Menachos 2 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Minchah Requires Precise Intent (לִשְׁמָהּ)

We open the masechta with a fundamental rule:

- A **Minchah** must be brought **lishmah**
  — with correct intent for:
    - The **type of Minchah**
    - The **owner**
    - The **purpose** (chovah / nedavah)

If the Kohen has the **wrong machshavah** regarding the *type* of Minchah,
the Minchah **does not fulfill** the owner's obligation —
but the avodah **continues**, and the Minchah itself is generally **valid**.

The owner must bring **another Minchah**.

2️⃣ Machavas vs. Marcheshes — Same Ingredients, Different Identity

Two similar Minachos:

- **מִנְחַת מַחֲבַת** – baked in a **flat pan**
  → oil burns off quickly → **hard**
- **מִנְחַת מַרְחֶשֶׁת** – baked in a **deep pan**
  → retains oil → **soft**

Same ingredients, **different texture** → different korban.

If the Kohen thinks:

"This is a Machavas"
but it is really a **Marcheshes** (or vice versa):

- ❌ Owner is **not yotzei**
- ✅ Avodah continues
- 🔁 Owner must bring another Minchah

3️⃣ Parallel to Zevachim — Except for Two Cases

Just like by **korbanos**:

- Most korbanos done **shelo lishmah**:
    - Remain valid
    - Owner must bring another

But two exceptions:

- **Chatas**
- **Korban Pesach**

If done shelo lishmah → **פסול**, discarded entirely.

Likewise by Minchah:

- Certain Minachos, when mis-designated, are **discarded** and not continued.

4️⃣ The Word "אֶלָּא" — What Is It Teaching?

The Mishnah says:

"אֶלָּא לֹא עָלוּ לַבְּעָלִים"

Why say *"אלא"* (only)?

The Gemara explains:

- The word teaches a balance:
    - ❌ Owner does not fulfill obligation
    - ✅ But the Minchah itself **remains valid**

Key principle:

Don't compound a mistake.
If the Kohen already erred once, he should now continue correctly.

5️⃣ The Four Avodos of a Minchah

Just like a korban animal has four avodos:

1. **Shechitah**
2. **Kabbalas haDam**

3. **Holachah**
4. **Zerikah**

A Minchah has four parallel avodos:

1. **Kemitzah** – grabbing flour (parallel to shechitah)
2. **Nesinah b'Kli Shares** – placing in vessel (kabbalah)
3. **Holachah** – bringing to the Mizbeach
4. **Haktarah** – burning the kemitzah

A wrong machshavah in **any one** of these
can invalidate the owner's obligation.

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6 Starting Wrong, Ending Right — Still Pasul

Chiddush of the Mishnah:

- Even if the Kohen:
  - **Starts** with wrong intent
  - Then **corrects** himself

The Minchah is **still invalid** for the owner.

We do **not** say:

"Go by the last action."

Reason:

- Machshavah at **any critical stage** defines the korban.

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7 Rabbi Shimon — Action Overrides Words

Rabbi Shimon argues:

- If the **action itself proves intent**,
  we ignore incorrect verbal designation.

Example:

- A thick Minchah is physically being prepared
- Even if the Kohen *says* it's a thin one,
  the **ma'aseh מוכיח**(the action proves otherwise)

Therefore:

- Mislabeling **types** of Minchah
  may still be **valid** according to Rabbi Shimon.

8️⃣ Changing the Owner Is Worse

However, everyone agrees:

- If the Kohen changes the **owner**
  (Reuven instead of Shimon),
  that **cannot be fixed**.

Why?

- Actions cannot reveal intent about **ownership**
- That exists only in thought

Thus:

- **Shinui Baalim** → פסול

9️⃣ Minchah Compared to Chatas and Asham

The Torah compares Minchah to:

- **Chatas** → strict, errors invalidate
- **Asham** → more flexible

Result:

- Some Minachos behave like Chatas (discarded)
- Others like Asham (valid but owner not yotzei)

Which applies depends on:

- Type of Minchah
- Nature of the error

✨ Takeaway – Menachos 2

- Minchah requires precise **lishmah**
- Wrong type → owner not yotzei, Minchah usually valid

- Certain Minachos are discarded entirely
- Four avodos parallel animal korbanos
- Any wrong machshavah can disqualify
- Action can override speech (Rabbi Shimon)
- Changing ownership is always fatal
- The Torah balances **intent**, **action**, and **fairness**

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל