

יבמות YEVAMOT

Yibum - יבום

The union between a man and his childless brother's widow. The man with the *yibum* obligation is called a *yavam* and the gemara refers to the widow as the *yevama* or *shomeret yavam*. The widow must marry the brother through *yibum*, unless he releases her through *chalitza*, which would allow her to marry someone else.

Chalitza - חליצה

The procedure releasing the deceased's brother from the responsibility of *yibum*, thus allowing the widow to marry someone else. In the ceremony, performed in a rabbinic court, the widow removes the brother's shoe and spits in front of him.

Ma'amar - מאמר

A deceased's brother's declaration to perform *yibum*. Biblically, *yibum* is enacted through sexual relations, however, rabbinically, a declaration of betrothal must precede the act. This is similar to *kiddushin* in a regular marriage but does not have the same legal standing.

Zika - זיקה

The bond between the surviving brother and the widow in light of the *yibum* obligation. The widow who is bound by *zika* is a *zekuka*.

Tzara - צרה

If two or more women are married to the same man, each is considered a *tzara* to the other.

Erva - ערוה

The relationship between two people who are prohibited from having sexual relations with each other.

Tzarat Erva - צרת ערוה

In the case that a man who dies childless was married to two women, if one wife is prohibited to his brother (ex: the brother's wife is her sister), both she, and, according to Beit Hillel, the second wife, are exempt from *yibum* and may marry other people.

Miun - מיאון

Torah law allows a minor's father to agree to a betrothal on her behalf. If her father is deceased, the rabbis grant her mother or brothers the same authority, however until she turns twelve and has two pubic hairs, she has the right to reject this betrothal through *miun*, refusal, simply by saying, "I do not want this person as my husband."

Nikhsei Tzon Barzel - נכסי צאן ברזל

Property that the woman owns and that becomes her husband's when they marry. The *ketuba* requires that, upon divorce or her husband's death, the woman receive the value of the land as it was at the time of the marriage, regardless of any change in value during the time that they were married.

YEVAMOT-121 DAPIM

March 9th, 2022-July 7th, 2022

Nikhsei Melog - נכסי מלוג

Property that the woman owns and that remains in her possession after she enters marriage. Here her husband gains rights to its produce. This property is not included in the *ketuba*.

Kiddushin - קידושין

The betrothal, performed in front of two witnesses and with the compliance of both parties; the man can enact it by granting the woman a monetary gift, presenting her with a document, or having sexual relations with her. The betrothed woman is subsequently forbidden to all other men, and her fiancé is prohibited from marrying her relatives. Additionally, they are forbidden to each other until the completion of the marriage process. A *get* is necessary to dissolve the betrothal.

Get - גט

The divorce document that a man gives his wife. It includes the witnesses' signatures. The term can refer to any formal document.

Aylonit - איילונית

A woman with congenital reproductive challenges that keep her from bearing children.

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כתובות KETUBOT

Ketuba - כתובה

A document that accompanies the *nissuin*, the marriage ritual, that lists the man's obligations toward his wife. It includes the sum of money that he owes her in the case of divorce or death.

Aylonit - איילונית

A woman with congenital reproductive challenges that keep her from bearing children.

Motzi Shem Ra - מוציא שם רע

One who falsely claims that his wife lost her virginity between the betrothal and the marriage, and who brings false witnesses to support his claims.

Amtala - אמתלא

A believable retraction of an earlier statement. For example, if a woman initially claimed that she was married, then later stated that she was unmarried, we do not accept her later declaration unless she can explain the contradiction. If she says she made the first claim to men in whom she was not interested, but the second to someone more to her liking, then she may marry.

Nekhasim Meshu'abadim - נכסים משועבדים

If "A" owes "B" money (whether through a loan or payment for damages), "A"'s property becomes collateral and the lender/victim ("B") has the right to collect from it, even if "B" sold the property to someone else.

Nekhasim Bnei Chorin - נכסים בני חורין

Property without any collateral attached.

Hapeh She'asar Hu Hapeh Shehetir - "הפה שאסר הוא הפה שהתיר"

("The mouth that forbade is the mouth that permitted")

A declaration that includes both a claim that restricts the speaker and one that enables him/her; the permissive part of the claim is credible because the speaker admits to something prohibitive that he/she could have omitted. For example, a woman who claimed that she was married and is now divorced, is permitted to remarry even without proof of divorce, as she could have simply claimed singlehood without mentioning her previous marriage.

Kim Lei Bederaba Minei - "קים ליה בדרבה מיניה"

("He receives the graver of two punishments") In a case where one action constitutes two distinct transgressions, each warranting its own punishment, the person receives only the graver of the two punishments.

Mitasek - מתעסק

Someone who mindlessly performs a prohibited action (without the intention to perform it).

KETUBOT-111 DAPIM

July 8th, 2022-October 26th, 2022

Sfek Sfeika - ספק ספיקא

(“An uncertainty regarding an uncertainty”) A case that contains two levels of uncertainty; for example, it is uncertain whether someone immersed, and even if she did immerse, it is uncertain whether the *mikva* was kosher.

Kol Kavua Kemechtza Al Mechtza Dami- כל קבוע כמחצה על מחצה דמי-

(“A stationary object is considered 50-50”) In cases of doubt relating to a stationary object (ex: whether a particular store is kosher), we may not use statistical majorities to make assumptions about the object's status.

Kol DeParish Meruba Parish - כל דפריש מרובא פריש

(“An object that separates, separates from the majority”) In cases of doubt relating to a mobile object (ex. whether a piece of meat found on the street is kosher), we use statistical majorities to make assumptions about the object's status (thus if the majority of the stores in the area are kosher, we can presume that the meat is kosher).

Modeh Bemiktzat - מודה במקצת

A litigant accused of owing money who admits to owing part of the sum. He/she must take an oath about the other part.

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86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
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נדרים NEDARIM

Shvua - שבועה An oath using God's name; one can use it either as a mechanism of credibility (in court) or as a method of prohibiting oneself or someone else from doing certain actions.

Nidrei Isur/Neder - נדרי איסור/נדר A declaration prohibiting an object or person to oneself or to someone else.

Kinuy Nedarim - כינוי נדרים Synonymous to "neder," one can use this to generate a vow in the same way as a *neder* would.

Konam - קונם An example of a synonym that one can use to declare a valid vow.

Yadot - ידות Literally "handles." Here the word refers to an incomplete vow that is nonetheless a sufficient declaration, ex. holding a vessel by the handle is enough to lift the entire vessel.

Hatarat Nedarim - התרת נדרים The annulment of a vow in front of a sage or rabbinic court. The person provides an explanation for wanting to annul the vow, and if the court finds sufficient justification (a *petach*), the court will cancel it.

Hafarat Nedarim - הפרת נדרים An annulment of a woman's vow performed by her father (if she is still a minor or unmarried) or her husband (if she is married) within a day of learning that she made it. Neither justified grounds for annulment nor a rabbinic presence is required.

Matpis/Hatpasa - מתפיס/התפסה A method of declaring an object prohibited by "latching it onto" (i.e. comparing it to) a previously prohibited item.

Hekdesh - הקדש An object dedicated to the Temple, which one may not use for non-sanctified purposes.

Chulin - חולין
An unconsecrated item (the opposite of *hekdesh*).

Mudar Hana'a Mechaveiro - מודר הנאה מחבירו One who has vowed not to receive any kind of benefit from a peer.

Petach - פתח The justification by which a sage or rabbinic court annuls a vow in a case where the one who vowed expresses regret at having done so by saying she did not fully appreciate its implications.

NEDARIM-90 DAPIM

October 27th, 2022-January 24th, 2023

Neder Shehutar Miktzato - נדר שהותר מקצתו Regarding a vow composed of individual parts, if one part is annulled, the entire vow is annulled. For example, if many people take part in a vow, and one annuls it or vows to fast over a period that includes a day on which fasting is prohibited (and thus the vow is automatically annulled on that day) - the entire vow is annulled.

Mufla Samukh L'Ish - מופלא סמוך לאיש If a minor about to become a legal adult makes a vow and displays full understanding of its repercussions, the vow stands.

Moda'a - מודעה A declaration made in front of witnesses in which a person claims that the agreement he/she is about to enter is against his/her will.

Mushba Veomed Mehar Sinai - מושבע ועומד מהר סיני All Jews are considered to have taken an oath at Mount Sinai to accept the *mitzvot* of the Torah. Therefore if one takes an oath to keep a *mitzva* from the Torah, the oath is invalid.

Davar Sheyesh Lo Matirin - דבר שיש לו מתירין Something that is currently forbidden but will ultimately be permitted that is mixed with a permitted item that is not permitted under the regular laws of nullification. One must wait until the forbidden item becomes permitted.

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62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
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86	87	88	89	90	91	Hadrان Alach Masechet Nedarim!					



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Ma'ayan Chai bat Dina Shoshana

נזיר NAZIR

Legale'ach, Tiglachat - לגלח, תגלחת

The obligation to cut one's hair at the end of one's nazirite period.

Nazir Olam - נזיר עולם

One who vows to be a lifelong nazirite and is therefore granted the opportunity to cut his/her hair once a year.

Nazir Leolam - נזיר לעולם

One whose vow's specified length will clearly extend until the end of his/her life. He/she is forbidden to cut his/her hair forever.

