

RAMBAM – Sefer Nezikin – Hilchos Nizkei Mammon – Perek Bais – Chapter 2; 1-9:

61. Generally speaking, do “אבות” (*Avos* - major categories of damages) and their “תולדות” (*Toldos* - derivatives) have the same laws? [Halacha 1]
62. If the “אב” - (*Av* - major category of damages) is considered as a “מועד” (*Muad*)– what is the “תולדה” - (*Tolada* - derivative) considered as?
63. If the “אב” (*Av*) of damages is considered as a “תם” (*Tam*) – what is the “תולדה” (*Tolada*) considered as?
64. Are all “אבות” (*Avos*) of damages considered as a “מועד” (*Muad*) from the outset? Explain.
65. What case is the exception to the rule of “אבות” (*Avos*) & “תולדות” (*Toldos*) mentioned in Halacha 1? [Halacha 2]
66. What is “צרות” (*Tzroros*) a “תולדה” (*Tolada*) of?
67. In which domain of damage is the owner of the animal חייב (*Chayav*) to pay for “צרות” (*Tzroros*)?
68. In which domain of damage is the owner of the animal פטור (*Patur*) from paying for “צרות” (*Tzroros*)?
69. How much damage does the owner pay for “צרות” (*Tzroros*)?
70. Where does the payment come from / what is the maximum payment?
71. What physical aspect is unique about “צרות” (*Tzroros*) that causes it to have such unique laws?
72. What is the law if an animal enters the courtyard of the ניזק (*Nizak*) and damages utensils via “צרות” (*Tzroros*)? Why? [Halacha 3]
73. What is the legal basis for this law?
74. How is the payment of “חצי נזק” (*Chatzi Nezek*) by “צרות” (*Tzroros*) different than the standard “חצי נזק” (*Chatzi Nezek*) payment?
75. What is the law if an animal damages utensils via “צרות” (*Tzroros*) while in a רשות הרבים (*Reshus Harabim*)? Why?
76. In what one Halachik aspect is “צרות” (*Tzroros*) different from רגל (*Regel*)?
77. What is the law if an animal is in a רשות הרבים (*Reshus Harabim*), and damages utensils, which are in the רשות הניזק (*Reshus Hanizak*), via “צרות” (*Tzroros*)? Why? [Halacha 4]
78. What is the law if an animal treads on a utensil in a רשות הניזק (*Reshus Hanizak*), and those broken pieces fall upon another utensil and break that one as well? Why?
79. What is the law if an animal treads on a utensil in a רשות הרבים (*Reshus Harabim*), and those broken pieces fall upon another utensil and break that one as well? Why?
80. What is the law if an animal intentionally kicked the ground in a רשות הרבים (*Reshus Harabim*), which caused damages via “צרות” (*Tzroros*) in the רשות הרבים (*Reshus Harabim*)? Why? [Halacha 5]
81. How did we arrive at the figure of ¼ of the damages?
82. What is the law if an animal intentionally kicked the ground in a רשות הניזק (*Reshus Hanizak*), which caused damages via “צרות” (*Tzroros*) in the רשות הניזק (*Reshus Hanizak*)? Why? [Halacha 6]
83. Why is there no possibility of the מזיק (*Mazik*) paying nothing, which existed in the previous Halacha?
84. Will there be any difference in the above 2 cases if the animal was walking in a place where it would be impossible for it not to propel stones?
85. What is נזק שלם *Nezek Shalem* payment considered like? [Halacha 7]

86. What is חצי נזק *Chatzi Nezek* payment considered like?
87. Why do we make the owner pay a “קנס” (*Knas*) by the case חצי נזק *Chatzi Nezek*?
88. Which חצי נזק *Chatzi Nezek* is not considered a קנס (*Knas*)? Why?
89. What do we consider a payment that is exactly for the amount of damage caused? [Halacha 8]
90. What do we consider a payment that is more than the amount of damage caused? Give an example.
91. What do we consider a payment that is less than the amount of damage caused? Give an example.
92. What must happen in court in order to obligate the payment of a קנס (*Knas*)?
93. What is the law if someone admits that he is liable to pay a קנס (*Knas*)? Why?
94. Can a קנס (*Knas*) be levied in the present era? Why?
95. What is the law if a person admits on May 1st, 2006 that his ox worth 200 זוז (*Zuz*) gored [for the first time in its life] another ox worth 50 זוז (*Zuz*)? Why?
96. What is the law if a person admits on May 1st, 2006 that his ox worth 200 זוז (*Zuz*) trampled on vegetables in a רשות הנזק (*Reshus Hanizak*) worth 50 זוז (*Zuz*)? Why?
97. What is the law if a person admits on May 1st, 2006 that his ox worth 200 זוז (*Zuz*) broke a pot in a רשות הנזק (*Reshus Hanizak*) worth 50 זוז (*Zuz*) via צרורות (*Tzroros*)? Why?
98. What is the law if a chicken sticks his head into a glass container which has spices in it, eats the spices, and breaks the glass by crowing while in it? Why? [Halacha 9]
99. What activity is the derivative of צרורות (*Tzroros*) in this case? Why?
100. What is the law if a chicken sticks his head into a glass container which has no spices in it, and breaks the glass by crowing while in it? Why?
101. Why is this last case difficult to understand?
102. How can this difficulty be resolved?

Terms:

1.	אבות/אב	<i>Av /Avos</i>
2.	תולדות/תולדה	<i>Tolada / Toldos</i>
3.	צרורות	<i>Tzroros</i>
4.	הלכה למשה מסיני	<i>Halacha Le' Moshe Mi' Sinai</i>
5.	ספק	<i>Safeik</i>
6.	תשלומים	<i>Tashlumim</i>
7.	ממון	<i>Mammon</i>
8.	קנס	<i>Knas</i>
9.	כלל	<i>Klal</i>
10.	תשלומי כפל	<i>Tashlumei Keifel</i>
11.	קרן	<i>Keren [as it means in Halacha 8]</i>
12.	עדים	<i>Eidim</i>
13.	מודה	<i>Modeh</i>
14.	תרנגול	<i>Tarnegol</i>
15.	כלי	<i>Kli</i>

Overview of Perek Bais – Chapter 2, Halacha 1-9:

אבות ותולדות Avos & Toldos:

Halacha 1: אבות (*Avos*) and תולדות (*Toldos*) have the same laws regarding תם ומועד (*Tam & Muad*).

צרות Tzroros:

Halacha 2: Exception to above rule is צרות (*Tzroros*) – it is a תולדה (*Tolada*) of רגל (*Regel*) in all ways except that it only pays חצי נזק *Chatzi Nezek*

Halacha 3: An example of צרות (*Tzroros*)

Halacha 4: Additional examples of צרות (*Tzroros*)

(a) צרות (*Tzroros*) from רשות הרבים (*Reshus Harabim*) that damage in רשות הניזק (*Reshus Hanizak*)

(b) צרות (*Tzroros*) from a broken utensil

Halacha 5: Not normative case of צרות (*Tzroros*) – with intentional kicking in a רשות הרבים (*Reshus Harabim*) – doubtful רגל (*Regel*) or קרן (*Keren*)

Halacha 6: Not normative case of צרות (*Tzroros*) – with intentional kicking in a רשות הניזק (*Reshus Hanizak*) – doubtful רגל (*Regel*) or קרן (*Keren*) [even if the animal had no possibility of not damaging via צרות (*Tzroros*)]

Differences Between “Tashlumim” & “Knas”:

Halacha 7: נזק שלם (*Nezek Shalem*) is considered a monetary obligation, while חצי נזק *Chatzi Nezek* is considered a קנס (*Knas*). [with the exception of צרות (*Tzroros*)]

Halacha 8: When paying the exact damage, it is considered a monetary obligation. When paying more or less than the damage, it is considered a fine. Fines only required through testimony. One can absolve fines through admission.

Further Derivatives of צרות (Tzroros):

Halacha 9: Rooster breaking a glass container by crowing while its head is inside it.