

POINTS TO PONDER

- 1. The גם says that we wait 12 months before giving her a גט and during this time she doesn't get בעל from the בעל. Is her not getting מזונות because we want to motivate her to reconcile?
- 2. Further to the above, ותו לא writes ותו לא does he mean that we don't extend it even if she wants to wait? Or does it mean that we don't ask the husband to wait, but he can choose to do so if he wants?
- 3. In the case of ארוסה and שומרת יבם, does it make a difference if she says מאיס עלי?
- 4. The גמרא makes a distinction between adding to the כתובה for every day including שבת and reducing the amount of the כתובה every day. In both cases nothing is being done to earn this money, so why would there be a difference between adding and subtracting?
- 5. The אגרת says that we don't write a שומרת יבם, because we tell her that she doesn't have an obligation of פרו ורבו. Why than would we write a נשואה for a אגרת מרד? She too is not obligated to have children.
- 6. When the משנה says המשרה את אשתו, is this only with her permission or can he do so anyway?
- 7. The איי writes is ליל עונה. Why does it say אוכלת עמו מלילי שבת writes is ליל עונה. Why does it say אוכלת שבת? It should have just said בלילי שבת since the meaning here is that they should eat together on Friday night?

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר׳ קיים משה יצחק ז"ל ע״נ הרב צבי ליפא בן יחיאל ישראל זצ״ל

If you have any comments or suggestions, please email Rabbi Grunhaus at Ygrunhaus@gmail.com