



בס"ד Intro

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

The sources for the מחלוקת תנאים whether Rosh Chodesh Elul or Tishrei is the Rosh Hashanah for מעשר בהמה.

Further explanation of our Mishna, including the topic of Rosh Chodesh Tishrei being Rosh HaShana לשנים.

A discussion of the laws of Yovel, and a מחלוקת regarding when the Yovel year begins.

The sources for the מחלוקת תנאים whether Rosh Chodesh Elul or Tishrei is the Rosh Hashanah for מעשר בהמה Rosh Chodesh Tishrei as Rosh HaShana for שנים

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

מעשר בהמה

The mitzva of מעשר בהמה is that one separates every tenth Kosher animal born into his herd over the course of the previous year, and designates it as מעשר בהמה מעשר בהמה animal has no מעשר בהמה - no blemish, it is offered as a Korban on the מזבח, and eaten by its owner in Yerushalayim. If it has a Mum, the owner may slaughter and eat it anywhere.

## מעשר דגן

After a crop is harvested and brought to the owner's house or yard, the owner separates Terumah and gives it to a Kohen. The Rabbinic amount that was set for Terumah is 2% of the produce. After Terumah is separated from the produce, 10% of the remaining produce is given to the Levi as מעשר ראשון. Produce grown in one year may not be mixed with produce of another year for the purposes of Ma'aser. The cutoff day for determining the two years, as explained in our Mishna, is Rosh Chodesh Tishrei.



## היקש

One of the methods employed by Chazal when determining Halachah from the Pesukim of the Torah is a Hekesh. A Hekesh compares two subjects that are mentioned together in a Pasuk, and learns Halachos from one another. A Hekesh is a very strong type of Limud, and the Hekesh confers all Halachic properties from one subject to the other, as the Gemara teaches חיין היקש למחצה A Hekesh also is not refutable by logical questions, as are other Limudim, as the gemara teaches further אין משיבין על ההיקש











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## בתשרי נברא העולם

There is a מחלוקת תנאים regarding when the world was created. Rebbi Yehoshua holds that HaShem created the world and the celestial bodies in Nissan, whereas Rebbe Eliezer holds that the world was created in Tishrei. There are a number of practical differences between these two opinions. Presumably, the sun and moon were at (roughly) the same position when they were created. However, from that point onward, they each follow a separate path. The moon completes a monthly cycle of waxing and waning approximately every twenty-nine and a half days, resulting in a twelve-month year of approximately 354 days. The solar year, on the other hand, consists of approximately 365 1/4 days. The half-year difference between the reckoning of Rebbi Yehoshua and Rebbi Eliezer therefore results in different computations for when the month completes its monthly cycle, when the sun completes its yearly cycle, and what the difference between the two cycles is at any given point over the course of the year.









1 So let's review.....

The Mishnah at the beginning of the Perek recorded a Machlokes as follows:

באחד באלול ראש השנה למעשר בהמה

The first of Elul is the Rosh HaShana regarding מעשר בהמה, which means that animals born after this date cannot be tithed together with animals born before this date.

The Gemara in the previous Amud identified this opinion as that of רבי מאיר.

רבי אלעזר ורבי שמעון אומרים באחד בתשרי.

Rebbe Elazar and Rebbe Shimon hold that the first of Tishrei is the Rosh Hashanhah, or cutoff date for מעשר בהמה.

The Gemara now explains:

א"ר יוחנן ושניהם מקרא אחד דרשו

Both of these two opinions expounded the same Pasuk as a source for their respective views. The Posuk in Tehillim states: לבשו כרים הצאו

ועמקים יעטפו בר

יתרועעו אף ישירו

As Rashi explains in Tehillim;

The plains will be covered with sheep,

And the valleys will be wrapped in sprouting produce,

And all together, will praise HaShem in song.

Here Rashi explains, as related to our Gemara;

מתלבשות הכבשים שמתעברות, the sheep will appear to don extra coats, as they expand in their pregnancy.

ר"מ סבר אימתי לבשו כרים הצאן

According to Rebbi Meir, when is the time that the animals enter into this state?

בזמן שעמקים יעטפו בר

At the same time that the produce is sprouting and covering the earth - which is in Adar - Since lambs have a gestation period of 5 months, they give birth in Av, and therefore אחד באלול is the cutoff date for מעשר בהמה.

רבי אלעזר ורבי שמעון אומרים אימתי לבשו כרים הצאן בזמן שיתרועעו אף ישירו

> Rebbe Elazar and Rebbe Shimon hold that their expectant state begins when the produce sings, which as Rashi explains is in Nissan, when the produce is ready to be harvested,

והרוח מנשבת והן נוקשים זו על זו

- נשמע קול ונראות משוררות

The rustling stalks make a sound, and appear to be singing to HaShem.

Since the mating season is in Nissan, they give birth 5 months later in Elul, and therefore מעשר is the cutoff date for מעשר is the cutoff date for מעשר.













4 Rava explains the two opinions differently.

דכ"ע לבשו כרים הצאן בזמן שעמקים יעטפו בר באדר

All agree that the mating season for lambs in is Adar. However Rebbe Meir and Rebbe Shimon disagree on the interpretation of another pasuk:

עשר תעשר את כל תבואת זרעך היוצא השדה שנה שנה

The double עשר תעשר of עשר teaches that

בשני מעשרות הכתוב מדבר אחד מעשר בהמה ואחד מעשר דגן

The Torah is teaching the laws of two different מעשרות, namely מעשר בהמה and מעשר דגן, and referenced them together in the same Posuk to teach a היקש from one another, each מאן דאמר, according to his interpretation.

Rashi cites a Braisa later on דף "דף "ב

באחד בתשרי ראש השנה למעשרות

The cutoff date for מעשר דגן is אחד בתשרי.

Therefore, Rebbe Meir learns

מה מעשר דגן

סמוך לגמרו עישורו

Just as in מעשר, the מעשר process must be done in the month of Elul, up to אחד בתשרי, because that is the time of the completion of its processing, as it has been drying in the field all summer -

אף מעשר בהמה

סמוך לגמרו עישורו

So too, in מעשר, the מעשר process must be done in the month of Av, up to אחד באלול, close to the birth of these animals, which usually occurs in the month of Av.

רבי שמעון simply, as follows:

מה מעשר דגן ר"ה שלו תשרי

אף מעשר בהמה ר"ה שלו תשרי

Just as the cutoff date for אחד בתשרי is אחד בתשר, so too the cutoff date for אחד בתשרי is אחד בתשרי.

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The Gemara continues to explain the Mishna at the beginning of the Perek:

באחד בתשרי ראש השנה לשנים

Rosh Chodesh Tishrei is the beginning of the New Year.

What is the practical ramification of this?

The Gemara proceeds to give three interpretations:

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- For documents - אמר רב פפא לשטרות

The the years of a reigning Non-Jewish Kings are counted from Tishrei, as they were used in recording transactions and documents –

Whereas for a Jewish king we count from Nissan as we learned earlier on Daf \( \) that

ים ר"ה למלכים - is referring to

- שראל - Jewish Kings

-2-

רבי זירא אמר לתקופה

R' Zeira says that it refers to Tkufas Tishrei being the beginning of the counting of the years from creation, according to רבי אליעזר who says בתשרי נברא העולם.

-3-

- רב נחמן בר יצחק אמר לדין

באחד השנה לשנים is teaching that it is the Day of Judgment of the world.

As the Posuk states;

עיני ה' אלקיך בה

מראשית השנה ועד אחרית שנה

מראשית השנה נידון מה יהא בסופה

Hashem judges the world at the beginning of the year, to determine the outcome of the entire coming year.

ממאי דתשרי הוא

This is referring to Tishrei, as the Pasuk in Tehillim states: תקעו בחדש שופר בכסה ליום חגנו

איזהו חג שהחדש מתכסה בו

הוי אומר זה ראש השנה

The only Yom Tov which falls on Rosh Chodesh, when the moon is hidden, is Rosh HaShana. And the Pasuk continues: כי חק לישראל הוא משפט לאלהי יעקב

This is the day designated for judgment.

The Gemara then continues to discuss this Pasuk: ת"ר כי חק לישראל הוא משפט לאלהי יעקב

מלמד שאין ב"ד של מעלה נכנסין לדין אא"כ קידשו ב"ד של מטה את החדש The Heavenly Tribunal does not convene until the Beis Din on earth has designated the day of Rosh HaShanah through קידוש החודש.

The Gemara also learns from this Pasuk that the judgment that is held on this day is for the entire world, as alluded to in the words:

- For the Jewish People - כי חק לישראל הוא

- even for the non-Jews - משפט לאלקי יעקב

However, since the Pasuk begins with the words; כי חק לישראל הוא

, מלמד שישראל נכנסין תחילה לדין

The Jewish People are judged first.

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The Gemara proceeds to explain the Mishnah which states; ולשמיטין - That אחד בתשרי is also the Rosh HaShanah - the beginning of the Shmita year and its relevant Halachos. This is derived from the Pasuk;

ובשנה השביעית שבת שבתון יהיה לארץ

וגמר שנה שנה מתשרי

דכתיב מראשית השנה

We learn a אירה שוה of the word שנה, which is mentioned in both Psukim.

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The Mishnah also taught וליובלות

That אחד בתשרי is also the beginning of the Yovel year and its relevant Halachos.

The Gemara asks:

יובלות באחד בתשרי הוא

יובלות בעשרה בתשרי הוא

The Yovel year seems to begin on Yom Kippur when the

Shofar is sounded?

As the pasuk states:

ביום הכפורים תעבירו שופר בכל ארצכם

The Gemara answers that our Mishnah follows

רבי ישמעאל בנו של רבי יוחנן בן ברוקא

Who learns from the Posuk;

וקדשתם את שנת החמשים שנה

That יבל begins from Rosh HaShanah, the beginning of the year

באחר בתשרי ראש השנה... ולשמיטין

This is derived from the Pasuk;

יביני

הישביעית

שבת שבתילית

יבית שבתילית

יבית שבתילית

היהיה לארץ



However, since תקיעת שופר took place only on Yom Kippur, he teaches that שילוח עבדים was actually in two stages. It began on Rosh Hashanah, in that

מר"ה עד יוה"כ לא היו עבדים נפטרין לבתיהן ולא משתעבדין לאדוניהם אלא אוכלין ושותין ושמחין ועטרותיהן בראשיהן

During the ten-day period from Rosh HaShanah until Yom Kippur, the slaves were no longer subjugated to their masters, in that they were free from work, but they were not yet free to go home. They would celebrate this period as free men, by eating, drinking, rejoicing and doing as they pleased.

כיון שהגיע יוה"כ

תקעו ב"ד בשופר

נפטרו עבדים לבתיהן

ושדות חוזרות לבעליהן

On Yom Kippur, Beis Din would sound the Shofar, and the slaves were free to go home – and the שילוח עבדים process was thus completed.

Similarly, regarding השבת אחוזה – returning the land –

On Rosh Hashanah, the current owner could no longer work the land. On Yom Kippur, the land would actually be returned to the original owner.











The Gemara cites the opinion of the רבנו, who disagree with מוס, who disagree with רבי ישמעאל בנו של רבי יוחנן בן ברוקא and our Mishnah. They hold that Yovel actually begins only on Yom Kippur,

based on the Pasuk;

ביום הכפורים תעבירו שופר בכל ארצכם





Therefore, they must derive other Halachos from the Pasuk; וקדשתם את שנת החמשים שנה

The Gemara offers two possibilities:

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שנים אתה מקדש

ואי אתה מקדש חדשים

The Yovel year requires sanctification by Beis Din, by saying - But the months of the year do not require sanctification by Beis Din, to say מקודש מקודש. This is also in disagreement with the סתם משנה later on Daf כד

-2-

שנת החמשים אתה מקדש

ואי אתה מקדש שנת החמשים ואחת

As opposed to רבי יהודה who holds;

שנת החמשים עולה לכאן ולכאן

The fiftieth year of the previous cycle is also reckoned as the first year of the new cycle. Essentially, all cycles consist of only 49 years.

The רבנן hold that it is only the fifty-first year that is the first year of the new cycle. Thus, every cycle consists of 50 years.





