

Our shiur began with the continuation of the Braisa from the previous Daf which said;

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

That certain Mitzvos are more stringent than Shabbos in that a שגג בלא מתכוין - an extreme שוגג שיטוע would be חייב, whereas in Hilchos Shabbos he would be פטור.



Rava explains this passage as follows;

In the case of איסור חלב, if one ate a piece of fat thinking it was שומן - permitted fat, and it turned out to be חלב - forbidden fat, he brings a הרבן חטאת, but in the parallel case of שבת, which would be.

-נתכוין לחתוך את התלוש וחתך את המחובר

Where one intends to do an act of CUTTING on something detached from the ground and accidentally cuts something that is ATTACHED to the ground, he is פקרבן -a clear proof to 'רבא's opinion, that a case like this is considered מתעסק.

As Rashi explains, he is still חייב in the case of חלב, because the Gemara in מסכת כריתות makes an exception of מתעסק בחלבים ועריות חייב שכן נהנה -

That regarding חלב and illicit relations one would be חייב even when מתעסק, because he derives physical pleasure.

אביי would respond that the case we are contrasting with שבת is not where a person mistook שומן for שמן, but a case where a person did not realize he was eating fat at all. He thought he was swallowing saliva - which is not considered eating at all - and it turned out to be אָרבן. In this case he is indeed a אָרבן, but nevertheless אָרבן to bring a קרבן, based on the exception of אַרבן.

But in the parallel case of שבת, which would be, נתכוין להגביה נתכוין להגביה אה אהתלוש – את התלוש וחתך את המחובר פטור

Where a person never intended to do an act of cutting at all, but only to LIFT something detached and accidentally cut something, he would be פטר because of מתעסק.

However, where he intended to do the act of cutting he is חייב, because that is not מתעסק.











The above Machlokes is the first of three disputes between מתעסק and רבא where אביי defines an action as מתעסק and he is חייב, and אביי defines the action as שוגג and he is חייב.

The second מחלוקת is A person intended to throw something two אמות הרבים A and he threw it four אמות.

רבא says he is רבא,

דארבע זוריקה לא קמיכוין - He did not intend to throw a distance of איסור, of four אמות.

אב" says he is ח"ב because,

דהא קמיכוין לזריקה - He did intend to perform an act of throwing, which makes him a שוגג.

The final מחלוקת is in a case of כסבור רשות היחיד ונמצאת רשות היחיד - a person thought he was throwing in a רשות היחיד, and it turned out to be a רשות הרבים.

6 רבא emphasizes the fact that there was no intention for a forbidden אביי, while אביי emphasizes the intention for a זריקה.

The אמרא לפרובא ממרא משנה each case מרבא reasoning to exempt is a greater חידוש. The אמר next wants to support אביי אביי אחלו משנה משנה next wants to support מלאכות 95 מלאכות משנה which enumerates the 39 מלאכות סל Shabbos, from which we also learn that a person can be חייב א separate שבת on a single שבת if he does every מלאכה בהעלם אחד.

Now, 39 separate חטאות can only be in a case of אלאכות ושבת ושבת ושבת ושבת ושבת ושבת ושבת לאכות, where he is aware of Shabbos but he is not aware of any of the 39 מלאכות. But if he does not know of any one of the 39 מלאכות to be forbidden, that means that he is not aware of the entire concept of Shabbos. If so, he should bring only one הקרבן חטאת.







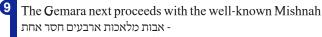


Review



- The גמרא answers that the idea that one can be obligated for all 39 שבת on a single שבת while remembering that it is but forgetting something about all of the מלאכות, can be explained in three ways:
  - -1- According to אביי it can simply be explained that he knew all of the אסור אסור but simply did not know the שיעורים which according to אביי is defined as מתעסק.

- 2- According to רבא that this would be considered מתעסק, we could say that Rava follows the opinion of יוחנן and interprets the Mishnah that the person knew that the were forbidden but did not know there was a חיוב כרת which according to יו is considered שוגג.
  - -3- Even if רבי holds like ריש לקיש, who does not consider this a מוזים but a מזיד, he can explain the case to be where he indeed does not know that the מלאכות are forbidden, however, דידעה he knows about Shabbos only with regard to the Halacha of תחום שבת, and the Mishnah follows the opinion of דאורייתא is תחום שבת that ר"ע.



There are 39 primary מלאכות forbidden on Shabbos.

The Gemara explains - מנינא למה לי

Why must the משנה inform us of the total number of כולאכות?
After all, the Mishnah could just enumerate all the מלאכות and we could add it up to arrive at the sum total.

אמר ר' יוחנן שאם עשאן כולם בהעלם אחד חייב על כל אחת ואחת – To teach us that if one does all of them in a single period of forgetfulness he is חייב a separate קרבן for each one of them. This is the original teaching of יוחנון which the Gemara mentioned several times on the previous.









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The Gemara goes on to analyze the מלאכות of the Mishnah, which seem to be listed in chronological order. Therefore, the Gemara questions the order of the first two which seem to be out of order.

החורש - Sowing and plowing? The order should be reversed - first one plows then one sows?! -

The gemora explains that the mishna is referring to Eretz Yisroel where the soil is very hard, therefore they need to do a second plowing after sowing to cover the seeds.

The Gemara then cites a Braisa which teaches חרבה מעין מלאכה אחת אינו חייב אלא אחת –

If somebody does many different actions that all relate to a single category of מלאכה - for example – sowing, pruning, grafting, planting - he brings only one קרבן, because these activities are all part of זורע, as they all promote growth.





The Gemara then goes on to teach several other Halachos.

Sometimes one can do a single act that will be in violation of two separate מלאכות.

- הזומר וצריך לעצים חייב שתים אחת משום קוצר ואחת משום נוטע Pruning when one needs the wood. By cutting the wood for his needs he transgresses - קוצר - reaping, and at the same time he is pruning the tree, which promotes growth, thus נוטע, which for trees is the equivalent of זורע.

Similarly, digging a hole or making a furrow is the same as plowing.

Sometimes, the context of an action can determine in which category of מלאכה it is.

For example, removing a clump of dirt from the floor, or filling a hole;

בונה in one's home it's a violation of בונה,





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The Gemara next deals with the following case: החופר גומא ואינו צריך אלא לעפרה -

One digs a hole - however he does not need the hole - he only needs the dirt.

This is a classic case of מלאכה בריכה שאינה בריכה שאינה - A מלאכה done not for its defined purpose.

The איסור is making a hole - but he did not commit the act to create and have a hole. He made the hole to get the dirt.

Therefore, מלאכה ה' holds פטור לגופה צריכה צריכה שאינה - He is exempt from a קרבן.

ר' יהודה holds מלאכה שאינה צריכה לגופה - He is obligated in a Korban.

This is all in the field. But in the house, even ר' יהודה would agree he's פטור because האי מקלקל הוא - the act is destructive to his home, and the rule is יכל המקלקלין פטורין - Part of the definition of שבת much of the definition of מלאכה is to be constructive, and when somebody does a מלאכה in a destructive way he is exempt.

The third מלאכה mentioned in the Mishnah is - הקוצר - Reaping.

The Gemara again points out that all types of harvesting are included in Reaping.

רב אשי holds that removing dates from a palm tree by throwing something at the tree is מלאכה כלאחר יד, and unusual way to do the מלאכה and therefore he is not חייב.

The next מאמה was המעמר - Gathering.

The Gemara cites the following מחלוקת;

א says, gathering salt from the salt mines is also a violation of מעמר of says.

מעמר says

מעמר סעמר הלא בגידולי only applies to items grown from the ground.













The next מלאכה was מילה - Threshing.
Here too, the Gemara points out that there are other forms of threshing, such as beating flax and cotton.

