

מסכת יבמות דף כ

DAF YOMI4 KIDS

Inside the Daf

The **מְשֻׁנָּה** lists women for whom one may not perform **יבום** (levirate marriage) but for whom one must perform **חֲלִיצָה** (taking off the shoe).

These group of women are called **אֲסוּרֵי קְדוּשָׁה**, or, "prohibitions because of holiness." Marrying these women is not allowed by Torah law. The Torah says, "[The Jewish people] shall be holy to their G-d" (ויקרא כאו, Lev. 21,6). By marrying these women, we are acting "un-holy" according to Hashem.

See below to learn which relationships are **אֲסוּרֵי קְדוּשָׁה**.

WORD OF THE DAY:

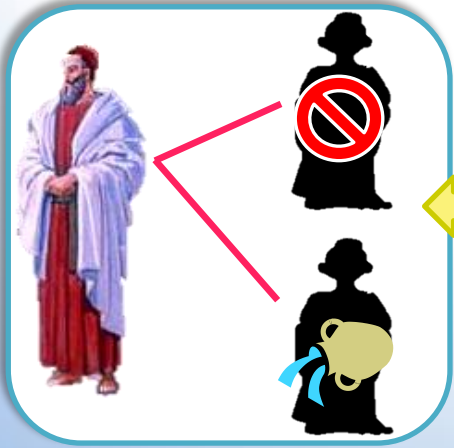
הָתָם

"OVER THERE"



A widow married to a **גִּדּוּל** **כֹּהֵן** does not perform **יבום** in the event her husband dies. She must perform **חֲלִיצָה**. A **גִּדּוּל** **כֹּהֵן** may not marry a widow.

A divorcee or a woman who has done **חֲלִיצָה** in the past who is now married to a regular **כֹּהֵן** does not perform **יבום** if her husband dies. She must perform **חֲלִיצָה**. The Torah says a **כֹּהֵן** may not marry a divorced woman, and the Sages ruled he may not marry a woman who has performed **חֲלִיצָה**.



Any **נְתִינָה** (Nethinite) or **מִמְזָרָת** (illegitimate child) married to a any Jew does not perform **יבום** if her husband dies but rather **חֲלִיצָה**. The Nethinites were the inhabitants of Gibeon at the time Joshua conquered the land. They converted to Judaism but were forbidden from marrying Jews. Likewise, an illegitimate child may not marry into the Jewish community.

חליצה, Yes חליצה, No

Normally, if a man dies childless, his brother performs יבום (or חליצה) with his brother's widow. But sometimes, a widow may not perform יבום or חליצה with the surviving brother. Other times a widow may not perform יבום but must perform חליצה with the living brother.

Is there a general rule for when a widow would not perform neither יבום nor חליצה and when one would not perform יבום but would perform חליצה?

If the brother who will die married a woman whose marriage is punishable by כרת ("early death"; for example, if he married his daughter), when the brother dies, the living brother would not perform יבום or חליצה with the widow.

If the brother who will die married a woman whose marriage is against a Torah's commandment, but is not punishable by כרת (for example, if a כהן גדול married a widow), then חליצה is performed, but יבום is not.



Sometimes חליצה must be performed instead of יבום

A Moment מְדוּת

"Did you know you have to check certain types of vegetables before you eat them, just to make sure there are no bugs in them that you be accidentally ingest?" asked Avishai. "After all, the Torah forbids us from eating insects."

"Checking vegetables? That's being too strict, I don't have to follow that," said Simon.

"We are taught that someone who fulfills the words of the Sages is holy. Very often, our evil inclination tells us to violate the words of the Sages which are meant to safeguard us from violating the words of the Torah itself. Once we violate their words, we find it easier to violate the words of the Torah itself, G-d forbid."

(לקוטי בתר לקוטי בשם בעל אורח ישרים)



Did You Know...

אבני says, whoever fulfills the words of the Sages is considered to be "holy."

Games



1. I am holy
2. If your brother married me, forget about יבום or חליצה
3. A כהן גדול may not marry me
4. A כהן may not marry me, but an ordinary Jew may (2)
5. We were the inhabitants of Gibeon

יבמות דף כ' - Review Questions

1. What does "אסורי קדושה" mean?

2. As a rule, when would יבום not be allowed, but חליצה would be required?

3. What sort of person can be considered "holy"?