

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

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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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