



בס"ד

Intro

דף ז learn מסכת ר"ה of דף ז learn מסכת ר"ה.

Some of the topics we will learn about today include:

A list of items for that which Rosh Chodesh Nissan serves as Rosh HaShana.

The proclaiming of leap years and which month is added to achieve this.

Items for that which Rosh Chodesh Nissan serves as Rosh HaShana

Proclaiming Leap Years and which month is added to achieve this

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Bringing korbanos specifically from the newly donated Shkalim, from Rosh Chodesh Nissan and on.

How to determine terms of a rental contract, as it relates to calculating a year.

Bringing korbanos from the newly donated Shkalim from Rosh Chodesh Nissan

and on

Determining the terms of a Rental Contract and calculating its first year

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Various opinions regarding which date is considered Rosh HaShana for Maaser בהמה.

Which date is considered Rosh HaShana for מעשר בהמה







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

בכור

The firstborn male of an ox, goat or sheep has קדושת בכור, and it must be given to a Kohen. It cannot be redeemed. In the time of the Bais HaMikdash, if the animal had no סום - no blemish - the בכור is brought as a Korban during its first year. If the animal had a blemish, it was slaughtered eaten during its first year as it is considered . ממון כהן Today when there is no Bais HaMikdah, a Kohen must care for a Bechor until it develops a מום. Alternatively, he may sell it, even if it has no סמום, to a non-Kohen, who may then eat it after it develops a מום.

תרומת שקלים

The Mishna in Shekalim states

באחד באדר משמיעין כל השקלים

That starting from Rosh Chodesh Adar, a drive was initiated by Bais Din to have Yidden donate their annual Machtzis HaShekel contribution to the Beis HaMikdash. These coins were collected in a special chamber in the Bais HaMikdash, and were used to help purchase the קרבנות ציבור such as the daily פרבנות תמידין. Beginning Rosh Chodesh Nissan, the new funds were used for the purchase of that years Korbanos.

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קרבן עומר

A קרבן מנחה brought on the 2nd day of פסח

שתי הלחם

On Shavuos, two loaves of fine wheat were brought as a public Korban together with two lambs.

יובל

The year after 7 Shemitah cycles of 7 years each is called the Yovel year. All Jewish slaves are set free and all properties that were sold since the previous Yovel year are returned to their original owners. On Yom ha'Kipurim of the Yovel Year, Beis Din blows a Shofar to proclaim that the time has come to set free all of the slaves.











So let's review.....

The gemara had mentioned previously that a בכור should ideally be eaten within its first year. Our gemara begins by asking: בכור מאימתי מונין לו שנה

From when is the year calculated?

אביי אמר משעה שנולד

From when it is born

רב אחא בר יעקב holds

משעה שנראה להרצאה

Only after 8 days, when it is ראוי להקרבה, able to be sacrificed The gemara explained that ולא פליגי

They are not in disagreement,

rather referring to two separate cases

הא בתם

הא בבעל מום

Rav Acha bar Yaakov, who counts from the birth, is referring to a בכור תם, which is אוי להקרבה, worthy of sacrificing, and therefore we count the year from its 8th day, which is the first opportunity that this animal may be sacrificed.

Whereas Abaye is referring to a בכור בעל מום, with a blemish, which cannot be sacrificed, therefore we can begin counting the year immediately from the birth, never-the-less it must still be eaten within the first year.

The gemara then moves on and presents a breisa which lists additional items for which Rosh Chodesh Nissan serves as Rosh Hashana.

ת"ר באחד בניסן ראש השנה לחדשים

The first of Nissan serves as Rosh Hashana for the counting of the months.

ולעיבורין - for making a year into a leap year, לתרומת שקלים - for using the newly donated Shkalim for the Korbanos of the Beis HaMikdash.

בתים בחים - and some add that Rosh Chodesh Nissan is considered the first of the year for rental contracts as well.

The Gemara asks:

לחדשים מגלן What is the source that designates I

What is the source that designates Rosh Chodesh Nissan for the counting of the months?

As the pasuk says by parshas HaChodesh:

דכתיב (שמות יב) החדש הזה לכם ראש חדשים ראשון הוא לכם לחדשי השנה

This month should be the first month for the counting of all months.

And later the pasuk says:

שמור את חדש האביב

איזהו חדש שיש בו אביב הוי אומר זה ניסן וקרי ליה ראשון

Nissan is the start of the Spring season, and Torah counts this as the first month.

Rav Chisda brings a proof from the following pasuk אך בחמשה עשר יום לחדש השביעי באספכם את תבואת הארץ איזהו חדש

Which month is the month when produce is reaped הוי אומר זה תשרי

וקא קרי ליה שביעי

Which would make Nissan the first month.

As the gemora goes on to prove that each of these proofs are not conclusive

Review









Ravina conceedes that
דבר זה מתורת משה רבינו לא למדנו מדברי קבלה למדנו
We learn this out from the words of the Neviim

Various Amoraiim quote different pesukim to prove this. Ravina quotes the pasuk in Zecharya stating: ביום עשרים וארבעה לעשתי עשר חדש הוא חדש שבט Calling the month of Shvat the 11th month, making Nissan the first month.

רבה בר עולא

quotes the pasuk in Megillas Esther

ותלקח אסתר אל המלך אחשורוש אל בית מלכותו בחדש העשירי הוא חדש טבת

Calling טבת the 10th month, again making Nissan the first month.

Rav Kahana brings another pasuk in Zecharya בארבעה לחדש התשיעי בכסלו

Calling Kislev the 9th month, again setting Nissan as the first month.

Plus other tannaim bring other similar pesukim.

The gemara then quotes the pasuk in Megillas Esther: בחדש הראשון הוא חדש ניסן

Which clearly states that Nissan is the first month!

וכולהו מאי טעמא לא אמרי מהאי

If so asks the gemora - why did all the other tannaim ignore this pasuk for what seem are more indirect sources?

The gemora answers

דלמא מאי ראשון ראשון למילתיה

Because this pasuk could be interpreted to mean "the First month" from the incitement of Haman's plan.

The Braisa had mentioned further that Rosh Chodesh Nissan is Rosh Chodesh for עיבורין; for making leap years.

The gemara asks:

How does Nissan play a role in making a year a leap year. Didn't we learn elsewhere:

אין מעברין אלא אדר

Adar is the month that is added to make a year a leap year?

The gemara answers:

עיבורין - הפסקת עיבורין

Rosh Chodesh Nissan is the cutoff date for determining whether this year will be established as a leap year or not.













Going back to the Braisa which mentioned that Rosh Chodesh Nissan is also Rosh HaShana for תרומת השקלים, for the date when the Korbanos Tzibur are purchased from the new Shekalim that were donated this year, and Rosh Chodesh Nissan is the cutoff date.

מנלו

From where do we know this?

ר יאשיה

learns from the pasuk

זאת עולת חדש בחדשו לחדשי השנה

אמרה תורה אחדש the Torah is teaching us that מתרומה והבא קרבן מתרומה חדש הדשה

And we know that it referrs to the month of Nissan through a היקש between the word שנה and the pasuk which says ראשון הוא לכם לחדשי השנה - which is Nissan.

רב יהודה אמר שמואל

clarifies that

מצוה הרביא מן החדש - While it is a קרבנות צבור הבאין - While it is a מצוה from Rosh Chodesh Nissan to bring Korbanos purchased from the newly donated שקלים, however - ואם הביא מן הישן יצא one is still yet if one did purchase a Korban from the old שקלים one is still Yotzay

אלא שחיסר מצוה

The person simply misses out on the mitzva to bring the Korban from the new שקלים.

ויש אומרים אף לשכירות בתים:

We had learned in the Braisa that some hold that Rosh Chodesh Nissan is also Rosh HaShana for rental contracts. The gemara elaborates:

תנו רבנן המשכיר בית לחבירו לשנה מונה שנים עשר חודש מיום ליום If in a rental contract one stipulated "for a period of one year", then we count 12 months from the beginning of the contract. ואם אמר לשנה זו אפילו לא עמד אלא באחד באדר

כיון שהגיע יום אחד בניסן עלתה לו שנה

However, if "for this year" was stipulated, then we say it means till the end of this year - in other words - until the 1st of Nissan, even if this is significantly less than 1 year.

However, the gemora explains this is only if there are at least 30 days left till the 1st of Nissan, however if not, than we say לא טרח איניש למיגר ביתא לבציר מתלתין יומין

People do not go through the hassle of moving for a period of less than 30 days, and certainly the intention was for a year from the date of the contract.











The gemora then returns to discuss our misha from the beginning of the mesechta.

באחד באלול ר"ה למעשר בהמה

While this statement follows the opinion of Rebbe Meir, as brought in the Mishna in Bechoros.

And with regards to, ולרגלים follows the opnion of Rebbe Shimon.

- regarding the בל תאחר, we count from Pesach,

The gemara explains this is not a contradiction since Rebbe who authored our Mishna, stated the Halacha in each case according to the Tanna who he felt the halacha followed. ברגלים סבר לה כר"ש ובמעשר בהמה סבר לה כר"ש



אי הכי ארבעה חמשה הוו

If so asks the gemora there arebe 5 ראשי שנים and not 4 as stated in our Mishna.

Rosh Chodesh Nissan - ר"ה למלכים 15th of Nissan - ר"ה לרגלים Rosh Chodesh Elul - ר"ה למעשר בהמה ר"ה לשנים, שמיטין, יובלות - וובלות - אשנים, שמיטין, יובלות - 15th of Shvat ר"ה לאילנות - The gemara offers two answers

אמר רבא ארבעה לדברי הכל There are 4 ראשי שנים according to all opinions as

לרבי מאיר ארבעה דל רגלים רגלים We omit לר"ש ארבעה דל מעשר בהמה מעשר בהמה We omit

רב נחמן בר יצחק Answers ארבעה חדשים ובהן כמה ראשי שנים

The Mishna means that there are 4 months which serve as ראש for many different items.









The gemara questions this further:

מיתיבי ששה עשר בניסן ראש השנה לעומר ששה בסיון ראש השנה לשתי הלחם

This seems to add even more dates and more months to the list of אנים?

The gemara offers two answers: Rav Papa says כי קא חשיב מידי דחייל מאורתא מידי דלא חייל מאורתא לא קא חשיב

The gemara is only listing ראשי שנים that begin from the evening, as opposed to these two cases of עומר and שחי הלחם, both begin in the morning after these two Korbanos are sacrificed, and therefore are not counted in the list of ראשי שנים.

רב שישא בריה דרב אידי explains that כי קא חשיב מידי דלא תלי במעשה מידי דתלי במעשה לא קא חשיב

The mishna only enumerated ראשי שנים that happen automatically without being dependent on actions of individuals. As opposed to the עומר for אומר and אומר , which are dependent on מעשי בני אדם, are not included.





