



Today's daf begins with a continuation of the question of whether הדלקה עושה מצוה – the kindling of the Chanukah lights is the actual mitzvah, or הנחה עושה מצוח – the actual mitzvah is the placement of the lit menorah.

The Gemara cites two conclusive proofs that הדלקה עושה כזצוה – the kindling of the Chanukah lights is the actual mitzvah.

The first proof is from R' Yehoshua ben Levi who states that if a Chanukah Menorah was kindled before שבת, and remained lit all שבת.

- למוצאי שבת מכבה ומדליקה

He must extinguish the Menorah on Motzo'ei Shabbos and rekindle it, in order to fulfill the mitzvah of סנר חנוכה of that evening.

Now, if ינושה מצוה – the actual mitzvah is the placement of the lit menorah – R' Yehoshua ben ALevi should have said; - למוצאי שבת מכבה ומגביהה ומגיחה ומדליקה

He must extinguish the menorah, lift it up, put it down, and then light it, in order to fulfill the mitzvah.

Since R' Yehoshua ben Levi only required him to re-light the Menorah, we see that he holds הדלקה עושה מצוה.

The second proof is;

- מדקא מברכינן - since the הברכה - the text of the Bracha that we recite upon lighting the Menorah is;

- אשר קדשנו במצותיו וצונו להדליק נר של חנוכה

.....Who has commanded us to kindle the Chanukah lights.

The term להדליק indicates that it is the הדלקה – the kindling – that accomplishes the mitzvah.

- שמע מינה הדלקה עושה מצוה שמע מינה

We have indeed proven that הדלקה עושה מצוה.

The Gemara concludes;

- והשתא דאמרינן הדלקה עושה מצוה

Now that we have successfully proven that הדלקה עושה - הדלקה עושה מצוה – הדליקה חרש, שוטה וקטן לא עשה ולא כלום –

If a person who is exempt from the mitzvah, such as a deaf-mute person, insane person or a minor – lights the menorah, and an adult takes the lit menorah and places it in its proper place, he has not fulfilled the mitzvah.

(3)

The Gemara continues, however;

- אשה ודאי מדליקה

A woman, of course may light the Menorah.

- דאמר ר' יהושע בן לוי נשים חייבות בנר חנוכה

Women are obligated in the mitzvah of נר חנוכה - lighting the Chanukah lights,

שאף הם היו באותו הנס

Since they too, were involved in the miracle of Chanukah.







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The Gemara goes on to discuss the Halacha of a person who is away from home.

- אמר רב ששת אכסנאי חייב בנר חנוכה

A guest staying at another person's house is obligated to light his own Chanukah lights.

Therefore, R' Zeira said. When I was away at Yeshiva, and was a guest at someone's house,

- משתתפנא בפריטי בהדי אושפיזא

I would fulfill my Mitzvah by giving my host a few coins for a share in the oil of the Menorah. However, now that I am married, I no longer need to buy a share in the oil of my host, דקא מדליקי עלי בגו ביתאי

Because my wife lights the menorah in my house on my behalf, as we just learned that women are obligated in the mitzvah of נר חנוכה.

The Gemara next quotes two additional teachings of ר' יהושע

יפין לנר -All oils may be used אמר ר' יהושע בן לוי כל השמנים כולן יפין לנר -All oils may be used

-But olive oil is the preferred choice.

Abaya explained, because האי צליל נהוריה טפי -

Olive oil produces a clearer light than other oils.

Similarly, ר' יהושע בן לוי taught;

- כל השמנים כולן יפין לדיו ושמן זית מן המובחר

Olive oil is the preferred choice to be used in the process of producing ink.

The Gemara goes on to discuss the proper נר חנוכה of ברכות: נר חנוכה; יום ראשון מברך שלש;

One who lights the menorah on the first night of Chanukah recites three Brachos; להדליק גר של חנוכה, שעשה ניסים, שהחיינו

- מכאן ואילך מברך שתים

On the other nights of Chanukah, one he recites two Brachos; להדליק נר של חנוכה

שעשה ניסים,

- הרואה נר חנוכה מברך שתים, Whereas

One who does not have a menorah, and merely sees the light of another person's menorah - obviously cannot say the first Brochoh - להדליק גר של חנוכה - but recites the two other Brachos; שניסים, שהחיינו,

מכאן ואילך מברך אחת

On the other nights of Chanukah, one who sees the light of a menorah recites only one Brachah, שעשה ניסים.

As explained in the Gemara, שעשה ניסים is said every night, because the ט took place all eight days. However, שהחיינו is only said on the first night, because this Brachah is only said upon the first opportunity to fulfill the Mitzvah - לזמן הזה - at this time.

















מאי מברך 🦪 -

The Gemara now quotes the accepted text of the first Brachah, and questions its accuracy. We say; אשר קדשנו במצותיו וציונו להדליק נר של חנוכה -

...... Who has commanded us to kindle the Chanukah lights. Upon which the Gemarah asks;

והיכן ציונו - Where in the Torah did Hashem command us to light the Menorah? After all, זור חנוכה is only מדרבנן, a Rabbinic Mitzvah.

The Gemara cites the following two פסוקים in which the תורה commanded us to follow the words of the חכמים.

--- לא תסור מן הדבר אשר יגידו לך ימין ושמאל

You shall not deviate from the words that they will tell you, right or left.

---2--- שאל אביך ויגדך זקינך ויאמרו לך

Ask your father and he will tell you, ask your elders - the Chachamim - and they will say to you.

Since the Torah commands us to listen to the Chachamim, the word וציונו is appropriate even for a מצוה דרבנן.

The Gemara continues with additional Halachos of נר חנוכה.

אמר רב הונא חצר שיש לה שני פתחים צריכה שתי נרות One who lives in a courtyard that has two doorways, is obligated to light 2 menorahs, one in each doorway to avoid suspicion. Rava explains, that this law is applicable only, owhen each doorway opens to another side, for a person passing by on one side will not see the menorah on the other side.

- אבל מרוח אחת לא צריך

However, if both doorways are on the same side, one menorah is sufficient.

Another Halacha in the name of Rav Huna; נר שיש לה שני פיות עולה לשני בני אדם -

A lamp that has two openings can be counted for two people. Similarly, Rava says;

- מילא קערה שמן והקיפה פתילות

If one filled a dish with oil, and put wicks around its rim, נוא לכמה בני אדם - כפה עליה כלי עולה לכמה בני אדם -

If he covered the dish with a vessel, so that the wicks are kept separated, then each wick can count for another person. לא כפה עליה כלי עשאה כמין מדורה -

However, if no vessel is placed over the dish, the flames of all the wicks will eventually combine to form a מדורה - a large fire - which is invalid for a Chanukah light.



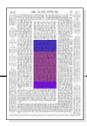












The Gemara next discusses the order of preference when faced with a choice of two mitzvos:

י אמר רבא פשיטא לי - It is clear to me, if because of limited funds, one is faced with the following choice: נר ביתו ונר חנוכה -

Either the Shabbos light or the Chanukah light; נית עדיף משום שלום בית - The Shabbos light takes precedence because of Shalom Bayis - The peace it promotes in the home. Likewise, if one has to choose between, נר ביתו וקידוש היום - Either a Shabbos light or wine for Kiddush,

בית עדיף משום שלום בית -Here too, the Shabbos light takes precedence, because Shalom Bayis is more important than Kiddush. However, says Rava, I do have a שאלה, in the following case: גר חנוכה וקידוש היום ל- If one must choose between Chanukah lights and Kiddush, what is the Halacha? - קידוש היום עדיף דתדיר - Should Kiddush take preference, because it's a more frequently occurring Mitzvah. OR בר חנוכה עדיף משום פרסומי ניסא - Chanukah lights take precedence because of פירסומי ניסא - publicizing the miracle of Chanukah?

Rava himself concluded; נר חנוכה עדיף משום פרסומי ניסא - Chanukah lights indeed take preference, because of פירסומי - publicizing the miracle of Chanukah is indeed of paramount importance.

The Gemarah now lists several Mitzvos which result in respectively related rewards.

אמר רב הונא הרגיל בנר הויין ליה בנים תלמידי חכמים

אמר רב הונא הרגיל בנר הויין ליה בנים תלמידי חכמים

One who lights Shabbos and Chanukah candles all the time, will have sons who are Torah scholars.

און האיר במאוזה זוכה לדירה נאה --One who is careful in fulfilling the Mitzvah of Mezuzah, will merit a beautiful home.

און האיר בעיצית זוכה לטלית נאה --One who is careful in fulfilling the Mitzvah of Tzitzis, will merit a beautiful garment.

און האיר בקידוש היום זוכה וממלא גרבי יין --One who is careful about making Kiddush, will merit to fill many barrels of wine.

12 Similarly; אמר רבא דרחים רבנן הוו ליה בנין רבנן One who loves Rabbonim, will have sons Rabbanim.

דמוקיר רבנן הוו ליה חתנוותא רבנן One who honors Rabbanim, will have sons-in-law Rabbanim.

דדחיל מרבנן הוא גופיה הוי צורבא דרבנן One who fears Rabbanim, will himself become a Talmid Chacham, or have his words heard like those of a Talmid Chacham.



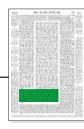












The Gemara at the end of Amud Beis temporarily suspends its discussion of the laws of Chanukah - and turns its attention to the ruling in the Mishnah that one may not use "שמן שריפה" for the Shabbos lights.

שמן שריפה - What are we referring to as שמן שריפה.

Rabbah explains,

שמן של תרומה שנטמאה - Oil of Trumah that became tamei, רואיל ולשרפה עומד - since it must be burned, we refer to it as שמן שריפה.

As for why one may not use such oil for Shabbos lights, the Gemara gives 2 reasons.

One--- Due to the concern of שמא יטה. In his haste to fulfill the mitzvah to burn it, he may come to tilt the lamp on Shabbos so that the oil is consumed more quickly. And even on Yom Tov, when there is no concern of שמא יטה, the Mishnah below states:

שמן שריפה ביום טוב - One may not light with שמן שריפה on Yom Tov;

שבת טוב אטו שבת - due to a concern that one will end up using it on Shabbos if he uses it on Yom Tov.

Rav Chisda disagrees with Rabbah's reason and says; Our Mishnah which forbids the use of שמן שריפה for Shabbos lights is speaking of a case when Yom Tov falls on a friday, and the second Mishnah on דף כ"ד is an explanation of the first Mishnah at the beginning of the Perek.

שמן שריפה ביום טוב - One may not light with שמן on Yom Tov:

ביום טוב - Because it is forbidden to burn disqualified offerings on Yom Tov.





