

מסכת  
**סוּפָה**  
 דף ז'

# DAF YOMI<sup>4</sup> Kids

## Inside the Daf

Yesterday we learned about a debate between the חכמים (Sages) and רבי שמעון about the number of walls necessary for a סוּפָה. We follow the opinion of the Sages who require two full walls and a third wall a טפח (3.5 in. or, 9 cm) in width.

But where should this third "wall" go?

רב אסי and רב פהנא say the third wall should be placed diagonally across the two full walls. This makes the סוּפָה look more enclosed than if the third wall was placed regularly at a right angle.

רבי שמעון in the name of לוי says you can put the third wall next to whichever regular sized wall you like.

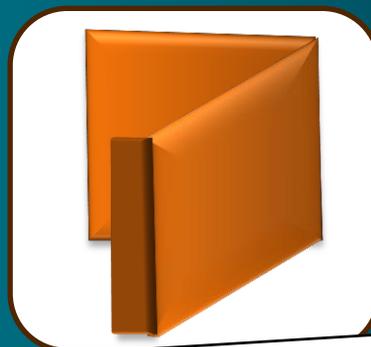
רבי יהושע בן לוי (some say רבי סימון) say we should use the principle of "לבוּד," or, "closed." Any gap that is less than 3 טפחים wide is considered in Jewish law as if it is closed.

Therefore, we should put the third wall less than 3 טפחים away from the edge of one of the other two walls. That way, the gap is considered like it is "closed." (see sidebar for an explanation of לבוּד).

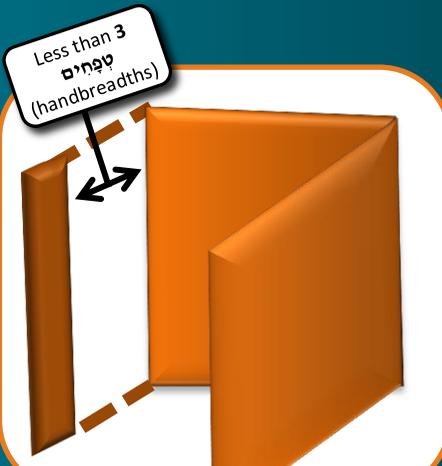
## Where does the THIRD WALL go?



רב אסי and רב פהנא



לוי in the name of רבי שמעון



רבי יהושע בן לוי (or רבי סימון)

WORD OF THE DAY:  
**סָמוּךְ**  
 "CLOSE TO"



### Did You Know...

Our משנה (2a) taught that a סוּפָה must cast more shade than sun to be קָשֶׁר (valid). What if it has lots of סִכּוּךְ (covering) but the sun shines through a window in the סוּפָה creating more sun than shade inside? Is the סוּפָה be קָשֶׁר? The Sages say it is valid.

**לבוּד – "Compact" or "Solid"**

A gap of less than three טפחים, or handbreadths (10.5 inches, or 27 centimeters) is viewed like it is closed.

# Misters "Fixed" It

One of the major themes in the laws of סוכה is whether it should be a קבע (fixed structure) or a עראי (temporary structure). It is important to know what type of סוכה we are supposed to have so we may know how to build it.

Our גמרא lists rabbis who hold that a סוכה is a קבע and quotes their opinions:

**רבי**



A סוכה must be 4 אמות (cubits) long by 4 אמות wide (4 אמות = 7 ft. or 216 cm.). This means it must be a size fit for **fixed** living.

**רבי יהודה**



A סוכה higher than 20 אמות (35 ft/11 m) is valid. For such a סוכה to be sturdy, it would have to be built in a **fixed** manner

**רבן גמליאל**



A סוכה on top of a wagon or a ship is not כשיר. This is because a סוכה has to be fit for **fixed** living

**רבי אליעזר**



A סוכה made from a wall of סכך leaning diagonally against a wall is not כשיר. This is because it is unfit for **fixed** (regular) living

## A מדות Moment

"I can't believe Yossi took the last piece of cake!" said Aryeh about his brother. "I really wanted that! I'm so mad at him!"  
 "Is having a piece of cake really so important?" asked his mother.  
 "It is to me!" insisted Aryeh.  
 "Well it shouldn't be," said his mother. "We know that there are opinions that a סוכה has to be a temporary structure. This is to show that this world is temporary. רבי אליעזר says a סוכה should be a permanent structure. This is to show that the spiritual world is permanent. We should pay attention to what matters in life and forget the unimportant things."  
 "Maybe I should realize cake doesn't matter...but being kind to my brother is!"

(אהלי יעקב, דף פה)

## Games

### GEMATRIA CODE:

Write the Hebrew letter for each number and find...  
The words for "fixed structure"

70 02 100 400 200 10 04

### Review Questions – סוכה דף ז

- Name an opinion about where the סוכה's third wall should be placed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Name an opinion about where the סוכה's third wall should be placed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What does "לבד" mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_