



בס"ד Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn לי of Mesechte Yevamos. Some of the topics we will learn about today include:

A continuation of the discussion as to the source for the איסור to perform ייבום where the ייבמה is an ערוה to the ייבם. ייבם

The Gemara will discuss why our Mishna listed only 15 cases, and omitted a 16th case which could have also been included in our Mishna?

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

פר כהן משיח

This is a קרבן חטאת brought by a Kohen Gadol, who by his own ruling unintentionally transgressed a sin that is punishable by כרת.

Continuation of...

The source of the איסור of performing ייבום with an ערוה with an of the of the

פר העלם דבר של ציבור

This is a קרבן חטאת brought by the community in a case where the Sanhedrin erroneously permitted something which is punishable by הרת, and the majority of Klal Yisrael followed this ruling. ברים 21 are brought as Korban, one for each Shevet.

שעירי עבודה זרה

If the erroneous ruling of the Sanhedrin was related to קרבן הטאת , then א שעירים - are brought as a קרבן הטאת, one for each Shevet. In addition, יפרים are brought as well, as a קרבן עולה.

אשת אחיו שלא היה בעולמו

The wife of a brother who passed away before the ביי was born, is one of the 15 עריות exempted from the Mitzva of ייבום. The איסור און איסור, is only waived for a brother that was alive when the other brother passed away, as the Gemara learns from the Posuk

יחדיו אחים יחדיו, only brothers that have ישבו אחת בעולם – who lived together at the same time.









So let's review.....

The Gemara on the previous Daf had cited the opinion of Rebbe who derives the איסור איסול, from the words ולקחה ויבמה in the Pasuk

יבמה יבא עליה ולקחה לו לאשה ויבמה

Rather than from the שליה עליה עליה of עליה עליה in the Posuk ואשה אל אחותה את ואשה אל אחותה לא תקח

לצרור לגלות ערותה עליה בחייה

The Gemara therefore asks:

ורבי האי עליה מאי עביד ליה

What does Rebbe learn from the word עליה in the Posuk of אחות אשה?

The Gemara explains that Rebbe uses the word עליה for a different גזירה שוה related to the laws of קרבנות חטאת that are brought for an עבירה בשוגג, as the Gemara explains: דבר שחייבין על זדונו כרת ושגגתו חטאת

A קרבן חטאת is brought בשוגג, only for an עבירה which carries a penalty of כרת when done במויד.

The Gemara cites a Braisa which lists various types of חלרבנות חטאת, and how we derive the above Halachah for each מוטאת:

-1-

פר העלם דבר של ציבור

This קרבן חטאת is brought when Klal Yisroel followed an erroneous ruling of בית דין.

Regarding this Korban the Posuk says;

ונודעה החטאת אשר חטאו עליה

And, regarding אחות אשה the Posuk says;

ואשה אל אחותה לא תקח

לצרור לגלות ערותה עליה בחייה

רבי אומר

נאמר כאן עליה

ונאמר להלן עליה

מה להלן דבר שחייבים על זדונו כרת ועל שגגתו חטאת

אף כאן דבר שחייבין על זדונו כרת ועל שגגתו חטאת











-2-

פר כהן משיח

This קרבן חטאת is brought by the Kohen Gadol who, by his own ruling, did an עבירה בשוגג.

The Posuk says;

אם הכהן המשיח יחטא לאשמת העם

This teaches us

משיח כצבור

The criteria for פר כהן משיח are the same as for פר העלם דבר - in that it is brought only for

דבר שחייבים על זדונו כרת



-3-

יחיד מביא כשבה או שעירה

נשיא מביא שעיר

An individual brings a female sheep or goat, and a נשיא brings a male goat.

Regarding all three -

יחיד

נשיא

פר העלם דבר של ציבור

The Posuk says in one form or another

ועשה אחת מכל מצוות ה" אשר לא תעשנה

A אזירה שוה גזירה of the words מצוות teaches that יחיד ונשיא are like קרבן חטאת - in that their קרבן חטאת is brought only for דבר של זדונו כרת



ועל שגגתו חטאת







צבור בעבודת כוכבים מביאים פר ושעיר פר לעולה ושעיר לחטאת

The צבור worshipped עבודה זרה based on an erroneous ruling of Bais Din - Regarding which the Posuk says; והיה אם מעיני העדה נעשתה לשגגה

Regarding פר העלם דבר של the Posuk says; נעלם דבר מעיני הקהל

The מעיני of מעיני compares the two.



6 -5

יחיד נשיא ומשיח

מביאין שעירה

Regarding which the Posuk says;

ואם נפש אחת תחטא בשגגה

All individuals who worship עבודה זרה בשוגג bring a female goat.

The Vav of אחת, as Rashi explains, teaches ואם נפש אחת, as Rashi explains, teaches וי"ו מוסיף על ענין ראשון

All יחידים are like the ציבור regarding the Halachah of דבר שחייבים על זדונו כרת ועל שגגתו חטאת דבר שחייבים על זדונו ראיבים או

The Gemara then proceeds to explain how the Chachamim derive this Halachah, since they use the גזירה of עליה for ייבום - in addition to other Halachos of these Korbonos.

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We proceed with that which the Gemara refers to a case mentioned in the Mishnah at the beginning of the third Perek:

There are four brothers, ראובן שמעון לוי יהודה.

Two of them, לו ויהודה, married two sisters, רחל ולאה, and later died childless.

The two יבמות now fall for ראובן ושמעון.

If each one of the sisters was an Ervah to one of the surviving brothers, as follows:

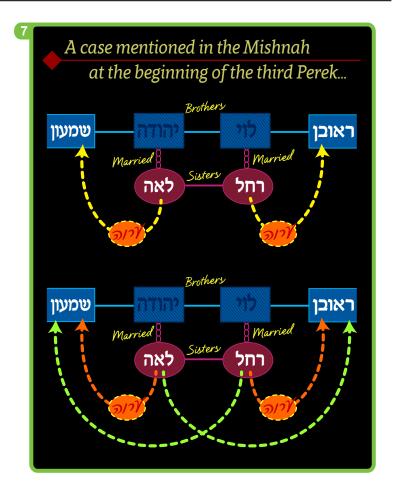
Rochel was an Ervah to Reuvain, and Leah was an Ervah to Shimon.

האסורה לזה מותרת לזה

והאסורה לזה מותרת לזה

Rochel is אסור to Reuvain and סותר to Shimon - Because she is NOT an Ervah to Shimon.

Leah is אטור to Shimon and מותר to Reuvain - Because she is NOT an Ervah to Ruvain,



This is a case of אחותה שהיא יבמתה חולצת או מתייבמת ואחותה שהיא יבמתה חולצת או מתייבמת Her sister and fellow Yevamah is eligible for either חליצה.

ואמר רב יהודה אמר רב וכן תני ר' חייא בכולן אני קורא בהן

This scenario can occur with any one of the חמש עשרה שריות mentioned in the first Mishnah.









Sashi proceeds to explain each scenario:

In all cases – except one – we have four brothers, ראובן שמעון לוי יהודה

Two of them, לוי ויהודה, married two sisters, רחל ולאה, and later died childless.

The two ייבמות now fall for ייבום to אראובן ושמעון, but Rochel is an Ervah to Reuvain, and Leah is an Ervah to Shimon.