Nazir Shimshon - נזיר שמשון

A unique, irrevocable form of the nazirite oath in which a person is permitted to be in contact with a dead body despite his/her nazirite status.

Kinuyei Nezirut - כינויי נזירות

Terms synonymous, and hence interchangeable, with the nazirite oath (ex: "nazik," "naziach," and "paziach").

Met Mitzva - מת מצוה

A deceased person who has no immediate family responsible for burying him/her. In this situation, even a priest or a nazirite is permitted to be in contact with the dead body.

Matpis - מתפיס

A method of declaring an object prohibited by "latching it onto" (i.e. comparing it to) a previously prohibited item.

Hekdesh - הקדש

An object dedicated to the Temple, which one may not use for non-sanctified purposes.

Koy - כוי

A kosher animal that does not fully fit the classification of either a domesticated animal (*beheima*) or a non-domesticated one (*chaya*).

NAZIR-65 DAPIM

January 25th 2023 - March 30th 2023

NOTES:

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סוטה SOTAH

Sota - סוטה A woman suspected of adultery after
a) her husband warns her (*kinui*) against being secluded with a particular man, and
b) witnesses then testify to seeing her entering seclusion with that man.
Her husband brings her to the Temple, where she undergoes a process of verification to determine whether she was indeed adulterous.

Kinui (Mekane) - קינוי (מקנה) The husband's warning to his wife against being secluded with a particular man.

Stira/Yichud - סתירה/ייחוד The woman's seclusion with the man about whom her husband warned her.

Megilat Sota - מגילת סוטה
The scroll containing the biblical verses about the oath that the priest makes the woman swear. It includes the name of God written out in its full form.

Mayim Marim/Me'arerim - מים מרים/מאררים The drink – comprised of water and the dissolved *megila* – that the priest gives the *sota* in order to test her innocence. If she is innocent, the Torah promises her the reward of increased fertility. If guilty, her thighs collapse, her belly swells, and she dies. She can choose not to drink the water and opt instead to accept a divorce without receiving her *ketuba* money.

Egla Arufa - עגלה ערופה A ritual performed when a slain body is found in a field. The elders of the closest city break the neck of a heifer, wash their hands over it, and declare that they are not responsible for the murder.

Shoveret Ktubata - שוברת כתובתה The *sota* who admits to having committed adultery writes a document forfeiting her rights to the benefits in her *ketuba*, marriage contract.

Tnufa - תנופה The ceremonious waving of a sacrifice, primarily in peace offerings and grain offerings.

Minchat Kna'ot/Minchat Sota - מנחת קנאות/מנחת סוטה
A meal offering of barley that a *sota* brings as part of the process that she undergoes in the Temple. Similar to a sin meal offering, it is not mixed with oil or offered with frankincense.

SOTAH-48 DAPIM

March 31st 2023 - May 17th 2023

Yibum - יבום

The union between a man and his childless brother's widow. The man with the *yibum* obligation is called a *yavam*; the widow is the *yevama* or *shomeret yavam*. The widow must marry the brother through *yibum*, unless he releases her through *chalitza*, allowing her to marry someone else.

Chalitza - חליצה

The procedure releasing the deceased's brother from the responsibility of *yibum*, thus allowing the widow to marry someone else. In the ceremony, performed in a rabbinic court, the widow removes the brother's shoe and spits in front of him.

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Hadran Alach Masechet Sotah! 🎉



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גיטין GITTIN

Get - גט The divorce document that a man gives his wife. It includes the witnesses' signatures. The term can refer to any formal document.

Toref Vetofes Haget - תורף וטופס הגט
The standard elements of the *get* are "tofes"; the personalized parts (names, date) are "toref."

Ar'ar - ערער (ערר)
A challenge to the legal validity of a document, such as a *get*.

Get Yashan - גט ישן A *get* that, after it was drafted, became invalid because the divorced couple had sexual relations, which indicates their intention to nullify the *get*.

Get Mekushar - גט מקושר A "tied" *get* refers to an intricate, prolonged procedure in which the scribe folds the parchment and sews it many times, and the witnesses sign at each fold. This process is intended to prevent someone from impulsively instigating a divorce.

Get Kere'ach - גט קרח A *get mekushar* that lacks the necessary witnesses' signatures and is therefore invalid.

Edei Mesira - עדי מסירה Witnesses on behalf of the document's recipient who testify that the document has been delivered.

Edei Chatima - עדי חתימה
Witnesses who sign a particular document.

Shkhiv Mera - שכיב מרע A very ill person whose death is imminent. As such, his/her words are binding, even without documentation or a legal transaction.

