Zevachim 89 – Good Morning Raboisai

Summary of Reb Eli Stefansky's Shiur

1️⃣ Introduction — The Rule of *Tadir Kodem* (Frequency Determines Priority)

Today's daf develops the principle:

תָּדִיר וְשֶׁאֵינוֹ תָּדִיר — תָּדִיר קוֹדֵם
(*The more frequent korban takes precedence over the less frequent one.*)

This applies to all overlapping korbanos:

- **Tamid** (twice daily) comes before **Musaf**
- **Musaf of Shabbos** comes before **Musaf of Rosh Chodesh**
- **Musaf of Rosh Chodesh** comes before **Musaf of Yom Tov / Rosh Hashanah / Chanukah**

The Mishnah derives this from the pasuk:

"מִלְּבַד עֹלַת הַבֹּקֶר אֲשֶׁר לְעֹלַת הַתָּמִיד"
Meaning:
First bring the **Tamid**, then the additional korbanos ("Musafim").

2️⃣ Gemara's Question — How Do We Know Tadir > Less Tadir Even When Neither Is Daily?

The Gemara asks:

Perhaps the rule of Tadir only applies when one korban is *daily* and the other is *non-daily* —
How do we know it also applies when neither one is daily?

For example:

- **Shabbos Musaf** (once a week)
- **Rosh Chodesh Musaf** (once a month)

Which takes precedence?

Answer: "אֵלֶּה כְּאֵלֶּה"

The Torah uses wording to equate all Musafim with the Musaf of Shabbos:

אֵלֶּה תַּעֲשׂוּ לַה' בְּמוֹעֲדֵיכֶם
→ All Musafim follow the same rule:
The more frequent one comes first.

So:

- On Shabbos–Rosh Chodesh → first Shabbos Musaf, then Rosh Chodesh
- On Rosh Chodesh–Rosh Hashanah → first Rosh Chodesh, then Rosh Hashanah
- On Shabbos–Chanukah → first Shabbos, then Chanukah

---

3 The Seven Musaf Sheep — Why Not Split Them Over Seven Days?

The Torah commands **seven lambs** each day of Yom Tov.

Without "כְּאֵלֶּה," one might have said:

Bring *one lamb per day* for seven days.

Therefore the extra wording teaches:

Each day must have all seven lambs, identical across all days ("תַּעֲשׂוּ").

---

4 Priorities Within Kodshei Kodashim — Chatas, Olah, Asham

Now the Mishnah shifts to **priority order** within korbanos:

Blood Applications (Zerikas HaDam)

Chatas blood comes before **Olah blood**, because:

- Chatas provides **kaparah** for severe sins
- Olah only provides kaparah for *aseh* + *hirhur lev*

Emurim (Fats Burned on the Mizbeach)

Olah emurim come before **Chatas emurim**, because:

- Olah is fully burned ("כָּלִיל")
- Chatas is partially burned

---

5 Chatas vs. Asham — Who Comes First?

Both are **Kodshei Kodashim**, but the Mishnah rules:

Chatas before Asham

Reasons:

- **Chatas** has four corner applications (*matana daled*)
- **Asham** uses only two applications that cover four walls
- **Chatas** explicitly requires pouring Shirayim on the **Yesod**, while Asham's Yesod requirement is inferred

Thus Chatas is stricter and earlier.

---

6 Asham vs. Todah vs. Eil Nazir

Descending the ladder into Kodshim Kalim:

Asham comes before Todah and Eil Nazir

Because:

- Asham = **Kodshei Kodashim**
- Todah & Nazir = **Kodshim Kalim**

Todah vs. Eil Nazir

Which comes first?

Todah, because it requires **four types of bread**
Eil Nazir only requires one type.

---

7 Todah / Nazir vs. Shelamim

Todah and Nazir come before Shelamim, because:

- Shelamim is eaten for **two days + one night**
- Todah/Nazir are eaten for **one day only**

Less eating time = higher kedushah.

---

8 Shelamim vs. Bechor

Which comes first?

Shelamim, because:

- It requires **Semicha**
- **Nesachim**
- **Tenufah**
- And **matnas dam** on four corners

Whereas Bechor:

- Has **zero** matnas dam requirements beyond one placement
- No semicha
- No tenufah
- No nesachim

So Bechor is lower on the ladder.

9️⃣ Maaser vs. Bechor

Now the bottom rung of Kodshim Kalim:

Maaser comes after Bechor, because:

- **Bechor is born holy** (*kedushas b'rechem*)
- **Maaser becomes holy only through the owner's designation**

🔟 Bird-Olah vs. Mincha

Moving outside animals:

Olas HaOf comes before **Mincha**, because:

- A bird has **blood**, which is core to kaparah
- Mincha does not

1️⃣1️⃣ Minchas Chote (Sin-Offering Mincha) vs. Minchas Nedavah (Gift Mincha)

Minchas Chote comes first, because:

- It brings **kaparah**
- Nedavah does not

This is one of the most intuitive priorities.

1️⃣2️⃣ Chatas HaOf vs. Olas HaOf — Who's Declared First?

Even before performing melikah, one who takes two birds and declares them:

- **"This one is Chatas"**
- **"This one is Olah"**

Must always designate the **Chatas first**.

Why?

Because this establishes the same hierarchy as by animal korbanos.

1️⃣3️⃣ The Pesukim That Seem to Contradict

One pasuk lists:

Par Echad (Olah) — first,
then **Seir Echad (Chatas)**

Another pasuk lists:

Chatas first,
then **Olah**

How to resolve?

Simple Answer:

- When listing **blood avodah**, **Chatas comes first**
- When listing **burning emurim**, **Olah comes first**

Each pasuk speaks about a different stage of the process.

1️⃣4️⃣ Completion Question — Why Not Start Chatas but Finish Olah First?

Gemara asks:

If you can be *yotzei* Chatas with one zerika, do that,
then move to Olah, then return to finish Chatas later.

Answer:

The Mishnah is referring to a **Levi Chatas**,
whose zerikah system is different from a classic Chatas.

You must complete its entire process before moving on.

Rava also adds:

Once you begin a korban, you must finish it.

אין מעבירין על המצוות.

You do not interrupt one korban to begin another.

✨ **Takeaway – Zevachim 89**

- **Tadir** applies even when neither korban is daily — frequency always determines order.
- Seven Musaf sheep are brought **each day**, not divided across the week.
- Within Kodshei Kodashim, order is: **Chatas → Olah → Asham**.
- Within Kodshim Kalim: **Todah/Nazir → Shelamim → Bechor → Maaser**.
- Bird-Olah comes before Mincha; Minchas Chote before Minchas Nedavah.
- Chatas blood precedes Olah blood; Olah emurim precede Chatas emurim.
- No mixing orders: **Once you start a korban, you complete it**.

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל