

## Zevachim – Simanim

### פרק ה – איזהו מקומן

#### דף 48 – מח

##### 1. Why the Perek begins with חטאות הפנימיות, and not עולה (where צפון is written)

The Gemara asks that since the law requiring *shechitah* of קדשי קדשים in צפון was written about עולה, the Perek should begin with עולה instead of חטאות הפנימיות!? It answers: חטאת אידי דאתי מדרשא חביבא ליה – *since* the צפון requirement of *chatas* is derived from a *derashah* (א עולה to היקש), *it is dear to* [the Tanna], so he taught it first. The Gemara asks that if so, the Perek should begin with חטאות החיצונות – *outer חטאות*, since the עולה to היקש was written about החיצונות. It answers: חטאת חביבא ליה – *since the blood of* [Yom Kippur *korbanos*] *enters the innermost* room of the Mikdash (the קדש הקדשים), *it is dear to* [the Tanna], so he taught it first. The source to *shecht* an עולה in צפון is: ושחט אותו על ירך המזבח צפונה – *and he shall shecht it at the side of the mizbeich, on the north*. This is written regarding צאן – *the flock*, and extended to בקר – *cattle* from ואם מן " – *and if his korban is from the flock*: וי"ו מוסיף על ענין ראשון – *the extra letter vav adds the second subject of* צאן *to the first subject of* cattle, מתחתון עליון – *so the earlier subject derives* [the צפון requirement] *from the later subject*.

##### 2. Machlokes if there is an אשם תלוי for ספק מעילות

The Gemara objects that this type of *derashah* seems to be a *machlokes* Tannaim: Rebbe Akiva *darshens* ואם נפש " – *and if a person etc.*, לחייב על ספק מעילות אשם תלוי – *to obligate an asham out of doubt for doubtful* transgressions of *me'ilah*, by connecting this *passuk* about אשם תלוי to the previous *pesukim* of אשם מעילות. The Chochomim exempt ספק *me'ilah* from an אשם תלוי. Apparently, they argue if we derive מעילות through וי"ו מוסיף? Rav Pappa answers that all agree to this *derashah*, but the Rabbonon *darshens* a *gezeirah shavah* (חלב חלב) from a standard חטאת, teaching that אשם תלוי is only for a כרת violation, as opposed to *me'ilah*. Although the וי"ו מוסיף is a היקש, and all agree that a היקש is stronger than a *gezeirah shavah*, the Rabbonon say this היקש is used to teach that an אשם תלוי must be worth two silver *shekels*, like an אשם מעילות, despite the fact that a definite חטאת has no minimum cost.

##### 3. What does "אותו" exclude from צפון?

The Gemara extends the צפון requirement to the *shechitah* of all חטאות, and asks, why did the Torah write "אותו" – [and he shall *shecht*] "it" in צפון, implying an exclusion? After the first answer is rejected, the Gemara suggests that it teaches: אותו בצפון ואין שוחט בצפון – "it" (the animal) *must be in the north during shechitah, but the slaughterer need not be standing in the north when shechting*. The Gemara objects that Rebbe Achiya derives this from a different *passuk*. It then suggests that "אותו" is teaching either that the מליקה of birds, or the *shechitah* of a *pesach*, need not be in צפון, but the Gemara concludes that there is no basis to think they would, so no *passuk* is needed to exclude them. Ultimately, the Gemara returns to its earlier suggestion, to exclude the שוחט from having to be in צפון, but since Rebbe Achiya derived this from elsewhere, the Gemara clarifies that the purpose of the שוחט's exclusion from צפון is to teach an inference: אין שוחט בצפון אבל מקבל בצפון – *the שוחט need not be in צפון, but the מקבל of the חטאת's blood must stand in צפון*.

