

В"Н

Likkutei Sichos Source Sheet

Volume 17 | Tazria | Sicha 2

1) פרשתינו י"ב, ו', ח'

וּבִמְלָּאת | יְמֵי טֻהֶּלָּהּ לְבֵןٛ אַוֹ לְבַתֹּ תָּבִּיא כֶּבֶשׁ בֶּן־שְׁנָתוֹ לְעלָּה וּבֶן־יוֹנָה אוֹ־תֹֻר לְחַטֵּאת אֶל־כֶּפְתַח אְהֶל־מוֹעֵד אֶל־הַכֹּהֵן:

And when the days of her purification have been completed, whether for a son or for a daughter, she shall bring a sheep in its first year as a burnt offering, and a young dove or a turtle dove as a sin offering, to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, to the kohen.

ּ וָאָם־לֹֹא תִמְצֵא יָדַהַּ דֵּי שֶׂהֹ וַלָקְחָה שְׁתֵּי־תֹּרִים אָוֹ שְׁנֵי בְּנֵי יוֹנָה אֶחָד לְעַלָה וְאֶחֵד לְחַטֵּאת וְכָפֵּר עָלֶיהָ הַכֹּהַן וְטָהֵרָה:

And if she cannot afford a sheep, she shall take two turtle doves or two young doves: one as a burnt offering and one as a sin offering. And the kohen shall effect atonement for her, and she shall become clean.

2) סיום מסכת קנים

ָהָאִשָּׁה שָׁאָמְרָה, הֲרֵי עָלַי קֵן כְּשֶׁאֵלֵד זָכָר, יָלְדָה זָכָר, מְבִיאָה שְׁתֵּי קִנִּים, אַחַת לְנִדְרָהּ וְאַחַת לְחוֹבָתָהּ. נְתָנָתַם לַכֹּהֵן, וְהַכֹּהֵן צָרִיךְ לַעֲשׂוֹת שָׁלשׁ פְּרִידִים מִלְמַעְלָן וְאַחַת מִלְּמַשָּׁן.

לֹא עָשָׂה כֵן, אֶלָּא עָשָׂה שְׁתַּיִם לְמַעְלָן וּשְׁתַּיִם לְמַטָּן וְלֹא נִמְלַךְּ, צְרִיכָה לְהָבִיא עוֹד פְּרִידָה אַחַת, וְיַקְרִיבֶּנָּה לְמַעְלָן, מְבִיא עָּשָׁה יִשְׁתַּיִם. פֵּרְשָׁה נִדְרָהּ, צְרִיכָה לְהָבִיא עוֹד שָׁלשׁ פְּרִידִים, מִמִּין אֶחָד. מִשְׁנֵי מִינִין, תָּבִיא שָׁשׁ. נְתָנָתַם לַכֹּהֵן וְאֵין יָדוּעַ אַרְבַּע. קָבְעָה נִדְרָהּ, צְרִיכָה לְהָבִיא עוֹד חָמֵשׁ פְּרִידִים, מִמִּין אֶחָד. מִשְׁנֵי מִינִין, תָּבִיא שֵׁשׁ. נְתָנָתַם לַכֹּהֵן וְאֵין יָדוּעַ מָּה עָשָׂה, צְרִיכָה לְהָבִיא עוֹד אַרְבַּע פְּרִידִים לְנִדְרָהּ, וּשְׁתַּיִם לְחוֹבָתָהּ, וְחַשָּׁאת אֶחָת. בֶּן עַזַּאִי אוֹמֵר, שְׁתֵּי חַשָּׁאוֹת.

אָמֵר רַבִּי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ, זֶה הוּא שֶׁאָמְרוּ, כְּשֶׁהוּא חַי קוֹלוֹ אֶחָד, וּכְשֶׁהוּא מֵת קוֹלוֹ שִׁבְעָה. כֵּיצַד קוֹלוֹ שִׁבְעָה. שְׁתִּי קַרְנָיו, שְׁתֵּי חֲצוֹצְרוֹת. שְׁתֵּי שׁוֹקָיו, שְׁנֵי חֲלִילִין. עוֹרוֹ, לְתֹף. מֵעָיו, לְנְבָלִים. בְּנֵי מֵעָיו, לְכָנּוֹרוֹת. וְיֵשׁ אוֹמְרִים, אַף צַמְרוֹ לִתְכֵלֶת. ַרַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן עֲקַשְׁיָא אוֹמֵר, זִקְנֵי עַם הָאָרֶץ, כָּל זְמַן שֶׁמַזְקִינִין, דַּעְתָּן מִטֶּרֶפֶת עֲלֵיהֶן, שֶׁנֶּאֲמַר (איוב יב), מֵסִיר שָׂפָה לְנֶאֱמָנִים וְטַעַם זְקֵנִים יִקָּח. אֲבָל זִקְנֵי תוֹרָה אֵינָן כֵן, אֶלָּא כָל זְמַן שֶׁמַזְקִינִין, דַּעְתָּן מִתְיַשֶּׁבֶת עֲלֵיהֶן, שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר (שם), בִּישִׁישִׁים חָכְמָה וְאֹרֶךְ יָמִים תְּבוּנָה:

If a woman says: "I vow a pair of birds if I give birth to a male child," and she does give birth to a male child, then she must offer up two pairs, one for her vow and one for her obligation.

If [before she assigned them] she gave them to the priest, and the priest who ought to offer three birds above and one below does not do so, but offers two above and two below, and does not seek guidance, she must she bring another bird and offer that above. This is so if the birds were of the same kind. If they were of two kinds, then must she bring two others. If she had expressly defined her vow, then must she bring three other birds. This is so if the birds were of the same kind. If they were of two kinds, then must she bring four others. If she made a definite fixture at the time of her vow, then must she bring another five birds. This is so if the birds were of the same kind. If they were of two kinds, then must she bring six others. If she gave them to the priest and it is not known what she gave, and the priest performed the sacrifice, but it is not known how he performed it, then she must bring four other birds for her vow, and two for her obligation and one for her hatat. Ben Azzai says: [she must bring] two hatats.

Rabbi Joshua said: This is what it meant when they said: "When [the beast] is alive it possesses one sound, but when it is dead its sound is sevenfold." In what way is its sound sevenfold? Its two horns [are made into] two trumpets, its two leg-bones into two flutes, its hide into a drum, its entrails for lyres and its large intestines for harp strings; and there are some who add that its wool is used for the blue [pomegranates.]

Rabbi Shimon ben Akashiah says: ignorant old people, the older they become, the more their intellect gets befuddled, as it is said: "He removes the speech of men of trust and takes away the sense of the elders." But when it comes to aged scholars, it is not so. On the contrary, the older they get, the more their mind becomes composed, as it is said: "With aged men comes wisdom, and understanding in length of days."

רבינו עובדי' מברטנורא (3

אמר רבי יהושע זהו שאמרו כו׳ כשם שהכבש חי אין יוצא ממנו אלא קול אחד, וכשהוא מת שהיה ראוי שיפסוק קולו יוצאים ממנו שבעה קולות כדמפרש ואזיל, הכא נמי כשנדרה תחילה קודם שהביאה כלום לא היתה צריכה אלא קן לנדרה וקן לחובתה, ולאחר שקבעה נדרה והביאה נדרה וחובתה, לפי שאינה יודעת מה קבעה ואין יודע הכהן מה הקריב, צריכה להביא ארבע פרידות לנדרה וארבע לחובתה כדאמרן:

but when it is dead that it would be appropriate that its voice would stop, there comes out from it seven voices as it explains further on, here also, when she initially made her vow prior to bringing anything, she did not need anything other than one couple of sacrificial birds for her vow and one couple of sacrificial birds for her obligatory [sacrifice], but after she had established her vow and brought her vow and her obligatory [sacrifice], because she doesn't know what she established and the Kohen does not know what he offered up as a sacrifice, she needs to bring four individual birds for her vow and four for her obligatory [sacrifice] as we stated

ב

4) רמב"ם בפירוש המשניות

אמר רבי יהושע מפני שהיה הענין זר שהוא דומה למה שאמר בכבש כשהוא חי קולו אחד וכשהוא מת קולו שבעה

והרי כשנפסד נתרבו בו המצות:

As this was a foreign concept, we bring a comparison, from the idea of a sheep which when alive has one voice, and when dead has seven. Similarly, when demised, it's Mitzvos are increased.

λ

ל) רבינו עובדי' מברטנורא (5

רבי שמעון בן עקשיא אומר. אף כל זה דומה להך מילתא, דכשם שכשהוא מת קולו שבעה, כך זקני תורה כל זמן שמזקינים ובאים לידי תשות כח, הן מוסיפין חכמה:

רבי שמעון בן עקשיא אומר – even all of this is similar to this matter, for just as when it (i.e., the animal) is dead, its voice is seven, so also the Sages of Torah, when they age and come to feebleness/weakness in [physical] strength, they add wisdom [through their teaching].

