

## הלכות ברכת הבשמים (סימן ריח: ברכות הנעשים על הנסים)

### ריח:ז-ח

#### Outline

1. Today's Topics
  - a. Miracles for well-known people
2. ריח:ז: אדם מסויים (שו"ע)
  - a. One says a ברכה on a miracle that happens to a well-known person, like יואב and his companions, and on a miracle in which שם שמים was sanctified, like דניאל and his companions. Therefore, if one sees the lion's den of דניאל or the furnace of ועזריה, one says, "שעשה נס לצדיקים במקום הזה" (שו"ע)
    - i. Q: What is unique about צרויה בן צרויה?
      1. He was famous as a chief and leader of ישראל (משנ"ב כג)
    - ii. Q: What is unique about a miracle that sanctifies שם שמים?
      1. It is considered a more significant miracle such that everyone must say a ברכה on it (משנ"ב כד)
    - iii. Q: What is the text?
      1. "ברוך שעשה נס לפלוני במקום הזה" (משנ"ב כה)
3. ריח:ח: אשתו של לוט (שו"ע)
  - a. If one sees לוט's wife, one says two ברכות: "דיין האמת" for her and "זוכר הצדיקים" for him (שו"ע)
    - i. Q: How does one see לוט's wife?
      1. As a pillar of salt (משנ"ב כו)
    - ii. Q: Why does one say a ברכה for לוט?
      1. Even though one does not see his grave, one says a ברכה because when seeing the pillar of salt, one is reminded of the miracle that transpired to לוט; when שו"ע says "ועל לוט", he means on behalf of לוט (משנ"ב כז)
    - iii. Q: Why does one say "זוכר הצדיקים"?
      1. (משנ"ב כח) לוט אברהם remembered when saving לוט (משנ"ב כח)
    - iv. Q: Does one say a ברכה when seeing just לוט's grave?
      1. No; the remembrance of צדיקים is felt only when one sees the pillar of salt because at that time and place, there was strict judgment and nonetheless, לוט was saved because ה' remembered אברהם (משנ"ב כט)
    - v. Q: Since the ברכה refers to אברהם אבינו, why is the text in plural language (צדיקים) (הע' 14)?
      1. Because many benefited from the merit and prayer of אברהם אבינו (יפה ללב)