

DAF YOMI4 KIDS

Inside the Daf

We have talked about "אִשְׁתִּי אֲחִיו שֶׁלֹּא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ" "the wife of his brother who was not in his world" (see the diagrams on pg. 41 for an illustration of this case). We have taken it for granted that everyone agrees that in such a case לֵוִי would not perform יבום (or חליצה) with שָׂרָה.

But רבי שמעון disagrees. He says that לֵוִי must perform either יבום (levirate marriage) or חליצה (taking off) with שָׂרָה.

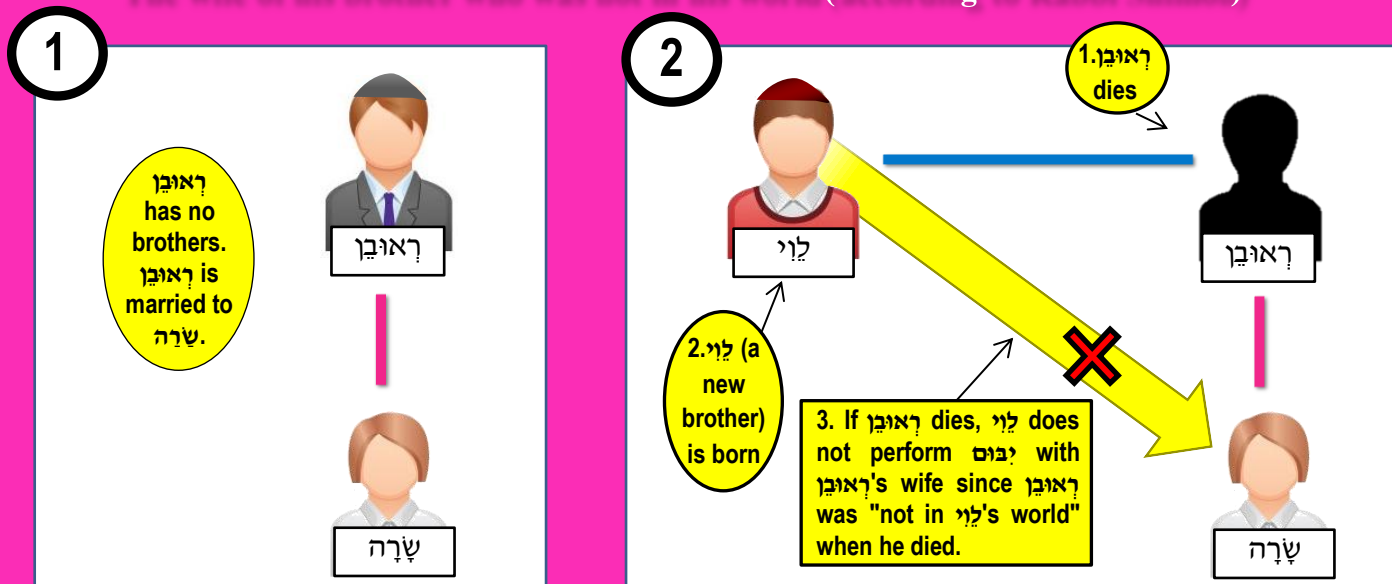


רבי אבא says that even if שמעון had not yet performed יבום with שָׂרָה when לֵוִי was born, לֵוִי would still not perform יבום with her in the event of שמעון's death. That's because of the זיקה, or strong relationship, that שמעון had with שָׂרָה as soon as ראובן died, even before שמעון performed יבום with her. The זיקה was as strong as a marriage itself. So, in a way, it was like שמעון was married to שָׂרָה automatically as soon as ראובן died. So it doesn't matter if לֵוִי was born before or after שמעון's יבום to שָׂרָה; if שמעון dies, לֵוִי may perform יבום with her since she is like לֵוִי's brother's full wife.

According to רבי שמעון, the case where לֵוִי will not perform יבום or חליצה with שָׂרָה will be if he was born after ראובן passed away and has no brothers (see diagram, below).

אִשְׁתִּי אֲחִיו שֶׁלֹּא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ (לְרַבִּי שְׁמַעוֹן)

The wife of his brother who was not in his world (according to Rabbi Shimon)



מֵאָמֶר: The Levirate Pre-Marriage

When a man dies childless, his brother performs יבום (or חליצה) with his brother's widow.

But before he moves in with her to begin living as a husband and wife, the Sages ruled that the יבם must perform a marriage ceremony. This "ceremony" is called מֵאָמֶר and is very simple. Two witnesses have to see the יבם give the יבמה something worth at least a פרוטה (a small coin used in the times of the משנה).

We know that יבום can be performed even against her will. Can מֵאָמֶר be performed against her will?

The Sages say, no. The act of marriage cannot be performed against the bride's will. Since מֵאָמֶר is a marriage ceremony, it too may not be done against the יבמה's will.

רבי says מֵאָמֶר may be performed against her will. Since יבום could be done against the יבמה's will, so too may anything that has to do with יבום be done against her will, including מֵאָמֶר.

A פרוטה was a small coin used in the times of the משנה

A Moment

"Why is Tani mad at you?" asked Shimmy's brother.

"I called him a bad name yesterday. Who cares what I say?" said Shimmy. "Statements are very important, Shimmy," said his brother. "Why is marriage to a יבמה called 'מֵאָמֶר' which means 'statement'? Because Hashem will resurrect the dead with His statement and the יבם is, in a way, resurrecting his dead brother by marrying his widow and making a family in his brother's name. We see how powerful a statement can be, that it can resurrect the dead, and that we name the יבום bond after its power!"

(מרגליות הש"ס)



Did You Know...

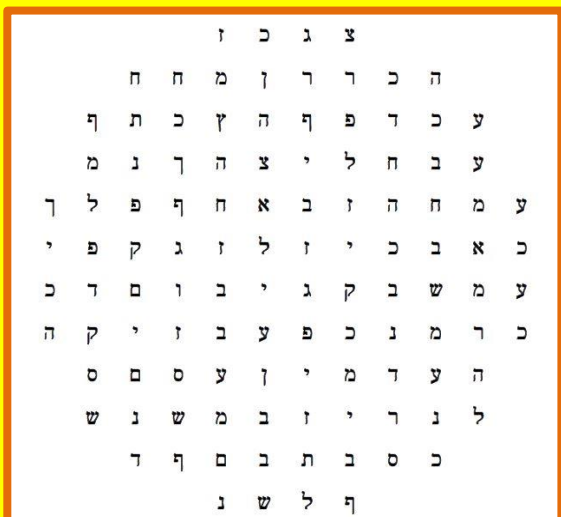
רבי יוסי הגלילי says if an animal gave birth for the first time to two animals, they are both given to a כהן as a gift.

Games

Review Questions – יבמות דף י"ט

- What is רבי's example of an "אשת אחיו שלא היה בעולמו"?
- What is "מֵאָמֶר"?
- If an animal gave birth for the first time to two animals, which one is given to a כהן?

WORD SEARCH



צרה
זיקה
יבם
מאמר
יבום
יבמה
חליצה