

A

בס"ד

Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn מסכת ראש השנה of השנה בע"ה. Some of the topics we will learn about today include:

A continuation of a discussion regarding the laws of ערלה, and how to calculate the three years of prohibition

A יום אחד בשנה חשוב שנה - one day in a year is considered an entire year, regarding various Halachos.

The laws of ערלה, and how to calculate the 3 years of prohibition

A אחוקה whether

יום אחד בשנה חשוב שנה

В

A discussion regarding the מחלוקת of whether the world was created in Tishrei or in Nissan, and how that relates to various Halachos as well.

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

ערלה

It is forbidden to derive any benefit from the fruit produced by a fruit tree in the first three years following its planting. These fruits are called ערלה.

The spilow of whether the world was created in Tishrei or Nissan

ערלה

בעי בעי

Fruit that grows in the fourth year, following the three years of ערלה, are called רבעי. The Torah calls these fruits Kodesh and they must be brought to Yerushalayim and eaten there in a state of purity. There is a מחלוקת in the Gemara whether רבעי refers to all fruits (נכת רבעי) or only to grapes (כרם רבעי).

דה:

By Torah Law, a woman is considered a Nidah for seven days from the onset of her menstruation period, whether it took a few days, or lasted for the entire seven days. At the end of seven days, she may immerse in a Mikvah after nightfall to become pure. However, today, women consider themselves to be Zavos, and therefore whenever they see blood, they must count seven clean days following the fifth day from when the bleeding began, and only then may they immerse themselves in a Mikvah to become pure.



ודה: ברה







1 So let's review.....

תנו רבנן אחד הנוטע אחד המבריך ואחד המרכיב ערב שביעית שלשים יום לפני ראש השנה עלתה לו שנה

If one plants, or bends a tree branch in the ground to take root, or grafts a tree 30 days or more before Rosh Hashanah, these 30 days are considered an entire year as relates to counting the 3 years of ערלה.

. ומותר לקיימן בשביעית

And if this takes place ערב שמיטה they are, as well, not considered produce of שמיטה, as they were planted with ample time before Rosh Chodesh Tishrei, and need not be uprooted on Shmita, as is the Halachah for produce which was planted in - or within 30 days before – the Shmita year.

פחות משלשים יום לפני ראש השנה לא עלתה לו שנה ואסור לקיימן בשביעית

If, however, they were planted less than 30 days before Rosh HaShana, this period does not count for the first year of ערלה, and in Shmita year, this produce must be uprooted.

ען יהן אחד המרכיב
אחד הנוטע אחד המבריך ואחד המרכיב
ערב שביעית
שלשים יום לפני ראש השנה
עלתה לו ומותר לקיימן
עלתה לו בשביעית
שנה בשביעית
Meed not be uprooted on Shmita As relates to counting the 3 years of 3/57

פחות משלשים יום לפני ראש השנה לא עלתה לו ואסור לקיימן שנה בשביעית

The Braisa continues; ופירות נטיעה זו אסורין עד ט"ו בשבט

Although the Mishnah teaches that אחד בתשרי is the cutoff date for הטיעה - for counting years of ערלה - nevertheless, fruits of these trees that bud in the fourth year between Rosh Hashanah and Tu B'Shvat, are considered ערלה, and forbidden to be eaten. Similarly, fruits of these trees that bud in the fifth year between Rosh Hashanah and Tu B'Shvat, are considered נטע רבעי, and must be brought to Yerushalayim to be eaten. The reason for this is that they are now considered trees, and thus take on the Halachah of

כ"ה לאילן - Tu B'Shvat is the cutoff date for trees.









This is derived from the Pesukim which teach the laws of ערלה: שרלים לא יאכל

ובשנה הרביעית יהיה כל פריו קדש הלולים לה

ובשנה החמישית תאכלו את פריו

From the extra letter ו in the word ובשנה we learn

פעמים שברביעית

ועדיין אסורה משום ערלה

ופעמים שבחמישית

ועדיין אסורה משום רבעי

Sometimes we add part of the 4th year to the prohibition of the three years of ערלה, and sometimes we add part of the 5th year to the special laws of the fourth year of דבעי.

שללש שננים יהיה לכם ערלים לא יאכל

ובשנה הרביעית יהיה כל פריו קדש הלולים לה

ובשנה הזזמישית תאכלו את פריו

ובשנה הזזמישית אכור את פריו

ואפיין אסורה אלופ ארלה

וסאמים לבחמילית

ואפיין אסורה אלופ רבאי

The Gemara now addresses the Braisa's ruling פחות משלשים יום לפני ראש השנה פחות משלשים יום לפני ראש השנה לו שנה לא עלתה לו שנה Less than 30 days before Rosh HaShana is not considered a year, regarding יערלה;



לימא דלא כרבי מאיר

Shall we say that this Braisa is in disagreement with Rebbe Meir who holds

יום אחד בשנה חשוב שנה?

As we've learned in a Braisa in the name of Rebbe Meir,

regarding the relative ages of Korbonos, that an

עגל is up to one year old

בן בקר is two years old, and a

ו פר is three years old -

And Rebbe Meir says that it is considered 3 years old at בן עשרים וארבעה חדש ויום אחד

24 months and one DAY, because

השוב שנה חשוב בשנה - one day into a year, is already considered

Whereas רבי אלעזר holds

בן עשרים וארבעה חדש ול' יום

Only at 24 months and one MONTH is it considered a פר, because he holds

שנה חשוב שנה - only one month into a year, is considered a year.

Therefore, our Braisa which requires 30 days regarding ערלה would be following the opinion of רבי מאיר – and not of רבי מאיר – according to whom, one day would be sufficient to be considered the first year.

Review



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Now, Rashi points out that this Machlokes - of 30 days or one day - would also apply to תוספת שביעית - the period of time we add to the Shmitta year, before Rosh Hashanah, as our Braisa compares ערלה.



Therefore, the Gemara cites a Mishnah in מסכת שביעית that teaches; that this period of תוספת שביעית begins only AFTER השרשת בארץ - or as Rashi refers to it שרשת בארץ - the planting has taken root in the ground - and the Mishnah presents a three-way Machlokes as to the length of time of

יום - Thirty days - תנא קמא שלשים יום - Three days

דער שמעון שתי שבתות – Two weeks

Therefore, according to רבי אלעזר we need the 30 days of חודש we need the 30 days of אחד שנה - in addition to the days of קליטה, for a total of 60 – 33 – 44 days respectively.

Therefore, our original Braisa, which requires only 30 days, CANNOT be following רבי אלעזר.

However, it CAN be following יום אחד בשנה who holds יום אחד בשנה – according to the Tanna Kamma who requires 30 days for קליטה – because

יום ל' עולה לכאן ולכאן

The 30th day is reckoned for both ways – It is the 30th day of קליטה, AND the one day of חוספת שביעית.

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As part of this discussion, the Gemara entertained the possibility that מקיל is only מקיל in accepting one day – בסוף שנה - at the end of the count, as in פר - but is מחמיר in requiring 30 days – בתחלת שנה – at the beginning of the count, as in ערלה.











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However, the Gemara rejects this reasoning, because it is contradicted by the Halachos of גדה, where we find that סוף היום עולה לה בתחלתה

We are מקיל at the beginning of the period, to consider the latter part of the day as a full day, based on מקצת היום ככולו, but אין תחילת היום עולה לה בסופה

We are מחמיר at the end of the period, in requiring the full day - and - טבילה – immersion, can only be done at night.

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And רבי אלעזר, who holds

שלשים יום בשנה חשוב שנה

Derive it from the same source

The Pasuk in Parshas Noach states;

ויהי מעל המים מעל באחד בראשון שנה בראשון שנה מאות ויהי ויהי באחת ויהי מאות שנה בראשון סח the first day of the first month of the 601st year, the waters of the מבול dried up.

Rebbe Meir shows from this Pasuk, that one DAY into the 601st year is sufficient for it to be called the 601st year.

Whereas Rebbe Eliezer points out that if so, the Pasuk should have written the more common

601 – אחת שש מאות ואחת שנה years. Since it is written שנה יאחת ושש מאות שנה – It means to say that this was at the beginning of the 601st year.

Rebbe Eliezer uses this very Pasuk as a source for his view that 30 days is considered a year, since it states;

בראשון באחד לחדש - And since,

יום אחד בחודש חשוב חודש - one day into a month, is considered a month, so too,

בשנה חשובים שנה - thirty days - or one month into a year, is considered a year.

Because,

וחודש למנוייו

ושנה למנוייה

Each according to its units -

As Rashi explains, a month is counted by days as the Pasuk says:

עד חודש ימים - and thus the one day, which is the unit of measurement for the month, counts as an entire month.

So too, a year which is counted by its months, as the Pasuk says; לחדשי השנה - its unit of measurement, which is a month, is the requisite amount of time necessary to be considered a full year, according to Rebbe Eliezer.





