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בס"ד Intro

Welcome to Masechta Kesubos, which is referred to as ש"ס קטן, because we literally come across almost every aspect of ס"ט in this Masechta.

Today we will מסכת כתובות 'דף ב learn מסכת כתובות of ידף ב learn מסכת כתובות Some of the topics we will learn about include:

A יום רביעי or יום רביעי, Wednesday, for two reasons

- 1. To enable the husband to appear in Bais Din on the following day for טענת בתולים
- 2. To allow a substantial amount of time for the Seudah preparations.
- The Gemara will teach that a married woman who was אסורה ברצון, willingly, becomes אסורה to her husband. However, if she is violated באונס against her will, she remains מותרת to her husband, provided that he's a ישראל. An אשת כהן אסורה to her husband even באונס.



A married woman who was מזכה ברצון, willingly, becomes אסורה to her husband

However, if she is violated באוכס, against her will, she is מותרת to her husband

An בפן slx becomes אני to her husband even פאוןם

Some of the key terms and concepts that we will learn about include:

שפעמים בשבת בתי דינין יושבין בעיירות ביום השני וביום החמישי

עזרא enacted that בית דין should convene every Monday and Thursday.

The 2 stages of marriage נישואין and נישואין is the first stage, also referred to as אירוסין, after which she becomes a אשת איש, forbidden to all other men – and, both he and she are forbidden to marry all עריות, all proscribed relatives.

However, she does not yet enter the husband's השות, and does not yet receive the benefits and responsibilities of a full wife.

נשואין is the subsequent action of marriage, which includes חופה, he brings her into his domain, and ביאה, cohabiting. After גיאה, the wife is considered to be a full-fledged wife and receives the benefits and responsibilities of a full wife.

Although in today's times both קידושין and נשואין are performed simultaneously, in the times of the Gemara, there was a lengthy interval between נישואין and נישואין.









מעלה לה מזונות 🚺

After the נשואין the husband is obligated in מזונות, to support his wife.

Also, בת ישראל a מן התורה marrying a בהן may eat תרומה may eat בהן השואל she may not eat מדרבנן. However, נשואין she may not eat Trumah until after נשואין.

שקדו חכמים על תקנת בנות ישראל שיהא טורח בסעודה שלשה ימים

The Chachamim sought to promote the welfare of ישראל, by having the husband spend three days before the wedding preparing for the wedding feast and for the שבעת המשתה, meals for the subsequent seven days. This will allow him to be free to spend time with his Kallah during the שבעת ימי המשתה.

מעלה לה מזונות

שקדו חכמים

על תקנת בנות ישראל

שיפא אורת בסעודה שלפה יאים

נסתחפה שדהו

Literally, his field was flooded – another way of saying מזלך גרם, it is his bad luck, and he must absorb the loss or suffer the consequences.

יש אונס בגיטין אין אונס בגיטין

If the husband gave גט על חנאי, and a אונס, circumstances beyond his control, kept him from preventing the חנאי to be fulfilled, is the Get valid?

אין גט לאחר מיתה

A Get cannot take effect after death, since the marriage has already been dissolved by מיתת הבעל.





Dedicated By: _





So let's review...

Our Masechta begins with

בתולה נשאת ליום הרביעי ואלמנה ליום החמישי

The חכמים instituted, that the בתולה of a חכמים should take place on a Wednesday, and the נישואין of an אלמנה on a Thursday.

The Mishnah proceeds to explain the מקנה of בתולה of שפעמים בשבת בתי דינין יושבין בעיירות שפעמים בשבת בתי דינין יושבין בעיירות

ביום השני וביום החמישי

עזרא enacted that בית דין should convene every Monday and Thursday. Therefore,

שאם היה לו טענת בתולים היה משכים לב"ד

If the husband discovers on the wedding night that his bride is not a בית דין, he will immediately go to גדית, who will investigate his claim, which may result in עדים that she was מזנה. And as Rashi explains, if there would be more time,

יש לחוש שמא יתפייס ותתקרר דעתו ויקיימנה

His anger might subside and he will decide to stay with her:

ושמא היא זינתה תחתיו

ונאסרה עליו

And if indeed she was מזנה during the interim between אירוסין, she becomes אסורה לבעלה, and he may NOT stay with her. As we learn from the Posuk in פרשת

ונסתרה והיא נטמאה

A married woman who was מזנה ברצון, willingly, becomes אסורה to her husband.



