

Our shiur began with the final Halocho of the Mishnah at the beginning of the perek. אפילו נחש כרוך על עקבו לא יפסיק - Even if a snake is wrapped around his heel, he should not interrupt his davening.

The gemorah differentiates between various animals. In the case of the Mishnah, since a snake will attack only when provoked, he must not interrupt his davening. However, a scorpion will always sting a person. Therefore, one may interrupt his davening. A black ox is considered dangerous during the spring season, and one may also interrupt his davening.



Since dangerous animals were mentioned, the gemorah relates a well-known story. There was an aroid which was harming people. After being told about it, R' Chanina ben Dosah placed his heel on the opening of its hole in the ground. The aroid bit him, and the aroid died. R' Chanina ben Dosah then brought it to the Bais Hamidrash and said: או או רוא לא החטא ממית אלא החטא ממית - See my children, it is not the aroid that kills, but rather the sin that kills. Which means; the aroid is only a messenger of Hashem to punish those that are deserving of punishment.



We then continue with the next Mishnah, which teaches us where to insert certain tfillos.

Zugt de Mishnah;

משיב בתחיית המתים - We mention משיב הרוח ומוריד - We mention הגשם ומוריד in the second brocho of Shmoneh Esrei, which ends with מחיה המתים.

Rav Yosef, in the gemorah, explains, המתים מתוך ששקולה because rain is similar to - because rain is similar to T'chias ha'meisim in that it sustains life by causing produce to grow, it was inserted in the brocho of T'chias Ha'meisim.









The Mishnah continues; מברך in the brocho of ותן טל ומטר in the brocho of מברך מברכת השנים.

Rav Yosef explains, מתוך שהוא פרנסה לפיכך קבעוה בברכת פרנסה because rain helps produce food; therefore we mention it in the Brocha of Parnassa.



The Mishnah continues; חונן - and we say Havdala in the Brocha of חונן .

Rav Yosef explains, מתוך שהיא חכמה קבעוה בברכת חכמה - since it takes wisdom to differentiate between things such as kodesh and chol, we say אתה חוננתנו in the brocho of chochmah – which is חונן הדעת.

Here the Rabonon give another reason. מתוך שהוא חול לפיכך - Since Havdalah marks the end of Shabbos and the beginning of the week, we mention it in the first brocho of the weekdays.

Rav Ami adds; We see the importance of Daas - understanding - from the fact that it is the first of the weekday brochos.

Actually, regarding Havdalah, the Mishnah cites a three way Machlokes. The Tanna Kamah, as mentioned, holds that we say הבדלה בחונן הדעת.

ר' עקיבא אומר אומרה ברכה רביעית בפני עצמה - R' Akiva says Havdala is recited separately as a fourth Brocha. ר' אליעזר אומר בהודאה - R' Eliezer says that Havdalah should be recited in the Brocha of Modim.

The Gemora asks. How can there be a machlokes in such a matter? Since the אנשי כנסת הגדולה, were מתקן all tfillos and brochos, let's see where they placed this brochoh.











The gemora answers as follows;
- בתחלה קבעוה בתפלה - Originally, they instituted that havdalah be said in davening. At the time the people were poor, and

couldn't afford wine.

הכוס - Sometime later, the people became more affluent. So they instituted that havdalah be recited over a cup of wine, and removed it from davening. During this period, that havdalah was not mentioned in davening, the people forgot its place.

התפלה בתפלה - Sometime later, the people became poor again. So they put havdalah back into davening. Now, they did not remember where in davening to recite Havdalah. However, in order that the minhag should not vary every time there is a change in the economic situation, they said; המבדיל על הכוס - Havdalah must always be recited during davening, and when affordable, again over a cup of wine.

This results in another halacha;
If you forget to say משיב הרוח ומוריד הגשם or יחנן טל ומטר or you
must go back or daven again. But, if you omit אתה חוננתנו
don't go back because you will later make havdalah on wine.

However, the Gemara later adds יב דוו ובזו טעה בזו ובזו - if one forgot Havdala both times, and ate or did a Melachah, he must go back and do both - daven again and recite אתה חוננתנו - and then make על הכוס





The Gemora adds; If one made הבדלה על הכוס first, and then davens, of course he must be מבדיל בתפלה, because, the havdalah in davening was the original Takonoh.









The Gemora cites several Amoraim who all agree that havdalah should be recited twice. However, the gemora also brings a Braiso which disagrees and says; כוסם - One who recites Havdala in davening is more praiseworthy than one who makes Havdala over a cup of wine.

ואם הבדיל בזו ולא הבדיל בזו ינוחו לו ברכות על ראשו - And if indeed he made Havdala only once, let blessings rest on his head, because, if he would repeat ברכה, it would be a ברכה בחלבה על הכוס - שאינה צריכה בא מת שם אלקיך לשוא את שם אלקיך לשוא את שם אלקיך לשוא אונה צריכה לא תשא את שם אלקיך לשוא אונה צריכה.



11 The Gemara concludes; אמר ליה רבינא לרבא הילכתא מאי - What is the Halacha in this matter? אמר ליה כי קידוש אנ"ג - אמר ליה כי קידוש אע"ג דמקדש בצלותא מקדש אכסא אף הבדלה נמי אע"ג - Just as Kiddush, although we

מה קידוש אע"ג דמקדש בצלותא מקדש אכסא אף הבדלה נמי אע"ג מה קידוש אע"ג דמקדש בצלותא מקדש אכסא - -Just as Kiddush, although we recite it during davening we repeat it over a cup of wine, so too Havdala, although we said it in davening we repeat it again over a cup of wine.

אמר ליה רבינא לרבא הילכתא מאי?
אמר ליה כי קידוש

ברלה

ברלה

אע"ג דמקדש

מקדש

מקדש

מכסא

בצלותא

אכסא

מבדיל

מבדיל

מבדיל

מבדיל

מבדיל

מבדיל

The Gemara next has a discussion ביו"ט שחל להיות אחר השבת when Yom Tov follows Shabbos. Since on Yom Tov we don't say the Brocha of חונן הדעת, where do we recite Havdala?

R' Yochanan says, that in this case we follow the opinion of

R' Eliezer to recite Havdala in the Brocha of Moidim. However, R' Yosef paskens/rules that we follow Rav and Shmuel, who composed ותודיענו, which is what we do to this very day.





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The next Mishnah teaches us that we silence one who says one of the following three phrases during Shemoneh Esrei:

• האומר על קן צפור יגיעו רחמיך - One who says, Your mercy extends to the bird's nest.

The Gemara brings a Machlokes as to the reason for this Halacha.

One opinion is, מפני שמטיל קנאה במעשה - because he makes it seem that Hashem only has rachmanus on the birds and not on His other creatures.

The other opinion is, מפני שעושה מדותיו של הקב"ה רחמים ואינן היירות אלא הקב"ה רחמים אלא - he implies that this Mitzvah is because of Hashem's rachmanus. Actually, all Mitzvos are decrees from Hashem.

• ועל טוב יזכר שמך - One who says, for Your goodness Your name is remembered.

The Gemorah explains, because he implies that we thank Hashem for good things only. And we have a Mishnah later in our Masechta, - חייב אדם לברך על הרעה כשם שמברך על הטובה - You must bless Hashem for the bad, just as you bless Hashem for the good.

• מודים מודים - he says the word Moidim twice.

The Gemorah explains, - משום דמחזי כשתי כשתי - because it appears as if he is thanking two Reshuyos/powers.

Therefore, if he says any one of the above-mentioned phrases, we silence him.

The Gemorah relates a similar incident, where the Chazzan added other praises of Hashem which were found objectionable.

After saying הקל הגבור והנורא he added another seven attributes of Hashem. After he finished, Rav Chaninah said to him, סיימתינהו לכולהו שבחיה דמרך - have you completed all the praises of your Master? Of course not.













Even the three terms - הגדול הגבור הנורא - we can only say because we find in the Torah that Moshe Rabbeinu said them, and the אנשי כנסת הגדולה placed them into the text of the

Otherwise, all our praises fall far short of Hashem's greatness, and are inadequate due to our limited understanding.

Therefore, it is inappropriate to mention additional praises that are not part of the Nusach Ha'tfillah.

The next and last Halocho of this daf is; כל האומר שמע שמע . כאומר מודים מודים דמי

One who repeats the word Shma twice is like one who repeats Modim twice. Because this also seems like he's accepting two Reshuyos, and therefore he should be silenced.







