

מסכת חגיגה דף ב'

DAF YOMI⁴ KIDS

מסכת חגיגה FACT FILE:

NAME: חגיגה
מועד: סדר (Festivals)
PAGES: 26
CHAPTERS: 3
RANK: 23rd in נו"ם
TOPICS: Festival offerings, purity and impurity

Inside the Daf

Imagine the sight of thousands of Jews ascending to Jerusalem. Every Jewish male is commanded to appear in the Courtyard of the בית המקדש (Holy Temple) three times a year, at פסח (Passover), שבועות (Festival of Weeks) and סוכות (Festival of Booths). The Torah (see שמות כג, יז, Ex. 23,17).

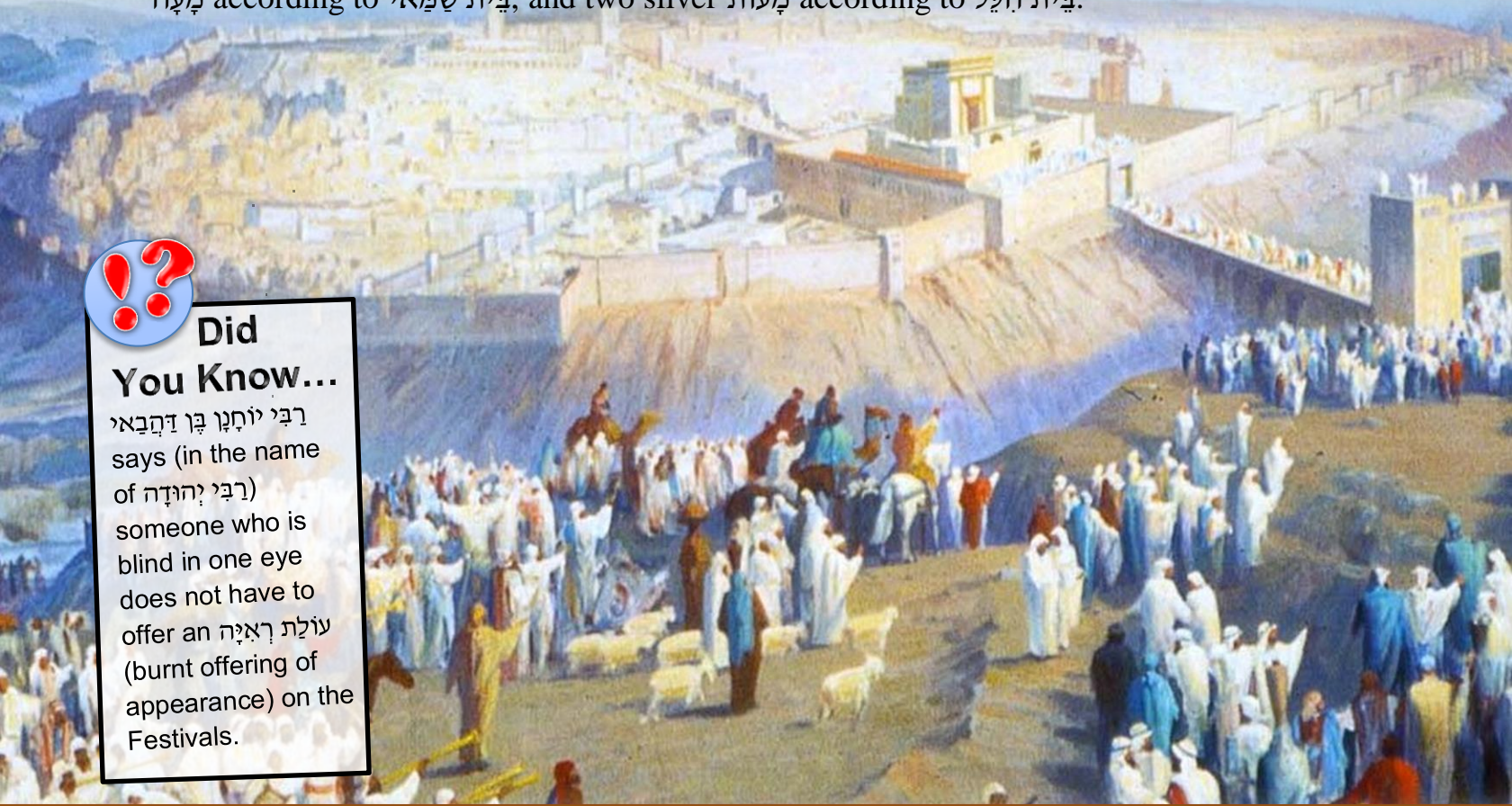
But it isn't enough to just "appear" there. The Torah commands the men not to come empty handed. Each man must bring a קרבן עולה (burnt offering) known as an עולת ראיה (burnt offering of appearance). This offering is completely burned on the מזבח (Altar) and may be brought from cattle, sheep, goats, or even doves.

How much does one have to spend on this עולת ראיה? בית שמאי say it must be worth at least two silver מעות (a coin of the משנה times). בית הלל say one מעה (singular of מעות) is enough.

Not only must men bring an animal for a קרבן עולה, they must also bring a חגיגה (celebration) sacrifice which may be an ox, sheep or goat. This animal must be worth at least one silver מעה according to בית שמאי, and two silver מעות according to בית הלל.



Did You Know...
רבי יוחנן בן דהבאי says (in the name of רבי יהודה) someone who is blind in one eye does not have to offer an עולת ראיה (burnt offering of appearance) on the Festivals.



Two Types of חרש

The משנה teaches that a חרש, or deaf person, does not have to appear in the Temple Courtyard on פסח (Passover), שבועות (Festival of Weeks) and סוכות (Festival of Booths) nor must he bring an עולת ראיה (burnt offering of appearance) at those times.

In fact, this is true not only for a deaf person who is able to speak, but it is also true for someone who can hear but cannot speak.

A deaf-mute (a deaf person who can neither hear nor speak) does not even have to rejoice on Festivals like every other Jew. Also, a boy younger than thirteen years old and someone who is mentally unfit do not have to rejoice on the Festivals.

In the days of the בית המקדש (Holy Temple) rejoicing on a Festival was performed by slaughtering a קרבן שלמים (peace offering) and eating its meat.



A Moment

Mrs. Nomberman was happy to drive the elderly Mrs. Essenstein to the grocery store.

"This parking spot is fine," said a gracious Mrs. Essenstein.

"Oh, certainly not," said Mrs. Nomberman. "That's too far away. You know, people who were infirm did not have to participate in the commandment to appear three times a year in the Holy Temple. The Torah has mercy on those who can't walk far. We can wait until there's a parking spot closer to the entrance."



Games

Use the letters of the word חרש to form the following words

dawn □□□
- -

plowing □□□□□
ה □ □ □ □ □
- - - - -

black □□□□
□ □ □ □ □
- - - - -

move □□□
□ □ □ □ □
- - - - -

artisan □□□□
□ □ □ □ □
- - - - -

Review Questions – חגיגה דף ב'

1. What is an "עולת ראיה"?

2. What is a "חרש"?

3. According to רבי יוחנן בן דהבאי, who does not have to offer an עולת ראיה?