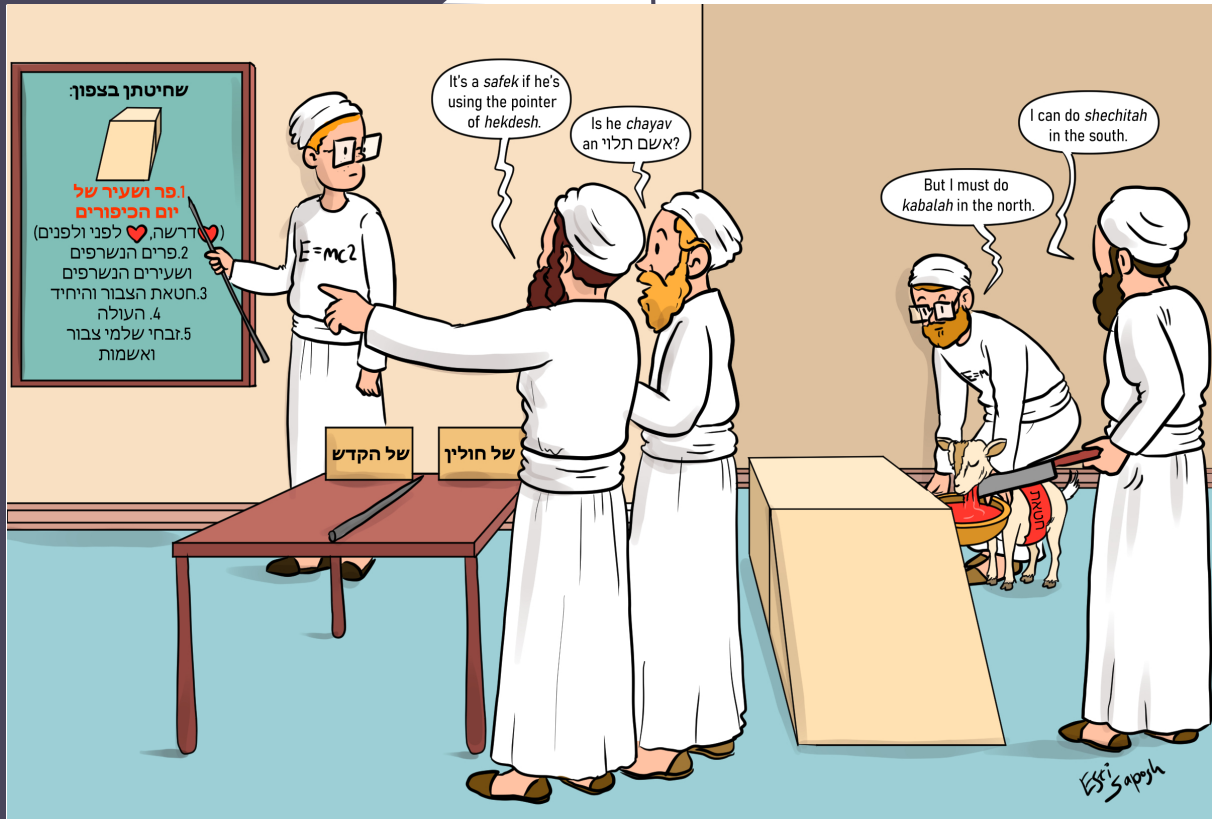
#### Siman – Brainiac

The Kohen **Brainiac** lecturing first about *shechitah* of the הכפורים של יום פר ושעיר in צפון because they are תביב to him that they are learned from a *derasha* and the blood is brought לפני ולפנים, wasn't sure if he accidentally used a pointer belonging to *hekdes*, which according to Rabbi Akiva would make him *chayav* to bring an אשם תלוי, because he got distracted when he saw two Kohen Brainiacs doing a demonstration with the *shochet* standing in the south while the חטאת and the *mekabel* of its blood were standing in the north.



## דף מח | DAF 48

Braniac



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### 3 things to remember

1. Why the Perek begins with עולה ופריה, חטאות הפנימיות (where צפון is written)
2. Machlokes if there is an אשם תלוי ספק מעילות for תלוי
3. What does "אותו" exclude from צפון?

