

מצוות
עשה
#95

📖 This mitzvah is hinted to in the Torah, in the posuk for yesterday's mitzvah, but the main place we learn it from is Torah Shebaal Peh.

Today's *mitzvah* is that if someone makes a promise and changes his mind, he has to go to a *Rav* or a *Beis Din* to take away the promise.

There are some *mitzvos* that are only a *mitzvah* to do if we need to do them. For example, it isn't a *mitzvah* to become *tomei* so we can become *tahor* through the *Parah Adumah*, but if someone DOES become *tomei*, it's a *mitzvah* to follow the *halachos* of how to become *tahor* again!

This is also that kind of *mitzvah*: It isn't a *mitzvah* to change your mind about a promise, but if someone DOES, he needs to follow the *halachos* of how to take away the promise. For a girl or a woman, her father or husband can take away certain promises, and a *Rav* or *Beis Din* can be *mevatel* promises for ANYONE.



The details of this mitzvah are explained in Mishnayos & Gemara: **Mesechta Nedarim**

Rambam: Hilchos Nedarim

PEREK YUD

We learn all kinds of *halachos* about a promise that has to do with time — like if someone makes a promise not to eat fruit for a day, or if he says he will save his bananas until it rains.

PEREK YUD-ALEF

What happens if a child makes a promise in the year before their *Bar* or *Bas Mitzvah*? If a girl doesn't live at home, and isn't married yet, her promise is a promise! (If she does live at home or is married, her father or husband can take away the promise.) There are also *halachos* about if a girl is engaged but not married yet — who can take away her promise?

PEREK YUD-BEIS

We learn about how a father or husband can take away a promise. One interesting *halacha* is that a father can take away ANY promise, but a husband can only take away a promise that will bother or annoy him or her or make it hard to stay married to his wife. We also learn that he can only take away the promise on the day he hears it — otherwise, the promise stays.