

מסכת ביצה דף יב

DAF YOMI⁴ KIDS

Inside the Daf

One of the differences between the Sabbath and a יום טוב (Festival) is that activities that are done for food preparation are allowed on יום טוב, even if they are not allowed on the Sabbath.

This means, although one cannot carry from a private area through a public area on the Sabbath, on יום טוב one would be allowed to bring ingredients to a friend through a public area.

הלל go a step further. They say that even something that is not necessary for food preparation may be carried through a public area on יום טוב. For example, according to בית הלל, a child, a לולב (palm branch) or a Torah scroll may be carried outside on a Festival.

Why do בית הלל allow this? The גמרא explains that בית הלל follow the rule:

מתוך שהותרה הוצאה לצורך הותרה נמי שלא לצורך, since carrying is allowed for (food) needs, it is also allowed not for (food) needs.

Rashi explains that even according to בית הלל one may not carry something like stones through a public area on a יום טוב. Stones are not needed on the Festival and they are difficult to carry. A child, לולב and Torah scroll, on the other hand, are needed for the Festival in one way or another and may be carried.

A מְדוּת Moment

"Hey, Abba!" shouted Reuvein as he entered his front door. "I just saw a sign on a bus for a Monster Car Show this Sunday! Can we go?"

"Hmmm," said Reuvein's father. "Don't you have a big Torah test on Monday?"

"Yeah," said Reuvein. "But *everyone* is going to this show. Can't I skip the studying, just this once?"

"In today's *daf yomi*, בית שמיאי say not to take a Torah scroll from a private area to a public area on a Festival. This is really a lesson never to take out our Torah learning from our private lives (private area) to involve ourselves in the distractions that the majority of the world (public area) involve themselves in. I think you can afford to review for your Torah test, even if it means missing out on the monster trucks."

(מרבנות הש"ס לר')

WORD OF THE DAY:

ליפלגו

"LET THEM ARGUE ABOUT"



How Many Lashes?

In the time of the Talmud, one would usually receive lashes for doing a Torah prohibition. If one would do an action that violates five Torah prohibitions, one would receive five sets of lashes.

Our גמרא gives an example of an action that violates five Torah prohibitions: Cooking an animal's sciatic nerve in milk on יום טוב and eating it.



Eating an animal's גיד הנשה, or sciatic nerve, is a Torah prohibition



Cooking on יום טוב is allowed only for food that can be eaten. Since a גיד הנשה may not be eaten, cooking it on יום טוב is a Torah prohibition



Cooking milk and meat is a Torah prohibition. One who cooks a sciatic nerve in milk therefore receives lashes



Eating milk and meat that is cooked together is against Torah law. One who eats a גיד הנשה cooked in milk therefore receives lashes



Lighting the fire that is needed to cook the sciatic nerve is also a Torah violation. One who lights the fire receives lashes.



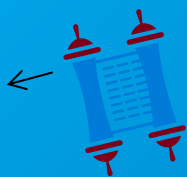
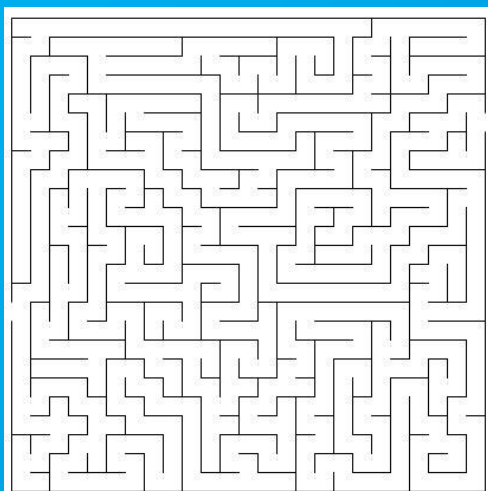
Did You Know...

The prophet ירמיהו (Jeremiah) says, "וְלֹא תוֹצִיאוּ מִשָּׂא מִבְּתֵיכֶם בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת", "you shall not take out a burden from your houses on the Sabbath day" (Jer. 17,22). According to one opinion in the גמרא, this is the source for being allowed to carry on a Festival; only on the Sabbath day we may not carry, but on a Festival we may.

Games

AMAZING

Take the Torah Scroll into the public area



ביצה דף י"ב - Review Questions

1. Translate: מתוך שהותרה הוצאה לצורך הותרה נמי שלא לצורך.

2. For what activity would one receive 5 sets of lashes?

3. What do some say is the source for being allowed to carry on Festivals?
