

Name:



Week 21 Side 1

school logo
here

סז"ה This week's:

Jewish Literacy Programme

Year 6 ~ Week 21

English Translation	Words חומש	English Translation	Words חומש
as a remembrance	לזכרון	daughters	בנות
fish	דג	besides	מלבד
blind person	עור	promise	נדָר
English Translation / Explanation			G.K. Words

ל"ט מלאכות The (6)

(The 39 creative activities forbidden on Shabbos)

Extinguishing / Kindling

1 מבעיר מכבה 2

- 1) It is forbidden to put out or diminish a fire. This includes turning off or dimming electricity. Similarly, it is forbidden to make any kind of fire (or increase} or improve it. This includes turning on electricity, using a telephone and driving a car.
- 2) It is forbidden to ring a doorbell (even a non-electric one) on Shabbos.
- 3) If one forgot to remove the light of his refrigerator, he may not open it, and if he unknowingly did open it, he may not close it.*

Putting the finishing touch on an object (an act of completion)

3 בפטיש מכבה

There many examples of this מלאכה . Here are a few.

- 1) It is forbidden to put in a lens that fell out of one's eyeglasses or tighten the screw of the frame. It is also forbidden to straighten out the temples ("arms") of a pair of glasses if they got bent.
- 2) One is, however, allowed to restore the shape of a hat that has been crushed.
- 3) A person may not insert shoelaces into a new shoe because that completes them.* Similarly, one may not put in a belt that is designated for a specific dress or coat for the first time on Shabbos.
- 4) It is forbidden to play, or even make any noise, with any musical instrument on Shabbos.**

Taking out from one domain

4 לשות רשות הוצאה

to another domain ("carrying")

- 1) The Torah forbids us to carry, or in any way transfer, anything from a *private area* to a *public area*, or vice versa, **where there is no עירוב** . Therefore, it is forbidden to carry a *siddur* or *tallis* to or from shul, carry keys* in one's pockets or throw a ball from the street into one's backyard. [see additional notes]
- 2) It is also forbidden to carry something a distance of 4 *amos* (approx. 7 ft.) in a *public area* or *private area* (semi - *private* and semi - *public*). Therefore, one may not carry his hat for 4 *amos* or push a buggy in the street.

Objects set aside from Shabbos use

5 מוקצה

The Sages decreed that any object that is not "prepared" for use on Shabbos is considered "*Muktzeh*", which means "set aside" from use, and may therefore not be used or moved on Shabbos [however, it may be touched, if this doesn't cause it to be moved]*.

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Chumash Words with Pesukim

<p>as a remembrance / It shall be for you a sign on your arm and for a remembrance between your eyes.</p>	<p>לזְמָרוֹן וְזִמְרָה לְךָ לְאוֹת עַל־אַף וְלְזִמְרָוֹן בֵּין עֵינֵיךְ (שְׁמוֹת י"ג: ט')</p>
<p>fish / . . and Yona remained in the stomach of the fish three days and three nights</p>	<p>דָּג וַיָּהִי יוֹנָה בְּמַעְיַן הַדָּג שֶׁלְשָׁה יָמִים וּשֶׁלְשָׁה לִילּוֹת (יוֹנָה ב': א')</p>
<p>blind person / You shall not curse the deaf and before the blind you shall not place a stumbling block; you shall fear your G-d, I am Hashem.</p>	<p>עֹור וְלֹא־תַקְלִל חָרֵשׁ וְלֹפֶנִי עֹור לֹא תַתְנוּ מַכְשָׁל וַיֹּרֶא תְּמַלְּקִיךְ אָנֹנִי ה' (וַיֹּקְרָא י"ט: י"ד)</p>
<p>daughters / Lovon had two daughters, the name of the older one was Leoh and the name of the younger one was Rochel</p>	<p>בָּנוֹת וְלֹא־בָּנָן שְׁתִּי בָּנוֹת שְׁם הַגָּדְלָה לְאֶהָּה וּשְׁם הַקְטָנָה רְחֵל (בְּרָאָשִׁית כ"ט: ט"ז)</p>
<p>besides / There was a famine in the land aside from the first famine that was in the days of Avrohom</p>	<p>מִלְבָד וַיָּהִי רְעֵב בָּאָרֶץ מִלְבָד חֶרְעֵב הַרְאֵשׁוֹן אֲשֶׁר הָיָה בִּימֵי אַבְרָהָם (בְּרָאָשִׁית כ"ו: א')</p>
<p>promise / If a man takes a vow to Hashem . . . he shall not break his word, according to whatever comes out from his mouth he shall do.</p>	<p>נְדָר וְאִישׁ פִּי־נְדָר נְדָר לְהָ . . . לֹא יַחֲלִל דְּבָרוֹ כְּכָל־הַיּוֹצָא מִפְיוֹ יַעֲשֶׂה (בְּמַזְבֵּר ל': ג')</p>



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Notes

מִכְבָּה וּמִבְּעֵיר

* However, he may ask a non-Jew to open the door, and then he may hint to the non-Jew to remove the bulb, e.g. by saying that if he closes the refrigerator without removing the bulb that you will not be able to open the refrigerator again (but he may not say, 'Why didn't you turn off the light?')

מִכְה בְּפֶטִישׁ

* If one's shoelaces came out or ripped, he may put them back in if they are easy to put in (either because the holes are big or the shoelaces have plastic tips), but he may not insert new shoelaces.

** One may, however, make noise with something other than a musical instrument if it is not to a specific rhythm, such as: to knock on a door, or tap on a glass to silence a group.

הוֹצָאה מִרְשׁוֹת לְרִשׁוֹת

* A key may only be taken outside as part of a "Shabbos belt" if it serves as an essential part of one's belt.

Additional Notes

A handkerchief may be taken in the streets only if it is worn in a way that it serves as a scarf or as a belt (instead of his regular belt).

One may not wear a plastic hat cover over his hat because it serves only to protect the hat and not the wearer. However, one may wear boots or rubbers on his shoes since they give his feet added warmth and prevent wetness from getting to his feet

One may go outside wearing regular glasses (that he wears all the time to see clearly). However, one may not wear reading glasses or sunglasses, nor contact lenses that one hasn't gotten used to yet, because it is likely that they will be removed and carried

One may not carry a baby or child (whether he can walk or not) in a reshet ha'rabim or karmelit, nor may one drag a child there.

מוּקָצָה

* An object whose primary use is prohibited on Shabbos, called a **כלי שְׁמַלְאָכָתוֹ לְאַיסּוֹר** is **therefore muktzeh** (e.g. a hammer or pen). However, such a utensil may be moved for two reasons:

a) **לְצֹרֶךְ גּוֹפֹן** - for the need of the object to do something permissible (for example, to use a hammer to crack a nut), if no permissible utensil is readily available;

or

b) **לְצֹרֶךְ מִקְוָמוֹ** - for the need of the place where it is (for example, if you left the hammer on the chair you want to sit on, it is permitted to remove the hammer) [but not if you just mind it being there].

Electrical appliances, including lamps, are generally considered to be in this category, and are therefore permitted to be moved **לְצֹרֶךְ גּוֹפֹן** and **לְצֹרֶךְ מִקְוָמוֹ**. For example, one can move a fan to face toward him or even to face away from him if it's too breezy.

A forbidden item that is very expensive or delicate that would only be used for its normal use may not even be moved for its place. For example, a very expensive camera may not be moved aside on a shelf to enable one to get to a book that it is blocking. // An item that is neither a utensil nor a food, such as a rock, a coin or an inedible food (such as flour or raw potatoes) may not be moved at all on Shabbos.

