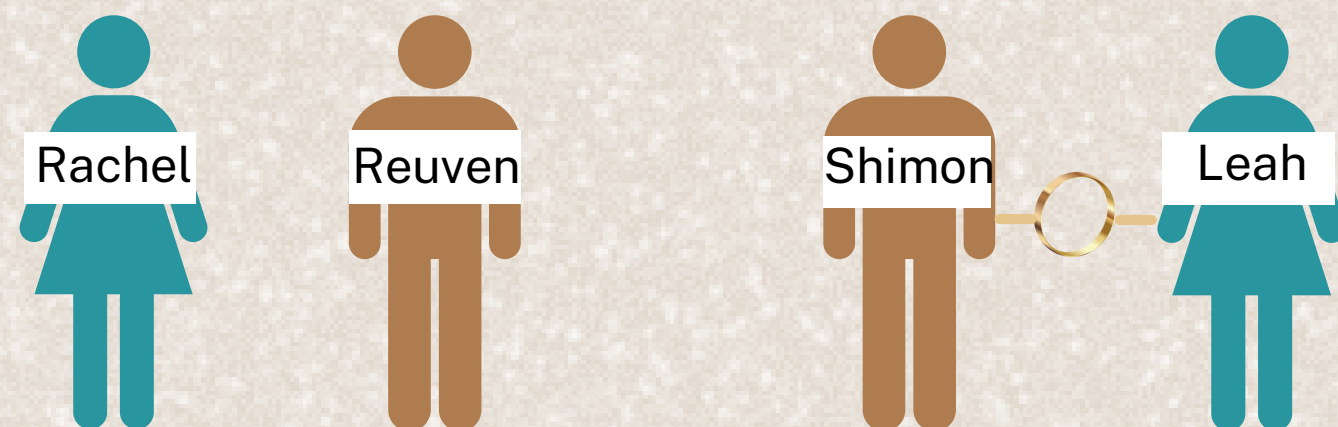


# YEVAMOT 8



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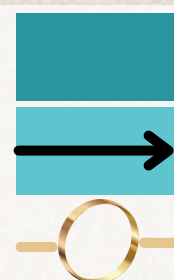
8a




She is Reuven's:  
1. Brother's wife

תִּינַח הֵיכָא דְנִשְׂא מֵת  
וְאַחֵר כִּךְ נִשְׂא חַי

This makes sense when [first] the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] married [Leah] and afterwards the living brother [Reuven] married [Rachel].



Siblings are in the same color  
Descendants are in a lighter shade  
Married —  — Divorced

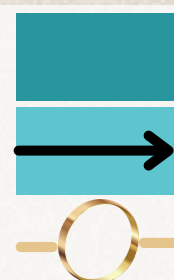
8a




She is Reuven's:  
1. Brother's wife  
2. Wife's sister

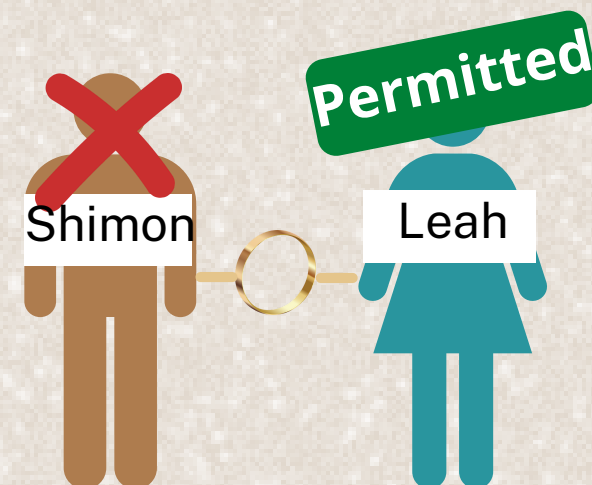
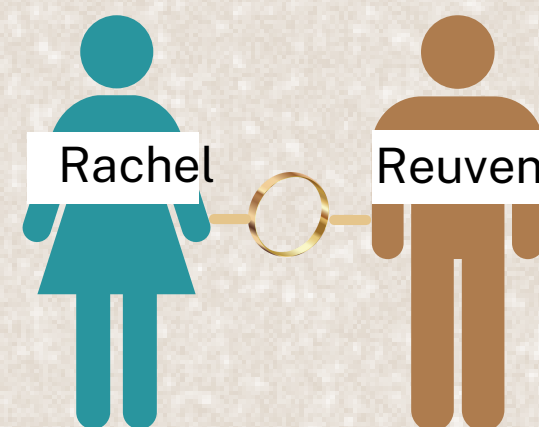
תִּינַח הֵיכָא דְנִשְׂא מֵת  
וְאַחֵר כֹּךְ נִשְׂא חַי

This makes sense when [first] the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] married [Leah] and afterwards the living brother [Reuven] married [Rachel].



Siblings are in the same color  
Descendants are in a lighter shade  
Married —  — Divorced

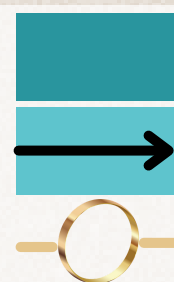






She is Reuven's:  
1. Brother's wife  
2. Wife's sister

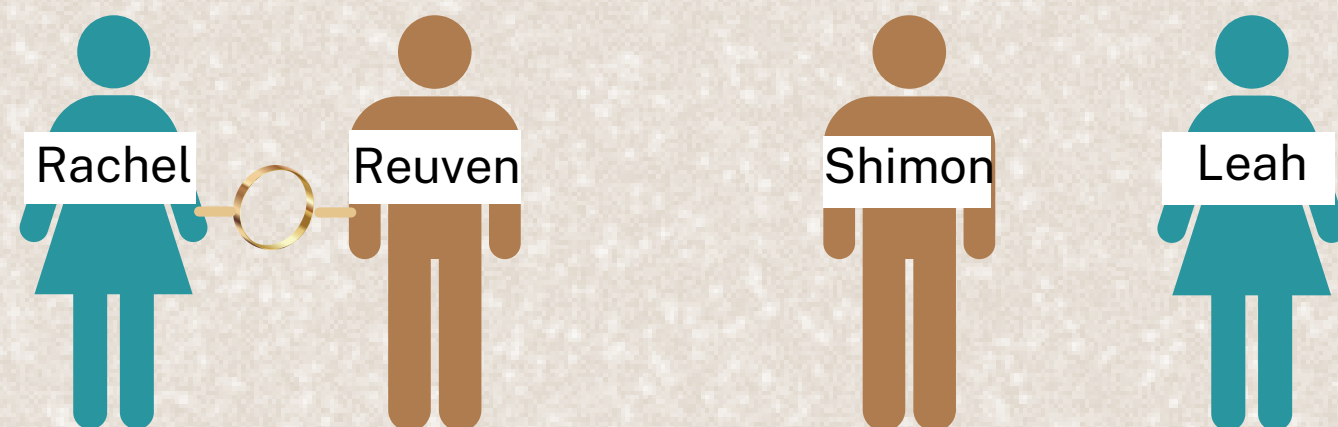
תִּינַח הֵיכָא דְּנִשְׂא מֵת  
וְאַחֵר כֵּךְ נִשְׂא חַי  
דְּמִגּוּ דְּאִישְׁתֵּרִי אִיסוּר אִשְׁתֵּי אָח,  
אִישְׁתֵּרִי נְמִי אִיסוּר אַחוֹת אִשְׁה

This makes sense when [first] the [soon-to-be] deceased brother married [Leah] and afterwards the living brother married [Rachel], because since the prohibition of "his brother's wife" is permitted, so too the prohibition of "his wife's sister" is permitted.



Siblings are in the same color  
Descendants are in a lighter shade  
Married  Divorced 

8a




She is Reuven's:  
1. Wife's sister

אֵלֶּא נָשָׂא חַי, וְאַחֵר כָּךְ נָשָׂא מֵת,  
אִיסוּר אַחֻת אִשָּׁה קָדִים

But if the living brother [Reuven first marries [Rachel] and afterwards the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] marries [Leah], the prohibition of "his wife's sister" existed first.