**הפקעת קידושין (אפקעינהו רבנן) -
(Hafka'at Kidushin (Afk'ihu Rabanan)**
The rabbinic legal power to nullify a marriage retroactively.

Nekhasim Meshu'abadim - נכסים משועבדים If "A" owes "B" money (whether through a loan or payment for damages), "A"'s property becomes collateral and the lender/victim ("B") has the right to collect from it, even if "B" sold the property to someone else.

Nekhasim Bnei Chorin - נכסים בני חורין
Property without any collateral attached.

GITTIN-89 DAPIM

May 18th 2023 - August 14th 2023

Nikhsel Tzon Barzel - נכסי צאן ברזל Property that the woman owns and that becomes her husband's when they marry. The *ketuba* requires that, upon divorce or her husband's death, the woman receive the value of the land as it was at the time of the marriage, regardless of any change in value during the time that they were married.

Nikhsel Melog - נכסי מלוג Property that the woman owns and that remains in her possession after she enters marriage. Here her husband gains rights to its produce. This property is not included in the *ketuba*.

Shovar - שובר A receipt in which a person to whom money was owed acknowledges that the debt has been paid.

Mekach Ta'ut - מקח טעות In this context, the annulment of the marriage based on claims that one of the two parties was misled or misinformed.

Motzi Shem Ra - מוציא שם רע One who falsely claims that his wife lost her virginity between the betrothal and the marriage, and who brings false witnesses to support this claim.

Aguna - עגונה A woman whose husband disappears on a journey and it is unclear whether he is alive; under this uncertainty, the rabbis prohibit the woman from remarrying. The term literally means "anchored."

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86	87	88	89	90	Hadran Alach Masechet Gittin! 🎉						



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קִידוּשִׁין

KIDDUSHIN

Kiddushin/Eirusin - קידושין/אירוסין The betrothal, performed in front of two witnesses and with the compliance of both parties; the man can enact it by granting the woman a monetary gift, presenting her with a document, or having sexual relations with her. The betrothed woman is subsequently forbidden to all other men, and her fiancé is prohibited from marrying her relatives. Additionally, they are forbidden to each other until the completion of the marriage process. A *get* is necessary to dissolve the betrothal.

Nisuin - נישואין The finalization of the marriage process, which traditionally occurs under the *chupa*, wedding canopy, accompanied by the *sheva brakhot* (seven blessings).

Miun - מיאון Torah law allows a minor's father to agree to a betrothal on her behalf. If her father is deceased, the rabbis grant her mother or brothers the same authority, however until she turns twelve and has two pubic hairs, she has the right to reject this betrothal through *miun*, refusal, simply by saying, "I do not want this person as my husband."

Aguna - עגונה A woman whose husband disappears on a journey and it is unclear whether he is alive; under this uncertainty, the rabbis prohibit the woman from remarrying. The term literally means "anchored."

Yichud - ייחוד The prohibition of seclusion between two people who are forbidden to each other

Meshikha - משיכה A method of acquiring non-stationary objects, animals, and slaves (but not land), in which the buyer pulls the purchased item into his/her territory.

Hagbaha - הגבהה A method of acquiring non-stationary objects (but not land or slaves) through lifting the item.

Chalipin - חליפין A transaction conducted without currency, when the buyer provides the seller with a symbolic object. Once the seller lifts the object, the seller's item is considered to have transitioned fully into the buyer's possession.

Shaveh Pruta - שוה פרטה
The minimal monetary sum given legal value.

KIDDUSHIN-81 DAPIM

August 15th 2023 - November 3rd 2023

Kinyan Agav - קניין אגב

A purchase of land is accomplished through one of three *kinyanim*: money, a deed, or *chazaka* (proof that one has lived on the land for at least three years). These do not apply to moveable items unless the items are on the land, in which case they can “piggyback” onto the primary purchase.

Arev - ערב

The guarantor on a loan.

Retzia - רציעה

The procedure of piercing the ear of the Jewish slave who chooses not to be freed.

Yi'ud - ייעוד

The obligation of a master of a female Israelite slave to marry her or to wed his son to her.

Shifkha Charufa - שפחה חרופה

A female Caananite slave who was only partially released from bondage, so is half a slave and half a free woman.

Mushba Veomed Mehar Sinai - מושבע ועומד מהר סיני

All Jews are considered to have taken an oath at Mount Sinai to accept the *mitzvot* of the Torah. Therefore if one takes an oath to keep a *mitzva* from the Torah, the oath is invalid.

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Hadran Alach Masechet Kiddushin
VeSeder Nashim! 🎉

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"In loving memory of my father, Shea Berger a"h, and my mother-in-law, Anne Samson a"h, both of whom continue to be exemplary role models for the love, warmth and support needed to build a בית נאמן בישראל."

