

הלכות פסח

1. What is מעות חיטין? Who must give? How much?

Special צדקה that was given to the עניים for מצה, wine, and food for פסח. Anyone living in the city must give and any amount is given

2. Why is there no תחנון for the month of ניסן?

Because majority of the days we don't say תחנון (פסח), and קרבנות of the נשיאים

3. What מנהג is done in shul for the first 12 days of ניסן?

We read the קרבנות that were given each day

4. Why don't we say מזמור לתודה on פסח ערב?

Because it is in place of the קרבן תודה which wasn't brought on פסח ערב because there was a lot of חמץ in it

5. Explain what ברכת האילן is, and when one can say it?

It is a ברכה that is thanking ה' for the blossoming of the fruit trees which is made on the blossoming of the tree, any time after ניסן ראש חודש and on (it's said once a year)

6. Why is שבת prior to פסח called שבת הגדול?

Because that was the day where we took the פסח קרבן in front of the מצריים and even though it was their god and we said we're going to shecht it and they were quiet

7. Besides for a דרשה, what other מנהג is done on this שבת? Why?

הגדול שבת, same reason as הגדה, מגיד

8. Give 4 איסורים of חמץ?

Eating, drinking, הנאה, owning it

9. What is חמץ נוקשה? (two) Give example. Halacha?

1) חמץ that started becoming חמץ but didn't finish

2) חמץ which is slightly inedible but still edible (i.e. spoiled)

An example is egg מצה; the הלכה is that you can own it but shouldn't eat it except certain cases i.e. old people

10. What is נפסל מאכילת כלב? Why?

It's חמץ that even a dog won't eat which is מותר to own and benefit

11. Can one eat נפסל מאכילת כלב? Explain both sides.

Some say you can because it isn't considered חמץ anymore but others say you can't because you made it important by wanting to eat it

12. Can one take medicine that is נפסל מאכילת כלב? Why?

If it is swallowable then everyone agrees yes because it isn't normal eating, if it's liquid or chewable then you should ask

13. What does it mean that חמץ is אסור במשהו? Why? (2)

It isn't 1 (בטול בשישים) because it is 2 (כרת חיוב) It's something that will be מותר later

14. What is the הלכה of קטניות? Why? (2)

For ספרדים it is מותר and for Ashkenazim it is אסור for אכילה and מותר for 1-הנאה) because they would harvest it with regular חמץ so it might get mixed a little 2) You can grind it into flour and make stuff out of it that looks like חמץ

15. What is gebrocht? Why do some not eat? (2)

Any liquid coming in contact with מצה or מצה-meal, 1) It makes things that look like חמץ so you might come to eat real 2 (חמץ) it could be that the flour wasn't kneaded well so we are afraid that after baking it there might still be flour which comes in contact with water

16. Why do all eat on last day?

Because it is all דרבנן

17. What is the אסור of ימצא בל יראה?

To have חמץ in your possession on פסח

18. What is the מצוה of תשביתו?

To destroy the חמץ

19. On a תורה level, when does חמץ become אסור?

At פסח ערב of חצות

20. Explain the hours of אסור on פסח ערב on a דרבנן level.

5th hour-אסור for אכילה and מותר for הנאה

6th hour-אסור for אכילה and הנאה on a דרבנן level

7th hour-אסור for אכילה and הנאה on a דאורייתא level

21. What is חמץ שעבר עליו הפסח? Halacha?

הנאה אסור it is even פסח. And after פסח that was owned by a Jew through חמץ

22. Why does ביטול need to be done before the חמץ is אסור to you?

Because once that happens it's like you don't completely own it

23. What are the 2 ways we do תשביתו?

1) בטול 2) ביעור

24. Explain why we need both.

If you did בטול you still need ביעור, because 1) maybe you weren't so sincere 2) maybe you'll come to eat it

If you do ביעור then you still need בטל because 1) to make the chametz you didn't find not in your possession

25. Why do we do בדיקת חמץ?

To find חמץ as a preparation for ביעור

26. When do we do בדיקה? Why? (2)

At night; either because 1) a candle only does something at night 2) that's when people are home

27. מעריב or בדיקה first? Why?

מעריב because it is תדיר

28. Where is בדיקה required?

Anywhere you might have brought חמץ during the year

29. What if you didn't do בדיקה at night?

You can do it the next morning with a ברכה, and if not then all of פסח with a ברכה, and if not then after פסח without a ברכה

30. What is done to חמץ found on יום טוב?

Cover it to be burnt after יום טוב

31. Why do we place 10 pieces of bread out? (2)

1) So you don't make a ברכה לבטלה

2) Search better

32. What is the possible problem of putting pieces of bread out?

You'll only look for the pieces and not do a thorough search

33. Why is the ברכה on the burning?

Because the בדיקה is only a preparation for the mitzvah (הכשר מצוה) and not technically part of the מצוה whereas the real mitzvah is the actual burning

34. What needs to be used at בדיקה? Why?

Candle; because פסוקים tell us to

35. What would require a new בדיקה if not used?

The candle

36. If you do a ביטול after בדיקה, why is it repeated in the morning after ביעור?

Because you might've left over food or bought new food so we do it as close to the אסור as possible

37. What should one do if selling the entire house?

Have 1 room that you don't sell to do בדיקה in so there is no ספק in terms of בדיקה

38. What should one make sure of when burning the חמץ? (two)

1) Burn it into a crisp so it becomes נפסל מאכילה כלב

2) Don't put lighter fluid on it which would render it inedible so you wouldn't be ביעור the "burning"

39. Why do we burn in the morning? (2)

1) To remind us to do בטול

2) It's like נותר

40. What is sold along with the חמץ?

The cabinets where the חמץ is in so it ends up in the רשות of the גוי

41. How does the rabbi acquire the rights to sell your חמץ?

Through a קנין קניין

42. How does one sell חמץ כלים? Why?

Just the חמץ in the כלים; because otherwise you'll have to טובל it

43. Why do ערב בכורים fast on פסח?

To show thanks to ה' for sparing the first-borns from מכות בכורות

44. From when on פסח ערב should one stop doing work/haircut? Why?

יום טוב; because that is when the פסח was shechted so there is a level of חצות

45. Why should one not eat מצה on פסח ערב? Comparison of ירושלמי. Explain.

Because we want to eat the מצה with an appetite on פסח, "whoever eats the מצה on פסח ערב it is like having relations with your מתקדשת woman" so this means that you're jumping the gun for something that'll be completely מותר very soon

46. Can one have מצה meal on פסח ערב?

If it's cooked then up until the 9th hour of the day, but if it's baked then you can't

47. What are מצות מצוה? Why are they special?

מצות that are baked on פסח ערב after חצות; they are special because 1) the concept of מצה only exists after the time where חמץ is 2) אסור (אסור) people will be more careful during the זמן

1. What מצות of Seder night are מדאורייתא?
 - a. Matzah
 - b. Telling over the story of leaving Egypt
2. Are women obligated in matzah, and why?
 - a. Yes, because they're obligated in the עשה of חמץ, so they're obligated in the עשה of מצה
3. What ingredients are in matzah, and why?
 - a. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, or spelt, and water
 - b. Only these grains could become חמץ and we know the Torah equated חמץ and מצה
4. When does the watching of Shemura matzah begin?
 - a. Either from when the seed was planted or when it is grinded
5. What is the amount needed to fulfill סיפור? Most?
 - a. Tell over basic storyline. You can do as much as you want though.
6. What language should the haggadah be read in?
 - a. In the language you understand
7. Why are there 4 cups, and when do we drink them?
 - a. As a symbolism of the 4 לשונות of freedom - V'Hotza'isi, V'Hitzalti, V'Ga'alti, and V'lakachti
 - b. Kiddush, Maggid, Benching, Hallel
8. How big must the cup be? How much should one drink? How much does one need to drink?
 - a. רביעית
 - b. All of it
 - c. The majority of it
9. What is best to use? Why?
 - a. Red wine
 - b. Blood spilled by Pharaoh, blood on doorposts, blood by plagues and Pasuk says red wine is best
10. Are women obligated? Why?
 - a. Yes
 - b. They were also part of the miracle of freedom
11. Why is Marror only מדרבנן?
 - a. Nowadays we don't have קרבן פסח which was מדאורייתא and it was part of the קרבן פסח
12. What is best to use? Why?
 - a. Romaine lettuce
 - b. It's sweet at first and then bitter which is just like what happened to our forefathers
13. What is a כזית of handmade matzah? Of marror?
 - a. ½ for מוציא מצה, ¼ for כורך, ½ for אפיקומן
 - b. Cover an area of 8 x 10 inches
14. Can you swallow marror without chewing? Why?
 - a. No
 - b. You have to taste the bitterness
15. When do you need to lean? When should you?
 - a. By אפיקומן, כורך, מוציא מצה, and the four cups

- b. Also by the meal
- 16. In what direction do we lean? Why? (2)
 - a. To the left
 - b. It's less dangerous
 - c. More practical so that you could use right hand
- 17. Do women have to lean?
 - a. No
- 18. Can a son in front of his father lean? What about a talmud in front of his Rabbi?
 - a. Yes
 - b. Should ask first
- 19. What should you do if you did not lean by the....
 - a. First cup - shouldn't redo it
 - b. Second cup - drink again without a bracha
 - c. Matzah - have another כזית
 - d. Koreich - shouldn't redo it
 - e. Afikomen - if he didn't yet bench, then eat another kizayis, but if he did bench, then it's fine
 - f. Third cup - shouldn't redo it
 - g. Fourth cup - shouldn't redo it
- 20. When should the table be set for the first seder? Why?
 - a. Before Yom Tov starts
 - b. So you can start the Seder right when you get home
- 21. Why do men wear a kittel?
 - a. Remind us about humility
 - b. Resembles the garments of angels
- 22. What is found on the seder plate? Explain.
 - a. מצות 3
 - b. Marror
 - c. Charoses - mixture of fruits that symbolize the Jewish people: apples, figs, dates, walnuts, almonds and pomegranates. They're chopped up or ground and red wine or wine vinegar is added. It should have a thick consistency like the cement used with bricks. Spices in strandlike form to remind us of the straw used.
 - d. Karpas - Backwards it's סי פרך which refers to the 600,000 Jews in Egypt - parsley or celery or any other vegetable
 - e. Ziroah - remembrance to Korban Pesach and the outstretched hand of Hashem
 - f. Beitzah - remembrance to Korban Chagigah
- 23. What is different about kiddush on seder night? Why?
 - a. Everyone must have their own cup and make their own kiddush and drink from it
 - b. The חייב of the 4 cups is on everyone so everyone has to make kiddush on the first cup
 - i. Because it's also the first of the 4 Kossot
- 24. Can one drink wine in between cups one and two? Why?
 - a. No
 - b. Looks like you're adding to the mitzvah

25. Why do we wash before karpas? (2)
- a. To make sure our hands are spiritually clean
 - b. So that the kids will ask
26. Why do we do karpas?
- a. So the the kids will ask
27. How large should karpas be? Why?
- a. Less than a kizayis
 - b. So that you don't have to say a ברכה אחרונה and therefore the bracha you made will apply to the marror also
28. Why is matzah broken?
- a. Because that's how poor people eat
29. Why at this point in the seder?
- a. The haggadah must be recited on matzah which is fit to fulfill the mitzvah of matzah, and we are now prepared to begin מגיד
30. Why is the middle one broken?
- a. You need the top one to be full to say hamotzi on a full matzah
 - b. Explanation: You need to make a ברכה on a full matzah, so the top needs to be full, so the next possible one to break is the middle one, and then you have the bottom one to be the second matzah for lechem mishnah
31. Why do we fill the second cup before Mah Nishtana?
- a. The haggadah is recited on the second cup and now we're about to start maggid
 - b. So the child will ask "why are you drinking before the meal"
32. What does one do about mah nishtana if they're alone? Why?
- a. Say it to yourself
 - b. The way of the סדר is that it's in Q&A form so you still have to ask them
33. Why do we cover matzah when we lift cups?
- a. So as to not "embarrass" the matzah because really matzah is more important than the drinking
34. Why do we spill out wine by the makkos? Why with our finger?
- a. To remember that others had to die for our salvation
 - b. The makkos were done with the finger of Hashem
35. Why does the one making the brachos on the matzah need to eat 2 kizaysim?
- a. We aren't sure whether the bracha of המוציא is for the whole matzah and על אכילת מצה is on the broken matzah or vice versa
36. Why do all others only need to eat one kizayis?
- a. They're not making the bracha
 - b. Since they're just eating one matzah, there's no doubt what's going on
37. Why should one not speak until after Koraich?
- a. So there's no interruption and the brachos of matzah and marror are on the koraich too
38. Why do we dip marror? (2)
- a. Remember the טיט
 - b. Weaken the מרור
39. Why did Hillel hold you need to eat matzah and marror together?

- a. Because the פסוק talks about מצה and מרור right next to each other
- 40. Why is there a minhag to eat eggs? (2)
 - a. Remembrance of the חגיגה offering which everyone ate
 - b. It's a mourner's food so reminds us of destruction of beis hamikdash and also tisha b'av is on same day of week as first night of pesach
- 41. Why can't meat be roasted?
 - a. So that you don't think you're eating the korban pesach
- 42. How much should one eat as Afikomen? What's preferable? Why?
 - a. Two kabaitzot but one kezayit is the minimum
 - b. 1 כזית to remind us of Korban Pesach, 1 כזית to remind us of the matza eaten with it
- 43. What if one ate something after Afikomen?
 - a. Must eat another kezayit of the afikomen
- 44. When should you eat Afikomen by? Why?
 - a. Before midnight
 - b. Korban Pesach was eaten before midnight
- 45. Drinking after?
 - a. Only water, tea, and the remaining two cups of wine
- 46. Why do we open the door at the end?
 - a. To demonstrate that the night is ליל שמורים and Hashem is watching over us
- 47. Why no bracha by hallel?
 - a. The highest level of hallel is without a bracha (it should be a spontaneous outburst of joy)
- 48. What should one do after the seder?
 - a. Say over the story of leaving Egypt and the miracles until you fall asleep
- 49. What tefillos are said at bedtime? Why?
 - a. Only the first parsha of שמע and המפיל
 - b. To demonstrate that the night is ליל שמורים