

## Pe'ah, Leket, Shichecha

compiled by Becca Weaver with the help of Kayam Farm

### טי קרפ ארקיו

טקלת אל רריצק טקלו רצקל רדש תאפ הלכת אל מכצרא ריזק תא מכרזקבי (ט)  
מכיהלא קוקי ינא מתא בזעט רגלו ינעל טקלת אל רמרכ טרפ ללועת אל רמרכו (י)

### Leviticus 19:9-10

When you reap the harvest of your land, you shall not reap all the way to the edges of your field, or gather the gleanings of your harvest. You shall not pick your vineyard bare or gather the fallen fruit of your vineyard; you shall leave them for the poor and the stranger: I the Lord am your God.

### טי קוספ רכ קרפ מירבד

ועמל קוקי הנמלאו מותיל רגל ותחקל בושת אל הדשב דמע תחכשו רדשב רצקת יכ  
רידי השעמ לכב ריהלא קוקי רכרבי

### Deuteronomy 24:19

When you reap the harvest in your field and overlook a sheaf in the field, do not turn back to get it; it shall go to the stranger, the fatherless and the widow, in order that the Lord your God may bless you in all your undertaking.

### Definitions

Pe'ah: corner of the field left for the needy to harvest

Leket: crops that are dropped during harvest which are left in the field for the needy

Shichecha: crops that are harvested and bundled, but then forgotten in the field; these are also left for the needy

### א קרפ האפ תכסמ

מידסח תולימגו, וויאירהו, מירוכיבהו, האפה — רועש מהל ויאש מירבד ולא (א,א)  
הרות דומלתו

### Mishneh Pe'ah 1:1

These things have no measure: the corner [of the field], the first fruits, the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, deeds of loving-kindness, and the study of Torah.

### א קרפ האפ מכסמ

לדוג יפל לוכה: רועיש האיפל ויא ורמאס יפ לע פא, מישישמ האיבל ויתחופ ויא (ב,א)

Mishneh Pe'ah 1:2

One should not give pe'ah less than one-sixtieth [of the field], and even though they said pe'ah has no measure, everything depends on the size of the field, the number of the poor, and according to the extent of the crop.

Guiding Questions:

- 1) Who is included as recipients according to these agricultural laws? What do the categories – widow/stranger/orphan/poor have in common in those days?
- 2) How is Pe'ah different than shichecha or leket? What determines how you fulfill Pe'ah? Leket/Shichecha?
- 3) Given the mishne'ot, how do we determine how much to give?
- 4) Can and how can these guidelines be used when we are building a society of social equity today?
- 5) In a global society/global trade/food comes from everywhere- how do we define our community or choose where our charity goes? Which underserved communities are we responsible for?