Siblings are in the same color  
Descendants are in a lighter shade  
Married —  Divorced

8a



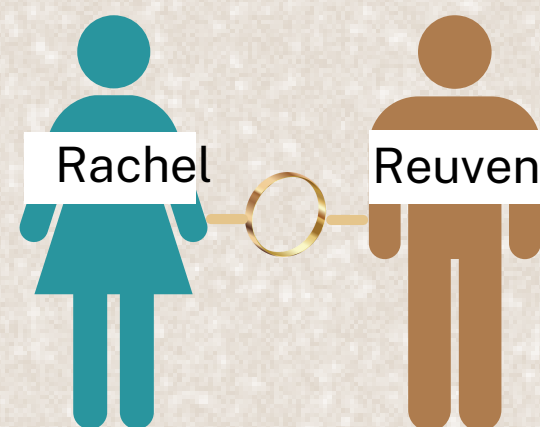
She is Reuven's:  
 1. Wife's sister  
 2. Brother's wife

אַלֹּא נָשָׂא חַי, וְאַחֵר כִּךְ נָשָׂא מֵת,  
 אִיסוּר אַחֻת אִשָּׁה קָדִים

But if the living brother [Reuven first marries [Rachel] and afterwards the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] marries [Leah], the prohibition of "his wife's sister" existed first.



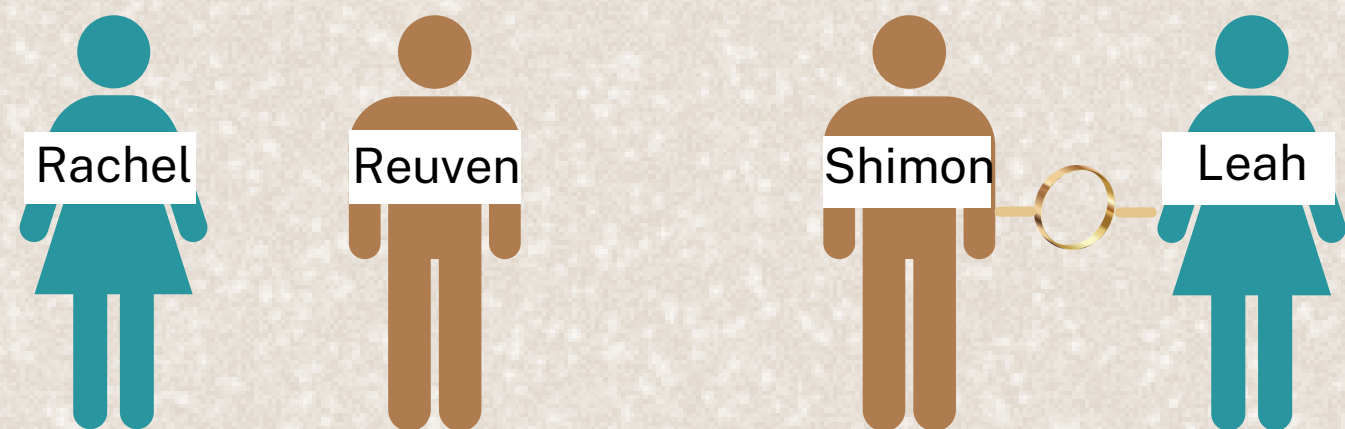
8a



She is Reuven's:  
1. Wife's sister  
2. Brother's wife

אַלֹּא נָשָׂא חַי, וְאַחֵר כִּךְ נָשָׂא מֵת,  
אִיסוּר אַחֻת אִשָּׁה קָדִים

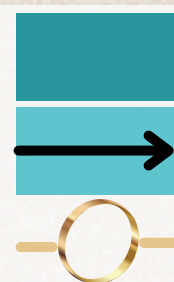
But if the living brother [Reuven first marries [Rachel] and afterwards the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] marries [Leah], the prohibition of "his wife's sister" existed first.




