27.1.5 5b (סיום הפרק) → 6b (סיום הפרק)

12. ועתה שני בניף הנולדים לף בארץ מצרים עד באי אליך מצרימה לי הם **אפרים ומנשה כראובן ושמעון יהיו לי**: כראשית מח*וה*

- I Question on משנה ה משנה ב. According to ר' יהודה, if there are less than 7 שבטים who sinned, do the others bring ?
 - a Proposed proof: statement where "they bring 1 says that they bring 2" says that they bring 2"
 - i Cannot be: case where 7 tribes sinned; ר"ש would have them bring 8
 - ii Rather: must be case where 1 tribe sinned
 - 1 Cannot: be due to instruction of that tribe's ב"ש excludes that case from our פרשה)
 - 2 *Must be*: הגדול who is ת"ק (who proposed that 1 is brought)?
 - (a) Cannot be: רוב would require
 - (b) Must be: ר' יהודה and one tribe sinned (→he doesn't obligate other tribes if less than 7)
 - iii Rejection: might be a case of 6 (majority) or 7 tribes sinning, per אם → one פר
 - iv Proof: ב"ז if one שבט acted per their ב"ד, that שבט is liable, others exempt; if per ב"ד, all שבטים liable
 - 1 Support (שבטים andds "all other שבטים are exempt" →only if it's ב"ד errs are they exempt
 - (a) But: if it is שבטים are liable
- II Question: According to שבט acts per ב"ד הגדול, are they liable?
 - a Proposed proof: "they bring 1 ר"ש, פר rules that they bring 2"
 - i Must be: case where 1 tribe sinned (if it were 7 "ש would require 8 פרים)
 - ii And must be: הוראת ב"ד הגדול (if it were ב"ד of that tribe, העשר wouldn't include it in our ב"ד of that tribe, מ
 - iii אי cannot be מבט (requires רוב קהל each שבט would bring); must be רשב"א
 - 1 Challenge: חכמים only liable per ruling of חכמים ב"ד הגדול must be ר"ש QED
- III Question: what is source for מיש and ר' יהודה that one tribe is called קהל?
 - a Answer: v. 1 (טבר"י was an enacted decree regarding טבר"י
 - i Rejection: perhaps קהל is קהל due to 2 שבטים there (בנימין+יהודה)
 - ii Rather: v. 2 only בנימין was born after that and he is called קהל
 - iii Rejection: perhaps it means that another tribe will be born that will complete the קהל
 - iv Block: are only 12 called but 11 are not? (→ the birth of בנימין did not make them a קהל; rather he is a קהל
- IV Commentary on vv 3-9
 - a פר שני :ר' שמעון :*ברייתא* in v. 3 is superfluous; resolution: parallel to אולה →not eaten
 - ? Similarly: ד' יוסי's comment on v. 4 הכל עולה? Resolution: all not eaten
 - i Per: חטאת פנימית (i.e. מ"ז 's comment that these חטאות were brought for ו"ז (i.e. ווטאת פנימית)
 - ii Note: per הודה, we understand why there were 12; per ש"ז, could've been 11 tribes+1 for ב"ד
 - 1 But: per מ"ר, should've been only 1 (ב"ד הגדול)
 - 2 Answer: if it happened multiple times (שמואל during צ'דקיהו stime); now brought all the offerings at once
 - (a) Challenge: all of those errant judges were now dead (→חטאת שמתו בעליה, should die and not be brought)
 - (b) Answer (אפא דבור ''): חטאת שמתו בעליה שמתו בעליה שמתו בעליה because מבור ''): אבור doesn't die
 - (i) Per: v. 6
 - 1. Rejection: if so, should apply to individual as well
 - (ii) Rather: from תרומת הלשכה, paid for by תרומת הלשכה, but many of the donors pass on during that year 1. Rejection: they may not have died, but in our case (2 generations later) they were surely dead
 - (iii) Rather: from v. 7 עגלה ערופה as כפרה for יוצאי מצרים יוצאי
 - 1. Rejection: it is מכפר for the living as well → includes the dead along with them, here all dead
 - 2. Block: in this case, some were still alive, per v. 7

- c Challenge: the people in that time were מזיד how can they bring a חטאת?
- d Answer: it was a הוראת שעה which also explains the odd numbers of offering brought
- V בריתא: if one of the community dies in the meantime, they still bring; if one of the ב"ב dies exempt
 - a Authored by: ר"מ who says that only ב"ד brings, not
 - Therefore: if one of צבור dies, irrelevant, as אין הצבור מתים
 - ii But: if one of מתה dies, it is like חטאת השותפין when one partner dies →חטאת
 - b Challenge: why not attribute to ש"ר, who says that both ב"ד and צבור מתים bring (and אין הצבור מתים) אין הצבור מתים
 - Answer (אביי): חטאת holds that if one partner of a חטאת dies, it is still brought
 - 1 Per: his ruling re: פר ושעיר של יוה"כ that got lost and were replaced, when found
 - (a) חכמים: are killed
 - (b) די"א ור"ש. not killed roam until they get a מום...
 - 2 Challenge (יוסף): cannot bring proof from בהנים they are called a קהל (v. 10)
 - (a) Block: if so, they should count as a 13th שבט and bring their own ר' יהודה ור"ש (per ר' יהודה ור"ש)
 - (b) Defense: none of שבט is called קהל per v 11
 - (i) Challenge: if so, we have less than 12 שבטים
 - (ii) Answer (אביי): v. 13 אפרים ומנשה are separate tribes
 - 1. Challenge (אבא): v. 13 indicates that they are only separate for מחלה, not for שבט-status
 - 2. Block: they have separate דגלים (and camps)
 - a. Defense: that was just to give honor to the camps
 - b. Block: each has its own נשיא
 - i. *Defense*: honor for the ברייתא per ברייתא distinguishing שלמה 7-day dedication from משלמה's 12-day dedication
 - ii Resolution: ר"ש lists the 5 חטאות מתוח and notes that 3 of them cannot happen בחטאת צבור
 - 1 אלד חטאת community doesn't offer a female
 - 2 תמורה community cannot make a תמורה
 - 3 חטאת שמתו בעליה. the community doesn't die
 - 4 But: other two unclear if they should die or not
 - (a) Response: ילמוד סתום מן המפורש we know that the other 3 don't apply → these two also don't apply
 - (i) Therefore: חטאת שנתכפרו בעליה and חטאת שעברה שנתה don't apply to חטאת צבור
 - (ii) Challenge: can we infer a possible case from an impossible one (e.g. ולד חטאת)?
 - (iii) Answer: י"ש is willing to infer it within one system which either all stands or all falls together