

# מסכת ביצה דף ד

# DAF YOMI<sup>4</sup> KIDS

## Inside the Daf

WORD OF THE DAY:  
**גוֹזְמָא**  
"EXAGGERATION"

יָמִים טוֹבִים (Festivals) are celebrated for one day in the land of Israel and for two days in the Diaspora. Have you ever wondered why there's a difference?

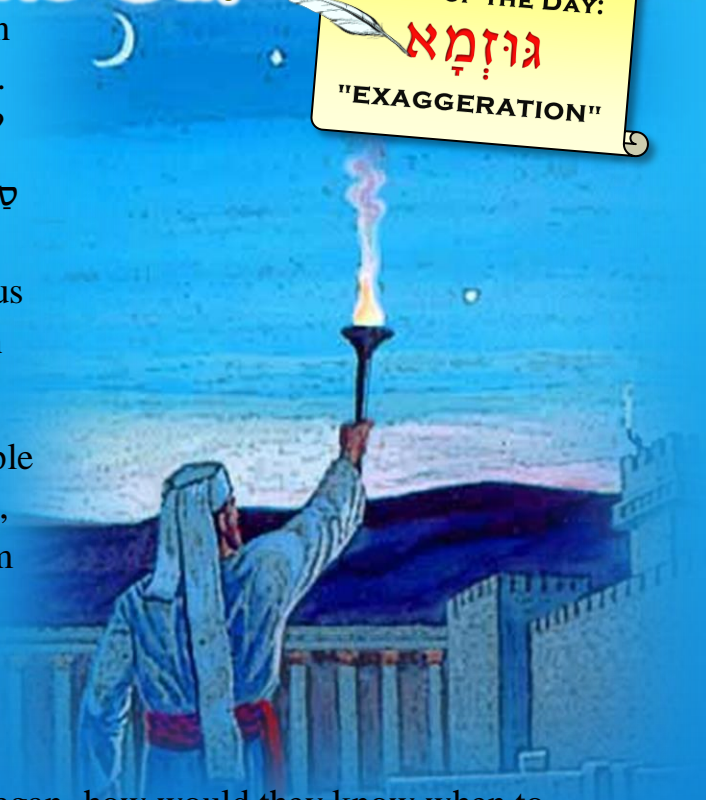
The answer takes us back to the days of the סִנְהֶדְרִין (Supreme Court) who would announce the new month on either the 30th or 31st day of the previous month. This means every holiday could fall out on one of two days.

When the סִנְהֶדְרִין announced the new month, people in the land of Israel would be informed right away, but people who lived far away would find out from messengers coming from the land of Israel who might arrive weeks later. If a holiday fell in the middle or beginning of the month, the messengers would sometimes even arrive after the holiday!

If the people did not know when the new month began, how would they know when to observe the holiday? To make sure they were celebrating each holiday on the correct date, people who lived outside the land of Israel would keep two days for every יוֹם טוֹב (Festival). (Since the first day of the new month could be only on one of two days - either on the 30th or 31st day of the previous month - the holidays, too, could only be on one of two days).

But nowadays we have a fixed Hebrew calendar and know with certainty when every יוֹם טוֹב is. Why then do people living outside of Israel still observe two days for every יוֹם טוֹב?

The גְּמָרָא answers that we observe two days for each יוֹם טוֹב because it is important to keep the customs of our ancestors. Someday, a government outside the land of Israel may create a law forbidding the study of Torah. In such a case, Torah scholars will not know when the new month begins. If only one day of יוֹם טוֹב is observed then, the people may observe it on the wrong day. Just to be on the safe side, two days of יוֹם טוֹב are still kept outside the land of Israel.



# A Moment

"Amichai, have you studied for your test tomorrow?" his mother asked.

"Don't worry, mom," said Amichai, "I went over the material at least a hundred million times."

"I'm happy to hear you are studying hard, but spare me the exaggeration. In the גמרא only the greatest rabbis exaggerate. They can afford to since they are always telling the truth. But regular people like you and I have to keep far, far away from lies."

