Menachos 80 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Two Todahs – When Do You Bring Bread?

There are **three cases** where a person may end up with **two korbanos todah**:

- The todah produced an **offspring (ולד)**
- A **temurah** was made (switching one animal for another)
- The original was **lost and replaced**, then found again

👉 **Basic rule from the Mishnah:**
Even if you have **two todahs**, you only bring **one set of 40 loaves**.

2️⃣ Before vs After Kaparah

Rav Chanina clarifies:

- **Before kaparah (atonement):**
  👉 Both animals may require bread
- **After kaparah:**
  👉 Only the one used for kaparah gets bread

3️⃣ Neder vs Nedavah – Key Difference

Two types of obligation:

- **Nedavah ("harei zu")** – this specific animal
  → If replaced, the second is independent
- **Neder ("harei alai")** – obligation on the person
  → Must replace if lost

👉 **Nafka mina:**

- By **nedavah** → replacement is a new korban → may need its own bread
- By **neder** → replacement continues original obligation

4️⃣ Offspring of a Todah

- **ולד של נדבה:**
  👉 Does **NOT require bread**
  (it follows the mother)
- **ולד של חובה:**
  👉 Before kaparah → **requires bread**
  👉 After kaparah → **does NOT require bread**

5️⃣ Big Rule – Chatas vs Todah (Shmuel)

Shmuel teaches:

כלל 1:

👉 Any case where a **chatas must die (חטאות מתות)**
→ A **todah in that case has NO bread**

Examples:

- Offspring of chatas
- Temurah of chatas
- Owner died
- Kaparah already achieved
- Etc.

כלל 2:

👉 Cases where a **chatas grazes (רועה)**
→ A **todah DOES require bread**

6️⃣ Two Animals Standing – Choice

If:

- Original was lost
- Replacement brought
- Then original found

👉 Both animals stand in front of you

Halacha:

- You may choose **either one** for the korban
- Bread is brought with **only one**

7️⃣ Three Todahs Case

If:

- Original lost → replaced
- Second lost → replaced again
- Then all **three appear**

If you use:

- **#1 (original):**
  - #2 → no bread
  - #3 → **requires bread**
- **#3 (last):**
  - #2 → no bread
  - #1 → no bread
- **#2 (middle):**
  - Covers both → **only it gets bread**

8️⃣ Abaye's Chiddush

Abaye argues:

👉 All three are **connected chains**
(#3 → #2 → #1)

Therefore:

- Whichever one you use
  → The others are included
  → No additional bread needed

9️⃣ Same Concept in Chatas

Parallel case:

- 3 chataos (due to replacements)

👉 Outcomes:

- If you use **#1**
  - #2 dies
  - #3 grazes
- If you use **#3**
  - #2 dies
  - #1 grazes
- If you use **#2**
  - Both #1 and #3 **die**

🔟 Bread vs Animal – Which Is Primary?

Key principle:

👉 **"Lechem comes because of the Todah – not vice versa"**

- If bread is lost → bring new bread
- If animal is lost → cannot just match with bread

👉 Animal = **ikar**
👉 Bread = **tafel**

1️⃣1️⃣ Money Designation

- Money for **todah** → can include bread
- Money for **bread** → cannot be used for todah

1️⃣2️⃣ ספק – Mixed Up Todah & Temurah

Case:

- One animal is real todah
- One is temurah
- They got mixed

Problem:

- Temurah → no bread
- Todah → requires bread

👉 Cannot:

- Bring bread (maybe wrong one)
- Skip bread (maybe missing requirement)

👉 Complex sugya continues with multiple attempted solutions (rejected)

⭐ **Key Takeaways**

- Only **one set of bread** is normally brought
- **Before vs after kaparah** is crucial
- **Neder vs Nedavah** changes everything
- **Todah follows chatas rules** in structure
- Bread is **secondary** to the korban
- Chains of replacements create complex halachos

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל