

Honoring Your Parents – Part 2

- If your parents ask you for small expenses like food or stamps, the child is obligated to pay for it.
- If one has enough money to support his needy parents, he should not use his tzedakah money to support them because that will give them the title of being poor.
- If you are lying in bed in pajamas, you do not need to rise for your parents since that would not be honorable.
- If one causes his parents pain, Hashem says "it was good that I decided not to live with them... They would have caused Me pain."
- One who belittles his parents or even hints at it is among those who is cursed by Hashem. The beit din can even punish him, even with lashes.
- Part of kibbud av va'em is performing the deeds in a very pleasant manner or they will lose their share in the World to Come.
- One should be very careful not to tell their parents bad news if its not important for them to know.
- If ones parent has a dangerous condition but refuses to do tests because they are painful, one must force the parent to do the tests against their will.
- One may not enter the same business as his father without his father's permission.

- If your parents are known to be very religious, you have to be careful with the mitzvot so that people will not say bad things about your family.
- You may not wake up your parents unless they will suffer a loss and be upset.
- You may wake up your parents if they have to fulfill a time bound mitzvah. Ex: they must say amidah in the next ten minutes.
- If your father asks you to wake up your mother, you are not allowed to wake her up.
- If you need your mothers help (your button fell off and need her to fix it), you should not ask her. You should say "my button fell off" and she has to volunteer to fix it.
- It is not nice to ask your parents to serve you in anyway. For example, it's not nice to ask them to pass you a cup or make you food.
- If you see your parents committing a sin, you are obligated to tell them but you must tell them indirectly. Ex: Don't say "you are committing a sin" instead, "did the Torah allow us to do this?"
- If your parents ask you to bring them something that is dangerous to their health, you are NOT allowed to listen to them. Ex: If they have diabetes and want cake, you are not allowed to give them the cake.
- Parents do not have the right to object to their child's marriage unless the person they are marrying has a very bad reputation (not their family or community, if the person has a bad reputation), then the child must listen to the parents.

- If one's parents tell him not to honor his wife or ask him for something that may cause problems, he does not have to listen to them in the sake of shalom bayit. Unless the parent is sick and asks for his child to help him, he must obey his parents since it is pikuach nefesh.
- If you are sick and your parents are worried and want to take care of you, you are allowed to accept their offer.
- If your father and mother ask you for a drink at the same time, you have to give your father his drink first because you and your mother are both obligated to respect your father.
- If your parents are divorced and they both ask for a drink at the same time, you may give it to whoever you want first since your mother is no longer obligated to respect your father.
- If your father asks you to tell him what your mother said and you know he will be mad, you may lie and tell him you don't remember for the sake of peace.
- If one's parents are poor and need clothing or food and the child can only support one of his parents, he must support his mother.
- If one's father asks him to come eat Seuda Shilishit with him on Shabbat, he must obey his father.
- If one strikes a parent and draws blood, they are liable to be put to death by choking. If one strikes a parent but doesn't draw blood, they must receive thirty lashes.

- If your parent has a splinter and asks you to pull it out, you are not allowed to because it will draw blood. However, if there is no one else and the parent is in pain, you may take it out.
- If one is a doctor and their parent needs to draw blood or get treated, they are not allowed to unless there is absolutely no one else and the parent permits it.
- According to the Torah, one must honor their parents during their lifetime and after their passing. (Ex: still can't use their name or talk bad about them, etc.)
- A way one must honor their parents after their passing is by saying Kaddish for them (this is for the son only, daughters do not say Kaddish).
- If the parents were not observant Jews and did not do Teshubah before their death, the child must still do things to benefit their souls (ex: must still say Kaddish and do mitzvot in their zechoot).

