

Our shiur began with the משנה which records a מחלוקת as follows:

- לא יצא האיש לא בסייף

A man may not go out with a sword,

חלא בקשת - nor with a bow

חסר with a shield - nor with a

ולא באלה - nor with a club

חלא ברומח - nor with a spear,

- ואם יצא חייב חטאת

And if he did go out with one of these weapons, he is obligated to bring a קרבן חטאת.

The תנא קמא holds that weapons are neither a מלבוש - a garment, nor a תכשיט - an adornment, but a משוי - a burden, and are אסור מדאורייתא.

בי אליעזר אומר תכשיטין הן לו -R' Eliezer holds that they are not a burden, but a תכשיט.

- וחכמים אומרים אינן אלא לגנאי

The תנא קמא holds that since the פסוק says פסוק אוי אל גוי אר אוי אל גוי חרב לאתים וחניתותיהם למזמרות לא ישא גוי אל גוי חרב - ולא ילמדו עוד מלחמה

That in the end of days people will not need weapons because there will be no more war, weapons cannot be considered an adornment.

As the Gemara elaborates, the Chachamim said to R' Eliezer -

- וכי מאחר דתכשיטין הן לו מפני מה הן בטלין לימות המשיח If weapons are considered to be a תכשיט why would they become obsolete in the times of Moshiach? Let them remain in existence as an adornment?

- אמר אביי - Abaye explains the opinion of R' Eliezer - אמר אם - It's similar to a lamp in broad daylight.

As Rashi explains -

- מתוך שאינו צריך אינו נאה

Since it is useless it is not attractive. Similarly, weapons in a time of no war have no appeal at all. Rashi continues; however, R' Eliezer holds -

- אבל בזמן הזה שהוא עת מלחמה תכשיטין הן

In current times, in which we do have wars, weapons are indeed a תכשיט.









Review



The גמרא points out that the idea that there will be no more war in ימות המשיח accords with the opinion of רבי רבי who says:

כל הנביאים לא נתנבאו אלא לימות המשיח אבל לעולם הבא עין לא - כל הנביאים לא נתנבאו אלקים זולתך – ראתה אלקים זולתך

All the prophecies were about the days of עולם, but עולם is something no human being has ever envisioned. שמואל however says:

אין בין עולם הזה לימות המשיח אלא שיעבוד גליות בלבד – אין בין עולם הזה לימות המשיח אלא שיעבוד גליות בלבד – The only difference between the world as we know it - and ימות המשיח, is that אלי will no longer be in will so, weapons will still be useful. The Posuk in ישעיה which says there will be no war is referring to the later era of עולם הבא ס.

The Gemara cites another version of the Braisa, in which R' Eliezer answered אף לימות המשיח אינן בטילין - Indeed, even then, weapons will not be eliminated.

This version is in accord with שמואל, and disagrees with רבי חייא בר אבא.

As a source for R' Eliezer's opinion that a weapon is a תכשיט, the gemara quotes a פסוק in תהלים that says; חגר חרבך על ירך גבור הודך והדרך –

Gird your sword on your thigh, mighty one, your glory and splendor.

Although this Posuk is expounded as referring to דברי - מורה - as Rashi explains - to teach the importance of reviewing and remembering one's Torah learning, so that it's always readily available as a sword by one's side - אין מקרא יוצא מידי פשוטו- - the simple reading of a פסוק always remains.

In this case, that the sword is the glory of the warrior.

רב כהנא commented;

By age eighteen I knew all of Shas but did not know the rule of

אין מקרא יוצא מידי פשוטו.

He meant to teach us that ליגמר איניש והדר ליסבר -

A person should first learn a lot of material, and only afterward try to understand everything.













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- The גמרא proceeds to teach several additional lessons about תורה learning:
 - ---When תלמידי חכמים learn together לשמה and with humility, they will be successful.
 - ---People who are מיימינין בה learn Torah with precision, similar to the right hand which performs more accurately will merit long life, wealth and honor
 - As the Posuk says; אורך ימים בימינה ובשמאלה עושר וכבוד.

אמר רבי אבא אמר רבי שמעון בן לקיש שני תלמידי חכמים---המקשיבים זה לזה בהלכה הקדוש ברוך הוא שומע לקולן: Two תלמידי חכמים who speak nicely to each other while learning, and seek to learn from one another, will merit that Hashem will listen to them.

The גמרא lists four more things that we learned from teachings of ריש לקיש:

- --- Hashem loves when הלמידי חכמים try to get together to learn after they have learned the basics of the סוגיא from their Rebbe, but now have no Rebbe to learn from.
- --- It is better to give a loan than to give דקה, and even better to give somebody merchandise to do business with and earn a living.
- --- Better to attach yourself to a תלמיד חכם who does not have perfect מדות than to an עם הארץ who has very fine מדות.
- --- כל המגדל כלב רע בתוך ביתו מונע חסד מתוך ביתו -One who Raises a bad dog in his house withholds חסד from his house. As Rashi explains;

שאינו מניח העניים לבא לפתחו - It will not allow poor people to approach his door.

The גמרא then tells a story of a woman who miscarried because a dog barked at her. Although, she later learned that the dog's teeth were removed it was too late.



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Hashem Loves when , תלמידי חכמים **get together to learn** but have no Rebbe to learn from

Better... to give a LOAN than to give צדקה

Even better...
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MERCHANDISE
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Better to attach yourself to a תלמידי חכמים who does not have מדות perfect

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כל המגדל כלב רע בתוך ביתו מונע חסד מתוך ביתו

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9 The Gemara next returns to the Halachos of the משנה which says; בירית טהורה ויוצאין בה בשבת

כבלים טמאים ואין יוצאין בהן בשבת

We have two items which differ regarding two Halachos: שבת is not susceptible to שמאה - and may be worn on שבת. ARE susceptible to טומאה - and may NOT be worn on בכלים. The אשבת tries to identify the difference between these two items. The גמרא concludes that

בירית is a garter - a single leg band.

are two leg bands connected by a gold chain.

The function of the leg band was to hold up the stockings. The reason that בירית is not מקבל טומאה is because, only a כלי which serves the person directly is מקבל טומאה, but a כלי which serves another כלי - such as the garter which serves the stocking, is not מקבל טומאה.

The בירית MAY be worn on Shabbos, because it's part of the woman's clothing, and not a משוי. There is also no concern of her removing it to show it, because of her fear that the stocking might slip down, exposing her leg. Regarding ברלים - the function of the chain was to shorten the steps of a certain family whose women would lose their בתולים because of their unusually long stride. Therefore, the כבלים אם מקבל טומאה because they serve the person to shorten her stride.

The כבלים may NOT be worn on Shabbos, because the chain was made of gold which she might remove to show off, and the stockings will not slip down because she will only remove the chain and leave the leg band in place.

The אדר concludes by teaching that something woven of any size, something that is an ornament of any size, or something that is a combination of woven and an ornament of any size can be מקבל טומאה. We initially thought we can derive the fact that small woven items can be מקבל טומאה from the לימוד of the כהן גדול, but rejected this ציץ was not woven at all - it was a golden plate - as the Braisa teaches;

- ציץ כמין טס של זהב ורוחב שתי אצבעות ומוקף מאוזן לאוזן

The ציץ was a golden plate of two fingerbreadths which covered the forehead from ear to ear.

- וכתוב עליו בב' שיטין יו"ד ה"א למעלה וקודש למ"ד למטה

And on two lines was inscribed קודש לידיד - according to Rashi, in the following manner:

ידיד on the upper line - קודש ל directly below it.

According to Tosfos; ידיד was on the left side - or end of the upper line.

ש קודש ל was on the right side - or beginning of the lower line.











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