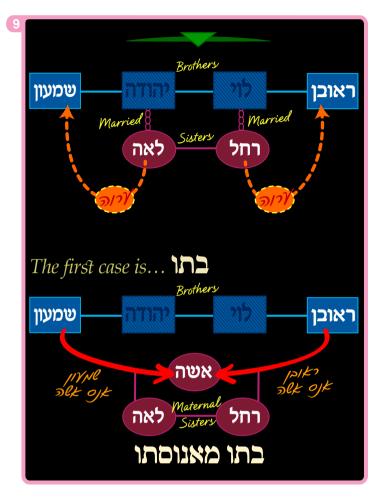
-1- בתו

The sisters Rochel and Leah are the daughters of Ruvain and Shimon respectively:

Obviously, they are sisters only from one mother. However, this can only occur in a case of בתו מאנוסתו –

Ruvain had Rochel out-of-wedlock - and then Shimon had Leah with this same mother out-of-wedlock.

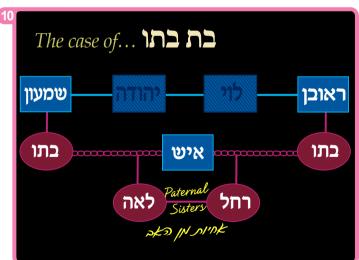
If Ruvain had married her and then divorced or died,
Shimon could not have married her because of אשת אח



בת בתו -2-

The sisters Rochel and Leah are the grand-daughters of Ruvain and Shimon:

How? One man married both Ruvain's and Shimon's daughters, and each had a daughter, Rochel and Leah. They are sisters מן האב.





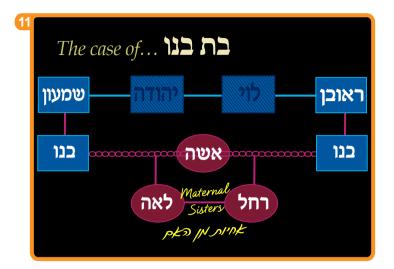
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בת בנו -3-

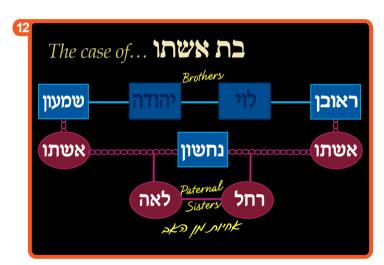
Ruvain's son married a woman, and had Rochel. He then divorced or died, and Shimon's son married her and had Leah. They are sisters מן האם.



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-4- בת אשתו

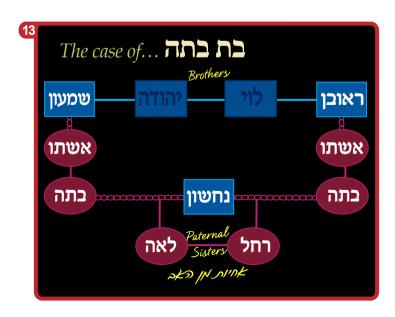
Both Ruvain's wife and Shimon's wife had previously been married to גרזשון, with whom they had Rochel and Leah, which makes them אחיות כון האב Nachshon then died, and his two wives married Ruvain and Shimon, and Rochel and Leah married Levi and Yehuda.



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בת בתה -5

Ruvain's wife and Shimon's wife each had a daughter from a previous marriage, who both married the same man, and had Rochel and Leah - אחיות מן האב.



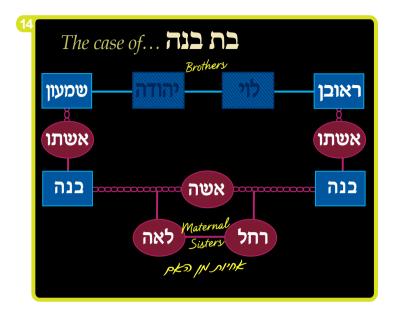






בת בנה -6-

Ruvain's wife and Shimon's wife each had a son from a previous marriage, who both married the same woman – obviously, one after another - and had Rochel and Leah respectively - אחיות מן האם.



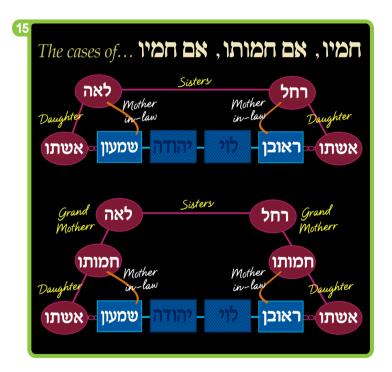
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-7, 8, 9-

חמותו, אם חמותו, אם חמיו

Ruvain's mother-in-law, Rochel, and Shimon's mother-in-law, Leah, are sisters. In other words, Ruvain and Shimon married cousins. Or -

Ruvain and Shimon married second-cousins – their grand-mothers, Rochel and Leah are sisters.





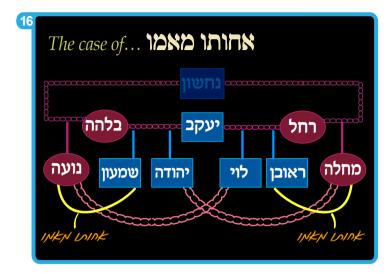




The following cases are more complicated, and we will use a different pattern of names to conform to Rashi's illustrations.

אחותו מאמו -10-

וחשון had two wives תחל ובלהה, with whom he had two daughters מחלה ונועה respectively, making them אחיות מן אחיות מן married both wives, יעקב, After Nachshon died, יעקב married both wives, ובלהה, and had יעקב, with Rochel, and הובלה with Bilhah. Levi married Bilhah's daughter, who is not related to him, and is an Ervah of אחותו מאמו to Shimon. Yehudah married Rochel's daughter, who is not related to him, and is an Ervah of אחותו מאמו to Ruvain.



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אחות אמו -11-

האה ונערה had two wives כלב האלאה, with whom he had two daughters, רחל ולאה respectively. After Kalev died, יחצאל married both wives, חלאה ונערה, and with them had two daughters, בלהה וזלפה respectively.

This makes רחל ובלהה sisters, אחיות מן האח, daughters of חלאה, and גערה sisters, אחיות מן האם, daughters of גערה.

Yaakov married the two sisters, בלהה וזלפה, daughters of יחצאל.

Rashi points out that obviously he married the second after the death of the first, for otherwise, the second sister is forbidden because of אחות אשתו.

bore him שמעון. Yakov also ולפה bore him שמעון. Yakov also had a third and unrelated wife who bore him לוי ויהודה.

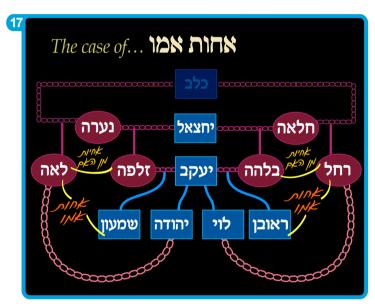
Levy married Rochel who is not related to him, and is an Ervah of אחות אכו to Ruvain. Yehudah married Leah, who is not related to him, and is an Ervah of אחות אכוו to Shimon.

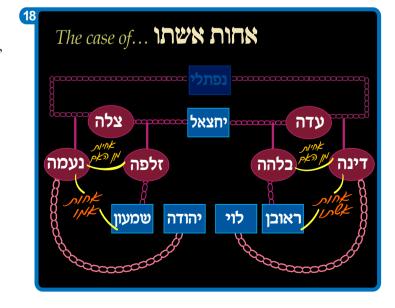
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אחות אשתו -12-

נפתלי had two wives עדה וצלה, with whom he had two daughters, יחצאל, with whom he had two respectively. After Naftali died, יחצאל married both wives, עדה וצלה, and with them had two daughters, בלהה וזלפה respectively. This makes דינה ובלהה נעמה וזלפה, daughters of, עדה אחיות מן האם, daughters of נעמה וזלפה אחיות מן האם, daughters of צלה אחיות מן האם, daughters of.

Ruvain married Bilhah and Shimon married Zilpah. Levy married Dinah who is an Ervah of אחות אשתו to Ruvain. Yehudah married Naamah, who is an Ervah of אחות אשתו to Shimon.





