



## Points of the Mishna:

- Earliest time for night Shma – Kohanim enter to eat Teruma
- Latest time for night Shma
  - Rabbi Eliezer – End of the first “shift”
  - Chachomim – Midnight
  - Rabban Gamliel – Dawn
    - Story of his sons
    - Other examples of midnight as a safeguard
      - Burning of limbs and fats
      - Sacrifices that must be eaten that day and following night





## Sugya 2: Background to the Mishna

- Where does Mishna follow from?
- Why night first not morning?
  - Ⓐ The verse "בשכבך ובקומך"
  - Ⓐ The verse "ויהי ערב ויהי בקר"
- ! • Later Mishna puts morning first?
  - ✔ A-B-B-A





## Sugya 3: DEFINING "TIME KOHANIM ENTER TO EAT TERUMA"



- We learned "when Kohanim enter"



- Why not just say Tzeis?



- Teaching an bonus idea- Kohanim eat at Tzeis – Atonement not critical



- As we learn in braaisa explaining verse "ובא השמש וטהר"



- Maybe the word וטהר refers to the person – ie. after Korbanos?



- Rabah Bar Shila – Would have said ויטהר



- In west: Does וטהר refer to person or sunlight?



- Braaisa – Must refer to Tzais





## SUGYA 4 - OPINIONS – EARLIEST NIGHT SHEMA



- We learned “when Kohanim enter”



- We learned (1) – Poor man enters – poor man exits?



- Pauper and Kohen enter at same time



- We learned (2) – People enter on Erev Shabbos RM – Chachomim – When Kohanim Merit?  
Pauper = People?



- No – Kohen = Pauper



- We learned (3)

- RE - Shabbos arrives
- RY – Kohanim purify
- RM – Kohanim toivel
- RYehuda – Kohanim Toivel in the day!
- RC – Pauper enters
- RA – RA – Most people recline to eat

