

מסכת  
 חגיגה  
 דף ז

# DAF YOMI4 Kids

## Inside the Daf

There is a commandment to rejoice on the Festivals (see דברים טז,יד, Deut. 16,14). In the times of the בית המקדש (Holy Temple) this "rejoicing" could be done by eating sacrificed meat until the eater was full.

To fulfill this commandment, people used to sacrifice שְׁלָמֵי שְׂמֵחָה (peace offering of joy) and eat its meat. But one does not *have to* offer such a sacrifice. If one has sacrificed meat from another source, one could eat its meat to "rejoice" on the Festival.

The משנה gives examples of which sacrificed meat may be eaten for "rejoicing" on the Festivals.

## THE MEATS of REJOICING

**נדבות**  
**Voluntary offering**



Someone declares, "This animal is a sacrifice." If the offering is a שְׁלָמִים (peace) offering, its meat may be eaten as part of rejoicing on the Festival.

**נדרים**  
**Vowed offering**



Someone promises to bring an animal as a sacrifice. If the offering is a שְׁלָמִים (peace) offering, its meat may be eaten as part of rejoicing on the Festival.

**משֹׁשֵׁר בְּהֵמָה**  
**Animal tithe**



Every tenth cattle, sheep and goat of one's herd is offered in the Temple and eaten by its owners and guests in Jerusalem. Eating this meat may be included in rejoicing on the Festival.

**חטאות ואֲשָׁמוֹת**  
**Sin and guilt offerings**



The meat of these offerings are eaten by כֹּהֲנִים in the Temple Courtyard. They may be eaten for rejoicing on the Festival.

**בְּכוֹר**  
**Firstborn offering**



The firstborn of one's cow, sheep and goat are given to a כֹּהֵן who brings it as an offering and eats its meat. The meat may be eaten as part of rejoicing on the Festival.

**חֶזֶה וְשׁוֹק**  
**Chest and thigh**



The chest and right thigh of certain offerings are given to a כֹּהֵן. He may eat them to rejoice on the Festival.

# Being Seen

Jewish men are commanded to go up to the **בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ** (Holy Temple) in Jerusalem on **פֶּסַח** (Passover), **שְׁבוּעוֹת** (Festival of Weeks) and **סוּכּוֹת** (Festival of Booths).



On three major Festivals, men must appear in the Temple Courtyard with their sacrifices

Temple on one day and five on the next day. Rather, all ten sons should be brought on the same day. Since the Torah commands **"כָּל זְכוּרְךָ"** "all your men" to appear at the Temple, that is to say, all your

A **בְּרִיתָא** teaches that people should not go up in "halves." This means, explains **רַב יוֹסֵף**, that if one has ten sons, he should bring up five sons to the

men have to appear *at once*, and not in groups or halves.

## A מְדוּת Moment

It was **סוּכּוֹת** and Rabbi Epsteinburg brought a **לוּלָב** and **אֶתְרוּג** to show to his afternoon school class. Bu there wasn't enough time for everyone to shake the **לוּלָב** and Rabbi Epsteinburg didn't know who to choose to perform this **מִצְוָה** (commandment).

"Just get the most religious kid in the class to do it," suggested the well-meaning principal.

"Actually," said the rabbi, "I don't think that would be the right thing to do. I learned in *daf yomi* that one may not take five of his children at the proper time to perform the commandment of being seen in the Temple, and take another five of his children at a non-proper time to perform that commandment. After all, how could the father choose which children are 'more important' and get to perform the commandment at its proper time?"

"The bottom line is," concluded the rabbi, "all Jews are equally important and responsible for doing **מִצְוֹת**, no matter how religious they may or may not be."



### Did You Know...

According to Torah law, the **עוֹלַת רֵאִיָּה** (burnt offering of appearance) can be worth any amount of money but the Sages ruled that it must be worth at least one silver **מָעָה** (according to **בֵּית הַלְּל** or two silver **מָעוֹת** according to **בֵּית שְׁמַאי**).

#### WORD OF THE DAY:

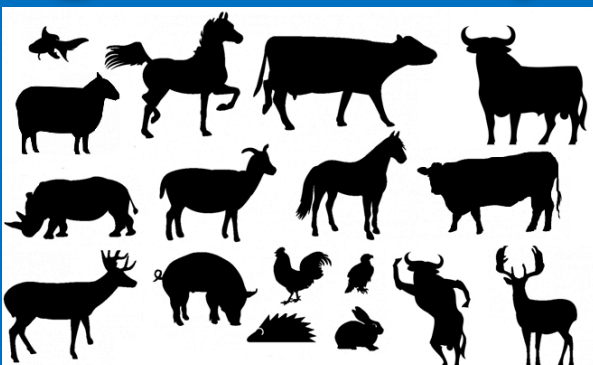
**פְּשִׁיטָא**

"IT IS OBVIOUS"

## Games

### CIRCLE IT!

Circle the animals that may be offered as sacrifices



### Review Questions – חגיגה דף ז'

1. Give an example of sacrificed meat that may be eaten for "rejoicing on the Festival."

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2. What does it mean that everyone has to appear at the Temple *at once*?

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3. According to the Torah law, how much must the **עוֹלַת רֵאִיָּה** be worth?

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