25.2.3; 16a (כל שלא נעשית בכל אלו) → 17b (אסרה תורה)

- I Explaining last clause of משנה ב' if all of these procedures weren't followed no liability for entering there בטומאה
 - a Dispute ה'"נ) "ב האחת מכל אלו" need all of these) or ה"נ) באחת מכל אלו" any of these is sufficient
 - i Explanation: ר"ה original קדושה is permanent, עזרא procedure wasn't effective
 - 1 And: עזרא and קדושה לע"ל ר"נ sprocedure was a real קידוש and איזרא
 - ii Support (for ה"ח: אבגא שאול): report about the two marshes on הר הזיתים not really הכנא שאול, included to protect city
 - iii Suggestion: קדושה האשונה is a dispute ר"א/ר"י about traditions they heard about מקדש
 - 1 Rejection: perhaps they both hold לע"ל and each is reporting what they heard
 - v Rather: it is a dispute in two versions of א"י about re-sanctifying or identifying cities in א"י (v. 1)
 - Or: opinion that it was always ר"א ב"ר יוסי is דיסי v. 2
- II משנה ג' time parameter for liability for טומאה במקדש:
 - a If: he became מקדש while in the עזרה and he forgot either מקדש or שומאה (or both)...
 - i Source: עזרה vv. 3-4 generates redundancy applies to one who becomes אונה while in עזרה
 - 1 Challenge: needed to teach that there is liability both for ממע"ה (anointed by מקדש) and מקדש) (permanent place)
 - 2 Answer: from vv. 5-7, we know that the terms are interchangeable; vv. 3-4 should be consistent (משכן or מקדש)
 - b And: he prostrated there or delayed the amount of time it takes to prostrate [liable]
 - i wersion1): only if he bowed towards inside (west); if he bowed "away", time-factor is used
 - ii "version2): delay only necessary if he bowed "out"; if he bowed "in", liable immediately
 - iii Note: bowing "long enough" includes prostration; without is שעור השתחוואה
 - שעוד. time it takes to say all of v. 8 (or from ייכרעו until end)
 - iv Associated: קידה means falling on face (v. 9); סריעה is on knees (v. 10); השתחוואה is prostration (v. 11)
 - v Four tangential questions: whether שהייה is a factor...
 - 1 מכות (במזיד) (i.e. is all אומאת מקדש the same) or only for תיקו תיקו? תיקו
 - 2 אידה if he is suspended over the עזרה or does he need to be "bowable"? תיקו
 - 3 ה' אשי if he intentionally was מטמא himself or does it only appy to תיקו? שוגג
 - 4 בפנים at a grave [does it only apply בפנים] or not? תיקו
 - c or: he took the longer egress liable;, but if he took the shortest route out פטור
 - i f he took the shortest way, even if he walked "heel to toe" and took all day exempt
 - 1 Question (דבא): do mini-delays add up?
 - (a) Challenge; why not answer from his own "heel-to-toe" ruling?
 - (b) Answer: in that case, he didn't delay, just walked very slowly and deliberately
 - 2 Question (אביי מרבה): what if he went out the long way as quickly as the shorter way would have taken?
 - (a) Answer: the longer way is never accessible to him
 - ii Challenge (ד' זירא): how could a טמא ששימש be liable for מיתה בידי שמים; he is, ipso facto, חייב כרת for being in מיתה בידי שמים
 - 1 Point: if we accept that there is a time-frame within which to get out, perhaps he ran out the short way
 - 2 But if: he must always go directly out and there is no allowance for שהיייה, how could he do צעבודה?
 - 3 Answer (עבידה) ecould have flipped over some meat on the עבודה) as per עבודה) on his way out
 - (a) Note: א'ז's ruling must be a case where it burned quicker after flipping (if it didn't accomplish anything why consider it יעבודה (עבודה לעבודה לעבודה לעבודה לעבודה כלובודה כעבודה כעבודה לעבודה לעבודה כלובודה כלובודה כלובודה לעבודה לעבודה בייטור משיטה מובודה לעבודה ל
 - iii טהור בית מנוגע suggested that if someone walks into טהור backwards טהור, per v. 12 (but if all in, like כלים v. 13)
 - 1 support: if someone enters מל"מ & פ"ג מהל' ביא"מ הי"ט, tof via roofs, פי"ג מהל' ביא"מ הר"ט, דרך ביאה ad loc.)