ואלמנה ליום החמישי בתולה נשאת ליום הרביעי

שפעמים בשבת בתי דינין יושבין בעיירות ביום השני וביום החמישי

עזרא enacted that בית דין should convene every Monday and Thursday

> שאם היה לו מענת בתולים היה משכים לב"ד

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יש לחוש שמא יתפיים ותתקרר דעתו ויקיימנה

ושמא היא זינתה תחתיו ונאסרה עליו

ונסתרה והיא נטבואה

A married woman who was जाउँ। becomes जाउट to her husband

According to this explanation, they could marry on Sunday as well, since ב'ת דין also convenes on Mondays? However, the Gemara explains;

שקדו חכמים על תקנת בנות ישראל שיהא טורח בסעודה שלשה ימים

The Chachamim sought to promote the welfare of ישראל, by having the husband spend three days before the wedding preparing for the wedding feast and for the שבעת המשתה, meals for the subsequent seven days. This will allow him to be free to spend time with his Kallah during the שבעת ימי המשתה.

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The המוץ sought to promote the welfare of אנת ישראל

שיהא מורח בסעודה שלשה ימים

This will allow him to be free to spend time with his Kallah during the solve you syst







The Gemara continues with the following relevant Halachos:

A בתולה is given 12 months from the time of her אירוסין, until her חופה - to allow for wedding preparations. An אלמנה si given thirty days.

After the נשואין the husband is obligated in מזונות, to support his wife. Also, כהן a בת ישראל מון marrying a בת ישראל מדרבנן. However, מדרבנן she may not eat until after נשואין.









The Gemara cites a Mishnah which teaches;

הגיע זמן ולא נישאו

אוכלות משלו

ואוכלות בתרומה

If the 12 month waiting period has concluded, and the הופה is held up, it depends:

- --- If the delay is due to the procrastination of the Chosson, he must begin to provide her with מזונות, and she may now eat תרומה, even מדרבנן.
- --- Obviously, if the delay is due to the procrastination of the Kallah, he is פטור פ.
- --- If the delay is due to an אונס, circumstances beyond his control; for example;

הגיע זמן באחד בשבת

The 12 months ended on יום ראשון

מתוך שאינו יכול לכנוס

אינו מעלה לה מזונות

Since he CANNOT perform the שקדו because of שקדו, he is a מזונות, and is NOT obligated to provide her with מזונות. Similarly;

חלה הוא או שחלתה היא

If he or she became sick.

או שפירסה נדה

Or she became a נדה;

אינו מעלה לה מזונות

This is the conclusion of רב אשי.

רב אחאי holds that in some of the instances of אונס אונס

He is nevertheless obligated to provide for her.

In other words, according to רב אחאי אין אונס בנשואין According to רב אשי ורב יוסף יש אונס בנשואין









Therefore, the Gemara proceeds to discuss the concept of in regards to גיטין.

אמר רבא ולענין גיטין אינו כן

In a case of where the husband gave a גט על תנאי and said; אט על אחנא מיכן ועד תלתין יומין ליהוי גיטא

If I don't come back within 30 days, it shall be a Get. אתא בסוף תלתין יומין ופסקיה מברא

He tried to come back, but couldn't cross the river.

According to the first version;

קסבר רבא אין אונס בגיטין

There is no concept of אונט when it comes to גיטין. The Get is valid, because he, in fact, did NOT come back. That it was an אונס that kept him back, has no effect.

אמר רבא ולענין גימין אינו כן

Lifthe husband gave a אם ל אתינא

אם לא אתינא

If I don't come back אם לא אתינא

within 30 days, מיכן ועד תלתין יומין

ליהוי גיטא

ליהוי גיטא

He tried to come back, but couldn't cross the river

אין אונם בגימין

קסבר רבא

There is The Get is valid

no concept of סאר even though he was held back

when it comes to אין אונס בענט שור because of an סאר

In the next Daf the Gemara cites a second version of Rava:

איכא דאמרי אמר רבא וכן לענין גיטין קסבר רבא יש אונס בגיטין

There is a concept of גיטין in אונס.

The Get is NOT valid, because it was an אונס that kept him from coming back.

A second version of Rava

אמר רבא וכן לענין גימין

קסבר רבא

יש אונם בגימין

The Get is NOT valid, because an סוגל

kept him from coming back







As part of this discussion the Gemara cites a Mishnah which makes a very important distinction in the following אט על תנאי.

If the husband said

הרי זה גיטיך אם מתי

This is your get if I die;

לא אמר כלום

The Get is Not valid, because it is understood as "This is your Get WHEN I die," and,

אין גט לאחר מיתה

A Get cannot take effect after death, since the marriage has already been dissolved by מיתת הבעל.

However, if he said;

הרי זה גיטיך מעכשיו אם מתי

"This is your get from now, if I die"

הרי זה גט

The get is valid, because the Get takes effect retroactively from when he was still alive.

This discussion continues in the next Daf.

since the marriage has already been

However, if he said הרי זה גיטיך
מעכשיו אם מתי
"This is your get from now, if I die"
הרי זה גט
The Get is valid,
because the Get takes
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