



The Correct Intention

This week we began *masechet Zevachim*, as we started *seder Kodshim*. The *masechet* primarily deals with the laws of animal and bird *korbanot*. The different *korbanot* vary in a number of ways about which we learn through the course of the *masechet*. It opens however by teaching that *korban* must be offered with the correct intention. More specifically, the *Mishnah* discusses a case where a *korban* was slaughtered with the wrong intention (*she'lo lishma*). For example, the *korban* was an *olah* and it was slaughtered with the intention of it being a *shelamim*. The *Mishnah* teaches the with the exception of two *korbanot*, the *korban* is valid and may be offered, yet the owner has not discharged his obligation of bringing a *korban*. For *korban pesachim* on *erev Pesach* (after midday) and a *korban chatat*, the *korban* is invalid.

The *Tosfot* (*Zevachim* 2a, “*Kol*”) explain that the issue of *shlo lishma* applies to the other *avodot*. There are four *avodot* that enable a *korban* to be eaten or burnt – *shechita* (slaughter), *kabalat ha'dam* (receiving the blood), *holacha* (taking the blood to the *mizbeach*) and *zerikat ha'dam* (placing the blood on the *mizbeach*). The *Mishnah* simply mentioned the first of the four. We see that this law applies to the other *avodot* explicitly in the later *Mishnah* (1:4).

The *Tosfot* adds that the issue of incorrect intention is not just with respect to the type of *korban* (*shinui korban*) but also for whom the

korban is being offered (*shinui ba'alim*). He cites the *Gemara* (10a) that in this case however, it is only if the *kohen* intended to do *zerika* for someone else while performing one of the *avodot*.

The *Tosfot* however notes, that when analysing the source of the law in our *Mishnah*, the *Gemara* (4a) asks for the source of *shinui ba'alim*. The *Tosfot* ask that while the *Mishnah* deals with *shinui korban* explicitly, the issue of *shinui ba'alim* does not appear. How was the law obvious to the *Gemara* that it was already asking for its source?

The *Tosfot* suggest that the *Gemara* had in mind another later *Mishnah* (4:6) that mentions the necessity of having the correct owner in mind. The *Mishnah* teaches that a *korban* must be offered with six things in mind: the *korban* (type), the owners, *Hashem*, it is to be burn on the *Mizbaech*, *rei'ach* and *nicho'ach*.

The *Tosfot* however anticipate the question that if that were the case, then why did the *Gemara* not question the source of the other four things listed in that later *Mishnah*? The *Tosfot* answers that the other four things invalidate *korban* with the wrong intent. The *Gemara* at this stage was only focusing on *leshem korban* and *leshem ba'alim* as the wrong intent does not (always) invalidate the *korban* it just does not discharge the owner of his obligation.

Yisrael Yitzchak Bankier

Revision Questions

הוריות בי: זי גי: חי

- Regarding the previous question what if the transgression was one:
 - Involving *avodah zara*? (בי: רי)
 - Obligating one to bring an *asham talui*?
 - Obligating one to bring an *asham vadai*?
 - Involving accidentally entering the *Beit Ha'Mikdash* in a state of impurity? (בי: זי)
- What is the law if a *kohen mashi'ach* committed a sin obligating him to bring a *par* but then was removed from his position? (גי: אי)
- Regarding the previous question, does it make a difference if he was removed from his position prior to committing the sin? (בי: גי)
- Regarding the previous two questions, what is the law regarding a "*nasi*"? (גי: אי בי)
- Explain the debate regarding a "*nasi*" who sinned prior to his election. (גי: גי)
- To who does the *Mishnah* refer when using the term "*nasi*"? (גי: גי)
- What is a *kohen mashi'ach*? (גי: די)
- What is a *kohen ha'merubah begadim*? (גי: די)
- What is the difference between these two *kohanim*? (גי: די)
- With respect to laws of *aveilut* what are two differences between a *kohen gadol* and a regular *kohen*? (גי: הי)
- Complete the following rules: (גי: רי)

_____ כל התדיר _____
 _____ וכל _____ קודם את חבירו
- To what case are the above rules applied? (גי: רי)
- When do men precede women and when do women precede men? (גי: זי)
- When does a *mamzer* precede a *kohen*? (גי: חי)

זבחים אי: אי בי: א

- What is the law if a *korban* was slaughtered, but not for its intended purpose (e.g. a *korban olah* that was slaughtered as a *korban shlamim*)? (אי: אי)
- Which two sacrifices are exceptions to the above rule? (אי: אי)
- What other sacrifice does *R' Eliezer* add and why? (אי: אי)
- What two cases does *Yosi ben Choni* add? (בי: בי)
- What is *Shimon achi Azarya's* general rule regarding this issue? (בי: בי)
- What case does *ben Azai* add? (גי: גי)
- What are the two opinions regarding what is considered the "time" of the *korban pesach* regarding this issue? (גי: גי)
- What are the four *korban*-related activities that if performed with the intent of another *korban* invalidate the *korban*? (די: די)
- Which activity does *R' Shimon* discount? (אי: די)
- How does *R' Elazar* present an intermediate opinion? (די: די)
- What did the *kohen* forget to do prior to engaging in the *korban* if he invalidated the *korban*? (בי: בי)
- Who maintains that if a *kohen* accepted the blood of a *korban* using his left hand is the *korban* valid? (בי: בי)
- List two ways in which a *korban* can become invalid relating to the blood of the *korban*? (בי: בי)

Local Shiurim

Melbourne, Australia

Sunday -Thursday

10 minutes before *Mincha*
 Mizrachi Shul
 Melbourne, Australia

Friday & Shabbat

10 minutes before *Mincha*
 Beit Ha'Roeh
 Melbourne, Australia

Efrat, Israel

Shiur in English

Sunday -Thursday

Rabbi Mordechai Scharf
 9:00am
 Kollel Magen Avraham
 Reemon Neighbourhood

ONLINE SHIURIM

Rabbi Chaim Brown
www.shemayisrael.com/mishna/

Rav Meir Pogrow
613.org/mishnah.html

Rabbi E. Kornfeld
Rabbi C. Brown
<http://www.dafyomi.co.il/calendars/myomi/myomi-thisweek.htm>

SHIUR ON KOL HALOSHON

Rabbi Moshe Meir Weiss
 In US dial: 718 906 6400
 Then select: 1 – 2 – 4

Next Week's Mishnayot...

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת קודש
26 th January כ"ה שבט	27 th January כ"ו שבט	28 th January כ"ז שבט	29 th January כ"ח שבט	30 th January כ"ט שבט	31 st January ל' שבט	1 st February א' אדר
Zevachim 2:2-3	Zevachim 2:4-5	Zevachim 3:1-2	Zevachim 3:3-4	Zevachim 3:5-6	Zevachim 4:1-2	Zevachim 4:3-4

