

DAF YOMI4 Kids

מסכת
 חגיגה
 דרו

Inside the Daf



A Matter of מחלוקת

There is a disagreement between בית שמאי and בית הלל about the cost of the עולת ראיה (burnt offering of appearance) and חגיגה offering which men must bring to the Temple three times a year.

בית שמאי say the עולת ראיה must be worth at least two silver מעות (coins) and the חגיגה offering must be worth at least one silver מעה.

בית הלל say the opposite; the עולת ראיה may be worth as little as one silver מעה, but the חגיגה offering must be worth at least two silver מעות.

It seems that בית שמאי hold the עולת ראיה is more important than the חגיגה offering, but why? The גמרא explains that since the עולת ראיה is completely burned on the מזבח (Altar) it is more important than the חגיגה offering which is eaten by its owner and פהגים.

Why then does בית הלל seem to hold that the חגיגה offering is more important than the עולת ראיה? The חגיגה offering was brought by the Jewish people even *before* the Torah was given on Mount Sinai when the youths are sent to offer חגיגה offerings (see שמות כד, Ex. 24,5).

WORD OF THE DAY:

מֵאן
 "WHO"



Did You Know...

רבי ישמעאל says that the major details of the Torah's commandments were taught to משה (Moses) on Mt. Sinai. The other details were taught to him in the אהל מועד (Tent of Meeting) of the משכן (Tabernacle).

Three Offerings

רבי יוסי הגלילי says that there are three offerings the Jewish people must bring when they go up to the בית המקדש (Holy Temple) for a Festival:

- 1) The עולת ראיה (burnt offering of appearance)
- 2) The שלמי חגיגה (peace offering of celebration)
- 3) The שלמי שמחה (peace offering of joy)

See below to learn about the differences between these offerings.

עולת ראיה
Festival Burnt Offering



- May be either: A bull, male sheep, male goat, turtle-doves or young pigeon
- Completely burned on the Altar

שלמי חגיגה
Celebration Peace Offering



- May be either: A bull, cow, male or female sheep, or goat
- Brought before Hashem "spoke" on Mount Sinai

שלמי שמחה
Joy Peace Offering



- May be either: A bull, cow, male or female sheep, or goat
- Both men and women participate in this offering

A Moment

It was the end of the שבועות festival and the synagogue was full for the evening prayers.

Rabbi Morgenfeld was surprised to see his six-year-old student, Shloimie, at the services. Tomorrow was a school day and the young boy would be tired if he was up the previous night at such a late hour.

"I learned something in *daf yomi*," said Rabbi Morgenfeld to the boy's father. "חנה (Hannah) did not bring her child up to Jerusalem for the holidays until he was weaned. Even though little kids go up to the Temple for the festivals, חנה knew it was more important to take care of a really small child than for the child to go up to the Temple. When it comes to young children...sometimes coming for prayers isn't the most important thing."

WHICH TWO ARE THE SAME?



Games

Review Questions – חגיגה דף ו'

1. Why does בית הלל say an עולת ראיה is not as important as a חגיגה offering?

2. Which three offerings does one bring on the three Festivals?

3. Where were the major details of the Torah's commandments taught to משה?
