

Tractate Succa  
Chapter 4, mishnayot 1 – 2, 4; chapter 3, mishnayot 12 – 13  
JSI at Shearith Israel, September 16, 2011

- A) Sefer Vayikra, chapter 23, verse 40
- 1) Which Hebrew words refer to each of the four species – ארבעת המינים – respectively?
  - 2) What important halacha do we learn from the second word of the verse - לכן?
  - 3) How was this important halacha expressed in the first, second, third, and fifth mishnayot of the third chapter of our tractate?
  - 4) What two possible ways are there to understand the meaning of ‘before the Lord your God’?
  - 5) What two possible ways might there be to understand exactly what has to be done ‘before the Lord your God seven days’?
  - 6) Which of those two possibilities for understanding what has to be done ‘before the Lord your God seven days’ was adopted by the rabbis of the Babylonian Talmud?
- B) Tractate Succa, chapter 4, mishna 1, first, third and fourth (Hebrew) words
- 1) ששה ושבעה what?
  - 2) What is the meaning here of the vav – ו?
- C) Ibid, ibid, mishna 2
- 1) What words are assumed but not written before the phrase ‘on the other days’ - שאר כל הימים?
  - 2) What reason might there be not to take the lulav – לולב – on shabat?
- D) Ibid, ibid, mishna 4 (note mistranslation at very end of mishna)
- 1) When did they take their lulavim – לולבים - to the Temple Mount?
  - 2) Why did they instruct them to say what they did?
  - 3) When the mishna says ‘at home’ – בביתו - what does that really mean?
  - 4) What was accomplished by having everyone perform the mitzvah at home?
  - 5) What danger would there be in having everyone perform the mitzvah at home?
  - 6) Why do you think that the rabbis were willing to accept the above mentioned danger?
  - 7) Do you know what was lost by having everyone perform the mitzvah at home?
- E) Ibid, chapter 3, mishna 12, with the exception of the last 5 (Hebrew) words
- 1)
- F) Ibid, ibid, mishna 13