

POINTS TO PONDER

- 1. שטר כתובה writes שטר כתובה. What is he trying to clarify? What else could this mean?
- 2. The גמיא says that according to רבי מאיר if a lady doesn't have a physical בעילת it's a זנות מרא. Presumably she had the כתובה when they got married and lost it later. Since they were definitely married, how can a relationship with a married wife be considered בעילת זנות?
- 3. The גמרא says that the הלכה is like רבי מאיר בגזירותיו. A רבי מחדרה. A הזירה. A הזירה means that we don't do one thing because it may lead to something worse, how does this apply in this case? רבי מאיר simply holds that a lady doesn't feel that she is properly married without a כתובה, why is that a גזירה?
- 4. אמוראים writes that since the 2 אמוראים each have a reason for their position we can say מחלוקות. What is רש״י adding with this statement? We find many מחלוקות and we don't find the רש״י make such a statement. Why is this case different?
- 5. The משנה writes that just like we give a lady time to get ready for her wedding, we also give a man time. Does this mean that a man gets 12 months just like she gets?
- 6. The גמרא says that we learn the time frame given to a ארוסה to prepare for the wedding from רבקה, where לבן suggested that she wait a year. Was רבקה engaged at that point? Otherwise how can we bring a proof from this to a ארוסה?
- 7. Further to the above, the פסוק says ימים או עשור which the גמרא explains to mean a year or 10 months. Why would we pick the longer time frame from this פסוק instead of the shorter time frame?



- 8. תרומה that it means תרומה. What else can it mean, of course it's a סוס of which what the גמרא is discussing.
- 9. Why don't we have the same concern, of her giving a drink to her family members, when they come to visit her after she is married?

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