

# כ"ף טבת יום הילולא של הרמב"ם ז"ל

*17th of Teves is the yartzeit of the Rambam. He passed away in the year 4965, 806 years ago.*

*On Acharon Shel Pesach 5744, the Rebbe started Mivtza Limud HoRambam, to bring all the Yidden together by learning the same thing every day. This will bring Moshiach. Since then, Yidden all over the world learn Rambam every day. There are three ways of learning Rambam, 3 Perokim a day, One Perek a day or Sefer HaMitzvos.*

- Today's mission is to to make a Farbrengen, by talking about the Rambam and the Rebbe's Takanah of learning Rambam (as printed above), and to learn the Sefer HaMitzvos together with your family.



▪ **ON THE BACK OF THIS PAPER YOU CAN FIND THE SEFER HAMITZVOS FOR SHABBOS AND SUNDAY – כ' טבת – י"ט.**

• *Important Dates and Events in the Life of Rambam*

- רמב"ם = רבינו משה בן מיימון
- 4895 ערב פסח - 14th of Nissan, the Rambam was born in Cordova, Spain.
- 4908 Shortly after the Rambam's Bar Mitzvah, The Almohades, a fanatic Moslem sect of Northern Africa, capture Cordova. The Maimon Family flees Cordova and enters an eleven year period of wandering through Southern Spain and Northern Africa.
- 4919 The Maimon family settles in Fez, the capital of Morocco.
- 4924 The Maimon family leaves Fez and sets out for, and journeys through, Eretz Yisroel
- 4926 They leave the Holy Land and settle in Alexandria, Egypt.
- 4925 (4928) Rambam completes his פירוש המשניות - Commentary on the Mishnah.
- 4927 (4930) Rambam begins composing Sefer HaMitzvos and Mishneh Torah.
- 4931 ca. Rambam settles in Fostad, Egypt, where he lives for the rest of his life.
- 4937 ca. Appointed Chief Rabbi by the Jewish community of Cairo.
- 4937 (4940) Completes writing Mishneh Torah.
- 4946 (4950) Completes Moreh Nevuchim (Guide for the Perplexed).
- 4965 Passes away on the 20th of Teves. He was laid to rest in the holy city of Tiberias.
- On the Rambam's Matzeiva it says, ממשה עד משה לא קם כמשה, From Moshe (Rabbeinu) until Moshe (Ben Maimon, the Rambam), there was no one like Moshe.

<b>יומי דפגרא - כ' טבת</b>	
I participated in a כ' טבת Farbrengen, told over or listened to the Takana of יומן ומלאה האגוד, לימוד הרמב"ם.	
I learned today's המצות with my family.	

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PARENTS SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

**THIS PAPER IS TO HELP YOU DO YOUR MISSION.  
 FILL OUT THE MISSION ON YOUR WEEKLY MISSION SHEET**

**ON THIS PAGE IS THE SEFER HAMITZVOS FOR SHABBOS AND SUNDAY**

**Shabbos, 19 Teves**

**Negative Mitzvah 267: It is forbidden for a hired worker to eat from the crops while working the field of his employer**

Deuteronomy 23:26 "You shall not waive a sickle to your neighbor's standing grain"

Positive Mitzvah 201 allows a hired worker to eat from the fruit or grain that he is harvesting, but the worker must realize that he was hired to do a job.

This Negative Mitzvah forbids a worker who is hired to harvest from reaping crops for himself or eating when he is not allowed.

It also forbids a person hired to do other work besides harvesting from reaping grain for himself and eating while he is working for his employer.

**Negative Mitzvah 268:** It is forbidden to eat more than allowed when harvesting crops as a hired worker

Deuteronomy 23:25 "When you come into your neighbor's vineyard, then you may eat your fill of grapes at your desire; but you shall not put any in your container"

As mentioned, a hired worker may eat from the fruit or grain that he is harvesting. However, there are limits to how much he is allowed to eat.

It would be cruel to stop a worker from eating entirely, but this Negative Mitzvah forbids a worker from taking more than a fair share.

A hired worker in a vineyard may only eat enough grapes to satisfy his hunger. He is not allowed to gather grapes for himself and pack them away to take home or eat later.

**Sunday, 20 Teves**

**Negative Mitzvah 219: It is forbidden to prevent an animal from eating the produce while it is working**

Deuteronomy 25:4 "You shall not muzzle the ox when it is treading the corn"

Goldie was helping her mother make chocolate rum balls. She loved shaping the gooey mixture and rolling it in flaky coconut.

After she set each ball in a paper candy-cup, she scooped up some more of the sweet chocolate mix.

When one tray was filled, Goldie hesitantly asked her mother, "Couldn't I have just a tiny bit?"

"Goldie, remember what we agreed? No tasting! You just went to the dentist yesterday and you have too many cavities already!"

We decided that you can have a certain amount of candy a week and you have already had your share this week. These rum balls are for the company that is coming tomorrow, but I'll freeze some for you so you can eat them next week."

"I know, Mommy," Goldie sighed. "You're right. But it's so hard to make these balls and not taste any. They look delicious!"

"Oh, Goldie!" laughed her mother, "you can have one. You just reminded me of one of the Mitzvot in the Torah.

A person is not allowed to place a muzzle on an ox while it is working for its master treading grain!

The ox builds up an appetite for the grain while he is busy with it.

The Torah teaches that it would be unfair to prevent him from having some."

This Negative Mitzvah prohibits us from muzzling any animal while it is working in the fields in order to prevent it from eating some of the produce.

**Positive Mitzvah 244: A Borrower**

Exodus 22:13 "And if a man borrows something from his neighbor..."

It is kind and considerate to lend something to your friend or anybody else who requests it. However, the borrower must accept the responsibility to return the article in the same condition as it was when he received it.

This Positive Mitzvah deals with the case of a borrowed article and details the laws that apply if harm befalls it.