Chullin 101 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Gid Hanasheh of a Non-Kosher Animal

Gemara:

👉 The Mishnah brought a machlokes:

Rebbe Yehuda:

- One can be liable for eating gid hanasheh from a non-kosher animal

Rebbe Shimon:

- He is completely patur

2️⃣ Why Does Rebbe Shimon Say Patur?

👉 Rebbe Shimon holds:

- Gid hanasheh has no flavor

👉 Therefore:

- It is not considered eating the meat of the non-kosher animal

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👉 Additionally:

- The Torah's prohibition of gid hanasheh applies only to an animal whose meat may otherwise be eaten

👉 Therefore:

- Gid hanasheh does not apply to a non-kosher animal

3️⃣ Gid Hanasheh of a Neveilah

👉 Rav discusses:

- A kosher animal already has the prohibition of gid hanasheh
- The animal then dies without shechita and becomes a neveilah

👉 Question:

- Can the new prohibition of neveilah also apply to the gid?

4️⃣ Issur Kollel

👉 Rebbe Meir:

- Yes

👉 Reason:

- Neveilah prohibits the entire animal
- Not just the gid

👉 Since the new issur includes many additional parts of the animal:

- It can also take effect on the gid

📌 This is called:

👉 Issur Kollel

- A new prohibition includes a wider group of things

5️⃣ Chachamim Disagree

👉 Chachamim:

- Ein issur chal al issur

👉 Since gid hanasheh was already forbidden:

- Neveilah does not create an additional liability on the gid

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6️⃣ Olah & Shor Haniskal

👉 Chachamim agree in cases such as:

- An olah
- A shor haniskal

👉 The gid was originally:

- Forbidden to eat
- But permitted for benefit

👉 Afterwards:

- It becomes forbidden even for benefit

7️⃣ Issur Mosif

👉 This is called:

- Issur mosif

👉 The second prohibition adds:

- A new level of restriction

👉 Therefore:

- The second issur can take effect

8️⃣ Issur Kollel vs Issur Mosif

👉 Issur Kollel:

- The new issur spreads to additional items

👉 Issur Mosif:

- The new issur adds an additional restriction to the same item

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9️⃣ Rebbe Yosi HaGlili

👉 The Gemara identifies a view that:

- Does not accept issur kollel
- But can accept the stronger concept of issur mosif

🔟 Tamei Person Eating Kodshim

👉 Case:

- A person becomes tamei
- He then eats kodshim

👉 If the meat is tahor:

- He is liable

👉 The Gemara discusses what happens when:

- The meat itself had already become tamei

1️⃣1️⃣ Which Tumah Came First?

👉 If the person became tamei first:

- His more serious prohibition was already in place

👉 If the meat became tamei first:

- A later prohibition on the person may be viewed as issur kollel

👉 Rebbe Yosi HaGlili:

- Does not accept that issur kollel creates the additional liability

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1️⃣2️⃣ Shabbos and Yom Kippur

👉 The Gemara discusses a case where:

- Shabbos and Yom Kippur coincide
- A person performs melachah

👉 Question:

- Is he liable for both prohibitions or only one?

📌 Each Can Add Something

👉 Shabbos:

- Has the more severe punishment of skilah

👉 Yom Kippur:

- Adds the prohibition of eating and other restrictions

👉 This relates to:

- Issur mosif
- Issur kollel

1️⃣3️⃣ The Opinions Are Reversed

👉 The Gemara initially tries to prove Rebbe Yosi HaGlili accepts issur kollel.

👉 Answer:

- Eipoch
- Reverse the opinions

👉 Therefore:

- The earlier proof falls away

1️⃣4️⃣ A Special Year of Shmad

👉 The Gemara then explains that one statement referred to:

- A unique year of religious persecution

👉 The authorities were preventing Klal Yisrael from observing Yom Kippur.

📌 What Happened?

👉 Yom Kippur was publicly observed on:

- Shabbos

👉 This was done:

- To conceal the real observance from the authorities

1️⃣5️⃣ Carbon for Shabbos vs Yom Kippur

👉 In that special year:

If someone forgot it was Shabbos:

- He could be liable for a korban

If he forgot it was “Yom Kippur”:

- He was not liable for a Yom Kippur korban

👉 Reason:

- That day was not actually Yom Kippur

1️⃣6️⃣ When Did Gid Hanasheh Begin?

👉 Rebbe Yehuda:

- Gid hanasheh was already forbidden from the time of Yaakov Avinu

👉 Chachamim:

- The prohibition was given at Matan Torah

1️⃣7️⃣ Why Is It Written by Yaakov?

👉 Chachamim explain:

- Moshe Rabbeinu wrote the prohibition alongside the story of Yaakov

👉 This teaches:

- The historical reason for the mitzvah

👉 But the actual command:

- Was given at Sinai

1️⃣8️⃣ "Bnei Yisrael"

👉 The Gemara discusses when Yaakov and his descendants actually became known as:

- Bnei Yisrael

👉 Could the prohibition perhaps have begun:

- After they received the name Yisrael
- But before Matan Torah?

📌 Conclusion

👉 The prohibition cannot simply be placed at an intermediate point.

👉 The dispute remains whether it began:

- With Yaakov Avinu
- Or with the Torah at Sinai

1️⃣9️⃣ Final Points

- Rebbe Shimon exempts gid hanasheh of a non-kosher animal
- Gid without flavor is not considered eating the animal's meat
- Issur kollel allows a wider prohibition to take effect on an existing issur according to some opinions
- Issur mosif adds a new level of restriction
- Chachamim distinguish between issur kollel and issur mosif
- The Gemara applies these concepts to tumah, kodshim, Shabbos and Yom Kippur
- A special case involved Yom Kippur during a time of shmad
- Rebbe Yehuda says gid hanasheh began with Yaakov
- Chachamim say the mitzvah was given at Sinai and written by Yaakov to explain its origin

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