



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

### Brachos Daf Chuf Tes

- **R' Chalafta ben Shaul** said, the 7 brachos in Shabbos shmoneh esrei correspond to the 7 "Kolos" that Dovid said "Ahl Hamayim" (which was said about matan Torah which was given on Shabbos).
- **R' Yitzchok** of Kartignin said, the 9 brachos of Rosh Hashanah shmoneh esrei correspond to the 9 times that Chanah mentioned Hashem's name in her tefilla (Chana was "remembered" on Rosh Hashanah).
- **R' Chelbo** said, the 24 brachos of a fast day shmoneh esrei correspond to the 24 references to "song" said by Shlomo when he was bringing the Aron into the Kodsh HaKodashim.
  - The reason this reference is made on a taanis is because Shlomo was asking for rachamim because the Beis Hamikdash doors shut closed and wouldn't open. On a taanis, when we are asking for rachamim, we say the 24 brachos.

#### R' YEHOShUA OMER ME'EIN SHMONEH ESREI

- **Q:** What does "mei'ein shmoneh esrei" mean? **A: Rav** says it is a shortened version of all 18 brachos, but 18 separate brachos. **Shmuel** says, a person says the first 3 brachos completely, then says "Havineinu" which is one combined bracha consisting of all the ideas of the middle 12 brachos, and then says the final 3 brachos.
  - **Abaye** cursed one who says Havineinu.
  - **R' Nachman in the name of Shmuel** said, one may not say Havineinu on motzei Shabbos or motzei Yom Tov because you need to say "Atah Chonantanu".
    - **Q: Rabbah bar Shmuel** asked, why can't one say this as a 4<sup>th</sup> bracha on its own?  
**A:** A Havineinu shmoneh esrei must be 7 brachos, not 8.
    - **Q: Mar Zutra** asked, why can't one make reference to havdalah in the Havineinu bracha (it wouldn't be too confusing because it is in the very beginning of the bracha)? That remains a KASHYEH.
  - **R' Bibi bar Abaye** said, one may not say Havineinu in the winter because one must say "V'sein Tal U'matar L'vracha". One can't add it to Havineinu because it will be confusing.
    - **Q: R' Ashi** asked, **R' Tanchum in the name of R' Assi** said that if one forgets "V'sein tal u'matar" he says it in "Shome'ah Tefilla". Why can't we do similar in Havineinu, and say it at the end right before he says "Shome'ah Tefilla" (which won't be confusing)? **A:** If one forgets, he may say it there. To say it there l'chatchila is not allowed.
      - **Q:** A Braisa says that if one forgets "V'sein tal u'matar" he must repeat shmoneh esrei!? **A:** The ruling of **R' Assi** is talking about where he remembers before Shome'ah Tefilla, and he therefore says it there. The Braisa is talking about where he did not remember before then, and therefore he must repeat shmoneh esrei.
  - **R' Tanchum in the name of R' Assi in the name of R' Yehoshua ben Levi** said, if one forgets Ya'aleh V'yavo on Rosh Chodesh, he begins again from "Ritzei" as long as he has not yet taken 3 steps back after his shmoneh esrei.
    - **R' Nachman bar Yitzchok** said, taking 3 steps back is only a problem if someone normally doesn't say additional tachnunim (like "Elokai Netzor") after he takes 3 steps (we say it before we take the steps back). If he does, then he still goes back to Ritzei as long as he is still in middle of the additional tachanunim.

- **Others** say that even if one's feet are still together, if he is done shmoneh esrei and normally doesn't say anything further, he must begin shmoneh esrei again, even though his feet are still together.

#### R' ELIEZER OMER HA'OSEH TEFILASO KEVA...

- **Q:** What does it mean to make one's shmoneh esrei "keva"? **A: R' Yaakov b' Idi in the name of R' Oshiya** says, it means that one davens as if it is a burden. The **Rabanan** said, it is when one davens without seeming like he is asking Hashem for things. **Rabbah and R' Yosef** said, it is when one does not include new thoughts/ideas in his shmoneh esrei. [**R' Zeira** said he wanted to, but was afraid he would get confused and would not be able to finish shmoneh esrei.] **Abaye bar Avin and R' Chanina bar Avin** said, it refers to one who does not daven at sunrise (shachris) and sunset (mincha). In E"Y they did not want people davening mincha so late for fear he may miss mincha.

#### R' YEHOSHUA OMER, HAMIHALECH BIMAKOM SAKANA....B'CHOL PARSHAS HA'IBUR

- **Q:** What does "parshas ha'ibur" mean? **A: R' Chisda in the name of Mar Ukva** said, it means that even when Hashem is full of anger like a pregnant woman ("ibur") we ask that He give us our needs. **Others** say, even when Yidden are being "oiver" on the words of the Torah we ask that He give us our needs.
- A Braisa says, if one is in a scary place (e.g. animals, robbers) he should daven a short tefilla ("tefilla ketzara"). The Gemara brings the versions of this tefilla quoted by different Tana'im.
- Eliyahu Hanavi said, "Do not become angry or intoxicated and you will not do aveiros, and when you set out to travel, ask 'permission' from Hashem" – which **R' Yaakov in the name of R' Chisda** explains to mean, say Tefillas Haderech.
  - The Gemara asks what is tefillas haderech and then quotes a similar nusach to our nusach of tefillas haderech. **Abaye** says one should be sure to use the plural form (e.g. "Elokeinu" vs "Elokai", "Avoseinu" vs "Avosai").
    - **Q:** When should tefillas haderech be said? **A: R' Yaakov in the name of R' Chisda** said, when he sets out on the way, during the first parsah of travel.
      - **R' Chisda** says to say it when standing. **R' Sheishes** says one may say it while sitting and travelling as well. When they were travelling together and **R' Chisda** got up to say the tefilla, **R' Sheishes** followed and got up as well.
- **Q:** What is the difference between the "Havineinu" and the "tefilla ketzara"? **A:** When saying Havineinu: one says the first 3 and last 3 brachos and puts the middle 12 into one combined bracha; if one said this, there is no need to say the full shmoneh esrei when he is able; and it must be said while standing. When saying tefilla ketzara: it is all one bracha; if one said this, he must say the full shmoneh esrei when he is out of the makom sakanah; and this can be said sitting or standing.