

פרשת שלח

חלק י"ח שיחה ה'

In the previous מדרבן and מדאורייתא חלה of שיעור the רבי discusses the אותיות. And Why there is a specific שיעור דרבנן When according to תורה there isn't a specific שיעור.

אות ו

In the תורה the מצוה of חלה is written near עבודה זרה - What is the connection between them?

The מדרש says : " כל המקיים מצוות חלה כאילו ביטל עבודה זרה וכל המבטל מצוות חלה כאילו קיים עבודה זרה"

From the words ביטל and קיים it seems like there is an existing עבודה זרה The person can nullify or make it exist.

Why doesn't it use the words כאילו מודה (accepts/worships) and כאילו כופר (denies) and (עובד)

אות ז

The idea of הפרשת חלה:

There is work involved in getting פרנסה (planting, plowing, harvesting etc.) that is required and necessary according to דרכי הטבע and אידן גויים.

A person can think that:

1. על פי דרכי הטבע he is getting everything from working ה' not connected to ה'.
- OR
2. It was set up in the beginning by ה' that this is how nature should work but afterwards it is not connected directly to ה'.

The מצוות חלה from הוראה:

-ראשית עריסותיכם תרימו תרומה לה'

Before you have anything to do with the dough, you give תרומה לה' -Recognizing that it's not coming because of one's work. Recognizing that ה' is the one giving the ברכה –
 "ברכת השם היא תעשיר"

Furthermore:

The hole מציאות of nature is ה'. Recognizing that everything belongs to ה'.

אות ח

The sin of עבודה זרה is also by giving some sort of credit and power to the powers of nature. Even though we know that they were created by ה' and he is the one that gives them the power.

The truth is that they are all כגרון ביד החוצב.

A more refined way of עבודה זרה is when thinking that there is another מציאות beside אלוקות.

Because the truth is that אין עוד מלבדו.

It is not clear and obvious when looking at the world and nature. They seem to be an independent מציאות

One needs to have התבוננות About this that Hashan runs the world and everything that is in it.

When a איד fulfills the מצוה of חלה he acknowledges that everything comes from ה'.

And when he doesn't, he somehow gives credit to nature.

Even בשוגג - when someone forgets to separate חלה it is because it is not strongly felt by him that everything is from ה'.

אות ט.

Now we can understand the difference between the שיעורים of this מצוה.

Just like במשהו is עבודה זרה.

So to in הפרשת חלה it is enough to give an amount of משהו.

On the other hand just like by עבודה זרה it continued to evolve and it is connected to the sun and the moon and idle and a brick etc.

so שיעור gave חכמים told us an amount.

Explanation To this:

ה'. can take place besides for the existence of ה'. nothing even בדקות שבדקות - ענין האמונה

That is The reason why by the מצוה of חלה (Which represents האמונה) There is no שיעור.

When the אמונה goes down to חכמה and שכל, just like by עבודה זרה there is a שיעור and how much a person is mistaking in the מציאות of עבודה זרה, Same to the mitzvah of חלה also has a שיעור.

אות י

The reason for the difference between a baker and a regular person:

ה' sees the השגחה פרטית in a very clear and revealed way and sees that ה' is the one that gives him success in what he does. (even more than a יושב אוהל)

This is the difference between a baker and a בעל הבית.

ה' doesn't work hard and is not involved in all the details of bringing everything she needs for baking to her house so she doesn't feel that she's dependent on the השגחה.

She needs to give a bigger amount than a baker because She needs a stronger reminder not to forget that everything comes from ה'.

A baker that is a businessman who works hard to get his פרנסה sees and feels how ה' is the one to send him his פרנסה. And that is why he gives less (1/48)

By fulfilling the מצוה of חלה, we bring the ברכות from ה' to everything in the house in a way that it should be obvious that everything is conducted by ה' and according to his will and there will be ברכות in מזונא ריחא