


מצוות
עשה
#223

 We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Naso: (במדבר ה:טו)

כִּי תִשָּׁטָה אִשָּׁה אִישׁ אִישׁ

If a woman who is already married is suspected of acting that she is married to someone else, after her husband told her to stay away from that other man, she is called a *Sotah*. We need to follow the *halachos* in the Torah to prove if she did this *aveira* or not.

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

מצוות
לא תעשה
#104

 We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Naso: (במדבר ה:טו)

וְהִבִּיֵּאת אֶת קֶרְבְּנָהּ עֲלֶיהָ וְגוֹ' לֹא יִצַק עָלֶיהָ שֶׁמֶן

One of the *korbanos* a *sotah* needs to bring is called a *Korban Mincha*, which is a *korban* of flour. Usually we mix oil with this kind of *korban*, but we are NOT allowed to mix oil with the *Korban Mincha* of a *sotah*!

Rambam: Hilchos Sotah

PERAKIM ALEF, BEIS, AND GIMMEL

Today we learn when a woman doesn't have to drink the *sotah* water, even if she was acting like a *sotah*. For example, her husband has to be able to hear and speak, otherwise she doesn't have to drink it.

The Rambam teaches us exactly how the *sotah* is tested to find out if she did an *aveira* or not. She is brought into the *Beis Hamikdash* and her clothes are ripped so she won't look beautiful. Dust and bitter wood are put into

a bowl of water, and a paper that has certain words (including Hashem's name) written on it is dipped into the water and the letters are rubbed off into the water.

The woman has to drink this bitter water, and if she did the *aveira*, she will die. If she didn't do the *aveira*, Hashem rewards her for how embarrassing the *mitzvah* of *sotah* is, and she gets *brachos* for health and children.