(אמרי פנחס, שער אמת ואמונה, טו)

# Fallen Wood

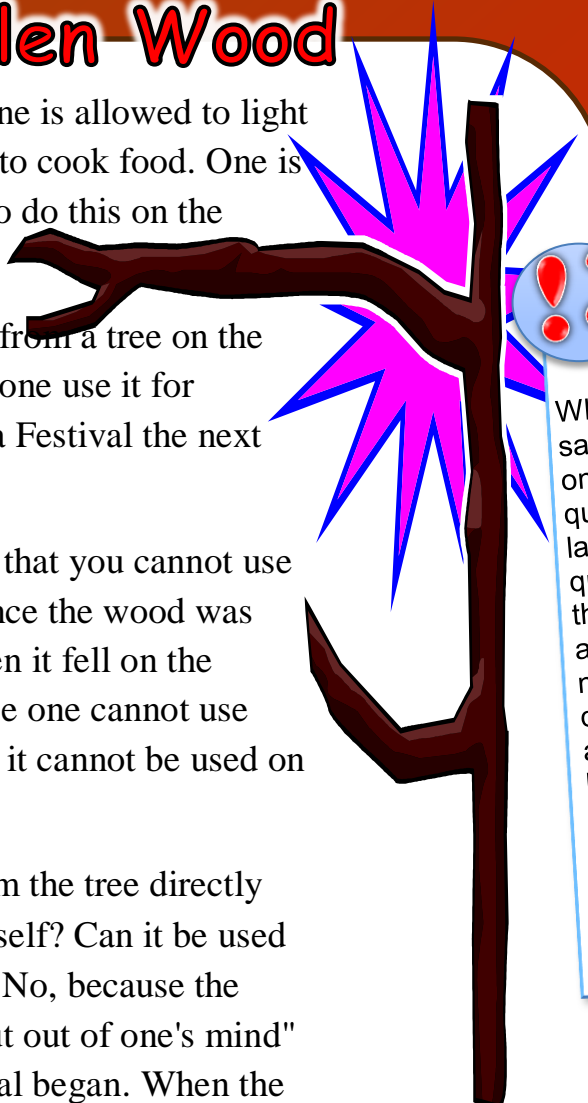
On יום טוב, one is allowed to light wood on fire to cook food. One is not allowed to do this on the Sabbath.

If wood falls from a tree on the Sabbath, can one use it for firewood on a Festival the next day?

רבי יוחנן says that you cannot use the wood. Since the wood was unusable when it fell on the Sabbath (since one cannot use

firewood on the Sabbath) it cannot be used on the Festival the next day.

What if the wood fell from the tree directly into an oven on יום טוב itself? Can it be used as firewood for cooking? No, because the wood was "מקצה," or "put out of one's mind" from use when the Festival began. When the Festival began no one had in mind to use wood that was still attached to the tree, as firewood.



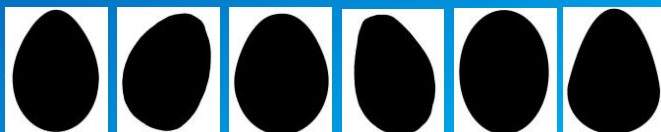
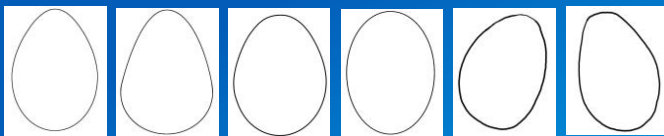
## Did You Know...

When the Talmudic sage, רב פפא, was once asked a question of Jewish law he asked the questioner to return the next day for an answer. רב פפא did not answer the questioner right away because he had just drunk wine and did not want to answer a matter of הלכה (Jewish law) while under the influence of alcohol.

# Games

## SHADOW MATCH

Match the shadows to their images



## ביצה דף ד' - Review Questions

1. In what areas are two days of יום טוב (Festival) observed?  
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2. If wood falls from a tree into an oven on יום טוב, can it be used as kindling?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why did רב פפא not answer a question right away?  
\_\_\_\_\_