

 $oldsymbol{\mathsf{A}}$ Today we will בע"ה learn מסכת שקלים of מסכת.

The topics we will learn about include:

Our Gemara will discuss the משה שמן that משה משה made, how it was prepared, for what it was used, who uses it and who does not, and will mention several מעשה ניסים related to the שמן המשחה.

Our gemara will also discuss the dimensions of the ארון, the dimensions of the luchos which were inside the ארון, how the merchant were written on each of the 2 luchos, and other teachings related to the ארון and the לוחות הברית





Some of the key terms and concepts we will learn about include שמן המשחה

שמן המשחה מר דרור קנה בשם קנמן בשם קנמן בשם קדה

ארגז שהושיבו פלישתים 🌎

In the time of אלי הכהן, the Jews waged war against the פלישתים and they took the ארון into battle to help them to be victorious. However, the Jews were not worthy and the ארון was taken captive by the פלישתים. The פלישתים were then punished severely, and returned the ארון along with many gifts of appeasement. Among these gifts was a special box, an ארגו, which became a permanent addition to the ארגון קודש. According to one opinion, the Sefer Torah that Moshe Rabenu wrote was kept in this ארגו.









So lets review

The gemara continues the discussion from the previous daf about the fate of the ארון קודש after the חורבן.

The gemara states:

משנגנז הארון נגנז עמו צנצנת המן וצלוחית שמן המשחה ומקלו של אהרן ופרחיו ושקדיו וארגז שהשיבו פלשתים אשם לאלהי ישראל

Together with the ארון, hidden together with it was the container that contained the מן, a flask of the oil of the שמן המשחה, the staff of אהרן הכהן, and the box that the פלישתים gave to the Jews when they returned the ארון from captivity.

All these items were hidden by יאשיהו המלך, who was afraid that these items would be taken captive along with the Jews, and he was concerned that they would not ever return back to Eretz Yisroel.

The fate of the ארון קודש after the חורבן משנגנז הארון נגנז עמו...

The gemara now discusses the שמן המשחה that Moshe Rabenu prepared.

פיטום שמן המשחה

The preparation of the שמן המשחה as described in Parshas Kee

ואתה קח לך וגו' וקידה חמש מאות וגו' שהן אלף וחמש מאות מנים: There was a total of 1500 Maneh of these ingredients (approximately 640 Kilo, or 1400 pounds), as explained in Parshas Kee Seesah.

According to Rav Meir, all the ingredients mentioned in the pasuk, the מר דרור, קנה בשם, קנמן בשם were boiled in 12 lug of oil (between 3.6-7.2 liters), and that was how the שמן המשחה was prepared.

Rav Yehuda however, holds that the 4 ingredients were first boiled in water, and then the oil was poured over the boiled ingredients.











עכן המשחה (שמן המשחה שמן המשחה שמן המשחה שמן המשחה שמן המשחה (Rebbe Yehuda bar Ilai taught that everything surrounding the המשחה from start to finish was miraculous, as this small amount of 3-7 liters of oil was boiled with the 4 ingredients, which alone should have boiled down, leaving almost nothing, and yet whatever small amount that was left was enough to anoint the entire Mishkan and all the בלים, the Menora, Aharon HaKohen and all of his sons for all the 7 ימי המלואים, and to anoint the Kohanim Gedolim and Jewish Kings for all the generations.



A new king requires anointing from the שמן המשחה

מלך בן מלך אין טעון משיחה

However, if the new king is the son of the previous king, he does not need anointing from the שמן המשחה

אבל כ"ג בן כ"ג אפי' עד עשרה דורות טעון משיחה

A kohen Gadol, son of another Kohen Gadol, does require anointing.

וכולו קיים לעתיד לבא

All of the שמון המשחה that Moshe Rabenu prepared will remain in the future as the Pasuk testifies

שמן משחת קודש יהיה זה לי לדורותיכם

The gemara now relates other facts about the שמן המשחה

אין מושחין המלכים אלא על גבי המעיין

Kings are to be anointed specifically near a stream of running water.

אין מושחין מלך בן מלך אלא מפני המחלוקת

A king, son of a king would be anointed only if there was controversy surrounding his appointment, as we see by Shlomo HaMelech who was anointed because of the machlokes from Adoniyahu.











אין מושחין המלכים אלא מן הקרן

Kings should be anointed specifically from the horn of an animal, and not from a jug, as a horn, a קרן, symbolizes majesty and longevity.

דוד ושלמה נמשחו מן הקרן היתה מלכותן מלכות קיימת

Dovid HaMelech and Shlomo HaMelech both were anointed from a קרן and their kingdom reigns for posterity.



And finally, Kohanim may not be anointed as Kings as the pasuk says

לא יסור שבט מיהודה

The royal family in Israel must come specifically from the tribe of Yehuda, and Kohanim come from the tribe of Levi.



