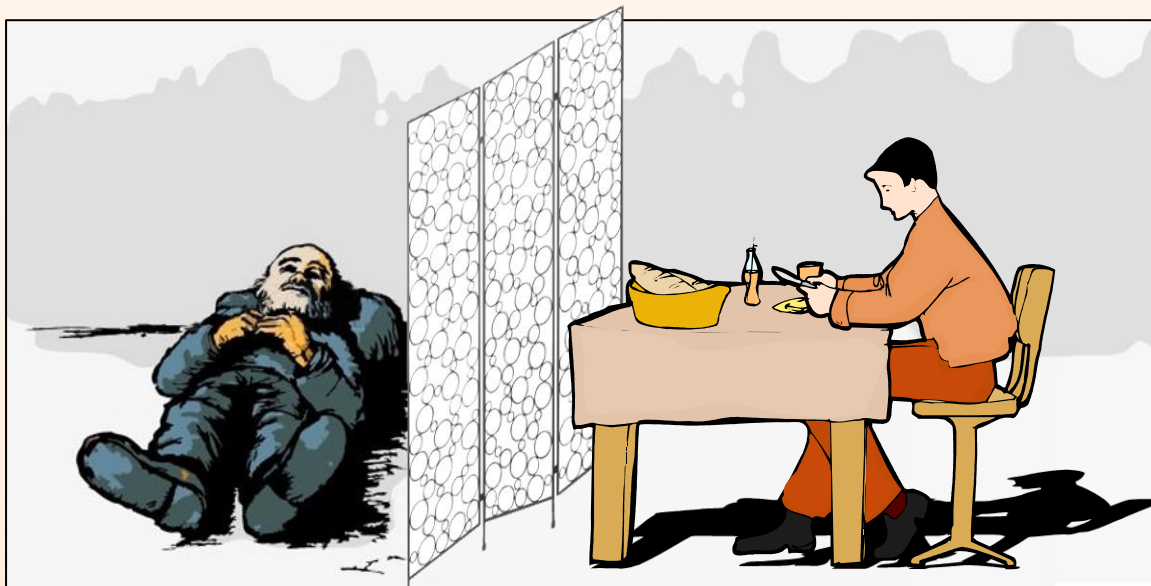


Inside the Daf



Did You Know...

For the first week of mourning, a mourner does not leave his house. The second week, he goes out of his house but does not sit in his regular spot in synagogue. On the third week, he sits in his regular spot but does not talk as much as he usually does, and on the fourth week, he returns to normal.



Mourning the death of a close relative begins as soon as the relative has passed away. From that time until after the burial, the mourner is an "אונן."

The גמרא teaches that if someone is in the same house as a dead relative, he should eat in a different room. It is disrespectful for the אונן to take care of his own needs in front of his dead relative rather than taking care of the dead's burial needs.

If there is no other room for the אונן to eat in, he should eat at a friend's house. If he cannot, he should make a wall at least ten טפחים (about 3 feet

or 1 meter) high between himself and the dead body before eating. If he cannot do this he should at least turn his face away from the body while eating. Also, he should not recline while he eats.

An אונן is not allowed to drink wine or eat meat. He also does not perform any מצוות (commandments) during this time, including wearing תפלין (phylacteries), reciting blessings or praying. He does not perform מצוות to make sure that he is completely free to take care of his relative's burial needs.

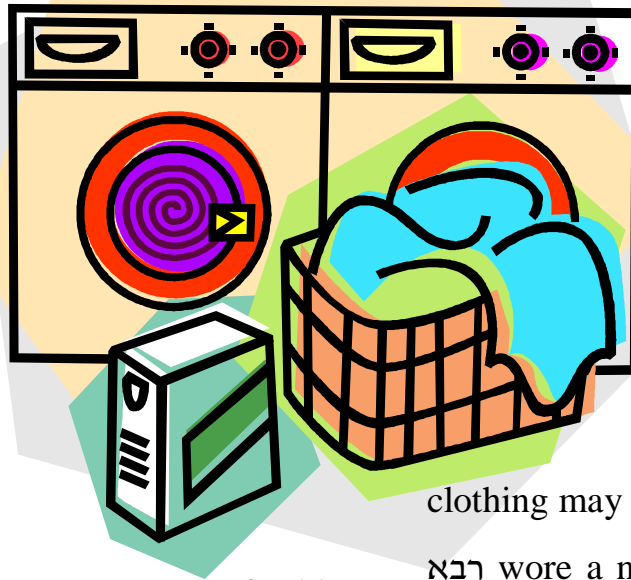
WORD OF THE DAY:

אָמַרִי

"THEY SAY"

Thirty Days (שְׁלֹשִׁים)

The first thirty days after a close relative dies is called שְׁלֹשִׁים (lit. "thirty"). During this time there are certain things a mourner cannot do although he is allowed to do more activities than during the first seven days of mourning.



says only new white clothing may not be worn during שְׁלֹשִׁים.

While observing the שְׁלֹשִׁים period, אַבְיִי wore an old piece of clothing that had been freshly pressed. This follows the view of רַבִּי who said only *new*

clothing may not be worn.

For example, a mourner may not wear freshly pressed clothing during שְׁלֹשִׁים. תַּנְיָא קַמָּא says that this applies to both new and old clothing that was freshly pressed, but רַבִּי says only new clothing is not allowed. רַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר בְּרַבִּי שְׁמַעוֹן

רַבָּא wore a new, red Roman tunic during his שְׁלֹשִׁים period. This went against the view of רַבִּי who says no new clothing may be worn, but followed the view of רַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר בְּרַבִּי שְׁמַעוֹן who rules new colored clothing is allowed.

A מְדוּת Moment

"Hello, Mrs. Shainderbaum," said Mrs. Epstein, "where are your little children, today?"

"Oh I left them at home with my five-year-old," Mrs. Shainderbaum said. "He's very responsible, you know."

"Making sure children are taken care of properly is of utmost importance," chided Mrs. Epstein. "In fact, even though one is not allowed to get remarried within 30 days of his wife's death, if he has small children, he may get remarried immediately so that the children will be properly taken care of. Childrens' well-being and proper care should not be taken lightly!"

מועד קטן דף כ"ג – Review Questions

1. What is an אונן?

2. According to רַבִּי, what may not be worn during שְׁלֹשִׁים?

3. What may a mourner not leave during the first week of mourning?

Games

spell it

How many words can you spell with these letters?

WASHING