רמב"ם הלכות נזקי ממון פרק ו' הלכה א'-י"ג

347. Define a " natural מוּעָד." Give two examples. [הלכה א']
348. Generally, how does the damage of קֶרֶן turn from תַּם to מוּעָד?
349. Does an animal, which gored 100 times in one day, become a מוּעָד? Why?
350. Mr. Mazik's בְּהֵמָה gores an animal on Sunday, another one on Monday, and a third one on Tuesday. There are two כִּתֵּי עֵדִים (*Keetai Aidim)* for each goring that occurred. All three sets of עֵדִים *(Aidim)* testify to each of the gorings on Tuesday. What is the status of the בְּהֵמָה? Why?
351. What two conditions must exist in order for there to be a legitimately administered warning that can make a בְּהֵמָה turn from תַּם to מוּעָד? [הלכה ב']
352. How do we know the above law?
353. Nowadays, is it possible to change the status of a בְּהֵמָה turn from תַּם to מוּעָד? Why?
354. Nowadays, what recourse does a בֵּית דִּין *(Beis Din)* have when dealing with a wild animal ?
355. Nowadays, what recourse does a בֵּית דִּין *(Beis Din)* have when dealing with a situation of קְנַס ?
356. Generally speaking, is a חֵרֵשׁ *(Chairaish)*, שׁוֹטֶה(*Shoteh)*, or קָטָן *(Katan)* liable to pay for their ox that gores? Why? [הלכה ג']
357. Generally speaking, is a person, who is overseas, liable to pay for their ox that gores? Why?
358. In the above two cases, what does the בֵּית דִּין *(Beis Din)* do in order to administer warnings that can make a בְּהֵמָה turn from תַּם to מוּעָד?
359. What is the function of an אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)*?
360. What is the law if a שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores for the first three times while it is under the care of an אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)*? Why? [הלכה ד']
361. Where is the money collected from, in the above case?
362. Can an animal become a מוּעָד while it is under the care of an אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)*? Why?
363. What is the law if a שׁוֹר מוּעָד *(Shor)* gores while it is under the care of an אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)*? Why?
364. When does the אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)* recoup his losses from a קָטָן *(Katan)*?
365. How does the אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)* recoup his losses from a חֵרֵשׁ *(Chairaish)* or שׁוֹטֶה(*Shoteh)* ?
366. Can an animal that is trained to gore, be considered a מוּעָד? Why? [הלכה ה']
367. Generally speaking, do we kill a שׁוֹר *(Shor)* that kills a person?
368. Do we kill an animal, which has been trained to gore, which kills a person? Why?
369. What is the status of a שׁוֹר מוּעָד that has been sold to someone else? Why? [הלכה ו']
370. What is the status of a שׁוֹר מוּעָד that has been given as a gift to someone else? Why?
371. What is the status of a שׁוֹר מוּעָד that has been lent to someone else? Why?
372. What is the status of a שׁוֹר מוּעָד that has been given over to someone else to watch? Why?
373. An animal becomes a שׁוֹר מוּעָד while it is under the care of an אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos).* Later, the חֵרֵשׁ *(Chairaish)* regains his faculties , the שׁוֹטֶה(*Shoteh)* regains competence, or the קָטָן *(Katan)* grows up. What is the status of the animal now? Why?
374. Is it possible from a שׁוֹר מוּעָד to change its conduct and become a תַּם? [הלכה ז']
375. How can a מוּעָד lose its status for goring?
376. A שׁוֹר מוּעָד for both goring and butting, now ceases to gore, but still butts. What is the law if it now gores again?
377. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores other שְׁוָרִים *(Shevarim)* on three occasions and becomes a שׁוֹר מוּעָד. What is the law if it now gores a goat? [הלכה ח']
378. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores a person on three occasions and becomes a שׁוֹר מוּעָד. What is the law if it now

gores a goat?

379. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores animals on three occasions and becomes a שׁוֹר מוּעָד. What is the law if it now gores a person?
380. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores calves on three occasions and becomes a שׁוֹר מוּעָד. What is the law if it now gores a cow?
381. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores on three consecutive שַׁבָּתוֹת *(Shabbosos)* and becomes a שׁוֹר מוּעָד. What is the law if it gores on a Tuesday? Give two reasons why?
382. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores a שׁוֹר *(Shor)* on Sunday. It gores a חֲמוֹר *(Chamor)* on Monday. It gores a גָּמָל *(Gamal)* on Tuesday. What is the law if it gores any one of those three animals on Wednesday? [הלכה ט']
383. What does the Rambam mean when he says that the שׁוֹר *(Shor)* is classified as a מוּעָד "for all types of animals?" Prove your answer.
384. In the above case, what is the law if it gores a horse on Thursday?
385. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores a שׁוֹר *(Shor)* on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. The שׁוֹר *(Shor)* does not gore [even though it had the opportunity to gore] a שׁוֹר *(Shor)* on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. What is the law if it gores a שׁוֹר on Shabbos or on the following Sunday? Why?
386. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores other שְׁוָרִים *(Shevarim)* on the first, fourth, and seventh day of the month. What is the law if it gores on the ninth or tenth day of the month? Why?
387. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores a שׁוֹר *(Shor)* on Sunday. It does not gore a חֲמוֹר *(Chamor)* on Monday. It gores a סוּס *(Soos)* on Tuesday. It does not gore a גָּמָל *(Gamal)* on Wednesday. It does gore a פֶּרֶד *(Pered)* on Thursday. It does not gore a עָרוֹד *(Arowd)* on Friday. What is the law if it gores a סוּס *(Soos)* on Shabbos? [הלכה י']
388. In the above case, what is the law if it gores a שׁוֹר *(Shor)* on the following Sunday?
389. In the above case, what is the law if it gores a חֲמוֹר *(Chamor)* on Shabbos?
390. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores other שְׁוָרִים *(Shevarim)* on the fifteenth of Nisan, the sixteenth of Iyar, and the seventeenth of Sivan. What is the law if it gores another ox on the eighteenth of Tamuz? Why? [הלכה י"א]
391. In the above case, what is the law if it gores on the nineteenth of Av? Why?
392. How is the law of דִּלּוּג *(Dilug)* for days of the month different than סֵרוּגִין *(Serugin)* in Halacha 9?
393. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores other שְׁוָרִים *(Shevarim)* after hearing a קוֹל שׁוֹפָר *(Kol Shofar)* on Sunday, Monday, and Thursday. What happens if it gores other שְׁוָרִים *(Shevarim)* after hearing a קוֹל שׁוֹפָר *(Kol Shofar)* on any day of the following week?
394. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores other שְׁוָרִים *(Shevarim)* on three consecutive days. The next day it gores a חֲמוֹר *(Chamor).* The day after that, it gores a גָּמָל *(Gamal)*. What is the סָפֵק *(Safek)* ? [הלכה י"ב]
395. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores a חֲמוֹר *(Chamor)* on Sunday. It gores a גָּמָל *(Gamal)* on Monday. It gores other שְׁוָרִים *(Shevarim)* on the next three consecutive days. What is the סָפֵק *(Safek)* ?
396. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores on three consecutive שַׁבָּתוֹת *(Shabbosos)*. Following the third Shabbos, it then gores on Sunday and Monday. What is the סָפֵק *(Safek)* ?
397. A שׁוֹר *(Shor)* gores on Thursday, Friday, and Shabbos. It then gores on the following two שַׁבָּתוֹת *(Shabbosos)*. What is the סָפֵק *(Safek)* ?
398. What is the law in all cases of סָפֵק *(Safek)* ? [הלכה י"ג]

Terms:

1. כִּתֵּי (*Keetai)*
2. עֵדִים *(Aidim)*
3. סָפֵק *(Safek)*
4. הֶעָדָה *(He'ada)*
5. בְּעָלִים *(Be'alim)*
6. בֵּית דִּין *(Beis Din)*
7. שׁוֹר *(Shor)*
8. מְדִינַת הַיָּם *(Midinas Hayam)*
9. אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)*
10. יָתוֹם *(Yasom)*
11. שְׁוָרִים *(Shevarim)*
12. הוּעַד *(Huad)*
13. חָזַר *(Chozar)*
14. רְשׁוּת *(Reshus)*
15. חֲזָקָה *(Chazaka)*
16. תַּמּוּתָהּ *(Tamusa)*
17. מֵאֵימָתַי *(Ma'aimosie)*
18. תִּינוֹק *(Tinok)*
19. מְמַשְׁמֵשׁ *(Mimashmeish)*
20. מִינוֹ *(Mino)*
21. אֵינוֹ מִינוֹ *(Aino Mino)*
22. יְמוֹת הַחוֹל *(Yemos Hachol)*
23. חֲמוֹר *(Chamor)*
24. גָּמָל *(Gamal)*
25. סֵרוּגִין *(Serugin)*
26. סוּס *(Soos)*
27. פֶּרֶד *(Pered)*
28. עָרוֹד *(Arowd)*
29. חֹדֶשׁ *(Chodesh)*
30. דִּלּוּג *(Dilug)*
31. קוֹל שׁוֹפָר *(Kol Shofar)*

Overview of Perek Vav , Halacha 1-13:

Turning a בְּהֵמָה from תַּם to מוּעָד:

Halacha 1: 3 testimonies over 3 different days - not the same day
Safeik case of 3 testimonies in one day about 3 days of קֶרֶן damages

Halacha 2: 2 Conditions of הֶעָדָה *(He'ada):* Warning in owner's presence, administered in a court

When there is no בְּעָלִים *(Be'alim)* to warn:

Halacha 3: Appoint an אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)* in the case of חֵרֵשׁ *(Chairaish)*, שׁוֹטֶה(*Shoteh)*, or קָטָן*(Katan)* or if someone is in מְדִינַת הַיָּם *(Midinas Hayam)*

Halacha 4: Collecting damages while under the care of an אַפּוֹטְרוֹפּוֹס *(Apitropos)*

Which animals can not become מוּעָד ?:

Halacha 5: Animals that were trained to gore

How a מוּעָד can revert to becoming a תַּם:

Halacha 6: When the change of position/ownership changes the of status of an animal from מוּעָד to תַּם

Halacha 7: Change of behavior when children play with it

Muad for certain victims / on certain days, but not for others:

Halacha 8: Muad for oxen, people, small animals, and on Shabbos

Halacha 9: Muad for different animals / alternate days.

Halacha 10: Muad for different animals on alternate days

Halacha 11: Muad for "Dilug" and Shofar blasts

Halacha 12: 2 different patterns [animal types /days of week]of three gorings that overlap with each other - Safeik

Halacha 13: All cases of doubt pay only חֲצִי נֶזֶק. If the Nizak grabs the full amount, it is not taken away