



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Kesubos Daf Samach Gimmel

MISHNA

- If a woman rebels against her husband, we deduct 7 dinars from her kesubah for each week that she rebels. **R' Yehuda** says we deduct 7 "trapa'ikin".
 - Until what point do we deduct? Until he has deducted the amount of the full kesubah. **R' Yose** says he keeps on deducting, so that if she receives an inheritance, he takes from that as well.
- Similarly, if a man rebels against his wife, we add to her kesubah 3 dinars for every week of rebellion. **R' Yehuda** says we add 3 trapa'ikin.

GEMARA

- **Q:** In what way is the woman mentioned in the Mishna rebellious? **A: R' Huna** said, she refuses to have tashmish. **R' Yose the son of R' Chanina** said, she refuses to do work.
 - **Q:** The Mishna says that the same Halacha applies to a husband who is rebellious. This doesn't make sense according to **R' Yose**, because a man is not obligated to work for his wife!? **A:** It can refer to where a man says, I will not support my wife.
 - **Q: Rav** said that a husband who refuses to support must divorce his wife and pay her kesubah. If our Mishna is discussing this case, why does it say we begin adding each week to his kesubah obligation? **A:** Even according to **Rav**, we would try to convince him to begin supporting her before we make him divorce her. It is during that time that we add to his kesubah obligation.
 - **Q:** A Braisa says, that a woman can get the status of being rebellious whether she is an arusah, a nesuah, a niddah, sickly, or a shomeres yavam. This makes sense according to **R' Huna**, because even a sickly woman can have tashmish, however, she cannot do work, so this is problematic according to **R' Yose**!? **A:** All agree that a woman who refuses tashmish is considered rebellious. The machlokes is only whether a woman who refuses to do work is also considered to be rebellious.
- The Braisa that was quoted earlier said, if a wife rebels, we take off 7 dinars per week from her kesubah. **R' Yehuda** says we take off 7 trapa'ikin. The **Rabanan** later decided that instead of this, we announce her behavior in public for 4 weeks in a row, and after that, we just take away her entire kesubah. This is so whether she is an arusah, a nesuah, a nidah, sickly, or a shomeres yavam.
 - **Q: R' Chiya bar Yosef** asked **Shmuel**, if she is a niddah she cannot have tashmish, so why is rebellious by saying she won't have tashmish? **A:** He answered, the fact that the husband knows she is acting like that makes it harder for him to handle not having tashmish even while she is a niddah.
 - **Rami bar Chama** said, the public announcements are made in the shuls and the batei medrashos. Also, Beis Din lets her know before the announcements, and after the announcements, that she stands to lose her kesubah.
 - **R' Nachman bar R' Chisda** said, the Halacha follows the **Rabanan**. **Rava** said that we don't pasken like that, rather we use the methods described in our Mishna.
 - **Ameimar** said, a woman is considered to be rebellious only if she says that she wants to remain married, but wants to torment her husband. However, if she says that she doesn't want to be with him because he repulses her, we do not force her to be with him. **Mar Zutra** said, we force her even in that case as well.
 - The Gemara brings 2 versions of a story, which ultimately shows that it is unclear whether a woman who has rebelled loses her rights to the clothing that was given to

her. Because it is unclear, if she seizes the clothing, we cannot take it away from her. If she did not, we do not give it to her. We wait 12 months before giving her the divorce, and during those 12 months she does not get supported.