23.10.4

88a (שלשה בתי דינין) 🗲 89a (דלא כולי עלמא חזו לסהדותא)

ו. וְכֶל הָעֶם יִשְּׁמְעוּ וְיִרָאוּ וְלֹא יְזִידוּן עוֹד: *דברים יז, יג*

- I Parameters of זקן ממרא: dispute ר' כהנא/ר' אלעזר
 - a ב' conly liable if the majority position is anchored in tradition and his is his own reasoning
 - i Therefore: עדויות ה:ו-ז) עקביא בן מהללאל) wasn't liable; he based his dissents on tradition
 - b אלעזר: any dispute even if *they* use reasoning and *he* claims tradition he is liable
 - i However: עקביא wasn't liable, as he never ruled that his positions be adopted in practice
 - c Arguments:
 - i Our nabv: no proof either way from our משנה, as the phrase כך דרשתי may be equivocal
 - 1 And: could mean "they have a tradition" but "I derived"
 - ii Report of אנשי ירושלים. 3 traditions he heard from זעירא from the אנשי ירושלים
 - 1 If: a husband wishes to forgo his קינוי (re: סוטה), he may do so
 - 2 And if: parents wish to forgive their son (re: בן סורר ומורה), they may do so
 - 3 And: if the בי"ד wishes to forgive a rebellious elder (זקן ממרא), they may do so
 - 4 But: when he reported this to the "Rabbis of the south", they concurred re: the first two
 - (a) But: rejected the ruling about ב"ד forgiving יקן ממרא to prevent disputes
 - iii Related ד' יוסי of crייתא. history of disputes
 - 1 Originally: there were few disputes, the system was followed and ב"ד הגדול settled the few disputes
 - (a) And: the ב"ד הגדול would appoint judges to lower (outer) courts based on expertise and charcter
 - (i) And: they would then be promoted (as older judges died)
 - (b) *However*: when students of ב"ה וב"ש, who weren't diligent, increased disputes multiplied and the תורה took on the appearance of two legal systems
- II Analysis of end of משנה only if he returns to his city and instructs according to his (outvoted) opinion
 - a ברייתא: only liable if he himself practices or instructs others and they act on his instruction
 - i Challenge: if he himself acted on it, he is already חייב מיתה (for his actions)
 - Note: if his instruction was in re: חיוב מב"ד, it still works; but question remains re: חיוב מב"ד
 - (a) Answer: he still requires התראה (which he presumably couldn't have gotten earlier)
 - (b) Challenge: what about a case of מסית, where there is no התראה required?
 - (i) Asnwer: he had a reasonable explanation last time, which he no longer has
- $^{\prime}$ משנה גי surprising limitation of זקן ממרא, where דברי סופרים are treated with greater severity than דברי תורה
 - a If: he utterly uproots a מצוה, e.g there is no מצוות תפילין, exempt
 - b But if: he adds on to rabbinically defined parameters e.g. there are 5 תפילין, liable
 - i דברי סופרים, only liable if he adds on to דברי, where the addition invalidates the whole
 - 1 And: this can only apply to a fifth תפילין (all this follows הודה, above)
 - (a) Challenge: should be able to apply to לולב (i.e. adding a fifth מין)
 - (i) Block: if we hold לולב א"צ אגד, then the fifth doesn't affect the other four 1. And: if we hold לולב צריך אגד, it wasn't valid until now in any case
 - (b) Challenge: should be able to apply to ציצית (added strings)
 - (i) Block: if we hold קשר עליון לא דאורייתא, extra strings sit separately, don't affect the proper ones 1. And: if we hold קשר עליון דאורייתא, wasn't yet valid
 - (c) Challenge: these arguments could exclude תפילין as well
 - (i) *Answer*: if the added בית is attached with a block to the outside, it invalidates the proper four
- IV משנה ד' הגדול if he is executed locally and immediately or at ב"ע הגדול on the ב"ד הגדול
 - a ב"ד הגדול only killed at ב"ד הגדול and on the רגל, in order to fulfill v. 1
 - b הודה ': no right to delay his execution (עינוי הדין); we execute immediately and send a message out to all (v. 1)
 - i יראו ברייתא they have to hear about it, not see it
 - ii מחוייבי מב"ד which the herald announces:
 - וַכַל יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמְעוּ וַיָרָאוּן וַלֹא יוֹסְפוּ לָעֲשׁוֹת כַּדְּבֵּר הַרָע הַזֶּה בְּקַרְבֵּךְ: : דברים יג, יב as per מסית
 - 2 as per בן סורר ומורה as per בן כָּל אַנְשֵׁי עִירוֹ בָאָבָנִים וָמֵת וּבַעַרְתָּ הָרָע מִקּרְבָּדְּ וְכָל יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמְעוֹ וְיְרָאוֹ: :דברים כא, כא
 - 3 זקן ממרא as per v. 1
 - עדים זוממים as per וְהַנְשְׁאָרִים יִשְׁמְעוּ וְיָרָאוּ וְלֹא יֹסִפּוּ לַעֲשׁוֹת עוֹד כַּדָּבָר הָרָע הַזֶּה בְּקִרְבֶּךּ : דברים יט, כ
 - (a) Note: use of נשארים here, because not all are שלעדות → don't need to witness their execution