Menachos 8 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Receiving Blood in Two Vessels — Rabbi Elazar's Position

The daf opens with a case from **Yom Kippur**:

- The Kohen Gadol sprinkles the blood of the **Chatas** seven times
- Question:
  Can the blood be received in **two vessels** (e.g. four drops in one, three in another)?

Rabbi Elazar rules:

- ❌ No — all the blood used for a single avodah must come from **one vessel**

This becomes a key principle that the daf will test across multiple areas.

2️⃣ The Kohen Gadol's Daily Minchah (Chavitin)

New topic:

- The **Kohen Gadol** brings a **Minchah every day**, called **Minchas Chavitin**
- It consists of one **issaron** of flour
- Divided:
  - Half in the morning
  - Half in the afternoon

Question:

- Can the flour be sanctified (**hekdesh**) in **two stages**, or must it all become kadosh at once?

3️⃣ Rabbi Elazar vs. Rabbi Yehudah — One Vessel or Two?

Rabbi Yehudah:

- The entire issaron must be sanctified **at one time**
- You cannot make half kadosh now and half later

Rabbi Elazar:

- Since it is offered in **two stages**, it may be sanctified in **two stages**

- Each half can become kadosh independently

Challenge:

- If Rabbi Elazar requires **one vessel for blood**,
  why does he allow **two stages** by flour?

Why don't we learn Minchah from blood?

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4 A Fundamental Yesod — "We Don't Always Learn One from Another"

The Gemara introduces a key concept (already seen earlier in Kodshim):

In Kodshim, **we do not always learn one area from another**,
even if they seem similar.

Therefore:

- Blood rules do **not automatically** apply to flour
- Minchah may follow its **own internal logic**

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5 Learning Minchah from Lechem HaPanim

Rabbi Elazar *does* learn Minchah from **Lechem HaPanim**:

- Lechem HaPanim is a flour-based offering
- Its **Bezichin (frankincense)** act as a **matir**
- The bread may not be eaten until the Bezichin are burned

Just as:

- Removing the Bezichin permits the bread,
  So too:
- Kemitzah permits the remainder of the Minchah

Thus:

We learn **Minchah from Minchah**,
but not Minchah from blood.

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6 If the Bread Is Damaged — What Happens to the Bezichin?

Case:

- A loaf of Lechem HaPanim breaks **before** the Bezichin are removed

Halachah:

- ❌ The bread is pasul
- ❌ The Bezichin may **not** be burned

But if the bread breaks **after** the time when the Bezichin could have been removed:

- ✅ The Bezichin may still be burned
- ❌ The bread may not be eaten

Explanation:

- Once the **time** for the matir arrives, it is treated as if it already occurred

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7️⃣ Comparing This to a Regular Minchah

Question:

- If part of a Minchah goes missing **before** kemitzah,
  can the kemitzah still be burned?

Machlokes:

- One opinion: ❌ No — missing flour invalidates everything
- Another opinion: ✅ Yes — kemitzah may still be burned

Rabbi Elazar aligns with the **lenient view**, which allows:

- Burning the kemitzah
- Even if some of the remainder is missing

This explains why Lechem HaPanim works the same way.

8️⃣ "Minchas Machatzis" — What Does the Pasuk Mean?

The Torah calls the Kohen Gadol's Minchah:

מִנְחָה מַחֲצִיתָהּ— a Minchah that is halved

Interpretation:

- First, it must be a **complete Minchah**
- Only afterward is it divided into two halves

This seems to contradict Rabbi Elazar.

Answer:

- That requirement is **lechatchilah** (ideal)
- **Bedi'eved**, dividing the sanctification works

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9 The Word "חֻקָּה" — Is It Me'akev?

Objection:

- The Torah uses the word **חֻקָּה**, implying an absolute rule

Resolution (based on Chazon Ish):

- The "chukah" refers to the **initial sanctification (kedushas damim)**
- That must be done **in one unit**
- Later elevation to full kedushah may be done in stages

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10 A Regular Minchah Brought in Parts

Machlokes:

- **Rav**:
  - If a private person brings **half an issaron**, it is **not kadosh**
- **Rabbi Yochanan**:
  - It *can* be kadosh if he **intends** to complete it later

Key distinction:

- Intent to complete the measure
  can give the first part validity

This again shows:

Thought + structure matter more than physical timing.

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11 Flour, Oil, and Levonah — When Does Kedushah Apply?

Two views:

- **Rav**:

    - Flour alone in a kli can become kadosh
    - Oil alone can become kadosh
    - Levonah alone can become kadosh
- **Rabbi Chanina**:
    - A Minchah becomes kadosh **only** when:
        - Flour
        - Oil
        - Levonah
          are all present together

Why then are the measuring vessels kadosh?

Answer:

- There exist Minachos:
    - Without oil
    - Without levonah
- Those still require kedushah

1️⃣2️⃣ Measuring Vessels — Liquid vs. Dry

Final chiddush:

- Vessels are **type-specific**
    - Liquid vessels → sanctify liquids
    - Dry-measure vessels → sanctify solids

Blood vessels:

- Sanctify blood
- Do **not** sanctify flour

Minchah vessels:

- Sanctify flour
- Do **not** sanctify liquids

This explains:

- Why blood must remain in **one vessel**
- But flour may be sanctified in stages

✨ **Takeaway – Menachos 8**

- Blood avodah requires a single vessel
- Minchah does not automatically follow blood rules
- We learn Minchah from **other Minachos**, not from blood
- The Kohen Gadol's Minchah may be sanctified in stages
- Time of a matir can be halachically decisive
- Missing material does not always invalidate the avodah
- Kedushah depends on **intent**, **vessel type**, and **category**
- Kodshim logic is precise — not interchangeable

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל