31.1.4 שנעשו כולן בעלי קריין) \Rightarrow 5b (איתמר ר' יוחנן אמר קדשו בכורות במדבר)

- I בכורות dispute if בכורות were sanctified before entering א"י
 - a ד' יוחנן. they were sanctified, per v.1
 - b לשב"ל not sanctified- per v. 2
 - i challenge (א"י, לר"ל): בכורות was established, עבודה was done by עבודה
 - 1 response: they must have been sanctified earlier 1-year olds are not fit for עבודה
 - 2 *note*: די יוחנן brought this proof, reasoning that if קדושת בכורות was n't interrupted, they'd be בני עבודה
 - (a) retort (ש"ל): those who were א"י introduced until קדושה הסובורות no new קדושת בכורות 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: רו"ל in 3 places מצרים were sanctified; מצרים (v. 1); מדבר (v. 3) and when the entered א"י
 - 1 defense (בנב"י): means that in three locations we were warned concerning שנורות 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 (ק"ע): 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 (א"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 כסף 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 *יהושע*: the men all became בעלי קרי