She is Reuven's:  
1. Brother's wife

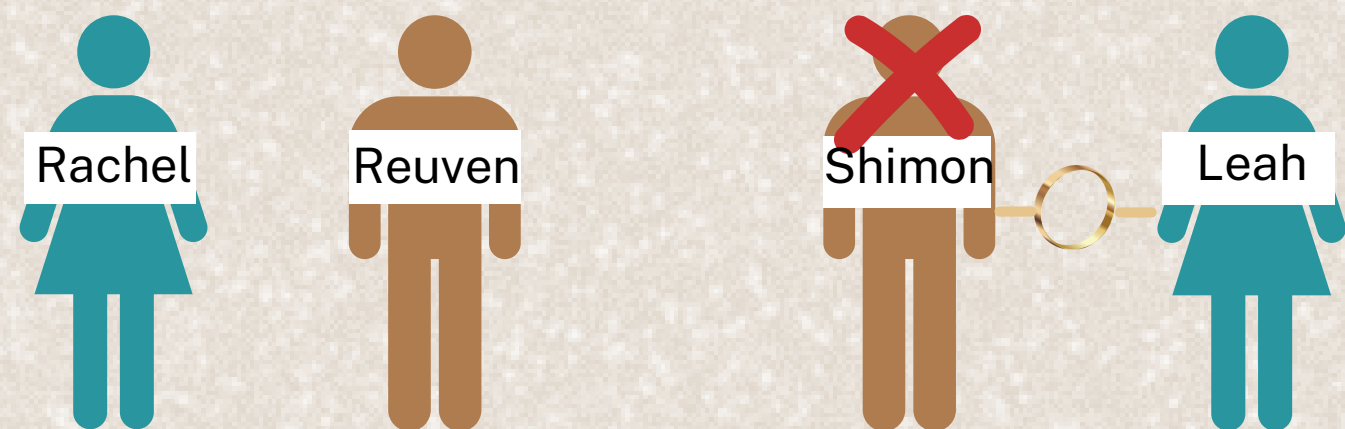
וְאֶפִּילוּ נָשָׂא מֵת נָמִי,  
תִּינַח הֵיכָא דְנָשָׂא מֵת, וּמֵת,  
וְאַחֲרַךְ כָּךְ נָשָׂא חַי –  
דְּחֻזָּיא לִיה דְּבִינִי בִינִי.

And even in the case where the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] married first, it makes sense only when he married [Leah] and died, and afterwards the living brother [Reuven] married [Rachel], since there is an intermediate period where [Leah] was permitted to [Reuven].



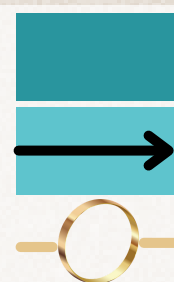
Siblings are in the same color  
Descendants are in a lighter shade  
Married —  — Divorced





