Menachos 68 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Chadash vs. Chametz – Why One Is More Strict

The sugya compares **חדש (new crop)** with **חמץ**:

• By **Chametz**, Chazal are concerned that if you handle it (like during bedikah), you may **come to eat it**.
• By **Chadash**, some hold there is **no such concern**, since people are generally careful not to eat it.

Abaye explains:

➡️ People are **not used to eating Chadash**, so they stay cautious.
➡️ But Chametz is eaten all year, so a person might easily slip and eat it.

2️⃣ Using a "Shinuy" as a Reminder

The Gemara explains why handling Chadash is sometimes permitted:

• Harvesting is done with a **shinuy (unusual method)** – e.g., by hand instead of a sickle
• Grinding and sifting are also done in an **unusual way**

This serves as a **reminder** that the produce is Chadash and still forbidden.

3️⃣ Chadash Becomes Permitted – When?

Key rule:

• When the **Omer is brought**, Chadash becomes permitted immediately.

Even if you are far away:

• Once enough time has passed (e.g. midday), we assume the Omer has been brought and it is permitted.

This day is called:

➡️ **"יום הנף"** – the day the Omer is waved (16th of Nissan)

4️⃣ After the Churban – What Changed?

After the Beis HaMikdash was destroyed:

• There is no Omer offering

So when does Chadash become permitted?

Two approaches:

• **Torah level:** permitted from **sunrise (האיר מזרח)**
• **Rabbanan (Rabban Yochanan ben Zakkai):** forbid eating Chadash the **entire 16th of Nissan**

This was a **gezeirah**, in case the Beis HaMikdash is rebuilt and people get confused.

5️⃣ Is the Entire Day Forbidden Mid'Oraisa?

There is a major debate:

• **Rabbi Yehudah:** the entire 16th is forbidden **mid'Oraisa**
• **Others:** only forbidden mid'Rabbanan after the Churban

This depends on how to understand the pasuk **"עד עצם היום הזה"**.

6️⃣ Chadash in Chutz LaAretz

The Gemara discusses whether Chadash applies outside Eretz Yisrael:

• Some Amoraim treated Chadash in Chutz LaAretz as **derabbanan**
• Others were strict and waited even longer (due to safek of two days Yom Tov)

Example:

• Some waited until the **night of the 17th**
• Others waited until the **18th**

This reflects different levels of stringency.

7️⃣ Omer vs. Shtei HaLechem

Two key stages:

• **Omer (Pesach)** → permits Chadash for **regular eating**
• **Shtei HaLechem (Shavuos)** → permits Chadash for use in the **Beis HaMikdash**

Before Shavuos:

• You should not bring new grain offerings
• If you did → it may still be valid

Before the Omer:

• If you brought from Chadash → it is **invalid**

🛑 A Powerful Story – Derech Eretz Matters

A תלמיד answered **Rebbi Tarfon** correctly in a halachic discussion.

However:

• He showed **excess pride and disrespect**

Rebbi Tarfon responded that such behavior is inappropriate, and the תלמיד did not live long.

Lesson:

➡️ Torah knowledge must come with **humility and respect (דרך ארץ)**

🔑 Yesodos of the Daf

• Chadash is less likely to be eaten accidentally than Chametz.
• A **shinuy (unusual method)** serves as a reminder not to eat forbidden items.
• Chadash becomes permitted after the **Omer**, or after **sunrise post-Churban**.
• Rabban Yochanan ben Zakkai forbade Chadash the **entire 16th** as a safeguard.
• There is a major debate if the whole day is forbidden **mid'Oraisa or mid'Rabbanan**.
• The **Omer permits eating**, while **Shtei HaLechem permits Mikdash use**.
• Torah must be paired with **proper middos and respect**.

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל