Chullin 135 – Good Morning Raboisai

How Much of the Zero'a Is Given?

1️⃣ From the Knee to the Shoulder

👉 The Mishnah defines exactly what part of the foreleg is the Zero'a given to the Kohen.

It extends:

- Min haPerek shel Arkubah – from the lower knee joint
- Ad Kaf shel Yad – up to the shoulder.

This includes:

- The two main bones of the front leg.

The same area is used for:

- The Zero'a Besheilah of the Nazir.

2️⃣ Chazeh V'Shok Is Larger

👉 By certain Korbanos, the Kohen receives:

- Chazeh V'Shok – the breast and thigh.

The Shok is:

- From the rear leg

and includes a larger amount of meat than:

- The front Zero'a.

3️⃣ Rebbe Yehudah – Only One Bone

👉 Rebbe Yehudah disagrees regarding the Shok.

He says:

- It extends from the knee joint only until the next joint.

Therefore it includes:

- One main bone rather than two.

The Lechayayim

4️⃣ From the Jaw to the Adam's Apple

👉 The Mishnah defines the Lechayayim:

- From the joint of the jaw
- Until the Pika shel Gageres – the area of the Adam's apple.

This is the section that must be given:

- To the Kohen.

"HaZero'a, HaLechayayim V'HaKeivah"

5️⃣ Why Does the Torah Use "HaZero'a"?

👉 A Beraisa asks:

Which foreleg is:

- HaZero'a?

The answer is:

- The right foreleg.

The Gemara derives this from the extra:

- "Ha" – HaZero'a.

This parallels the Torah's wording:

- HaYarech

regarding Gid HaNasheh.

6️⃣ What Does "HaLechayayim" Include?

👉 The extra wording:

- HaLechayayim

includes:

- The wool or hair attached to the cheeks.

The Kohen receives:

- The complete Matanah

rather than a cleaned-down portion stripped of what naturally belongs to it.

7️⃣ What Does "HaKeivah" Include?

👉 The extra:

- HaKeivah

includes what naturally accompanies:

- The stomach.

The transcript discusses:

- The material/fat associated with the Keivah
- And the milk found inside it.

There was a Minhag among Kohanim:

- To leave certain parts for the owner.

But that was:

- A Minhag of generosity

rather than proof that those parts:

- Did not belong to the Kohen.

Why These Three Matanos?

8️⃣ The Connection to Pinchas

👉 The Gemara gives a reason why Kohanim specifically receive:

- Zero'a
- Lechayayim
- Keivah.

They correspond to:

- The actions of Pinchas.

When Pinchas acted against Zimri:

- Zero'a corresponds to the arm with which he acted.

- Lechayayim corresponds to his Tefillah.
- Keivah corresponds to where he struck.

The Matanos therefore recall:

- Pinchas's Kana'us for Hashem.

Where Does the Lechi End?

9️⃣ Beis HaShechitah

👉 The Gemara discusses whether:

- The area of the Shechitah

is included with:

- The Lechayayim.

This depends on exactly where:

- Valid Shechitah may be performed.

The discussion involves:

- Mugremes – Shechitah performed outside the normal proper area.

🔟 The Pika shel Gageres

👉 Everyone agrees that the Lechayayim extend until:

- The Pika shel Gageres.

The issue is how that area relates to:

- The valid Beis HaShechitah.

This determines which side receives:

- The relevant section around the neck.

New Mishnah – Reishis HaGez

1️⃣1️⃣ The First Shearing

👉 The Mishnah now begins:

- Reishis HaGez.

When a person shears his sheep:

- A portion of the first wool must be given to a Kohen.

This obligation applies:

- Even outside Eretz Yisrael according to the Mishnah's presentation
- And even when there is no Beis Hamikdash.

It applies to:

- Chullin

but not ordinary:

- Mukdashim.

Matanos vs Reishis HaGez

1️⃣2️⃣ Matanos Are More Extensive

👉 Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah apply to:

- Bakar – cattle
- Tzon – sheep/goats
- Even a single animal.

Reishis HaGez is narrower.

It applies specifically to:

- Sheep whose wool qualifies

and requires:

- A minimum number of animals.

How Many Sheep?

1️⃣3️⃣ Beis Shammai – Two

👉 Beis Shammai says:

- Two sheep are enough.

The source is the Pasuk referring to:

- “Shtei Tzon” – two sheep.

Therefore:

- Two can create the obligation of Reishis HaGez.

1️⃣4️⃣ Beis Hillel – Five

👉 Beis Hillel says:

- Five sheep are required.

The source is:

- “Chameish Tzon Asuyos.”

Therefore the minimum is:

- Five sheep.

How Much Wool Is Needed?

