

זאגט the משנה:

- אלו דברים שאדם יוצא בהן ידי חובתו בפסח

These are the grains that can be used to make מצוה for the מצוה of אכילת מצה on פסח. There are three basic rules:

First, the מצה must be made from one of the five grains -- חטים, שעורים, כוסמין, שיפון, שיבולת שועל

Wheat, barely, spelt, rye and oats. 1<u>st</u> From one of the 5 grains שעורים כוסמין שיפון Second, it has to be something that is מותר for a person to eat,

such as דמאי, and מעשר מעשר when תרומת מעשר was already taken, מעשר שני and הקדש that were redeemed, and תרומה and כהן for a חלה.

However, טבל, and מעשר that מעשר מעשר was NOT taken from, and מעשר שני and הקדש that were NOT redeemed cannot be used because it is אסור to eat them.

<u>2nd</u> תרומה 8 חלה מעשר שני דמאי & 8 הקדש מעשר ראשון That were However  $oldsymbol{arepsilon}$ טבל  $oldsymbol{arepsilon}$  מעשר ראשון מעשר שני That were not redeemed

אלו דברים שאדם יוצא בהן ידי חובתו בפסח

Finally, the משנה tells us a הלכה whose logic we will explain later in the גמרא:

- חלות תודה ורקיקי נזיר

If somebody made מצה to be used for a קרבן תודה or for a נזיר offering -

if it was for his own use, he cannot use it for the אכילת of אכילת מצה, but if he had originally planned on selling it to somebody else he can use it.









After identifying some of the grains mentioned in the משנה, the גמרא asks:

- הני אין אורז ודוחן לא, מנהני מילי

How do we know that only these five grains, and not rice or millet, can be used to make מצה?



5 The גמרא answers that the פסוק juxtaposes the מצה to eat מצה with the חמץ to eat -

- א תאכל עליו חמץ שבעת ימים תאכל עליו מצות

to teach

- דברים הבאים לידי חימוץ אדם יוצא בהן ידי חובתו במצה

Only things that can become חמץ can be used for מצה, but flour of rice and millet never fully leaven so they cannot be used for מצה.



ל ר' יוחנן בן נורי ' disagrees with our משנה, and says; אורז מין דגן הוא וחייבין על חימוצו כרת ואדם יוצא בו ידי חובתו -He holds that rice and millet are קרוב להחמיץ, which does not mean that it comes close to becoming without ever fully leavening; rather, it means that it becomes יחמץ very quickly.









אין דבש אין ושמן ודבש אין ודבש אין ודבש אין אמר רבה בר בר חנא אמר ריש לקיש עיסה שנילושה ביין ושמן ודבש אין - חייבין על חימוצה כרת

One who eats bread made from flour mixed with wine oil or honey does not violate the איסור כרת.

The גמרא suggests two possible reasons for this:

First, the פסוק juxtaposes the מצה to eat מצה with the איסור to eat חמץ - חמץ -

- לא תאכל עליו חמץ שבעת ימים תאכל עליו מצות

To teach that only things that can be used for the מצה of מצה, can become חמץ, and since these ingredients would turn the into מצה מצה into מצה which is invalid for the מצה it also cannot be חמץ.

The אמרא rejects this possibility because we find that certain things, such as soaked bread, which cannot be used for the חצבה of still can be יחמץ.

Instead רב אידי בר אבין explains; מי פירות אין מחמיצין -

Fruit juice, which includes wine, oil and honey, simply will not fully leaven the dough.

The אמא now explains the חידוש in each of the items listed in the מצה of מצה that can and cannot be used for the מצה of מצה: First the items that the משנה said can be used: בדמאי - since anybody can become poor by making all his possessions שפקר we allow מצה to be made with דמאי because בית הלל holds poor people can eat בית הלל.

התומתו שנטלה תרומתו – we can use מעשר ראשון שנטלה תרומתו food that במעשר אושר was taken from even though תרומת מעשר was never taken from it before taking the מעשר האשון, as long as the מעשר ראשון was taken before the threshed grain was put in a pile.

הקדש שנפדו - we can use מעשר שני והקדש or הקדש that have been exchanged for money even if you didn't add the required חומש, extra 25%, when redeeming it.

כהנים – כהנים בחלה מצה made from מצה חלה or מצה even though it is not מצה שוה לכל – matzah that can be equally enjoyed by all people.









Review



Next the גמרא elaborates on the list of items we cannot use for מצה:

אבל לא בטבל even טבל מדרבנן that is only חייב in חייב on a טבל tevel, like produce that grew in an, עציץ שאינו נקוב, non-perforated flower pot, cannot be used for מצה.

מעשר ראשון שלא נטלה תרומתו – we cannot use ולא במעשר ראשון שלא נטלה תרומתו that was taken from a pile of grain that had not had תרומה taken from it, since it is חרומה once it is piled up.

הקדש שלא נפדו - we can't use מעשר שני והקדש שלא נפדו food that hasn't been exchanged properly for money that has a form on it, or in the case of הקדש, if it was improperly redeemed on land rather than moveable objects.

The גמרא asks where do we learn the idea that anything we may not eat, cannot be used for מצה?

Even טבל לא במבל

Even טבל מדרבנן which is
only דרבנן on a מעשרות in חייב level

אבל א במעשר ראשון שלא נמלה תרומתו

Which was taken from a pile of grain
that had not had תרומה taken from it

If they were not exchanged properly
for coins that had a form on it,
or in the case of was which was taken

From where do we learn the idea
that anything we may not eat,
cannot be used for מצה?

The מכור explains that it is based on the פסוק that says לא that says מצה that says מצה can only be made from grain whose only potential for איסור is the איסור, and not from items that have additional איסורים associated with it.

רב ששת explains that this rule only holds true if we assume like ורבי שמעון that

איסור חל איסור – a new איסור cannot take effect on an existing איסור, so once the grain has some other טבל like טבל, it can no longer have the potential to become חמץ. Consequently, it cannot be used for מצה.

איסור said that even the רבינא who normally hold that an איסור can be שבל on an existing איסור, would agree that טבל grain cannot be used for מצה because the requirement is that the grain used for מצה has ONLY the potential for איסור, but not for any other איסור.





Review