

Our Shiur began at the beginning of פרק כלל גדול - the seventh perek of Masheches Shabbos.

Zugt di Mishnah:

בשבת בשבת - A major rule was taught in the Halachos of Shabbos.

More specifically - the משנה teaches three degrees of - שגגה unawareness, regarding one who violated Shabbos - בשוגג - inadvertently.

- -1- כל השוכח עיקר שבת One who did not know that a concept called Shabbos exists and he violated many שבתות, he would bring only one , קרבן חטאת.
- -2- היודע עיקר שבת One who knows about the concept of Shabbos but did not realize that the given day was שבת and he violated many מלאכות, would bring one חטאת for each שבת שבת.
- -3- שבת שהוא שהוא הידע הידע שהוא שבת -If somebody knew that the day was שבת and violated many מלאכות thinking that each act was permitted on שבת, he brings a separate אבר חטאת for each מלאכה.

However, if he violated an אב מלאכה and some of the תולדות associated with that א, or several תולדות of one אב, he is only obligated to bring one קרבן חטאת.

פרק כלל גדול כלל גדול אמרו בשבת in the Halachos of Shabbos Three degrees of שוגג but didn't and realize violated violated many it was many שבת שבתות תלדות מלאכות rom the brings brings brings אב only one only ŏne קרבן קרבן brings only one for each קרבן אב

The גמרא asks why the משנה refers to this rule as a כלל גדול. What makes this a major rule? The גמרא offers three suggestions, accepting only the final one.

First - Perhaps because there are other rules in Hilchos Shabbos mentioned later in this perek that are not as detailed as this one, therefore it is called כלל גדול - similar to the כלל we have by שביעית which also is in contrast to additional Halachos with fewer details.

The מעשר also has less detailed rules, and the primary rule is not introduced with the term כלל

The גמרא then suggests that perhaps anything that has both, מולדות and תולדות, primary categories and subcategories, is called a כלל גדול.

The גמרא rejects this idea as well, because בר קפרא uses the phrase כלל גדול even with regard to מעשר, which has no תולדות.





Review



Finally the גמרא suggests that the term כלל גדול is used to note that this rule applies more expansively than another area of הלכה, in the following way:

Many שבת of מלאכות apply even to items that are תלוש, detached from the ground, while שביעית only applies to מחובר, produce attached to the ground.

Similarly, מאכל בהמה applies even to מאכל בהמה, animal food, unlike מעשר which applies only to human food.

מעשר may be called a כלל גדול according to בר קפרא because it applies even to תאנה וירק, figs and green vegetables, unlike פאה, which is limited to items that are

כאחת כאחת - all picked at one time - which would not apply to figs which do not ripen all at once -

And items that are -

- מכניסו לקיום - stored for an extended period of time - which cannot apply to green vegetables because they are perishable.

The other three criteria apply equally to both, פאה and פאה in that one is obligated to separate מעשר and מעשר only from items that are

- edible food - which excludes plants grown to make dyes.

- משמר - guarded - which excludes הפקר - ownerless crops. אידולו מן הארץ - that which grows from the ground - which excludes mushrooms because they have no roots in the ground.



Shabbos 68 - 2







The גמרא now turns its discussion to the first rule of the משנה. - כל השוכח עיקר שבת

As Rashi in the Mishnah explains -

- כסבור אין שבת בתורה

He is completely unaware that a concept of Shabbos exists in the Torah.

כל השוכח עיקר שבת כסבור אין שבת בתורה He is unaware that a CONCEPT of משבת exist in the Torah!

After some discussion the Gemara concludes; מתניתין כשהכיר ולבסוף שכח – Our Mishnah is referring to someone who at some point knew about the concept of שבת but has since entirely forgotten of the essence of Shabbos. מתניתין כשהכיר ולכסוף שכח
...someone who at some point
knew about the
CONCEPT
of אברד
of אברד
... but has since
entirely forgotten!

6 תינוק שנשבה לבין הנכרים -a Jewish child who was captured and grew up among non-Jews, and never learned about the concept of שבת, there is a מחלוקת:

- כהכיר ולבסוף שכח דמי hold רב ושמואל

The הלכה would be the same as in the case of the משנה, where he once knew about שבת.

Since all the שבתוח - over all the שבתוח - were committed in one long period of unawareness of the concept of שבת, he is מרבן חטאת a single קרבן חטאת.

- דוקא הכיר ולבסוף שכח hold ריש לקיש and -

The הלכה of the משנה that he is קרבן a single קרבן for all the violations applies ONLY to somebody who once knew about and then forgot about it, but somebody who never knew about would be completely פטור from any קרבן.









The ברייתא cites a ברייתא in which we find the very same machlokes.

The רבנן clearly state;

תינוק שנשבה לבין הנכרים... ועשה מלאכות הרבה בשבתות הרבה אינו חייב אלא חטאת אחת –

One who never knew about שבת to bring one קרבן - which supports the opinion of רב ושמואל. The Braisa continues;

- ומונבז פוטר

Munvaz exempts him from a Korban, which supports the opinion of ריש לקיש and ריש לקיש.

8 The גמרא clarifies further that the source of מונבז's opinion is from the juxtaposition of the פסוקים: מחלים - and

הנופש אשר תעשה ביד רמה – והנפש אשר תעשה ביד רמה

We can deduce that there is a link between עבירות violated and בשוג violated במזיד - that in both cases - במזיד - Just as the deliberate sinner obviously had knowledge of the איסור,

אף שוגג שהיתה לו ידיעה - So too, the inadvertent sinner had some knowledge of the איסור in the past.

9 ורבנן האי "תורה אחת" מאי עבדי ליה -?

What do the רבנן who disagree with מונבז learn from this פסוק and the היקש?

The גמרא answers that since these פסוקים appear in the context of עבודה זרה,

מרפ likened to ע"ז - all קרבנות חטאת are likened to ע"ז - in that מה להלן דבר שחייבים על זדונו כרת ועל שגגתו חטאת -

Just like אייב וא יבודה is something that one is חייב כרת if done חייב כרת and a חיים if done במויד,

- אף כל דבר שחייבין על זדונו כרת ועל שגגתו חטאת

So too, one is only חייב חטאת חייב for which he would be חייב if done במזיד.









