

Wednesday, December 10, 2014  
יום שלישי, 10 בדצמבר 2014

מסכת  
יבמות  
דף י"ז

# DAF YOMI4 Kids

## Inside the Daf

We have learned (pg. 17) that when a woman gets married, the property she takes with her may fall into the category of נְכָסֵי צֶאֱן בְּרִזָּל ("iron sheep" property).

נְכָסֵי צֶאֱן בְּרִזָּל belongs to the husband for the time of the marriage. He may use them any way he wants. But once the marriage ends (for example, if the he and his wife get divorced) the property is returned to the wife.

If the property increased in value during the marriage, only its *original* value is returned to the wife.

The גְּמָרָא gives an example of this. A woman brought into her marriage two vessels, as נְכָסֵי צֶאֱן בְּרִזָּל. Each vessel was worth 500 זוז (about \$1300). During the marriage, the vessels rose in value to 1000 זוז (about \$2600) each.

After some time, the husband and wife got divorced. Since the vessels were נְכָסֵי צֶאֱן בְּרִזָּל, the husband owed his wife only their value at the time of their marriage. Since the two vessels were worth a total of 1000 זוז at the time of marriage, the husband gives back only one vessel at the time of divorce since the one vessel is now worth 1000 זוז.

WORDS OF THE DAY:  
**אִיבָעִית אִימָא**  
"IF YOU WANT, I WILL SAY..."



**!?** Did You Know...  
If a father dies and doesn't leave enough money behind to feed all of his children, the daughters get fed and the sons must go door-to-door to make end's meet!

# Orphans and Guardians



In Jewish law, when a father dies, his male children inherit his property.

If the father's children are under the age of 13, the בֵּית דִּין (religious court) appoints a guardian for each child. Each child's guardian is supposed to look out for his best interest. The guardians are supposed to

make sure the child gets a good share of his father's property and isn't stuck with a bad portion.

But what happens if the children grow up and decide they do not like the share the guardian picked out for them? Can they redivide their father's property again and choose a better share?

שְׂמוּאֵל says they may. רַב נְחֻמָּן says they may not.

Overturning what the guardians decided would show that the religious court has no real power since the guardians they appointed may just be ignored! Therefore, says רַב נְחֻמָּן, whatever share the guardians decide upon is the share the orphans get.

## A קְדוּתָּה Moment

Asher started to sweat. For the school's annual Open House, he was just asked to make a public speech, in front of all the school's parents, about his class. Asher was terrified about speaking in public but he also didn't want to let his school down.

His teacher, Rabbi Feldenstein, noticed his discomfort.

"It's okay, Asher," he said, "You don't have to make the speech if you would rather not. We learn in *daf yomi* if a father dies and his estate doesn't have enough means in his estate to feed all of his children, his daughters get fed and his sons must go door-to-door to beg for sustenance. It is more difficult for girls than for boys to go begging for food. The Torah protects the girls' feelings by making sure they are fed and that they won't have to."

"We should also be careful to make sure that no one is made to do anything to make them uncomfortable in public."

## Games

### Find The Differences

Find 10 differences between the two pictures.



### Review Questions – בְּמוֹת דָּף ס"ז

1. What happens to נֶכְסֵי צֶאֱן בְּרִזְל ("iron sheep" property) once the marriage ends?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. If a father dies and his children are under 13-years-old, what does the court do?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. If a father does not leave behind enough property to feed his sons and daughters, who gets fed?  
\_\_\_\_\_