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The Role of Simcha in Simchat Beit Ha'Shoeva

In the fourth and fifth chapters of *Masechet Sukkah*, a number of *mishnayot* deal with the water-libation offered on *Sukkot*, and the festivities and emotions surrounding this event. In broad terms, this can all be encapsulated under the heading of "*Simchat Beit Hashoeva*" (The happiness of the water-drawing).

On this very issue however, there exist two opinions. The *Gemara*, in *Masechet Sukkah* (50b) brings a disagreement as to whether indeed the *Mishnah* calls this celebration one of "*shoeva*" (water-drawing) or one of "*chashuva*" (importance). The *Gemara* does not go down the path of investigating which opinion is most accurate, but rather highlights the truth in both opinions (*Tosfot* 50b s.v. *Vechad Tani Shoeva*).

The Gemara begins by addressing the view of "shoeva" (water-drawing). In its support the Gemara brings the fact that it is indeed from a pasuk which states "Ushavtem Mayim Besason" ["And you can draw water joyfully"] (Isaiah 12) from which the requirement to be happy on this festival is learnt out. "Ushavtem" comes from the same Hebrew root as "shoeva" and it is thus valid to refer to the event as Simchat Beit Hashoeva.

However, this opinion is not so clear-cut. *Tosfot* (s.v. *Chad Tani Shoeva*) cites the *Talmud Yerushalmi* on this issue which states that the view of "*shoeva*" is based on the belief that the name "*Simchat Beit Hashoeva*" relates to the fact that as a result of the *simcha* attained through this *mitzvah*, people would "draw forth" *ruach hakodesh* (Divine spirit) - "for the *Shechina* dwells where there is happiness".

The Maharsha (a later commentary on the Gemara from the Polish town of Tiktin) raises two issues

which the *Yerushalmi*, quoted by *Tosfot*, alludes to. His first point is in the fact that whilst the water-libation (the heart of the celebration) was done in the Temple Court, the aforementioned opinion in our *Gemara* refers to the festival as "The Happiness of the House of Water-Drawing" (*Simchat Beit HaShoeva*)-but the water-drawing was not the focus of the festival and occurred at the stream, not in the Temple Court? Why not refer to the festival, asks the *Maharsha*, as "The Happiness of the House of <u>Libation</u>" for the libations were done in the Temple Court as was the rejoicing?

His second question is on the topic of why the *pasuk* in *Isaiah* states "And you will *draw water* joyfully"-and yet the *Halacha* states that only the *libation* is to be done joyfully?

The Maharsha's answer to the two questions is as follows. Regarding the issue of the name "Simchat Beit Hashoeva" (The Happiness of the House of Water-Drawing) as opposed to "The Happiness of the House of Libation", indeed it is this inaccuracy of phraseology which motivates the Yerushalmi to learn out from the phrase "Simchat Beit Hashoeva" no relationship to a place, rather an allusion to the *ruach* hakodesh which was drawn forth as a direct product of the happiness that surrounded this holy event. Secondly, answers the Maharsha, the pasuk from Isaiah too alludes to this concept. Whilst this pasuk may be the source for the requirement to infuse the water-libation with happiness, the Yerushalmi understands once again that it is brought as support for the opinion of "shoeva" because it is to be read allegorically: "And you will draw forth [ruach hakodesh] via the water [libation] which shall be done joyfully".

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Revision Questions

סוכה גי:טייו – הי:גי

- Can one return the *lulav* to water on *Shabbat*? (ג':ט'יר)
- What difference does *R' Yehuda* place between *Shabbat* and *Yom Tov* regarding the previous question? (ג'י:ט"י:)
- How many days of *Sukkot* were the following performed: (די:אי)
 - Lulav? (די:בי)
 - Hallel? (די:חי)
 - Nisuch HaMayim?
 - Aravah? (די:גי)
 - o Chalil?
 - Sukkah? (די:חי)
- Describe how the *mitzvah* of *lulav* was originally performed in the *Beit Ha'Mikdash*. (די: די)
- For what reason was the process described in the previous question modified? ('ד': 'ד')
- Describe how the *mitzvah* of *aravah* was performed in the *Beit Ha'Mikdash*. (די:הדי)
- What would they say as they completed the *hakafot*? (די:היי)
- How would the *mitzvah* of *aravah* differ on *Shabbat*? (די:רי)
- What would the *tinokot* do after the *mitzvah* of *aravah* was performed on the seventh day of *Sukkot*? ('7:'7)
- Why was it important for the Mishnah to teach the number of days of Sukkot that Hallel is recited? (יח: חי)
- What would they do once they had finished eating in the *sukkah* on the seventh day of *Sukkot*? (ידי: יחי)
- How big was the flask used for *nisuch hamayim*? (די:טי)
- From where would they fill the flask with water? (די:טי)
- Describe how the mitzvah of nisuch hamayim was performed in the Beit HaMikdash? (די:טי)
- Which of the two pipes was the water poured into and where was it located? (די:טיי)
- How would the *mitzvah* of *nisuch hamayim* differ on *Shabbat*? (די: יי
- What was the *chalil?* (ה':א')
- Complete the following phrase: (הי :אי)

ייכל מי שלא ראה שמחת בית השואבה

- Where was the *simchat beit ha'shoevah* celebrated? (ה':ב')
- What was used as wicks for the lamps? (הי:גי)

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת קודש
30 th April בי אייר יייז לעומר Sukkah 5:4-5	1 st May גי אייר <i>ייח לעומר</i> Sukkah 5:6-7	2 nd May די אייר <i>ייט לעומר</i> Sukkah 5:8 –	3 rd May ה' אייר <i>כי לעומר</i> Beitzah 1:2-3	4 th May רי אייר <i>כייא לעומר</i> Beitzah 1:4-5	5 th May ז' אייר <i>כייב לעומר</i> Beitzah 1:6-7	6 th May ח' אייר <i>כייג לעומר</i> Beitzah 1:8-9
		Beitzah 1:1				