

מסכת נדרים דף ע

DAF YOMI4 KIDS

Inside the Daf

If a woman performed אִירוּסִין but *not* נְשׂוּאִין, the rule is that both the father and the husband together must revoke the vow and they must do so on the same day they heard about it (see pg. 1).

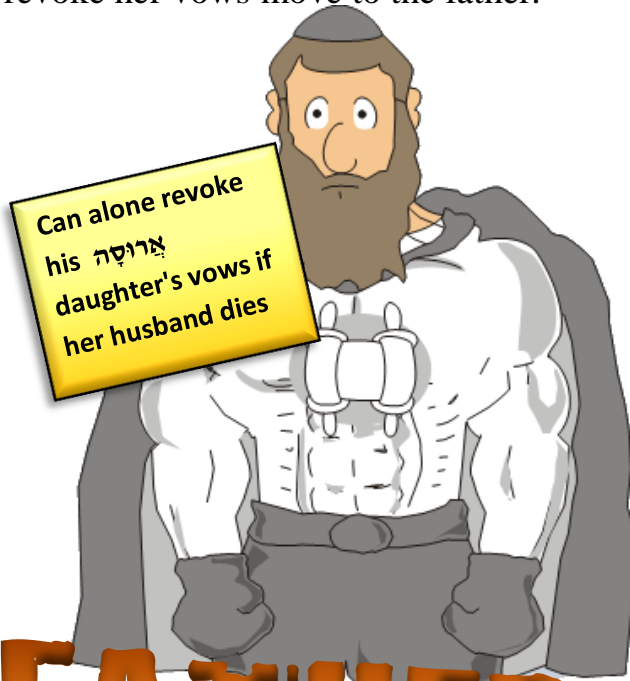
The מְשַׁנָּה discusses what happens if the father died? Can her husband alone revoke her vows? The מְשַׁנָּה says, no. Once the father dies, his power to revoke her vows does not move to the husband. The husband alone cannot revoke her vows.

What if the husband dies? Can her father alone revoke her vows? The answer is, yes. When the husband dies, his power to revoke her vows move to the father.

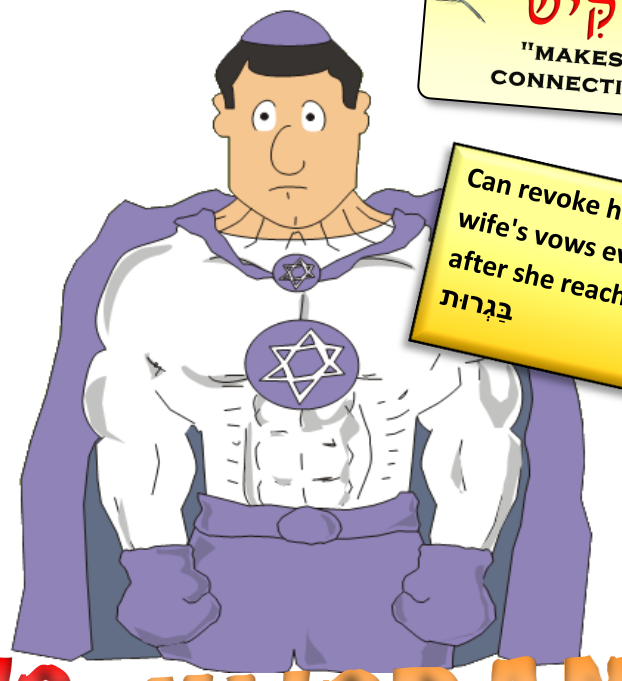
dies, his power to revoke her vows move to the father.

In this way, the father is more "powerful" than the husband.

But sometimes, the husband is more "powerful" than the father. For example, a husband may revoke the vows of an אִרוּסָה (woman who performed אִירוּסִין but *not* נְשׂוּאִין) even once she reaches the age of בְּגָרוּת (usually 12 ½ years old). A father cannot revoke the vows of his daughter once she reaches בְּגָרוּת.



Can alone revoke his אִרוּסָה daughter's vows if her husband dies



Can revoke his wife's vows even after she reaches בְּגָרוּת

WORD OF THE DAY:
מְקִישׁ
"MAKES A CONNECTION"

FATHER VS. HUSBAND

How Mature

We have learned (pg. 3) that a husband may revoke the vows of his אַרוסה wife (woman who performed אִירוּסין but *not* נשואין) once she reaches בגרות (usually 12 ½ years old). A father cannot revoke the vows of his daughter once she reaches בגרות.



The גמרא says it cannot be a case when he married her *before* she reached בגרות. In that case, her father was able to revoke her vows before אִירוּסין. Surely the father's right doesn't just move to the husband when she reaches בגרות!

The גמרא asks in what case may a husband revoke his אַרוסה's vows when she is a בוגרת (woman who has reached the age of בגרות)?

It must be, the גמרא concludes, only if the husband married her *after* she reached בגרות may he revoke her VOWS.



Did You Know...

The Torah says, "בְּנִעֲרִיהָ בֵּית אָבִיהָ," "when she is a young girl in her father's house." This means as long as she is a "young girl" she is partly still in "her father's house." If her father dies, her husband of אִירוּסין cannot revoke her vows.

A מְדוּת Moment

"Yeah, I'm better than you at basketball, soccer and football," boasted Zevi to Joey. Joey

"But Joey is better than you at chess and strategy games," said Nathan who was overhearing.

"Don't think you are better than someone else at *everything*. In *daf yomi* we learn that a father has more power than a husband in some areas, and that a husband has more power than a father in other areas. You can't be more powerful than another person *all* of the time."



Mystery Word

Use the clues from our *daf* to find the word in blue

בית אביה _____

Second part of the Talmud

woman who performed אִירוּסין

Second step of marriage

בְּנִעֲרִיהָ — אָבִיהָ

MYSTERY WORD:

נדרים דף ע' – Review Questions

1. Name a way that a husband is more powerful than a father.

2. What do we mean when we say a husband from אִירוּסין can revoke the vows of a בוגרת?

3. Which words teach us that even if a father dies, a husband from אִירוּסין cannot revoke vows?