1️⃣5️⃣ Rebbe Dosa ben Harkinas

👉 Rebbe Dosa ben Harkinas requires:

- A significant amount of wool from each sheep.

The transcript explains it as:

- One and a half Maneh per sheep.

With five sheep:

- The total comes to a little over 3 kg of wool.

Only with that substantial amount:

- Reishis HaGez applies.

1️⃣6️⃣ The Chachamim Are More Lenient

👉 The Chachamim disagree.

They do not require:

- Such a large amount from each sheep.

The main requirement is:

- Five sheep producing a qualifying shearing.

Therefore their threshold is:

- Considerably lower.

How Much Must Be Given to the Kohen?

1️⃣7️⃣ Enough for a Small Garment

👉 The owner must give the Kohen:

- A meaningful Matanah.

The Mishnah gives the minimum as:

- Five Sela'im of wool.

The transcript calculates this at roughly:

- 85 grams.

The purpose is that the Kohen receives enough:

- For a small garment.

The principle is:

- Kedei Matanah – it must be a respectable gift.

1️⃣8️⃣ Clean Wool, Not Dirt

👉 When calculating the amount:

- Dirt and other material stuck to the wool do not count.

The owner does not necessarily have to:

- Physically clean all the wool first.

But he cannot say:

- The dirty wool weighs enough

when the actual wool itself:

- Does not.

The measurement is based on:

- The usable wool.

What If the Owner Changes the Wool?

1️⃣9️⃣ He Dyed It

👉 If the owner should have given Reishis HaGez but instead:

- Dyed the wool

the Mishnah says:

- Patur.

Why?

Because dyeing creates:

- A significant Shinui – change.

The original wool:

- No longer exists in its previous form.

2️⃣0️⃣ He Was Melaben It

👉 If he merely:

- Cleaned or whitened the wool

the Mishnah says:

- Chayav.

That is not necessarily considered:

- The same significant Shinui as dyeing.

Therefore:

- The obligation remains.

Buying Wool From a Non-Jew

2️⃣1️⃣ Wool Still Attached to the Sheep

👉 If a Yisrael buys:

- The shearing of a non-Jew's sheep

he is:

- Patur from Reishis HaGez.

The original ownership of:

- The flock

prevents the obligation from applying in the normal way.

Buying Wool From a Yisrael

2️⃣ 2️⃣ Who Gives the Reishis HaGez?

👉 If a Yisrael purchases the shearing from:

- Another Yisrael

the question becomes:

- Who is responsible for the Mitzvah?

If the seller leaves himself:

- Enough wool to remain obligated

then:

- The seller gives Reishis HaGez.

If he sells:

- All the wool

the obligation can fall on:

- The buyer.

2️⃣ 3️⃣ Different Types of Sheep

👉 The Mishnah discusses cases where the flock contains:

- Different colours
- Different breeds/types
- Males and females.

If only one category is sold:

- Each group may have to be considered separately.

This affects:

- Who has the qualifying flock
- And who must give Reishis HaGez.

Why Are Mukdashim Exempt?

2️⃣4️⃣ "Tzonecha"

👉 The Torah says:

- Reishis Gez Tzonecha.

"Tzonecha" means:

- Your flock.

This excludes:

- The flock of Hekdesh.

Therefore:

- Mukdashim are exempt from Reishis HaGez.

2️⃣5️⃣ Why Do We Need a Pasuk?

👉 The Gemara asks:

Why is:

- Tzonecha

even necessary?

After all:

- Shearing an animal of Hekdesh is already prohibited!

If you cannot shear it:

- How could Reishis HaGez ever apply?

Kedushas Bedek HaBayis

2️⃣6️⃣ A Lower Level of Kedushah

👉 The Gemara answers that the Pasuk is needed for:

- Kedushas Bedek HaBayis.

This is where the animal's value was donated:

- For the upkeep of the Beis Hamikdash

rather than being sanctified as:

- A Korban for the Mizbeach.

The prohibition against shearing such an animal:

- Is less severe.

The transcript explains that it is:

- Rabbinically prohibited.

Therefore we might have thought:

- If it was sheared, Reishis HaGez should still be given.

“Tzonecha” teaches:

- No.

Redeem It and Then Give the Wool?

2️⃣7️⃣ Why Not Perform Pidyon?

👉 The Gemara considers another possibility:

Perhaps one could:

- Redeem the Hekdesh
- Shear it
- And then give Reishis HaGez.

This leads into the rule of:

- Ha’amadah V’Ha’arachah.

For certain Hekdesh animals to be redeemed:

- They must be stood up alive for valuation.

Wool by itself obviously:

- Cannot stand for valuation.

2️⃣8️⃣ A Machlokes About Ha'amadah V'Ha'arachah

👉 The Gemara notes that there is:

- A Machlokes

whether Kedushei Bedek HaBayis require:

- Ha'amadah V'Ha'arachah.

According to the view that they do not:

- Redemption is more possible.

According to the view that they do:

- The problem remains.

So the Gemara searches for:

- Another case requiring "Tzonecha."

He Excluded the Wool

2️⃣9️⃣ Hekdesh Except for the Shearing

👉 The Gemara establishes a case where someone says:

- The animal is Hekdesh
- Except for its wool.

Therefore:

- The body of the animal belongs to Hekdesh
- But the wool remains Chullin.

We might now think:

- Since the wool is Chullin, Reishis HaGez should apply.

The Pasuk teaches:

- It does not.

3️⃣0️⃣ But Shearing Damages the Animal

👉 The Gemara asks:

Even if the wool itself is Chullin:

- Shearing reduces the value of the Hekdesh animal.

How can he:

- Damage Hekdesh property?

The case is therefore refined further.

He excluded not only:

- The wool

but also:

- The value of the depreciation caused by shearing.

Thus:

- Hekdesh does not lose money through the shearing.

Kedushas HaMizbeach Spreads

3️⃣1️⃣ Why Not Use the Same Case for a Korban?

👉 Why can't someone dedicate an animal as:

- A Korban

while excluding:

- The wool and the depreciation?

Because Kedushas HaMizbeach is stronger.

The Gemara discusses the principle:

- Kedushah can spread through the entire animal.

3️⃣2️⃣ “The Foot of This Animal Is an Olah”

👉 If a person says:

- “The foot of this animal is an Olah”

the Kedushah can spread:

- To the entire animal.

This is especially clear where:

- The sanctified part is essential to the animal's life.

The Gemara discusses different opinions regarding:

- When partial Kedushah spreads to the whole animal.

Therefore Kedushas HaMizbeach cannot necessarily be:

- Limited in the same way as Bedek HaBayis.

Only the Wool Was Donated

3️⃣ 3️⃣ Rava's Explanation

👉 Rava gives another way to understand the case:

The animal itself is:

- Completely Chullin.

The owner dedicated only:

- The future wool/shearings to Hekdesh.

Therefore:

- There is no prohibition against shearing the animal itself.

Still, the Torah exempts this wool from:

- Reishis HaGez.

"Gez Titen"

3️⃣ 4️⃣ Shear and Give

👉 The Torah says:

- Gez Titen.

The Gemara understands this as:

- Shear it
- And give it.

The ordinary obligation involves only:

1. Gezizah – shearing
2. Nesinah – giving.

3️⃣5️⃣ Not Shear, Redeem and Give

👉 If the wool requires an additional stage of:

- Pidyon

before it can be given to the Kohen, it is excluded.

The Torah requires wool:

- Shechusar Gezizah U'Nesinah

not wool requiring:

- Gezizah, Pidyon and Nesinah.

This gives another reason why:

- Hekdesh wool is excluded.

Partnership in Reishis HaGez

3️⃣6️⃣ Rebbe Ilai

👉 The Gemara now turns to:

- A partnership in sheep.

The Chachamim hold:

- Jewish partners are obligated in Reishis HaGez.

Rebbe Ilai disagrees.

He learns from:

- Tzonecha – "your flock"

that Reishis HaGez applies only where:

- The flock belongs to one owner.

Therefore:

- A partnership is exempt.

3️⃣7️⃣ Partnership With a Non-Jew

👉 According to the Chachamim:

"Tzonecha" is needed to exclude:

- A partnership with a non-Jew.

Therefore:

- Two Jewish partners remain Chayav.

But if the animal is jointly owned by:

- A Yisrael and non-Jew

it is:

- Patur.

3️⃣8️⃣ Why Does Rebbe Ilai Need Another Source?

👉 Rebbe Ilai already uses:

- Tzonecha

to exempt:

- A Jewish partnership.

So how does he know that:

- Partnership with a non-Jew

is also exempt?

The Gemara looks to:

- Terumah

for the comparison.

Reishis HaGez and Terumah

3️⃣9️⃣ "Reishis" Appears in Both

👉 The Pasuk discusses:

- Reishis Degancha – Terumah
- Reishis Gez Tzonecha – Reishis HaGez.

Rebbe Ilai compares:

- The two uses of “Reishis.”

Just as the relevant non-Jewish ownership affects:

- Terumah

so too it affects:

- Reishis HaGez.

4️⃣0️⃣ Why the Chachamim Don't Learn It This Way

👉 The Chachamim reject a complete comparison.

The Torah repeats:

- “Reishis”

when introducing Reishis HaGez.

This indicates:

- A new Halachic category.

Therefore we cannot automatically transfer:

- Every rule of Terumah

to:

- Reishis HaGez.

Kedushas HaGuf vs Kedushas Damim

4️⃣1️⃣ They Are Different Types of Mitzvah

👉 The Gemara further explains why the Torah must carefully connect the two.

Terumah has:

- Kedushas HaGuf.

The produce itself becomes:

- Kadosh.

Reishis HaGez is primarily:

- A monetary gift to the Kohen.

Therefore:

- They are fundamentally different categories.

A comparison between them requires:

- A clear Torah basis.

A Field Owned by a Yisrael and Non-Jew

4️⃣2️⃣ Their Shares Are Different

👉 The Gemara discusses:

- A field jointly owned by a Yisrael and a non-Jew.

The Yisrael's share can be:

- Obligated in Terumos and Maasros.

The non-Jew's share:

- Is treated differently.

This raises the question of what happens:

- When the produce is divided.

4️⃣3️⃣ Yesh Bereirah

👉 The discussion depends on:

- Bereirah.

If we say:

- Yesh Bereirah

then after the partners divide the produce, we can view it retrospectively as though:

- The Yisrael always owned his portion
- And the non-Jew always owned his portion.

This avoids treating every kernel as:

- A mixture of both ownerships.

Rebbe Ilai and Other Partnerships

4️⃣ 4️⃣ Reishis HaGez Is Unusual

👉 Rava teaches that even Rebbe Ilai, who exempts:

- A partnership from Reishis HaGez

does not automatically exempt partnerships from:

- Other Mitzvos.

Reishis HaGez has:

- Its own special derivation from “Tzonecha.”

Partnership in Terumah

4️⃣ 5️⃣ Two Yisraelim Are Chayav

👉 Regarding Terumah:

- A field owned by two Yisraelim is obligated.

Even though the Torah says:

- Degancha – your grain

in the singular, another Pasuk includes:

- Partnership.

The singular wording is instead used to exclude:

- The relevant partnership with a non-Jew.

Partnership in Challah

4️⃣ 6️⃣ Challah Is Also Chayav

👉 The Gemara begins another example:

- Challah.

We might have thought that because of the Torah's wording and the connection to:

- “Reishis”

a partnership should be exempt according to Rebbe Ilai.

But the Gemara derives that:

- A Jewish partnership is obligated in Challah.

This is the beginning of a broader list showing:

- Rebbe Ilai's exemption is specific to Reishis HaGez
- And does not automatically apply to other Mitzvos.

📌 **Key Chazarah**

- The Zero'a extends from the lower knee joint to the shoulder.
- The Lechayayim extend from the jaw joint to the Pika shel Gageres.
- "HaZero'a" teaches the right foreleg.
- The extra wording of HaLechayayim and HaKeivah includes parts naturally attached to those Matanos.
- The three Matanos correspond to the actions of Pinchas.
- Reishis HaGez is the obligation to give a Kohen part of the first shearing of one's sheep.
- Matanos apply even to one eligible animal, whereas Reishis HaGez requires a minimum flock.
- Beis Shammai requires two sheep; Beis Hillel requires five.
- Rebbe Dosa ben Harkinas requires a substantial amount of wool from each sheep; the Chachamim disagree.
- The Kohen must receive a meaningful amount of usable wool – Kedei Matanah.
- Dirt attached to the wool is not counted toward the required amount.
- Dyeing the wool creates a significant Shinui and can remove the obligation; merely cleaning it does not.
- When wool is sold, whether the seller or buyer gives Reishis HaGez depends on how much wool each retains.
- "Tzonecha" excludes Hekdesh from Reishis HaGez.

- The Gemara explores why a Pasuk is needed when shearing Hekdesh is itself prohibited, leading to cases of Kedushas Bedek HaBayis and wool excluded from Hekdesh.
- Kedushas HaMizbeach can spread through an entire animal, making it stronger than ordinary Kedushas Damim.
- “Gez Titen” teaches an obligation involving shearing and giving, excluding a case requiring an additional Pidyon.
- The Chachamim obligate Jewish partners in Reishis HaGez; Rebbe Ilai exempts them from “Tzonecha.”
- Partnership with a non-Jew is exempt.
- Rebbe Ilai compares Reishis HaGez to Terumah through the repeated word “Reishis.”
- Terumah and Reishis HaGez nevertheless differ because Terumah has Kedushas HaGuf while Reishis HaGez is primarily a monetary gift.
- Rebbe Ilai's partnership exemption is special to Reishis HaGez; partnerships remain obligated in other Mitzvos such as Terumah and Challah.

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