



בס"ד Intro

Today we will learn מסכת סוטה of מסכת סוטה.

Some of the topics we will learn about include: דומה ובת דומה

The Gemara debates whether it is preferable to marry a promiscuous woman or her daughter. The Gemara explains that the daughter's legitimacy is based on the principle

רוב בעילות אחר הבעל

A woman usually conceives from her husband. However, the Gemara discusses whether this also applies to a

פרוצה ביותר

a particularly promiscuous woman. The Gemara explains that this depends on whether

אשה מתעברת סמוך לוסתה או טבילתה

A woman is able to conceive during the time period before or after her period.

בית דין מקנין להן

The court will warn a woman whose husband in incapable of doing so. The Mishnah brings a מחליקת whether her husband can bring her to drink based on this warning.

The Gemara lists several conditions which disqualify a husband from bringing his wife to drink the waters, such as if either of them is:

חיגרת, lame;

גידמת, missing a hand;

אילמית, mute; or

סומא, blind.

מים בודקין אוַתו

The adulterer is also affected by the bitter waters.

אסורה לבעל ולבועל

A woman who sins is forbidden both to her husband and the adulterer.







אשה מתעברת סמוך לוסתה או טבילתה

בית דין מקנין להן

Several conditions which disqualify a husband from bringing his wife to drink

חיגרת גידמת אילמית סומא

מים כודקין אותו

אסורה לבעל ולבועל



Dedicated By:





So let's review...

אמר שמואל

ישא אדם דומה

It is preferable to marry a woman of ill-repute, since באה מטיפה כשירה

She is of proper lineage,

ואל ישא בת דומה

Rather than marrying her daughter,

שבאה מטיפה פסולה

since her lineage is questionable, and her father may be a non-Jew or a ממזר.

However, ר' יוחנן disagrees

ישא אדם בת דומה

It is preferable to marry the daughter of a promiscuous woman, because

עומדת בחזקת כשרות

We have no suspicions regarding her future behavior, ואל ישא דומה

Rather than marrying her mother,

שאינה עומדת בחזקת כשרות

Because her promiscuity may lead her to become defiled and be forbidden to him, and he will unknowingly remain in a prohibited marriage.

The Gemara decides the Halachah like ר' יוחנן, because

The daughter of a promiscuous woman is presumed legitimate, since

רוב בעילות אחר הבעל

It is more probable that she conceived from her husband than from an adulterer.

The Gemara questions the parameters of this principle: היתה פרוצה ביותר מהו

If she was especially promiscuous, do we still assume that she conceived from her husband?

The Gemara expounds on its query:

If we hold - אין אשה מתעברת אלא סמוך לווסתה

A woman can only conceive a day or two BEFORE her period, there is ample suspicion that she conceived from someone else, because

לא ידע בה ולא מנטר לה

He does not know when to expect her period, and he therefore cannot be vigilant that she does not sin at this time when she could conceive. Therefore, the children are NOT presumed legitimate.

However, if we hold

אין אשה מתעברת אלא סמוך לטבילתה

A woman can only conceive a day or two AFTER her period,

כיון דידע בה נטורי מנטר לה

Perhaps, since this is something that he does know, he CAN be vigilant during this time, and so the children are assumed to be legitimate;

Or maybe - כיון דפרוצה ביותר לא שנשמטת מאצלו Since she is especially promiscuous, she may have managed to slip away despite his efforts and so the children are NOT assumed to be legitimate.

The Gemara responds

Leaving the matter unresolved.



ישא אדם בת דומה

It is preferable to marry the daughter of a promiscuous woman because

עומדת בחזקת כשרות

We have no suspicions regarding her future behavior.

אל ישא דומה

Rather than marrying her mother,

> שאינה עומרת בחזקת כשרות

It is preferable to marry a woman of ill-reput since

באה מטיפה כשירה

She is of proper lineage

ואל ישא בת דומה

Rather than marrying her daughter,

שבאה מטיפה





היתה פרוצה ביותר מהו

If she was especially promiscuous do we still assume that she conceived from her husband?

אלא סמוך לווסתה

אין אשה מתעברת אלא סמוך לטבילתה

A woman can conceive only a day or two

כיון דידע בה נטורי מנטר לה

Therefore, the children are presumed







The Mishnah on דף כ"ד concludes

ואלו שבית דין מקנין להן

צית דין will step in and warn a promiscuous woman if the husband is incapable of doing so. For example,

מי שנתחרש בעלה

או נשתטה

או שהיה חבוש בבית האסורין

if the husband is mentally or physically unable to warn her himself.

