

1 Today we will Be'H begin Mesechte Shekalim which discusses the laws of the Machtzis HaShekel, the ½ Shekel contribution that Yidden are commanded to bring annually to the Beis HaMikdash.



2 Our Mesechta will discuss how the מחצית השקל was collected, what it was used for, who was responsible for the Hekdesh funds, and in general, how the daily operations of the Beis Hamikdash functioned.

- ◆ The מחצית השקל funds:
 - ~ How they were collected
 - ~ What they were used for
 - ~ Who was responsible
- ◆ Functioning of the בית המקדש

3 Our Mesechte does not appear in the Talmud Bavli but only in the Talmud Yerushalmi. So the wording of the Gemorrah is slightly different from the Bavli. Also there is no Rashi and Tosfos on this Mesechta. However Mesechte Shkalim has long been included in the Daf HaYomi calendar.

- מסכת שקלים ← תלמוד ירושלמי!
- ✗ Does not appear in תלמוד בבלי
 - ! Different wording of the גמרא
 - ✗ No תוספות and רש"י
- ✓ Daf HaYomi

4 We begin with the 1st Perek, באחד באדר, which discusses how the collection of the מחצית השקל took place.

Our Mishna teaches that we begin announcing the Mitzva of Machtzis HaShekel from Rosh Chodesh Adar

On the 15th of Adar we begin to make other preparations for the upcoming Aliya LaRegel.

4

פרק באחד באדר

מלפני:

באחד באדר משמיעין...
ובחמישה עשר בו...

5 Some of the key topics and concepts that we will learn about include:

מחצית השקל

Machtsis HaShekel, which is the focus of this entire Mesechta, was the ½ Shekel contribution that was brought annually by every Jew to participate in and to help fund the Korbanos of the Beis HaMikdash.

תרומת הלשכה

All the funds and coins that were donated for the Machtzis HaShekel were collected in a special chamber in the Beis HaMikdash.

In this chamber, the coins were placed in 3 large vessels from which they were appropriated for the Korbanos Tzibur for the coming year. This process is called תרומת הלשכה.

5

מחצית השקל

קרבנות ציבור

תרומת הלשכה

6 So let's review:

Our Mishna began with

באחד באדר משמיעין על השקלים

On the first of Adar we begin announcing the annual collection of the מחצית השקל for the Beis HaMikdash

ועל הכלאים

On this date as well, we begin announcing to people to take heed of their fields and gardens to make sure that 2 different types of species are not growing together in violation of the issur of כלאים

6

מלפני:

באחד באדר משמיעין על השקלים

On the first of אדר we announce:

- ◆ The collection of the מחצית השקל
- ◆ To check for כלאים

7 The Mishnah also mentioned that

ובחמשה עשר בו קורין את המגילה בכרכין

On the 15th of Adar, We read the Megilla in Walled Cities and

ומתקנים את הדרכים ואת הרחובות ואת מקוות המים

We also begin repairing the roads and streets as well as checking the mikvaos to make sure that they are all in order for the Jews who will be going up to Jerusalem for Pesach and the other Festivals.

7

ובחמשה עשר בו



And on the fifteenth:

◆ We read the מגילה in walled cities

◆ We begin repairing roads and מקוות



8 The Gemorrah then asked

ולמה באחד באדר

Why does the collection of the השקל have to start davka on this date ?

כדי שיביאו ישראל את שקליהן בעונתן ותיתרם תרומת הלשכה מן החדשה בזמנה באחד בניסן

We want the korbanos to come from the funds given by Am Yisrael for the year in which they're offered --not from last year's funds!

The 1st of Nissan is the cut-off date when the Trumas HaLishkha is replenished with the new Shkalim for the new year. So we start collecting one month in advance, on the first of Adar.

8

למה באחד באדר?

ולמה באחד באדר?



כדי שיביאו ישראל את שקליהן בעונתן... We start collecting in advance...

...ותיתרם תרומת הלשכה מן החדשה בזמנה

...to replenish the funds in time for the new year

9 ומר רבי שמואל ב"ר יצחק

learns out that the תרומת הלשכה begins on Rosh Chodesh Nissan from the Mishkan, which was erected on Rosh Chodesh Nissan. And it was further learned about the Mishkan

ביום שהוקם המשכן בו ביום נתרמה תרומה

--That immediately on that very day that the Mishkan was erected, the new shekalim were appropriated for the Korbanos, setting a precedent forever that Rosh Chodesh Nissan is the day of תרומת הלשכה

לחדשי השנה רב טבי רב יאשיה בשם רב כהנא learn this from the phrase that appears in 2 different posukim: In Parshas HaChodesh, it says ראשון הוא לכם לחדשי השנה

and in another posuk, about the Olas Rosh Chodesh it says: זאת עולת חודש בחדשו לחדשי השנה

telling us that Rosh Chodesh Nissan as is the beginning date for the new Korbanos

9

תרומת הלשכה: ראש חודש ניסן



רבי שמואל ב"ר יצחק רב טבי ורב יאשיה בשם רב כהנא

ביום שהוקם המשכן בו ביום נתרמה תרומה

ראשון הוא לכם לחדשי השנה

Just as in פרשת החודש "It's the start of 'the year's months'"

זאת עולת חודש בחדשו לחדשי השנה

קרבנות



The Mishkan was erected then

Setting a precedent

10 Rav Huna then brought a pasuk in Divrei HaYamim describing the fact that the נביאים would announce to the people to bring their משאת משה, the Machtzis HaShekel, as Moshe Rabenu commanded in the Midbar. Since the נביאים found it necessary to announce this Mitzva, Beis Din instituted this announcement as a yearly practice.

10 מהו משמיעין? אמר רב הונא: מכריזין

Just as the נביאים would announce

ויתנו קול להביא משאת משה

11 The Gemorrah said that if there is a leap year and there are 2 months of Adar, we announce the collection of the Machtzis HaShekel in the Second Adar, as it is closer to Rosh Chodesh Nissan.

If we would announce this on the first of Adar Rishon, there would be 60 days until Rosh Chodesh Nissan and people would not heed the call.

11 In a leap year:

60 days!

12 רבי חזקיה Then asked: Perhaps we should say that those who live far from Eretz Yisroel should begin announcements about sending Shkalim months earlier, so that it should arrive on time in Eretz Yisroel for Rosh Chodesh Nissan?

We actually do set 3 different times during the year for the collection of the funds, on each of the Yomim Tovim.

Isn't this then to accommodate those who are sending their Machtzis HaShekel from afar?

The Gemorrah answered that everyone must get their Machtzis HaShekel to the Beis HaMikdash by Rosh Chodesh Nissan; It's only the ceremony of תרומת הלשכה that happens 3 times a year, on the 3 Yomim Tovim, when all the Yidden come for Aliya LaRegel. It's done that way is just to show them that they all have a chelek in all of the Korbanos that are brought throughout the year

12 רבי חזקיה

Those who live far away earlier

So it arrives in ארץ ישראל on time

בשלושה פרקים תורמים את הלשכה

בפרוס החג בפרוס העצרת בפרוס הפסח

Isn't this for those who live far away? ?

! Only the ceremony happens 3 times

To show that the קרבנות come from everyone

13 The Gemara then went on to teach some important Musar lessons connected with the Mechetzes HaShekel:
 רבי יהודה בן פזי בשם רבי taught: How can we read the following contrasting psukim and not be afraid of the tremendous power of the Yetzer Hara:
 By the donations of the Mishkan the pasuk says עגל לב, only those with generous natures donated. Whereas for the הזהב, the pasuk says ויתפרקו כל העם, everyone came running.
 By Matan Torah, the pasuk says ויוצא משה את העם, Bnai Yisroel needed to be led out to Har Sinai, Whereas to ask for spies to spy out the land, the pasuk says ותקרבון אלי כולכם, everyone came running to Moshe Rabenu
 By Krias Yam Suf, Bnai Yisrael answered Moshe Rabenu's lead in the Shira as the pasuk says אז ישיר משה, Whereas in speaking bad about Eretz Yisroel, everyone had what to say without being coaxed by anyone as the pasuk says ותשא כל העדה את קולם

13 רבי יהודה בן פזי בשם רבי:
How can we not be afraid?

<p>For good</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ For the משכן כל נדיב לב <i>Only the generous!</i> ◆ At מתן תורה ויוצא משה את העם <i>He needed to be led out!</i> ◆ For ים סוף at שירה אז ישיר משה <i>He answered well!</i> 	<p>For evil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ For עגל הזהב ויתפרקו כל העם <i>Everyone!</i> ◆ To ask for spies ותקרבון אלי כולכם <i>They came running!</i> ◆ Speaking bad about ישראל ותשא כל העדה את קולם <i>They needed no coaxing!</i>
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14 Rabbi Yossi Bar Chanina taught that in fact Bnai Yisrael realized their mistakes and in the end brought the gold and donations to the Mishkan as a repentance for any misdeeds that they did in the העגל

14 ר' יוסי בר חנינא
In fact בני ישראל realized their mistakes

The gold and donations to the משכן were a **כפרה** For the העגל

15 The Gemara then returned to the halachos of the Mechetzes HaShekel:
 רבי חגי בשם רבי שמואל בר נחמן taught that the word תרומה is mentioned 3 times in posukim to refer to 3 different types of donations:
 תרומת אדנים, תרומת שקלים ותרומת המשכן --donations for the silver sockets that held up the mishkan, donations for the silver coins to buy the korbanos, and donations for the Mishkan.

15 רבי חגי בשם רבי שמואל בר נחמן:
 The word תרומה is mentioned 3 times to refer to:

- ◆ תרומת אדנים 
- ◆ תרומת שקלים 
- ◆ תרומת המשכן 

16 רבי שמעון בן גמליאל taught that:
 מצוות הנוהגות באדר שני אינן נוהגות בראשון --חוץ מהספד ותענית
 --All the mitzvos mentioned in our Mishna that were performed in Adar, in a leap year, are performed only in the second Adar, --with the exception of תענית and הספד which are also observed in the first Adar.

16 רבי שמעון בן גמליאל
 מצוות הנוהגות באדר שני אינן נוהגות בראשון

In a leap year:



Except: תענית and הספד Also in the first אדר

