Introduction to פרק שביעי – כלל גדול

This chapter is a turning-point in the מסכח; having dealt with preparations for במה מדליקין) שבח etc.) and expanded study of laws governing "carrying" (especially in the previous 2 chapters), general rules of liability for חיוב קרבן הטאת; - specifically with an eye towards חיוב קרבן חטאת for violation of שבת if done משנה are laid out in the first משנה which are then expounded over the next 5+ דפים. The next משנה presents the canonical list of 39 משנה and that will return us to issues relating to הוצאה, which will be the focus of study (with significant tangents) through the 11th chapter

2.7.1

67b (משנה א) \rightarrow 69a (משנה א)

ו. הָאֶזְרָח בַּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְלַגֵּר הַגִּר בְּתוֹכָם **תּוֹרָה אַחַת יִהְיֶה לֶכֶם לְעשֶׁה בְּשְׁנְגָה**: במדבר טו, כט ב. **וְהַנָּפֶשׁ אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶּׂה בְּיָד רָתָה** מִן הָאָזְרָח וּמִן הַגַּר אָת ה' הוּא מְנֶבֶיּף וְנְכְרָתָה הַנָּפֶשׁ הַהוּא מְקֶּרֶב עַמָּהּ: *במדבר טו, ל* 3. **וְכִי תִשְׁגוּ וְלֹא תַעֲשׂוּ** אֵת כָּל הַמִּצְוֹת הָאֵלֶה אֲשֶׁר דְּבֶּר ה' אֶל מֹשֶׁה: *במדבר טו, כב*

- I. שבת Categories of שנה א משנה א
 - a. If: he forgot the essential institution of שבתות and did multiple מלאכות over many הטאת liable for 1 חטאת
 - b. If: he remembered the essential institution of שבת and did (as above) liable for 1 חטאת for each
 - c. If: he was aware that the day was שבת and did (as above) liable for each אב מלאכה (limit 39)
 - d. If: he did many מלאכות which are all subsets of one מלאכה only liable for 1 חטאת
- II. Analysis of rhetoric "כלל גדול"
 - a. Suggestion: "כלל גדול" used here (and in שביעית ז:א is used
 - i. Because: in each case it is followed by "ועוד כלל אחר" (שביעית ז:ב, שבת ז:ג)
 - ii. However: מעשרות שיא) "ועוד כלל אחר" (מעשרות א:א) without ever using "כלל גדול"
 - iii. שבת בי אבין and שבת בי שביעית have אבות ותולדות שפאל גדול" has none →no מעשרות ;"כלל גדול" אבות ותולדות שביעית אביעית האבין "כלל גדול" אביעית אביעית אביעית האבין "כלל גדול" אביעית האבין "כלל גדול" אביעית האביע
 - 1. challenge: according to בר קפרא, who reads "כלל גדול" in מעשרות 'א:א) how will he explain it?
 - b. Rather: these 3 are hierarchically linked:
 - i. שביעי. is more severe than שביעית (applies to מחובר as well as מחובר)
 - ii. שביעית is more severe than מעשרות only applies to human food)
 - iii. מעשרות (according to באר are more severe than פאה (compare משרות א:א with א:א with פאה מעשרות)
- III. Dispute ר' יוחנן ורשב"ל vs. ר' יוחנן ורשב"ל regarding level of ignorance of 1st group (liable 1 חטאת for all)
 - a. אב referent -one who never knew about שבת (e.g. baby raised or person converted among non-Jews)
 - i. Challenge:1st group is defined as שוכח עיקר שבת, implying that he once knew
 - 1. Defense: שוכח means that it was "forgotten to him" i.e. he never knew
 - 2. Implication: if he knew and then forgot שבת would be liable 1 for each "forgotten" שבת
 - a. *Challenge*: should add that to 2nd clause ("he knew and forgot, and all the more so if he knew...)
 - b. Answer: phrase defining 2nd group שבת means that he once knew about שבת means that he once knew
 - c. Implication: if he currently knew about עיקר שבת, he'd be liable for each אב מלאכה
 - i. Challenge: should have included that in 3rd clause and ק"ו to a case where he knew the day
 - ii. Rather: the 1st group is one who knew about שבת and then forgot (as we read it)
 - 1. But: רב ושמואל extend that grouping to one who never knew
 - b. ד"י ורשב"ל. 1st group is *only* one who originally knew
 - i. But: one who never knew (e.g. תינוק שנשבה) is fully exempt
 - ii. Challenge: ברייתא explicitly uses תינוק שנשבה etc. as an example of our 1st category
 - 1. And: he is liable 1 (each) for all חלב and all ע"ז he may have violated
 - 2. Dissent: מונבז declares him to be exempt;
 - a. מונבז argued before מזיד that מזיד is compared to שוגג (vv. 1-2)
 - i. Just as: מזיד originally knew, same with שוגג
 - ii. *רבנן*: vv. 1-2 compared to v. 3 *גנן*: becomes the model:
 - 1. Model: any עבירה which carries כרת if done במזיד requires חטאת קבועה if done בשוגג
 - b. ד"ע if so, why not demand that he know when he violates (this is now "מזיד")?
 - c. מונבז: accepts this definition as well (discussion follows)
 - iii. Answer: ר"י ורשב"ל are following מונבז