(מרגלים יהושע וכלב נטלו חלקם) → 120a (מרגלים יהושע וכלב נטלו חלקם) → 120a

- I Continuation of analysis of ברייתא
 - took the apportionments of the other scouts יהושע וכלב
 - i Source: v. 1, חיו superfluous due to v.2; חיו \rightarrow lived on their land
 - b מתלוננים ועדת קרח their children got their apportioned land via their paternal and maternal grandfathers
 - i Challenge: ברייתא reads that יהושע וכלב got all of these
 - ii Answer: 1st מתלוננים doesn't compare מתלוננים (מתלוננים, 2nd does, as per interpretation of v. 3
 - 1 Question (ר"פ לאביי): according to this authority, did יהושע וכלב inherit so much?
 - (a) Answer: מתלוננים בעדת קרח refers to the "complainers" among אדת קרח) עדת קרח
 - 2 Observation (ה"פ לאביי): v. 4 supports position of ליוצאי מצרים נחלקה הארץ) ר' יאשיה
 - (a) Explanation: that's why there are 10 portions 6 Mannasite families and 4 for בנות צלפחד
 - (b) However: יונתן's position doesn't work should be 8 (6+2 [portions of redivide from חפר)]
 - (c) Defense (אביי): either position is weak ר' יאשיה should have 9 (6+3 [as per משנה))
 - (i) Rather: must have been another brother who died after חפר (before יהושע יז) as per v. 5
 - (ii) Similarly: ר' יונתן could argue that there were another 2 brothers
 - 3 Question (בתי אב thould be more) מכלים (should be more) בתי אב (should be 6)?
 - (a) Answer: just בתי אב but it's there to teach that בנות צלפחד also got חלק בכורה
 - (i) Teaching: that בכור) מוחזקת only gets double portion in מוחזק, not ראוי)
 - c מתתלוננים ועדת קרח (redux) challenge from ברייתא reading that they got מזרלוננים ועדת קרח
 - i Answer1: that follows ר' יונתן (given to באי הארץ); earlier ר' יאשיה follows ר' יאשיה
 - ii Answer2: both follow ברייתא refers to those over 20 years old at the time
- II Analysis of final clause of the מנפחד was the חפר of חפר, so דנפחד got 2 portions (+צלפחד's)
 - a Challenge: a במוחק only gets double במוחק
 - i Answer (שמואל): refers to מטלטלין Block: v. 4 (refers to קרקע)
 - ii Rather (רבה is מוחזקת is מוחזקת
 - 1 Challenge: teaching of ר' שמעון השקמוני:
 - (a) מרע"ה written מרע"ה as מרע"ה was only in doubt if they get חלק בכורה חלק בכורה
 - (b) פרשת מקושש (v 6): written מרע"ה as only in doubt as to which מיתת ב"ד was only in doubt as to which מיתת ב"ד
 - 2 Answer: that was his doubt how to read v. 7 (inherit or bequeath)
 - (a) Solution: it is both inherit (→ חלק בכורה goes to them as מודיש) and מוריש (to next generation)
 - (i) Explaining: the wording of v. 8 (תביאמו instead of תביאנו) the next generation will inherit
- III Aggadic excursus on פרשת בנות צלפחד. v. 9 in what order did they approach?
 - a Answer1 (ר'יאשיה): invert the verse they approached elders etc. until they approached משה
 - b Answer2 (אבא חנן בשם ר"א): they approached all in the בית מדרש
 - *Explaining the dispute*: whether we show deference to a student in the presence of the teacher
 - 1 Resolution of conflicted rulings: if teacher shows deference to student, so may we in his presence
- IV Further בריתא:בנות צלפחד they were wise (timing), expounders (v. 10), righteous (married proper men)
 - a Addendum: they all married at 40, but had children as a reward for the יוכבד, a la יוכבד, a la יוכבד, a la יוכבד (vv. 11-13)
 - b Note: בנות צלפחד are reckoned differently by age (במדבר כז) or by wisdom (במדבר כז)
 - i Explanation (as per שיבה: ישיבה): in re: ישיבה, we reckon by wisdom (if the sage is significantly wiser than the rest)
 - 1 But: in re: a feast, we begin with the eldest (if the eldest is significantly older than the rest)
 - ii Dissent (תנא דבי ד"י): they were of equal status, therefore the order is arbitrary