

# מסכת חגיגה דף

# DAF YOMI4 KIDS

## Inside the Daf

In the Torah we have concepts of טָהוֹרָה (purity) and טוּמְאָה (impurity).

There are different ways for someone to become טָמֵא (impure) but a common way is by coming into contact with a dead body. If such a person touches another object or person, it can become טָמֵא.

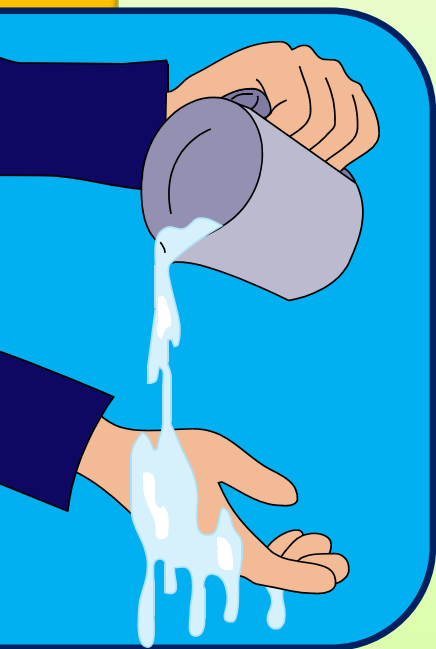
In the days of the מִשְׁנָה there were different types of holy food which we no longer eat, and holy objects which we no longer use, that the Sages tried to safeguard from becoming טָמֵא (impure).

The basic rule is, the holier the object or food, the more one must "purify" himself before touching it.

The simplest way of purifying is to wash one's

hands with a quarter of a לוג of water (about 3 fl.oz. or 86 mL). This type of purification is good enough before touching holy foods like תְּרוּמָה (food separated and given to a כֹהֵן) but isn't good enough for holier foods like meat from sacrifices. Before eating such meat, one must immerse one's hands in a מִקְוָה (ritual bath).

See the side of this page for the rules of how to purify one's self before eating or touching different holy objects.



### חולין – Regular Food



This is ordinary food (bread) which anyone may eat. Before eating this food, we must wash our hands.

### מַעֲשֵׂר שְׁנִי – Second Tithe



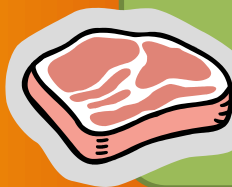
Food separated from one's crops and taken to Jerusalem to be eaten. Before eating this food, we must wash our hands.

### תְּרוּמָה – Tithe



Food one separates from one's crops and given to a כֹהֵן. Before touching this food, one must wash one's hand.

### קֹדֶשׁ – Holy Food



This is meat from sacrifices. Before one eats this meat, one must immerse one's hands in a מִקְוָה (ritual bath).

### מִי חֶטְאֵת – Ash Water



This is water mixed with the ashes of a red heifer. Before one touches this mixture, one must immerse one's entire body in a מִקְוָה (ritual bath).

WORD OF THE DAY:

כַּמָּה

"HOW MUCH?"

## חול המועד and Work

The days in between the first and last days of the Festivals of סוכות and פסח are called חול המועד (lit. The Weekday of the Festival).

חול המועד is not as sacred a time as the first and last days which are a full יום טוב (Festival) when work is not allowed. Still, there are types of work that are not allowed on חול המועד. What is the source for this?

פסוק says, the source is from the פסוק (verse) "אֶת חַג הַמִּצּוֹת תִּשְׁמֹר שִׁבְעַת יָמִים" "You shall guard the Festival of unleavened bread for seven days," (Ex. שמות כג, טו).

23,15). Whenever the Torah tells us to "guard" something, it means we should not do something, in this case, work. So it comes out that the Torah is telling us not to work for all seven days of the Festival, a timeframe that includes חול המועד.

### A Moment מְדוּת

Every now and then it happened. The younger boys in the cafeteria would get into a food fight.

When the principal walked in on one this time, he took the opportunity to teach the boys a lesson based on the *daf yomi*.

"We are commanded to be holy and more refined than other people. That's one of the reasons we are commanded to wash our hands before eating bread. If we must wash our hands before eating bread in order to be refined...we certainly shouldn't be throwing food around!"

(ברכות ג: based on)



### Did You Know...

Another name for the Festival of שבועות (Festival of Weeks), "עֲצֵרֶת", or "stopping." We "stop" doing work on this day.

## Games

Make as many words from the *daf* as you can using these letters. What other words can you make from the letters?

Mix N'  
Match



### Review Questions – חגיגה דף י"ח

1. Give an example of a food for which we must wash our hands before eating.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does "to guard" mean in the Torah?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is another name for שבועות?  
\_\_\_\_\_