18.03.04

28a (משנה ג2) → 29a (משנה ג2)

- I משנה גב applications of חזקת חיים (assumption of an agent that the dispatcher is still alive)
 - a if the dispatcher is elderly or ill, the agent still gives the מ under the assumption that he's still alive
 - i רבא: only if he was ill or elderly, but if he was a גוסס (on his deathbed) or had reached 80 years we assume he's died, since most גורות and people who have reached גורות die soon.
 - 1 Challenge (משנה expands on our משנה "even if he was 100 years old..."
 - (a) Answer1: רבא rejected
 - (b) Answer2: once he's successfully reached that age, he may live longer
 - 2 Challenge (רבה to משנה assumes משנה assumes חזקת חיים
 - (a) Contra: a גט which is active 1 hour before death she may not eat תרומה immediately
 - (i) Answer: don't challenge תרומה she can eat חולין, but the גע must be valid or not
 - 3 Challenge2 (רבה to אביי): clause [b] (below) vs. the ruling above
 - (a) Answer (ר' אדא): any hour could be the one before he dies; we have to take that into account
 - (i) Rejection: she may predecease him
 - (b) answer (י"מ משנה follows מ"מ (לא חייש למיתה) other rulings follow ר"מ (ערכה) (אביי (ארביי) (ארביי) (ארביי)
 - (i) Support: dispute about taking תור"מ . מוד no concern it'll break; ר"י concern
 - (c) Answer (רבא): all agree that we aren't חושש he's already died, just that he may die (in the near future)
 - (i) Challenge (ר' אדא בר מתנה): the dispute about the נוד is akin to שמא ימות
 - 1. attempted deflection: a wine-flask is different; it can be given to a שומר to ensure its status
 - a. rejecxtion: your guard needs his own guard (ערבך ערבא צריך)
 - (d) Answer (modified): all agree that there is no concern about שמא ימות ,שמא מו is a dispute (ר"י. י" ר"מ)
 - b if a מכהן goes to מדה", his wife continues eating תרומה under the assumption that he's still alive
 - c if someone sends a קרבן חטאת, we offer it up under the assumption that he's still alive
 - i note: must be either a קרבן sent by a woman or a bird else, he needs to perform סמיכה on location
 - d justification: if we only had the ruling in case of סד"א, גע since there's no alternative,
 - but re: חולין, since she can eat חזקת חיים, since she can eat
 - ii If: we only had סד"א, תרומה we allow חזקת חיים because there may be no alternative
 - iii Therefore: we also need קמ"ל שי we won't bring potential חולין לעזרה when in doubt קמ"ל
- II משנה ד משנה: 3 things reported by ר' אלעזר בן פרטא (and were confirmed)
 - a situations where we assume חזקת חיים
 - i examples:
 - 1 someone living in a city surrounded by a siege
 - 2 someone on a boat that is stormed-tossed
 - 3 someone who is being taken to a capital judgment
 - (a) ישראל: only true about ישראל; otherwise, once convicted, he dies
 - (i) challenge1 (אביי): they can also be bribed
 - (ii) answer: they don't accept bribes after the court has signed the order
 - (iii) *challenge2*: if someone runs away and עדים report that he was sentenced to die we execute him 1. *defense2*: perhaps if he ran away, clear that there was no argument to save him
 - (iv) challenge3: if a "reports that X died/was killed –wife may marry (not from a non-Jewish executioner)
 - 1. perhaps: "died" means "sentenced to die" (else why not believe non-J court מסיח לפי תומו
 - 2. defense3: means "died" we don't believe them במסיח לפי תומו if they have an interest in it (cover-up)
 - (b) בי"ד של עכו"ם only true about בי"ד של עכו"ם, but בי"ד, once he's sentenced, there's no hope for appeal
 - (i) challenge: בי"ד של ישראל could still find a זכות
 - (ii) answer: after גמר דין, they no longer raise the issue
 - (iii) continuation: (challenges 2&3 are brought as support, rejected as per defenses 2 & 3)
 - situations where we no longer assumer חומרי מתים where we impute חומרי מתים and חומרי מתים
 - i meaning: a בת כהן לישראל a בת כהן לישראל & a תרומה still can't eat תרומה
 - ii examples:
 - 1 someone living in a city where the besiegers have already broken through the walls
 - 2 someone on a boat that has sunk
 - 3 someone who has already been condemned to die