

אקט the משנה – מה בין פסח מצרים לפסח דורות –

There are five differences between the קרבן פסח brought in מצרים and the קרבן פסח brought in the subsequent generations:

The פסח מצרים –

- -ו- מקחו מבעשור Was set aside on the 10th of ניסן
- -2- טעון הזאה באגודת אזוב The blood had to be sprinkled with an אגודת אזוב
- -3- על המשקוף ועל שתי The blood had to be put on the doorpost and lintel -
- -4- נאכל בחפזון -It had to be eaten quickly -

And although both are eaten for one night -

-5- שבעה כל נוהג כל פסח דורות פסח only had an איסור איסור מצרים only had an איסור איסור איסור איסור איסור איסור איסור איסור מאיסור מאיסור איסור מאיסור מאי

פסח asks from where do we learn that the פסח ניסן was set aside on the 10th of ניסן.

The פסוק says;

- דברו אל כל עדת ישראל לאמר בעשר לחדש הזה ויקחו

From which we learn

- זה מקחו מבעשור ואין פסח דורות מקחו מבעשור

Only the פסח מצרים was taken on the 10th, but חורות need not be separated four days in advance.

The גמרא challenges the assumption that any Halacha that is said in the context of פסח מצרים is automatically understood to not apply to פסח דורות. Yet, many different הלכות are taught in the context of פסח מצרים and DO apply to סר סלורות לדורות:





The גכורא challenges the assumption, any הלכה said in context of פסח כוצרים said in context of פסח דורות is automatically understood

NOT to apply to הלכות הלכות DO apply to פסח דורות eor other לדורות!







4 First, the requirement of ביקור, examining the קרבן for a מום for four days applies to קרבן תמיד – but that is only because the קרבן תמיד to include .



- The rest of the challenges are all about הלכות that apply to חורה that apply to פסח דורות even though they are taught in the מורה in connection to פסח מצרים:
 - --- The requirement of eating the קרבן at night,
 - --- The איסור for an ערל to eat קרבן פסח,
 - --- The איסור for a בן נכר (an apostate Jew) to eat קרבן פסח,
 - --- The דין of a תושב ושכיר (different types of Jewish slaves),
 - --- The איסור of eating the קרבן פסח by one whose children or servants don't have a ברית,
 - --- The איסור to break bones,
 - --- The איסור to eat it partially cooked.



פסח דורות all apply to פסח דורות?

The אמרא answers all these questions by showing that the word ועבדת - from the Posuk;
ועבדת את העבודה הזאת בחודש הזה - נעסח דורות oomes to include them all in פסח דורות, and explains why there is a מיעוט for each הלכה.









פסחים דף צו



ואקט the משנה:

אמר רבי יהושע שמעתי שתמורת פסח קריבה ותמורת פסח אינה קריבה ואין לי לפרש –

R' Yehoshua says that he has a tradition that an animal exchanged for a שלמים is brought as a שלמים and a tradition that it is not brought, but he could not explain the different circumstances.

אמר רבי עקיבא אני אפרש –

R' Akiva explains that we are talking about a קרבן פסח that got lost and another קרבן was designated in its place.

If the original קרבן was found after the second animal was Shechted, or perhaps after חצוח, since the original קרבן becomes a שלמים based on the Halachah מוותר הפסח שלמים, any animal designated as a תמורה for it, can also be brought as a שלמים.

However, if the original קרבן was found before the second animal was Shechted, or perhaps before חצות, since the original קרבן is considered a תמורה is also considered a שלמים which cannot be brought as a שלמים.

Instead ירעה עד שיסתאב – it is put out to pasture until it develops a מום and is sold, with the proceeds then being used for a שלמים.

The דף concludes with two versions of a statement of רבא about ה' in our משנה concludes with two versions of a statement of עקיבא

The first version is that when קרבן 'ג אפול 's said that if the original קרבן is found AFTER the הפסח מוורה it, and its תמורה can be brought as a תמורה he only meant if both the finding and the תמורה happened after the שחיטת הפסח ושחיטה. If the finding happened before the שחיטה and the תמורה was done after the שחיטה neither can be brought, because

– תמורה מכח קדושה דחויה קא אתא

The תמורה comes from the strength of a תמורה that has been rejected, so even the תמורה cannot be brought as a שלמים.

אביי rejects this because of a ברייתא that teaches that תמורת מורת מורת that teaches that ברייתא פסח can be brought as a שלמים, which must be referring to a case of finding the original before the שחיטת הפסח afterwards – yet it still says to bring it as a שלמים?

רבא answers that the ברייתא is talking about where the original animal was found AND the תמורה was done AFTER the שלמים , which can obviously be brought as a שלמים only quotes a פסוק as an אסמכתא.













איכא דמתני לה ארישא – the second version of רבא was that when איכא דמתני לה ארישא – the second version of קרבן was that when העיבור said that if the original קרבן is found BEFORE the הפסח שלמים, it, and its תמורה cannot be brought as a שלמים was done the הפסוף was done before the שחיטה. If, however, it was found before the שחיטה but the תמורה was done after the שחיטה, the שחיטה can be brought as a שלמים since it was not yet in the picture at the time of the השחיטת הפסח, so it was never actively rejected.



אב" rejects this because a ברייתא teaches that when it happens before the שלמים the תמורה cannot be brought as a שלמים, and it must be talking about a case where the original ערבן פסח was found before the שחיטת הפסח was done afterwards.

תיובתא דרבא תיובתא – Rava has no answer to defend his opinion.