T

'המב"ם הל שגגות ריש פרק ח (6

ּכָּל חֵטְא שֶׁחַיָּבִין עַל שִׁגְגָתוֹ חַטָּאת קְבוּעָה חַיָּבִין עַל לֹא הוֹדַע שֶׁלוֹ אָשָׁם תָּלוּי. וּמַהוּ לֹא הוֹדַע. אָם נִסְתַּפֵּק לוֹ אָם שָׁנֵג בְּדָבָר זֶה אוֹ לֹא שָׁנֵג הֲרֵי זֶה מְצֵּוֶּה לְהַקְרִיב אָשָׁם שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר (ויקרא ה יז) "וְלֹא יָדַע וְאָשֵׁם וְנָשָׂא עֲוֹנוֹ" (ויקרא ה יח) "וְהֵבִיא אַיִל תָּמִים מִן הַצֹּאן בְּעֶרְכְּךְ לְאָשָׁם" וְזֶהוּ הַנִּקְרָא אָשָׁם תָּלוּי מִפְּנֵי שָׁהוּא מְכַפֵּר עַל הַסְּפֵק וְתוֹלֶה לוֹ עַד שָׁיִּוָדַע לוֹ בְּוַדֵּאי שֶׁחָטָא בִּשְׁגָגה וְיִקְרִיב חַטָּאתוֹ: Every transgression for which one is liable for a fixed sin-offering if he transgressed inadvertently carries liability for a provisional guilt-offering if he is unsure whether he violated it.

What does being unsure mean? If a person is in doubt whether he inadvertently violated this transgression or not, he is obligated to bring a guilt-offering, as Leviticus 5:17-18 states: "If he was unaware and became guilty, he shall bear his iniquity. He shall bring an unblemished ram from sheep, of the given value, as a guilt-offering." This is referred to as a provisional guilt-offering, for it brings atonement when the person is in doubt, tentatively, until he knows with certainty that he sinned inadvertently, at which time, he brings a sin-offering.

ה

'7 רמב"ם הל' סוכה פרק ה' הלכה ז'

ָּהָיוּ נְּסָרִין שֶׁיֵשׁ בְּרָחְבָּן אַרְבָּעָה וְאֵין בְּעָבְיָן אַרְבָּעָה וַהָפָּכָן בְּצִדֵּיהֶן שֶׁאֵין בָּהֶן אַרְבָּעָה וְסִכֵּךְ בָּהֶן הָרֵי זוֹ פְּסוּלָה. שֶׁהֲרֵי הַנֵּסֵר פָּסוּל בֵּין שֶׁפִּכֵּךְ בָּרַחָבּוֹ בֵּין שֵׁפְכֵּךְ בָּעָבִיוֹ:

There were boards that were four handbreadths wide, but less than four handbreadths thick. A person turned them on their side so that they would not be four handbreadths wide to use them as s'chach. This is not acceptable, because a board is unacceptable for use as s'chach whether one uses its width or thickness.

פסולה - כדמפרש לקמן דכיון דיש שם פסול עליהן. נעשו כשפודין של מתכת הפסולין לסכך בכל ענין שהופכן: Invalid - as explained further on, being that it has the title 'invalid', they become like iron spits, namely that one may not use them any way he places them.

כשרה - דטעמא משום גזירת תקרה וכי האי גוונא לא עבדי אינשי תקרה:

Kosher- because the possible invalidity would have been in order to stay away from using a regular roof. And people don't make roofs in such a manner.

יֵשׁ מְקוֹמוֹת שֶׁהָיוּ מַגִּיעִין אֲלֵיהֶם שְׁלוּחֵי נִיסָן וְלֹא הָיוּ מַגִּיעִין לָהֶן שְׁלוּחֵי תִּשְׁרֵי. וּמִן הַדִּין הָיָה שֶׁיַּצְשׂוּ פֶּסַח יוֹם אֶחָד שָׁהֲרֵי הָגִּיעוּ לָהֶן שְׁלוּחִין וְיָדְעוּ בְּאֵי זֶה יוֹם נִקְבַּע רֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ. וְיַצְשׂוּ יוֹם טוֹב שֶׁל חַג הַסֻּכּוֹת שְׁנֵי יָמִים שֶׁהֲרֵי לֹא הָגִיעוּ אֲלֵיהֶן הַשְּׁלוּחִין. וּכְדֵי שֶׁלֹא לַחֲלֹק בַּמּוֹעֲדוֹת הִתְקִינוּ חֲכָמִים שָׁכָּל מָקוֹם שָׁאֵין שְׁלוּחֵי תִּשְׁרֵי מַגִּיעִין שָׁם עוֹשִׁין שָׁנֵי יָמִים אֲפִלּוּ יוֹם טוֹב שֶׁל עֲצֶרֶת:

There are places where the messengers [sent out for] Nisan would arrive [in time for the celebration of Pesach], but the messengers [sent out for] Tishrei would not arrive [in time for the celebration of Sukkot]. According to [the letter of] the law, it would have been appropriate for them to observe Pesach for one day, since the messengers reached them and informed them when Rosh Chodesh had been established, and for them to observe Sukkot for two days,

since the messengers had not reached them. Nevertheless, so that there would be no difference between the festivals, the Sages instituted the ruling that two days were celebrated [for all holidays] in all places that were not reached by the messengers for Tishrei. [This includes] even the festival of Shavuot

10) רמב"ם הל' איסורי מזבח פרק ג' הלכה ו'

ּוְכֵן הָרוֹבֵעַ וְהַנּּרְבָּע וְהַמֵּקְצֶה לַעֲבוֹדָה זָרָה וְהַנֶּעֶבָד אַף עַל פִּי שֶׁהֵן מֻתָּרִין בַּאֲכִילָה הָרֵי הֵן פְּסוּלִין לְגַבֵּי הַמִּזְבֵּח שָׁנֶּצֶמֵר (ויקרא כב-כה) "כִּי מָשְׁחָתָם בָּהֶם" כָּל שֶׁיֵשׁ בּּוֹ הַשְּׁחָתָה פְּסוּל. וּבַעֲבַרָה הוּא אוֹמֵר (בראשית ו-יב) "כִּי הְּשְׁתָר. וּבַעֲבוֹדָה זָרָה כְּתִיב (שמות לב-ז) (דברים ט-יב) "כִּי שִׁחֵת עַמְּךְ". וְכֵן בְּהֵמָה וְעוֹף שֶׁהָרְגוּ אֶת הָשְׁחִית כָּל בָּשָׂר". וְבַעֲבוֹדָה זָרָה כְּתִיב (שמות לב-ז) (דברים ט-יב) "כִּי שִׁחֵת עַמְּךְ". וְכֵן בְּהֵמָה וְעוֹף שֶׁהָרְגוּ אֶת הָצִים הֵרֵי הֵן כְּרוֹבֵעַ אוֹ נִרְבָּע וּפְסוּלִין לַמִּזְבֵּחֵ:

Similarly, an animal that had relations with a person, which was sodomized, which was set aside for pagan worship, or which was worshipped, even though it is permitted to be eaten, is unacceptable as a sacrifice for the altar. [This is derived as follows: When describing animals unfit for sacrifices, Leviticus 22:25] states: "For their perversion is in them." [Implied is that] any [animal] characterized by perversion is forbidden. With regard to forbidden [sexual behavior, Genesis 6:12] states: "For all flesh has perverted [its path]." With regard to pagan worship, [Exodus 32:7] states: "For your nation has perverted itself." Similarly, an animal or fowl which killed a person are considered equivalent to one that had relations with a person or which was sodomized and they are unacceptable for the altar.

11) עבודה זרה מ"ו, ב'

בעי רמי בר חמא המשתחוה לקמת חטים מהו למנחות יש שינוי בנעבד או אין שינוי בנעבד

Rami bar Ḥama raises a dilemma: In the case of one who bows to a stalk of wheat, what is the halakha with regard to using it for meal-offerings? Does the wheat lose its forbidden status after it is ground into flour, or not? Does a change in the form of a worshipped object revoke its forbidden status, or does a change in the form of a worshipped object not revoke its forbidden status?

'12) עבודה זרה מ"ז, א

בעי רב פפא המשתחוה לבהמה צמרה מהו לתכלת

Rav Pappa raises a dilemma: In the case of one who bows to an animal, what is the *halakha* with regard to its wool? May it be used for the sky-blue wool?

קרניה מהו לחצוצרות שוקיה מהו לחלילין בני מעיה מהו לפארות

With regard to its horns, what is the *halakha* concerning their use for trumpets? With regard to the bones of its thighs, what is the *halakha* concerning their use for flutes? With regard to its innards, what is the *halakha* concerning their use for harp strings?

רש"י (13

לפארות - נימין של כינור.

Paaros - are harp strings.

7

14) רמב"ם בפירוש המשניות סוף קנים

אמר ר"ש בן עקשיא בדומה לזה גם כן כגון תלמידי חכמים שבשעת שהם מזקינין ונחלשין ויפסיד גופם תרבה חכמתם ויתחזק שכלם ויוסיפו שלמות שנאמר בישישים חכמה ואורך ימים תבונה:

This fits with the earlier discussion, as when they age and weaken, and their body weakens their intellect is strengthened.

'סנהדרין י"ז, סוף עמוד א' (15

א"ר יוחנן אין מושיבין בסנהדרי אלא.. ובעלי זקנה

Rabbi Yoḥanan says: They place on the Great Sanhedrin only men ...of suitable age so that they will be respected.

n

'ח ,ו"ס טעי' (16) ושעי'

ָמִי־שָׁמֵע כָּזֹאת מֵי רָאָהֹ כָּאֶׁלֶּה הַיָּוּחַל אֶרֶץ בִּיוֹם אֶחָׁד אִם־יַוָּלֶד גְּוֹי פַּעַם אֶחֶת כִּי־חֶלָה גַּם־יֵלְדָה צִיּוֹן אֶת־בָּנֵיהָ:

Who heard [anything] like this? Who saw [anything] like these? Is a land born in one day? Is a nation born at once, that Zion both experienced birth pangs and bore her children?

17) תנחומא תולדות ה'

אַדְרִיָּאנוֹס אָמֵר לְרַבִּי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ, גְּדוֹלָה הַכִּבְשָּׁה הָעוֹמֶדֶת בֵּין שִׁבְעִים זְאֵבִים. אָמַר לו: גָּדוֹל הוּא הָרוֹעֶה שֶׁמַצִּילָהּ וְשׁוֹמְרָהּ וְשׁוֹבְרָן לְפָנֶיהָ. הֵוֵי, כָּל כְּלִי יוּצַר עָלַיִּךְ לֹא יִצְלַח.

Hadrian said to R. Joshua: "Mighty is the lamb that can survive among seventy wolves." And he replied: "Mighty is the shepherd who can save and protect the lamb, and destroy the wolves surrounding her." Therefore, it is written: *No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper* (Ps. 54:17).

18) שמות רבה פמ"ד, א'

גֶּפֶן מִמְצָרַיִם תַּסִּיעַ, לָמָה נִמִשְׁלוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל לְגֶפֶן

'A vine has been taken from Egypt'. Why are jews compared to a vine?

ָמָה הַגֶּפֶּן הִיא חַיָּה וְנִשְׁעֶנֶת עַל עֵצִים מֵתִים, כָּךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם חַיִּים וְנִשְׁעָנִין עַל הַמֵּתִים, אֵלּוּ הָאָבוֹת. Just as a vine lives but is supported on 'dead' wood, similarly jews, they are alive and well, but are supported by the deceased, namely the forefathers.

19) בראשית רבה פס"ה, כ'

הַקּל קוֹל יַעֲקֹב,...

The voice is the voice of Jacob:

ּוּבְשָּׁעָה שֶׁהוּא מְצַפְצַף בְּקוֹלוֹ אֵין הַיָּדַיִם יְדֵי עֵשָׂו, אֵין יְדֵי עֵשָׂו שׁוֹלְטוֹת.

When he sounds his voice, 'the hands are it eisav's hands'; namely they don't rule.

U

'ט, ט' ישעי' (20) (20

פִּי־לִי | אִיִּים יְקַוּוּ וֵאֲנִיּוֹת תַּרְשִׁישׁ בָּרָאשׁנָּה לְהָבִיא בָנַיִּךְּ מֵרָחׄוֹק כַּסְפֶּם וּזְהָבָם אָתֶם לְשֵׁם ׁ יְהֹוָה אֱלֹהַיִּךְ וְלְקְדָוֹשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל כִּי פֵאֲרָךְ:

For the isles will hope for Me, and the ships of Tarshish [as] in the beginning, to bring your sons from afar, their silver and their gold with them, in the name of the Lord your God and for the Holy One of Israel, for He has glorified you.
