## COMPLETE MASECHET MEGILLAH IN HONOR OF PURIM WITH TALMUD ISRAELI



DAF 8: COMMITMENT TO MAKE AN OFFERING AND A GIFT OFFERING

What is the difference between a *Korban "Neder"* and a *Korban "Nedavah"?* The essential difference is in how the donor states his binding commitment to bring a sacrifice.

If Reuven pointed to an animal and said: "This animal will be a *korban*," then he is obligated to offer that particular animal in the *Beit HaMikdash*. However, if that animal dies, is stolen, or it gets a blemish making it unfit for the *Beit HaMikdash*, Reuven is not required to bring a replacement offering. Why? Because Reuven promised to offer a specific animal, and that animal can no longer be offered. That animal is referred to as a "*Nedavah*."

However, if Reuven said "I commit to bring an animal to the *Beit HaMikdash*," and did not specify which animal he will offer, his obligation is quite different. If later on, after Reuven designates an animal to satisfy his vow, that animal suddenly dies, Reuven is obligated bring a replacement animal. This type of *Korban* is called a "Neder."

αλήθεια Τορά

## תַרגוּם הַתּוֹרָה לַשַּׁפָה הַיְוַגִית

#### **DAF 9: TRANSLATION OF THE TORAH INTO THE GREEK LANGUAGE**

The Talmud recounts an incident from the days of Ptolemy, King of Egypt. King Ptolemy summoned 72 *chachamim* to his palace. The king ordered them each to be put in separate rooms and instructed them to translate the Torah into the Greek language. Why did the king separate them? He was concerned that they might conspire to intentionally mistranslate parts of Torah and conceal some elements of Jewish wisdom. With each *chacham* in a separate room, however, they would be afraid not to translate the entire Torah text correctly. Any inconsistency between the various translations would be exposed and the falsifiers subject to punishment.

However, God put it into the hearts of all the *chachamim* to translate certain sensitive passages in precisely the same alternative manner. For instance, the Torah states that the "arnevet" (female rabbit) is *tameh* (ritually unclean) and forbidden to eat. The *chachamim* did not write "arnevet," lest the king get insulted, as his wife was named Arnevet.



# הַמִשׁבְנוֹת וּבְתֵי הַמִּקְדָשׁ שֵׁל עַם יִשֹּׁרְאֵל paf 10: the tabernacles and temples of Israel

The Gemara records the location and longevity of the various places of sacrificial worship in Jewish history.



**Mishkan Midbar:** The original desert *Mishkan* (Tabernacle) was constructed by Moshe during the second year of the Israelites' sojourn in the wilderness. That *Mishkan* functioned for 39 years, until *Am Yisrael* entered *Eretz Yisrael*.

**Mishkan Gilgal:** In *Eretz Yisrael*, the *Mishkan* was built in the city of Gilgal, which stood for 14 years, during the time the Israelites conquered the land and divided territorial portions between the *shvatim* (tribes).

Mishkan Shiloh: Next, a permanent stone structure was built at Shiloh. Though the walls were made of stone, the roof was fashioned from the *yeriot* (cloth) woven by Moshe Rabbeinu for the Mishkan Midbar. God's Presence rested in the Mishkan at Shiloh for 369 years. This was the era of the Shoftim (Judges). God punished Am Yisrael for their misdeeds by having the Philistines destroy this Mishkan.

**Another Mishkan:** Later, the *Mishkan* was temporarily based in Nov and then Gibeon. This era lasted for 57 years, through the tenures of Shmuel, King Shaul, King David, and the first few years of King Shlomo's reign.

**First Beit Hamikdash:** Then, King Shlomo built the First Beit HaMikdash on Mount Moriah in Jerusalem, after which no other location would ever function as the earthly seat of God's Presence. This took place 480 years after the exodus from Egypt.

### **QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK**

- 1. What is the difference between a *Nedavah* and a *Neder*?
- 2. What miracle occurred when the 72 *chachamim* were forced to translate the Torah?
- 3. In total, how many years did the *Mishkan* stand and in how many different places?

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