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Intro

Today we will Be"H learn דף צ"א, and complete מסכת

Some of the topics we will learn about include:

אשת כהן שנאנסה

While א משר ישראל is only forbidden to her husband ברצון, if she is willingly unfaithful, the wife of a כהן becomes forbidden to her husband even באונס, even if she was forcibly violated. The Gemara discusses whether she is entitled to her כתובה.

אמרה לבעלה גרשתני

The Gemara asks whether a woman is believed to say that she was divorced, and compares this to the cases of טמאה and טמאה, where a woman is believed when she claims that she was defiled or that her husband is impotent.

עיניה נתנה באחר

The Gemara discusses the implications of 'הא"ל's suspicion that a wife would lie about certain topics in order to get out of her marriage so that she can marry someone else.









So let's review...

In the previous Daf the Mishnah taught בראשונה היו אומרים שלש נשים יוצאות ונוטלות כתובה

There are three circumstances in which a woman, who caused the Halachah to compel her husband to divorce her, still receives her כתובה:

The first case is

האומרת טמאה אני לך

She says that she has been defiled, and therefore forbidden to her husband.

The Gemara now explains this Halachah in response to a Shailah posed by Rava.



בדיק לן רבא אשת כהן שנאנסה יש לה כתובה או אין לה כתובה Is the wife of a כהובה who was defiled entitled to a כתובה? Do we say? אונס לגבי כהן כראון לובי ישוראל דמי

כרצון לגבי ישראל דמי אשם ישראל who

An אשת ישראל who was unfaithful is forbidden to her husband and does not receive a כתובה. Since an אשת כהן who is violated is also forbidden to her husband, perhaps, כתובה אין לה כתובה; OR

מצי אמרה ליה

אנא הא חזינא

וגברא הוא דנסתחפה שדהו

She can argue that since it was באונס, she would be permitted to her husband if he was a ישראל. It is HIS status as a כהן which causes them to be forbidden, and therefore, כתובה, she is entitled to her יש לה כתובה?





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The Gemara asserts that this can be readily proven from our Mishnah:

טמאה אני לך יש לה כתובה

What are the circumstances?

רצון

?כלום יש לה כתובה

If she was willingly unfaithful, she certainly loses her כתובה?

באונס

מי קא מיתסרא

If she was unwillingly violated, an אשת ישראל does not become forbidden באונס?

Evidently, we are discussing an אשת כהן באונס, and the Mishnah clearly states יש לה כתובה.

This can be readily proven from our Mishnah:

ממאה אני לך

יש לה כתובה

What are the circumstances?

ברצון

ברצון

Evidently, we are discussing an אשת כהן באונם,

and the Mishnah clearly states

יש לה כתובה

The Gemara now attempts to prove from our Mishnah another aspect of a woman's credibility:

איבעיא להו

אמרה לבעלה גרשתני מהו

May a woman remarry if she contradicts her husband and claims that they were divorced?





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5 רב המנונא says that she is believed, because even according to the משנה אחרונה, the חז"ל only suspected a woman of fabricating the story of טמאה אני לך because ידעה דבעלה לא ידע לה

She knows that her husband does not know whether she is saying the truth. Therefore, לא מהימנא, she is not believed. Similarly, in the case of השמים ביני ובינך, as well, נהי דבביאה ידע

ביורה כחץ מי ידע

He may not be aware of his impotence.

משקה משקה, therefore the משנה says

לא מהימנא, she is not believed.

However, in our case

חזקה אין אשה מעיזה פניה בפני בעלה

We assume a woman would not brazenly contradict her husband to his face to claim that he divorced her if it's not true. Therefore, מהימנא, she IS believed.









6

רבא, on the other hand, takes the opposite approach: Even according to the משנה משנה, a woman who claims אני לך receives her כתובה only because,

לא עבידא לבזויי נפשה

She would not otherwise publicly shame herself by inventing such a story. Therefore,

מהימנא, she is believed.

Similarly, in the case of השמים ביני,

כיון דלא סגי דלא אמרה אין ירה כחץ

Since she must reveal exactly how she knows of her husband's impotence, she would be embarrassed to articulate it if it were not true; and therefore the משנה says אמהימנא says, she is believed.

However, in our case זמנין דתקיף לה מן גברא מעיזה ומעיזה She may be sufficiently upset with her husband to say an outright lie; therefore, א מהימנא, she is not believed.









7

The Gemara next records several incidents in which a woman claimed to have been defiled and the Chachamim ruled לית בה מששא, she is not believed, because we suspect עוניה נתנה באחר, she wanted to get out of her marriage in order to marry someone else.



8 הדרן עלך ואלו נדרים וסליקא לה מסכת נדרים We have B"h compl Nedarim, and will be

We have B"h completed the Eleventh Perek and Masechta Nedarim, and will begin Masechta Nazir in the next Shiur, B'ezras Hashem.