The gemara returns to its discussion about the ארון קודש and discusses the dimensions of the ארון and how the luchos fit into the aron.

The gemara brings 2 opinions, the opinion of רבי יוחנן, who will explain the dimensions of the ארון according to רבי מאיר who holds that an אכם אים א נאפחים, and the opinion of יש אים who explains the dimensions according to רבי יהודה, who holds that an אכם אים יא נאפחים.

The dimensions of the ארון as listed in the Torah were אמתיים ארכו ארכו, or 2 ½ Amos of length, ואמה וחצי רחבו, and 1 ½ Amos in Width.

רבי יותנן according to רבי, who holds that an אכחים, who holds that an אכחים א is 6 טפחים, would therefore hold that the ארון was 15 טפחים long and 9 טפחים wide.









There were 4 ארון in the ארון, each one was 3 טפחים wide and 6 טפחים long. If laid side by side the 4 luchos would cover 12 טפחים of length, and with a ½ ספח for each wall, that leaves 2 טפחים of extra space, which contained the ספר תורה that was written by Moshe Rabenu.

ריש לקיש according to רבי יהודה, who holds that an טפחים is 5, would hold that the טפחים would hold that the טפחים long and 7 וועם איום wide.

There were 4 ארון in the ארון, each one was 3 טפחים wide and 6 טפחים long. If laid side by side that takes up 12 טפחים, and with a 4 po for each wall, that fits the 4 luchos exactly in the ארון. According to this opinion, there was a shelf outside the ארון which contained the ספר תורה of Moshe Rabenu.

רבי יהודה brings proof to his opinion, that the ספר תורה was outside the ארון from the Pasuk

לקוח את ספר התורה ושמתם אותו מצד ארון ברית ה' לקוח את ספר התורה אוו ספר brings proof to his opinion that the ספר תורה was inside the ארון from the pasuk

ונתת את העדות את הארון מלמעלה ואל הארון מלמעלה של העדות את הנפורת על הארון מלמעלה אליר אתו

and the עדות here is referring to the ספר תורה of Moshe Rabenu.



After discussing the dimensions of the ארון, the gemara now brings a double as to how the ארון was covered in gold.

כיצד עשה בצלאל את הארון

maintains that there were 3 boxes, 2 of gold, and 1 of wood. The wood box was sandwiched on the inside and the outside with the gold boxes, and then the sides were covered with gold as well.

Whereas

דבי שמעון בן לקיש maintained that the ארון was made of one solid piece of gold.









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The gemara now explains how the לוחות were written and brings several opinions.

רבי חנינה holds that 5 Dibros were written on each of the 2 Luchos.

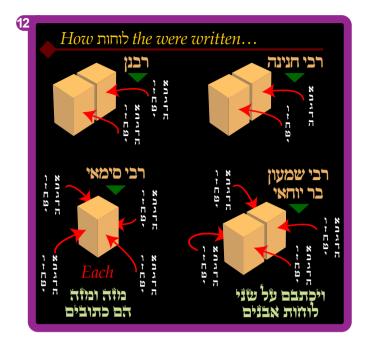
The רבין hold that all 10 Dibros were written on each of the 2 luchos.

רבי שמעון בר יוחאי holds that 20 Dibros were written on each of the 2 Luchos, 10 on each side of each of the Luchos, as the pasuk says

ויכתבם על שני לוחות אבנים

רבי סימאי holds that there were 40 Dibros on each of the 2 luchos, all 10 Dibros were written on each of the 4 sides of the luchos, as the pasuk says

מזה ומזה הם כתובים



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Between each of the Dibros, was written all the details and explanations of all Taryag mitzvos, or in other words, כל התורה כולה

was written by כס on the luchos haBris.

דכתיב ממולאים בתרשיש

כימא רבא

Just like the ocean is full of waves, so too the Luchos were full of דקדוקים between each of the Dibros.

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The daf concludes with a Maamar Agada about the giving of the Torah to Moshe Rabenu.

ר"פנחס בשם רבי שמעון בן לקיש: התורה שנתן לו הקב"ה למשה נתנה לו אש לבנה חרותה באש שחורה היא אש מובללת באש חצובה מאש ונתונה מאש דכתיב מימינו אש דת למו

The Torah that HaShem gave to Moshe Rabenu was a white fire carved on a black fire, fire mixed with fire, carved from fire and given from fire, as the pasuk says

From HaShem's RIght Hand He presented the fiery Torah to Bnai Yisrael.

חנניה בן אחי רבי יהושע אומר בין כל פיבור ופיבור פקפוקים ואותיותים ל תורם דכתיב - ממולאים בתרשיש כימא רבא





