Chullin 40 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Owner's מחשבה vs Shochet

Gemara:

👉 Question:

- If a person says nothing during shechita
- But later shows intent for עבודה זרה

👉 Can we assume:

- He had that intention from the beginning?

2️⃣ Comparing Cases

👉 Earlier Mishnah:

- We are **not concerned** for the owner's מחשבה

👉 But in another case:

- If he clearly expresses intent later
  👉 Maybe it reveals what he meant earlier

📌 חילוק

Gemara explains:

👉 Two different situations:

1. ❌ No indication at all during shechita
   → Cannot assume מחשבה
2. ✅ Clear expression later
   → Might reveal earlier intent

3️⃣ Proof Attempt – סוף מוכיח על תחילה

👉 Concept:

- **End reveals beginning**

📌 **Source – Case of Get**

Case:

- Healthy man says: “write a get” (but not “give it”)

👉 Normally:

- Not valid

📌 **Story**

- He later goes up to roof and dies

📌 **רבי שמעון בן גמליאל**

👉 If death was intentional:

- Shows he meant the get seriously

👉 If accidental:

- Shows he was joking

📌 **יסוד**

👉 End of story reveals:

- His original intention

🛗 **Applying to Our Sugya**

👉 If someone shows:

- זרה עבודה intent later

👉 Maybe:

- He meant it during shechita

❗ **Rejection**

👉 Not comparable

👉 Because:

- In Get case → clear connection between actions
- Here → no clear link between stages

5️⃣ Case – Receiving a Gift

Case:

- Person is given something valuable
- Initially silent
- Later protests

📌 צדדים

👉 Silence = acceptance
👉 Later protest = rejection

📌 Question

👉 Which defines the אמת?

📌 Conclusion Attempt

👉 Later reaction reveals true intent

❗ Rejection

👉 Silence could mean:

- Acceptance

👉 Later protest:

- Change of mind

👉 Not proof of original intent

6️⃣ Return to Shechita

👉 Therefore:

- Cannot assume later מחשבה
  👉 Reflects earlier shechita

7️⃣ הלכה – שמואל

👉 **אמר שמואל**

👉 הלכה:

- Owner cannot insert מחשבה of עבודה זרה

👉 Applies:

- Both inside and outside בית המקדש

📌 יסוד

👉 מחשבה only works for:

- One performing the act

👉 Not the owner

8️⃣ Case – Non-Jewish Owners

Case:

- Non-Jews bring animals
- Ask Jew to shecht

👉 They intend:

- To use parts for עבודה זרה

📌 Question

👉 Does their intent invalidate the animal?

📌 **Answer**

👉 No

👉 Because:

- Owner's מחשבה does not work

👉 Only shochet's מחשבה matters

9️⃣ **New Question – Payment Creates Ownership?**

Case:

- Non-Jew gives money for portion

📌 **Question**

👉 Does that make him:

- A partner (שותף)?

📌 **If yes**

👉 His מחשבה could invalidate

📌 **If no**

👉 No effect

🔟 **Status – Unresolved**

👉 Depends on:

- Level of ownership
- Ability to retract

1️⃣1️⃣ **Shechita for Mountains / Forces**

Case:

- Person shechts for:
    - Mountains
    - Rivers
    - Stars

📌 **דין**

👉 פסול

👉 Cannot eat

❗ **But**

👉 Not necessarily אסור בהנאה

1️⃣ 2️⃣ **Distinction**

👉 Worshipping:

- Physical object vs its “force”

👉 Affects:

- Severity of prohibition

1️⃣ 3️⃣ **Two People Shechting**

Case:

- One intends correctly
- One intends עבודה זרה

📌 **דין**

👉 פסול

👉 Wrong intent invalidates

1️⃣4️⃣ יסוד גדול

👉 Even partial participation:

- Can invalidate

1️⃣5️⃣ אדם אוסר דבר שאינו שלו

👉 Can a person forbid something not his?

📌 Two חידושים

1. 👉 Can create עבודה זרה status
2. 👉 Even on another person's property

📌 Proof

👉 Items of בית המקדש were invalidated
👉 After misuse

1️⃣6️⃣ רב הונא

👉 If one shechts animal for עבודה זרה

👉 Even minimal action:

- Can invalidate

📌 Requires

👉 A physical act (מעשה)

👉 Not just thought

1️⃣7️⃣ Extreme Case – Multiple חיובים

Case:

- Shechts on Shabbos

- Outside מקדש
- For עבודה זרה

📌 **Result**

👉 Multiple חיובים at once

❗ **Question**

👉 If invalidation happens immediately

👉 How can full shechita occur?

📌 **Answer**

👉 Case constructed carefully:

- All effects occur simultaneously

1️⃣ 8️⃣ **Final יסוד**

- סוף does not always reveal תחילה
- Owner's מחשבה does not invalidate
- Only the shochet's intent matters
- Physical act required for עבודה זרה
- Even minimal action can invalidate
- Complex cases can create multiple חיובים

🔑 **Key Takeaways (English)**

- Later intention does not necessarily reveal earlier intent
- The concept of "end reveals beginning" is limited
- Owner cannot invalidate shechita with his thoughts
- Only the person performing shechita has that power

- Non-Jewish ownership does not automatically invalidate
- Shechita for idolatry invalidates the animal
- Even partial participation or minimal action can invalidate
- Complex cases can involve multiple simultaneous prohibitions

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