

מסכת יבמות דף לב

DAF YOMI4 KIDS

Inside the Daf

Let's say someone does two עבירות (sins) in one shot. Is he (or she) responsible for both of them? Or is the person held responsible for only one of the sins?

The גמרא brings the example of someone who is not a כהן performing the holy service of offering sacrifices on the Sabbath.



Now, a non-כהן is not allowed to perform Temple services such as offering sacrifices (see במדבר יח,ז, Num. 18,7). And one is not allowed to slaughter an animal on the Sabbath. So would the non-כהן be responsible for one sin, or for two?

רבי חייא says, the non-כהן would be guilty for both sins but בר קפרא says he is guilty of one sin – the sin of a non-כהן performing Temple services. בר קפרא says, since a כהן may slaughter sacrifices in the Temple on the Sabbath, we can't punish a non-כהן for doing the same activity.

רבי חייא jumped up and swore, "By the Temple service! I heard from רבי יהודה הנשיא himself (the compiler of the משנה) that he is guilty for both sins!"

This did not sway בר קפרא one bit. He, too, jumped up and swore that he heard from רבי יהודה הנשיא that he is guilty for only one sin!

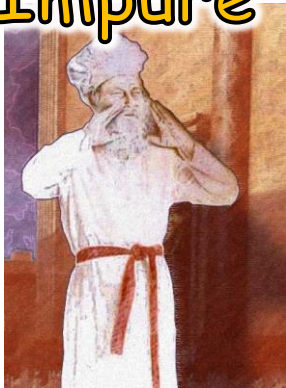
WORD OF THE DAY:

מוֹדָה

"AGREE(S)"

Working Impure

If someone performs two sins at the same time, is he or she responsible for only one, or for both?



We have already seen one example of this (See

"Inside the Daf"). The גמרא gives another example.

A כהן who has a מום (blemish) on his body may not perform the Temple service. Also, a כהן who is טמא (impure) may not perform the Temple service.

What if a כהן with a מום served in the Temple while he was טמא? Is he responsible for two sins, or for one?

Just as in the other case, רבי חייא says he is guilty of two sins, and בר קפרא says he is guilty of only one. And just like in the other case, רבי חייא and בר קפרא swear that they heard רבי יהודה הנשיא, the compiler of the משנה, rule in favor of their opinion!



Did You Know...

People sentenced to death by the court used to be buried in two different cemeteries. One for people sentenced to death by stoning or burning, and one for those sentenced to die by the sword or by strangulation.

A מְדוּת Moment

The wealthy Mr. Cumberbundstein arrived at the *bar mitzvah* dressed to the nines. As usual, a large group flocked to him to win his favor and make a good impression. Who knows when they, or an institution he worked for, would need his financial support?

It didn't matter to the flock that Mr. Cumberbundstein had been found guilty of stealing millions of dollars from banks around the world. Nor did it matter that his activities had given the Jewish community a bad name.

Sruli noticed his father was not among the sycophants. His father explained,

"People who were put to death but the court used to be buried separate from the public. This was to separate the wicked from the good. If the wicked and good are separated in *death*, all the more so should they not share company in life!"

Games

GEMATRIA CODE:

Write the Hebrew letter for each number and find...
One prohibition included in another

30 30 06 20 200 06 60 10 01

יבמות דף ל"ב – Review Questions

1. On whose word did רבי חייא and בר קפרא base their opinions?

2. Give an example of a כהן who does two sins at the same time.

3. Where were people buried if they had been sentenced to death by the court?