

הלכות ברכת הפירות (סימן ריא: דיני קדימה בברכת הפירות)

ריא:ג-ד

Outline

1. Today's Topics
 - a. Order of בפה"ע, בפה"א, ושהכל
2. (ריא:ג) סדר בפה"ע, בפה"א, ושהכל
 - a. If a food that is בפה"ע and another is שהכל, the בפה"ע takes priority because it is significant since it exempts only one category; the same applies if one is בפה"א and the other is שהכל. And if two foods are brought before him, one בפה"ע and the other בפה"א, he may say the ברכה on whichever one he chooses, and others say that בפה"ע takes priority (שו"ע)
 - i. Q: What if the שהכל is more preferred?
 1. Nonetheless, the בפה"ע takes priority (משנ"ב יד)
 - ii. Q: In what way is בפה"ע more significant?
 1. It is more particular with respect to the items on which it is said as opposed to שהכל, which includes all items (משנ"ב טו)
 - iii. Q: In what way is בפה"א more significant?
 1. The same way בפה"ע is; therefore, when one has schnapps together with a mixture, one says a ברכה on the mixture before the schnapps, even if he prefers the schnapps (משנ"ב טז)
 - iv. Q: What is the reasoning for the first opinion?
 1. One may say a ברכה on either food because they are of different ברכות or because they are of equal preference (משנ"ב יז)
 - v. Q: What opinion do we accept in practice?
 1. The second opinion if both are of equal preference, but if the בפה"א is of more preference or a מין ז', such as roasted wheat and an apple, then one says בפה"א first (משנ"ב יח)
3. (ריא:ד) סדר ד' מינין
 - a. Whatever appears first in the פסוק of "ארץ חטה ושעורה" takes priority for ברכה, and the second "ארץ" constitutes an interruption, such that any fruit that is closer to the second "ארץ" than another fruit to the first "ארץ" takes priority. Therefore, dates take priority to grapes because dates are second to the second "ארץ" while grapes are third to the first "ארץ" (שו"ע)
 - i. Q: Why?
 1. This פסוק mentions the items with which א"י is praised, and whatever is mentioned earlier in the פסוק is considered of more significance (משנ"ב יט)
 - ii. Q: In what cases do wheat and barley take priority?
 1. According to many, only if they are made into a dish (משנ"ב שם)
 - iii. Q: What if an item farther from "ארץ" is more preferred?
 1. Nonetheless, the item closer to "ארץ" takes priority (משנ"ב כ)
 - iv. Q: What if the item farther from "ארץ" is fully formed while the item closer to "ארץ" has not blossomed?
 1. The fully formed item takes priority (משנ"ב שם)
 - v. Q: What does it mean that the second "ארץ" is an interruption?
 1. The count restarts from it such that any item closer to it than another item to the first "ארץ" takes priority (משנ"ב כא)
 - vi. Q: What in the פסוק refers to dates?
 1. "דבש" refers to dates that produce honey (משנ"ב כב)
 - b. This rule applies only to grapes in their original form, but on wine, בפה"ע takes priority to בפה"א because of its significance. A dish of grains takes priority to wine because במ"מ is considered more significant than בפה"א. If two fruits are of equal distance from the first and second "ארץ", then the fruit juxtaposed to the first "ארץ" takes priority (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: To what does בפה"ג take precedence?
 1. Even to olives, which are closest to "ארץ" (משנ"ב כג)

- ii. Q: Why does **במה"מ** take precedence to **בפה"ג**?
1. Because it too is a particular **ברכה**, and wheat and barley are mentioned before grapes (**משנ"ב כד**)
- iii. Q: Why does the **רמ"א** mention the five grains?
1. To teach that a dish of spelt, oats, or rye also take priority to wine (**משנ"ב כד**)
- iv. Q: Does a dish of barley take priority to olives even though barley is second to **"ארץ"** and olives are first to **"ארץ"**?
1. No (**משמע מהשו"ע ע"פ המשנ"ב כה**)
 2. Yes, because **במה"מ** always takes priority, and the **אחרונים** agree (**לבוש מובא שם, אגרו"מ אר"ח ה: כ ה' ע' 19**)
- v. Q: Why is a more particular **ברכה** of greater significance? (**ה' ע' 12**)
1. It highlights **השגחת פרטית** (**לבוש**)
- vi. Q: What should one do when saying **קידוש** before eating **מזונות**? (**ה' ע' 17**)
1. Cover the **מזונות** since fundamentally, **במה"מ** should precede **בפה"ג** (**קצוש"ע**)
- vii. Q: Does **פה"ב** take precedence to a **מזונות** dish? (**ה' ע' 18**)
1. Yes (**גר"ש וואזנר**) **פוסקים**, although this is not made explicit in (**קצות השלחן נד**)
- viii. Q: Does the status of **ד' מינין** apply to crushed fruits? (**ה' ע' 20**)
1. No; it applies only to whole fruits (**גר"ש וואזנר**)