

Yeshivas Lubavitch of Myrtle Beach

Gemara (Iyun) Sheet II-12

Since we didn't have a sheet yesterday, today's sheet is double

Name: _____

I. Bringing a Get via a Ship

Fill-In-The-Blanks

- Regarding a Get which was written on a boat and then brought onto the land of Israel there are two ברייתא: One ברייתא says that it is considered like _____ and therefore the Shliach _____ to say בפ"נ ובפ"נ and One ברייתא says that it is considered like _____ and therefore the Shliach _____ to say בפ"נ ובפ"נ. The Gemara will now try to figure out the contradiction.
- Rashi explains that the right now the Gemara is talking about a case that the boat is cruising in the _____ (Specify: Eretz Israel rivers or the sea).
- ר' ירמ' explains that there is no contradiction, because one ברייתא holds like רבנן and one ברייתא holds like ר' יהודה. Their opinions are stated in the following משנה: "Someone who brings earth of _____ in a ship to _____ and on the ship he _____, רבנן say that _____, and ר' יהודה argues and says _____". That means that the ברייתא which said that it is considered like bringing a Get in Israel goes according to _____, and the ברייתא which said that it is considered like bringing a Get in לארץ goes according to _____.
- Rashi explains that this ship was made out of _____ therefore when the ship touches land it is considered as if the ship is _____ to Eretz Israel.
- The אב"י argues on ר' ירמ' and he explains that both ברייתא go according to ר' יהודה: The ברייתא which says that it is considered like ארץ ישראל is talking about a case when _____ and the ברייתא which says that it is considered like לארץ is talking about a case when _____.

Now the Gemara goes off-topic to a discussion regarding a ענין נקוב which is on air

2. Off-Topic Intermission

6. רבי זירא said: “What is the law of fruit which grew in a tree-pot which has holes and it is made out of _____ but it’s not touching the earth? We could explain that the law is dependant on the מחלוקת between ר' יהודה and רבנן. According to ר' יהודה the law is that you _____ to give תרומות ומעשרות, and according to רבנן the law is that you _____ to give תרומות ומעשרות.
7. **Rashi** (acc. to the explanation of שיעורי ר' שמואל): Everyone agrees that a tree-pot with holes even if it’s not touching the ground _____. There is no מחלוקת in reality! Rather, the reason behind the מחלוקת between ר' יהודה and רבנן is: רבנן hold that since this tree-pot _____ therefore it is considered like _____ and you _____ to give תרומות ומעשרות, but ר' יהודה holds that since this tree-pot _____ (even though it _____) it is considered like _____ and you _____ to give תרומות ומעשרות.
8. רבא knocks off the opinion of רבי זירא saying:
- A) Maybe ר' יהודה only said his opinion (that for the ship to be considered as part of ארץ ישראל it has to be _____) in the case of a ship, because a ship _____, but in our case since the tree-pot doesn’t _____ maybe ר' יהודה would agree to רבנן? (This would imply that according to both ר' יהודה and רבנן the law of the fruit of the tree-pot will be that you _____ to give תרומות ומעשרות).
- B) Maybe רבנן only said their opinion (that the ship is considered as ארץ ישראל at all cases) in the case of the ship, because water is considered like _____ and there is _____ between the ship and the earth, but in our case since between the tree-pot and the earth there is _____ maybe רבנן would agree to ר' יהודה? (This would imply that according to both ר' יהודה and רבנן the law of the fruit of the tree-pot will be that you _____ to give תרומות ומעשרות).

End of Off-Topic Intermission

The Gemara ends without an answer. Now the Gemara goes back to the original discussion regarding the contradiction between the 2 ברייתא.

I. Bringing a Get via a Ship (Continued)

9. ברייתא בר יצחק says (explaining the seeming contradiction between the two ברייתא):
“ _____ holds that the rivers (and other water-bodies) in Israel are considered like _____, rather the Rabbis argue regarding the Mediterranean sea (which borders Israel on the west).

The two ברייתא represent the two differing opinions regarding a Get which was written on board a ship traveling the Mediterranean sea, whether it is considered like it was written in Israel or not”.

10. Rashi: “One holds that the western border extends until the _____ and therefore the sea is considered like _____, and one holds that the western border includes also the _____.
11. The two opinions are explained in the following ברייתא (The following includes also Rashi’s explanations on the ברייתא): “The Torah says that the northern border of Israel is the mountains of _____ (which is located _____), the question is: which area of the mountain is the border? The _____ or the _____? The answer is: We calculate from the _____, which means that any area which _____ is considered like Israel, and any area which _____ is considered like חוץ לארץ”.

3. The law of the islands on the Israeli coast, what is their status?

12. The ברייתא continues: “What is the law of the islands which are in the Mediterranean Sea? (The רבנן say:) We draw a line from _____ to _____, anything which _____ is considered like Israel and anything which _____ is considered like חוץ לארץ. רבי יהודה argues and says that anything which _____ is considered like Israel. How do we know which islands are considered part of Israel? We draw a line from _____ (which is located in _____) to _____, and from _____ to _____, anything which is _____ is considered like Israel and anything which _____ is considered like חוץ לארץ. The proof is from the following Posuk (Translate the Posuk into English): _____, the word _____ is extra, it comes to teach us that _____”.

13. The Gemara continues: “What do the רבנן do with the extra word? The word is used to teach us that _____ are included in Israel! רבי יהודה says ‘We don’t need a Posuk to teach us that _____ are included in Israel!’”.
14. According to the abovementioned ברייתא we could explain the seeming contradiction between the two ברייתא: In both ברייתא we are talking about a Get which was written on a ship which was traveling in the area which according to ר' יהודה is considered like _____ and according to רבנן it is considered like _____.
15. The ברייתא which says that a Get written on a ship is considered like written in Israel is according to the opinion _____ and the ברייתא which says that it is considered like written in Israel is according to the opinion of _____.

4. Mapping & Drawing Time

16. This is a map of the Mediterranean sea. Please draw:

- 1) A dotted line (like this: - - -) to show which area of the sea is considered Israel according to רבנן.
- 2) A solid line (like this: _____) to show which area of the sea is considered Israel according to ר' יהודה:
- 3) Three numbered circles (like this: ①) representing three ships on which a Get was written: One in an area which according to everybody is **considered** like Israel. One in an area which according to everyone is **not considered** like Israel. One in the area which is in dispute in our Gemara (that according to ר' יהודה it's considered like Israel and according to רבנן it's considered like לארץ):



Good Luck!