

מִצְוַת  
לֹא תִגְזֹל  
#245

 We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Kedoshim: (ויקרא יט:ג) **לֹא תִגְזֹל**

Today's *mitzvah* is not to rob another person. What's the difference between stealing (*geneivah*) and robbing (*gezeilah*)? Stealing is when a person takes something in a secret way, and robbing is taking something away from another person by force. Both are *asur*, of course, but each is a separate *mitzvah*.

 The details of this mitzvah are explained in Mishnayos & Gemara: **Mesechta Bava Kama perakim Tes and Yud**

## Rambam: Hilchos Gezeilah VaAveidah

### PEREK ALEF

This *perek* teaches us what robbery is, and the general rule of how a robber pays back. We also learn that it is *asur* to be jealous of something someone has and try to get the other person to sell it. The Torah tells us that if someone does that, he will eventually rob!

### PEREK BEIS

The Rambam explains what happens if the thing that was stolen changed after it was stolen, like if the robber stole a cow and it got bigger and fatter, or he stole raw stones and polished them into shining gems. Sometimes we say he needs to give it back, and other times he pays the owner back instead.

### PEREK GIMMEL

This *perek* teaches us what happens if a robber stole something and broke it or lost it. In this kind of case, the robber has to pay back the amount it was worth. How much does he pay back if the price for that kind of thing changed from when he stole it? This *perek* also includes the *halachos* about other things which are called *gezel*, like using someone else's things without permission.