

POINTS TO PONDER

- 1. The גמרא says והלכה למעשה כרבי אלעזר בן עזריה, usually the גמרא just says והלכה why does it add the word למעשה?
- 2. Further to the above, if it was a ספק regarding the הלכה what would happen? Would we say and she wouldn't be able to collect?
- 3. רבין asks what would happen if she had a ביאה but not ביאה. If the main cause for a חיוב is what would be if she had ביאה before the חופה?
- 4. If someone is מקדש a lady and says that it's conditioned on him not having to provide שאר שאר שאר מון, according to תנאי it's a valid תנאי regarding the שאר כוסות which are ממון which are תנאי which are בי יהודה reasoning? Does he argue on the concept of מתנה על מה שכתוב בתורה? If yes, why wouldn't it work for שאר וכסות writes that it's only valid for רש״ר).
- 5. The מתובה says that כתובה holds that כתובה דאוריתא. This applies to a כתובה of a בתולה but a even according to תנאי. Would a תנאי help than accordingly in a cתובת אלמנה?
- 6. רבי מאיר says the someone who gives a lady a כתובה of less than 200 it's a בעילת זנות, and argues and says that he can write a כתובה of 200 and she writes that she received 100. Why didn't he give a simple example whereby he wrote her a כתובה of only 100?

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