

~~Wednesday~~ Saturday 4/8

Arlette Hadasa Modsterm



נעלם

נעלם ? פסק הל

(Sari Ades)

Q - what is the latest time we could say נעלם ? (for נעלם)

A - עכונין: until שעה 13:00 = (the middle time from sunrise to sunset)
 ר' 4: כה ויגוזה השעה מהן השחר (sunrise).

Q - what about נעלם for נעלם?

A - עכונין: before sunset (סunset השעה מהן החנה)

"בגדי הנקמה": כה ויגוזה

↳ 9½ hours after sunrise

* In both cases עכונין is more lenient.

Q - What about בוגין in בוגין?

A - עכונין: no set time, the whole night

↳ preferably בוגין

everyone agrees

Q - When do we say בוגין?

A - מחר, צייל טויל, עד חצות, לילה ויום, כל אחד גודל, לא כביך, לא כביך,

Q - what time?

A - עכונין: טויל גודל = all day not night.

ר' הגוזה: 7 hours after sunrise.

Story: ר' גודל. He was a rabbi and everyday he went to teach when he walked in and out he'd pray

Q - what'd he pray?

A - that when he came in he asked he'd have the ^{right} words when teaching and won't teach the kids the wrong things. When he walked out he'd thank ~~the~~ ^{the} that he has the ability to teach.

ARLY

יָהּוּדָה בְּיַדְךָ יְהֹוָה (Joyce Beyda)

Q- what qualifies someone to say the abbreviated version?

A- ה' קדמיה: in the olden days everyone had to memorize. לעתם שמעו
because there was no... so the people who
couldn't memorize or didn't know Hebrew could just say 3
of 18 רכוכת (the abbreviated version)

- not fluent → abbreviated version
- fluent → regular (full) version

When somebody makes the רִגְלָיו a burden (רַצֵּף) then it loses its meaning and it might not accept it.

Q- When does it become a burden?

A- when you make a set time everyday and a must do without question then it ~~longer after~~^{sort of} becomes a burden and it loses mean

לְמַטָּבֵב: one who is traveling in a dangerous place we say a little prayer = תְּפִילָה לְמַטָּבֵב

Halacha

9/19/10

תורה נבaggi כה

* Starts with: תנין



- the people of the תנין = פ'ר'ך

- was made in year = 200

= (edited)

= written by = ר' ירמיה בר' עירובין כה

- it is a סידור on the תנין

* ק'ר'ך



- the people of the ק'ר'ך = פ'ר'ך נ'ר'ך

- split into two

כינורין

ס'ג'ג

- edited in year 350 }

- edited in year 500

- edited by ר' ירמיה בר' עירובין כה ו'ו'

- edited by ר' ירמיה בר' עירובין כה ו'ו'

- it is a סידור on the תנין

- we use ס'ג'ג because it's fully edited

* פ'ר'ך נ'ר'ך

- they wrote ס'ג'ג on the ק'ר'ך

- lived in years 1000 - 800

* פ'ר'ך ע'ר'ך

- lived from 10th century till 11th century

- פ'ר'ך ע'ר'ך = 10 century

- ס'ג'ג ע'ר'ך = 11 century

- ע'ר'ך = 1106 - 1040

- פ'ר'ך ע'ר'ך = grandsons of ע'ר'ך

- פ'ר'ך = 11 century

wrote ס'ג'ג
on
ק'ר'ך

* תומכי תורה

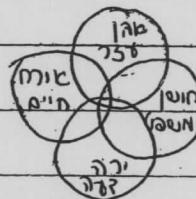
- 16th century

- יתקין בדור מ"מ = מגילה רצון = 16th century

- ק"נ נריה מאורה מ"מ

- they made order to the halachot

* מילוי ארכון



- ארכון ח"י → regular daily mitzvot

- ארכון → all the rest of the mitzvot

- חישות ארכון → money mitzvot

- ארכון גזירות → restrictions/forbidden law

* מילוי עירובין

- מילוי נריה מ"מ - 20th century (wrote נְרִיאָה א"ל הַרְבָּתָה)

- מילוי עירובין מ"מ - 20th century (wrote עירובין א"ל נריה)

9/14/10

Unit #1 - מילוי נורוּת



- reason for the mitzvot = מילוי נורוּת

Q - why did G-d give us מילוי נורוּת?

A - ① צדקה for everyone

② improve ourselves

③ bring us close to G-d

④ to apply them + do them

⑤ to choose between bad + good

⑥ to separate us from the non-jews

⑦ motivate us

⑧ balance us out

ראנן → פָּנָן = a mitzvah we do without knowing why

גָּזְעָן = a mitzvah we do with knowing why

examples:

פָּנָן

↓
pig

milk + meat

טַלְמָדָה בְּבֵבָה

גָּזְעָן

↓
stealing

killing

respect mom + dad

there is no reason because if they say the reason then people will find ways around it + do something you're not allowed to do

- there are disadvantages + advantages to both

פָּנָן

advantage - shows faith in G-d

{ גָּזְעָן

if we know it + agree we'll do it happily

disadvantage - why do a mitzvah for no reason? if we disagree we won't do it

- the Ramban says that according to the Rabbis we need to treat
the פָּנָן exactly like the גָּזְעָן

Q - what are halachot of מילוי נורוּת?

A - ① meat + milk

② unkosher meat/milk

③ etc.

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Q - why do we have halachot of ניעוט ?

A#1- ר' פאנץ says: all the food that we are told not to eat are bad for our bodies, and all the Kosher is good

- ר' ניקולאי פאנץ: reason of ניעוט is not because it's healthy cause then that turns the holy torah into a diet book, but the torah is supposed to be holy, and also look at the ^{ppl} זבוח that aren't Kosher, they're also healthy.

Q - according to ר' ניקולאי פאנץ what is the problem of ניעוט with the ר' פאנץ?

A- ר' ניקולאי פאנץ - it is better for us that the torah didn't give us a reason
 ↳ there are people who claim to be scholars and give reasons to the mitzvot and cause problems because then people reject those reasons → that's why we don't want ר' פאנץ reasons

Q - why do we have halachot of ניעוט ? (answer #2)

A#2- ר' פאנץ - the hole reason for ניעוט is because the non Kosher animals are predators + they're cruel

"You are what you eat" - if we eat something cruel it effects us on a spiritual level.

- the torah calls Kosher food = טהור

non Kosher food = טהור

A#3- ר' ניקולאי פאנץ - when you eat nonKosher you are טהור, and when you eat Kosher food you are טהור.

* this puts the halachot of ניעוט of a spiritual level + not on a physical level

A#4- ר' פאנץ - we have animal inclinations + physical wants but at the same time we have spiritual duties. the purpose of the ר' פאנץ is to take the physical wants and our bodies and raise it to a spiritual level. God will not create a person not physical (ascetic) because it is against natural life, so you can't decide to be only spiritual because that isn't natural you need to find a balance

A#5- Dresner - to be 81.27

-there are 2 meanings to the word **big**

- ① to sever separate (separate) ourselves from everything
 - ② to raise ourselves (raise)

A#6- Grunfeld - peace in the body and the soul will happen if you
keep kosher. Your body + soul will be as one.

Unit #2 -

Q- What are the signs of nines?

A - fish

- 1) גָּוֹלֶג (fins)
 - 2) שְׁלֹמֶג (scales) → in the water

- Animals

- 1) የዕስ ገጠሚ/ እውጭ ትናሽ (split hoves)
 2) ገጽ ነጥሱ (chews cud)

- Bird - not a predator

- 1) יָגַע עֲדַל (extra toe)
 - 2) קְרֵב
 - 3) שְׁדָקָה כְּרָבָבָה {two stomachs}

- every fish that has scales will always have fins but not other way around

Q- why do we need these signs?

A - to help us / to keep us from doing bad / ect

Q?: to tell us what is RAISON and what is REASON
good +
healthy
↓
bad +
unhealthy

(Q) - the π value of the signs comes from where?

A- It's a נושא that is בואנו.

- in this פילוס the words "ריגל + קובל" come up a lot → we see that קובל פן כי's reason was closely related to the ריגל



- when they talk about birds there is just a list of all the birds you can't eat → so we would think if it's not written it's kosher R&N: there is a tradition from 'בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל' that is רְאֵשָׁת of all the birds that are allowed

Q- what if there is a bird that's not on either list?

A- according to R&N we need to check the signs that we inferred based off the two lists

Q- what's more important?

A- פְּרַט מִלְאָה - we go according to the signs not the list

R&N - we go according to the list not the signs + if it's not written on either list it's not kosher

Q- what do we do about a turkey? (not on either list)

A- פְּרַט מִלְאָה - kosher because it has the correct signs

R&N - not kosher because not on list so too bad.

- Insects = בַּרְאָה / רְגִזָּה

Q- allowed to eat insects?

A- not allowed according to כָּנִים וְקִינּוֹן

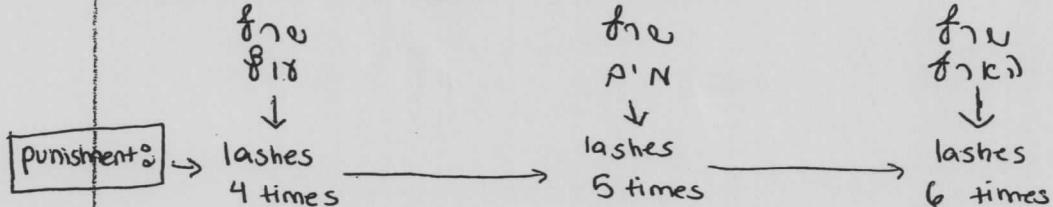
Q- why is it not allowed?

A- ① because it is טָהָר, it makes us unholy so we can't eat it

② they're so common in our lives that it's unkosher

- if you eat an insect by purpose (in fruit) there is a very harsh punishment

- there are 3 types of insects:



Q- how much is רְגִזָּה?

A- if you eat טָהָר you're רְגִזָּה but if it's less then its okay

ANY

Q- but what if the hole bug is smaller than nissot ?

A- if the hole bug is smaller than nissot ¹³² if you eat the hole bug it's tola' , you can't eat the hole bug

- what makes it tola' is:

① nissot

② the hole bug

- if we can't see the bug at all (microscopic) then it's okay if you eat it

- the nissot isn't supposed to be done, it's just supposed to be a prevention

Q- what do we learn from לעילך אבג' ?

A- that there is an avodah to eat the "נָשָׁר רַיִ" (vein of) an animal because אֵל got into a fight with an angel + the angel touched אֵל 's נָשָׁר רַיִ and then he said from then on no one can eat it in an animal.

Unit #3

טבילה והכלה בטן

Q- from where do we learn the aiun of טבילה ?

A- in the times of the בְּרִית מֹשֶׁה they had to do טבילה in order to eat meat

- we learn it from the word "טבילה"

Q- why do we do טבילה ?

A- ① not to cause pain

② to teach us טב

- ר' נ says the aiun of טבילה is from the ~~טב~~ טב but all the ways of how to do it comes from the טב טב

- we have to cut the:

- ① נֶרֶת = trachea
- ② אֹנוֹת = esophagus

- in an animal you need to cut both

- in a bird you only need to cut one

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Q - which animals do we need to do הניעו to?

A - הניעו כלב: ① הנה }
 ② חייב } must
 ③ שייח' } do

can't do to:

- ① צב
- ② grasshoppers

Q - why don't we do הניעו to fish?

A - because fish don't feel pain so they won't know or suffer
לען* but we need to wait till they're 100% dead to eat them
 ↳ "לא ענו לך" = don't be disgusting.

* There are 5 הניעו כלב = when you do one of these 5 things to the animal during הניעו you can't eat it

- ① טיל = too slowly, a pause
- ② הדר = too hard, pressing down w/ too much pressure
- ③ הגדן = if you can't see knife (too deep, knife too long/short)
- ④ קונכט = stab it
- ⑤ ריג = ripes on knife, knife not smooth

- if you do any of these things + it becomes not Kosher, then we donate it to a nonKosher place so it doesn't waste

כליין = someone who eats

- ↓
- ① כליין
- ② the animal didn't have הניעו (it just died) / (not proper skinning)
 they get טינוף

this is a כליין כליין

טינוף = someone who eats

- ↓
- ① טינוף
- ② an animal that died from disease / killed from another animal
 they get טינוף

this is an טינוף טינוף

Aryb



Q - how do we know if the animal is sick?

A - if the sickness is from the inside:

- they open up the animal after בְּנֵnu and check if they're sick

בַּרְבָּרֶת: you don't need to check ^{the hole thing} just the lungs (לְגִינָה)

↓ and only לְגִינָה + לְגִינָה not the בָּרְבָּרֶת

- we are checking to see if there is חֲזֹב on one of the lungs

❶ ↓ scrub ↓ something that connects 2 lungs

Q - why the lungs & not something else?

A - 1) they indicate the presence of a ^{hole that} ~~sickness~~ hasn't been fixed = ^{there was a} sickness ^{that didn't he}

2) they can become loosened which can cause a hole = ^{there will be a sickness due to loose lungs}

לְבָנָה - there are 2 ways to check an animal

1) רִקְבָּן / רִקְבָּן → use hands or eyes.

2) רַבְבָּרֶת → blow up the lungs and check to see if there's a hole

- if you find a scrub in the lungs:

*בַּרְבָּרֶת: not allowed to eat with a scar ever.

- because it's a problem with the animal so you can't eat it

*לְבָנָה: there are people that say that you can flick off a scrub if you see

one and if nothing is left behind then it's just excess skin then

it's okay. but if you flick it off and it leaves a mark/hair you can't eat it.

- excess skin is called לְבָנָה

Q - (to בְּנֵרְבָּרֶת בָּן) - do we have to eat לְבָנָה, בָּן = (there is no ~~blemish~~ whatsoever)

A - בְּנֵרְבָּרֶת בָּן - when there is a sign of לְבָנָה/בָּן it means there has no blemish

whatsoever. whoever eats not בָּן meat is doing something inappropriate.

(agrees with בַּרְבָּרֶת)



Unit #4

Q - why can't we eat the blood of an animal?

A - 1) because it's the life of an animal

2) its respect to the animal not to eat it

Q - can we eat the blood of ~~an animal~~ ?

ר' יונה: "הנֶּגֶד יִתְבָּשֵׂר כִּי בַּיּוֹם כִּי תַּבְשִׂיר כִּי תַּבְשִׂיר"

↳ ר' יונה: you can eat the blood of

① fish

② grasshoppers

Q - what about the animal?

A - the mitzvah doesn't let

punishment - pidyon:

↳ "כִּי הַלְּוָדָעָה כִּי בַּיּוֹם כִּי תַּבְשִׂיר כִּי תַּבְשִׂיר"

means: pidyon

Q - what is pidyon?

A - ① lood pidyon = the blood that comes out when you cut it

② shilach pidyon = the blood that sits in the body after tzaraat punishments:

lood pidyon?

- if you do it by purpose: carat

- if you do it by accident: nichnas levar

shilach pidyon

- geleg in lebi → geleg of blood

when you cook it when the blood comes out you can't eat that blood.

- zehar in lebi kef → zehar

technically you're allowed to eat it raw because the blood is still in the animal + won't come out unless you cook it

Q - How do we take out blood when it's time to cook?

A - ① zehar = heat meat + blood comes out

② גוֹיִנָּה = salt it

- you need to rinse it off so well that there's no blood
- you need to put salt on the meat till its edible:
 - גְּבַרְבָּד - one hour
 - פָּרֶטֶן - 24 minutes

Q- how do we do גוֹיִנָּה?

A- wash it very well

- גְּבַרְבָּד - 3 times }
- פָּרֶטֶן - 1 time }

the blood that's left is already so diluted it doesn't count
as blood, so it's ok