

מסכת יוֹמָא דף עג

DAF YOMI4 Kids

Inside The Daf

WORD OF THE DAY:
חָזַר

"HE RETURNED"

The Torah commands us to experience "עָנִי" or "suffering" on יום כַּפּוּר. Our מִשְׁנָה explains that in order to experience עָנִי we may not do some things:

Things we may **NOT** do on יום כַּפּוּר:



Eating



Drinking



Washing



Putting on
lotion



Wearing
leather shoes



יִימֵנוּ רַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר says these things that **MAY** be done on יום כַּפּוּר:



A king may wash his face

(Since it is his way and

praise to look beautiful, as the verse says, "מֶלֶךְ בְּיָפִי תִחַזְיֶנָּה", "your eyes will behold the king in his beauty" (ישעיהו) (ישעיהו, Isaiah 33:17)



A bride may wash her face

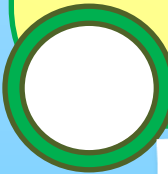
(Within 30 days of being

married so she will be dear to her husband)



A new mother may wear shoes

(The cold of the floor is bad for her)



Did You Know...

Why was the special parchment in the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל's breastplate called "אֹרִים וְתוּמִים"? "אֹרִים" from the word "אֹר" (light) because they would **enlighten** and "תוּמִים" from the word "תָּמַם" (complete) because their answers were always "complete" and never wrong.

Spelling the Future

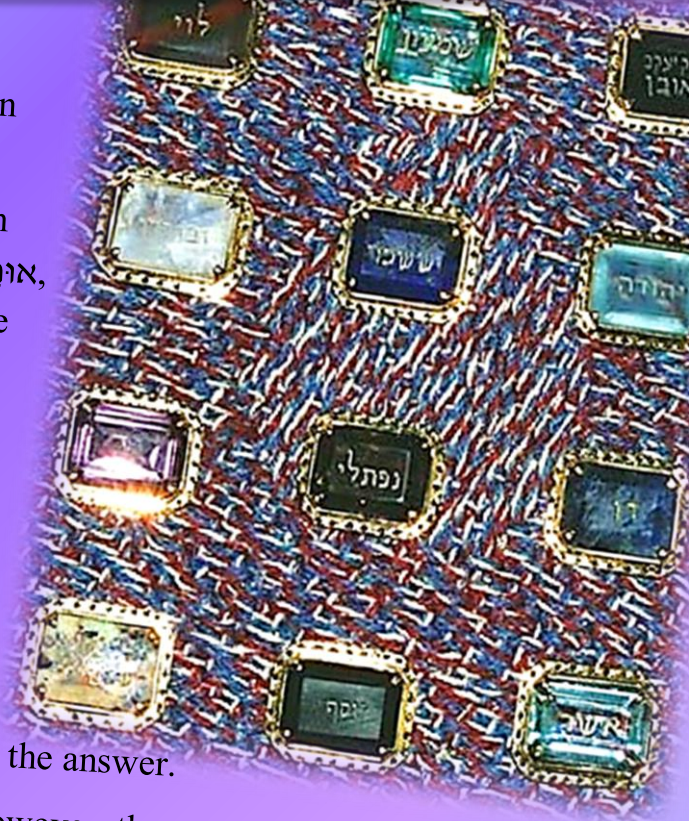
Imagine if you could know Hashem's answer to any question you had.

When the king or head of the Sanhedrin (High Court) had an important question to ask, they would consult the אורים ותומים, a piece of parchment inside the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל's breastplate with the "שם המפורש" or "Explicit Name" of Hashem written upon it.

How did the אורים ותומים answer questions? First you have to know that the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל's breastplate contained twelve precious stones. Etched on each stone was the name of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

רבי יוחנן says the letters of the tribes would protrude (stick out) and spell the answer to the question being asked. ריש לקיש says the letters would miraculously join together to spell the answer.

The names of the tribes do not have the letters "צ" and "ט". However, the names of our forefathers, אַבְרָהָם, יִצְחָק, יַעֲקֹב (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob) and the words "שְׁבִטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל" (tribes of Jeshurun, another name for Israel) were written on the stones and would provide the letters "צ" and "ט".



A Moment

Rabbi Markoff had always enjoyed a close relationship with local politicians. His picture was always in the newspapers where he was shown shaking hands with local politicians, meeting with important city officials, participating in ribbon cuttings...

Rabbi Markoff was also the rabbi at the local synagogue where Yehuda Baker's dad went. He didn't always agree with everything Rabbi Markoff said, but was careful not to challenge the rabbi in public. If he had a disagreement, Yehuda's father would ask to speak to the rabbi in private. Other people were not so respectful. They would criticize the rabbi in public, during classes and in shul.

One day Yehuda asked his father why he didn't challenge Rabbi Markoff in public like the other men.

"It's not right to challenge an important political person in public," said Yehuda's father. "In today's *daf* we learn that when some people would disagree with רבי אבהו, who was close to the king, they would turn their faces away instead of openly disagreeing with him. This was done out of respect for his position. Rabbi Markoff is a well-respected rabbi with local politicians. That doesn't mean we can't disagree with him, but we should be careful to do it privately and not in a way that would insult the honor of his status."

Games

יומא דף ע"ג – Review Questions

1. List 5 things we may not do on כפור יום.

2. Which two words does "אורים ותומים" come from?

3. Which two letters do not appear in the tribes' names?

Match the breastplates