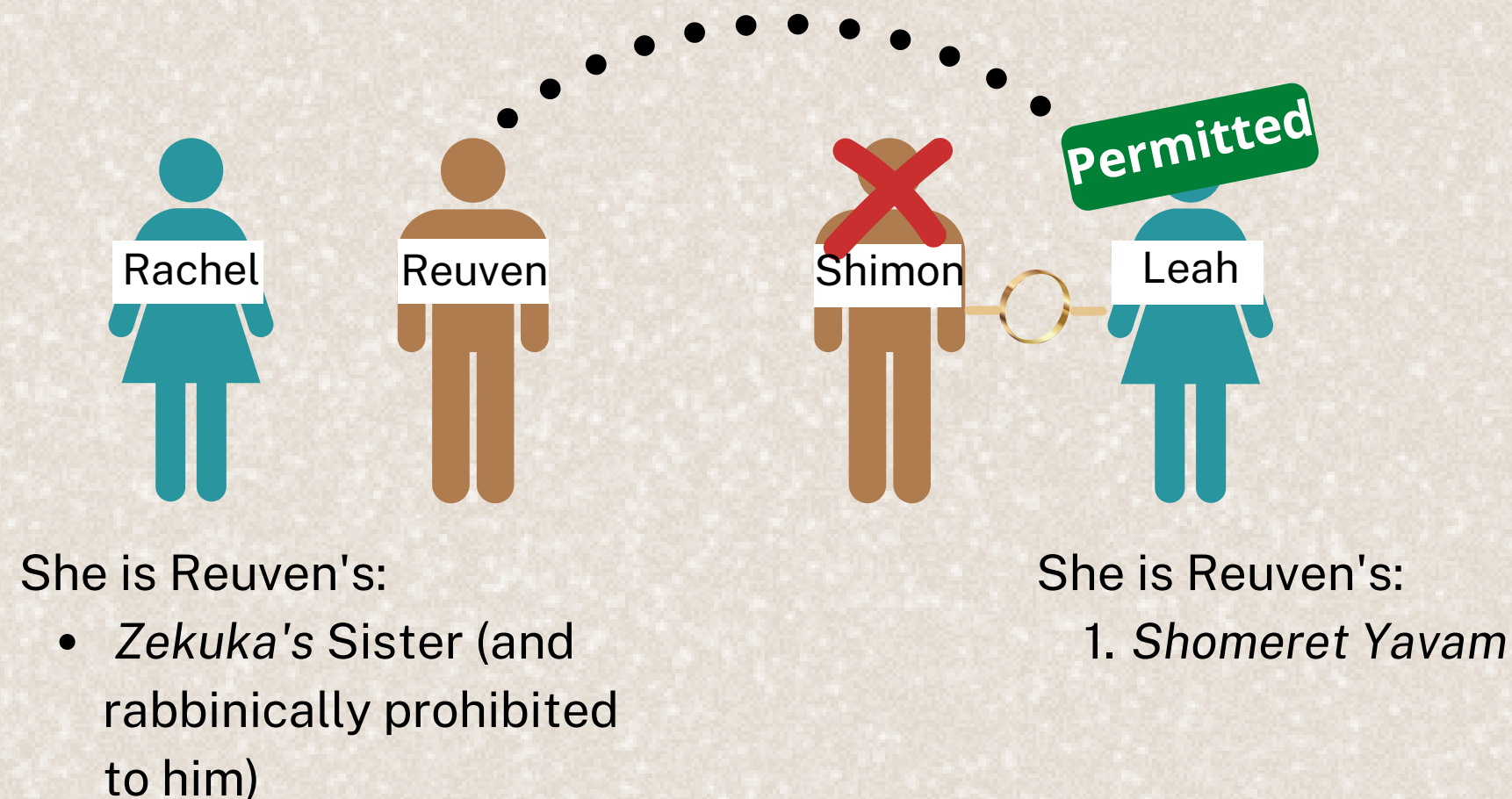


וְאֶפִּילוּ נָשָׂא מֵת נָמִי,  
תִּינַח הֵיכָא דְנָשָׂא מֵת, וּמֵת,  
וְאַחֲרַךְ כָּךְ נָשָׂא חַי –  
דְּחֻזָּיא לִיה דְּבִינִי בִינִי.

And even in the case where the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] married first, it makes sense only when he married [Leah] and died, and afterwards the living brother [Reuven] married [Rachel], since there is an intermediate period where [Leah] was permitted to [Reuven].