However,

ולא להשקותה אמרו אלא לפוסלה מכתובתה

The warning of בית דין does not cause her to drink. It only causes her to lose her החובה.

However, רבי יוסי disagrees.

רבי יוסי אומר

אף להשקותה לכשיצא בעלה מבית האסורין ישקנה

The warning of בית דין is effective to cause her to drink later when her husband can bring her to the Kohen, when he will be released from prison.

The Gemara explains the Machlokes as follows:

In פסוק י"ד it says

וקנא את אשתו גו '

In פסוק ט"ו it says

והביא האיש את אשתו אל הכהן

which teaches that only the husband can bring her to drink;

Now, according to the רבנן there is a היקש,

בעינן וקינא והביא

Only the one who warned her can bring her to drink. Therefore, she does not drink, because the בית דין who warned her cannot bring her to drink because of חוביא האיש, and her husband cannot bring her to drink because of וקינא והביא, because he did not warn her.

However, רבי יוסי holds

לא בעינן וקינא והביא

He does NOT require the same person to warn her and to bring her; therefore, בית דין can warn her and her husband can then bring her to drink.

=======

The Gemara concludes by interpreting the juxtaposition in the Pasuk

אשר תשטה אשה תחת אישה להקיש איש לאשה

We compare the halachos of the husband to the wife, and vice versa:

1.

כשם שחיגרת וגידמת לא היתה שותה

שנאמר והעמיד הכהן את האשה לפני ה['] ונתן על כפיה

כך הוא אם היה חיגר או גידם לא היה משקה

If the wife is lame or missing her hands she does not drink, because we cannot fulfill the requirement of having her stand before Hashem or putting the num on her palms. This Pasuk disqualifies a husband with these handicaps as well.

2

Similarly,

. כשם שאילמת לא היתה שותה דכתיב ואמרה האשה אמן אמן

כך הוא אם היה אילם לא היה משקה

If the wife is mute she does not drink, because she cannot respond 'Amen' to the Kohein's curses. She also does not drink if her husband is mute.

3.

The comparison is also drawn in the other direction: נהקיש אשה לאיש

כשם שאם הוא סומא לא היה משקה דכתיב ונעלם מעיני אישה

כך היא אם היתה סומא לא היתה שותה

Dedicated By: _____







If the husband is blind she does not drink, because the Pasuk specifies that the matter was hidden from his eyes, implying that ordinarily he COULD have witnessed it; she also does not drink if SHE is blind.

הדרן עלך פרק ארוסה

We have B"H completed the Fourth Perek of מסכת סוטה, and continue with the Fifth Perek, כשם שהמים, B'ezras Hashem, which discusses the Halachos of the בועל, the suspected adulterer.



Zugt di Mishnah

כשם שהמים בודקין אותה

כך המים בודקין אותו

שנאמר ובאו ובאו

The adulterer suffers the same fate from the waters. This is derived from that which the Pasuk says ובאו נבאו ; which the Gemara will explain.

Furthermore,

כשם שאסורה לבעל

כך אסורה לבועל

שנאמר נטמאה ונטמאה

דברי רבי עקיבא

Just as she is forbidden to stay with her husband, she may not marry the adulterer.

The Mishnah quotes the same halachah in the name of

אמר רבי יהושע

כך היה דורש זכריה בן הקצב

רבי אומר

שני פעמים האמורים בפרשה

נטמאה ונטמאה

אחד לבעל ואחד לבועל

The Gemara will explain in what way this דרשה differs from the words of בבי עקיבא.

The Mishnah now records several expositions that were said ביום, on the day that רבי אלעזר בן עזריה was appointed מסכת ברכות. The Gemara in נשיא.

נתרבו תלמידים

ורבתה תורה בו ביום ולא היתה הלכה תלויה בבית המדרש

שלא פירשוה

Due to the influx of new Talmidim, many questions were resolved on that day.

Rashi explains that the Mishnah cites these examples because the first interpretation of רבי עקיבא, regarding the woman's prohibition to the adulterer, was also said on that day.

We will Be"H review these דרשות with the Gemara in the subsequent דפים.







Dedicated By:

