

Yevamos Daf 23 is Dedicated

לרפ"ש אחינו בני ישראל



הערות של רב יחיאל גרינהויז

יבמות דף כג

1. The Gemara discusses the meaning of **שתי נשים** and the Torah continues that he cannot take away the **בכורה** from the first born, even if the first born's mother is not his favorite wife. How about another son who is not a **בכור**, can a father take away from one son and give more to his brother?
2. The Gemara suggests that we learn both **שפחה** and **נכרית** from **לאדוניה**. How can we learn a **נכרית** from this **פסוק**? Maybe the **פסוק** is just telling us that the master keeps the children?
3. The **גמרא** brings the **פסוק** of **מעלי בנך** to prove that the child is **מתיחס** after the mother. At the same time the **תורה** expresses a concern for ones grandchild being influenced to leave the faith, if he let's his Jewish daughter marry a non-Jew. Why are we not concerned about his daughter being influenced in the same way, and straying from Judaism?
4. The **משנה** discusses what happens if someone married one of 2 sisters and doesn't remember which one he married. Assuming one the sisters claims that it was her, would we be able to rely on her say so? Would the **הלכה** be the same with **אשה וביתה**?
5. **רש"י** on the **משנה** says, on the case where there are 2 brothers who married 2 sisters and both died, with one being survived by one brother and the other being survived by 2 brothers, and instead of waiting to do **הליצה** they did **יבום** we let them stay married. Because once the second is married the **זיקה** goes off **למפרע**, how does this work? Why is it necessary for **רש"י** to learn this way?

If you have any comments or suggestions please email me at Ygrunhaus@gmail.com

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