

מסכת
 סוֹפָה
 דף לז

DAF YOMI 4 Kids

Inside the Daf

At the beginning of this chapter we learned that the לולב (palm branch) must be long enough to shake. At different times during the morning prayer service the לולב, bundled together with the other three species, is shaken. These "shakings" are called "נְעִנוּעִים."

The מִשְׁנָה says we shake the לולב during the section of the morning holiday prayer called "הַלֵּל" (praise).

רַבִּי יוֹחָן says we shake the לולב back and forth to show that we are shaking for the sake of Hashem who owns the four directions of the world. We then shake the לולב upward and downward for Hashem who owns the heavens and the earth.

רַבִּי יוֹסִי בְּרַבִּי חֲנִינָא (in the name of רַבִּי חֲמָא בַר עֻקְבָא) says that we shake the לולב bundle backwards and forwards to stop harmful winds.

We then shake it upward and downward to stop harmful dews which down to earth from above.

The גְּמָרָא quotes an אַמּוֹרָא (rabbi of the Talmudic era) who says that performing even a part of a מִצְוָה (commandment) has the power to prevent harm from coming to the world. We learn this from shaking the bundle, which is just a part of the commandment to take four species on the holiday, yet has the power to prevent harmful rains and dews.



Did You Know...

There is a dispute whether or not one may be wearing a glove when he takes the four species bundle. רַבָּה forbids wearing a glove because four species must be taken completely ("לְקִיטָהּ תִּמָּה") without any barrier. רַבָּא allows wearing a glove since the species are still being "taken."

Decorative Bundles

The Torah tells us to take four species and *only* four species. It is forbidden to add anything extra to these plants when we use them on the סוכות holiday.

In fact, the Sages allow the species to be tied together only with material of their own kind (for example, a palm leaf, myrtle or willow branch). Tying them together with a foreign object, like cord, may be considered "adding" something extra to the four species.

After the plants are bundled together, the Sages allow a foreign object to be tied on top. In fact, the distinguished and wealthy people of Jerusalem used to tie gold threads for decoration around their four species bundles.



WORD OF THE DAY:

קָאִי

"STANDS (OR REFERS TO)"

A מְדוּת Moment

Jeremy was excited about his new summer job mowing lawns and doing yard work. He couldn't wait to tell his Abba!

"Abba! Guess what!" Jeremy said as he barged through his front door. "I got a new job for the summer."

"Good for you, Jeremy," his father said. "Just remember the lessons we learn from the סוכות holiday."

"Which lessons?" asked the boy.

"We shake the four species to ask for Hashem to eliminate badness. *בית שמיאי* say we also perform the shaking during the prayer for success ("אָנא ה' הַצְלִיחָה נָא"). This is because we pray for Hashem to eliminate the badness that can come from success."

"What badness could ever come from success?"

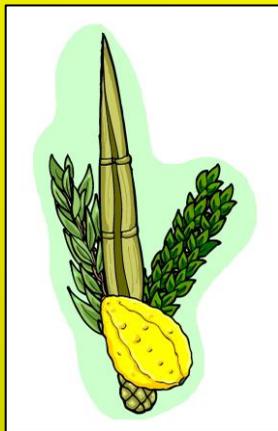
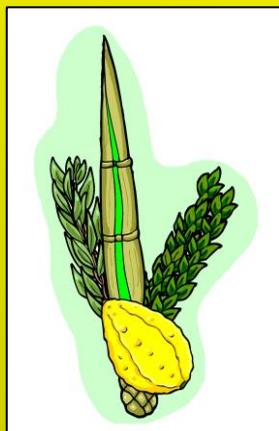
"Sometimes when someone is successful he forgets who was responsible for his success: Hashem. This can cause the successful person to forget Hashem and not walk in his ways. That's a problem that can come from success. But we pray that it doesn't."

(עין אליהו)

Games

Find The Differences

Find 10 differences between the two pictures.



Review Questions – סוכה דף ל"ז

1. What are the shakings with the four species called?

2. Where did the distinguished men of Jerusalem tie gold threads?

3. What do רָבָה and רָבָא dispute?