Chullin 102 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Eiver Min HaChai – Non-Kosher Animals

Gemara:

👉 Rebbe Yehuda and Rebbe Elazar:

- Eiver min hachai applies to both kosher and non-kosher animals

👉 Chachamim:

- It applies only to kosher animals

2️⃣ Source – Blood and Eiver Min HaChai

👉 Rebbe Yehuda and Rebbe Elazar learn:

- Wherever the prohibition of blood applies
- Eiver min hachai also applies

👉 Therefore:

- It applies even to non-kosher animals

3️⃣ Why Does Rebbe Yehuda Need a Pasuk?

👉 Question:

- Eiver min hachai is an older and more severe prohibition
- It already applied to Bnei Noach

👉 Therefore:

- It should be able to take effect even on a non-kosher animal

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📌 Answer

👉 According to Rebbe Yehuda:

- The pasuk is not necessary

👉 It is needed according to:

- Rebbe Elazar

4️⃣ Three Opinions – Eiver Min HaChai

👉 Rebbe Yehuda / Rebbe Elazar:

- Kosher and non-kosher animals
- Chayos
- Birds

👉 Chachamim:

- Only kosher animals, chayos and birds

👉 Rebbe Meir:

- Only kosher beheimos

5️⃣ Fish & Grasshoppers

👉 Eiver min hachai does not apply to:

- Fish
- Grasshoppers

👉 Reason:

- Their blood is not included in the regular prohibition of blood

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6️⃣ Rebbe Meir's Source

👉 Rebbe Meir limits eiver min hachai to:

- Kosher beheimos

👉 The Torah places the prohibition near the pesukim discussing:

- Animals that can be brought as korbanos

👉 Therefore:

- It does not include chayos or birds

7️⃣ Jew vs Ben Noach

👉 Rav teaches an important distinction:

For a Jew:

- According to Rebbe Meir, eiver min hachai is limited to kosher beheimos

For a Ben Noach:

- Eiver min hachai can apply even to non-kosher animals

8️⃣ Non-Kosher Bird

👉 If a Jew eats eiver min hachai from a non-kosher bird:

- He does not receive malkus for eiver min hachai according to the views that limit the prohibition to kosher species

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9️⃣ Shechita for a Ben Noach

👉 Case:

- A bird is shechted
- It is still moving after shechita

👉 For a Jew:

- Shechita removes the status of eiver min hachai

👉 For a Ben Noach:

- Shechita does not necessarily remove the prohibition while the animal is still moving

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📌 Proof

👉 This shows:

- Eiver min hachai can apply to a Ben Noach even where it would not apply to a Jew

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🔟 How Much Must Be Eaten?

👉 Rav says:

- One must eat a kezayis of eiver min hachai to be liable

1️⃣1️⃣ What Counts Toward the Kezayis?

👉 For eiver min hachai:

- Meat
- Bone
- Sinews

👉 Can combine to make:

- One kezayis

📌 Important Difference

👉 For eating non-kosher meat:

- A full kezayis of meat is required

👉 Therefore:

- A kezayis-sized limb may create liability for eiver min hachai
- Even though it contains less than a kezayis of actual meat

1️⃣2️⃣ Tiny Bird

👉 Case:

- A very small bird
- Its entire body contains less than a kezayis of meat

👉 But:

- One limb together with its bone and sinews can reach a kezayis

👉 Therefore:

- Eiver min hachai liability is still possible

1️⃣3️⃣ Eating the Whole Bird

👉 Machlokes:

If a tiny kosher bird is eaten whole while alive:

Rebbe:

- Patur

👉 Reason:

- The Torah prohibits an eiver – a limb
- He ate the whole animal rather than a separate limb

👉 Rebbe Elazar bar Rebbe Shimon:

- Chayav

1️⃣4️⃣ "B'Chayeha L'Eivarim Omedes"

👉 Key concept:

- While an animal is alive, it can be viewed as standing to be divided into its individual limbs

👉 Therefore:

- Each limb can already have its own significance

1️⃣5️⃣ Machshavah Makes a Difference

👉 The Gemara emphasizes the importance of:

- A person's intention

👉 If he considers the animal as being divided into limbs:

- The limbs can be treated individually

👉 Even though:

- They are still physically attached

1️⃣6️⃣ Same Action – Different Result

👉 Two people could perform:

- The exact same physical action

👉 Yet have different halachic results because:

- Their intentions were different

📌 **Example**

👉 One person intends:

- To treat the animal as separate limbs

👉 Another intends:

- To eat it only as one complete animal

👉 Their liability for eiver min hachai can therefore differ.

1️⃣7️⃣ **Final Points**

- There is a major machlokes which species are included in eiver min hachai
- Rebbe Yehuda and Rebbe Elazar include even non-kosher animals
- Chachamim limit it to kosher species
- Rebbe Meir limits it further to kosher beheimos
- The rules for a Ben Noach can differ from those for a Jew
- Rav requires a kezayis for eiver min hachai
- Meat, bone and sinews can combine to form that kezayis
- A tiny limb can therefore qualify even without a kezayis of meat
- The daf ends with the importance of machshavah – a person's intention can change the halachic status of the very same action

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