

Our Shiur began with the final פרק הזורק? 2ugt di Mishnah;

הזורק ונזכר מאחר שיצתה מידו – if somebody throws an object on שבת and while it is in midair, he remembers that it is שבת, קלטה לב או שנשרפה פטור – קלטה אחר קלטה אחר -

If it was intercepted by another person or a dog, or burned - the person who threw it is פטור.



- זרק לעשות חבורה

Similarly if a person throws something at another person in a way that will wound the second person, and before the moment of impact the person who threw it remembers that it is איסור for violating the קרבן חטאת of making a חבורה.



ה הכלל כל חייבי חטאות אינן חייבין עד שתהא תחלתן וסופן שגגה The operative rule is that a person is only חייב חטאת for an הייב חטאת if he was a שוגג both at the beginning and end of the מזיד if he was מלאכה either at the beginning or at the end, he is פטור.









After some discussion the Gemara explains the Mishnah as follows.

אמר רבא תרתי אמר - the משנה is actually discussing two separate cases.

-1- If he realizes that it is שבת before the item lands he is פטור because of the כלל of

עד שתהא תחלתן וסופן שגגה.

The Mishnah applies this Halacha to זרק לעשות חבורה as well.



-2- If the item thrown was intercepted, he is פטור, because he did not do the entire מלאכה.



It is not necessary for both things to happen in order to be פטור.









7 רב אשי agrees with Rava regarding these 2 Halachos. However, Rav Ashi interprets the Mishnah as speaking of one case in the following scenario.

שכח ונזכר וחזר ושכח

Initially, when he threw the object he forgot that it's שבת. Midflight he remembered, and then forgot again before it landed. Generally, in such a case he would be שוגג because he is a שוגג both at the beginning and end. However, in the case of our Mishnah he's פטור since it was intercepted. The עיקר חידוש the Mishnah is teaching here is that the awareness in the middle does not change the Halacha.



As part of the discussion, the Gemara taught that if somebody throws an object which is attached to a string, and he holds on to the string he's פטור, because

Since he's holding on to the string, the object was never completely released from his grasp and therefore considered not to have been thrown.

Of course, regarding making a חבורה the string is irrelevant, because the איסור is making the חבורה, not the throwing.



In the next discussion the Gemara introduces a Maschlokes of דף ק"ה and the חכמים in a Mishnah later on דף ק"ה. We know that the מלאכת כתיבה of מלאכת s 2 letters. Now, הכותב שתי אותיות בשתי העלמות

One who write one letter בשוגג - then remembers that it is שבת - then forgets again, and writes another letter - אין ידיעה לחצי שיעור - because he holds אין ידיעה לחצי שיעור - ידיעה לחצי שיעור is not a valid מלאכה - ידיעה מאמרפהess. Therefore, it's considered as מלאכה בשוגג בהעלם - in one period of unawareness and would be אחד - וחכמים פוטרין - ti is a valid יש ידיעה לחצי שיעור hold יש ידיעה לחצי שיעור it is a valid ידיעה. ידיעה לחצי שיעור השלמות מלאכות והעלמות מלאכות in two העלמות פטורין. פטור פטורין





Review



The parallel case would be when one CARRIED an object 'ד' אמות ברשות הרבים, and remembered at some point in the middle. This too would be subject to the Machlokes.

Because it is בידו - in his power to stop, similar to writing which he can interrupt at any time.



Where he THREW an object, it would be the above mentioned case of שכח ונזכר וחזר ושכח, for which he would be ביח, because it's considered a single act, because it was NOT בידו to stop it.



שתי אמות

רבה

רבן גמליאל

However, the גמרא goes on to discuss the following case. שתי אמות בשוגג שתי אמות במזיד שתי אמות בשוגג -

- רבא אמר חייב

Dedicated By: _

Rava says he's חייב if he THREW it. As explained earlier, we view the entire distance travelled as a single act, because it was NOT מיב to stop it and he is therefore חייב. This is a case of שכח ונזכר וחזר ושכח in which the awareness in the middle is insignificant.



Review

12

in the middle is

רבא

If he THREW it



13 רבה and רבה actually agree in Halacha, as Rashi writes; מר אמר חדא ומר אמר חדא ולא פליגי -They are each explaining a different case.

Rava teaches another Halacha.

אמר רבא זרק ונחה בפי הכלב או בפי הכבשן –

If a person throws something four אמות in a רשות הרבים into a dog's mouth or into the mouth of an oven, even though they are not four טפחים, he is חייב because - as the Gemara says later

מחשבתו משויא ליה מקום his intention for it to land there gives the place the status of a

על ד 'מקום ד' על ד – a place that is four by four טפחים.





יש אוכל אכילה אחת וחייב עליה ארבע חמאות ואשם אחד ממא שאכל את הקדש ממא שאכל את הקדש Person Eating That is ביפור נותר חלב טמא אוג חייב מותר חלב מאוג outside while eating Another

הדרן עלך הזורק מפציפשששפשפשפשפשפשפששש



This concept is also illustrated in a ברייתא that says – יש אוכל אכילה אחת וחייב עליה ארבע חטאות ואשם אחד

A person can eat a single כזית - one act of eating and be חייב four קרבות חטאת and one קרבן אשם. This is accomplished by a יום כיפור that is יום כיפור.

He's obligated in a קרבן חטאת for each one of the following Aveiros.

- -1- טמא שאכל את הקדש -Eating Kodshim while Tamei
- -2- אכילת חלב -Eating Cheilev
- -3- אכילת נותר -Eating Nossar leftover Kodshim
- -4- אכילה ביום הכיפורים -Eating on Yom Kippur

And a קרבן אשם קרבן המילה - deriving benefit from Kodshim. He can be חייב another שבת if it is שבת and he walks outside while the food is in his mouth. Apparently, even though the food is resting in his mouth, which is less than four by four טפחים, since he intends to eat the food, we consider it as if it is resting in a place that is four by four

הזרק עלך הזורק - We have B"H completed the Eleventh Perek הזורק, and begin the Twelfth Perek הבונה, and begin the Twelfth Perek







Zugt di Mishnah;
- הבונה כלה יבנה ויהא חייב? הבונה כל שהוא
- הבונה כל שהוא - one is חייב even for the most minimal amount.



The כל שהוא למאי חזיא asks: כל שהוא למאי? -Of what value could such a small amount be? The גמרא suggests three answers:



18 -1- אמר רבי ירמיה שכן עני חופר גומא להצניע בה פרוטותיו A pauper would dig a tiny hole to hide his small coins, and in the they would dig tiny holes to hide the sewing needles.

אב" rejects this explanation since storing needles in this way would cause them to rust.









19 Text-2- Instead, אביי suggests שכן עני עושה פיטפוטי כירה קטנה – לשפות עליה קדירה קטנה

A pauper would make a tiny stand for a small stove to cook a small pot of food, and in the משכן they would do the same thing in cooking the herbs for the curtain dyes. ריקע עניות במקום עשירות rejects this because דית במקום עשירות - it is beneath the dignity of the בית המקדש to cook in a way so reminiscent of paupers.



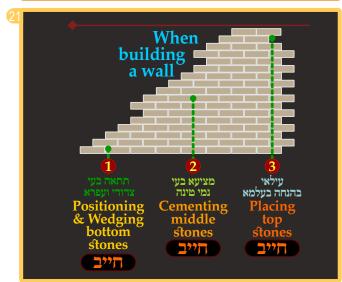
-3- Instead, רב אחא בר יעקב suggests שכן בעל הבית שיש לו נקב בירתו וסותמו –

A person will fill a tiny hole in the wall with clay. Similarly, in the משכן when there was a worm hole in one of the boards they would fill it with lead.



The next discussion in the Gemara concludes as follows When building a wall there are three levels of stones that each require different actions to be מייד for building:

- -1- תתאה בעי צדודי ועפרא one is חייב for positioning and wedging the bottom stones in place.
- -2- מציעא בעי נמי סינה one is חייב for cementing the middle row of stones.
- -3- עילאי בהנחה בעלמא one is חייב for just placing the top row of stones.









The Gemara next refers to the Mishnah:
המסתת - one who chisels
במעצד - one who strikes the final blow with a hammer or sledge hammer
הקודח - one who drills - all these
כל שהוא חייב - for any amount he's liable.



23 The גמרא tells us that there are three cases where בר holds you are חייב משום מכה holds you are שמואל holds you are חייב משום בונה

Chiseling a stone, making an air hole in a chicken coop (even though אין דרך בנין בכך – this is an unusual way of building), and putting a peg in place to solidify the handle into the metal blade of the hoe (even though this is an entirely unusual way of building).

מכה בפטיש that it is שמואל מכה בפטיש.





