

Wednesday, August 13, 2014

DAF YOMI4 Kids

מסכת מועד קטן דף ב

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FACT FILE:
 NAME: מועד קטן
 A.K.A.: מִשְׁקִין (Festivals)
 PAGES: 29
 CHAPTERS: 3
 RANK: 22nd in ט"ס
 TOPICS: Intermediate holidays, Mourning

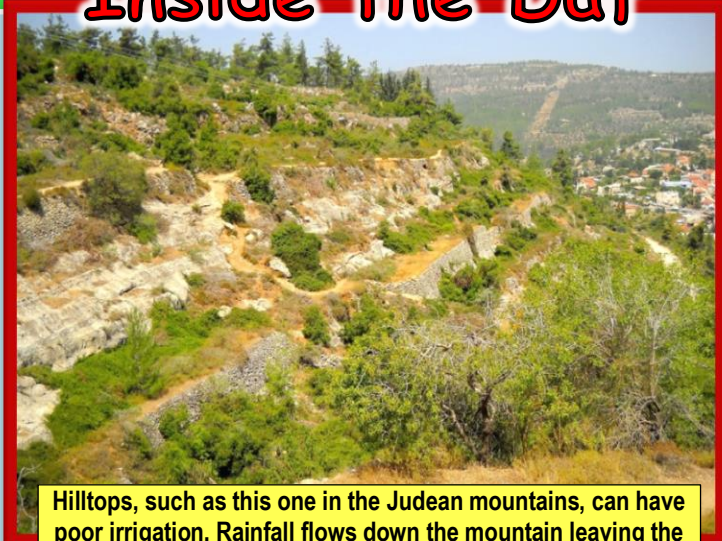
Inside the Daf

Most of tractate מועד קטן deals with the laws of חול המועד. חול המועד are the days in between the first and last days of פסח (Passover) and the first and last days of סוכות (Feast of Booths).

On חול המועד, many types of work are not allowed since these days are part of a Festival. There are, however, certain types of work that are allowed.

For example, work that is done for a דבר האבד (something that will be lost) is allowed on חול המועד. This means, if by not doing a certain type of work on חול המועד one will lose his property, one is allowed to do that work.

The משנה gives the example of a field of crops on a hilltop. Hilltops need watering since rain water flows down the hill leaving



Hilltops, such as this one in the Judean mountains, can have poor irrigation. Rainfall flows down the mountain leaving the top dry. Such hilltops may be irrigated on חול המועד.

its top dry. On Festivals, watering a crops is not allowed. On חול המועד, however, one may water his hilltop of crops because it is a דבר האבד; if he does not water it, his property (crops) will become

damaged.

However, not everything that is a דבר האבד may be done on חול המועד. If a type of work involves טירחא יתירה (extra labor) it may not be done. For example, one may not dig ditches around the roots of grapevines on חול המועד even if his grapevines will dry up without the ditches. This labor is טירחא יתירה and is not allowed even if one will suffer a loss.



Did You Know...

Watering seeds is not allowed on the Sabbath. רב רבה says, watering seeds is similar to the act of plowing since both soften the earth. רב יוסף says watering seeds is similar to the act of sowing since both help the plant grow.

WORD OF THE DAY:

דלמא

"MAYBE / PERHAPS"

Public Needs



We have learned that טִירְחָא יְתִירָה (extra labor) is not allowed on חול המועד. The מִשְׁנָה lists cases where this type of work may be done. All of these cases are matters of צְרָכֵי רַבִּים (public needs).

For example, people living in dry areas used to collect rainwater in giant cisterns, or reservoirs, to drink from. If these cisterns become damaged, one may fix them on חול המועד even if the work is טִירְחָא יְתִירָה. Since the public needs the cisterns, repairing them is צְרָכֵי רַבִּים.

Some other examples of public needs are clearing out a cistern of pebbles or splinters that might have fallen in. One may also repair roads, streets and מְקוֹאוֹת (ritual baths). Burial spots may be marked to warn כְּהֻנִּים, who may not be near a grave, to keep away.

All of these activities are examples of צְרָכֵי רַבִּים since the public uses and needs the structures under repair. Therefore, טִירְחָא יְתִירָה is also allowed.

A מְדוּת Moment

"Look how sad that person looks," said Gavi indicating a small boy sitting all alone on the cement school steps.

"Yeah, he looks said," said Chezki, "but what are we supposed to do about it? C'mon let's go play!"

"We should do something, said Gavi. "The מִשְׁנָה says we may water a hilltop on חול המועד since it will otherwise be ruined. True leaders of the Jewish people always want to 'water' those weaker souls that aren't receiving the proper nourishment. When we see someone who needs to be lifted up, we shouldn't run away. We should 'water' them by giving them encouragement."

(based on the teaching of מברסלב רב נתן מברסלב)

Games

WORD MORPH

Can you turn WORK into LOSS by changing one letter at a time? Follow the clues for help.

W	O	R	K
L	O	S	S

(past form of 'wear')

(traditional story)

(opposite of win)

Review Questions – מועד קטן דף ב'

1. What is a הַאֲבָד?

2. For what kinds of needs is one allowed to do טִירְחָא יְתִירָה (extra labor)?

3. What action may be like plowing or sowing?