31.1.4 4b (איתמר במדבו)  $\Rightarrow$  5b (איתמר במדבו)  $\Rightarrow$  5b (שנעשו כולן בעלי קריין)

- I בכורות dispute if בכורות were sanctified before entering א"י
  - a איחנן: they were sanctified, per v.1
  - b אשב"ל not sanctified- per v. 2
    - i challenge (ר"י לר"ל): בכורות was established, עבודה was done by משכן was done by
      - 1 response: they must have been sanctified earlier 1-year olds are not fit for עבודה
      - 2 *note*: ד' יוחנן brought this proof, reasoning that if קדושת בכורות was n't interrupted, they'd be בני עבודה
        - (a) retort (ב"ל): those who were א"י originally retained קדושה no new קדושת בכורות introduced until א"י introduced until א"י
    - ii challenge (מדר עולם (from בכורות) on the day the משכן was raised, many קרבנות including בכורות were brought
      - 1 implication: only on that day, but not afterwards in מדבר
      - 2 correction: means "from that day onward"; teaching that חובות were not brought at במה
    - iii challenge (to ברייתא: רב"ל in 3 places מצרים were sanctified; מצרים (v. 1); מדבר (v. 3) and when the entered א"י
      - 1 defense (רנב"י): means that in three locations we were warned concerning שבורות but not sanctified
        - (a) challenge: they were sanctified in מצרים
        - (b) rather: in some of those places (מצרים, א"י) they were sanctified; in others (מדבר) they weren't
          - (i) challenge (פ"ב): in the desert, there was also קידוש בכורות, per v. 4, rather read dispute as follows:
  - c מצרים they were sanctified in מצרים and it continued from then on
  - d ל"ז. they were sanctified, but then it was suspended until they arrived in א"י
    - Observation: ר"ל's position is clear (v. 2); but how does ר' יוחנן defend his position?
      - 1 Answer (ל"א): v. 5 לי יהיו remains permanent
      - 2 Challenge: how does ד' יוחנן explain v. 2?
        - (a) Answer: he reads it homiletically, per תדבר"י perform קידוש בכורות in order to allow you to enter א"י
  - e Note: there was an inverted version of this read (ר' מרדכי), but it meant the same ר' יוחנן) לא קדשו (פר' יוחנן) means that they didn't need a new sanctification but he read it that way as חייב אדם לומר בלשון רבו
- II Questions posed by Roman officer of ריב"ז
  - a *קידוש בכורות*. when counting each משפחת לוי we arrive at 22,300; but when totalled 22,000 even
    - i Answer: the 300 were בכורות, who cannot exempt another בכור as they exempt themselves
  - b בסף הפקודים (vv. 6-11): clarification of different coinages used to resolve accounting
- III ר' חנינא's questions, posed to ר' אליעזר
  - a פטר חמור. why is this the only בהמה טמאה that has קדושת בכורה?
    - Answer: it is Divine fiat; besides which they helped בנ"י leave Egypt with their goods
  - b ממלק. what is the meaning of that name (location of first skirmish with עמלק)
    - i Answer: they weakened (ריפו ידיהם) from תורה, per v. 12
  - c שטים. what is the meaning of that name (location of sin with בעל פעור)
    - i Answer: they engaged in nonsense and vanities (שטות) –
    - ii Tangent: two interpretations of מתקראן לעם (v. 13) as seduction of בנות מואב
      - 1 ר' אליעזר: they came out naked
      - 2 *ר' יהושע*: the men all became בעלי קרי