



נדרי דף ס"ו

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה writes that we can use יום טוב and שבת to be מתיר a נדר. Why does it mention יום טוב before שבת? Shouldn't שבת which is more קדוש and comes more often be mentioned first?
2. The משנה writes that initially they were מתיר the days of שבת and יום טוב but kept the rest of the time אסור until רבי עקיבא taught that once a part of the נדר is undone, the rest is automatically מותר. The משנה then discusses a נדר from a group of people. How are these two connected? In the case of the group he specifically attached them together by saying "שבת ויום טוב", whereas in the first case he did not mention "and יום טוב".
3. When רבי שמעון refused to taste the lady's dish, he said ימותו כל בני אלמנה, why would he curse the children? They didn't do anything wrong.
4. Further to the above, רבי שמעון said ממקומו. Why did he use this expression?
5. Was רבי שמעון required to taste the food in order for her to fulfill the נדר, or was it enough for her to offer him the food?
6. בבא בן בוטא gave the lady a ברכה that she should have 2 children like him, because she carried out her husband's wish. Why is she being rewarded for embarrassing a חכם תלמיד?

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לימוד מסכת נדרים מוקדש על ידי משפחת מרמלשטיין
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