



Inside the Daf

We have learned about the least amount one must spend on one's עוֹלַת רְאִיָּה (burnt-offering of appearance) and on one's שַׁלְמֵי חֲגִינָה (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 עוֹלַת רְאִיָּה The מִשְׁלָמִי חֲגִינָה teaches that if one has many household members to feed for the Festival, one should offer many שַׁלְמֵי חֲגִינָה sacrifices and give the meat to his household. After all, one may eat from שִׁלְמֵי חֲגִינָה sacrifices, but not from עוֹלַת רְאִיָּה 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 עוֹלַת רְאִיָּה sacrifices but only few שַׁלְמֵי חֲגִיגָּה. For the עוֹלַת רְאִיָּה, the Torah (דברים טוּ, Deut. 16,17) commands one to give "אִישׁ כְּמַתְּנֵת 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 עוֹלות רָאִיָּה.

What if someone has little money and few household members? In that case, one spends one silver מַעָה coin for an עוֹלַת רְאִיָּה and two for a שֵׁלְמֵי חַגִּיגָה (according to בֵּית הָלֶל).



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

A אורף 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:"

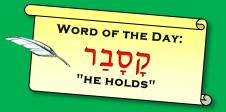
"The Torah says that when a man offers a Festival sacrifice, he should bring 'according to what he can give.' This means that someone who has much wealth should bring many burnt-offerings. But it also has another meaning. Every piece of property and every piece of wealth we have is "according to the 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 מִצְוָה (commandment) to rejoice on Festivals as the Torah says, "יְשָׁמַחְתָּ בְּחַגֶּּךּ" "And you shall rejoice on your Festival" (דברים טוּ, 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, "קַּנְּיֶּבְּיִ " "you shall rejoice on your Festival." The word for Festival has the same root as "חֲנִינָה", 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 מֻנִינָה 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?



Review Questions – חֲגִיגָה 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?

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

