Zevachim 90 – Good Morning Raboisai

Summary of Reb Eli Stefansky's Shiur

1️⃣ Emurim of Kodshim Kalim — What If They Leave Before Zerikas HaDam?

We begin with the statement of **Ravina bar Sheilah**:

Imurim of Kodshim Kalim that exit the Azarah *before* Zerikas HaDam become pasul.

Even though Kodshim Kalim are typically "lighter" offerings, their **imurim become Kodshei Kodashim** at the moment of proper **zerikah**.
Here, they left *before* that point, so they are invalid:

- **Imurim that go out = pasul**
- They cannot be returned or burned

This parallels **blood** of a korban:
Just as **blood leaving** before zerikah invalidates the korban, so too **imurim leaving** pre-zerikah.

2️⃣ Can We Prove Ravina Bar Sheilah From a Mishnah?

The Gemara cites a similar case:

Basar of Kodshim Kalim that left before zerikah —
R' Yochanan says: kosher
Reish Lakish says: pasul

Why kosher?
Because:

- Basar of Kodshim Kalim is *meant* to leave the Azarah — it is eaten by the owners **in Yerushalayim**.

Thus:

- Leaving early is a timing issue, not a location issue.

But **imurim** are never meant to leave.
Therefore, all agree they become **pasul**.

So the machlokes is limited to **basar**, not imurim.

3️⃣ Why Not Argue About Imurim Too?

The Gemara answers:

Imurim have **no heter outside**.
No one ever eats imurim, anywhere.

So imurim that leave automatically become pasul —
even R' Yochanan agrees.

But the Gemara responds:

You *could* have argued on imurim too.

Yet Reish Lakish deliberately chose a bigger chiddush:

Even **basar**, which will eventually be eaten outside,
becomes pasul if it exits too early.

4️⃣ Is This a Machlokes Tana'im?

A Beraisa discusses:

Imurim of Kodshim Kalim that left before zerikah

Two views:

- **Rebbe:** *No me'ilah*
    - Because there is no valid zerikah happening
    - Thus they lose their "Kodshei Mizbeach" status
- **Rebbi Elazar:** *There is me'ilah*
    - Because when zerikah happens inside, it affects even what is outside

But the Gemara clarifies:

The Beraisa is speaking about imurim that *left and did not return*.

However:

- If imurim return before zerikah — all agree **zerikah is effective**.

So this Beraisa does **not** reflect the "leave early = pasul" debate.

It is dealing with:
Does the zerikah inside sanctify items currently outside?

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5 Rav Pappa's Support for His Own View

Rav Pappa taught earlier:

Zerikah **does not** impact items outside the Azarah.

This is consistent with Rebbe, who says:

- **No me'ilah**, since the imurim outside cannot receive zerikah's effect.

But that reasoning applies only when:

- Two items (e.g., bread + meat) are **separate entities**, such as **Shtei HaLechem** and the **Shalmei Tzibur** of Shavuos.

Their sanctity doesn't transfer across categories.

But imurim and basar of a single animal **are one body**, so the discussion remains different.

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6 Order of Korbanos — Chazara on the Hierarchy

The Mishnah listed many korbanos and their order.
Today the Gemara explores borderline cases.

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7 Where Does the Mincha Come in the Order?

The Gemara lists:

- **Bird** before **Mincha**
- Why?
  Because a bird has **dam**, a central avodah element.

Mincha — offered from flour — has no blood, so it is placed last.

Even a **Minchas Nedavah** (voluntary gift offering) comes **after** bird-korbanos.

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8 Minchas Chotei vs. Minchas Nedavah

Which goes first?

Minchas Chotei — because it brings *kaparah*.

Even though a nedavah mincha contains oil and levonah (giving it extra avodos), **kaparah overrides extra requirements**.

Thus the order is:

1. Minchas Chotei
2. Minchas Nedavah

9️⃣ What About Minchas Sotah?

Minchas Sotah:

- Made of **barley**, not wheat
- Brought without oil or frankincense
- Comes to clarify **a safek**, not a confirmed sin

Question:

Does it precede or follow Minchas Nedavah?

The Gemara answers with a riddle-like Beraisa listing chitim before se'orim, but it remains inconclusive.

So:

Order of Minchas Sotah vs. Nedavah remains unresolved.

🔟 Chatas HaOf vs. Olas HaOf — Which Bird First?

A pasuk states:

"וְהִקְרִיב אֵת אֲשֶׁר לַחַטָּאת רִאשׁוֹנָה"
Meaning:

- The **Chatas bird** is always offered **before** the **Olah bird**.

This applies universally:

- Whether both birds come from a single offering
- Whether the birds accompany other korbanos
- Whether the bird precedes an animal offering

This yields the rule:

Chatas always before Olah — even across species.

1️⃣1️⃣ Exception? The Torah Lists Olah Before Chatas in One Pasuk!

Some pesukim list:

- **Olah first**, then **Chatas**

Why?

Because the Torah there is listing **burning order**, not **zirikas hadam order**.

Meaning:

- **Blood-order**: Chatas → Olah
- **Emurim-order**: Olah → Chatas

No contradiction — just different contexts.

1️⃣2️⃣ Complicated Case — Maaser Beheima vs. Chatas HaOf vs. Olas Beheima

This is the famous "triangle problem" of the daf:

- **Maaser Beheima** normally precedes *birds*
- **Chatas HaOf** precedes an **Olas Beheima**
- But **Olas Beheima** precedes **Maaser Beheima**

So:

What do you offer first?

The Gemara solves:

- Combine **Chatas HaOf + Olas Beheima** as a *pair*, since they belong together in the woman's offering
- Their combined importance outweighs Maaser
- But within their pair:
    - **Chatas HaOf** comes first
    - Then **Olas Beheima**
- Only *after that* do you bring **Maaser Beheima**

This preserves all hierarchy rules.

✨ Takeaway – Zevachim 90

- **Imurim** leaving the Azarah before zerikah = **pasul**, even for Kodshim Kalim.
- Basar that leaves early is a machlokes — because it is destined to be eaten outside.
- Zerikah done inside **does not sanctify items that are outside**.
- Chatas HaOf → always before Olas HaOf, even crossing species.
- The Torah's varying sequence (Olah before Chatas) refers to *burning order*, not *blood order*.
- Complex hierarchy cases require combining certain offerings to preserve all halachic rules.
- The Minchas Sotah vs. Minchas Nedavah order remains inconclusive.

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל