

In order to understand דף עב it is important to review two separate Machlokes:

First, we learned on the previous daf, that there is a יחלוקת ר' מחלוקת היש לקיש where one violated the same יוחנן וריש לקיש multiple times in one period of forgetfulness, but realized the violations at different times. ר' יוחנן holds ידיעות מחלקות - one would be obligated to bring multiple קרבנות אוריש לקיש holds הפרשות מחלקות - that it would be covered with a single קרבן קרבן for the first קרבה before he realized the second עבירה שוריש עבירה.

Second, there is a רבי טרפון and מחלוקת רבי עקיבא regarding

R' Akiva holds: בעיא ידיעה בתחלה -

In order for the אכבן אים to be מכפר he must be aware that he sinned. Similar to a קרבן חטאת where it says או הודע אליו חטאתו - When it becomes known to him that he sinned he shall bring a Korban.

Therefore, if a person was unsure whether he did an עבירה requiring a אשם הקרבן אשם, and brought an אשם הלוי to provide temporary atonement. If he eventually discovers that he had done the עבירה, ר"ע holds that he must bring a new אשם ודאי since at the time he brought the original אשם he was unaware of the sin

ר' טרפון, however, holds that the first אשם is enough since אשם ודאי לא בעיא ידיעה בתחלה - In order for an אשם to atone, knowledge of the sin is not necessary.





With this backdrop, the גמרא records three statements about the מחלוקת between ר' יוחנן as they would apply to as they would apply to שפחה חרופה - Which is a עבד עברי given to an עבד עברי and she is forbidden to everybody else. If somebody cohabits with her, he is obligated to bring a קרבן אשם.









The first statement is according to the opinion of ר' טרפון, the second statement is in accord with both opinions and the third is according to the opinion of ר' עקיבא

- וכל מודים בשפחה חרופה

According to ר' יוחנן וריש לקיש איז איחנן וריש לקיש would agree that if a person had sinned five times with a שפחה חרופה, even if he realized what he had done in between each one, he would only be obligated to bring one קרבן. We do not say ידיעות because the knowledge is not significant according to R' Tarfon who holds אשם ודאי לא בעיא ידיעה בתחלה.

הוכל מודים בשפחה חרופה – והכל מודים בשפחה חרופה – Both ר' יוחגן וריש לקיש would agree that if a person sinned five times with a שפחה חרופה, and was קרבן after one violation, he would have to bring a separate קרבן for the next violation.

ומחלוקת בשפחה חרופה

According to ידיעה that ידיעה plays a role in קרבן אשם, when one sins with a שפחה חרופה multiple times, whether it is done in one period of forgetfulness or many periods of forgetfulness, יוחנן would require separate קרבנות for each violation, because he holds ידיעות מחלקות.

ריש לקיש would require bringing just one קרבן, because he does not hold ידיעות מחלקות.

Rashi Points out the unique laws of שפחה חרופה in relation to ידיעות מחלקות in the fact that, had one sinned במזיד several times with a שפחה חרופה he would only be obligated to bring one בשוגג Nonetheless, if he sinned בשוגג several times with a הרופה. Nonetheless, if he sinned בהעלם and only afterwards realized his transgressions at different times, OR, he realized his transgression between each act and subsequently forgot. THAT is where the החלוקה of יחובן 'י and ייש would apply, whether or not we say ידיעות מחלקות.



Review



The Gemara now goes into another discussion which will lead back to our topic of one or more קרבנות.

- נתכוין להגביה את התלוש וחתך את המחובר פטור

If a person tried to lift something that was detached from the ground and accidentally cut something that was attached to the ground, he is כמתעסק because he is considered to be מתעסק - As Rashi explains, we learn from the Posuk in the Parsha of חטאת which says -

- אשר חטא בה, פרט למתעסק

One who was preoccupied with doing another act is exempt from a קרבן חטאת.

This is different than a שוגג - who intended to do this particular act, but did not realize that it is forbidden - either because of שגגת שבת - he was unaware that it was Shabbos, or שגגת שבה - he did not know that this act is forbidden.

Therefore, in our case, since he did not intend to cut at all, he is פטור.

However.

- נתכוין לחתוך את התלוש וחתך את המחובר

A person who intended to do an act of cutting, but thought he was cutting something that was already detached from the ground, and instead cut something that was still attached, we have a מחלוקת:

רבא considers this also to be a מתעסק and he is פטור, because איס considers this also to be a מתעסק and he is לא פטור - He had no intention of doing a forbidden cutting.

Whereas, אביי considers this to be a שוגג and he is חייב, because

- הא קמיכוין לחתיכה בעלמא - He did intend to do an act of cutting.

9 The גמרא presents a ברייתא that serves as the source for 'רבא's opinion. The ברייתא has two basic statements:

חומר בשבת משאר מצוות שהשבת עשה שתים בהעלם אחד חייב על כל א' Shabbos is more severe than other Mitzvos in that multiple violations in a single period of forgetfulness would generate multiple קרבנות. The גמרא explains that this is in contrast to עבודה זרה where if - זיבח וקיטר וניסך בהעלמה אחת

One slaughters, burns incense and pours libations to the idol, he is קרבן only one קרבן.









Review



חומר בשאר מצוות מבשבת שבשאר מצוות שגג בלא מתכוין חייב מה שאין – כן בשבת – כן בשבת

Other Mitzvos are stricter than שבת in that a שוגג בלא מתכוין is שוגג בלא מתכוין. The מודג discusses five different possibilities about how this contrast may also be with עבודה זרה but ultimately rejects all of them.

Instead, the שבת concludes that we are contrasting שנת with other מצוות, such as a case that you thought food was שומן, permitted fat, when in fact it was חלב.

The conclusion of Rava's proof from this Braisa continues on the next daf.





