taxes," grumbled Mr. Wizzowsky. "Just because I'm rich, why should I pay for roads, schools and social programs that I don't even benefit from!"

"I understand why you want to be able to choose how to spend your money," said Mr. Wizzowsky's rabbi, "but look at it this way:"

"The Torah says that when a man offers a Festival sacrifice, he should bring 'according to what he can give.' This means that someone who has much wealth should bring many burnt-offerings. But it also has another meaning. Every piece of property and every piece of wealth we have is "according to the gifts of His hand" – Hashem's hand. Our wealth doesn't really belong to us; it is all Hashem's. Therefore, if you have much wealth, you should give back much for holy purposes like offering sacrifices or giving charity. You shouldn't begrudge someone for having to benefit from your property."

(כלי יקר דברים טז, יז)

# Types of Happiness

We have learned (pg. 29) that there is a מצוה (commandment) to rejoice on Festivals as the Torah says, "וְשִׂמְחֶתָּ בְּחַגֶּדְךָ" "And you shall rejoice on your Festival" (דברים טו, יד, Deut. 16,14). We have also learned how this commandment could be performed by eating meat from sacrifices until one is full.



In fact, since the Torah commands us simply to "rejoice" we might think we may rejoice in any way we wish, as long as we are happy. The Torah therefore is careful to say, "וְשִׂמְחֶתָּ בְּחַגֶּדְךָ" "you shall rejoice **on your Festival**." The word for Festival has the same root as "חגיגה", the Festival sacrifice. This means the only way to "rejoice" on the Festival is by eating from an animal which may be offered as a חגיגה offering (for example, cattle, sheep or goats).



## Did You Know...

On holidays, the Torah commands us to rejoice "with your Festival." From here we learn that one may not get married on any day of a Festival since by getting married one would be rejoicing with his wife and not rejoicing solely with the Festival.



## Games

### Follow the Directions

Follow the directions to get to the (Holy Temple). What do the letters you land on spell?



START AT THE FOOTSTEP WITH THE X

1. Move 1 WEST, 1 SOUTH
2. 3 SOUTH, 1 WEST
3. 4 NORTH
4. 2 WEST, 2 SOUTH



### Review Questions – חגיגה

דף ח'

1. If one has a lot of money but few household members, which offering should he spend more money on?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How do we rejoice on Festivals?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How do we know one may not get married on any day of a Festival?

\_\_\_\_\_