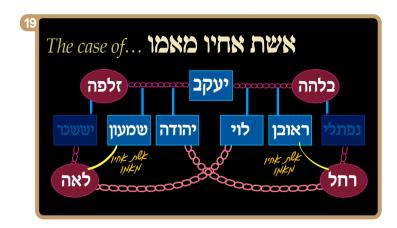






-13- אשת אחיו מאמו

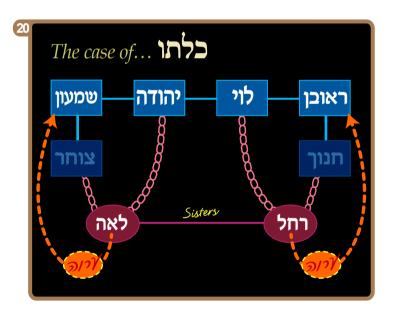
יעקב had two wives בלהה וזלפה שאף are not related to each other. Bilhah had a son נפתלי from a previous marriage, and bore Yakov יששכר from a previous marriage, and bore Yakov יששכר from a previous marriage, and bore Yakov יששכר המעון ויהודה שמעון יהודה respectively, who are otherwise not related to the family. After נפתלי ויששכר died – and there was no issue of Yibum – Levy married Leah who is not related to him, and is an Ervah of אשת אחיו מאמו to Shimon. Yehudah married Rochel, who is not related to him, and is an Ervah of Ruvain.



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כלתו -14-

Ruvain's son דווך and Shimon's son אודים married two sisters רחל ולאה respectively. After חנוך וצוחר died, Levy married Rochel - his nephew's widow, which is permitted – and she is an Ervah of כלתו to Ruvain. Yehudah married Leah, who is an Ervah of כלתו to Shimon.









אשת אחיו שלא היה בעולמו -15-

In this case Yaakov ultimately has six sons, but we start with four sons, ראובן שמעון לוי יהודה.

רחל ולאה. Ruvain died, leaving Rochel a במה. Before Levi or Yehuda did Yibum or Chalitzah, a fifth son was born to Yaakov, יששכר, who certainly cannot be Me'Yabem Rochel because of אשת - he was born after the death of Ruvain. Levy went ahead and was Me'Yabem Rochel. Then, Shimon died, leaving Leah a יבמה. At this point, a sixth son was born to Yakov, זבולון, who cannot be Me'Yabem Leah because of אשת אחיו שלא היה בעולמו he was born after the death of Shimon, and Yehuda went ahead and was Me'Yabem Leah.

Subsequently, both Levy and Yehuda died childless, leaving both Rochel and Leah יבמות to the surviving brothers יששכר וובולון.

Rochel is an Ervah of אשת אח אשת אל Yisaschar, since previously, when she was a Yevamah from Ruvain she was forbidden to Yisaschar as אשת אחיו שלא היה בעולמו אסור to him forever as an אשת אחר Ruvain. Leah is not an Ervah to Yisaschar, because when she was a Yevamah from Shimon she was permitted to Yisaschar as he WAS בעולמו of Shimon – He was already born at the time Shimon died.

Leah is an Ervah to Zvulun, since previously, when she was a Yevamah from Shimon she was forbidden to Zvulun as אסור אסור אלא היה בעולמו אלא היה to him forever as an אשת אח from Shimon.

This is a case of נולד ולבסוף ייבם - he was born before Yehuda was Me'Yabem.

Rochel is not an Ervah to Zvulun, because, according to רבי שמעון the Issur of אשת אחיו שלא היה בעולמו does not apply in a case of ייבם ולבסוף נולד – where he was born after Levy had already been Me'Yabem, and he never found her in a Yibum situation. Therefore,

האסורה לזה מותרת לזה והאסורה לזה מותרת לזה

Rochel is אסור to Yisaschar, but מותר to Zvulun. Leah is אסור to Zvulun, but מותר to Yisaschar.

This discussion continues on the next daf.





