26.4.5 53b (משנה ו') → 55a (משנה ו') 55a (משנה ו')

- I משנה ו' vis-à-vis ביטול
 - a If: the practitioners abandoned it during peaceful times נבטל during wartime still אטור
 - i Example (מגדל בבל): (מגדל בבל) since the worshippers abandoned it מותר
 - Even though: they were forcibly dispersed (like wartime), since they could've returned and didn't מתר
 - b Pedestals: used to mount מיתי when king passes by on road are מותר
 - Reason: if king chooses another path, they aren't worshipped at all
 - ii Story: בבל came to בבל, reclined on a broken pedestal
 - 1 רב ושמואל :*רב יהודה* ruled that a broken pedestal is אסור
 - (a) Even: according to a"t that they don't worship shards that only applies to idol, as it is degrading
 - מותר ruled that it is ר"ל and ר"ל ruled that it is
 - (a) Even: according to מ"ד that they do worship shards that's only idol, as they don't want to discard it
 (i) But: pedestals if broken, they simply replace with a new one
 - (b) Supporting אטור broken pedestal (single stone) מותר broken altar (many stones) אטור per v. 1
- II "backdoor" סוגיא purview of generating איסור on another's property
 - a ברייתא: if he worships his own animal, פסול למזבח as a ברייתא; if he worships another's animal כשר למזבח
 - b Challenge: עבד can be בשוגר, באונס וברצון and we assume meaning of אונס seized another's animal and עבד
 - i Solution 1 (עכה"ם): correction it means that he was forced by עכר"ם to worship (his own animal)
 - 1 Block (ר"ז): תורה exempts in case of אונס (v. 2)
 - 2 Rather (אבא): all circumstances were originally ocovered under v. 3 (prohibited)
 - (a) Then: v. 4 exempted case of threat to life but v. 5 restores prohibition
 - (b) Resolution: in private ולא תחללו (→ forced worship might "count")
 - Suggestion (students to ברייתא: supports pedestals, even after decree is annulled are still
 - (a) Rejection (רבא): in that case, may have been (רבא certainly was) וו ישראל מומר who wanted to worship
 - ii Solution 2 (חזקיה): this is a case where he libated wine between the horns of the animal
 - 1 Challenge: this is not a נעבד the animal is then merely a pedestal/altar for worship
 - 2 Emendation: he libated to the animal itself between its horns i.e. he did a מעשה
 - (a) Support: מעשה 'tho אין אדם אוסר דבר שאינו שלו , if he does a מעשה it becomes prohibited
 - (b) Reaction (ר"ג: had already taught that :
 - (i) If: an animal is lying before ע"ז and someone (non-owner) cuts 1 אטור סימן
 - (ii) Source: might be from עבודת (who are barred from עבודת המקדש if they served ע"ז)
 - 1. Rejection: they have the capacity to reason and make decisions
 - (iii) Perhaps: from the rocks of the מזבח
 - 1. Rejection: per ב"מ above (from פריצים חללוהו)
 - (iv) Rather: from כלים (per v. 6)

- III 2 reports in the name of ר' יותנן:
 - a ר' דימי: even though bowing to land doesn't affect it
 - i But: if he digs trenches, caverens etc. they are affected (אסור)
 - b ד' שמואל בר יהודה. even though bowing to another's animal doesn't affect it
 - i But: if he uses it as a swap for v''v is prohibited
 - ii *רבין*: this is the subject of a dispute ר' ישמעאל בר יוסי/רבנן
 - 1 One: only that directly traded for אטור is אטור not beyond (חליפי חליפין)
 - 2 Other: even חליפי חליפין (etc.) are אסור
 - (a) Argument: v. 7 equates the swapped item with "" itself
 - (b) Counter: חליפין (ibid) limits extension to direct חליפין
 - (i) Response: הוא needed to exclude swap of other ערלה, כלאי הכרם) איסורי
 - (ii) Block: no need, since ערלה וכלאי and שביעית (v. 8) are שני כתובין הבאין שני \rightarrow שני ערלה וכלאי wouldn't be derived 1. Counter: ב' כתובין הבאין כאחד
- IV משנה ז': defense of God's apparent indifference to משנה ז' to Roman sages:
 - a *Query*: if God is displeased, why not destroy ע"י"?
 - b *Answer*: they worship things needed by world (e.g. sun, moon)
 - i Counter: let Him destroy those objects of worship that aren't needed
 - ii Response: then those who worship "necessities" (e.g.sun, moon) will "claim" supremacy and vindication
 - ברייתא: adds to story they suggested that the wicked will pay for their idolatry later
 - i Examples: from theft and adultery (per 'ר"ל's homily)
 - d ברייתא: conversation between philosopher and א"ח, following v. 9 why is 'ה jealous of the worshippers?
 - i Response: 2 metphors, in which ע"י is compared to a dog and to the dead
 - 1 *Protest*: if א"י is like a dog and the dead –God should obliterate it
 - 2 Answer: as per above world shouldn't suffer due to these fools (vv. 10-11)
 - e ברייתא. Agrippas, the general of Agrippas II, asked ר"ג Agrippas of these insignificant gods
 - i Answer: model from a man marrying a second wife; first wife only jealous if 2nd is of lower stock
 - ii *Challenge: י"י*y seems to work people go there sick and return hale
 - iii Answer: divine mission of diseases won't violate its trust (v. 12) just because of these fools
 - 1 Addendum: same happens when they commit atrocities to bring rain and it rains! (vv. 13-14)