Chullin 70/71 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Mishnah – Touching a Dead Fetus

Gemara:

👉 Case:

- Shepherd puts hand inside animal
- Touches dead fetus

📌 דין

👉 In **kosher animal**:

- טהור

👉 In **non-kosher animal**:

- טמא

2️⃣ Source for חילוק

👉 פסוק teaches:

👉 Tumah of a fetus applies only to:

- Non-kosher animals

📌 יסוד

👉 Kosher fetus:

- Can become permitted by שחיטה

👉 Therefore:

- Not considered נבילה

3️⃣ כלל בטומאה

👉 Every dead animal:

- מטמא

👉 Exception:

- Kosher animal after שחיטה

📌 **חידוש**

👉 Fetus inside kosher animal:

- Like already “permitted”

👉 So:

- No טומאה

4️⃣ **היקש – Chaya & Behemah**

👉 Torah compares:

- Wild animals (חיה)
- Domestic animals (בהמה)

📌 **יסוד**

👉 Same halachos apply:

- Kosher ↔ Kosher
- Non-kosher ↔ Non-kosher

5️⃣ **Discussion with בן עזאי**

👉 Question:

- Where do we know דין of חיה?

📌 **Answer**

👉 From פסוקים linking:

- חיה and בהמה

👉 They share:

- Same tumah rules

6️⃣ Important Principle

👉 Kosher vs non-kosher difference:

👉 Kosher:

- Can become permitted → no tumah here

👉 Non-kosher:

- Always forbidden → tumah remains

7️⃣ Tumah בלועה (Swallowed Tumah)

👉 Case:

- Dead item inside body

📌 דין

👉 Does NOT transmit tumah outward

👉 Called:

- טומאה בלועה

8️⃣ Example

👉 Person swallows נבילה

📌 דין

👉 Goes to mikvah → becomes טהור

👉 Even though:

- Meat still inside

📌 **Reason**

👉 Tumah is:

- “בלועה” (contained)

9️⃣ **Reverse Case**

👉 Item inside body

📌 **דין**

👉 Also protected from:

- External tumah

👉 Both directions:

- Blocked

🔟 **קל וחומר**

👉 If כלי חרס:

- Protects inside from outside

👉 Person:

- Protects even more

📌 **Result**

👉 Strong proof for:

- Tumah בלועה

1️⃣1️⃣ כלי חרס vs אדם

👉 Differences:

- כלי חרס → special tumah rules
- אדם → more general

👉 But both teach:

- Containment principle

1️⃣2️⃣ Application to Animals

👉 Animal is less susceptible to tumah

📌 קל וחומר

👉 If אדם blocks tumah:

👉 Animal certainly does

1️⃣3️⃣ Final יסוד

- Kosher fetus is not מטמא
- Non-kosher fetus is מטמא
- Ability to become permitted removes tumah
- חיה and בהמה share halachos
- Tumah בלועה does not spread
- Body acts as a barrier
- Internal vs external tumah is key distinction

🔑 Key Takeaways

- A dead fetus inside a kosher animal does not transmit tumah
- Inside a non-kosher animal, it does transmit tumah
- Tumah depends on whether the item can become permitted
- The Torah links wild and domestic animals for halacha
- Tumah that is swallowed inside a body does not spread
- The body blocks tumah both outward and inward
- This principle applies to both people and animals
- The daf focuses on how containment affects tumah