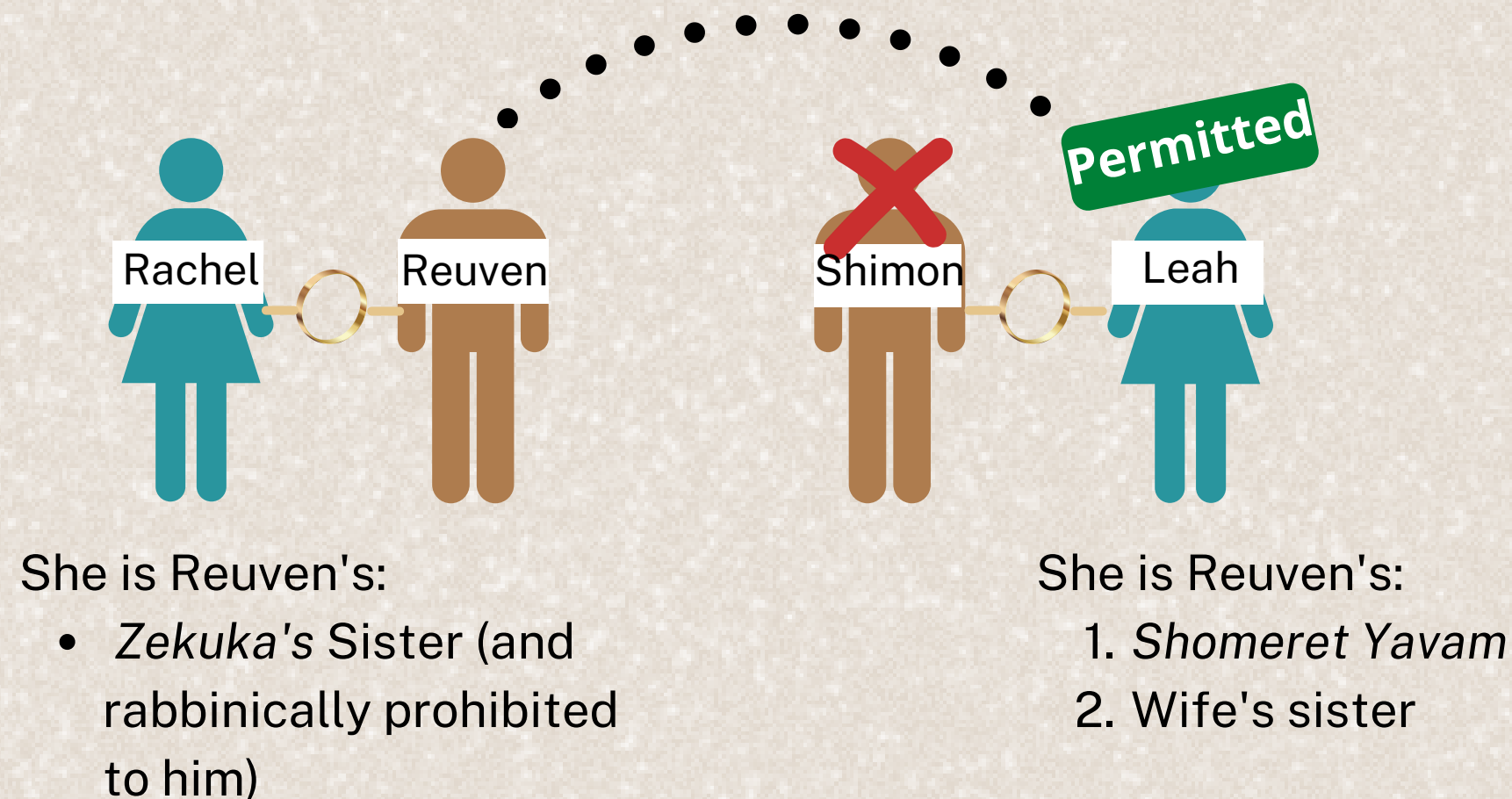
Siblings are in the same color  
Descendants are in a lighter shade  
Married  Divorced 



וְאֶפִּילוּ נָשָׂא מֵת נָמִי,  
תִּינַח הֵיכָא דְנָשָׂא מֵת, וּמֵת,  
וְאַחֲרַיָּךְ כָּךְ נָשָׂא חַי –  
דְּחֻזָּיא לִיה דְּבִינִי בִינִי.

And even in the case where the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] married first, it makes sense only when he married [Leah] and died, and afterwards the living brother [Reuven] married [Rachel], since there is an intermediate period where [Leah] was permitted to [Reuven].





וַאֲפִילוּ נָשָׂא מֵת נָמִי,  
תִּינַח הֵיכָא דְנָשָׂא מֵת, וּמֵת,  
וְאַחֲרַיָּךְ כֹּךְ נָשָׂא חַי –  
דְּחֻזָּיא לִיה דְּבִינִי בִינִי.

And even in the case where the [soon-to-be] deceased brother [Shimon] married first, it makes sense only when he married [Leah] and died, and afterwards the living brother [Reuven] married [Rachel], since there is an intermediate period where [Leah] was permitted to [Reuven].