THE MISHNA AND THE BIRTH OF THE RABBIS

1. mAvot 1-2

[Mishnayot 1–15] Moses received the Torah at Sinai and transmitted it to Joshua, Joshua to the elders, and the elders to the prophets, and the prophets to the Men of the Great Assembly. ... Shimon the Righteous was one of the last of the men of the great assembly. ... Antigonus of Sokho received it from Shimon the Righteous. ... Yose b. Yoezer of Zeredah and Yose b. Yoḥanan of Jerusalem received it from them. ... Joshua b. Peraḥiah and Nittai the Arbelite received it from them. ... Judah b. Ṭabbai and Shimon b. Sheṭaḥ received it from them. ... Shemaiah and Abtalion received it from them. ... Hillel and Shammai received it from them.

[Mishnayot 16–2:1] Rabban Gamaliel used to say: appoint for thyself a "rav," avoid doubt, and do not make a habit of tithing by guesswork. Shimon, his son, used to say ... Rabban Shimon ben Gamaliel used to say. ... Rebbi said.

2. mYadayim 4:4

The Sadducees say: we complain against you, Pharisees, because you say that the Holy Scriptures defile the hands, but the books of Homer do not defile the hands.

3. bEruvin 68b

It was taught in a *beraitta*: if one lives [in the same alleyway] with a non-Jew, a Saducee, a Boethusian – they prohibit [the use of the *eruv*].

4. Josephus, War of the Jews, II, 8

For there are three philosophical sects among the Jews. The followers of the first of which are the Pharisees, of the second, the Sadducees, and the third sect, which pretends to a severer discipline, are called Essens.

5. Justin, Dialogue with Trypho, 80

Do not imagine that they are Christians, even as one, if he would rightly consider it, would not admit that the Sadducees, or the similar sects of Genisti, Meristi, Galileans, Hellenists, Pharisees, Baptists, are Jews.

1. משנה אבות פרק א-ב

[משניות א-יב] משֶׁה קָבֶּל תּוֹרָה מִפִּינַי, וּמְסֶרָה לִּיהוֹשֻׁעַ, יִיהוֹשֻׁעַ לִּוְקֵנִים, וּוְבָנִים לִּנְבִיאִים, וּנְבִיאִים מְסְרוּהָ לְּאַנְשֵׁי כְּנֶסֶת הַגְּדוֹלָה. ... שִׁמְעוֹן הַצַּדִּיק הָיָה מִשְּׁיְבִי כְנֶסֶת הַגְּדוֹלָה. ... אַנְטִיגְנוֹס אִישׁ סוֹכוֹ קָבֵּל מִשְׁמְעוֹן הַצַּדִּיק. ... יוֹסֶי בֶן יוֹטֶנְ אִישׁ יְרוּשְׁלַיִם יוֹסֵי בֶן יוֹטֶנֶן אִישׁ יְרוּשְׁלַיִם יוֹסֵי בֶן יוֹחֶנֶן אִישׁ יְרוּשְׁלַיִם קִבּלוּ מִהָּב. ... יְהוֹשֶׁעַ בֶּן פְּרַחְיָה וְנִתַּאי הָאַרְבֵּלִי קִבְּלוּ מֵהֶם. ... יְהוּדָה בֶן טַבַּאי וְשִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן שְׁטָח קִבְּלוּ מֵהֶם. ... יְהוּדָה בֶן טַבַּאי וְשִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן שְׁטָח קִבְּלוּ מֵהֶם. שִׁמְיִר וְאַבְּטַלְיוֹן קִבְּלוּ מֵהֶם. ... הְכֵּל וְשַׁמַאי קִבְּלוּ מֵהֶם. ... הְכֵּל וְשַׁמַּאי קִבְּלוּ מֵהֶם. ... הְבֵּל וְשַׁמַּאי קִבְּלוּ מֵהֶם.

[משניות טז–פרק ב משנה א] רַבָּן גַּמְלִיאֵל הָיָה אוֹמֵר, עֲשֵׂה לְּךָּ רַב, וְהִסְתַּלֵּק מִן הַסְּפָּק, וְאַל תַּרְבָּה לְעַשֵּׂר אַמְרוֹת: שִׁמְעוֹן בְּנוֹ אוֹמֵר ... רַבָּן שִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן גַּמְלִיאֵל אוֹמֵר ... רַבָּן שִׁמְעוֹן בָּן גַּמְלִיאֵל אוֹמֵר ...

2. משנה ידים פרק ד משנה ד

אוֹמְרִים צְדוֹקִים, קוֹבְלִין אָנוּ עֲלֵיכֶם, פְּרוּשִׁים, שֶׁאַתֶּם אוֹמְרִים, בִּתְבֵי הַקּדֶשׁ מְטַמְאִין אֶת הַיָּדַיִם, וְסִפְּרֵי הוֹמֵרִיס אֵינוֹ מִטַמֵּא אֶת הַיַּדִים.

3. תלמוד בבלי מסכת ערובין דף סח עמוד ב

וְהָתַנְיָא: הַדָּר עִם הַנָּכְרִי, צַדּוּקִי, וּבַיְתוֹסִי — הֲרֵי אֵלּוּ אוֹסְרִין עָלְיוּ.

6. Luke 11:37-42

When Jesus had finished speaking, a Pharisee invited him to eat with him; so he went in and reclined at the table. But the Pharisee was surprised when he noticed that Jesus did not first wash before the meal. Then the lord said to him, "Now then, you Pharisees clean the outside of the cup and dish, but inside you are full of greed and wickedness. You foolish people! Did not the one who made the outside make the inside also? But now as for what is inside you—be generous to the poor, and everything will be clean for you. "Woe to you Pharisees, because you give God a tenth of your mint, rue and all other kinds of garden herbs, but you neglect justice and the love of God. You should have practiced the latter without leaving the former undone.

7. mDemai 2

- [2] One who accepts upon himself to be trustworthy (*ne'eman*), must tithe whatever he eats and whatever he sells and whatever he buys, and he may not be the guest of an *am ha-aretz*. Rabbi Yehudah says: even one who is the guest of an *am ha-aretz* can still be considered trustworthy. They said to him: He is not trustworthy in respect of himself! How can he be considered trustworthy in respect of others?
- [3] One who takes upon himself to become a *ḥaver* may not sell to an *am ha-aretz* either moist or dry [produce], nor may he buy from him moist [produce], nor may he be the guest of an *am ha-aretz*, nor may he host an *am ha-aretz* as a guest while [the *am ha-aretz*] is wearing his own garment. Rabbi Yehudah says: he may not also raise small animals, nor may make a lot of vows or merriment, nor may he defile himself by contact with the dead. Rather he should be an attendant at the house of study. They said to him: these [requirements] do not come within the general rule [of being a *ḥaver*].

7. משנה דמאי פרק ב

[משנה ב] הַמְקַבֵּל עָלָיו לִהְיוֹת נָאֱמְן, מְעַשֵּׂר אֶת שֶׁהוּא אוֹבֵל, וְאֶת שֶׁהוּא מוֹבֵר, וְאֶת שֶׁהוּא לוֹקַחַ, וְאֵינוֹ מִתְאָרַחַ אַצֶּל עַם הָאָרֶץ. רַבִּי יְהוּדָה אוֹמֵר, אַף הַמִּתְאָרֵחַ אַצֶּל עַם הָאָרֶץ נָאֱמְן. אַמְרוּ לוֹ, עַל עַצְמוֹ אֵינוֹ נָאֱמְן, כֵּיצַד עַם הָאָרֶץ נָאֱמְן. אָמְרוּ לוֹ, עַל עַצְמוֹ אֵינוֹ נָאֱמְן, כֵּיצַד יְהַא נָאֱמְן עַל שֶׁל אֲחַרִים:

[משנה ג] הַמְקַבֵּל עָלָיו לִהְיוֹת חָבֵר, אֵינוֹ מוֹבֵר לְעַם הָאָרֶץ לַח וְיָבַשׁ, וְאֵינוֹ לוֹקַחַ מִּמֶּנוּ לַח, וְאֵינוֹ מִתְאָרֵח אָצְל עַם הָאָרֶץ, וְלֹא מְאָרְחוֹ אֶצְלוֹ בִּכְסוּתוֹ. רַבִּי יְהוּדְה אָצֶל עַם הָאָרֶץ, וְלֹא מְאָרְחוֹ אֶצְלוֹ בִּכְסוּתוֹ. רַבִּי יְהוּדְה אוֹמֵר, אַף לֹא יְבֵד לְבְּהַמָּה דַקְה, וְלֹא יְהֵא פָרוּץ בִּנְדְרִים וּבְשְׂחוֹק, וְלֹא יְהֵא מִשַּׁמֵא לְמֵתִים, וּמְשַׁמֵּשׁ בְּבֵית הַמִּדְרָשׁ. אָמְרוּ לוֹ, לֹא בָאוּ אֵלוּ לַבְּלְל: