

## הלכות חנוכה

1. Why would חנוכה be a מצוה דאורייתא?

Because there is a mitzvah דאורייתא to celebrate in some way when a miracle occurs so it might be דאורייתא to celebrate חנוכה but the way we do it is דרבנן

2. What is אסור for women to do during the 1<sup>st</sup> hour of being lit? (3)

Doing any type of מלאכה that can't be done on שבת/יום טוב

Doing any type of מלאכה that can't be done on חול המועד

Doing any type of מלאכה that is a big טרחא

3. Why? (2)

1) Because major part of the miracle came through Yehudit

2) Can't benefit from the candles so therefore you show that by not working

3) Lighting נרות is the closest women will ever get to doing the עבודה so to celebrate they don't do מלאכה for the 1<sup>st</sup> hour

4. Why is there no סעודה on חנוכה as there is by פורים?

Because פורים was a physical גלות so we celebrate in a physical manner, but since חנוכה was primarily a spiritual גלות so therefore we celebrate it in a more spiritual way

5. How does one turn a סעודה into a מצוה?

By singing and saying words of תורה

6. Why do some say you should have a סעודה?

Because on the 25<sup>th</sup> of כסלו the משכן was built

7. Why is there a custom to have dairy?

Because יהודית fed cheese and wine to the Greek general to get him drunk. She then beheaded him which helped the Jews win.

8. How do we explain the 3 levels of חנוכה נרות?

1st level: One person lights 1 candle every night

2nd level: One person lights candles corresponding to the night it is

3rd level: Every person in the household lights candles corresponding to the night it is.

9. How do ספרדים light?

1<sup>st</sup> level: One person lights 1 candle every night

2<sup>nd</sup> level: One person lights every night candles corresponding to how many family

3<sup>rd</sup> level: One person lights every night how many family members per night

10. How do ספרדים light practically? Why?

ספרדים on a practical level do what אשכנזי מהדרין is (1 person lights according to the night), the reason ספרדים do this is because otherwise it will be hard to tell what night it is

11. How do אשכנזי accomplish the concern?

They make sure their candles do not overlap with other menorahs so people know which night it is from the outside

12. What should the shape of the מנורה be? Why?

Straight so that it is clear to see what night it is

13. Are women obligated? Why?

Yes and also on the same exact level as men because they were also involved in the miracle because either 1) Yehudit brought the miracle or 2) Women were saved from the Greeks

14. Do women light? Why?

Married women do not usually light because the husband and the women are considered one (אשתו כגופו)

15. In the times of the גמרא where was the מנורה placed?

Outside their homes

16. Why don't we do that? (2)

1) It is cold/windy

2) It is dangerous because of robbers

17. If you have no window facing public where does it go?

The left side of your doorway so you're surrounded by mitzvahs (Mezuzah on the right)

18. How high can it be? Why?

It's not allowed to be higher than 20 Amos though because then the menorah is out of your field of vision and you need to see it.

19. What is the lowest it should be? Why?

More than 3 טפחים off the ground because the מנורה shouldn't be within 3 טפחים of the ground because of לבדו (something within 3 טפחים then it's as if it's extended there) so it is like it's on the ground and it's a יוצא and it doesn't look like you put it there for מצוה but you're still יוצא

20. What's the highest it should be? Why?

The best it should be is no more than 10 טפחים off the ground because if it's higher than that it looks like you're lighting menorah to just light up the room.

21. When are these limits not a concern?

When there is more פרסומי ניסה by doing it out of the measurements (except for the 20 אמות)

22. Where should you light on the tenth floor of an apartment building?

You should put it by the door, unless there is an apartment opposite from your window

23. Why do we light in shul? (2)

1) Publicize the miracle

2) To remember the המקדש בית המקדש because a shul is considered a mini המקדש

3) Guests need a place to light

24. When?

Between מעריב and מנחה

25. What does the lighter in shul do regarding lighting and making ברכות at home?

He says all the ברכות both times except for שהחיינו which is only said in Shul

### חנוכה חלק ב

1. When is best to start lighting חנוכה?

The best time to light is a מחלוקת so you should light between שקיעה and 72 minutes) צאת הכוכבים

2. When can when light until with a ברכה even alone?

עד שתכלה רגל מן השוק (until people are leaving the marketplace)

3. What should one do past this time?

Light with someone else with him

4. What is the earliest one can light if need be?

שקיעה (half-way between מנחה קטנה and שקיעה, around 72 minutes prior to שקיעה)

5. When is better to light a) prior to sunset or b) very late at night with family up?

Very late at night with family up

6. What does one need to make sure of if you light early?

שקיעה To be enough oil to last until 30 minutes after שקיעה

7. What does הדלקה עושה מצווה mean?

The moment you light is when the mitzvah is done. This means at the moment you light all the details for a kosher lighting must be in place. ie fit to last 30 minutes

8. Give 2 examples.

1) If you light properly and it would last half an hour, but then they go out (little sister blows it out).

If we hold like this you would be יוצא

2) If you light outside, where it would go out, and then you bring it inside. if we hold like this, you wouldn't be יוצא

9. What happens if your candles are blown out after 10 minutes? Why?

It's good according to the 1<sup>st</sup> opinion (הדלקה עושה מצווה) because when you lit it, it was lit in a way where it could last all 30 minutes but according to the 2<sup>nd</sup> opinion it isn't good because the placement caused it to eventually go out (and we פסקין like the 1<sup>st</sup> opinion)

10. After nightfall what comes first lighting or davening? Why?

תדיר ושאינו תדיר תדיר קודם because תדיר ושאינו תדיר תדיר קודם

11. Why does one need a Shames?(2)Where should it be?

1) In case you benefit from the menorah, so you're not doing עבירה because you're just benefiting from the שמש (And that's why the שמש is the highest candle)

2) practically to light all the candles

12. What can't one do once the time of lighting arrives?

You shouldn't be involved in any activity other than lighting even תורה

13. What wicks and oil are Kosher to use? What is best? Why?

Best is oil because it burns the best and is the most כנגד the miracle; and cotton wicks which burn best

14. Can one use gas? Why?

Can't use gas, it's not a candle

15. Explain why lighting a menorah in a glass case outside can be a problem?

Since when you light it, the menorah has to be fit to light for a half hour, but when you light it in the case it may not be fit to light for a half hour because to light you have to open one of the sides of your glass box so if the glass wall is open by lighting, it's considered when you lit it that the door was open and wasn't fit to be lit for a half hour.

16. Explain why lighting a menorah in a glass case outside can be a problem?

Since when you light it, the menorah has to be fit to light for a half hour, but when you light it in the case it may not be fit to light for a half hour because to light you have to open one of the sides of your glass box so if the glass wall is open by lighting, it's considered when you lit it that the door was open and wasn't fit to be lit for a half hour.

17. Why is it best to use new wicks?

There are 2 issues with reusing the wicks 1) The wick that you previously used went from being the עיקור מצווה to just being מהדרן, so if you are going to reuse them then you should always move the same wick to be the "עיקור מצווה" wicks 2) When we light the מנורה we are tapping into the עבודה of the בית המקדש and the biggest part of the עבודה was cleaning the מנורה and changing the wicks every day

18. Can one use a candle that was lit for the mitzvah to light another candle? Why?

No because it is a lowering of קדושה (and we have extra reasons to apply it here)

19. Why does a woman not light?

אשתו כגופו (and we have extra reasons to apply it here)

20. Explain the reason behind that concept.(2)

1) The Greeks were destroying the holiness of a husband and wife. The Greek general would sleep with every soon to be bride before they were married. To combat that we show on Chanukah the holiness in Judaism about the connection between a husband and a wife

2) Tznius, they would light outside and many people were there

21. What ברכות are said? When? Why?

להדליק נר-for the mitzvah

שעשה ניסים -for the miracle

שהחיינו -for the new mitzvah

The first 2 are said all 8 nights and the 3rd is only said on the 1st night

22. Why should one go to the מקווה before חנוכה?

One should go to the מקווה on חנוכה because there is an extra level of קדושה

23. What ברכה can you say if you don't light and you see a מנורה?

שעשה ניסים

24. In what ways does הללו הנרות הללו hint to lighting candles?

36 words כנגד the 36 candles and 8 letters for the 8 nights

25. Can you say שהחיינו without even seeing a menorah?(explain compared to other יומים טובים)

One can't say שהחיינו without seeing the מנורה because you aren't connected to the day in such a case whereas other יום טובים you are because there is an מלאכה אסור

26. Where should one light if going to eat by a חנוכה party?

At home where they sleep

27. What is best to do if staying overnight by a friend? What if you don't have a menorah?

If you are a guest in someone else's house and will be sleeping there, if you have someone lighting in your own house and having you in mind then you can be יוצא with that, but the best is to light the מנורה where you are if you can, and if no one is lighting at home then you can light yourself, but if there is no מנורה for you then you can be מצטרף with a פרוטה

28. What should be done with the leftover oil/wicks from in the מנורה? Why?

Any oil (or wicks) left over in the מנורה were set aside for the מצוה so you can't benefit from them, so you should burn them

29. If one can acquire only one candle on Friday night, what should one purchase? Why?

If you can either buy שבת נרות or חנוכה נרות then the שבת נרות come 1<sup>st</sup> because שבת נרות are for בית שלום so it takes precedence

30. What if you could buy three on the second night of חנוכה that is Shabbos? Why?

If it's the 2<sup>nd</sup> night of חנוכה and you can get your hand on 3 candles then you use the 2 for חנוכה because 2 accomplishes שמור וזכור and 1 is enough for בית שלום, so פרסומי ניסא trumps שמור וזכור

31. If you have חלה, what comes first wine or חנוכה candles? Why?

חנוכה נרות because you can use חלה for קידוש

32. When should you daven מנחה on שבת ערב? Why?

You should daven מנחה before lighting the נרות because if you light and then daven מנחה you are contradicting yourself, so on שבת ערב you should daven early but if you don't then it's okay

33. What if you can't daven with a minyan early?

Then you should daven after lighting

34. Explain the reasons to the sides of whether הבדלה or חנוכה candles come first?

1) הבדלה on a כוס comes before lighting because תדיר ושאינו תדיר קודם (not because have to do מלאכה because you can do מלאכה before הבדלה on a כוס)

2) חנוכה נרות comes before הבדלה because even though you already ended שבת, as long as you didn't do הבדלה you are still holding on to שבת, so by putting 1 חנוכה נרות<sup>st</sup> then you are pushing off leaving שבת and whatever you can do to push off leaving שבת you should do it

35. What should one do?

Whatever you want

36. Explain the laws of missing על הנסים?

You don't repeat עשרה עשרה or benching and if you do it's a בטלה ברכה

37. Explain how full הלל completes what is lacking from other יומים טובים.

Since 8 of the days are lacking full הלל so comes along חנוכה to complete what is lacking of the 18 days of יום טובים דאורייתא

38. What do we read on חנוכה? Why?

The חנוכה המשכן (נשא) because the משכן finished being built on כ"ה כסלו

39. Explain when we could take out three תורה.

The only time when it is automatically 3 is שמחת תורה

Three more times that can possible be 3, ראש חדש ניסן, ראש חדש אדר, שבת, שקלים פרשת (2) שבת, ראש חדש ניסן, (3) שבת, ראש חדש חנוכה פרשת החודש

40. What would be the two sides as to whether women are obligated in הלל on חנוכה?

אך הן היו באותו הנס חנוכה on הלל in חייב women-תוס

מצוות פרסומי ניסא aspects, so only women are obligated only in the הלל because they are obligated only in the פרסומי ניסא aspects, so only women-רמב"ם which directly correlate to the day, but הלל which is general and has no mention of חנוכה so not ניסא of חנוכה

Notes4DRS.com