

Our Shiur began with the Gemara continuing with Aggadic teachings.

- ומשלם לשנאיו אל פניו להאבידו

ר' יהושע בן לוי explains that Hashem is quick to reward רשעים for whatever good they do, because it is a burden He wants to take care of, but He delays their punishment for the next world.

By contrast, Hashem waits to reward עולם הבא until צדיקים as the Posuk says;

- אשר אנכי מצוך היום לעשותם

Which we interpret -

- היום לעשותם ולמחר לקבל שכרם

We do מצוות in this world and receive reward for them in the next world.

The Gemara now returns to the Mishnah at the beginning of the Perek:

- רבי יהודה אומר עד בית סאתים

R' Yehuda says that the area surrounded by the פסי ביראות may not be any larger than a בית סאתיים because a person may confuse this with a קרפף שלא הוקף, in which one may not carry if it is larger than a בית סאתיים.

The גמרא asks whether this is the maximum size of the entire enclosure or the maximum size of the בור, plus 2 אמות all around.

ומשלם לשונאיו אל פניו イエンド・ HASHEM צדיקים By contrast... צדיקים Quick Delays to reward punishment Waits to reward עולם הבא until in this אשר אוָכי מצוך world היום לעשותם



The Gemara wants to resolve this question from the fact that בית סאתיים that the ברייתא בית סאתיים that the בית סאתיים is for the רבי itself - then רבי יהודה who disagrees with him in the ברייתא must hold that the בית סאתיים is the maximum measure for the entire enclosed area!

The גמרא rejects the proof because רבי יהודה may also agree that the בית סאתיים is for the בור alone, and they only argues in

ר' שמעון בן אלעזר permits a square בור only -

רבי יהודה allow the בית סאתיים to be rectangular as well.





Review



4 Zugt di Mishnah;
רבי יהודה אומר אם היה דרך רשות הרבים מפסקתן יסלקנה לצדדין R' Yehuda says that if there is significant foot traffic that goes directly through the area surrounded by the פסים to work שר שים to work but the דממים hold the traffic has no effect.





When it comes to two houses on either side of a רשות הרבים, אות הרבים holds a לחי on each open side will suffice and foot traffic has no affect because, פסי ביראות are only nominal walls, while that case involves two FULL walls.

The רבנן hold that the foot traffic in that case does pose a problem because פסי ביראות are four walls, while there it has only two walls.









אמר רבי יצחק בר יוסף אמר רבי יוחנן ארץ ישראל אין חייבין עליה משום – רשות הרבים –

According to the Gemara's final understanding of this statement, certain areas of ארץ ישראל that have slopes and are difficult to walk through do not have the status of רשות הרבים because it is not similar to the דגלי מדבר, the Jewish encampment in the desert where the terrain was flattened by the ענני הכבוד.



בעא מיניה רחבה מרבא תל המתלקט עשרה מתוך ארבע ורבים בוקעין בו בעא מיניה רחבה – חייבין עליו משום רשות הרבים או אין חייבין עליו –



According to רבי יהודה who holds אתי רבים ומבטלי מחיצותא -

foot traffic nullifies the surrounding אחיצות, and takes away the רשות היחיד status of an area - is a mound that reaches a height of ten טפחים within four אמות of its base considered a רשות הרבים because of foot traffic that goes over it, or is it not, because it is difficult to walk over?

Rava answered that it is a רשות הרבים as a result of the traffic, even if the slope was so steep that you need a rope or to go single file to climb to the top.









The Gemara makes three attempts to disprove ירבא's opinion, all of which are answered:

First, the ברייתא says that a

חצר שהרבים נכנסין לה בזו ויוצאין בזו –

A courtyard that lots of people walk through is considered a

רשות הרבים לטומאה ורשות היחיד לשבת –

It would have the status of a

ספק טומאה obe lenient in situations of הרבים, but would be considered a

שבת in that we may carry there on שבת.

11 Now according to the פסי ביראות who hold that traffic passing conveniently through פסי ביראות as no effect - of course traffic passing through a חצר with some difficulty has no effect, and there is no novelty in the ברייתא teaching that it's רשות היחיד לשבת.

Rashi explains that a חצר usually has narrow doorways and a step at the opening.

Therefore, we must say that this ברייתם is teaching that יבו יש who holds that traffic passing conveniently through פסי who holds that traffic passing conveniently through פסי nullifies the הוצות, would agree in the case of חצר, since it's inconvenient to pass through, that it does not nullify the הוצות, and we do consider it a רשות היחיד לשבת - contradicting Rava?

The גמרא answers that the ברייתא follows the opinion of the אחלים, and indeed there is no חידוש in רשות היחיד לשבת. The entire היחיד is in לטומאה. רשות הרבים לטומאה.

לבא opinion

לבא opinion

ביית א:

הצר הכיית א:

הרבים נכנסין לה בזו

שהרבים נכנסין לה בזו

אויצאין בזו

A courtyard that

many people walk through

is considered...

רשות היחיד

רשות היחיד

Lenient by

May carry there

ספק טומאה











Targe enough to be a בור that has a בור - large enough to be a רשות - round - blocking the majority of the path to the רשות הרבים - blocking the majority of the path to the רשות הרבים - round - and a מבוי is considered a רשות היחיד לשבת.

As before, the assumption is that יהודה is the author of the auditor and since it is difficult to walk through the area at the edge of the בור, the traffic does not affect it!

Again the אמרא answers that the משנה is the opinion of the רבנו אום הרבים לטומאה is the opinion of the הרבים לטומאה.



Finally, the משנה said that paths of בית גלגול which had lots of slopes and were difficult to walk through have a status of רשות הרבים לטומאה.

Again, assuming this משנה is authored by רבי יהודה we see that the fact that it is difficult to walk through the area allows the slopes to maintain the status of a ירשות היחיד!



The בית גלגול is privately owned property since בית גלגול gave flat lands to the public and all hilly lands to individuals. Even רבי יהודה would agree that privately owned land will not be affected by traffic that comes through.

The next Mishnah will be explained in the following Daf.





