

В

בס"ד

Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn מסכת ביצה of מסכת ביצה. The topics we will learn about today include:

The laws of עירוב תבשילין as well as details as to how to perform this Mitzva properly.

Several statements of Chazal as to the great Kedusha and uniqueness of the Mitzva of Shabbas for Klal Yisrael.

B The laws of בישול עכו"ם and what is included in this גזירה.

A discussion regarding preparing עירובי חצרות and עירובי תחומים on Yom Tov that falls out on Shabbos.

Some of the key topics and concepts that we will learn about include:

עירוב תבשילין

עירוב תבשילין was instituted by the Chachamim, to permit one to cook on Yom Tov for Shabbos, when Yom Tov falls out on a Friday. Normally, the היתר for צורך אוכל נפש to permit someone to cook on Yom Tov only applies to food prepared on Yom Tov for the chag itself, and not for the next day, even if the next day is Shabbos. However, by preparing the עירוב תבשילין, it is as if we already began cooking for Shabbos from before Yom Tov, and thus we may continue the process of cooking, which we had already begun previously on Erev Yom Tov.

בישול עכו"ם

The chachamim were גוור that any foods that were cooked by non-Jews are prohibited to eat. This decree was instituted to prevent intermarriage and mingling between Jews and non-Jews, and also to prevent the possibility that the non-Jew might feed non-Kosher food to a Jew. This אולה האוני מון applies to foods which cannot be eaten raw, and also to foods important enough that they would be within that they would be served at an important banquet.

עירוב תחומים

A person on Shabbos is only allowed to walk a distance of 2000 Amos, (which is between 960 and 1,152 meters (or 3147 and 3774 feet), depending upon the differing Halachic opinions) outside the city limits, or from his encampment - if he is not in a city. If one wants to walk beyond that distance on Shabbos, they must make an Eruv Techumin, by placing two meals worth of food slightly less than 2000 Amos from his present location. In this manner the person can walk an additional 2000 amos past the Eruv.

עירוב חצרות

Even though according to the Torah, several private houses opening up into a common courtyard, may carry from one to another through the common courtyard, a גזירה was instituted that forbids this, unless an עירוב חצרות is prepared. The אירות is performed by having all of the dwellers participate in the purchase of a loaf of bread, which is then kept in one of the houses. This allows all residents who share this courtyard to then carry from one house to another on Shabbos.

עירוב תבשילין

Several statements from Chazal as to the great Kedusha and uniqueness of the Mitzva of Shabbas for Klal Yisrael

בישול עכו"ם

Preparing עירובי תחומים or עירובי חצרות on Yom Tov that falls out on Shabbos

עירוב תבשילין

בישול עכו"ם

עירוב תחומים

עירוב חצרות



So let's review.....

תני רב תחליפא אחוה דרבנאי חוזאה

כל מזונותיו של אדם קצובים לו מראש השנה ועד יום הכפורים

All of a person's livelihood for the coming year is determined on the days of Yamim Noraim from Rosh HaShana until Yom Kippur.

חוץ מהוצאת שבתות והוצאת י"ט והוצאת בניו לתלמוד תורה

With the exception of that which a person will expend for his needs for Shabbos and Yom Tov, and that which he will expend for the tuition for the Torah study of his children. These expenses have a special accounting from Heaven שאם פחת פוחתין לו ואם הוסיף מוסיפין לו

Such that if a person spends beyond the norm for these items, HaShem will send the person extra funds, beyond one's alloted livelihood for the year. Whereas if one tries to skimp on these precious items, HaShem will then detract money from a person's previously allotted yearly salary, proportionate to how much one skimps on these items.

א"ר אבהו מאי קראה

What is the source for the fact that ones livelihood is predetermined on Rosh HaShana?

Rabbi Abahu quotes the Pasuk:

תקעו בחדש שופר בכסה ליום חגנו

איזהו חג שהחדש מתכסה בו

Which is the Yom Tov that falls out on Rosh Chodesh, when the moon is invisible?

This would be Rosh HaShana.

And the following pasuk states:

כי חק לישראל הוא משפט לאלהי יעקב

The word חק refers to ones livelihood

as the Pasuk states in Parshas VaYechi

ואכלו את חקם אשר נתן להם פרעה

Where the word הוה is referring to parnasa and sustenance. or as מר זוטרא says - from

אהטריפיני לחם חקי, where Shlomo HaMelech asks HaShem to send him his daily sustenance - by using the word ח.

The gemara then begins to discuss two different approaches as to how a person should prepare his food for Shabbos, one by the Bais Shamai and one from the Bais Hillel.

תניא אמרו עליו על שמאי הזקן כל ימיו היה אוכל לכבוד שבת

Shamai would throughout the week be looking for choice portions for Shabbos

מצא בהמה נאה אומר זו לשבת

If he found a quality piece of meat, he would set it aside for Shabbos:

מצא אחרת נאה הימנה מניח את השניה ואוכל את הראשונה

If he later found an even nicer portion, he would eat the first one, and save the nicer one for Shabbos. By doing so, he was in essence, always eating for Shabbos, as by eating the first piece of meat, he was freeing up the second piece for Shabbos.

אבל הלל הזקן מדה אחרת היתה לו שכל מעשיו לשם שמים

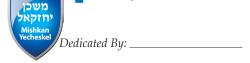
Hillel HaZaken had a different approach, as he would say: ברוך ה' יום

Hillel had complete faith in Hashem that He sends a person exactly what he needs for each day.











The gemara continues:

א"ר חמא ברבי חנינא הנותן מתנה לחברו אין צריך להודיעו שנאמר ומשה א"ר חמא ברבי חנינא הנותן מתנה לחברו אין צריך להודיעו שנאמר פניו

Rebbe Chama bar Chanina teaches that if one gives a gift to a friend, the giver is not obligated to inform the recipient of the gift.

To which the gemara asks:

We have learned in a Braisa:

The possik states: לדעת כי אני ה' מקדשכם אני ה' מקדשכם לדעת כי אני ה' ממד אמר לו הקב"ה למשה

משה מתנה טובה יש לי בבית גנזי ושבת שמה

ואני מבקש ליתנה לישראל לך והודיע אותם

HaShem told Moshe Rabbeinu that He has a special gift called Shabbos, which he wishes to give to Klal Yisrael, and then instructs Moshe Rabbeinu to inform Bnai Yisrael about this special gift.

We see from here that one is supposed to inform a recipient of a gift.

The gemara answers:

לא קשיא הא במתנה דעבידא לאגלויי

הא במתנה דלא עבידא לאגלויי

A gift that will become known anyway, one if not obligated to inform the recipient. However, if the recipient will not find out about this gift on their own, one is obligated to inform them. And while Shabbos will become known to Klal Yisrael - however

מתן שכרה לא עבידא לאגלויי

The great reward of Shabbos and the incredible Kedusha of Shabbos, will not necessarily become known. For this reason HaShem instructed Moshe Rabbeinu to give over this knowledge to Klal Yisrael, so that they should be aware of this special gift given to them by HaShem.

The gemara continues:

א״ר יוחנן משום ר' שמעון בן יוחי כל מצות שנתן להם הקב״ה לישראל נתן להם א״ר יוחנן משבת שנתן להם בצנעא בפרהסיא חוץ משבת שנתן להם בצנעא

Rebbe Yochanan teaches in the name of Rebbe Shimon Bar Yochai, that all Mitzvos that HaShem gave to Bnai Yisrael, he did so in public, with the exception of Shabbos, which was given to Bnai Yisrael in private. As it says:

ביני ובין בני ישראל אות היא לעלם

And as the MaHarSha Z"l explains - the word לעולם is spelled in the Torah לעלם, withput a "ı" as if to say לעלם, which infers that it was hidden.











Another teaching about Shabbos in the name of רבי שמעון בן לקיש נשמה יתירה נותן הקב"ה באדם ערב שבת ולמוצאי שבת נוטלין אותה הימנו HaShem gives each Jew a נשמה יתירה on Shabbos, which as Rashi explains is

רוחב לב למנוחה ולשמחה ולהיות פתוח לרוחה

ויאכל וישתה ואין נפשו קצה עליו

A broadening and gladdening of the heart to be able to receive and enjoy all of the joy and holiness of Shabbos.

However, once Shabbos ends, the Neshama Yesairan departs Raish Lakish cites the pasuk

שבת וינפש

From which he learns

כיון ששבת ווי אבדה נפש:

Once Shabbos ends, one mourns the loss of the Neshama Yesaira.

The gemora now returns to discuss our mishnah עושה אדם תבשיל מערב יום טוב:

Abaye is מד"ק

לא שנו אלא תבשיל אבל פת לא

For the Eruv Tavshilin, one must use a cooked item, but not bread.

The gemara cites two possible reasons

Either - מידי דמלפת בעינן - The Eruv requires a food item that one eats specifically as an accompaniment to bread which is not readily eaten during the weekdays; or because - מידי דלא שכיח בעינן

The cooked item should not be a common food, as then the עירוב will not be enough of a היכר to remind a person to cook specially for Shabbos.

מני ר' חייא עדשים שבשולי קדרה סומך עליהן משום ערובי תבשילין וה"מ דאית בהו כזית

Rebbe Chiya teaches that even lentils that were left over in a pot, may be used for the עירוב תבשילין, provided that they comprise a shiur of at least a כזית.

רב יצחק בריה דרב יהודה adds that - וסומך גבי הסכין גוררו אבי הסכין גוררו וסומך עליו משום ערובי תבשילין

One may even scrape off cooked fat from a knife, and rely on that to use for his עירוב תבשילין, again, if there is at least a כזית of the item.













9 The gemara continues:

אמר רב אסי אמר רב דגים קטנים מלוחים אין בהם משום בשולי נכרים Small salty fish, do not have a status of בישול נוכרים if they were cooked by a non-Jew, and may be eaten by a Jew, since they can be eaten raw due to their saltiness, the cooking of the non-Jew does not cause the fish to be forbidden.

אמר רב יוסף ואם צלאן נכרי סומך עליהם משום ערובי תבשילין And if a non Jew roasted the small salty fish it may even be used for the ערובי תבשילין



אמר ר' אבא ערובי תבשילין צריכין כזית מוע is sufficient בין לאתד בין למאה

After the gemora attemps to refute the idea that the minimum shiur is a כזית מ

number of people to cook on Yom Tov for Shabbos.

- the gemara teaches further that even through רב הונא אמר רב הונא אמר אמר that even through רב הונא אמר says that

ערובי תבשילין צריכין דעת

that עירוב תבשילין requires the דעת of the one who makes it - it does not however require the דעת of the person for whom the α is being made,

As the gemara relates

דאבוה דשמואל מערב אכולה נהרדעא

and that

רבי אמי ורבי אסי מערבו אכולהו טבריא:

אבוה דשמואל made an נהרדעא for all of נהרדעא even though most likely they did not inform each individual person in the city that they were covering them in their עירוב תבשילין.

The gemara then clarifies this further and states that one may cover another person with their עירוב תבשילין within the entire city limits,

עד תחום שבת - until the 2000 אמות limit beyond where the city limits end.









12 The

The gemara now discusses the laws of making an עירוב חצרות or on Yom Tov which falls out on Erev Shabbos ת"ר יום טוב שחל להיות בערב שבת ת"ר יום טוב שחל להיות בערב שבת

אין מערבין לא ערובי תחומין ולא ערובי חצרות

If Yom Tov falls out on Friday, it is forbidden to prepare both an עירובי תחומין, to permit a person to go beyond the 2,000 amah limit, and an עירובי חצרות, which would permit one to carry within a private courtyard on Shabbos.

רבי אומר מערבין ערובי חצרות אבל לא ערובי תחומין

Rebbe agrees that one may not perform an עירובי תחומין on Yom Tov that falls on Erev Shabbos, but disagrees regarding עירובי, claiming

מפני שאתה אוסרו בדבר האסור לו ואי אתה אוסרו בדבר המותר לו since carrying on Yom Tov itself is permitted, one should be allowed to prepare an עירובי חצרות on Yom Tov to permit carrying on Shabbos.



However רבי אלעזר reported that the opinions in this machlokes are in fact reversed

רבי אוסר וחכמים מתירין

Rebbe is the one who forbids the preparation of both עירובי and טירובי on Yom Tov which falls on Erev Shabbos, whereas the חכמים permit עירובי חצרות.

Rav Huna sums up the discussion:

אמר רב הונא הלכה כרבי ולאסור

The Halacha is like Rebbe as Rebbe Elazar clarified - and both חצרובי מירובי and עירובי תחומין are forbidden to be prepared on Yom Tov which fall on Erev Shabbos, as they both are considered תיקון, which is forbidden on Yom Tov.





